

LÖATH, } [Sax. *lath*, hateful; *lathian*, to
LOTH, } *a.* lothe; Sw. *ledas*, to lothe or
nauseate; Dan. *leede*, lothesome; *lee*, aver-
sion. In America, the primitive pronun-
ciation of *lath*, that is, *lawth*, is retained
in the adjective, which is written *loth*.
The verb would be better written *lothe*, in
analogy with *cloth*, *clothe*. See *Loth*.]

Disliking; unwilling; reluctant. He was
loth to leave the company. [See *Loth*.]

LÖATHIE, } *v. t.* To hate; to look on with
LÖTHE, } hatred or abhorrence; par-
ticularly, to feel disgust at food or drink,
either from natural antipathy, or a sickly
appetite, or from satiety, or from its ill
taste. [See *Lothe*.]

LÖATHIER, *n.* One that lothes.

LÖATHFUL, *a.* Hating; abhorring through
disgust. *Hubbard's Tale.*

2. Abhorred; hated. *Spenser.*

LÖATHING, *ppr.* Hating from disgust; ab-
horring.

LÖATHINGLY, *adv.* In a fastidious man-
ner.

LÖATHILY, *a.* Hatel; exciting hatred.
Obs. *Spenser.*

LÖATHILY, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly.
[See *Lothly*.]

LÖATHNESS, *n.* Unwillingness; reluct-
ance. [See *Lothness*.]

LÖATHSOME, *a.* Disgusting; exciting dis-
gust.

2. Hatel; abhorred; detestable.

3. Causing fastidiousness. [See *Lothesome*.]

LÖATHSOMENESS, *n.* The quality which
excites disgust, hatred or abhorrence.
Addison.

LÖAVES, *plu.* of *loaf*.

LOB, *n.* [W. *llob*, allied to *lubber*, *looby*,
club, &c. Qu. G. *loff*.]

1. A dull, heavy, sluggish person.

2. Something thick and heavy; as in *lob-
worm*. *Walton.*

LOB, *v. t.* To let fall heavily or lazily.
And their poor jades
Lob down their heads. *Shak.*

LÖBATE, } [from *lobe*.] Consisting of
LÖBED, } *a.* lobes. In *botany*, divided to
the middle into parts distant from each
other, with convex margins. *Martyn.*

LOBBY, *n.* [Qu. G. *laube*, an arbor or
bower.]

1. An opening before a room, or an en-
trance into a principal apartment, where
there is a considerable space between that
and the portico or vestibule. *Encyc.*

2. A small hall or waiting room. *Encyc.*

3. A small apartment taken from a hall or
entry.

4. In a *ship*, an apartment close before the
captain's cabin. *Cyc.*

5. In *agriculture*, a confined place for cattle,
formed by hedges, trees or other fencing,
near the farm-yard. *Cyc.*

LOBE, *n.* [Fr. *lobe*; Sp. Port. *lobo*; L. *lob-
us*; Gr. *λοβος*.]

1. A part or division of the lungs, liver, &c.

2. The lower soft part of the ear.

3. A division of a simple leaf.

4. The cotyledon or placenta of a seed.

LÖBED, *a.* Lobate, which see.

LOBSPOUND, *n.* A prison. *Hudibras.*

LOBSTER, *n.* [Sax. *loppestre* or *lopystre*.
The first syllable coincides with Sax.
lobbe, a spider, and with *toppe*, a flea;

probably all named from their shape or
legs. The last syllable coincides with *ster*,
in *spinster*, *minister*.]

A crustaceous fish of the genus *Cancer*.

Lobsters have large claws and fangs, and
four pair of legs. They are said to change
their crust annually, and to be frightened
at thunder or other loud report. They
constitute an article of food.

LOBULE, *n.* [Sp. *lobulo*.] A small lobe.

LÖCAL, *a.* [Fr. Sp. *local*; It. *locale*; L.
localis; from *locus*, place, Sans. *log*; from
the root of *lay*, L. *loco*. See *Lay*.]

1. Pertaining to a place, or to a fixed or lim-
ited portion of space. We say, the *local*
situation of the house is pleasant. We
are often influenced in our opinions by *lo-
cal* circumstances.

2. Limited or confined to a spot, place, or
definite district; as a *local* custom. The
yellow fever is *local* in its origin, and often
continues for a time, to be a *local* disease.

3. In law, *local* actions are such as must be
brought in a particular county, where the
cause arises; distinguished from *transito-
ry* actions. *Blackstone.*

LÖCALITY, *n.* Existence in a place, or in
a certain portion of space.

It is thought that the soul and angels are de-
void of quantity and dimension, and that they
have nothing to do with grosser *locality*.
Glanville.

