

- LOW'ER**, *v. i.* To appear dark or gloomy; to be clouded; to threaten a storm.
And all the clouds that *lowered* upon your house.
The *lowering* spring.
Shak. Dryden.
2. To frown; to look sullen.
But sullen discontent sat *lowering* on her face.
Dryden.
- LOW'ER**, *n.* Cloudiness; gloominess.
2. A frowning; sullenness.
Sidney.
- LOWER**, *a.* [comp. of *low*.] Less high or elevated.
- LOWER'INGLY**, *adv.* With cloudiness or threatening gloom.
- LOWERMOST**, *a.* [from *low*.] Lowest.
- LOW'ERY**, *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.
- LOWEST**, *a.* [superl. of *low*.] Most low; deepest; most depressed or degraded, &c.
- LOW'ING**, *ppr.* Bellowing, as an ox.
- LOW'ING**, *n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle.
- LOWLAND**, *n.* Land which is low with respect to the neighboring country; a low or level country. Thus the Belgic states are called *Lowlands*. The word is sometimes opposed to a mountainous country; as the *Lowlands* of Scotland. Sometimes it denotes a marsh.
Dryden.
- LOWLIHOOD**, *n.* A humble state.
Obs. Chaucer.
- LOWLINESS**, *n.* [from *lowly*.] Freedom from pride; humility; humbleness of mind.
Milton.
- Walk—with all *lowliness* and meekness.
Eph. iv. Phil. ii.
2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject state. [In this sense little used.]
Spenser. Dryden.
- LOWLY**, *a.* [*low* and *like*.] Having a low esteem of one's own worth; humble; meek; free from pride.
Take my yoke upon you and learn of me, for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. *Matt. xi.*
He scorneth the scorners; but he giveth grace to the *lowly*. *Prov. iii.*
2. Mean; low; wanting dignity or rank.
One common right the great and *lowly* claim.
Pope.
3. Not lofty or sublime; humble.
These rural poems, and their *lowly* strain.
Dryden.
4. Not high; not elevated in place.
Dryden.
- LOW'LY**, *adv.* Humbly; meekly; modestly.
Be *lowly* wise.
Milton.
2. Meanly; in a low condition; without grandeur or dignity.
I will show myself highly fed and *lowly* taught.
Shak.
- LOWN**, *n.* [See *Loon*.] A low fellow; a scoundrel.
Shak.
- LOWNESS**, *n.* The state of being low or depressed; the state of being less elevated than something else; as the *lowness* of the ground, or of the water after the ebb-tide.
2. Meanness of condition. Men are not to be despised or oppressed on account of the *lowness* of their birth or condition.
3. Meanness of mind or character; want of dignity. Haughtiness usually springs from *lowness* of mind; real dignity is distinguished by modesty.
4. Want of sublimity in style or sentiment; the contrary to *loftiness*.
Dryden.
5. Submissiveness; as the *lowness* of obedience.
Bacon.

6. Depression of mind; want of courage or fortitude; dejection; as *lowness* of spirits.
7. Depression in fortune; a state of poverty; as the *lowness* of circumstances.
8. Depression in strength or intensity; as the *lowness* of heat or temperature; *lowness* of zeal.
9. Depression in price or worth; as the *lowness* of price or value; the *lowness* of the funds or of the markets.
10. Graveness of sound; as the *lowness* of notes.
11. Softness of sound; as the *lowness* of the voice.
- LOW-SPIRITED**, *a.* Not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not lively or sprightly. Losses of property often render men *low-spirited*. Excessive severity breaks the mind, and renders the child or pupil *low-spirited*.
- LOW-SPIRITEDNESS**, *n.* Dejection of mind or courage; a state of low spirits.
Cheyne.
- LOW-THOUGHT'ED**, *a.* Having the thoughts employed on low subjects; not having sublime and elevated thoughts or contemplations; mean of sentiment; as *low-thoughted* care.
Milton. Pope.
- LOW-WINES**, *n.* [*low* and *wine*.] The liquor produced by the first distillation of molasses, or fermented liquors; the first run of the still.
Edwards, W. Ind.
- LOXODROM'IC**, *a.* [Gr. *λοξος*, oblique, and *δρομος*, a course.] Pertaining to oblique sailing by the rhomb; as *loxodromic* tables.
- LOXODROM'IES**, *n.* The art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when a ship sails neither directly under the equator, nor under the same meridian, but obliquely.
Harris. Bailey.
- LOY'AL**, *a.* [Fr. *loyal*; It. *leale*; Sp. *leal*; from *L. lex*, law.] Faithful to a prince or superior; true to plighted faith, duty or love; not treacherous; used of subjects to their prince, and of husband, wife and lovers; as a *loyal* subject; a *loyal* wife.
There Laodamia with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves.
Dryden.
- LOY'ALIST**, *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign; particularly, one who maintains his allegiance to his prince, and defends his cause in times of revolt or revolution.
- LOY'ALLY**, *adv.* With fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.
- LOY'ALTY**, *n.* Fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.
He had such *loyalty* to the king as the law requires.
Clarendon.
- LOZ'ENGE**, *n.* [Fr. *losange*; Gr. *λοξος*, oblique, and *γωνια*, a corner.]
1. Originally, a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb.
2. In *heraldry*, a four-cornered figure, resembling a pane of glass in old casements.
Encyc.
3. Among jewelers, lozenges are common to brilliants and rose diamonds. In brilliants, they are formed by the meeting of the skill and the star facets on the bezil;

