

LAM/INAR, *a.* In plates; consisting of thin plates or layers.

LAM/INATE, } *a.* Plated; consisting of
LAM/INATED, } plates, scales or layers,
one over another.

LAMM, *v. t.* To beat. [Not in use.]

LAM/MAS, *n.* [Sax. *hlammæsse*, from *hlafmæsse*, loaf-mass, bread-feast, or feast of first fruits. *Lye.*]

The first day of August.

LAMP, *n.* [Fr. *lampe*; L. *lampas*; Gr. *λαμπας*, from *λαμπω*, to shine; Heb. and Ch. *לפיר*. *Qu.*]

1. A vessel for containing oil to be burned by means of a wick; or a light, a burning wick inserted in a vessel of oil. Hence,

2. *Figuratively*, a light of any kind. The moon is called the *lamp* of heaven.

Thy gentle eyes send forth a quickening spirit,
To feed the dying *lamp* of life within me.

Lamp of safety, or safety lamp, a lamp for lighting coal mines, without exposing workmen to the explosion of inflammable air.

LAMP/PAS, *n.* [Fr.] A lump of flesh of the size of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth, and rising above the teeth.

LAMP/BLACK, *n.* [*lamp* and *black*; being originally made by means of a lamp or torch.]

A fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning pitch or resinous substances, in a chimney terminating in a cone of cloth.

LAMP/IATE, *n.* A compound salt, composed of lamic acid and a base.

LAMP/IC, *a.* The lamic acid is obtained by the combustion of ether by means of a lamp.

LAMP/ING, *a.* [It. *lampante*.] Shining; sparkling. [Not used.]

LAMPOON', *n.* [Qu. Old Fr. *lamper*.] A personal satire in writing; abuse; censure written to reproach and vex rather than to reform.

LAMPOON', *v. t.* To abuse with personal censure; to reproach in written satire.

LAMPOON'ER, *n.* One who abuses with personal satire; the writer of a lampoon.

The squibs are those who are called libelers, lampooners, and pamphleteers.

LAMPOON/ING, *ppr.* Abusing with personal satire.

LAMPOON'RY, *n.* Abuse.

LAMP/PREY, *n.* [Fr. *lampreie*; Sax. *lampreda*; G. *lamprete*; D. *lamprei*; Dan. *lampret*; Sp. and Port. *lamprea*; It. *lampreda*; W. *lleiprog*; Arm. *lamprezenn*. In Arm. *lampra* signifies to slip or glide. In Welsh *lleipraw*, is to lick or lap, and *lleipraw*, to make flabby. If *n* is casual, which is probable, the Armoric *lampra* for *lapra*, coincides with L. *labor*, to slip, and most probably the animal is named from slipping. If, however, the sense is taken from licking the rocks, as Camden supposes, it accords with the sense of the technical name of the genus *petromyzon*, the rock-sucker.]

A genus of anguilliform fishes, resembling the eel, and moving in water by winding, like the serpent on land. This fish has seven spiracles on each side of the neck, and a

fistula or aperture on the top of the head, but no pectoral or ventral fins. The marine or sea lamprey is sometimes found so large as to weigh four or five pounds.

Lamprel and *lampron*. [See *Lamprey*.]

LAN/NATE, } *a.* [L. *lanatus*, from *lona*,
LAN/ATED, } wool.] Woolly. In bot-
any, covered with a substance like curled hairs; as a *lanated* leaf or stem.

LANCE, *n.* *Pans.* [L. *lancea*; Fr. *lance*; Sp. *lanza*; It. *lancia*; G. *lanze*; D. Sw. *lans*; Dan. *lantse*; Slav. *lanzha*; Gr. *λανχη*. This word probably belongs to Class *Lg*, and is named from shooting, sending.]

A spear, an offensive weapon in form of a half pike, used by the ancients and thrown by the hand. It consisted of the shaft or handle, the wings and the dart.

LANCE, *v. t.* [Arm. *lançza*, to shoot, to vomit.]

1. To pierce with a lance or with a sharp pointed instrument.

—Seized the due victim, and with fury *lanc'd* her back.

2. To pierce or cut; to open with a lancet; as, to *lance* a vein or an abscess.

LANCELY, *a.* *Pansly*. Suitable to a lance.

