

2. To unite closely by mutual insertion; as, they *lock* into each other. *Boyle.*
LOCK'AGE, *n.* Materials for locks in a canal. *Gallatin.*
 2. Works which form a lock on a canal. *Journ. of Science.*
 3. Toll paid for passing the locks of a canal.
LOCK'ED, *pp.* Made fast by a lock; furnished with a lock or locks; closely embraced.
LOCK'ER, *n.* A close place, as a drawer or an apartment in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.
 A *shot-locker* is a strong frame of plank near the pump-well in the hold, where shot are deposited. *Mar. Dict.*
LOCK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *loquet*.] A small lock; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament. *Johnson.*
LOCK'RAM, *n.* A sort of coarse linen. *Hammer.*
LOCK'SMITH, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make locks.
LOCK'Y, *a.* Having locks or tufts. *Sherwood.*
LOCOMO'TION, *n.* [L. *locus*, place, and *motio*, motion.]
 1. The act of moving from place to place. *Brown.*
 2. The power of moving from place to place. Most animals possess *locomotion*; plants have life, but not *locomotion*.
LOCOMO'TIVE, *a.* Moving from place to place; changing place, or able to change place; as a *locomotive* animal. Most animals are distinguished from plants by their *locomotive* faculty.
Locomotive engine, a steam engine employed in land carriage; chiefly on railways.
LOCOMOTIV'ITY, *n.* The power of changing place. *Bryant.*
LOCULAMENT, *n.* [L. *loculamentum*, from *locus*, *loculus*.]
 In *botany*, the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged. A pericarp is unilocular, bilocular, &c. *Martyn.*
LO'CUST, *n.* [L. *locusta*.] An insect of the genus *Gryllus*. These insects are at times so numerous in Africa and the S. of Asia, as to devour every green thing, and when they migrate, they fly in an immense cloud.
LO'CUST, *n.* A name of several plants and trees; as a species of *Melanthus*, and of *Ceratonia*.
LO'CUST-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *Hymenaea*, and another of the genus *Robinia*. The *Honey-Locust-tree*, is of the genus *Gleditsia*.
LODE, *n.* [from Sax. *ladan*, to lead.]
 1. Among *miners*, a metallic vein, or any regular vein or course, whether metallic or not, but commonly a metallic vein. *Encyc. Cyc.*
 2. A cut or reach of water. *Cyc.*
LO'DE-STONE, *n.* [from the verb to *lead*, and *stone*.]
 1. A magnet, an ore of iron; a stone found in iron mines, of a dark or black lead color, and of considerable hardness and weight. It attracts iron filings, and communicates to iron the same property of attraction. But its peculiar value consists in its communicating to a needle the prop-

- erty of taking a direction to the north and south, a property of inestimable utility in navigation and surveying.
 2. A name given by Cornish miners to a species of stones, called also tin-stones; a compound of stones and sand, of different kinds and colors. *Nicholson.*
LODG'ABLE, *a.* Capable of affording a temporary abode. [Not used.]
LODGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *loger*, to lodge; It. *loggia*, a lodge; *alloggiare*, to lodge; Sp. *alojar*; Arm. *logea*; Dan. *logerer*. The sense is to set or throw down. In Sax. *logian* is to compose, to deposit or lay up, also to repair; Russ. *loju*, to lay, to put. It is probably allied to *lay*.]
 1. To set, lay or deposit for keeping or preservation, for a longer or shorter time. The men *lodged* their arms in the arsenal.
 2. To place; to plant; to infix.
 He *lodged* an arrow in a tender breast. *Addison.*
 3. To fix; to settle in the heart, mind or memory.
 I can give no reason
 More than a *lodged* hate— *Shak.*
 4. To furnish with a temporary habitation, or with an accommodation for a night. He *lodged* the prince a month, a week, or a night. [The word usually denotes a short residence, but for no definite time.]
 5. To harbor; to cover.
 The deer is *lodged*. *Addison.*
 6. To afford place to; to contain for keeping.
 The memory can *lodge* a greater store of images, than the senses can present at one time. *Cheyne.*
 7. To throw in or on; as, to *lodge* a ball or a bomb in a fort.
 8. To throw down; to lay flat.
 Our sighs, and they shall *lodge* the summer corn. *Shak.*
LODGE, *v. i.* To reside; to dwell; to rest in a place.
 And *lodge* such daring souls in little men. *Pope.*
 2. To rest or dwell for a time, as for a night, a week, a month. We *lodged* a night at the Golden Ball. We *lodged* a week at the City Hotel. Soldiers *lodge* in tents in summer, and in huts in winter. Fowls *lodge* on trees or rocks.
 3. To fall flat, as grain. Wheat and oats on strong land are apt to *lodge*.
LODGE, *n.* A small house in a park or forest, for a temporary place of rest at night; a temporary habitation; a hut. *Sidney. Shak.*
 2. A small house or tenement appended to a larger; as a porter's *lodge*.
 3. A den; a cave; any place where a wild beast dwells.
LODG'ED, *pp.* Placed at rest; deposited; infixd; furnished with accommodations for a night or other short time; laid flat.
LODG'ER, *n.* One who lives at board, or in a hired room, or who has a bed in another's house for a night.
 2. One that resides in any place for a time. *Pope.*
LODG'ING, *ppr.* Placing at rest; depositing; furnishing lodgings.
 2. Resting for a night; residing for a time.
LODG'ING, *n.* A place of rest for a night, or of residence for a time; temporary habitation; apartment.

