

4. To pine or sink under sorrow or any continued passion; as, a woman *languishes* for the loss of her lover.

Therefore shall the land mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein shall *languish*. Hosea iv.

5. To look with softness or tenderness, as with the head reclined and a peculiar cast of the eye. Dryden.

LAN/GUISH, *v. t.* To cause to droop or pine. [Little used.] Shak.

LAN/GUISH, *n.* Act of pining; also, a soft and tender look or appearance.

And the blue *languish* of soft Allia's eye.

LAN/GUISHER, *n.* One who languishes or pines. Pope.

LAN/GUISHING, *ppr.* Becoming or being feeble; losing strength; pining; withering; fading.

2. *a.* Having a languid appearance; as a *languishing* eye.

LAN/GUISHINGLY, *adv.* Weakly; feebly; dully; slowly.

2. With tender softness.

LAN/GUISHMENT, *n.* The state of pining. Spenser.

2. Softness of look or mien, with the head reclined. Dryden.

LAN/GUOR, *n.* [*L. languor*; Fr. *langueur*.]

1. Feebleness; dullness; heaviness; lassitude of body; that state of the body which is induced by exhaustion of strength, as by disease, by extraordinary exertion, by the relaxing effect of heat, or by weakness from any cause.

2. Dullness of the intellectual faculty; listlessness. Watts.

3. Softness; laxity.

To isles of fragrance, lily-silvered vales,
Diffusing *languor* in the parting gales.

LAN/GUOROUS, *a.* Tedious; melancholy. Dunciad.

Obs. LAN/GURE, *v. t.* To languish. [Not in use.] Spenser.

LANIARD, *n.* *lan'yard*. [Fr. *laniere*, a strap.] Chaucer.

A short piece of rope or line, used for fastening something in ships, as the *laniards* of the gun-ports, of the buoy, of the cathook, &c., but especially used to extend the shrouds and stays of the masts, by their communication with the dead eyes, &c.

LAN'IATE, *v. t.* [*L. lanio*.] To tear in pieces. [Little used.] Mar. Dict.

LANIA'TION, *n.* A tearing in pieces. [Little used.]

LANI'FEROUS, *a.* [*L. lanifer*; *lana*, wool, and *fero*, to produce.] Bearing or producing wool.

LANI'FICE, *n.* [*L. lanificium*; *lana*, wool, and *facio*, to make.]

Manufacture of wool. [Little used.]

LANI'FEROUS, *a.* [*L. laniger*; *lana*, wool, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing wool. Bacon.

LANK, *a.* [Sax. *hlunca*; Gr. *λαγρος*; probably allied to *flank*, and W. *llac*, slack, lax; *llaciaw*, to slacken; G. *schlank*.]

1. Loose or lax and easily yielding to pressure; not distended; not stiff or firm by distension; not plump; as a *lank* bladder or purse.

The clergy's bags
Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions.

2. Thin; slender; meager; not full and firm; as a *lank* body. Shak.

3. Languid; drooping. [See *Languish*.] Milton.

LANK'LY, *adv.* Thinly; loosely; laxly.

LANK'NESS, *n.* Laxity; flabbiness; leanness; slenderness.

LANK'Y, *n.* Lank. [Vulgar.]

LAN'NER, } [Fr. *lanier*; L. *lanarius*,
LAN'NERET, } *n.* *lanius*, a butcher.] A species of hawk.

LANS'QUENET, *n.* [*lance* and *knecht*, a boy, a knight.]

1. A common foot soldier.

2. A game at cards. Johnson. Encyc.

LAN'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *lanterne*; L. *laterna*; G. *laterne*; D. *lantarn*; Sp. *linterna*.]

1. A case or vessel made of tin perforated with many holes, or of some transparent substance, as glass, horn, or oiled paper; used for carrying a candle or other light in the open air, or into stables, &c.

Locke.
A dark *lantern* is one with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the light.

2. A light-house or light to direct the course of ships. Addison.

3. In *architecture*, a little dome raised over the roof of a building to give light, and to serve as a crowning to the fabric. Encyc.

4. A square cage of carpentry placed over the ridge of a corridor or gallery, between two rows of shops, to illuminate them. Encyc.

