

or to strike down, and I think it connected with *flap*.]

1. To cut off, as the top or extreme part of any thing; to shorten by cutting off the extremities; as, to *lop* a tree or its branches.

With branches *lopp'd* in wood, or mountain fell'd. *Milton.*

2. To cut off, as exuberances; to separate, as superfluous parts.

Expunge the whole, or *lop* the exerescent parts. *Pope.*

3. To cut partly off and bend down; as, to *lop* the trees or saplings of a hedge.

4. To let fall; to *flap*; as, a horse *lops* his ears.

- LOP, *n.* That which is cut from trees.

Else both body and *lop* will be of little value. *Mortimer.*

LOP, *n.* [Sax. *loppe*.] A flea. [Local.]

LOPE, pret. of *leap*. [Sw. *löpa*; D. *loopen*.] *Obs.* *Spenser.*

LOPE, *n.* [Sw. *löpa*, D. *loopen*, to run. See *Leap*.]

A leap; a long step. [*A word in popular use in America.*]

LOPE, *v. i.* To leap; to move or run with a long step, as a dog.

LO'PING, *ppr.* Leaping; moving or running with a long step.

LOP'PED, *pp.* Cut off; shortened by cutting off the top or end; bent down.

LOP'PER, *n.* One that lops.

LOP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off; shortening by cutting off the extremity; letting fall.

LOP'PING, *n.* That which is cut off.

LOQUA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *loquax*, from *loquor*, to speak. Qu. Eng. to *clack*.] Talkative; given to continual talking.

Loquacious, bawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. Speaking; noisy.

Blind British bards, with volant touch,
Traverse *loquacious* strings. *Philips.*

3. Apt to blab and disclose secrets.

LOQUA'CIOUSNESS, } *n.* [L. *loquacitas*.]
LOQUAC'ITY, } Talkativeness;

the habit or practice of talking continually or excessively.

Too great *loquacity* and too great taciturnity by fits. *Arbutnot.*

LORD, *n.* [Sax. *hlaford*. This has been supposed to be compounded of *hlaf*, loaf, and *ford*, afford, to give; and hence a *lord* is interpreted, a bread-giver. But *lady*, in Saxon, is in like manner written *hlaf-dag*; and *dag* can hardly signify a giver. The word occurs in none of the Teutonic dialects, except the Saxon; and it is not easy to ascertain the original signification of the word. I question the correctness of the common interpretation.]

1. A master; a person possessing supreme power and authority; a ruler; a governor.

Man over man

He made not *lord*. *Milton.*

But now I was the *lord*

Of this fair mansion. *Shak.*

2. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler. *Dryden.*

3. A husband.

I oft in bitterness of soul deplored

My absent daughter, and my dearer *lord*. *Pope.*

My *lord* also being old. Gen. xviii.

4. A baron; the proprietor of a manor; as the *lord* of the manor.

5. A nobleman; a title of honor in Great Britain given to those who are noble by birth or creation; a peer of the realm, including dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts and barons. Archbishops and bishops also, as members of the house of lords, are lords of parliament. Thus we say, *lords* temporal and spiritual. By courtesy also the title is given to the sons of dukes and marquises, and to the eldest sons of earls. *Encyc.*

6. An honorary title bestowed on certain official characters; as *lord* advocate, *lord* chamberlain, *lord* chancellor, *lord* chief justice, &c.

7. In *Scripture*, the Supreme Being; Jehovah. When *Lord*, in the Old Testament, is printed in capitals, it is the translation of *JEHOVAH*, and so might, with more propriety, be rendered. The word is applied to Christ, Ps. cx. Col. iii. and to the Holy Spirit, 2 Thess. iii. As a title of respect, it is applied to kings, Gen. xl. 2 Sam. xix. to princes and nobles, Gen. xlii. Dan. iv. to a husband, Gen. xviii. to a prophet, 1 Kings xviii. 2 Kings ii. and to a respectable person, Gen. xxiv. Christ is called the *Lord* of glory, 1 Cor. ii. and *Lord* of lords, Rev. xix.

LORD, *v. t.* To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord. *Shak.*

LORD, *v. i.* To domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway; sometimes followed by *over*, and sometimes by *it*, in the manner of a transitive verb.

