

L A P

Lapis Lazuli, azure stone, an aluminous mineral, of a rich blue color, resembling the blue carbonate of copper. [See *Lazuli*.]

Lapis Lydius, touch-stone; basanite; a variety of siliceous slate.

LAP'PED, *pp.* [See *Lap.*] Turned or folded over.

LAP'PER, *n.* One that laps; one that wraps or folds.

2. One that takes up with his tongue.

LAP'PET, *n.* [*dim. of lap.*] A part of a garment or dress that hangs loose.

LAP'PING, *ppr.* Wrapping; folding; laying on.

2. Licking; taking into the mouth with the tongue.

LAPSE, *n. laps.* [*L. lapsus*, from *labor*, to slide, to fall. Class Lb.]

1. A sliding, gliding or flowing; a smooth course; as the *lapse* of a stream; the *lapse* of time.

2. A falling or passing.

The *lapse* to indolence is soft and imperceptible, but the return to diligence is difficult.

3. A slip; an error; a fault; a failing in duty; a slight deviation from truth or rectitude.

This Scripture may be usefully applied as a caution to guard against those *lapses* and failings to which our infirmities daily expose us.

So we say, a *lapse* in style or propriety.

4. In *ecclesiastical law*, the slip or omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice, within six months after it becomes void. In this case, the benefice is said to be *lapsed*, or in *lapse*.

5. In *theology*, the fall or apostasy of Adam.

LAPSE, *v. i. laps.* To glide; to pass slowly, silently or by degrees.

This disposition to shorten our words by retrenching the vowels, is nothing else but a tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations from which we descended.

2. To slide or slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; to deviate from rectitude; to commit a fault.

To *lapse* in fullness
Is sorer than to lie for need.

3. To slip or commit a fault by inadvertency or mistake.

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Thersites, has *lapsed* into the burlesque character.

4. To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the omission or negligence of the patron.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it *lapses* to the king.

5. To fall from a state of innocence, or from truth, faith or perfection.

Once more I will renew
His *lapsed* powers.

LAPS'ED, *pp.* Fallen; passed from one proprietor to another by the negligence of the patron; as a *lapsed* benefice. A *lapsed* legacy is one which falls to the heirs through the failure of the legatee, as when the legatee dies before the testator.

LAP'SIDED, *a.* [*lap* and *side*.] Having one side heavier than the other, as a ship.

Mar. Dict.

L A R

LAPS'ING, *ppr.* Gliding; flowing; failing; falling to one person through the omission of another.

LAP'WING, *n.* A bird of the genus *Tringa*; the twit.

LAP'WORK, *n.* Work in which one part laps over another.

L'AR, *n. plu. lares.* [*L.*] A household deity.

L'ARBOARD, *n.* [*Board, bord*, is a side; but I know not the meaning of *lar*. The Dutch use *bakbord*, and the Germans *backbord*.]

The left hand side of a ship, when a person stands with his face to the head; opposed to *starboard*.

L'ARBOARD, *a.* Pertaining to the left hand side of a ship; as the *larboard* quarter.

L'ARCENY, *n.* [*Fr. larcin*; Norm. *larcim*; Arm. *laerency*, or *lazoncy*, contracted from *L. latrocinium*, from the Celtic; W. *lladyr*, theft; *lladron*, thieves; Sp. *ladron*; It. *ladro*, *ladrone*.]

Theft; the act of taking and carrying away the goods or property of another feloniously. Larceny is of two kinds; *simple larceny*, or theft, not accompanied with any atrocious circumstance; and *mixed or compound larceny*, which includes in it the aggravation of taking from one's house or person, as in burglary or robbery. The stealing of any thing below the value of twelve pence, is called *petty larceny*; above that value, it is called *grand larceny*.

L'ARCH, *n.* [*L. larix*; Sp. *alerce*; It. *larice*; G. *lerchenbaum*; D. *lorckenboom*.]

The common name of a division of the genus *Pinus*, species of which are natives of America, as well as of Europe.

L'ARD, *n.* [*Fr. lard*; L. *lardum*, *laridum*; It. and Sp. *lardo*; Arm. *lardh*. Qu. W. *llâr*, that spreads or drops, soft.]