Magic lantern, an optical machine by which painted images are represented so much magnified as to appear like the effect of magic.

LAN'TERN-FLY, *n.* An insect of the genus *Pulgora*. Encyc.

LAN'TERN-JAWS, *n.* A thin visage. Spectator.

LANU'GINOUS, *a.* [*L. lanuginosus*, from *lanugo*, down, from *lana*, wool.] Downy; covered with down, or fine soft hair.

LAODICE'AN, *a.* Like the christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.

LAODICE'ANISM, *n.* Lukewarmness in religion. E. Stiles.

LAP, *n.* [Sax. *lappe*; G. *lappen*; D. *Dan. lap*; Sw. *lapp*.] This word seems to be a different orthography of *flap*.]

1. The loose part of a coat; the lower part of a garment that plays loosely. Swift.

2. The part of clothes that lies on the knees when a person sits down; hence, the knees in this position.

Men expect that happiness should drop into their *laps*. Tittotson.

LAP, *v. t.* To fold; to bend and lay over or on; as, to *lap* a piece of cloth.

To *lap* boards, is to lay one partly over another.

2. To wrap or twist round.

I *lapped* a slender thread about the paper. Newton.

3. To infold; to involve.

Her garment spreads, and *laps* him in the folds. Dryden.

LAP, *v. i.* To be spread or laid; to be turned over.

The upper wings are opaque; at their hinder ends where they *lap* over, transparent like the wing of a fly. Grew.

LAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *lappian*; D. *labben*; Arm. *lappa*; Fr. *laper*; Dan. *laber*; W. *llepiaw*, *lleibaw*; Gr. *λαπτω*. If *m* is casual in *L. lambo*, as it probably is, this is the same word. Class Lb. No. 22.]

To take up liquor or food with the tongue; to feed or drink by licking.

The dogs by the river Nilus' side being thirsty, *lap* hastily as they run along the shore. Digby.

And the number of them that *lapped* were three hundred men. Judg. vii.

LAP, *v. t.* To take into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up; as, a cat *laps* milk. Shak.

LAP/DOG, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap. Dryden.

LAP/FULL, *n.* As much as the lap can contain. 2 Kings iv.

LAP/ICIDE, *n.* A stone-cutter. [Not used.] Dict.

LAPIDARIOUS, *a.* [*L. lapidarius*, from *lapis*, a stone.] Stony; consisting of stones.

LAPIDARY, *n.* [Fr. *lapidaire*; L. *lapidarius*, *lapis*, a stone.]

1. An artificer who cuts precious stones.

2. A dealer in precious stones.

3. A virtuoso skilled in the nature and kinds of gems or precious stones. Encyc.

LAPIDARY, *a.* Pertaining to the art of cutting stones. The *lapidary* style denotes that which is proper for monumental and other inscriptions. Encyc.

LAPIDATE, *v. t.* [*L. lapido*.] To stone. [Not used.]

LAPIDA'TION, *n.* The act of stoning a person to death. Hall.

LAPID'EUS, *a.* [*L. lapideus*.] Stony; of the nature of stone; as *lapideous* matter. [Little used.] Ray.

LAPIDES'CENCE, *n.* [*L. lapidesco*, from *lapis*, a stone.]

1. The process of becoming stone; a hardening into a stony substance.

2. A stony concretion. Brown.

LAPIDES'CENT, *a.* Growing or turning to stone; that has the quality of petrifying bodies. Encyc.

LAPIDES'CENT, *n.* Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body, or converting it to stone.

LAPIDIF'ICE, *a.* [*L. lapis*, a stone, and *facio*, to make.] Forming or converting into stone.

LAPIDIFICA'TION, *n.* The operation of forming or converting into a stony substance, by means of a liquid charged with earthy particles in solution, which crystallize in the interstices, and end in forming free stone, pudding stone, &c.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

LAPIDIF'Y, *v. t.* [*L. lapis*, a stone, and *facio*, to form.] To form into stone.

LAPIDIF'Y, *v. i.* To turn into stone; to become stone.

LAPIDIST, *n.* A dealer in precious stones. [See *Lapidary*.]

LAPIS, in Latin, a stone. Hence, *Lapis Bononiensis*, the Bolognian stone. *Lapis Hepaticus*, liver stone.