

5. An inscription, particularly on medals and on coins. *Addison.*
- LEG'END, *v. t.* To tell or narrate, as a legend. *Hall.*
- LEG'ENDARY, *a.* Consisting of legends; fabulous; strange. *Sheldon.*
- LEG'ER, *n.* [D. *leggen*, to lie, Sax. *leggan*.] Any thing that lies in a place; that which rests or remains; sometimes used as a noun, but more frequently as an adjective, as a *leger* ambassador, that is, resident; but the word is now obsolete, except in particular phrases.
- A *leger-line*, in music, a line added to the staff of five lines, when more lines than five are wanted, for designating notes ascending or descending.
- A *leger-book*, or *leger*, a book that lies in the counting house, the book into which merchants carry a summary of the accounts of the journal; usually written *ledger*.
- LEG'ERDEMAIN, *n.* [Fr. *leger*, It. *leggero*, light, slight, and Fr. *de main*, of hand. See *Light*.] Slight of hand; a deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand; a trick performed with such art and adroitness, that the manner or art eludes observation. The word is sometimes used adjectively; as a *legerdemain* trick.
- LEGER'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *legereté*.] Lightness; nimbleness. [Not in use.] *Shak.*
- LEG'GED, *a.* [from *leg*.] Having legs; used in composition; as a two-legged animal.
- LEG'GIN, *n.* [from *leg*.] A cover for the leg; a garment that incloses the leg. *MacKenzie.*
- LEGIBIL'ITY, *n.* Legibility; the quality or state of being legible.
- LEG'IBLE, *a.* [L. *legibilis*, from *lego*, to read.]
1. That may be read; consisting of letters or figures that may be distinguished by the eye; as a fair, *legible* manuscript.
 2. That may be discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications. The thoughts of men are often *legible* in their countenances.
- LEG'IBLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being legible.
- LEG'IBLY, *adv.* In such a manner as may be read; as a manuscript *legibly* written.
- LE'GION, *n.* [L. *legio*, from *lego*, to collect.]
1. In Roman antiquity, a body of infantry consisting of different numbers of men at different periods, from three to five thousand. Each legion was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into ten companies, and each company into two centuries. *Encyc.*
 2. A military force; military bands. *Shak.*
 3. A great number.
- Where one sin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach. *Rogers.*
- My name is *legion*, for we are many. Mark v.
- LE'GIONARY, *a.* Relating to a legion or to legions.
2. Consisting of a legion or of legions; as a *legionary* force.
 3. Containing a great number; as a *legionary* body of errors. *Brown.*

- LE'GIONARY, *n.* One of a legion. *Milton.*
- LEG'ISLATE, *v. i.* [L. *lex*, *legis*, law, and *fero*, *latum*, to give, pass or enact.] To make or enact a law or laws. It is a question whether it is expedient to *legislate* at present on the subject. Let us not *legislate*, when we have no power to enforce our laws.
- LEGISLA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of passing a law or laws; the enacting of laws. Pythagoras joined *legislation* to his philosophy. *Littleton.*
- LEG'ISLATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *legislatif*.] Giving or enacting laws; as a *legislative* body.
2. Capable of enacting laws; as *legislative* power.
 3. Pertaining to the enacting of laws; suitable to laws; as the *legislative* style.
 4. Done by enacting; as a *legislative* act.
- [Note. In this word, and in *legislator*, *legislatrix*, *legislature*, the accent is nearly equal on the first and third syllables, and *a*, in the third, has its first or long sound.]
- LEGISLA'TOR, *n.* [L.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community. This word is limited in its use to a supreme lawgiver, the lawgiver of a sovereign state or kingdom, and is not applied to men that make the by-laws of a subordinate corporation.
- LEGISLA'TORSHIP, *n.* The office of a legislator. [Not in use.] *Halifax.*
- LEGISLA'TRESS, } *n.* A female who makes laws.
- LEGISLA'TRIX, }
- LEG'ISLATURE, *n.* [Sp. *legislatura*.] The body of men in a state or kingdom, invested with power to make and repeal laws; the supreme power of a state. The *legislature* of Great Britain consists of the house of lords and the house of commons with the king, whose sanction is necessary to every bill before it becomes a law. The *legislatures* of most of the states in America, consist of two houses or branches, but the sanction of the governor is required to give their acts the force of law, or a concurrence of two thirds of the two houses, after he has declined and assigned his objections.
- LE'GIST, *n.* One skilled in the laws. *Marston.*
- LEGITIMACY, *n.* [from *legitimate*.] Lawfulness of birth; opposed to *bastardy*. *Ayliffe.*
2. Genuineness; opposed to *spuriousness*. The *legitimacy* of his conclusions is not to be questioned.
- LEGITIMATE, *a.* [Fr. *legitime*; L. *legitimus*; from *lex*, law.]
1. Lawfully begotten or born; born in wedlock; as *legitimate* heirs or children.
 2. Genuine; real; proceeding from a pure source; not false or spurious; as *legitimate* arguments or inferences.
- LEGITIMATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *legitimiser*; Sp. *legitimar*; It. *legittimare*.]
1. To make lawful.
 2. To render legitimate; to communicate the rights of a legitimate child to one that is illegitimate; to invest with the rights of a lawful heir. *Ayliffe.*
- LEGITIMATELY, *adv.* Lawfully; according to law.
2. Genuinely; not falsely. *Dryden.*

