

Lot *lifted up his eyes* and beheld Jordan. Gen. xiii.

2. To direct the desires to God in prayer. Ps. cxxi.

To *lift up the head*, to raise from a low condition; to exalt. Gen. xl.

2. To rejoice. Luke xxi.

To *lift up the hand*, to swear, or to confirm by oath. Gen. xiv.

2. To raise the hands in prayer. Ps. xxviii.

3. To rise in opposition to; to rebel; to assault. 2 Sam. xviii.

4. To injure or oppress. Job xxxi.

5. To shake off sloth and engage in duty. Heb. xii.

To *lift up the face*, to look to with confidence, cheerfulness and comfort. Job xxii.

To *lift up the heel against*, to treat with insolence and contempt.

To *lift up the horn*, to behave arrogantly or scornfully. Ps. lxxv.

To *lift up the feet*, to come speedily to one's relief. Ps. lxxiv.

To *lift up the voice*, to cry aloud; to call out, either in grief or joy. Gen. xxi. Is. xxiv.

LIFT, *v. i.* To try to raise; to exert the strength for the purpose of raising or bearing.

The body strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy—Locke.

2. To practice theft. Obs. Spenser.

LIFT, *n.* The act of raising; a lifting; as the *lift* of the feet in walking or running. Bacon.

The goat gives the fox a *lift*. L'Estrange.

2. An effort to raise; as, give us a *lift*. [Popular use.]

3. That which is to be raised.

4. A *dead lift*, an ineffectual effort to raise; or the thing which the strength is not sufficient to raise.

5. Any thing to be done which exceeds the strength; or a state of inability; as, to help one at a *dead lift*. Butler. Swift.

6. A rise; a degree of elevation; as the *lift* of a lock in canals. Gallatin.

7. In *Scottish*, the sky; the atmosphere; the firmament. [Sax. *lyft*, air, Sw. *lyft*.]

8. In *seamen's language*, a rope descending from the cap and mast-head to the extremity of a yard. Its use is to support the yard, keep it in equilibrio, and raise the end, when occasion requires. Mar. Dict.

LIFT'ED, *pp.* Raised; elevated; swelled with pride.

LIFT'ER, *n.* One that lifts or raises.

LIFT'ING, *ppr.* Raising; swelling with pride.

LIFT'ING, *n.* The act of lifting; assistance.

LIG, *v. i.* To lie. [See *Lie*.] Obs. Chaucer.

LIG'AMENT, *n.* [L. *ligamentum*, from *ligo*, to bind, that is, to strain.]

1. Any thing that ties or unites one thing or part to another.

Interwoven is the love of liberty with every *ligament* of your hearts. Washington.

2. In *anatomy*, a strong, compact substance, serving to bind one bone to another. It is a white, solid, inelastic, tendinous substance, softer than cartilage, but harder than membrane. Encyc. Quincy. Core.

3. Bond; chain; that which binds or restrains. Addison.

LIGAMENT'AL, } Composing a ligament; of the nature of a ligament; binding; as a strong *ligamentous* membrane. Wiseman.

LIG'ATURE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *ligatura*.] 1. Any thing that binds; a band or bandage. Ray.

2. The act of binding; as, by a strict *ligature* of the parts. Arbuthnot.

3. Impotence induced by magic. Core. Encyc.

4. In *music*, a band or line connecting notes.

5. Among *printers*, a double character, or a type consisting of two letters or characters united; as *fl*, *fi*, in English. The old editions of Greek authors abound with *ligatures*.

