

LA'YSTALL, *n.* [*lay* and *stall*.] A heap of dung, or a place where dung is laid.

*Ash.*

LA'ZAR, *n.* [from *Lazarus*; *Sp. lazaro*.] A person infected with nauseous and pestilential disease.

*Shak. Dryden.*

LAZARET, *n.* [*Sp. lazareto*; *It. lazaretto*; *Fr. lazaret*; from *Lazarus*.]

A public building, hospital or pest-house for the reception of diseased persons, particularly for those affected with contagious distempers.

LA'ZAR-HOUSE, *n.* A lazaretto; also, a hospital for quarantine.

LA'ZAR-LIKE, *a.* Full of sores; leprous.

*Bp. Hall.*

LA'ZARWÖRT, *n.* *Laserpitium*, a genus of plants of several species, natives of Germany, Italy, France, &c.

LAZE, *v. i.* To live in idleness. [*Vulgar.*]

LAZE, *v. t.* To waste in sloth. [*Vulgar.*]

LA'ZILY, *adv.* [from *lazy*.] In a heavy, sluggish manner; sluggishly.

Whether he lazily and listlessly dreams away his time.

*Locke.*

LA'ZINESS, *n.* [from *lazy*.] The state or quality of being lazy; indisposition to action or exertion; indolence; sluggishness; heaviness in motion; habitual sloth. *Laziness* differs from *idleness*; the latter being a mere defect or cessation of action, but *laziness* is sloth, with natural or habitual disinclination to action.

*Laziness* travels so slowly, that poverty soon overtakes him.

*Franklin.*

2. Slowness; tardiness.

LA'ZING, *a.* Spending time in sluggish inaction.

*L'Estrange.*

[*This is an ill-formed, inelegant word.*]

LAZ'ULI. *Lapis Lazuli* is a mineral of a fine, azure blue color, usually amorphous, or in rounded masses of a moderate size. It is often marked by yellow spots or veins of sulphuret of iron, and is much valued for ornamental work. It is distinguished from *lazulite*, by the intenseness of its color. [*Qu. Ar. azul*.]

*Cleveland.*

LAZ'ULITE, *n.* A mineral of a light, indigo blue color, occurring in small masses, or crystalized in oblique four-sided prisms.

*Cleveland.*

LA'ZY, *a.* [*G. lass, lässig*; *W. lesg*. The *Fr. lâche* is from *L. laxus*, and it is doubtful whether this is of the same family.]

1. Disinclined to action or exertion; naturally or habitually slothful; sluggish; indolent; averse to labor; heavy in motion.

Wicked men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be *lazy* and spend victuals.

*Bacon.*

2. Slow; moving slowly or apparently with labor; as a *lazy* stream.

The night-owl's *lazy* flight.

*Shak.*

LD, stands for *lord*.

LEA, *n.* [See *Lay*.] A meadow or plain.

LEY, *n.* The Welsh write *lle*, but as this word is from the root of *lay*, the latter is the more correct orthography.

LEACH, *v. t.* [*Sw. laka*, to fall in drops, to distill; *laka*, to leak; *Dan. lekker*, to drop, to leak. See *Leak*. Perhaps *L. lix* may be from the same root.]

To wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus

to separate from them the alkali. The water thus charged with alkali, is called *lye*.

LEACH, *n.* A quantity of wood ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

LEACH-TUB, *n.* A wooden vessel or tub in which ashes are leached. It is sometimes written *leech-tub*.

LEAD, *n. led.* [*Sax. lād*; *G. loth*; *D. lood*; *Dan. Sw. lod*; *Russ. lot*, probably a mass, like *clod*.]

A metal of a dull white color, with a cast of blue. It is the least elastic and sonorous of all the metals, and at the same time it is soft and easily fusible. It is found native in small masses, but generally mineralized by sulphur, and sometimes by other substances. Lead fused in a strong heat, throws off vapors which are unwholesome.

2. A plummet or mass of lead, used in sounding at sea.

3. *Leads*, a flat roof covered with lead.

*Shak. Bacon.*

*White lead*, the oxyd of lead, ground with one third part of chalk.

*Poussroy.*

LEAD, *v. t. led.* To cover with lead; to fit with lead.

LEAD, *v. t. pret. and pp. led.* [*Sax. ledan*; *G. leiten*; *D. leiden*; *Sw. leda*; *Dan. leder*; probably to draw, to strain, or extend.]

