

fever *leaves* the patient daily at a certain hour. The secretary has *left* the business of his office with his first clerk.

A man shall *leave* his father and his mother, and cleave to his wife. Gen. ii.

2. To forsake; to desert; to abandon; to relinquish.

We have *left* all and followed thee. Mark x.

3. To suffer to remain; not to take or remove.

Let no man *leave* of it till the morning. Ex. xvi.

4. To have remaining at death; as, to *leave* a good name.

5. To commit or trust to, as a deposit; or to suffer to remain. I *left* the papers in the care of the consul.

6. To bequeath; to give by will. The deceased has *left* his lands to his sons, but he has *left* a legacy to his only daughter.

7. To permit without interposition. Of this, he *leaves* the reader to judge.

8. To cease to do; to desist from; to forbear.

Let us return, lest my father *leave* caring for the asses and take thought for us. 1 Sam. ix.

9. To refer; to commit to decision.

To be *left* to one's self, to be deserted or forsaken; to be permitted to follow one's own opinions or desires.

To *leave off*, to desist from; to forbear; as, to *leave off* work at six o'clock.

To *leave off*, to cease wearing; as, to *leave off* a garment.

2. To forsake; as, to *leave off* an old acquaintance. Arbuthnot.

To *leave out*, to omit; as, to *leave out* a word or name in writing.

LEAVE, *v. i.* To cease; to desist.

He began at the eldest and *left* at the youngest. Gen. xlv.

To *leave off*, to cease; to desist; to stop.

But when you find that vigorous heat abate, *Leave off*, and for another summons wait. Roscommon.

LEAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *lever*.] To raise. [Not used.] Spenser.

LEAVED, *a.* [from *leaf*; but *leafed* would be preferable.]

1. Furnished with foliage or leaves.

2. Having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds; as a *two-leaved* gate.

LEAVEN, *v. i.* [Fr. *levain*, from *lever*, to raise, L. *levo*, Eng. to *lift*.]

1. A mass of sour dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity of dough or paste, produces fermentation in it and renders it light. During the seven days of the passover, no *leaven* was permitted to be in the houses of the Jews. Ex. xii.

2. Any thing which makes a general change in the mass. It generally means something which corrupts or depraves that with which it is mixed.

Beware of the *leaven* of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees. Matt. xvi.

LEAVEN, *v. t.* [Fr. *lev'n*.] To excite fermentation in; to raise and make light, as dough or paste.

A little *leaven leaveneth* the whole lump. 1 Cor. v.

2. To taint; to imbue. Prior.

LEAVENED, *pp.* *lev'ened*. Raised and made light by fermentation.

LEAVENING, *pp.* *lev'ening*. Making light by fermentation.

LEAVENING, *n.* *lev'ening*. That which leavens or makes light. Bacon.

LEAVENOUS, *a.* *lev'enous*. Containing leaven; tainted. Milton.

LEAVER, *n.* [from *leave*.] One who leaves or relinquishes; one who forsakes. Shak.

LEAVES, *n. plu.* of *leaf*.

LEAVING, *ppr.* Quitting; withdrawing from; relinquishing; suffering to remain; ceasing; desisting from.

LEAVINGS, *n. plu.* Things left; remnant; relics.

The *leavings* of Pharsalia. Addison.

2. Refuse; offal. Swift.

LEAVY, *a.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves; covered with leaves. [An improper word; it ought to be *leafy*.] Sidney. Shak.

LECH, for *lick*. Obs. [See *Lick*.]

LECHER, *n.* [It. *lecco*, gluttony, lechery; *leccare*, to lick; *leccardo*, greedy; G. *lecken*; D. *likker*. See *lick*, *leak* and *lickerish*. But in Saxon *leger-scipe* is lewdness, from *leger*, a layer, or a lying down; *legan*, to lay; *ligan*, to lie. See *Lubricity*.]

A man given to lewdness; one addicted, in an exorbitant degree, to the indulgence of the animal appetite, and an illicit commerce with females.

LECHER, *v. i.* To practice lewdness; to indulge lust. B. Jonson.

LECHEROUS, *a.* Addicted to lewdness; prone to indulge lust; lustful; lewd. Derham.

