

SPECIMEN PAGE STORMONTH'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

lizard

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lobster

form lye: adj. making a lixivium: lixiviating, imp.: lixiviated, pp.: adj. reduced to lixivium: lixiviation, n. -*ā'shūn*, the operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them, the water imbibing the salts: lixivium, n. -*ī-ūm*, the water which has been impregnated with alkaline salts from wood-ashes.

lizard, n. *lizard* [F. *lézard*; It. *lucerta*—from L. *lacerta*, a lizard], a general name for such animals of the reptile kind, as the chameleon, iguana, &c., which have tails and legs, and are covered with scales.

Lizard Point, *lizard point*, a cape in Cornwall, so called from having been a place of retirement for *lizards*, or persons afflicted with leprosy.

llama, n. *llama*, a priest; Buddha—see lama.

llama, n. *llama* [Peruvian], an animal of the camel kind, more lightly built, and without a hump, peculiar to S. Amer.

llanos, n. *llanos* [Sp.], the flat treeless plains which extend along the banks of the Orinoco, in S. Amer.

Lloyd's, n. *Lloyd's* [from *Lloyd's* Coffee-house, where rooms were set apart for the same purpose], a part of the Royal Exchange, London, set apart for brokers and others engaged in the insurance of ships, &c.: **Lloyd's List**, a daily sheet, chiefly containing shipping intelligence: **Lloyd's agents**, persons who act in various parts of the world for the committee of underwriters at Lloyd's, and who transmit all kinds of information connected with shipping, and discharge other duties in their interest: classed at Lloyd's, said of a ship whose character and seaworthiness are entered on Lloyd's Register, the highest class being registered as A 1.

lo, int. *lo* [AS. *la*], look; behold.

loach or **loche**, n. *loche* [F. *loche*; Sp. *loja*, a loach], a small river-fish found in clear streams.

load, n. *load* [AS. *hlud*, a load; *hladan*, to load; Icel. *hladi*, a heap; *hlada*, a barn: comp. Gael. *lad*, a load, a burden: see *lade* 3], a burden; a cargo; that which is borne with inconvenience, difficulty, or pain; weight; pressure; a weight, or defined quantities of different commodities or bulky merchandise: v. to burden; to lay on or in for conveyance; to make heavy by something added; to charge, as a gun; to bestow or confer abundantly: **loading**, imp. burdening; charging, as a gun: n. a burden; a cargo: **load'ed**, pp. also **laden**, pp. *lād'n*: adj. charged with a load or cargo; burdened or oppressed, as with a load: **load'er**, n. -*ēr*, one who, or that which.—**Syn.** of 'load n.': freight; lading; amount; quantity; encumbrance.

Note 1.—'When we view an object already provided with a load, so as to fix our attention on its present condition rather than the process by which that condition was brought about, the object is *laden*; when we look at the process of *laying on a load*, rather than its effect of leaving another object *laden*, the participle is *loaded*.'—Latham. We say 'a *loaded* gun,' but 'a *laden* ship,' and '*laden* with death,' '*laden* with sorrow.'

Note 2.—**lot**, in the familiar expressions, 'what a lot of money,' 'what a lot of people,' in the sense of 'quantity or bulk,' is probably only a corruption of load. There may be also an etymological connection between load and lot, as there certainly is in sense, as in 'heavy is my lot'—see Dr C. Mackay.

loadstone, n. *loadstone* [AS. *lād*; Icel. *leid*, a way, a journey, and Eng. *stone*. Icel. *leidarstein*, a stone of the way or of conduct, a loadstone], an ore of iron possessing magnetic properties; the magnet: **load'star**, n. -*stār* [Icel. *leidarstarna*, a star of conduct], the pole-star; the leading or guiding star: properly spelt lodestone, lodestar.

loaf, n. *loaf* [AS. *hlaf*; Goth. *hlaihs*; Ger. *laib*; Icel. *hleifr*; Fin. *laipe*, bread, loaf], a mass or lump of baked bread; a conical mass of refined sugar: loaves, n. plu.

loz: loaves and fishes, material interests or worldly advancement sought under the high pretence of patriotic fervour or spiritual zeal.

