

- A stone was brought and *laid* on the mouth of the den. Dan. vi.
2. To beat down; to prostrate. Violent winds with rain *lay* corn and grass.
  3. To settle; to fix and keep from rising. A shower *lays* the dust.
  4. To place in order; to dispose with regularity in building; as, to *lay* bricks or stones in constructing walls.
  5. To spread on a surface; as, to *lay* plaster or paint.
  6. To spread or set; as, to *lay* snares.
  7. To calm; to appease; to still; to allay.  
After a tempest, when the winds are *laid*.  
Waller.
  8. To quiet; to still; to restrain from walking; as, to *lay* the devil. L'Estrange.
  9. To spread and set in order; to prepare; as, to *lay* a table for dinner.
  10. To place in the earth for growth.  
The chief time of *laying* gillflowers, is in July.  
Mortimer.
  11. To place at hazard; to wage; to stake; as, to *lay* a crown or an eagle; to *lay* a wager.
  12. To bring forth; to exclude; as, to *lay* eggs.
  13. To add; to join.  
Wo to them that join house to house, that *lay* field to field. Is. v.
  14. To put; to apply.  
She *layeth* her hand to the spindle. Prov. xxxi.
  15. To assess; to charge; to impose; as, to *lay* a tax on land; to *lay* a duty on salt.
  16. To charge; to impute; as, to *lay* blame on one; to *lay* want of prudence to one's charge.
  17. To impose, as evil, burden, or punishment.  
The Lord hath *laid* on him the iniquity of us all. Is. liii.
  18. To enjoin as a duty; as, to *lay* commands on one.
  19. To exhibit; to present or offer; as, to *lay* an indictment in a particular county.
  20. To prostrate; to slay.  
The leaders first  
He *laid* along. Dryden.
  21. To depress and lose sight of, by sailing or departing from; as, to *lay* the land; a seaman's phrase.
  22. To station; to set; as, to *lay* an ambush.
  23. To contrive; to scheme; to plan.  
To *lay* a cable, to twist or unite the strands.  
To *lay* apart, to put away; to reject.  
Lay apart all filthiness. James i.
  - To *lay* aside, to put off or away; not to retain.  
Let us *lay* aside every weight, and the sin that doth so easily beset us. Heb. xii.
  2. To discontinue; as, to *lay* aside the use of any thing.
  - To *lay* away, to reposit in store; to put aside for preservation.
  - To *lay* before, to exhibit; to show; to present to view. The papers are *laid* before Congress.
  - To *lay* by, to reserve for future use.  
Let every one of you *lay* by him in store, as God hath prospered him. 1 Cor. xvi.
  2. To put away; to dismiss.  
Let brave spirits not be *laid* by, as persons unnecessary for the time. Bacon.
  3. To put off.

- And she arose and went away, and *laid* by her veil. Gen. xxxviii.
- To *lay* down, to deposit, as a pledge, equivalent or satisfaction; to resign.  
I *lay* down my life for the sheep. John x.
2. To give up; to resign; to quit or relinquish; as, to *lay* down an office or commission.
  3. To quit; to surrender the use of; as, to *lay* down one's arms.
  4. To offer or advance; as, to *lay* down a proposition or principle. Addison.
  - To *lay* one's self down, to commit to repose.  
I will both *lay* me down in peace and sleep—Ps. iv.
  - To *lay* hold of, to seize; to catch. To *lay* hold on, is used in a like sense. Locke.
  - To *lay* in, to store; to treasure; to provide previously. Addison.
  - To *lay* on, to apply with force; to inflict; as, to *lay* on blows.
  - To *lay* open, to open; to make bare; to uncover; also, to show; to expose; to reveal; as, to *lay* open the designs of an enemy.
  - To *lay* over, to spread over; to inerust; to cover the surface; as, to *lay* over with gold or silver.
  - To *lay* out, to expend; as, to *lay* out money, or sums of money.
  2. To display; to discover.  
He takes occasion to *lay* out bigotry and false confidence in all its colors. Atterbury. Obs.
  3. To plan; to dispose in order the several parts; as, to *lay* out a garden.
  4. To dress in grave clothes and place in a decent posture; as, to *lay* out a corpse. Shakspeare uses to *lay* forth.
  5. To exert; as, to *lay* out all one's strength. So with the reciprocal pronoun, to *lay* one's self out, is to exert strength.  
To *lay* to, to charge upon; to impute. Sidney.
  2. To apply with vigor. Trusser.
  3. To attack or harass. Obs. Knolles.
  4. To check the motion of a ship, and cause her to be stationary.
  - To *lay* together, to collect; to bring to one place; also, to bring into one view.
  - To *lay* to heart, to permit to affect greatly.
  - To *lay* under, to subject to; as, to *lay* one under restraint or obligation.
  - To *lay* up, to store; to treasure; to reposit for future use.  
Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven. Matt. vi.
  2. To confine to the bed or chamber. He is *laid* up with the gout.
  - To *lay* siege, to besiege; to encompass with an army.
  - To *lay* wait, to station for private attack; to lay in ambush for.
  - To *lay* the course, in sailing, is to sail towards the port intended, without gibing.
  - To *lay* waste, to destroy; to desolate; to deprive of inhabitants, improvements and productions.
  - To *lay* the land, in seamen's language, is to cause the land apparently to sink or appear lower, by sailing from it; the distance diminishing the elevation.
  - LAY, v. i. To bring or produce eggs.  
Hens will greedily eat the herb that will make them *lay* the better. Mortimer.

