

3. Livelihood. He made a *living* by his occupation. The woman spins for a *living*.
 4. The benefice of a clergyman. He lost his *living* by non-conformity.
LIV'INGLY, *adv.* In a living state.

Brown.

LIVONICA *terra*, a species of fine bole found in Livonia, brought to market in little cakes.

LIVRE, *n.* [Fr.; *L. libra*.] A French money of account, equal to 20 sous, or ten pence sterling.

LIXIV'IAL, } *a.* [L. *lixivius*, from *lix*,
LIXIV'IOUS, } *ye.*

1. Obtained by lixiviation; impregnated with alkaline salt extracted from wood ashes. *Lixivial* salts are those which are obtained by passing water through ashes, or by pouring it on them.
 2. Containing salt extracted from the ashes of wood.

3. Of the color of lye; resembling lye.
 4. Having the qualities of alkaline salts from wood ashes.

LIXIV'IALE, } *a.* Pertaining to lye or
LIXIV'IALED, } *lixivium*; of the quality of alkaline salts.

2. Impregnated with salts from wood ashes.
LIXIV'IALE, *v. l.* [L. *lixivia*, *lixivium*, *lye*.] To form lye; to impregnate with salts from wood ashes. Water is *lixivated* by passing through ashes.

LIXIVIA'TION, *n.* The operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them, the water passing through them imbibing the salts.

LIXIV'IUM, *n.* [L. from *lix*, *lye*, *Sp. leria*, *Fr. lessive*.]

Lye; water impregnated with alkaline salts imbibed from wood ashes. It is sometimes applied to other extracts.

Boyle.

LIZ'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *lezarde*; *L. lacertus*; *Sp. lagarto*; *It. lucerta*, *lucertola*; *Arm. glaserd*. If *lizard* is the *L. lacerta*, there has been a change of *c* into *z* or *s*, which may be the fact. In Ethiopic, *lalsekat* is lizard. Gebelin deduces the word from an oriental word *leza*, to hide. But this is doubtful.]

In *zoology*, a genus of amphibious animals, called *Lacerta*, and comprehending the crocodile, alligator, chameleon, salamander, &c. But the name, in common life, is applied to the smaller species of this genus, and of these there is a great variety. These animals are ranked in the order of reptiles. The body is naked, with four feet and a tail. The body is thicker and more tapering than that of the serpent.

Encyc.

LIZ'ARD-TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *Saururus*, and another of the genus *Piper*.

Fam. of Plants.

LL, *D.* letters standing for *Doctor of Laws*, the title of an honorary degree.

LO, *exclam.* [Sax. *la*. Whether this is a contracted word or not, does not appear.]

Look; see; behold; observe. This word is used to excite particular attention in a hearer to some object of sight, or subject of discourse.

Lo, here is Christ. *Matt. xxiv.*

Lo, we turn to the Gentiles. *Acts xiii.*

LOACH, } *n.* [Fr. *loche*.] A small fish of
LOCHE, } the genus *Cobitis*, inhabiting small clear streams, and esteemed dainty food.

Walton.

LOAD, *n.* [Sax. *hlad* or *lade*; *W. llwyth*. See *Lade*.]

1. A burden; that which is laid on or put in any thing for conveyance. Thus we lay a *load* on a beast or on a man's shoulders, or on a cart or wagon; and we say, a light *load*, a heavy *load*. A *load* then is indefinite in quantity or weight. But by usage, in some cases, the word has a more definite signification, and expresses a certain quantity or weight, or as much as is usually carried, or as can be well sustained. *Load* is never used for the cargo of a ship; this is called *loading*, *lading*, freight, or cargo.

2. Any heavy burden; a large quantity borne or sustained. A tree may be said to have a *load* of fruit upon it.

3. That which is borne with pain or difficulty; a grievous weight; encumbrance; in a literal sense.

Jove lightened of its load

Th' enormous mass—

Pope.

In a figurative sense, we say, a *load* of care or grief; a *load* of guilt or crimes.

4. Weight or violence of blows. *Milton.*

5. A quantity of food or drink that oppresses, or as much as can be borne. *Dryden.*

6. Among *miners*, the quantity of nine dishes of ore, each dish being about half a hundred weight. *Encyc. Cyc.*

LOAD, *v. l.* pret. and pp. *loaded*. [*loaden*, formerly used, is obsolete, and *laden* belongs to *lade*. *Load*, from the noun, is a regular verb.]

