

LIP'-GOOD, *a.* Good in profession only.

*B. Jonson.*

LIP'-LABOR, *n.* Labor or action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

LIP'OGRAM, *n.* [Gr. *λειπω*, to leave, and *γραμμα*, a letter.]

A writing in which a single letter is wholly omitted.

LIPOGRAM/MATIST, *n.* One who writes any thing, dropping a single letter.

*Addison.*

LIPOTH/YMOUS, *a.* [See *Lipothymy*.] Swooning; fainting.

LIPOTH/YMY, *n.* [Gr. *λειποθυμία*; *λειπω*, to fail, and *θυμος*, soul.]

A fainting; a swoon. *Carac. Taylor.*

LIP'PED, *a.* Having lips.

2. In *botany*, labiate.

LIP'PITUDE, *n.* [L. *lippitudo*, from *lippus*, bleared-eyed.]

Soreness of eyes; blearedness.

*Bacon.*

LIP'-WISDOM, *n.* Wisdom in talk without practice; wisdom in words not supported by experience.

*Sidney.*

LIQ/UABLE, *a.* [See *Liquate*.] That may be melted.

LIQUA'TION, *n.* [L. *liquatio*. See *Liquate*.]

1. The act or operation of melting.

2. The capacity of being melted; as a substance congealed beyond *liquation*.

*Brown.*

LIQUATE, *v. i.* [L. *liquo*.] To melt; to liquefy; to be dissolved. [Little used.]

*Woodward.*

LIQUEFAC'TION, *n.* [L. *liquefactio*, from *liquefacio*.]

The act or operation of melting or dissolving; the conversion of a solid into a liquid by the sole agency of heat or caloric. *Liquefaction*, in common usage, signifies the melting of any substance, but by some authors it is applied to the melting of substances, which pass through intermediate states of softness before they become fluid, as tallow, wax, resin, &c.

*Core's Dispensatory.*

2. The state of being melted.

LIQUEFIABLE, *a.* That may be melted, or changed from a solid to a liquid state.

*Bacon.*

LIQUEFIER, *n.* That which melts any solid substance.

LIQUEFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *liquefier*, from L. *liquefacio*. See *Liquid*.]

To melt; to dissolve; to convert from a fixed or solid form to that of a liquid, and technically, to melt by the sole agency of heat or caloric.

LIQUEFY, *v. i.* To be melted; to become liquid.

*Addison.*

LIQUEFYING, *ppr.* Melting; becoming liquid.

LIQUES/CENCY, *n.* [L. *liquescentia*.] Aptness to melt.

*Johnson.*

LIQUES/CENT, *a.* Melting; becoming fluid.

LIQUEUR, *n.* [Fr.] A spirituous cordial.

LIQUID, *a.* [L. *liquidus*, from *liquo*, to melt, Ir. *leagham*; probably from flowing, and coinciding with Sax. *loge*, water, L. *lir*, and *lug*, in *Lugdunum*, *Leyden*, *Lions*.]

Fluid; flowing or capable of flowing; not fixed or solid. But *liquid* is not precisely synonymous with *fluid*. Mercury and air are *fluid*, but not *liquid*.

2. Soft; clear; flowing; smooth; as *liquid* melody.

*Crashaw.*

3. Pronounced without any jar; smooth; as a *liquid* letter.

4. Dissolved; not obtainable by law; as a *liquid* debt. *Obs.*

*Ayliffe.*

LIQUID, *n.* A fluid or flowing substance; a substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and which flows on an inclined plane; as water, wine, milk, &c.

2. In *grammar*, a letter which has a smooth flowing sound, or which flows smoothly after a mute; as *l* and *r*, in *bla*, *bra*. *M* and *n* are also called liquids.

LIQUIDATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *liquider*; L. *liquido*.] To clear from all obscurity.

Time only can *liquidate* the meaning of all parts of a compound system.

*Hamilton.*

2. To settle; to adjust; to ascertain or reduce to precision in amount.

Which method of *liquidating* the amercement to a precise sum, was usually performed in the superior courts.

*Blackstone.*

The clerk of the commons' house of assembly in 1774, gave certificates to the public creditors that their demands were *liquidated*, and should be provided for in the next tax-bill.

*Ramsay.*

The domestic debt may be subdivided into *liquidated* and *unliquidated*.

*Hamilton.*

3. To pay; to settle, adjust and satisfy; as a debt.

*Wheaton.*

Kyburgh was ceded to Zurich by Sigismund, to *liquidate* a debt of a thousand florins.

*Core's Switz.*

LIQUIDATED, *pp.* Settled; adjusted; reduced to certainty; paid.

