

LONG/LEGGED, *a.* Having long legs.

LONG/LIVED, *a.* Having a long life or existence; living long; lasting long.

LONG/LY, *adv.* With longing desire. [Not used.] *Shak.*

LONG-MEASURE, *n.* Lineal measure; the measure of length.

LONG/NESS, *n.* Length. [Little used.]

LONG-PRIMER, *n.* A printing type of a particular size, between small pica and bourgeois.

LONG/SHANKED, *a.* Having long legs.

Burton.

LONG-SIGHT, *n.* Long-sightedness. *Good.*

LONG-SIGHTED, *a.* Able to see at a great distance; used literally of the eyes, and figuratively of the mind or intellect.

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS, *n.* The faculty of seeing objects at a great distance.

2. In *medicine*, presbyopia; that defect of sight by which objects near at hand are seen confusedly, but at remoter distances distinctly. *Hooper.*

LONG/SOME, *a.* Extended in length; tiresome; tedious; as a *longsome* plain. *Obs.*

Prior.

LONG/SPUN, *a.* Spun or extended to a great length. *Addison.*

LONG-SUFFERANCE, *n.* Forbearance to punish; clemency; patience.

Com. Prayer.

LONG-SUFFERING, *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient; not easily provoked.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *long-suffering* and abundant in goodness. *Ex. xxxiv.*

LONG-SUFFERING, *n.* Long endurance; patience of offense.

Despise thou the riches of his goodness, and forbearance, and *long-suffering*? *Rom. ii.*

LONG/TONGUED, *a.* Rating; babbling. *Shak.*

LONGWAYS, a mistake for *longwise*.

LONG-WIND/ED, *a.* Long breathed; tedious in speaking, argument or narration; as a *long-winded* advocate.

LONG/WISE, *adv.* In the direction of length; lengthwise. [Little used.] *Hakewill.*

LO/NISH, *a.* Somewhat solitary. [Not used and inelegant.]

LOO, *n.* A game at cards. *Pope.*

LOOB/ILY, *adv.* [See *Looby*.] Like a looby; in an awkward, clumsy manner.

L'Estrange.

LOOB/Y, *n.* [W. *llabi*, a tall lank person, a looby, a lubber, a clumsy fellow; *llab*, a blockhead, an unwieldy lump.] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.

Who could give the *looby* such airs? *Swift.*

LOOF, *n.* The after part of a ship's bow, or the part where the planks begin to be incurved, as they approach the stem.

Mar. Dict.

LOOF. [See *Luff*, which is the word used.]

LOOF/ED, *a.* [See *Allof*.] Gone to a distance. [Not used.] *Shak.*

LOOK, *v. i.* [Sax. *locian*; G. *lügen*; Sans. *lokhan*. It is perhaps allied to W. *lygu*, to appear, to shine. See *Light*. The primary sense is to stretch, to extend, to shoot, hence to direct the eye. We observe its primary sense is nearly the same as that of *seek*. Hence, to *look for* is to *seek*.]

1. To direct the eye towards an object, with the intention of seeing it.

When the object is within sight, *look* is usually followed by *on* or *at*. We *look on* or *at* a picture; we *look on* or *at* the moon; we cannot *look on* or *at* the unclouded sun, without pain.

At, after *look*, is not used in our version of the Scriptures. In common usage, *at* or *on* is now used indifferently in many cases, and yet in other cases, usage has established a preference. In general, *on* is used in the more solemn forms of expression. Moses was afraid to *look on* God. The Lord *look* on you and judge. In these and similar phrases, the use of *at* would be condemned, as expressing too little solemnity.

In some cases, *at* seems to be more properly used before very distant objects; but the cases can hardly be defined.

The particular direction of the eye is expressed by various modifying words; as, to *look down*, to *look up*, to *look back*, to *look forward*, to *look from*, to *look round*, to *look out*, to *look under*. When the object is not in sight, *look* is followed by *after*, or *for*. Hence, to *look after*, or *look for*, is equivalent to *seek* or *search*, or to *expect*.

