

Sax. gerefa, a companion or count. It is contracted into *recve*, as in *sheriff*, or *shire-reeve*.]

In *Germany*, a count or earl; or an officer nearly corresponding to the earl of England, and the count of France. It is now a title of certain princes who possess estates or territories called *landgraviates*.

LANDGRAVIATE, *n.* The territory held by a landgrave, or his office, jurisdiction or authority. *Encyc.*

LANDHOLDER, *n.* A holder, owner or proprietor of land.

LANDING, *ppr.* Setting on shore; coming on shore.

LANDING, } *n.* A place on the
LANDING-PLACE, } shore of the sea or of a lake, or on the bank of a river, where persons land or come on shore, or where goods are set on shore.

LANDJOBBER, *n.* A man who makes a business of buying land on speculation, or of buying and selling for the profit of bargains, or who buys and sells for others.

LANDLADY, *n.* [See *Landlord*.] A woman who has tenants holding from her.

2. The mistress of an inn. *Swift.*

LANDLESS, *a.* Destitute of land; having no property in land. *Shak.*

LANDLOCK, *v.t.* [land and lock.] To inclose or encompass by land.

LANDLOCKED, *pp.* Encompassed by land, so that no point of the compass is open to the sea. *Encyc.*

LANDLOPER, *n.* [See *Leap* and *Interloper*.]

A landman; literally, a *land runner*; a term of reproach among seamen to designate a man who passes his life on land.

LANDLORD, *n.* [Sax. *land-hlaford*, lord of the land. But in German *lehen-herr*, *D. leen-herr*, is lord of the *loan* or *fief*. Perhaps the Saxon is so written by mistake, or the word may have been corrupted.]

1. The lord of a manor or of land; the owner of land who has tenants under him.

2. The master of an inn or tavern. *Johnson.*

LANDMAN, *n.* A man who serves on land; opposed to *seaman*.

LANDMARK, *n.* [land and mark.] A mark to designate the boundary of land; any mark or fixed object; as a marked tree, a stone, a ditch, or a heap of stones, by which the limits of a farm, a town or other portion of territory may be known and preserved.

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's *land-mark*. Deut. xix.

2. In navigation, any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.

LAND-OFFICE, *n.* In the *United States*, an office in which the sales of new land are registered, and warrants issued for the location of land, and other business respecting unsettled land is transacted.

LANDSCAPE, *n.* [D. *landschap*; G. *landschaft*; Dan. *landskab*; Sw. *landskap*; land and *scape*.]

1. A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including mountains, rivers, lakes, and whatever the land contains.

—Whilst the *landscape* round it measures,
Russet lawns and fallows gray,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray. *Milton.*

2. A picture, exhibiting the form of a district of country, as far as the eye can reach, or a particular extent of land and the objects it contains, or its various scenery.

Addison. Pope.
3. The view or prospect of a district of country.

LANDSLIP, *n.* A portion of a hill or mountain, which *slips* or slides down; or the sliding down of a considerable tract of land from a mountain. *Landslips* are not unfrequent in *Switzerland*. *Goldsmith.*

LANDSMAN, *n.* In *seaman's language*, a sailor on board a ship, who has not before been at sea.

LANDSTREIGHT, *n.* A narrow slip of land. [Not used.] *Mountague.*

LAND-TAX, *n.* A tax assessed on land and buildings.

LAND-TURN, *n.* A land breeze. *Encyc.*

LAND-WAITER, *n.* An officer of the customs, whose duty is to wait or attend on the landing of goods, and to examine, weigh or measure, and take an account of them. *Encyc.*

LANDWARD, *adv.* Toward the land. *Sandys.*

LAND-WIND, *n.* A wind blowing from the land.

LAND-WORKER, *n.* One who tills the ground. *Pownall.*

LANE, *n.* [D. *laan*, a lane, a walk. Class Ln.]