- LEGITIMATENESS, *n.* Legality; lawfulness; genuineness.
- LEGITIMATION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of rendering legitimate, or of investing an illegitimate child with the rights of one born in wedlock.
2. Lawful birth. [Unusual.] *Shak.*
- LEG'UME, } *n.* [L. *legumen*; Fr. *legume*; LEGUMEN, } probably from L. *lego*, to collect, and signifying that which collects, or holds, or a collection.]
- In *botany*, a pericarp or seed-vessel, of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed to one suture only. In the latter circumstance it differs from a *siliqua*, in which the seeds are attached to both sutures. In popular use, a *legume* is called a pod, or a cod; as a *pea-pod*, or *peas-cod*. *Martyn.*
2. In the plural, pulse, peas, beans, &c.
- LEGU'MINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse. *Leguminous* plants are such as have a legume for a pericarp, as peas and beans.
- LEIS'URABLE, *a. s* as *z*. [See *Leisure*.] Vacant of employment; not occupied; as *leisureable* hours. [Little used.] *Brown.*
- LEIS'URABLY, *adv.* At leisure; without hurry. [Little used.] *Hooker.*
- LEISURE, *n.* *lech'ur* or *lee'zhur*. [Fr. *loisir*.] This is doubtless from the same root as Sw. and Dan. *ledig*, void, empty, vacant, free, eased; Sw. *ledighet*, Dan. *ledighed*, leisure.]
1. Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time; time free from employment. The desire of *leisure* is much more natural than of business and care. *Temple.* I shall leave with him that rebuke to be considered at his *leisure*. *Locke.*
 2. Convenience of time. He sigh'd, and had no *leisure* more to say. [Not used.] *Dryden.*
- LEIS'URELY, *a.* Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate; slow; as a *leisurely* walk or march; a *leisurely* survey of life.
- LEIS'URELY, *adv.* Not in haste or hurry; slowly; at leisure; deliberately. We descended very *leisurely*, my friend being careful to count the steps. *Addison.*
- LE'MAN, *n.* [probably contracted from *lifman*, *leveman*; Sax. *loef*, loved, and *man*. See *Love* and *Lief*.] A sweetheart; a gallant, or a mistress. *Obs.* *Chaucer. Spenser. Shak.*
- LEME, *n.* [Sax. *leoma*.] A ray of light. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*
- LEME, *v. i.* To shine. *Obs.*
- LEM'MA, *n.* [Gr. *λημμα*, from *λαμβάνω*, to receive.] In *mathematics*, a previous proposition proved, or a proposition demonstrated for the purpose of being used in the demonstration of some other proposition. It is therefore a *received* truth. *Day.*
- LEM'MING, } A species of animal be-
LE'MING, } longing to the genus *Mus*; a kind of rat, in the north of Europe, which sometimes migrates from north to south in immense numbers. *Encyc.*
- Lemnian earth*, or *sphragide*, from the isle of Lemnos, in the Egean sea, a kind of asstringent medicinal earth, of a fatty consistence and reddish color, used in the same cases as *bole*. It has the external appearance of clay, with a smooth surface resembling agate, especially in recent