2. To see; to have the sight or view of.

Fate sees thy life lodged in a brittle glass,
And *looks* it through, but to it cannot pass.

Dryden.

3. To direct the intellectual eye; to apply the mind or understanding; to consider; to examine. *Look* at the conduct of this man; view it in all its aspects. Let every man *look* into the state of his own heart. Let us *look* beyond the received notions of men on this subject.

4. To expect.

He must *look* to fight another battle, before he could reach Oxford. [Little used.]

Clarendon.

5. To take care; to watch.

Look that ye bind them fast.

Shak.

6. To be directed.

Let thine eyes *look* right on. *Prov. iv.*

7. To seem; to appear; to have a particular appearance. The patient *looks* better than he did. The clouds *look* rainy.

I am afraid it would *look* more like vanity than gratitude.

Addison.

Observe how such a practice *looks* in another person.

Watts.

So we say, to *look* stout or big; to *look* peevish; to *look* pleasant or graceful.

8. To have a particular direction or situation; to face; to front.

The gate that *looketh* toward the north. *Ezek. viii.*

The east gate of the Lord's house, that *looketh* eastward. *Ezek. xi.*

To *look about*, to look on all sides, or in different directions.

To *look about one*, to be on the watch; to be vigilant; to be circumspect or guarded.

Arbuthnot.

To *look after*, to attend; to take care of; as, to *look after* children.

2. To expect; to be in a state of expectation.

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth. *Luke xxi.*

3. To seek; to search.

My subject does not oblige me to *look after* the water, or point forth the place whereunto it has now retreated. *Woodward.*

To *look for*, to expect; as, to *look for* news by the arrival of a ship.

Look now for no enchanting voice.

Milton.

2. To seek; to search; as, to *look for* lost money, or lost cattle.

To *look into*, to inspect closely; to observe narrowly; to examine; as, to *look into* the works of nature; to *look into* the conduct of another; to *look into* one's affairs.

Which things the angels desire to *look into*. *1 Pet. i.*

To *look on*, to regard; to esteem.

Her friends would *look on* her the worse.

Prior.

2. To consider; to view; to conceive of; to think.

I *looked on* Virgil as a succinct, majestic writer. *Dryden.*

3. To be a mere spectator.

I'll be a candle-holder and *look on*. *Shak.*

To *look over*, to examine one by one; as, to *look over* a catalogue of books; to *look over* accounts.

To *overlook*, has a different sense, to pass over without seeing.

To *look out*, to be on the watch. The seaman *looks out* for breakers.

To *look to*, or *unto*, to watch; to take care of. *Look well to* thy herds. *Prov. xxvii.*

2. To resort to with confidence or expectation of receiving something; to expect to receive from. The creditor may *look to* the surety for payment.

Look to me and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth. *Is. xlv.*

To *look through*, to penetrate with the eye, or with the understanding; to see or understand perfectly.

LOOK, *v. t.* To seek; to search for.

Looking my love, I go from place to place. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. To influence by looks or presence; as, to *look down* opposition.

A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And *look* the world to law. *Dryden.*

To *look out*, to search for and discover. *Look out* associates of good reputation.

To *look one another in the face*, to meet for combat. *2 Kings xiv.*

LOOK, in the imperative, is used to excite attention or notice. *Look ye, look you*; that is, see, behold, observe, take notice.

LOOK, *n.* Cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect; as, a high *look* is an index of pride; a downcast *look* indicates modesty, bashfulness, or depression of mind.

Pain, disgrace and poverty have frightful *looks*. *Locke.*

2. The act of looking or seeing. Every *look* filled him with anguish.

3. View; watch. *Swinburne.*

LOOK/ER, *n.* One who looks.

A *looker on*, a mere spectator; one that *looks on*, but has no agency or interest in the affair.

LOOK/ING-GLASS, *n.* A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks on it; a mirror.

There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass*. *South.*

LOOK/-OUT, *n.* A careful looking or watching for any object or event. *Mar. Dict.*

LOOL, *n.* In *metallurgy*, a vessel used to receive the washings of ores of metals. *Encyc.*