2. Provoking lust. Chaucer.

LECHEROUSLY, *adv.* Lustfully; lewdly.

LECHEROUNESS, *n.* Lust, or strong propensity to indulge the sexual appetite.

LECHERY, *n.* Lewdness; free indulgence of lust; practice of indulging the animal appetite. Shak.

LECTION, *n.* [L. *lectio*, from *lego*, to read, Ir. *leighin*, *leagham*, Gr. *λεγω*, Fr. *lire*.]

1. A reading.

2. A difference or variety in copies of a manuscript or book. Watts.

3. A lesson or portion of Scripture read in divine service.

LECTIONARY, *n.* The Romish service-book, containing portions of Scripture.

LECTURE, *n.* [Fr. *lecture*, from L. *lectura*, from *lego*, to read.]

1. A discourse read or pronounced on any subject; usually, a formal or methodical discourse, intended for instruction; as a *lecture* on morals, philosophy, rhetoric, or theology.

2. A reading; the act or practice of reading; as in the *lecture* of Holy Scripture. [Little used.] Brown.

3. A magisterial reprimand; a formal reproof. Addison.

4. A recitation; rehearsal of a lesson. Eng. Univ.

LECTURE, *v. i.* To read or deliver a formal discourse.

2. To practice reading lectures for instruction. We say, the professor *lectures* on geometry, or on chemistry.

LECTURE, *v. t.* To instruct by discourses.

2. To instruct dogmatically or authoritatively; to reprove; as, to *lecture* one for his faults.

LECTURER, *n.* One who reads or pronounces lectures; a professor or an instructor who delivers formal discourses for the instruction of others.

2. A preacher in a church, hired by the parish to assist the rector, vicar or curate. Johnson.

LECTURESHP, *n.* The office of a lecturer. Swift.

LECTURING, *ppr.* Reading or delivering a discourse; reproofing.

LECTURN, *n.* A reading desk. [Not in use.] Chaucer.

LED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *lead*.

LEDEN, *n.* [Sax. *lyden*.] Language; true meaning. Obs. Chaucer. Spenser.

LEDGE, *n.* [Sax. *leger*, a layer; D. *leggen*, to lay, Sax. *leggan*.]

1. A stratum, layer or row.

The lowest *ledge* or row should be merely of stone. Wotton.

2. A ridge; a prominent row; as a *ledge* of rocks.

3. A prominent part; a regular part rising or projecting beyond the rest. Swift.

4. A small molding.

5. A small piece of timber placed athwart ships, under the deck between the beams.

6. A long ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea. Mar. Dict.

LEDGER, *n.* The principal book of accounts among merchants; the book into which the accounts of the journal are carried in a summary form. [See *Leger*.]

LEE, *n. plu.* *lees*. [Fr. *lic*.] Dregs; sediment. [See *Lees*.]

LEE, *n.* [Sw. *lä*; Dan. *læ*. In Sax. *hleco*, *hleow*, is a bower or shelter; Scot. *le*, calm, sheltered; lee. *hle*, D. *ly*, *lee*, and *hwe*, sheltered from the wind; W. *clyd*, sheltering, warm; Sp. *lua*, lee.]

Literally, a calm or sheltered place, a place defended from the wind; hence, that part of the hemisphere towards which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds.

Under the *lee*, denotes properly, in the part defended from the wind.

Under the *lee* of the land, is properly, near the shore which breaks the force of the wind.

Under the *lee* of a ship, on the side opposite to that on which the wind blows.

LEE, *v. i.* To lie. [Not used. See *Lie*.] Chaucer.

LEEBOARD, *n.* A frame of plank affixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, to prevent it from falling to leeward when close-hauled.

LEE-GAGE, *n.* A greater distance from the point whence the wind blows, than another vessel has.

LEE-LURCH, *n.* A sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea.

LEE-SHORE, *n.* The shore under the lee of a ship, or that towards which the wind blows.

LEE-SIDE, *n.* The side of a ship or boat farthest from the point whence the wind blows; opposed to the *weather-side*.

LEE-TIDE, *n.* A tide running in the same direction that the wind blows. A *tide under the lee*, is a stream in an opposite direction to the wind.

LEEWARD, *a.* Pertaining to the part towards which the wind blows; as a *leeward* ship.