

retained in *water-logged*; and to *lug*, *lug-gage*, perhaps to *clog*.]

1. A bulky piece or stick of timber unhewed. Pine *logs* are floated down rivers in America, and stopped at saw-mills. A piece of timber when hewed or squared, is not called a *log*, unless perhaps in constructing log-huts.

2. In *navigation*, a machine for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water. The common log is a piece of board, forming the quadrant of a circle of about six inches radius, balanced by a small plate of lead nailed on the circular part, so as to swim perpendicular.

Mar. Dict.

3. [Heb. *לוג*.] A Hebrew measure of liquids, containing, according to some authors, three quarters of a pint; according to others, five sixths of a pint. According to Arbuthnot, it was the seventy second part of the bath or ephah, and the twelfth part of a hin.

Johnson. Encyc.

LOG, *v. i.* To move to and fro. [Not used.] *Polivhele.*

LOG'-BOARD, *n.* In *navigation*, two boards, shutting like a book, and divided into columns, containing the hours of the day and night, direction of the wind, course of the ship, &c., from which is formed the log-book.

Mar. Dict.

LOG'-BOOK, *n.* A book into which are transcribed the contents of the log-board.

Mar. Dict.

LOG'-HOUSE, } *n.* A house or hut whose
LOG'-HUT, } walls are composed of
logs laid on each other.

LOG'-LINE, *n.* A line or cord about a hundred and fifty fathoms in length, fastened to the log by means of two legs. This is wound on a reel, called the *log-reel*.

Encyc. Mar. Dict.

LOG'-REEL, *n.* A reel in the gallery of a ship, on which the log-line is wound.

Encyc. Mar. Dict.

LOG'ARITHM, *n.* [Fr. *logarithme*; Gr. *λογος*, ratio, and *αριθμος*, number.]

Logarithms are the exponents of a series of powers and roots.

Day.

The logarithm of a number is that exponent of some other number, which renders the power of the latter, denoted by the exponent, equal to the former.

Cyc.

When the logarithms form a series in arithmetical progression, the corresponding natural numbers form a series in geometrical progression. Thus,

Logarithms	0	1	2	3	4	5
Natural numbers,	1	10	100	1000	10000	100000

The addition and subtraction of logarithms answer to the multiplication and division of their natural numbers. In like manner, involution is performed by multiplying the logarithm of any number by the number denoting the required power; and evolution, by dividing the logarithm by the number denoting the required root.

Logarithms are the invention of Baron Napier, lord of Marchiston in Scotland; but the kind now in use, were invented by Henry Briggs, professor of geometry in Gresham college, at Oxford. They are extremely useful in abridging the labor of trigonometrical calculations.

LOGARITHMETIC,

LOGARITHMETICAL,

LOGARITHMIC,

logarithms.

} *a.* logarithms;
} consisting of
Encyc. Lavoisier.

LOG'GATS, *n.* The name of a play or game, the same as is now called *killle-pins*. It was prohibited by Stat. 33, Henry VIII. [Not in use.] *Hammer.*

LOG'GERHEAD, *n.* [log and head.] A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt; a thick-skull.

Shak.

2. A spherical mass of iron, with a long handle; used to heat tar.

Mar. Dict.

To fall to loggerheads, } to come to blows;
To go to loggerheads, } to fall to fighting
without weapons. *L'Estrange.*

LOG'GERHEADED, *a.* Dull; stupid; doltish.

Shak.

LOG'IC, *n.* [Fr. *logique*; It. *logica*; L. *id.*; from the Gr. *λογικη*, from *λογος*, reason, *λεγω*, to speak.]

The art of thinking and reasoning justly.

Logic is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others.

Watts.

Logic may be defined, the science or history of the human mind, as it traces the progress of our knowledge from our first conceptions through their different combinations, and the numerous deductions that result from comparing them with one another.

Encyc.

Correct reasoning implies correct thinking and legitimate inferences from premises, which are principles assumed or admitted to be just. *Logic* then includes the art of thinking, as well as the art of reasoning.

W.

The purpose of *logic* is to direct the intellectual powers in the investigation of truth, and in the communication of it to others.

Hedge.

LOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to logic; used in logic; as *logical* subtleties.

Hooker.

