LACK'ER, v. t. To varnish; to smear over with lacker, for the purpose of improving color or preserving from tarnishing and color of preserving from tarnishing and col deeay

LACK'ERED, pp. Covered with lacker; LAC'TIC, a. Pertaining to milk, or procu-

varnished.

LACK'EY, n. [Fr. laquais; Sp. lacayo; Port, lacaio: It. lacche: Eth. AAA lak,

L. lego, to send. From this root is the

Shemitic מלאך, a messenger.]

An attending servant; a footboy or foot-Addison. man. LACK'EY, v. t. To attend servilely.

Milton. LACK'EY, v. i. To act as foothoy; to pay servile attendance.

Oft have I servants seen on horses ride, The free and noble lackey by their side.

Sandys. LACK'LINEN, a. Wanting shirts. [Little used.] Shak.
LACK'LUSTER, a. Wanting luster or

brightness. Shak.

LACON'IC, LACON'ICAL, Lacones, the Spartans.]

1. Short; brief; pithy; sententions; expressing much in few words, after the manner of the Spartans; as a laconic phrase. Pope.

2. Pertaining to Sparta or Lacedemonia. Trans. of Pausanias. D'Anville. LACON/ICALLY, adv. Briefly; concisely; as a sentiment laconically expressed.

LACONIES, n. A book of Pausanias, which treats of Lacedemonia.

LA'CONISM, n = [L. laconismus.] A con-LACONICISM, <math>n = [L. laconismus.]

2. A brief sententious phrase or expression. LAC'TAGE, n. The produce of animals yielding milk. Shuckford.

LAC'TANT, a. [L. lactans, from lacto, to give suck; lac, milk.] Suckling; giving suck. [Little used.]

LAC'TARY, a. [L. lactarius, from lacto; lac, milk.]

Milky; full of white juice like milk. [Little Brown. used.

LACTARY, n. [L. lactarius.] A dairyhouse

LAC'TATE, n. In chimistry, a salt formed by the lactic acid, or acid of milk, with a Fourcroy.

LACTA'TION, n. [L. lacto, to give suck.] The act of giving suck; or the time of suckling. Johnson. Encyc.

LAC'TEAL, a. Pertaining to milk.

2. Conveying chyle; as a lacteal vessel. LAC'TEAL, n. A vessel or slender tube of animal bodies, for conveying chyle from the intestines to the common reservatory.

Encyc. LAC'TEOUS, a, [L. lacteus, from lac, milk.] 1. Milky; resembling milk. Brown.

2. Lacteal; conveying chyle; as a lacteous Bentley.

LACTES'CENCE, n. [L. lactescens, lactesco, from lacto; lac, milk.]

1. Tendency to milk; milkiness or milky Boyle.

2. In botany, milkiness; the liquor which flows abundantly from a plant, when wounded; commonly white, but sometimes yellow or red. Martyn. 2. To dip; to throw in or out, as a fluid,

red from sour milk or whey; as the lactic LA'DED, Loaded; charged with a acid.

Fourcroy.

LA'DEN,

to send, whence OAN lake, a servant; I. Bearing or conveying milk or white juice;

as a lactiferous duct. Boyle. 2. Producing a thick colored juice; as a Encyc. plant.

LAC'UNAR, n. [L.] An arched roof or ceiling.

LACUNOUS, a. [L. lacunosus, from lacu-LACUNO'SE, a. [L. lacunosus, from lacu-na, a ditch or hollow.] Furrowed or pitted. A lacunose leaf has the disk depressed between the veins.

Martyn. LAD, n. [W. llawd, a lad; and Sax. lcod, G. leute, Russ. lead, people, are probably from 2. The receptacle of a mill wheel, which rethe same root; Ir. lath, a youth, D. loot, a shoot ; Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. ילר, to procreate or bear young; Eth. OAR Ar.

walada, id. Class Ld. No 29.]

young man or boy; a stripling. LAD'ANUM, n. [said to be Arabic.] The resinous juice which exsudes from the leaves of the Cistus ladanifera, a shrub which grows in Arabia, Candia, and other parts of the Archipelago. It is collected with a kind of rake, with lether thongs 1. attached to it, with which the shrubs are brushed. The best sort is in dark-colored black masses, of the consistence of a soft plaster. The other sort is in long rolls coiled up, harder than the former, and of 2. A word of complaisance; used of women. a paler color. It is chiefly used in external applications.