1. To lay on a burden; to put on or in something to be carried, or as much as can be carried; as, to *load* a camel or a horse; to *load* a cart or wagon. To *load* a gun, is to charge, or to put in a sufficient quantity of powder, or powder and ball or shot.

2. To encumber; to lay on or put in that which is borne with pain or difficulty; in a literal sense, as to *load* the stomach with meat; or in a figurative sense, as to *load* the mind or memory.

3. To make heavy by something added or appended.

Thy dreadful vow, loaden with death—

Addison.

So in a literal sense, to *load* a whip.

4. To bestow or confer on in great abundance; as, to *load* one with honors; to *load* with reproaches.

LOADED, *pp.* Charged with a load or cargo; having a burden; freighted, as a ship; having a charge of powder, or powder and shot, as a gun.

2. Burdened with any thing oppressive; as *loaded* with cares, with guilt or shame.

LOADER, *n.* One who puts on a load.

LOADING, *ppr.* Charging with a load; burdening; encumbering; charging, as a gun.

LOADING, *n.* A cargo; a burden; also, any thing that makes part of a load.

LOADMANAGE, *n.* Pilotage; skill of a pilot. [*Not used.*]

LOADSMAN, *n.* [*load* and *man*.] A pilot.

Obs.

LOADSTAR, } [*lead* and *star*.] The star
LODESTAR, } *n.* that leads; the polestar; the cynosure. *Obs.*

LOADSTONE, *n.* [from the verb *lead* and *stone*. The old orthography, *lodestone*, is

most correct, as this word has no connection with the verb to *load*.]

The native magnet, an ore of iron in the lowest state of oxydation, which has the power of attracting metallic iron, as iron filings, and of communicating to masses of iron the same property of attraction, forming *artificial magnets*. [See *Lodestone*.]

LOAF, *n.* plu. *loaves*. [Sax. *hlaf* or *laf*; Goth. *hlabs*; *G. leib*; Polish, *chleb*; Bohemian, *chleb*; Russ. *chlib* or *chleb*; Croatian, *hlit*; Finnish, *leipa* or *leipam*; Lapponic, *laibe*. The German *leib* is rendered a *loaf*, and body, waist, belly; *leiblich*, which in English, would be *loaf-like*, signifies corporeal, bodily. *Loaf* then signifies a lump or mass, from some root that signifies to set, or to collect, or to form.]

1. A mass of bread when baked. It is larger than a *cake*. The size and price of a *loaf*, in large cities, are regulated by law.

2. A mass or lump, as of sugar.

3. Any thick mass.

LOAF-SUGAR, *n.* Sugar refined and formed into a conical mass.

LOAM, *n.* [Sax. *lam*; *D. leem*; *G. lehm*; *L. limus*; *Sw. lim*; *Dan. lim, līm*; so named probably from smoothness or softness; *W. līm*.]

A natural mixture of sand and clay with oxyd of iron; a species of earth or soil of different colors, whitish, brown or yellow, readily diffusible in water.

Cleveland. Encyc.

LOAM, *v. l.* To cover with loam. *Moxon.*

LOAMY, *a.* Consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam, or resembling it.

LOAN, *n.* [Sax. *lan*, *hlen*; *Sw. lān*; *Dan. laan*; *D. leen*; *G. lehen*. See *Lend*.]

1. The act of lending; a lending.

2. That which is lent; any thing furnished for temporary use to a person at his request, on the express or implied condition that the specific thing shall be returned, or its equivalent in kind, but without compensation for the use; as a *loan* of a book or of bread.

3. Something furnished for temporary use, on the condition that it shall be returned or its equivalent, but with a compensation for the use. In this sense, *loan* is generally applied to money. [See *Lend*.]

4. A furnishing; permission to use; grant of the use; as a *loan* of credit. *Kent.*

LOAN, *v. l.* [Sax. *lanan*; *G. lehen*; *D. leenen*; *Sw. lāna*; *Dan. laaner*.]

To lend; to deliver to another for temporary use, on condition that the thing shall be returned, as a book; or to deliver for use, on condition that an equivalent in kind shall be returned, as bread; or to deliver for temporary use, on condition that an equivalent in kind shall be returned, with a compensation for the use, as in the case of money at interest. Bills of credit were issued, to be *loaned* on interest.

Ramsay. Kent. Laws of the U. States.

Stat. of Conn. and of New York.

LOAN-OFFICE, *n.* In *America*, a public office in which loans of money are negotiated for the public, or in which the accounts of loans are kept and the interest paid to the lenders.

LOAN-OFFICER, *n.* A public officer empowered to superintend and transact the business of a loan-office.