2. Limitation to a county, district or place;
as *locality* of trial. *Blackstone.*

3. Position; situation; place; particularly,
geographical place or situation, as of a
mineral or plant.

LÖCALLY, *adv.* With respect to place;
in place; as, to be *locally* separated or dis-
tant.

LÖCATE, *v. t.* [L. *loco*, *locatus*; It. *locare*.]

1. To place; to set in a particular spot or
position.

2. To select, survey and settle the bounds of
a particular tract of land; or to designate
a portion of land by limits; as, to *locate* a
tract of a hundred acres in a particular
township. *U. States.*

3. To designate and determine the place of;
as, a committee was appointed to *locate*
a church or a court house. *N. England.*

LÖCATED, *pp.* Placed; situated; fixed in
place.

LÖCATING, *ppr.* Placing; designating
the place of.

LÖCATION, *n.* The act of placing, or of
designating the place of.

2. Situation with respect to place. The *lo-
cation* of the city on a large river is favor-
able for commerce.

3. That which is located; a tract of land de-
signed in place. *U. States.*

4. In the *civil law*, a leasing on rent.

LOCH, *n.* [Gaelic.] A lake; a bay or arm
of the sea; used in Scotland.

LOCH, *n.* *Loch* or *lochoch*, is an Arabian
name for the forms of medicines called
eclegmas, lambatives, linctures, and the
like. *Quincy.*

LÖCHAGE, *n.* [Gr. *λοχαγος*; *λοχος*, a body
of soldiers, and *αγω*, to lead.]

In *Greece*, an officer who commanded a *lo-
chus* or cohort, the number of men in
which is not certainly known. *Mitford.*

LÖCHIE. [See *Loach*.]

LÖCHIA, *n.* [Gr. *λοχεια*.] Evacuations
which follow childbirth.

LÖCHIAL, *a.* Pertaining to evacuations
from the womb after childbirth.

LOCK, *n.* [Sax. *loc* or *loce*, an inclosed place,
the fastening of a door, a tuft or curl of
hair. In the latter sense, it is the G. *locke*,
D. *lok*, L. *floccus*, Eng. *lock*; Ir. *loc*, a stop,
hinderance; W. *lloc*, a mound, an inclosed
place; Russ. *lokon*, a lock of hair; Sax.
lucan, Goth. *lukan*, to lock; Dan. *lukke*, a
hedge, fence or bar; *lukker*, to shut, to in-
close, to fasten, to lock; Fr. *loquet*, a latch;
Arm. *liequed*, or *clieged*, W. *clieged*. *Lock*
and *flock* may be of one family. The pri-
mary sense is to shut, to close, to press,
strain or drive, which may be the radical
sense of *flock*, Gr. *πλεωω*, *πλοκος*, L. *plico*, as
well as of *lock*. But see Class Lg. No. 48.
and 13. 14. 16.]

1. Lock, in its primary sense, is any thing
that fastens; but we now appropriate the
word to an instrument composed of a
spring, wards, and a bolt of iron or steel,
used to fasten doors, chests and the like.
The bolt is moved by a key.

2. The part of a musket or fowling-piece or
other fire-arm, which contains the pan,
trigger, &c.

3. The barrier or works of a canal, which
confine the water, consisting of a dam,
banks or walls, with two gates or pairs of
gates, which may be opened or shut at
pleasure.

4. A grapple in wrestling. *Milton.*

5. Any inclosure. *Dryden.*

6. A tuft of hair; a plexus of wool, hay or
other like substance; a flock; a ringlet of
hair.

A *lock* of hair will draw more than a cable
rope. *Greco.*

Lock of water, is the measure equal to the
contents of the chamber of the locks by
which the consumption of water on a canal
is estimated.

LÖCK-KEEPER, *n.* One who attends
the locks of a canal.

LÖCK-PADDLE, *n.* A small sluice that
serves to fill and empty a lock.

LÖCK-SH, *n.* An angular piece of timber
at the bottom of a lock, against which the
gates shut.

LÖCK-WEIR, *n.* A paddle-weir, in canals,
an over-fall behind the upper gates, by
which the waste water of the upper pound
is let down through the paddle-holes into
the chamber of the lock. *Cyc.*

LOCK, *v. t.* To fasten with a particular in-
strument; as, to *lock* a door; to *lock* a
trunk.

2. To shut up or confine, as with a lock;
as, to be *locked* in a prison. *Lock* the se-
cret in your breast.

3. To close fast. The frost *locks* up our riv-
ers.

4. To embrace closely; as, to *lock* one in
the arms.

5. To furnish with locks, as a canal.

6. To confine; to restrain. Our shipping
was *locked* up by the embargo.

7. In *fencing*, to seize the sword-arm of an
antagonist, by turning the left arm around
it, after closing the parade, shell to shell,
in order to disarm him. *Cyc.*

LÖCK, *v. i.* To become fast. The door
locks close.