2. To contrive; to form a scheme. [Unusual.]
- To *lay* about, to strike or throw the arms on all sides; to act with vigor. Spenser. South.
- To *lay* at, to strike or to endeavor to strike. The sword of him that *layeth* at him cannot hold. Job xli.
- To *lay* in for, to make overtures for; to engage or secure the possession of.  
I have *laid* in for these. Dryden.
- To *lay* on, to strike; to beat; to deal blows incessantly and with vehemence.
2. To act with vehemence; used of expenses. Shak.
- To *lay* out, to purpose; to intend. He *lays* out to make a journey.
2. To take measures.  
I made strict inquiry wherever I came, and *laid* out for intelligence of all places. Woodward.
- To *lay* upon, to importune. Obs.
- LAY, n. That which lies or is laid; a row; a stratum; a layer; one rank in a series reckoned upward; as a *lay* of wood.  
A viol should have a *lay* of wire-strings below. Bacon.
2. A bet; a wager. [Little used.] Graunt.
3. Station; rank. [Not used.]
- LAY, n. [Sax. *leag*, *leah*, *lege*; W. *lle*; Russ. *lug*; L. *locus*; Fr. *lieu*. See *Lay*, the verb. The words which signify *place*, are from verbs which express *setting* or *laying*. It is written also *ley*, and *lea*, but less properly.]
- A meadow; a plain or plat of grass land.  
A tuft of daisies on a flowery *lay*. Dryden.  
The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the *lea*. Gray.
- LAY, n. [Sax. *legh* or *ley*; Gr. *ληγω*, to sound. It might also be deduced from G. *lied*, a song; D. *id.*; Sax. *leoth*; Scot. *leid*, *lede*, or *luid*; Ir. *lyidh*; Gael. *laoidh*; from the root of *loud*, L. *laudo*, *plaudo*, Sax. *hlydan*.]
- A song; as a loud or soft *lay*; immortal *lays*. Spenser. Milton.  
[It is used chiefly in poetry.]
- LAY, a. [Fr. *lai*, L. *laicus*, It. *laico*, Sp. *lego*, a layman; Gr. *λαϊκος*, from *λαος*, people.]
- Pertaining to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical; as a *lay* person; a *lay* preacher; a *lay* brother.
- LAY-CLERK, n. A vocal officiate in a cathedral. Busby.
- LAY'ER, n. *la'er*. [from *lay*, the verb.] A stratum; a bed; a body spread over another; as a *layer* of clay or of sand.
2. A shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation. Encyc.
3. A hen that lays eggs. Mortimer.
- LAY'ING, ppr. Putting; placing; applying; imputing; wagering.
- LAY'LAND, n. Land lying untilled; fallow ground. [Local.]
- LAY'MAN, n. *la'man*. [*lay* and *man*.] A man who is not a clergyman; one of the laity or people, distinct from the clergy. Dryden. Swift.
2. An image used by painters in contriving attitudes. Dryden.
3. A lay-clerk.