

If the salt hath *lost* its savor, wherewith shall it be salted? Matt. v.

7. To ruin; to destroy.

The woman that deliberates is *lost*.

Addison.

8. To wander from; to miss, so as not to be able to find; as, to *lose* the way.

9. To bewilder.

*Lost* in the maze of words.

Pope.

10. To possess no longer; to be deprived of; contrary to *keep*; as, to *lose* a valuable trade.

11. Not to employ or enjoy; to waste. Titus sighed to *lose* a day.

Th' unhappy have but hours, and these they *lose*.

Dryden.

12. To waste; to squander; to throw away; as, to *lose* a fortune by gaming, or by dissipation.

13. To suffer to vanish from view or perception. We *lost* sight of the land at noon.

I *lost* my companion in the crowd.

Like following life in creatures we dissect,  
We *lose* it in the moment we detect.

Pope.

14. To ruin; to destroy by shipwreck, &c. The Albion was *lost* on the coast of Ireland, April 22, 1822. The admiral *lost* three ships in a tempest.

15. To cause to perish; as, to be *lost* at sea.

16. To employ ineffectually; to throw away; to waste. Instruction is often *lost* on the dull; admonition is *lost* on the profligate. It is often the fate of projectors to *lose* their labor.

17. To be freed from.

His scaly back the bunch has got  
Which Edwin *lost* before.

Parnell.

18. To fail to obtain.

He shall in no wise *lose* his reward. Matt. x.

To *lose* one's self, to be bewildered; also, to slumber; to have the memory and reason suspended.

LÖSE, v. i. looz. To forfeit any thing in contest; not to win.

We'll talk with them too,  
Who *loses* and who wins; who's in, who's out.

Shak.

2. To decline; to fail.

Wisdom in discourse with her  
*Loses* discountenanced, and like folly shows.

Milton.

LOS'EL, n. s. as z. [from the root of *loose*.] A wasteful fellow, one who loses by sloth or neglect; a worthless person.

Obs.

LOS'ENGER, n. [Sax. *leas*, false; *leasunge*, falsity.] A deceiver.

Obs.

Spenser.

Chaucer.

LÖSER, n. looz'er. One that loses, or that is deprived of any thing by defeat, forfeiture or the like; the contrary to *winner* or *gainer*. A *loser* by trade may be honest and moral; this cannot be said of a *loser* by gaming.

LÖSING, ppr. looz'ing. Parting from; missing; forfeiting; wasting; employing to no good purpose.

LOSS, n. Privation; as the *loss* of property; *loss* of money by gaming; *loss* of health or reputation. Every *loss* is not a detriment. We cannot regret the *loss* of bad company or of evil habits.

2. Destruction; ruin; as the *loss* of a ship at sea; the *loss* of an army.

3. Defeat; as the *loss* of a battle.

4. Waste; useless application; as a *loss* of time or labor.

5. Waste by leakage or escape; as a *loss* of liquors in transportation.

To *bear* a *loss*, to make good; also, to sustain a loss without sinking under it.

To *be* at a *loss*, to be puzzled; to be unable to determine; to be in a state of uncertainty.

LOSS'FUL, a. Detrimental. [Not used.]

Bp. Hall.

LOSS'LESS, a. Free from loss. [Not used.]

Milton.

LOST, pp. [from *lose*.] Misaid or left in a place unknown or forgotten; that cannot be found; as a *lost* book.

2. Ruined; destroyed; wasted or squandered; employed to no good purpose; as *lost* money; *lost* time.

3. Forfeited; as a *lost* estate.

4. Not able to find the right way, or the place intended. A stranger is *lost* in London or Paris.

5. Bewildered; perplexed; being in a maze; as, a speaker may be *lost* in his argument.

6. Alienated; insensible; hardened beyond sensibility or recovery; as a profligate *lost* to shame; *lost* to all sense of honor.

7. Not perceptible to the senses; not visible; as an isle *lost* in fog; a person *lost* in a crowd.

8. Shipwrecked or foundered; sunk or destroyed; as a ship *lost* at sea, or on the rocks.

LOT, n. [Sax. *hlut*, *hlodd*, *hlut*, *hlyt*; Goth. *hlauts*; D. Fr. *lot*; Sw. *lott*; Dan. Arm. *lod*; G. *los*; It. *lotto*; Sp. *loteria*, a lottery. The primary sense is that which comes, falls or happens, or a part, a division or share. The French, from *lot*, have *lotir*, to divide; Arm. *loda*, id. whence *lodecq*, a co-heir.]