in the latter, by the meeting of the facets in the horizontal ribs of the crown.

- Encyc.*
4. A form of medicine in small pieces, to be chewed or held in the mouth till melted.
Johnson.
5. In confectionary, a small cake of preserved fruit, or of sugar, &c.
- LOZ'ENGED**, *a.* Made into the shape of lozenges.
- LOZ'ENGY**, *a.* In *heraldry*, having the field or charge covered with lozenges.
- LR**, a contraction of lordship.
- LU**. [See *Loo*.]
- LUBBARD**. [Not used. See *Lubber*.]
- LUB'BER**, *n.* [W. *llabi*, a tall lank fellow, a clumsy man, a stripling, a *lubber*, a *looby*; *llab*, a flag or thin strip, a stripe or stroke; *llabiaw*, to slap; *llob*, an unwieldy lump, a dull fellow. From the significations of *llabi*, it appears that the primary sense is tall and lank, like a stripling who gains his height before he does his full strength, and hence is clumsy. But *looby* seems rather to be from *llob*.]
- A heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy drone; a clown.
And lingering *lubbers* lose many a penny.
Tusser.
- LUB'BERLY**, *a.* Properly, tall and lank without activity; hence, bulky and heavy; clumsy; lazy; as a *lubberly* fellow or boy.
- LUB'BERLY**, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.
Dryden.
- LU'BRIC**, *a.* [L. *lubricus*, slippery.] Having a smooth surface; slippery; as a *lubric* throat.
Crashaw.
2. Wavering; unsteady; as the *lubric* waves of state.
Wotton.
3. Lascivious; wanton; lewd.
This *lubric* and adulterate age.
Dryden.
[This word is now little used.]
- LU'BRICANT**, *n.* [See *Lubricate*.] That which lubricates.
- LU'BRICATE**, *v. t.* [L. *lubrico*, from *lubricus*, slippery; allied to *labor*, to slip or slide.] To make smooth or slippery. Mucilaginous and saponaceous medicines *lubricate* the parts to which they are applied.
- LU'BRICATED**, *pp.* Made smooth and slippery.
- LU'BRICATING**, *ppr.* Rendering smooth and slippery.
- LU'BRICATOR**, *n.* That which lubricates.
- LUBRIC'ITY**, *n.* [Fr. *lubricité*.] Smoothness of surface; slipperiness.
2. Smoothness; aptness to glide over any thing, or to facilitate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction.
Ray.
3. Slipperiness; instability; as the *lubricity* of fortune.
L'Estrange.
4. Lasciviousness; propensity to lewdness; lewdness; lechery; incontinency.
Dryden.
- LUBRICOUS**, *a.* [L. *lubricus*.] Smooth; slippery.
Woodward.
2. Wavering; unstable; as *lubricous* opinions.
Glanville.
- LUBRIFAC'TION**, *n.* [infra.] The act of lubricating or making smooth.
Bacon.
- LUBRIFICA'TION**, *n.* [L. *lubricus* and *facio*, to make.]