LAN/CEOLAR, *a.* In botany, tapering towards each end.

LAN/CEOLATE, } Shaped like a lance;
LAN/CEOLATED, } *a.* oblong and gradual-
ly tapering toward each extremity; spear-shaped; as a *lanceolate* leaf.

LANCEPESA/DE, *n.* [It. *lancia-spezziata*, a demi-lance-man, a light horseman.] An officer under the corporal.

LANCER, *n.* One who lances; one who carries a lance.

LANCET, *n.* [Fr. *lancette*, from *lance*.] A surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and two-edged; used in venesection, and in opening tumors, abscesses, &c.

2. A pointed window.

LANCH, *v. t.* [from *lance*, Fr. *lancer*.] To throw, as a lance; to dart; to let fly.

See whose arm can *lanch* the surer bolt.

2. To move, or cause to slide from the land into the water; as, to *lanch* a ship.

LANCH, *v. i.* To dart or fly off; to push off; as, to *lanch* into the wide world; to *lanch* into a wide field of discussion.

LANCH, *n.* The sliding or movement of a ship from the land into the water, on ways prepared for the purpose.

2. A kind of boat, longer, lower, and more flat-bottomed than a long boat.

LAND, *n.* [Goth. Sax. G. D. Dan. Sw. *land*. I suppose this to be the W. *llan*, a clear place or area, and the same as *lawn*; Cantabrian, *landa*, a plain or field, It. Sp. *landa*. The final *d* is probably adventitious. The primary sense is a lay or spread. Class *Ln*.]

1. Earth, or the solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the sea or other waters, which constitute the fluid or movable part. Hence we say, the globe is ter-

raqueous, consisting of land and water. The seaman in a long voyage longs to see *land*.

2. Any portion of the solid, superficial part of the globe, whether a kingdom or country, or a particular region. The United States is denominated the *land* of freedom.

Go, view the *land*, even Jericho. Josh. ii.

3. Any small portion of the superficial part of the earth or ground. We speak of the quantity of *land* in a manor. Five hundred acres of *land* is a large farm.

4. Ground; soil, or the superficial part of the earth in respect to its nature or quality; as good *land*; poor *land*; moist or dry *land*.

5. Real estate. A traitor forfeits all his *lands* and tenements.

6. The inhabitants of a country or region; a nation or people.

These answers in the silent night received,
The king himself divulged, the *land* believed.

7. The ground left unplowed between furrows, is by some of our farmers called a *land*.

To make the *land*, } In seaman's language,
To make *land*, } is to discover land from
sea, as the ship approaches it.

To shut in the *land*, to lose sight of the land left, by the intervention of a point or promontory.

To set the *land*, to see by the compass how it bears from the ship.

LAND, *n.* [Sax. *hlond* or *hlond*.] Urine; whence the old expression, *land dam*, to kill. *Obs.*

LAND, *v. t.* To set on shore; to disembark; to debark; as, to *land* troops from a ship or boat; to *land* goods.

LAND, *v. i.* To go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark.

LAN/DAU, *n.* A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back; so called from a town in Germany.

LAND-BREEZE, *n.* [*land* and *breeze*.] A current of air setting from the land towards the sea.

LAND/ED, *pp.* Disembarked; set on shore from a ship or boat.

2. *a.* Having an estate in land; as a *landed* gentleman.

The house of commons must consist, for the most part, of *landed* men.

3. Consisting in real estate or land; as *landed* security; *landed* property. The *landed* interest of a nation is the interest consisting in land; but the word is used also for the owners of that interest, the proprietors of land.

LAND/FALL, *n.* [*land* and *fall*.] A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

2. In seamen's language, the first land discovered after a voyage.

LAND/FLOOD, *n.* [*land* and *flood*.] An overflowing of land by water; an inundation. Properly, a flood from the land from the swelling of rivers; but I am not sure that it is always used in this sense.

LAND-FORCE, *n.* [*land* and *force*.] A military force, army or troops serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force.

LAND/GRAVE, *n.* [G. *landgraf*; D. *land-graaf*. *Graf* or *graaf* is an earl or count,