1. The fat of swine, after being melted and separated from the flesh.

2. Bacon; the flesh of swine.

L'ARD, *v. t.* [*Fr. larder*; Arm. *larda*.] To stuff with bacon or pork.

The *larded* thighs on loaded altars laid.

2. To fatten; to enrich.

Now Falstaff sweats to death,
And *lards* the lean earth.

3. To mix with something by way of improvement.

—Let no alien interpose,
To *lard* with wit thy hungry Eposom prose.

L'ARD, *v. i.* To grow fat.

LARDA'CEOUS, *a.* Of the nature of lard; consisting of lard.

L'ARDED, *pp.* Stuffed with bacon; fattened; mixed.

L'ARDER, *n.* A room where meat is kept or salted.

L'ARDRY, *n.* A larder. [*Not used*.]

L'ARGE, *a. larj.* [*Fr. large*; Sp. Port. It. *largo*; Arm. *larg*; L. *largus*. The primary sense is to spread, stretch or distend, to diffuse, hence to loosen, to relax; Sp. *largar*, to loosen, to slacken, as a rope. Class Lr. It seems to be connected with Gr. *λαργος*, wide, copious, and perhaps with floor, W. *llawr*, and with *llawer*, much, many. In Basque, *larria*, is gross, and *larritu*, to grow.]

L A R

1. Big; of great size; bulky; as a *large* body; a *large* horse or ox; a *large* mountain; a *large* tree; a *large* ship.

2. Wide; extensive; as a *large* field or plain; a *large* extent of territory.

3. Extensive or populous; containing many inhabitants; as a *large* city or town.

4. Abundant; plentiful; ample; as a *large* supply of provisions.

5. Copious; diffusive.

I might be very *large* on the importance and advantages of education.

6. In *seamen's language*, the wind is *large* when it crosses the line of a ship's course in a favorable direction, particularly on the beam or quarter.

7. Wide; consisting of much water; as a *large* river.

8. Liberal; of a great amount; as a *large* donation.

At large, without restraint or confinement; as, to go *at large*; to be left *at large*.

2. Diffusely; fully; in the full extent; as, to discourse on a subject *at large*.

L'ARGE, *n.* Formerly, a musical note equal to four breves.

LARGE'HEARTEDNESS, *n.* Largeness of heart; liberality. [*Not used*.]

Bp. Reynolds.

L'ARGELY, *adv.* Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; diffusely; amply. The subject was *largely* discussed.

3. Liberally; bountifully.

—How he lives and eats;
How *largely* gives.

4. Abundantly.
They their fill of love and love's disport
Took *largely*.

L'ARGENESS, *n.* Bigness; bulk; magnitude; as the *largeness* of an animal.

2. Greatness; comprehension; as the *largeness* of mind or of capacity.

3. Extent; extensiveness; as *largeness* of views.

4. Extension; amplitude; liberality; as the *largeness* of an offer; *largeness* of heart.

5. Wideness; extent; as the *largeness* of a river.

L'ARGE'ESS, *n.* [*Fr. largesse*; L. *largitio*; from *largus*, large.]

A present; a gift or donation; a bounty bestowed.

L'ARG'ISH, *a.* Somewhat large. [*Unusual*.]

L'ARGO, } [*It.*] Musical terms, directing to slow movement. *Largo* is one degree quicker than grave, and two degrees quicker than *adagio*.

L'ARK, *n.* [*Sax. laferc*, *lauerce*; Scot. *lauerok*, *lauerok*; G. *lerche*; D. *leeuwerik*; Dan. *lerke*; Sw. *lärka*; Iel. *lara*, *loova*. As the Latin *alauda* coincides with *laudo*, Eng. *loud*, so the first syllable of *lark*, *laf*, *lau*, *lave*, may coincide with the Dan. *lover*, to praise, to sing or cry out. But I know not the sense of the word.]

A bird of the genus *Alauda*, distinguished for its singing.

L'ARKER, *n.* A catcher of larks.

L'ARKLIKE, *a.* Resembling a lark in manners.

L'ARK'S-HEEL, *n.* A flower called Indian cress.