

3. One that resembles another; a copy; a counterpart.

I took you for your *likeness*, Chloe. *Prior.*

1. An image, picture or statue, resembling a person or thing. *Ex. xx.*

L'KENING, *ppr.* Comparing; representing as similar.

L'KEWISE, *adv.* [*like* and *wise*.] In like manner; also; moreover; too.

For he seeth that wise men die, *likewise* the fool and the brutish person perish, and leave their wealth to others. *Ps. xlix.*

L'KING, *ppr.* of *like*. Approving; being pleased with.

2. *a.* Plump; full; of a good appearance. *Dan. i. Obs.*

L'KING, *n.* A good state of body; healthful appearance; plumpness.

Their young ones are in good *liking*— *Job xxxix.*

2. State of trial. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

3. Inclination; pleasure; as, this is an amusement to your *likings*. *Spenser.*

4. Delight in; pleasure in; with *to*.

He who has no *liking* to the whole, ought not to censure the parts. *Dryden.*

L'LAAC, *n.* [*Fr. lilas*; *Sp. lilac*.] A plant or shrub of the genus *Syringa*, a native of Persia. The common lilac is cultivated for its flowers, which are purple or white.

LIL'ALITE, *n.* A species of earth of the argillaceous kind; called also *lepidolite*, which see. *Kircean.*

LILIA'CEOUS, *a.* [*L. liliaceus*, from *lilium*, a lily.]

Pertaining to lilies; lily-like. A *liliaceous* corol is one that has six regular petals.

LIL'IED, *a.* Embellished with lilies.

By sandy Ladon's *lilied* banks. *Milton.*

LILL, *v. t.* [See *Loll*. But *lill* is used in New England.] *Spenser.*

LILT, *v. i.* To do any thing with dexterity or quickness. [*Local.*] *Pegge.*

2. To sing or play on the bagpipe.

LIL'Y, *n.* [*L. lilium*; *Gr. λειριον*; *Sp. lirio*.] A genus of plants of many species, which are all bulbous-rooted, herbaceous perennials, producing bell-shaped, hexapetalous flowers of great beauty and variety of colors. *Encyc.*

Lily of the valley, a plant of the genus *Convallaria*, with a monopetalous, bell-shaped corol, divided at the top into six segments.

LILY-DAFFODIL, *n.* A plant and flower.

LILY-HANDED, *a.* Having white delicate hands. *Spenser.*

LILY-HYACINTH, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

LILY-LIVERED, *a.* White-livered; cowardly. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

LIMA'TION, *n.* [*L. limo*, to file.] The act of filing or polishing.

LIM'ATURE, *n.* [*L. limo*, to file.] A filing.

2. Filings; particles rubbed off by filing.

LIMB, *n.* *lim.* [*Sax. lim*; *Dan. Sw. lem*; *L. limbus*, edge or border, extremity; *limos*, limit, coinciding perhaps with *W. llem*, *lym*, sharp, or *llamu*, to leap. The sense of *limb* is from shooting or extending.]

1. Edge or border. This is the proper signification of the word; but in this sense it is limited chiefly to technical use, and ap-

plied to the sun, moon, or a star, to a leaf, to a quadrant, &c. We say, the sun or moon is eclipsed on its northern *limb*. But we never say, the *limb* of a board, of a tract of land or water, &c.

2. In *anatomy*, and in *common use*, an extremity of the human body; a member; a projecting part; as the arm or leg; that is, a shoot.

3. The branch of a tree; applied only to a branch of some size, and not to a small twig.

4. In *botany*, the border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corol. *Martyn.*

LIMB, *v. t.* *lim.* To supply with limbs. *Milton.*

2. To dismember; to tear off the limbs.

LIM'BAT, *n.* A cooling periodical wind in the isle of Cyprus, blowing from the north west from eight o'clock, A. M. to the middle of the day or later. *Encyc.*

LIM'BECC, *n.* [contracted from *alembic*.] A still; a word not now used.

LIM'BECC, *v. t.* To strain or pass through a still. *Obs.* *Sandys.*

LIM'BED, *a.* In composition, formed with regard to limbs; as well-limbed; large-limbed; short-limbed. *Pope.*

LIM'BER, *a.* [perhaps from the *W. lib*, *llibin*; for *m* and *b* are convertible, and *m* before *b*, is often casual.]

Easily bent; flexible; pliant; yielding. In America, it is applied to material things; as a *limber* rod; a *limber* joint.

