

sal to his lord; subject; faithful; as a *liege* man. By *liege* homage, a vassal was bound to serve his lord against all, without excepting his sovereign; or against all, excepting a former lord to whom he owed like service. *Encyc.*

2. Sovereign; as a *liege* lord. [See the Noun.]

LIEGE, *n.* [supra.] A vassal holding a fee by which he is bound to perform certain services and duties to his lord.

2. A lord or superior; a sovereign.

[Note. This is a false application of the word, arising probably from transferring the word from the vassal to the lord; the lord of *liege* men, being called *liege* lord. *Johnson.*]

LIEGE-MAN, *n.* A vassal; a subject. *Obs.*

LIEN, the obsolete participle of *lie*. [See *Lain*.]

LIEN, *n.* [supra.] A legal claim; as a *lien* upon land.

LIENTERIC, *a.* [from *lientery*.] Pertaining to a lientery. *Grew.*

LIENTERY, *n.* [Fr. *lienterie*; L. *It. lenteria*; Gr. *λεντιον*, smooth, and *εντερον*, an intestine.]

A flux of the bowels, in which the aliments are discharged undigested, and with little alteration either in color or substance. *Encyc.*

LIER, *n.* [from *lie*.] One who lies down; one who rests or remains; as a *lier* in wait or in ambush. *Josh. viii.*

LIEU, *n.* [Fr. from the root of *L. locus*, Eng. *ley* or *lea*. See *Ley*.]

Place; room; stead. It is used only with *in*. Let me have gold *in lieu* of silver. *In lieu* of fashionable honor, let justice be substituted.

LIEUTENANCY, *n.* *luten'ancy*. [See *Lieutenant*.]

1. The office or commission of a lieutenant. *Shak.*

2. The body of lieutenants. *Felton.*

LIEUTENANT, *n.* *luten'ant*. [Fr.; composed of *lieu*, place, and *tenant*, L. *tenens*, holding.]

1. An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence. Officers of this kind are civil, as the lord-lieutenant of a kingdom or county; or military, as a lieutenant general, a lieutenant colonel.

2. In *military affairs*, the second commissioned officer in a company of infantry cavalry or artillery.

3. In *ships of war*, the officer next in rank to the captain.

LIEUTENANTSHIP. [See *Lieutenancy*.]

LIEVE, for *lief*, is vulgar. [See *Lief*.]

LIEVRITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *yenite*, which see.

LIFE, *n.* plu. *lives*. [Sax. *lif*, *lyf*; Sw. *lif*; Dan. *liv*; G. *leben*; D. *leven*. See *Live*.]

1. In a *general sense*, that state of animals and plants, or of an organized being, in which its natural functions and motions are performed, or in which its organs are capable of performing their functions. A tree is not destitute of life in winter, when the functions of its organs are suspended; nor man during a swoon or syncope; nor strictly birds, quadrupeds or serpents during their torpitude in winter. They are

not strictly dead, till the functions of their organs are incapable of being renewed.

2. In *animals*, animation; vitality; and in *man*, that state of being in which the soul and body are united.

He entreated me not to take his *life*.

*Broome.*

3. In *plants*, the state in which they grow or are capable of growth, by means of the circulation of the sap. The *life* of an oak may be two, three, or four hundred years.

4. The present state of existence; the time from birth to death. The *life* of man seldom exceeds seventy years.

If in this *life* only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable. 1 Cor. xv.

5. Manner of living; conduct; deportment, in regard to morals.

I will teach my family to lead good *lives*.

*Mrs. Barker.*

6. Condition; course of living, in regard to happiness and misery. We say, a man's *life* has been a series of prosperity, or misfortune.

7. Blood, the supposed vehicle of animation.

And the warm *life* came issuing through the wound.

*Pope.*

8. Animals in general; animal being.

Full nature swarms with *life*.

*Thomson.*

9. System of animal nature.

Lives through all *life*.

*Pope.*

10. Spirit; animation; briskness; vivacity; resolution.

They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and words.

*Felton.*

11. The living form; real person or state; in opposition to a *copy*; as, a picture is taken from the *life*; a description from the *life*.

