

fractures. It removes impurities like soap. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

LEM/NISCATE, *n.* [L. *lemniscus*, a ribbon; *lemniscatus*, adorned with ribbons.] A curve in the form of the figure 8.

LEM/ON, *n.* [Fr. Sp. *limon*; It. *limone*. This word is found in the Arabic of Avicenna, and in the Amharic dialect of Ethiopia, we find *lime* or *lome*, the same word.]

1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus Citrus, which grows in warm climates. This fruit furnishes a cooling acid juice, which forms an ingredient in some of our most delicious liquors.

2. *Lemon* or *lemon tree*, the tree that produces lemons.

LEMONA/DE, *n.* [Fr. *limonade*; Sp. *limonada*; from *limon*.]

A liquor consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

LE/MUR, *n.* [L.] A genus of quadrupeds, the Makis, natives of Africa and the East Indies.

LE/MURES, *n.* [L.] Hobgoblins; evil spirits. [Not English.]

LEND, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *lent*. [Sax. *lanan*; Sw. *lana*; Dan. *laaner*; G. *leihen*; D. *leenen*. *Lend* is a corrupt orthography of *len*, or *loan*, or derived from it. See *Loan*.]

1. To grant to another for temporary use, on the express or implied condition that the thing shall be returned; as, to *lend* a book; or

2. To grant a thing to be used, on the condition that its equivalent in kind shall be returned; as, to *lend* a sum of money, or a loaf of bread.

3. To afford; to grant; to furnish, in general; as, to *lend* assistance; to *lend* an ear to a discourse.

Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience.

4. To grant for temporary use, on condition of receiving a compensation at certain periods for the use of the thing, and an ultimate return of the thing, or its full value. Thus money is *lent* on condition of receiving interest for the use, and of having the principal sum returned at the stipulated time. *Lend* is correlative to *borrow*.

5. To permit to use for another's benefit. A *lent* his name to obtain money from the bank.

6. To let for hire or compensation; as, to *lend* a horse or gig. [This sense is used by Paley, and probably may be common in England. But in the United States, I believe, the word is never thus used, except in reference to money. We *lend* money upon interest, but never *lend* a coach or horse for a compensation. We use *let*.]

LEND/ABLE, *a.* That may be lent.

Sherwood.

LEND/ER, *n.* One who lends.

The borrower is servant to the *tender*. Prov. xxii.

2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest. *Bacon. Dryden.*

LEND/ING, *ppr.* Granting for temporary use. [See *Lend*.]

LEND/ING, *n.* The act of loaning.

2. That which is lent or furnished. *Shak.*

LENDs, *n.* [Sax.] Loans. [Not in use.] *Wickliffe.*

LENGTH, *n.* [Sax. *lengthe*, from *leng*, long; D. *lengte*.]

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line which can be drawn through a body, parallel to its sides; as the *length* of a church or of a ship; the *length* of a rope or line.

2. Extent; extension.

Stretch'd at his *length* he spurns the swarthy ground. *Dryden.*

3. A certain extent; a portion of space; with a plural.

Large *lengths* of seas and shores— *Shak.*

4. Space of time; duration, indefinitely; as a great *length* of time. What *length* of time will this enterprise require for its accomplishment?

5. Long duration.

May heaven, great monarch, still augment your bliss,

With *length* of days, and every day like this. *Dryden.*

6. Reach or extent; as, to pursue a subject to a great *length*.

7. Extent; as the *length* of a discourse, essay, or argument.

8. Distance.

He had marched to the *length* of Exeter. [Unusual and inelegant.] *Clarendon.*

At *length*, at or in the full extent. Let the name be inserted at *length*.

2. At last; at the end or conclusion.

Dryden.

LENGTH, *v. t.* To extend. [Not used.]

LENGTH/EN, *v. t.* *length'n.* To extend in length; to make longer; to elongate; as, to *lengthen* a line.

2. To draw out or extend in time; to protract; to continue in duration; as, to *lengthen* life. The days *lengthen* from December to June.