6. The state of being bound. Mortimer.

7. In *medicine*, stiffness of a joint. Core.

8. In *surgery*, a cord or string for tying the blood vessels, particularly the arteries, to prevent hemorrhage.

LIGHT, *n. lite.* [Sax. *leoht*, *liht*; D. G. *licht*; L. *lux*, light, and *luceo*, to shine; Port. Sp. *luz*, light; W. *llug*, tending to break out or open, or to shoot, to gleam, and as a noun, a breaking out in blotches, a gleam, indistinct light; *llyeg*, that is apt to break out, that is bright, a tumor, an eruption; *llygu*, to make bright, to clear, to break out, to appear in spots; *lluc*, a darting, sudden throw, glance, flash; *llugian*, to throw, to fling, to pelt; *lluged*, a gleam, lightning. This word furnishes a full and distinct explanation of the original sense of light, to throw, dart, shoot, or break forth; and it accords with Eng. *luck*, both in elements and radical sense. Class Lg. No. 6. 7. 23. 24.]

1. That ethereal agent or matter which makes objects perceptible to the sense of seeing, but the particles of which are separately invisible. It is now generally believed that light is a fluid, or real matter, existing independent of other substances, with properties peculiar to itself. Its velocity is astonishing, as it passes through a space of nearly twelve millions of miles in a minute. Light, when decomposed, is found to consist of rays differently colored; as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The sun is the principal source of light in the solar system; but light is also emitted from bodies ignited, or in combustion, and is reflected from enlightened bodies, as the moon. Light is also emitted from certain putrefying substances. It is usually united with heat, but it exists also independent of it. Hooper. Nicholson. Encyc.

2. That flood of luminous rays which flows from the sun, and constitutes day.

God called the *light* day, and the darkness he called night. Gen. i.

3. Day; the dawn of day.

The murderer rising with the *light*, killeth the poor and needy. Job. xxiv.

4. Life.

O, spring to *light*, auspicious babe, be born! Pope.

5. Any thing that gives light; as a lamp, candle, taper, lighted tower, star, &c.

Then he called for a *light*, and sprang in—Acts xvi.

I have set thee to be a *light* to the Gentiles. Acts xiii.

And God made two great *lights*. Gen. i.

6. The illuminated part of a picture; the part which lies open to the luminary by which the piece is supposed to be enlightened, and is painted in vivid colors; opposed to *shade*.

7. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge.

I opened Ariosto in Italian, and the very first two lines gave me *light* to all I could desire. Dryden.

*Light*, understanding and wisdom—was found in him. Dan. v.

8. Means of knowing. By using such *lights* as we have, we may arrive at probability, if not at certainty.

9. Open view; a visible state; a state of being seen by the eye, or perceived, understood or known. Further researches will doubtless bring to *light* many isles yet undiscovered; further experiments will bring to *light* properties of matter yet unknown.

10. Public view or notice.

Why am I ask'd what next shall see the *light*? Pope.

11. Explanation; illustration; means of understanding. One part of Scripture throws *light* on another.

12. Point of view; situation to be seen or viewed; a use of the word taken from painting. It is useful to exhibit a subject in a variety of *lights*. Let every thought be presented in a strong *light*. In whatever *light* we view this event, it must be considered an evil.

13. A window; a place that admits light to enter. 1 Kings vii.

14. A pane of glass; as a window with twelve *lights*.

15. In *Scripture*, God, the source of knowledge.

God is *light*. 1 John i.

16. Christ.

That was the true *light*, that lighteth every man that cometh into the world. John i.

17. Joy; comfort; felicity.

*Light* is sown for the righteous. Ps. cxvii.

18. Saving knowledge.

It is because there is no *light* in them. Is. viii.

19. Prosperity; happiness.

Then shall thy *light* break forth as the morning. Is. lviii.

20. Support; comfort; deliverance. Mic. vii.

21. The gospel. Matt. iv.

22. The understanding or judgment. Matt. vi.

23. The gifts and graces of christians. Matt. v.

24. A moral instructor, as John the Baptist. John v.

25. A true christian, a person enlightened. Eph. v.

26. A good king, the guide of his people. Sam. xxi.

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25. A true christian, a person enlightened. Eph. v.

26. A good king, the guide of his people. Sam. xxi.

The *light* of the countenance, favor; smiles. Ps. iv.

To stand in one's own *light*, to be the means of preventing good, or frustrating one's own purposes.