12. Exact resemblance; with *to*, before *life*. His portrait is drawn *to the life*.

13. General state of man, or of social manners; as the studies and arts that polish *life*.

14. Condition; rank in society; as high *life* and low *life*.

15. Common occurrences; course of things; human affairs.

But to know

That which before us lies in daily *life*,

Is the prime wisdom. *Milton.*

16. A person; a living being; usually or always, a human being. How many *lives* were sacrificed during the revolution!

17. Narrative of a past *life*; history of the events of *life*; biographical narration. Johnson wrote the *life* of Milton, and the *lives* of other poets.

18. In *Scripture*, nourishment; support of *life*.

For the tree of the field is man's *life*. *Deut.*

*xx.*

19. The stomach or appetite.

His *life* abhorreth bread. *Job xxxiii.*

20. The enjoyments or blessings of the present *life*.

Having the promise of the *life* that now is, and of that which is to come. 1 Tim. iv.

21. Supreme felicity.

To be spiritually minded is *life* and peace.

*Rom. viii.*

22. Eternal happiness in heaven. *Rom. v.*

23. Restoration to *life*. *Rom. v.*

24. The author and giver of supreme felicity.

I am the way, the truth, and the *life*. *John*

*xiv.*

25. A quickening, animating and strengthening principle, in a moral sense. *John vi.*

LIFE-BLOOD, *n.* The blood necessary to *life*; vital blood. *Dryden.*

2. That which constitutes or gives strength and energy.

Money, the *life-blood* of the nation. *Swift.*

LIFE-BLOOD, *a.* Necessary as blood to *life*; essential. *Milton.*

LIFE-ESTATE, *n.* An estate that continues during the *life* of the possessor.

LIFE-EVERLASTING, *n.* A plant of the genus *Gnaphalium*.

LIFE-GIVING, *a.* Having power to give *life*; inspiring; invigorating.

*Spenser. Milton.*

LIFEGUARD, *n.* A guard of the *life* or person; a guard that attends the person of a prince, or other person.

LIFELESS, *a.* Dead; deprived of *life*; as a *lifeless* body.

2. Destitute of *life*; unanimated; as *lifeless* matter.

3. Destitute of power, force, vigor or spirit; dull; heavy; inactive.

4. Void of spirit; vapid; as liquor.

5. Torpid.

6. Wanting physical energy.

LIFELESSLY, *adv.* Without vigor; dully; frigidly; heavily.

LIFELESSNESS, *n.* Destitution of *life*, vigor and spirit; inactivity.

LIFELIKE, *a.* Like a living person.

*Pope.*

LIFERENT, *n.* The rent of an estate that continues for *life*.

LIFESTRING, *n.* A nerve or string that is imagined to be essential to *life*.

LIFETIME, *n.* The time that *life* continues; duration of *life*. *Addison.*

LIFEWEARY, *a.* Tired of *life*; weary of living. *Shak.*

LIFT, *v. l.* [Sw. *lyfta*, Dan. *løfter*, to lift; Goth. *hlifan*, to steal; Sax. *hlifian*, to be high or conspicuous; Goth. *hliftus*, a thief. We retain this sense in *shoplifter*. L. *levo*, *elevo*, *It. levare*, to lift; Sp. *levar*, to carry or transport; Fr. *lever*; perhaps L. *levis*, light.]

1. To raise; to elevate; as, to *lift* the foot or the hand; to *lift* the head.

2. To raise; to elevate mentally.

To thee, O Lord, do I *lift* up my soul. *Ps.*

*xxv.*

3. To raise in fortune.

The eye of the Lord *lifted* up his head from misery. *Eccles.*

4. To raise in estimation, dignity or rank. His fortune has *lifted* him into notice, or into office.

The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man.

*Addison.*

5. To elate; to cause to swell, as with pride. *Up* is often used after *lift*, as a qualifying word; sometimes with effect or emphasis; very often, however, it is useless.

6. To bear; to support. *Spenser.*

7. To steal, that is, to take and carry away. Hence we retain the use of *shoplifter*, although the verb in this sense is obsolete.

8. In *Scripture*, to crucify.

When ye have *lifted* up the Son of man.

*John viii.*

To *lift up the eyes*, to look; to fix the eyes on.