2. According to the rules of logic; as a *logical* argument or inference. This reasoning is strictly *logical*.

3. Skilled in logic; versed in the art of thinking and reasoning; discriminating; as a *logical* head.

Spectator.

LOG'ICALLY, *adv.* According to the rules of logic; as, to argue *logically*.

LOGI'CIAN, *n.* A person skilled in logic, or the art of reasoning.

Each fierce *logician* still expelling Locke.

Pope.

LOGIS'TIC, *a.* Relating to sexagesimal fractions.

Cyc.

LOG'MAN, *n.* A man who carries logs.

Shak.

2. One whose occupation is to cut and convey logs to a mill. [Local.] *U. States.*

LOGOGRAPHIC, } *a.* Pertaining to lo-

LOGOGRAPHICAL,

gography.

LOGOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *λογος*, a word, and *γραφω*, to write.]

A method of printing, in which a type represents a word, instead of forming a letter.

Encyc.

LOG'OGRIPIE, *n.* [Gr. *λογος* and *γριπος*.] A sort of riddle. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

LOGOM'ACHIST, *n.* One who contends about words.

E. T. Fitch.

LOGOM'ACHY, *n.* [Gr. *λογος*, word, and *μαχη*, contest, altercation.]

Contention in words merely, or rather a contention about words; a war of words.

Howell.

LOGOMETRIC, *a.* [Gr. *λογος*, ratio, and *μετροω*, to measure.]

A *logometric* scale is intended to measure or ascertain chymical equivalents.

Wollaston.

LOG'WOOD, *n.* A species of tree and wood, called also *Campeachy-wood*, from the bay of Campeachy in Spanish America, of the genus *Hæmatoxylon*, of which there is one species only. This tree has a crooked, deformed stem, growing to the height of 20 or 24 feet, with crooked irregular branches, armed with strong thorns. The wood is of a firm texture and a red color. It is much used in dyeing.

Encyc.

LO'HOCK, } *n.* [Ar.] A medicine of a mid-

LO'HOCK, } dle consistence between a

soft electuary and a syrup. [See *Loch*.]

Encyc.

LOIN, *n.* [Sax. *lend*; G. D. *lende*; Sw. *lånd*;

Dan. *lend*; W. *clun*; Arm. *lancenn* or

loinch; Ir. *luan* or *bleun*; L. *clunis*.]

The *loins* are the space on each side of the vertebrae, between the lowest of the false ribs and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region; called also the *reins*.

LOITER, *v. i.* [D. *leutenen*; Russ. *leitayn* or *letayn*. Qu. its alliance to *late* and *let*.]

To linger; to be slow in moving; to delay; to be dilatory; to spend time idly.

If we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace.

Rogers.

LOITERER, *n.* A lingerer; one that delays or is slow in motion; an idler; one that is sluggish or dilatory.

Ever listless *loiterers*, that attend

No cause, no trust, no duty and no friend.

Pope.

LOITERING, *ppr.* Lingerin; delaying; moving slowly.

LOKE, *n.* [Qu. Ir. *loch*, dark; Gr. *λυγ*, darkness.]

1. In the Scandinavian mythology, the evil deity, the author of all calamities; answering to the Arimanes of the Persians.

Mallet. Edda.

2. A close narrow lane. [Local.]

LOLL, *v. i.* [Eth. *ለለበለ* *alolo*, to thrust out the tongue. The sense of this word is to throw, to send. Hence it coincides with the Gr. *λαλειω*, W. *loliaw*, to speak, to prate, Dan. *laller*, G. *lallen*. It coincides also with *lull*, to appease, that is, to throw down.]

1. To recline; to lean; properly, to throw one's self down; hence, to lie at ease.

Void of care he *lolls* supine in state.

Dryden.

2. To suffer the tongue to hang extended from the mouth, as an ox or a dog when heated with labor or exertion.

The triple porter of the Stygian seat,

With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at his feet.

Dryden.

LOLL, *v. t.* To thrust out, as the tongue.

Fierce tigers couched around, and *loll'd*

their tongues. *Dryden.*

LOLL'ARD, *n.* [Qu. G. *lallen*, *lollen*, to prate or to sing.]

The *Lollards* were a sect of early reformers