1. A narrow way or passage, or a private passage, as distinguished from a public road or highway. A lane may be open to all passengers, or it may be inclosed and appropriated to a man's private use. In the *U. States*, the word is used chiefly in the country, and answers in a degree, to an *alley* in a city. It has sometimes been used for *alley*. In London, the word *lane* is added to the names of streets; as *chancery lane*.

2. A passage between lines of men, or people standing on each side. *Bacon.*

LANGRAGE, } *n.* *Langrel shot or langrage*,
LANGREL, } is a particular kind of

shot used at sea for tearing sails and rigging, and thus disabling an enemy's ship. It consists of bolts, nails and other pieces of iron fastened together. *Mar. Dict.*

LANGTERALOO, *n.* A game at cards. *Tatler.*

LANGUAGE, *n.* [Fr. *langage*; Sp. *lengua*, language; Port. *linguagem*; It. *linguaggio*; Arm. *langaich*; from *L. lingua*, the tongue, and speech. It seems to be connected with *lingo*, to lick; the *n* is evidently casual, for *ligula*, in Latin, is a little tongue, and this signifies also a strap or lace, as if the primary sense were to extend.]

1. Human speech; the expression of ideas by words or significant articulate sounds, for the communication of thoughts. *Language* consists in the oral utterance of sounds, which usage has made the representatives of ideas. When two or more persons customarily annex the same sounds to the same ideas, the expression of these sounds by one person communicates his ideas to another. This is the pri-

mary sense of *language*, the use of which is to communicate the thoughts of one person to another through the organs of hearing. Articulate sounds are represented by letters, marks or characters which form words. Hence *language* consists also in

2. Words duly arranged in sentences, written, printed or engraved, and exhibited to the eye.

3. The speech or expression of ideas peculiar to a particular nation. Men had originally one and the same *language*, but the tribes or families of men, since their dispersion, have distinct *languages*.

4. Style; manner of expression.

Others for *language* all their care express. *Pope.*

5. The inarticulate sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings and wants. Each species of animals has peculiar sounds, which are uttered instinctively, and are understood by its own species, and its own species only.

6. Any manner of expressing thoughts. Thus we speak of the *language* of the eye, a *language* very expressive and intelligible.

7. A nation, as distinguished by their speech. *Dan. iii.*

LANGUAGED, *a.* Having a language; as many-*language*d nations. *Pope.*

LANGUAGE-MASTER, *n.* One whose profession is to teach languages. *Spectator.*

LANGUET, *n.* [Fr. *languette*.] Any thing in the shape of the tongue. [Not English.] *Johnson.*

LANGUID, *a.* [L. *languidus*, from *languere*, to droop or flag. See *Languish*.]

1. Flagging; drooping; hence, feeble; weak; heavy; dull; indisposed to exertion. The body is *languid* after excessive action, which exhausts its powers.

2. Slow; as *languid* motion.

3. Dull; heartless; without animation.

And fire their *languid* soul with Cato's virtue. *Addison.*

LANGUIDLY, *adv.* Weakly; feebly; slowly. *Boyle.*

LANGUIDNESS, *n.* Weakness from exhaustion of strength; feebleness; dullness; languor.

2. Slowness.

LANGUISH, *v.i.* [Fr. *languir*, *languissant*; Arm. *languicza*; It. *languire*; L. *languere*, *lachinisso*; Gr. *λαγγεω*, to flag, to lag. This word is of the family of *W. llac*, slack, loose; *llaciau*, to slacken, to relax. L. *laxo*, *laxus*, *flaccus*, and Goth. *laggs*, long, may be of the same family.]

1. To lose strength or animation; to be or become dull, feeble or spiritless; to pine; to be or to grow heavy. We *languish* under disease or after excessive exertion.

She that hath borne seven *languisheth*. Jer. xv.

2. To wither; to fade; to lose the vegetating power.

For the fields of Heshbon *languish*. Is. xvi.

3. To grow dull; to be no longer active and vigorous. The war *languished* for want of supplies. Commerce, agriculture, manufactures *languish*, not for want of money, but for want of good markets.