- Wits take *lodgings* in the sound of Bow. *Pope.*
 2. Place of residence.
 Fair bosom—the *lodging* of delight. *Spenser.*
 3. Harbor; cover; place of rest. *Sidney.*
 4. Convenience for repose at night. *Sidney.*
LODG'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *logement*.] The act of lodging, or the state of being lodged; a being placed or deposited at rest for keeping for a time or for permanence.
 2. Accumulation or collection of something deposited or remaining at rest.
 3. In *military affairs*, an encampment made by an army.
 4. A work cast up by besiegers, during their approaches, in some dangerous post which they have gained, and where it is necessary to secure themselves against the enemy's fire. *Cyc.*
LOFFE, *v. i.* To laugh. [Not used.] *Shak.*
LOFT, *n.* [Dan. *loft*, Sax. *lyfte*, the air, an arch, vault or ceiling; probably allied to *lift*, Dan. *løfter*. Qu. Gr. *λοφος*.]
 1. Properly, an elevation; hence, in a building, the elevation of one story or floor above another; hence, a floor above another; as the second *loft*; third *loft*; fourth *loft*. Spenser seems to have used the word for the highest floor or top, and this may have been its original signification.
 2. A high room or place. *Pope.*
LOFT'ILY, *adv.* [from *lofty*.] On high; in an elevated place.
 2. Proudly; haughtily.
 They are corrupt and speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak *loftily*. Ps. lxxiii.
 3. With elevation of language, diction or sentiment; sublimely.
 My lowly verse may *loftily* arise. *Spenser.*
 4. In an elevated attitude. A horse carries his head *loftily*.
LOFT'INESS, *n.* Highth; elevation in place or position; altitude; as the *loftiness* of a mountain.
 2. Pride; haughtiness.
 Augustus and Tiberius had *loftiness* enough in their tempers— *Collier.*
 3. Elevation of attitude or mien; as *loftiness* of carriage.
 4. Sublimity; elevation of diction or sentiment.
 Three poets in three distant ages born:
 The first in *loftiness* of thought surpass'd;
 The next in majesty; in both the last. *Dryden.*
LOFTY, *a.* Elevated in place; high; as a *lofty* tower; a *lofty* mountain. [But it expresses more than high, or at least is more emphatical, poetical and elegant.]
 See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance. *Pope.*
 2. Elevated in condition or character.
 Thus saith the high and *lofty* One, that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy— Is. lvii.
 3. Proud; haughty; as *lofty* looks. Is. ii.
 4. Elevated in sentiment or diction; sublimity; as *lofty* strains; *lofty* rhyme. *Milton.*
 5. Stately; dignified; as *lofty* steps.
LOG, *n.* [This word is probably allied to D. *log*, *logge*, heavy, dull, sluggish; a sense