3. To extend; as, to *lengthen* a discourse or a dissertation.

4. To draw out in pronunciation; as, to *lengthen* a sound or a syllable. This verb is often followed by *out*, which may be sometimes emphatical, but in general is useless.

What if I please to *lengthen out* his date?

Dryden.

LENGTH/EN, *v. i.* To grow longer; to extend in length. A hempen rope contracts when wet, and *lengthens* when dry.

LENGTH/ENED, *pp.* Made longer; drawn out in length; continued in duration.

LENGTH/ENING, *ppr.* Making longer; extending in length or in duration.

LENGTH/ENING, *n.* Continuation; protraction. Dan. iv.

LENGTH/FUL, *a.* Of great length in measure. *Pope.*

LENGTH/WISE, *adv.* In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction.

LENGTH/Y, *a.* Being long or moderately long; not short; not brief; applied mostly to moral subjects, as to discourses, writings, arguments, proceedings, &c.; as a *lengthy* sermon; a *lengthy* dissertation; a *lengthy* detail.

Lengthy periods.

Washington's Letter to Plater.

No ministerial act in France, in matters of judicial cognizance, is done without a *proces verbal*, in which the facts are stated amidst a great deal of *lengthy* formality, with a degree of minuteness, highly profitable to the verbalizing officers and to the revenue.

Am. Review, Ap. Oct. 1811.

P. S. Murray has sent or will send a double copy of the *Bride and Giaour*; in the last one, some *lengthy* additions; pray accept them, according to old customs—

Lord Byron's Letter to Dr. Clarke. Dec. 13, 1813.

Chalmers' Political Annals, in treating of South Carolina—is by no means as *lengthy* as Mr. Hewitt's History.

Drayton's View of South Carolina.

LEN/IENT, *a.* [L. *leniens*, from *lenio*, *lenis*,

soft, mild; Ar. $\zeta \psi$ *laina*, to be soft, or smooth. Class Ln. No 4. The primary sense probably is smooth, or to make smooth, and *blandus* may be of the same family.]

1. Softening; mitigating; assuasive.

Time, that on all things lays his *lenient* hand, Yet tames not this. *Pope.*

Sometimes with *of*; as *lenient of* grief. *Milton.*

2. Laxative; emollient.

Oils relax the fibers, are *lenient*, balsamic—*Arbuthnot.*

LEN/IENT, *n.* That which softens or assuages; an emollient. *Wiseman.*

LEN/IFY, *v. t.* To assuage; to soften; to mitigate. [Little used.]

Bacon. Dryden.

LEN/IMENT, *n.* An assuasive. [Not used.]

LEN/ITIVE, *a.* [It. *lenitivo*; Fr. *lenitif*; from L. *lenio*, to soften.]

Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; assuasive; emollient. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*

LEN/ITIVE, *n.* A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain; that which softens or mitigates.

2. A palliative; that which abates passion. *South.*

LEN/ITY, *n.* [L. *lenitas*, from *lenis*, mild, soft.]

Mildness of temper; softness; tenderness; mercy. Young offenders may be treated with *lenity*. It is opposed to *severity* and *rigor*.

LENS, *n.* plu. *lenses*. [L. *lens*, a lentil.] A transparent substance, usually glass, so formed that rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and to magnify or diminish objects at a certain distance. Lenses are double-convex, or convex on both sides; double-concave, or concave on both sides; plano-convex, or plano-concave, that is, with one side plane, and the other convex or concave; or convex on one side and concave on the other: the latter is called a *meniscus*. *Encyc.*

LENT, *pp.* of *lend*.

LENT, *n.* [Sax. *lencten*, spring, lent, from *leng*, long; *lenegan*, to lengthen; so called from the lengthening of the days.]

The quadragesimal fast, or fast of forty days, observed by the christian church before Easter, the festival of our Savior's resurrection. It begins at Ash-Wednesday, and continues till Easter.

LENT/EN, *a.* Pertaining to lent; used in lent; sparing; as a *lenten* entertainment; *n. lenten* salad. *Shak.*

LENTIC/ULAR, *a.* [L. *lenticularis*, from *lens*, supra.]

1. Resembling a lentil.