1. To guide by the hand; as, to *lead* a child. It often includes the sense of drawing as well as of directing.

2. To guide or conduct by showing the way; to direct; as, the Israelites were *led* by a pillar of a cloud by day, and by a pillar of fire by night.

3. To conduct to any place.

He *led*eth me beside the still waters. *Ps. xxiii.*

4. To conduct, as a chief or commander, implying authority; to direct and govern; as, a general *leads* his troops to battle and to victory.

Christ took not on him flesh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, *lead* armies—

*South.*

5. To precede; to introduce by going first.

As *Hesperus* that *leads* the sun his way.

*Fairfax.*

6. To guide; to show the method of attaining an object. Self-examination may *lead* us to a knowledge of ourselves.

7. To draw; to entice; to allure. The love of pleasure *leads* men into vices which degrade and impoverish them.

8. To induce; to prevail on; to influence.

He was driven by the necessities of the times more than *led* by his own disposition to any rigor of actions.

*K. Charles.*

9. To pass; to spend, that is, to draw out; as, to *lead* a life of gayety, or a solitary life.

That we may *lead* a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. *1 Tim. ii.*

To *lead* astray, to guide in a wrong way or into error; to seduce from truth or rectitude.

To *lead* captive, to carry into captivity.

LEAD, *v. i.* To go before and show the way. I will *lead* on softly. *Gen. xxxiii.*

2. To conduct, as a chief or commander. Let the troops follow, where their general *leads*.

3. To draw; to have a tendency to. *Gaming leads* to other vices.

4. To exercise dominion. *Spenser.*

To *lead* off or out, to go first; to begin.

*Cumberland.*

LEAD, *n.* Precedence; a going before; guidance. Let the general take the *lead*. [A colloquial word in reputable use.]

LEADEN, *a. led'n.* [from *lead*.] Made of lead; as a *leaden* ball.

2. Heavy; indisposed to action. *Shak.*

3. Heavy; dull. *Shak.*

LEADEN-HEARTED, *a.* Stupid; destitute of feeling. *Thomson.*

LEADEN-HEE/LED, *a.* Moving slowly. *Ford.*

LEADEN-STEP'PING, *a.* Moving slowly. *Milton.*

LE'ADER, *n.* One that leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor.

2. A chief; a commander; a captain.

3. One who goes first.

4. The chief of a party or faction; as the *leader* of the whigs or of the tories; a *leader* of the Jacobins.

5. A performer who leads a band or choir in music.

LEADING, *ppr.* Guiding; conducting; preceding; drawing; alluring; passing life.

2. *a.* Chief; principal; capital; most influential; as a *leading* motive; a *leading* man in a party.

3. Showing the way by going first.

He left his mother a countess by patent, which was a new *leading* example—

*Wotton.*

LEADING, *n.* Guidance; the act of conducting; direction. *Shak. Spenser.*

LEADING-STRINGS, *n.* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk.

*Dryden.*

To be in *leading* strings, to be in a state of infancy or dependence, or in pupillage under the guidance of others.

LE'ADMAN, *n.* One who begins or leads a dance. *Obs.*

*B. Jonson.*

LEADWÖRT, *n. led'wort.* Plumbago, a genus of plants.

LEADY, *a. led'dy.* Of the color of lead.

LEAF, *n. plu. leaves.* [*Sax. leafe*; *D. loof*; *G. laub*; *Sw. löf*; *Dan. löv*; *Goth. lauf*.]

1. In *botany*, leaves are organs of perspiration and inhalation in plants. They usually shoot from the sides of the stems and branches, but sometimes from the root; sometimes they are sessile; more generally supported by petioles. They are of various forms, flat, extended, linear, cylindric, &c.

2. The thin, extended part of a flower; a petal.

3. A part of a book containing two pages.

4. The side of a double door. *1 Kings vi.*

5. Something resembling a leaf in thinness and extension; a very thin plate; as gold leaf.

6. The movable side of a table.

LEAF, *v. i.* To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves. The trees *leaf* in May.

LEAFAGE, *n.* Abundance of leaves.

LEAFED, *pp.* Having leaves.

LEAFLESS, *a.* Destitute of leaves; as a *leafless* tree. *Pope.*

LEAFLET, *n.* A little leaf.

2. In *botany*, one of the divisions of a compound leaf; a foliole.