LAD DER, n. [Sax. hlædder; D. ladder or leder; G. leiter, a ladder, a leader, a guide;

leiten, to lead.]

1. A frame of wood, consisting of two sidepieces, connected by rounds inserted in LA'DY-FLY, them at suitable distances, and thus forming steps, by which persons may ascend a building, &e.

2. That by which a person ascends or rises: means of ascending; as a ladder made of LADY'S BOWER, n. A plant of the genus Shak. cords.

Lowliness is young ambition's tadder. Shak.

3. Gradual rise; elevation.

Mounting fast towards the top of the ladder ecclesiastical.

LADE, v. t. pret. laded; pp. laded, laden. Sax. ludan and hladan; G. laden; D. klad, a load or cargo; kladu, to put, to lay, to make, build or found, to lay eggs, LADY'S SLIPPER, n. A plant of the geto give, to suppose, &c. Here we observe that to load or lade is to throw, that is, to LADY'S SMOCK, n. A plant of the genus put on or in, for to send, thrust, throw, is the sense of laying eggs. Now this is precisely the radical signification of the words loud, lad, W. llawd, clod, L. plaudo, &c.]

To load; to put on or in, as a burden or freight. We lade a ship with cotton. We lade a horse or other beast with corn.

And they laded their asses with the corn and 2. Soft; tender; delicate. departed thence. Gen. xlii.

Encyc. LADE, n. The mouth of a river.

Obs. Gibson.

LACTIF'EROUS, a. [L. lac, milk, and fero, to bear.]

2. a. Oppressed; burdened.
LA'DING, ppr. Loading; charging with a burden or freight; throwing or dipping

> LA'DING, n. That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden; as the lading of a ship. Acts xxvii.

> LAD'KIN, n. A little lad; a youth. [Little used.]

> LA'DLE, n. [Sax. hlwdle, from hladan, supra.]

> I. An utensil somewhat like a dish, with a long handle, used for throwing or dipping out liquor from a vessel.

ceives the water which moves it.

3. In gunnery, an instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon. Mar. Dict. LA'DLE-FUL, n. The quantity contained in

LA'DY, n. [Sax. hlafdig, hlafdiga, hlafdia. The first syllable of this word occurs in blaford, lord, and this is supposed to be hlaf, a loaf, and the words to signify breadgivers. But this is doubtful; the meaning of the last syllable not being ascertained in either word.]

A woman of distinction. Originally, the title of lady was given to the daughters of earls and others in high rank, but by custom, the title belongs to any woman of

genteel education.

Guardian. Encyc. Parr. 3. Mistress; the female who presides or has

authority over a manor or a family. LA'DY-BÌRD, A small red vaginopen-

LA'DY-BUG. n. nous or sheath-winged LA'DY-COW, insect.

A coleopterous insect of the genus Coc-Linne. cinella. LADY'S BED-STRAW, n. A plant of the genus Galium

Clematis.

LADY'S €OMB, n. A plant of the genus

Seaudix. LADY'S CUSHION, n. A plant of the ge-

nus Saxifraga. LADY'S FINGER, n. A plant of the genus

Anthyllis LADY'S MANTLE, n. A plant of the genus Alchemilla.

laaden; Sw. ladda; Dan. ladder; Russ. LADY'S SEAL, n. A plant of the genus Tamus.

Cardamine. LADY'S TRACES, n. A plant of the genus

Ophrys LA/DY-DAY, n. The day of the annuncia-

tion of the holy virgin, March 25th. LA/DV-LIKE, a. Like a lady in manners; genteel; well bred.

Dryden. LA'DYSHIP, n. The title of a lady. Shak. Dryden.