loaf, v. *loaf* [Ger. *laufen*, to go to and fro, to haunt; Sp. *gallofear*, to saunter about and live upon alms; Gael. *lobh*, to rot: formerly an Americanism], to saunter about idly and lazily; to lounge about streets and corners instead of working honestly: **loaf'ing**, imp.: adj. wandering idly about; lounging lazily about the streets and public-houses: **loaf'ed**, pp. *loft*: **loafer**, n. [Gael. *lobhar*, a leper, a rotten scoundrel], an idle lounge; a vagrant; a lazy vagabond.

loam, n. *loam* [AS. *lam*; Dut. *leem*; Ger. *leim*, clay; L. *limus*, mud, clay: comp. Gael. *lom*, bare], a soil consisting of clay mixed with sand and vegetable mould: **loamy**, a. *loam'y*, consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam, or like it.

loan, n. *loan* [Icel. *lán*; Dan. *laan*, anything lent; Sw. *lana*, to lend; O.H.Ger. *lehhan*, a thing granted; Ger. *leihen*, to lend], anything given for temporary use, sum of money lent for a time at interest; grant of the use: v. to grant the use of for a time; to lend: **loan'ing**, imp.: **loan'ed**, pp. *loand*. **loan-monger**, a dealer in loans, a money-lender: **loan-office**, a place where small sums of money are lent at high interest to be repaid by instalments; a pawnbroking office.

loan, n. *loan* [Gael. *loan*, a meadow, a pasture], in Scot., a meadow; a lane; a quiet, shady, winding path: also **loaning**, n. *loaning*.

loathe, v. *lothe* [AS. *lath*, hateful, evil; Icel. *leidr*, loathed, disliked; Ger. *leid*, what is offensive to the feelings. F. *laïd*, ugly], to regard with mingled hatred and disgust; to feel disgust at, as at food or drink: **loath**, a. *loth*, literally, filled with aversion—hence, unwilling; backward; reluctant: **loathing**, imp. *loth'ing*: n. disgust; nausea; aversion: loathed, pp. *loth'd*: **loath'er**, n. -*ēr*, one who feels disgust: **loath'ful**, a. -*fool*, disgusting; exciting abhorrence: **loath'ingly**, ad. -*ly*: **loathsome**, a. *loth'sam*, disgusting; hateful: **loath'somely**, ad. -*ly*: **loathsomeness**, n. -*ness*, the quality of exciting disgust or abhorrence.—**Syn.** of 'loathe': to abhor; abominate; detest; hate; nauseate.

loaves, n. *loaves*, the plu. of loaf, which see.

lob, v. *lob* [Icel. *lubbaz*, to loiter about; *lubb*, a shaggy dog with hanging ears: Dut. *loboor*, a dog or pig with hanging ears; W. *lubi*, a long lubber], in O.E., to hang down slack, dangling, or drooping; to let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner; to droop: n. a heavy, clumsy, or sluggish person; a clown; a clumsy, heavy worm—see *lobworm*: **lob'bing**, imp.: **lobbed**, pp. *lobbd*: to **lob along**, to walk lazily, as one fatigued.

lobate—see under lobe.

lobby, n. *lobby* [Ger. *laube*, an arbour—from *laub*, foliage: mid. L. *lobia*, an open portico], an ante-chamber or gallery; a hall or passage serving as a common entrance to different apartments.

lobe, n. *lobe* [F. *lobe*, a lobe—from Gr. *lobos*, the tip of the ear; It. *lobo-lit.*, the part hanging down], a part or division of the lungs, liver, &c.; the lower soft part of the ear; in bot., a large division of a leaf, or of a seed—often applied to the divisions of the anther: **lobed**, a. *lobd*, also **lobate**, a. *lob'at*, having lobes or divisions: **lobule**, n. *lob'ul*, a little lobe, or the subdivision of a lobe: **lob'ular**, a. -*ulār*, belonging to or affecting a lobe.

Lobelia, n. *lobelia* [said to be after *Lobel*, a botanist of King James I.], the name of an extensive genus of beautiful plants, Ord. *Lobeliaceæ*; Indian tobacco, used in medicine as an emetic, an expectorant, &c.: **lobelina**, n. *lobelina*, a volatile alkaloid found in *Lobelia inflata*.

loblolly, n. *loblolly* [OE. *lob*, something not having strength to support itself, v. to hang down, and Eng. *loll*], among seamen, gruel or spoon-meat—see *lob*.

lobster, n. *lobster* [AS. *lopustræ*; L. *locusta*, a lob-

māte, māt, fār, lāte; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nūte, nūt, mōve;