

The act or operation of making smooth and slippery. *Ray.*

LUCE, *n.* A pike full grown.

Johnson. Shak.

LU/CENT, *a.* [*L. lucens*, from *luceo*, to shine.

See *Light*.]

Shining; bright; resplendent; as the sun's *lucens* orb. *Milton.*

LU/CERN, *n.* [*Qu. W. llysau*, plants; *llysiuyn*, a plant; *Corn. llyzuan*; or from *Lucerne*, in Switzerland.]

A plant of the genus *Medicago*, cultivated for fodder.

LU/CID, *a.* [*L. lucidus*, from *luceo*, to shine. See *Light*.]

1. Shining; bright; resplendent; as the *lucid* orbs of heaven.

2. Clear; transparent; pellucid; as a *lucid* stream. *Milton.*

3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened or confused by delirium or madness; marked by the regular operations of reason; as the *lucid* intervals of a deranged man.

4. Clear; distinct; presenting a clear view; easily understood; as a *lucid* order or arrangement.

LUCID/ITY, *n.* Brightness. [*Not used*.]

LUCIDNESS, *n.* Brightness; clearness.

LU/CIFER, *n.* [*L. lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fero*, to bring.]

1. The planet Venus, so called from its brightness.

2. Satan.

And when he falls, he falls like *Lucifer*,
Never to hope again. *Shak.*

LUCIFER/IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Lucifer, or to the Luciferians.

LUCIFER/ANS, *n.* A sect that followed Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century. They held to the carnal nature of the soul, and that there is no place for repentance for such as fall.

LUCIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. lucifer*, supra.] Giving light; affording light or means of discovery. *Boyle.*

LUCIF/IC, *a.* [*L. lux*, light, and *facio*, to make.]

Producing light.

Grev.

LU/CIFORM, *a.* [*L. lux*, light, and *forma*, form.]

Having the form of light; resembling light.

The water prepares us, and purifies our *luciform* spirit to receive the divinity.

Paus. Trans.

LUCK, *n.* [*D. luk*, *geluk*; *G. glück*; *Sw. lycku*; *Dan. lykke*; *Sans. lakki*. The sense is that which comes, falls, happens. *W. thuc*, a dart or throw; *thuciane*, to throw.

Qu. Gr. λαγαρω; *Ar. (λ)*. Class *Lg.* No. 21.]

That which happens to a person; an event, good or ill, affecting a man's interest or happiness, and which is deemed casual; fortune. *Luck* respects persons and their proceedings. We never say, in a literal sense, that a plant has the *luck* to grow in a particular place; or a fossil has the *luck* to be of a particular form. We say, a person has the good *luck* to escape from danger; or the ill *luck* to be ensnared or to suffer loss. He has had good *luck*, or bad *luck* in gaming, fishing or hunting. *Luck*, or what we call chance, accident, fortune, is an event which takes place without be-

ing intended or foreseen, or from some cause not under human control; that which cannot be previously known or determined with certainty by human skill or power.

Consider the gift of *luck* as below the care of a wise man. *Rambler.*

LUCK/ILY, *adv.* [from *lucky*.] Fortunately; by good fortune; with a favorable issue; in a good sense. *Luckily*, we escaped injury.

LUCK/INESS, *n.* The state of being fortunate; as the *luckiness* of a man or of an event.

2. Good fortune; a favorable issue or event. [In this sense, *luck* is generally used.]

LUCK/LESS, *a.* Unfortunate; meeting with ill success; as a *luckless* gamester; a *luckless* maid.

2. Unfortunate; producing ill or no good.

Prayers made and granted in a *luckless* hour. *Dryden.*

LUCK/Y, *a.* Fortunate; meeting with good success; as a *lucky* adventurer.

2. Fortunate; producing good by chance; favorable; as a *lucky* adventure; a *lucky* time; a *lucky* east.

LU/CRATIVE, *a.* [*Fr. lucratif*; *L. lucrativus*, from *lucror*, to gain profit.]

Gainful; profitable; making increase of money or goods; as a *lucrative* trade; *lucrative* business or office.

LU/CRE, *n.* *lucker*. [*L. lucrum*; *Fr. lucre*.] Gain in money or goods; profit; usually in an ill sense, or with the sense of something base or unworthy.

The lust of *lucre*, and the dread of death.

Pope.