LIM'BER, *n.* In a ship, a square hole cut through the floor timbers, as a passage for water to the pump-well. *Mar. Dict.*

LIM'BERNESS, *n.* The quality of being easily bent; flexibility; pliancy.

LIM'BERS, *n.* A two-wheeled carriage, having boxes for ammunition.

2. Thills; shafts of a carriage. [*Local.*]

LIM'BILITE, *n.* A mineral from Limbourg, in Swabia, of a honey yellow color, and compact texture. *Saussure.*

LIMB'LESS, *a.* Destitute of limbs. *Massinger.*

LIMB'-MEAL, *a.* Piece-meal. *Shak.*

LIM'BO, } [*L. limbus*.] A region border-

LIM'BUS, } *n.* ing on hell, or hell itself. *Shak.*

Among catholics, a place where the souls of persons are lodged after death.

2. A place of restraint. *Dryden.*

LIME, *n.* [*Sax. lim*, lime, whence *geliman*, to glue; *Sw. Dan. lim*, *D. lym*, *G. leim* and *lehem*, loam; *L. limus*; *It. Sp. limo*; probably *Gr. λυμυρ, γλυμυρ*, and allied to *clammy*. On this word is formed *slime*.]

1. A viscous substance, sometimes laid on twigs for catching birds. *Dryden.*

2. Calcareous earth, oxyd of calcium, procured from chalk and certain stones and shells, by expelling from them the carbonic acid, by means of a strong heat in a furnace. The best lime for mortar or cement is obtained from limestone, or carbonate of lime, of which marble is a fine species. *Hooper. Nicholson.*

3. The linden tree.

4. [*Fr. lime*. See *Lemon*.] A species of acid fruit, smaller than the lemon.

LIME, *v. t.* [*Sax. geliman*.] To smear with a viscous substance. *L'Estrange.*

2. To entangle; to ensnare. *Shak.*

3. To manure with lime.

Land may be improved by draining, marling and *liming*. *Child.*

4. To cement. *Shak.*

LIME-BURNER, *n.* One who burns stones to lime.

LIM'ED, *pp.* Smeared with lime; entangled; manured with lime.

LIME'ROUND, *n.* A dog used in hunting the wild boar; a limer. *Spenser.*

LIMEKILN, *n.* *li'mekil*. A kiln or furnace in which stones or shells are exposed to a strong heat and reduced to lime.

LIMESTONE, *n.* Stone of which lime is made by the expulsion of its carbonic acid, or fixed air. It is called carbonate of lime. Of this there are several species.

LIMETWIG, *n.* A twig smeared with lime. *Milton.*

LIMETWIGGED, *a.* Smeared with lime. *Addison.*

LIM'EWATER, *n.* Water impregnated with lime.

LIM'ING, *ppr.* Daubing with viscous matter; antangling; manuring with lime.

LIM'IT, *n.* [*L. limes*; *Fr. limites*. See *Limb*.]

1. Bound; border; utmost extent; the part that terminates a thing; as the *limit* of a town, city or empire; the *limits* of human knowledge.

2. The thing which bounds; restraint.

3. *Limits*, plu., the extent of the liberties of a prison.

LIM'IT, *v. t.* To bound; to set bounds to.

2. To confine within certain bounds; to circumscribe; to restrain. The government of England is a *limited* monarchy.

They tempted God and *limited* the Holy One of Israel. *Ps. lxxviii.*

3. To restrain from a lax or general signification. *World* sometimes signifies the universe, and sometimes its signification is *limited* to this earth.

LIM'ITABLE, *a.* That may be limited, circumscribed, bounded or restrained.

LIM'ITANEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to bounds. *Hume.*

LIM'ITARIAN, *a.* That limits or circumscribes. *Dict.*

LIM'ITARIAN, *n.* One that limits; one who holds the doctrine that a part of the human race only are to be saved; opposed to *universalist*. *Huntington.*

LIM'ITARY, *a.* Placed at the limit, as a guard.

—Proud *limitary* cherub. *Milton.*

LIMITA'TION, *n.* [*L. limitatio*.] The act of bounding or circumscribing.

2. Restriction; restraint; circumscription. The king consented to a *limitation* of his prerogatives. Government by the *limitation* of natural rights secures civil liberty.

3. Restriction; confinement from a lax indeterminate import. Words of general import are often to be understood with *limitations*.

4. A certain precinct within which friars were allowed to beg or exercise their functions. *Gilping.*

LIM'ITED, *pp.* Bounded; circumscribed; restrained.

2. *a.* Narrow; circumscribed. Our views of nature are very *limited*.

LIM'ITEDLY, *adv.* With limitation.