LIQUIDATING, *ppr.* Adjusting; ascertaining; paying.

LIQUIDA'TION, *n.* The act of settling and adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount or balance due.

LIQUIDATOR, *n.* He or that which liquidates or settles.

*E. Everett.*

LIQUID/ITY, *n.* [Fr. *liquidité*.] The quality of being fluid or liquid.

2. Thinness.

*Glanville.*

LIQUIDNESS, *n.* The quality of being liquid; fluency.

*Boyle.*

LIQUOR, *n.* *lik'or*. [Sax. *loge*; Fr. *liqueur*; L. *liquor*.]

A liquid or fluid substance. [See *Liquid*.] *Liquor* is a word of general signification, extending to water, milk, blood, sap, juice, &c.; but its most common application is to spirituous fluids, whether distilled or fermented, to decoctions, solutions, tinctures.

*Milton.*

LIQUOR, *v. t.* To moisten; to drench. [Little used.]

*Bacon.*

LIQUORICE. [See *Licorice*.]

LIS/BON, *n.* A species of wine exported from Lisbon, in Portugal.

LISNE, *n.* A cavity or hollow. [Not in use.]

*Halc.*

LISP, *v. i.* [G. *lispeln*, D. *lispēn*, to lisp; Sax. *vlisp* or *vlips*, a lisp; Sw. *lispā*, Russ. *lepetzu*, to lisp.]

To speak with a particular articulation of the tongue and teeth, nearly as in pronouncing *th*. *Lisping* is particularly noticed in uttering *th* for *s*, as *yeth* for *yes*. It is most common in children.

I *lisped* in numbers, for the numbers came.

*Pope.*

LISP, *v. t.* To pronounce with a lisp; as, she *lisped* a few words.

LISP, *n.* The act of lisping, as in uttering an aspirated *th* for *s*.

LISP'ER, *n.* One that lisps.

LISP'ING, *ppr.* Uttering with a lisp.

LISP'INGLY, *adv.* With a lisp. *Holder.*

LIS'T, *n.* [Sax. Sw. *list*; It. Sp. *lista*; Fr. Dan. *liste*; D. *lyst*; G. *litze*. If *list*, a roll or catalogue, and *list*, a border or strip of cloth, are from the same root, we find the original orthography in the Arm. *lez*, and Sp. *liza*, and perhaps the L. *licium*, Fr. *lice*. But in some languages the words are distinguished; Fr. *liste*, a roll, and *lisiere*, a list or selvage of cloth.]

1. In *commerce*, the border, edge or selvage of cloth; a strip of cloth forming the border, particularly of broadcloth, and serving to strengthen it.

2. A line inclosing or forming the extremity of a piece of ground, or field of combat; hence, the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat. Hence, to *enter the lists*, is to accept a challenge or engage in contest. Hence,

3. A limit or boundary; a border.

4. In *architecture*, a little square molding; a fillet; called also a *listel*.

5. A roll or catalogue, that is, a row or line; as a *list* of names; a *list* of books; a *list* of articles; a *list* of ratable estate.

6. A strip of cloth; a fillet.

*Swift.*

*Ciril list*, in Great Britain and the United States, the civil officers of government, as judges, ambassadors, secretaries, &c. Hence it is used for the revenues or appropriations of public money for the support of the civil officers.

LIS'T, *v. t.* [from *list*, a roll.] To enroll; to register in a list or catalogue; to enlist. The latter is the more elegant word. Hence,

2. To engage in the public service, as soldiers.

They in my name are *listed*.

*Dryden.*

3. To inclose for combat; as, to *list* a field.

*Dryden.*

4. To sew together, as strips of cloth; or to form a border.

*Wotton.*

5. To cover with a list, or with strips of cloth; as, to *list* a door.

6. To hearken; to attend; a contraction of *listen*, which see.

LIS'T, *v. i.* To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist. [The latter is the more elegant word. See *Enlist*.]

LIS'T, *v. i.* [Sax. *lystan*; G. *lūsten*; D. *lustēn*; Sw. *lysta*; Dan. *lyster*. See *Lust*. The primary sense seems to be to lean, incline, advance or stretch toward. [See the Noun.]

Properly, to lean or incline; to be propense; hence, to desire or choose.

Let other men think of your devices as they *list*.

*Whitgift.*

The wind bloweth where it *listeth*. John iii.

LIS'T, *n.* In the language of seamen, an inclination to one side. The ship has a *list* to port.

*Mar. Dict.*

LIS'TED, *pp.* Striped; particolored in stripes.

2. Covered with list.

3. Inclosed for combat.

4. Engaged in public service; enrolled.