1. That which, in human speech, is called chance, hazard, fortune; but in strictness of language, is the determination of Providence; as, the land shall be divided by *lot*. Num. xxvi.

2. That by which the fate or portion of one is determined; that by which an event is committed to chance, that is, to the determination of Providence; as, to cast *lots*; to draw *lots*.

The *lot* is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. Prov. xvi.

3. The part, division or fate which falls to one by chance, that is, by divine determination.

The second *lot* came forth to Simeon. Josh. xix.

He was but born to try  
The *lot* of man, to suffer and to die.

Pope.

4. A distinct portion or parcel; as a *lot* of goods; a *lot* of boards.

5. Proportion or share of taxes; as, to pay *scot* and *lot*.

6. In the *U. States*, a piece or division of land; perhaps originally assigned by drawing *lots*, but now any portion, piece or division. So we say, a man has a *lot* of land in Broadway, or in the meadow; he has a *lot* in the plain, or on the mountain; he has a home-*lot*, a house-*lot*, a wood-*lot*.

The defendants leased a house and *lot* in the city of New York.

Kent. Franklin, Law of Penn.

To cast *lots*, is to use or throw a die, or some other instrument, by the unforeseen

turn or position of which, an event is by previous agreement determined.

To draw *lots*, to determine an event by drawing one thing from a number whose marks are concealed from the drawer, and thus determining an event.

LOT, v. l. To allot; to assign; to distribute; to sort; to catalogue; to portion.

Prior.

LOTE, n. [L. *lotus*, *lotos*.] A plant of the genus *Celtis*, the lote-tree, of several species. The wood of one species is very durable, and is used for timber. In Italy, flutes and other wind-instruments are made of it, and in England it is used for the frames of coaches, &c.

Encyc.

2. A little fish.

LOTH, a. [Sax. *lath*, Sw. *led*, Dan. *leede*, odious, hated. The common orthography is *loath*, pronounced with o long, but both the orthography and pronunciation are corrupt. This word follows the analogy of *cloth*, Sax. *clath*. I have followed Milton, Dryden, Waller, Spenser and Shakspeare in the orthography of the adjective, and Cruden in that of the verb. The primary sense is to thrust, to turn or drive away. See the verb, and Class. Ld. No. 9. 15.]

1. Literally, hating, detesting; hence,  
2. Unwilling; disliking; not inclined; reluctant.

Long doth he stay, as *loth* to leave the land.

Davies.

To pardon willing, and to punish *loth*.

Waller.

LOTIE, v. l. [Sax. *lathian*, to hate, to detest, to call, to invite; *gelathian*, to call; Goth. *lathon*, to call; Sw. *ledas*, to lothe; G. *eindaden*, to invite, to lade or load, from *laden*, to lade, to invite, to cite or summon. See *Lade*.]

1. To feel disgust at any thing; properly, to have an extreme aversion of the appetite to food or drink.

Our soul *lotheth* this light bread. Num. xxi.

*Lothing* the honey'd cakes, I long'd for bread.

Cowley.

2. To hate; to dislike greatly; to abhor.

Ye shall *lothe* yourselves in your own sight for all your evils— Ezek. xx.

Not to reveal the secret which I *lothe*.

Waller.

LOTIE, v. i. To create disgust.

Obs.

Spenser.

LO'THED, pp. Hated; abhorred; turned from with disgust.

LO'THIER, n. One that lothes or abhors.

LO'THFUL, a. Hating; abhorring.

Which he did with *lothful* eyes behold.

Hubbard.

2. Disgusting; hated; exciting abhorrence.

Above the reach of *lothful* sinful lust.

Spenser.

LO'THING, ppr. Feeling disgust at; having extreme aversion to; as *lothing* food.

2. Hating; abhorring; as *lothing* sin.

LO'THING, n. Extreme disgust; abhorrence. Ezek. xvi.

LO'THINGLY, adv. With extreme disgust or abhorrence; in a fastidious manner.

LOTH'LY, adv. Unwillingly; reluctantly.

This shows that you from nature *lothly* stray.

Donne.

LOTH'NESS, n. Unwillingness; reluctance.