The whiles she *lordeth* in licentious bliss.

I see them *lording* it in London streets. *Shak.*

They *lorded* over them whom now they serve. *Milton.*

LORD'ING, *n.* A little lord; a lord, in contempt or ridicule. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

LORD'LIKE, *a.* Becoming a lord.

2. Haughty; proud; insolent. *Dryden.*

LORD'LINESS, *n.* [from *lordly*.] Dignity; high station. *Shak.*

2. Pride; haughtiness. *More.*

LORD'LING, *n.* A little or diminutive lord. *Swift.*

LORD'LY, *a.* [from *lord* and *like*.] Becoming a lord; pertaining to a lord.

Lordly sins require *lordly* estates to support them. *South.*

2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.

Every rich and *lordly* swain,

With pride would drag about her chain. *Swift.*

LORD'LY, *adv.* Proudly; imperiously; despotically.

A famished lion, issuing from the wood,

Roars *lordly* fierce. *Dryden.*

LORDSHIP, *n.* The state or quality of being a lord; hence, a title of honor given to noblemen, except to dukes, who have the title of *grace*.

2. A titular compellation of judges and certain other persons in authority and office. *Johnson.*

3. Dominion; power; authority.

They who are accounted to rule over the Gentiles, exercise *lordship* over them. Mark x.

4. Seigniori; domain; the territory of a lord over which he holds jurisdiction; a manor.

What lands and *lordships* for their owner know

My quondam barber. *Dryden.*

LORE, *n.* [Sax. *lar*, from the root of *laran*, to learn; D. *leer*; G. *lehre*; Dan. *lere*; Sw. *lära*.] Learning; doctrine; lesson; instruction.

The law of nations, or the *lore* of war.

Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more *Fairfax.*

Of arts, but thundering against heathen *lore*. *Pope.*

LOREL, *n.* [Sax. *leoran*, to wander.] An abandoned scoundrel; a vagrant. *Obs.*

LO'RESMAN, *n.* [*lore* and *man*.] An instructor. *Obs.* *Gower.*

LOR'ICATE, *v. t.* [L. *lorica*, *loricatus*, from *lorica*, a coat of mail.]

1. To plate over; to spread over, as a plate for defense.

Nature hath *loricated* the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax. *Ray.*

2. To cover with a crust, as a chemical vessel, for resisting fire.

LOR'ICATED, *pp.* Covered or plated over; encrusted.

LOR'ICATING, *ppr.* Covering over with a plate or crust.

LOR'ICATION, *n.* The act or operation of covering any thing with a plate or crust for defense; as the *lorication* of a chemical vessel, to enable it to resist the action of fire, and sustain a high degree of heat.

LOR'IMER, *n.* [L. *lorum*, a thong; Fr. *lormier*.]

A bridle-maker; one that makes bits for bridles, &c. [*Not used.*]

LO'RING, *n.* Instructive discourse. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

LO'RIOT, *n.* [Fr.] A bird called witwal; the oriole.

LO'RIS, *n.* A small quadruped of Ceylon.

LORN, *a.* [Sax. Dan. *forloren*, lost. See *Forlorn*.] Lost; forsaken; lonely.

LO'RY, *n.* A subordinate genus of fowls of the parrot kind, forming the link between the parrot and parroquet. *Spenser.*

LÖSABLE, *a.* That may be lost. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

LÖSE, *v. t.* *looz*, pret. and *pp.* *lost*. [Sax. *losian*, *forlosian*, *forlysan*; D. *verliezen*; Goth. *liusan*. The sense is probably to part, to separate, and from the root of *loose*.]

1. To mislay; to part or be separated from a thing, so as to have no knowledge of the place where it is; as, to *lose* a book or a paper; to *lose* a record; to *lose* a dollar or a ducat.

2. To forfeit by unsuccessful contest; as, to *lose* money in gaming.

3. Not to gain or win; as, to *lose* a battle, that is, to be defeated.

4. To be deprived of; as, to *lose* men in battle; to *lose* an arm or a leg by a shot or by amputation; to *lose* one's life or honor.

5. To forfeit, as a penalty. Our first parents *lost* the favor of God by their apostasy.

6. To suffer diminution or waste of.