A bishop must be blameless—not given to filthy *lucre*. *Tit. i.*

LUCRIF/EROUS, *a.* [*L. lucrum*, gain, and *fero*, to produce.] Gainful; profitable. [*Little used*.] *Boyle.*

LUCRIF/IC, *a.* [*L. lucrum*, gain, and *facio*, to make.] Producing profit; gainful. [*Not used*.]

LUCTA/TION, *n.* [*L. luctatio*, from *luctor*, to wrestle or strive.]

Struggle; contest; effort to overcome in contest. [*Little used*.]

LUC/TUAL, *a.* [*L. luctus*, grief.] Producing grief. [*Not used*.] *Buck.*

LU/CUBRATE, *v. i.* [*L. lucubro*, to study by candle-light, from *lucubrum*, from *lux*, light.]

To study by candle-light or a lamp; to study by night.

LU/CUBRA/TION, *n.* Study by a lamp or by candle-light; nocturnal study.

2. That which is composed by night; that which is produced by meditation in retirement. *Tatler.*

LU/CUBRATORY, *a.* Composed by candle-light or by night. *Pope.*

LU/CULENT, *a.* [*L. luculentus*, from *luceo*, to shine.]

1. Lucid; clear; transparent; as *luculent* rivers. *Thomson.*

2. Clear; evident; luminous.

The most *luculent* testimonies that the christian religion hath. *Hooker.*

LU/CULLITE, *n.* A subspecies of carbonate of lime, of three kinds. *Ure. Jamieson.*

LUDIB/RIOUS, *a.* [*L. ludibriosus*, from *ludo*, to sport.] Sportive; wanton. *J. Barlow.*

LU/DICROUS, *a.* [*L. ludicr*, from *ludo*, to sport.]

Sportive; burlesque; adapted to raise laughter, without scorn or contempt. *Ludicrous* differs from *ridiculous*; the latter implying contempt or derision.

Plutarch quotes this instance of Homer's judgment, in closing a *ludicrous* scene with decency and instruction. *Broomie.*

LU/DICROUSLY, *adv.* Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner to raise laughter without contempt.

LU/DICROUSNESS, *n.* Sportiveness; the quality of exciting laughter without contempt; merry cast.

LUDIFICATION, *n.* [*L. ludificor*.] The act of deriding.

LUDIF/ICATORY, *a.* Making sport; tending to excite derision. *Barrow.*

LUFF, *n.* [*Goth. lufa*; *Scot. loof*; *Ir. luv*, *lamh*; *W. lawe*.] The palm of the hand.

LUFF, *n.* [*Fr. lof*; *G. loof*; *D. loef*; *Arm. loff*.]

Weather-gage, or part towards the wind; or the sailing of a ship close to the wind.

LUFF, *v. i.* [*D. loeven*; *Arm. loffi*.] To turn the head of a ship towards the wind; to sail nearer the wind. Hence, in the imperative, *luff*, is an order to put the tiller on the lee-side, in order to make the ship sail nearer the wind. *Luff round*, or *luff a-lee*, is the extreme of this movement, intended to throw the ship's head into the wind. A ship is said to *spring her luff*, when she yields to the helm by sailing nearer the wind. *Encyc.*

LUFF/TACKLE, *n.* A large tackle not destined for any particular place in the ship, but movable at pleasure.

Mar. Dict.

LUG, *v. t.* [*Sax. lyccan*, *aluccan*, *geluggian*, to pull, to pluck, *Ir. luighim*. See *Pluck*.]

1. To haul; to drag; to pull with force, as something heavy and moved with difficulty.

Jowler tugs him still

Through hedges.

Dryden.

2. To carry or convey with labor.

They must divide the image among them, and so *lug* off every one his share. *Collier.*

To *lug* out, to draw a sword, in burlesque. *Dryden.*

LUG, *v. i.* To drag; to move heavily. [*Qu.*] *Dryden.*

LUG, *n.* A small fish.

2. In Scotland, an ear. *Obs. Johnson.*

3. A pole or perch, a land-measure. *Obs. Spenser.*

4. Something heavy to be drawn or carried. [*Vulgar*.]

LUG/GAGE, *n.* [from *lug*.] Any thing cumbersome and heavy to be carried; traveling baggage.

I am gathering up my *luggage* and preparing for my journey. *Swift.*

2. Something of more weight than value.

What do you mean

To dote on such *luggage*?

Shak.

LUG/GER, *n.* [*D. loger*.] A vessel carrying three masts with a running bowsprit and lug-sails. *Mar. Dict.*

LUGGS, *n.* An insect like an earth-worm, but having legs.

LUG/-SAIL, *n.* A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at one third of its length. *Mar. Dict.*