

**LIMITEDNESS**, *n.* State of being limited.  
*Parker.*

**LIMITER**, *n.* He or that which limits or confines.

2. A friar licenced to beg within certain bounds, or whose duty was limited to a certain district.

**LIMITLESS**, *a.* Having no limits; unbounded.  
*Davies.*

**LIMMER**, *n.* A lincchound; a mongrel.  
*Johnson.*

2. A dog engendered between a hound and a mastiff.  
*Bailey.*

3. A thill or shaft. [*Local.* See *Limber*.]

4. A thill-horse. [*Local.*]

**LIMN**, *v. t.* *lin.* [*Fr. enluminer; L. lumino.*]  
To draw or paint; or to paint in water colors.  
*Encyc.*

**LIMNED**, *pp.* *lim'ned*. Painted.

**LIMNER**, *n.* [*Fr. enlumineur; L. illuminator, in the middle ages, alluminor.*]

1. One that colors or paints on paper or parchment; one who decorates books with initial pictures.  
*Encyc.*

2. A portrait painter.

**LIMNING**, *ppr.* Drawing; painting; painting in water colors.

**LIMNING**, *n.* The act or art of drawing or painting in water colors.  
*Addison.*

**LIMOUS**, *a.* [*L. limosus, from limus, slime.*]  
Muddy; slimy; thick.  
*Brown.*

**LIMP**, *v. i.* [*Sax. lemp-healt, lame; gelimphan, to happen, that is, to fall; allied perhaps to lame.*] To halt; to walk lamely.  
*Bacon.*

**LIMP**, *n.* A halt; act of limping.

**LIMP**, *a.* Vapid; weak. [*Not used.*]  
*Walton.*

**LIMPER**, *n.* One that limps.

**LIMPET**, *n.* [*L. lepas; Gr. λεπας, from λεπω, to peel or strip off bark.*]

A univalve shell of the genus *Patella*, adhering to rocks.

**LIMPID**, *a.* [*L. limpidus.*] Pure; clear; transparent; as a *limpid* stream.

**LIMPIDNESS**, *n.* Clearness; purity.

**LIMPING**, *ppr.* Halting; walking lamely.

**LIMPINGLY**, *adv.* Lamely; in a halting manner.

**LIMSY**, *a.* [*W. llymsi.*] Weak; flexible.  
*N. England.*

**LIMY**, *a.* [*See Lime.*] Viscous; glutinous; as *limy* snares.

2. Containing lime; as a *limy* soil.

3. Resembling lime; having the qualities of lime.

**LIN**, *v. i.* [*Ice. linna.*] To yield. *Obs.*

**LIN**, *n.* [*Celtic.*] A pool or mere. [*Not used.*]

**LINCIPIN**, *n.* [*Sax. lynis, an axis, D. lens.*]

A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree.

**LINCATURE**, *n.* [*L. lingo, linctus.*] Medicine taken by licking.  
*Burton.*

**LINDEN**, *n.* [*Sax. Sw. Dan. lind; D. linde or linde-boom; G. linde, lindenbaum.*]

The lime-tree, or teil-tree, of the genus *Tilia*.  
*Dryden.*

**LINE**, *n.* [*L. linea; Fr. ligne, from L. linum; Gr. λινον, flax; G. leine; D. lyn; Sw. lina; Dan. line.*]

1. In *geometry*, a quantity extended in length, without breadth or thickness; or a limit terminating a surface.  
*Encyc.*

2. A slender string; a small cord or rope. The angler uses a *line* and hook. The seaman uses a hand *line*, a hauling *line*, spilling *lines*, &c.

3. A thread, string or cord extended to direct any operation.

We as by *line* upon the ocean go. *Dryden.*

4. Lineament; a mark in the hand or face. He tipsles palmistry, and dines On all her fortune-telling *lines*. *Cleaveland.*

5. Delineation; sketch; as the *lines* of a building. *Temple.*

6. Contour; outline; exterior limit of a figure.

Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy *line*. *Pope.*

7. In *writing, printing* and *engraving*, the words and letters which stand on a level in one row, between one margin and another; as a page of thirty *lines*.

8. In *poetry*, a verse, or the words which form a certain number of feet, according to the measure.

9. A short letter; a note. I received a *line* from my friend by the last mail.

10. A rank or row of soldiers, or the disposition of an army drawn up with an extended front; or the like disposition of a fleet prepared for engagement.

11. A trench or rampart; an extended work in fortification.

Unite thy forces and attack their *lines*. *Dryden.*

12. Method; disposition; as *line* of order. *Shak.*

13. Extension; limit; border.

Eden stretched her *line* From Auran eastward to the royal towers Of great *Seleucia*. *Milton.*

14. Equator; equinoctial circle.

When the sun below the *line* descends— *Creech.*

15. A series or succession of progeny or relations, descending from a common progenitor. We speak of the ascending or descending *line*; the *line* of descent; the male *line*; a *line* of kings.

16. The twelfth part of an inch.

17. A straight extended mark.

18. A straight or parallel direction. The houses must all stand in a *line*. Every new building must be set in a *line* with others on the same street.

19. Occupation; employment; department or course of business. We speak of men in the same *line* of business. *Washington.*

20. Course; direction.

What general *line* of conduct ought to be pursued? *Washington.*

21. Lint or flax. [*Seldom used.*] *Spenser.*

22. In *heraldry*, *lines* are the figures used in armories to divide the shield into different parts, and to compose different figures. *Encyc.*

23. In *Scripture*, *line* signifies a cord for measuring; also, instruction, doctrine. Ps. xix. Is. xxviii.

A *right line*, a straight or direct line; the shortest line that can be drawn between two points.

*Horizontal line*, a line drawn parallel to the horizon.

*Equinoctial line*, in *geography*, a great circle on the earth's surface, at 90 degrees distance from each pole, and bisecting the earth at that part. In *astronomy*, the cir-

cle which the sun seems to describe, in March and September, when the days and nights are of equal length.

*Meridian line*, an imaginary circle drawn through the two poles of the earth, and any part of its surface.

A *ship of the line*, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle. All ships carrying seventy four or more large guns, are ships of the line. Smaller ships may sometimes be so called.

**LINE**, *v. t.* [*supposed to be from L. linum, flax, whence linen, which is often used for linings.*]

1. To cover on the inside; as a garment lined with linen, fur or silk; a box lined with paper or tin.

2. To put in the inside.

—What if I do *line* one of their hands? *Shak.*

3. To place along by the side of any thing for guarding; as, to *line* a hedge with riflemen; to *line* works with soldiers.

4. To strengthen by additional works or men.

*Line* and new repair your towns of war With men of courage. *Shak.*

5. To cover; to add a covering; as, to *line* a crutch. *Shak.*

6. To strengthen with any thing added. Who lined himself with hope. *Shak.*

7. To impregnate; applied to irrational animals. *Creech.*

**LINEAGE**, *n.* [*Fr. lignage, from ligne, line.*]

Race; progeny; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.

**LINEAL**, *a.* [*L. linealis, from linca, line.*]

1. Composed of lines; delineated; as *lineal* designs. *Wotton.*

2. In a direct line from an ancestor; as *lineal* descent; *lineal* succession. *Locke.*

3. Hereditary; derived from ancestors. *Shak.*

4. Allied by direct descent.

For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden.*

5. In the direction of a line; as *lineal* measure.

*Lineal measure*, the measure of length.

**LINEALITY**, *n.* The state of being in the form of a line. *Am. Review.*

**LINEALLY**, *adv.* In a direct line; as, the prince is *lineally* descended from the conqueror.

**LINFAMENT**, *n.* [*Fr. from L. lineamentum.*]

Feature; form; make; the outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face.

Man he seems In all his *lineaments*. *Milton.*

—The *lineaments* of the body. *Locke.*

—*Lineaments* of a character. *Swift.*

**LINEAR**, *a.* [*L. linearis.*] Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction.

2. In *botany*, like a line; slender; of the same breadth throughout, except at the extremities; as a *linear* leaf.

*Linear numbers*, in mathematics, such as have relation to length only; such is a number which represents one side of a plane figure. If the plane figure is a square, the linear figure is called a root. *Encyc.*