


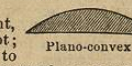
To prepare, or act as a pioneer; to remove obstructions. [ligious.]
Pious, *a.* [L. *pius*.] Dutiful to God; devout; religiously.
Pious-ly, *ad.* In a pious manner; religiously.
Pip, *n.* [Fr. *pépie*; Sp. *pipita*; L. *pituita*, phlegm.] A disease of fowls:—[O. E. *pick*.—Cf. Fr. *pique*, a spade at cards] a spot on playing-cards:—[Fr. *pépin*; Sp. *pipita*] an apple-seed.—2, *v. n.* [Cf. *PEEP*.] [*pp.* pipping, piped.] To chirp as a bird; to peep.
Pipe, *n.* [A.-S. *pipe*; Celt. *piob*, *piob*; Fr. *pipe*; Dut. *pip*; imitative, and akin to *PEEP*.] An instrument of music:—a long hollow body; a tube; a tube for smoking:—the key of the voice:—a cask for liquids, varying, in different countries, from 68 to 156 gallons.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* piping, piped.] To play on the pipe; to whistle.
Pipe-clay, *n.* Plastic clay used for pipes.
Piper, *n.* One who plays on the pipes.
Piping, *a.* That pipes:—feeble:—boiling.—2, *n.* A system of pipes.
Pipkin, *n.* [Dim. of *PIPE*.] A small earthen boiler.
Pippin, *n.* [From *PIP*, a seed,—properly, a seedling.] A variety of apple.
Piquancy (*pik'an-se*), *n.* Sharpness; tartness.
Piquant (*pik'ant*), *a.* [Fr.; present participle of *piquer*, to pierce, to pick (*q. v.*)] Sharp; pungent; smart.
Pique (*pék*), *n.* [Fr. *piquer*, a pike (*q. v.*), a quarrel, a grudge.] Ill-will; slight anger; grudge:—the elevated part or peak of a saddle in front of the rider.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* piquing, piqued.] To kindle to emulation; to offend; to irritate:—to value; to pride.
Piquet (*pe-két*), *n.* [Fr.] A game at cards.
Piracy, *n.* [Fr. *piraterie*.] The crime of robbery on the sea; robbery:—literary theft.
Piragua, *n.* [Sp.] A rude canoe; a pirogue.
Pirate, *n.* [Fr.; L. *pirata*; Gr. *πειρατής*; *πειράειν*, to attempt.] One who practises piracy:—a sea-robber:—a robber; a literary robber.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pirating, pirated.] To rob; to take by robbery:—to reprint unfairly.—3, *v. n.* To practise piracy or robbery.
Piratical, *a.* [L. *piraticus*; Gr. *πειρατικός*.] Predatory; robbing.
Piratical-ly, *ad.* In a piratical manner.
Pirouette (*pe-rōg'*), *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *piragua*; of West Indian origin.] A canoe formed out of a tree.
Pirouette, *n.* [Fr., diminutive of Norman *pi-roue*, a little wheel; Walloon *berueter*, to whirl.] A whirl, as in dancing.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* pirouetting, pirouetted.] To turn upon the toes, as in dancing.
Piscatorial, *a.* Relating to fishes or to fishing.
Piscatory, *a.* [L. *piscatorius*; *piscis*, a fish (*q. v.*)] Relating to fishes or to fishing.
Piscines, *n. pl.* [L.] Fishes.—(Astron.) The Fishes, the twelfth sign in the zodiac.
Pisciculture, *n.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *cultura*, care, breeding, culture (*q. v.*)] The artificial raising of fish.
Piscivorous, *a.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on fishes.
Pish, *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation.
Pismire, or **Pismire**, *n.* [O. Dut. *pis-miere*; Dut. *mier*, Dan. *myre*, an ant: named from the irritant fluid discharged by ants when disturbed.] An ant; an emmet.
Pistachio, *n.* [Sp. *pistacho*; It. *pistacchio*; L. *pistacium*; Gr. *πιστάκιον* (the nut), *πιστάκη* (the tree); Per. *pista*.] A pleasant edible nut.
Pistachio, *n.* [Fr. *pistachine*, from the English; Sp. *pieza*, a piece of money, a coin, and *tarin*, a real.] A former Spanish silver coin, valued at about 17 cents.
Pistil, *n.* [L. *pistillum*, a pestle (*q. v.*)] (Bot.) The point or female organ of a flower, which receives the pollen.
Pistol, *n.* [Fr. *pistole*,—formerly *pistole*; It. *pistola*; named from *Pistoia* (L. *Pistoria*), a city of


Italy.] A small hand-gun.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pistolling, pistolled.] To shoot with a pistol.
Pistole, *n.* [Fr.; probably akin to *Pistol*.] A gold coin of Spain, &c.
Piston, *n.* [Fr. *piston*; It. *pistone*.—Cf. It. *pestone*, a pestle, and L. *pinsere*, *pistum*, to pound.] A solid disk moving in a hollow cylinder.
Pit, *n.* [A.-S. *pytt*; L. *puteus*.] A deep hole:—an abyss:—the grave:—a hollow part:—the low part of a theatre:—a pock-mark:—[Dut. *pit*, a kernel, pith (*q. v.*)] a fruit-stone.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pitting, pitted.] To indent; to press into hollows.—3, *v. n.* To be formed or marked with pits. [*a* flutter.]
Pit-pat, *n.* [Imitative.] A flutter.—2, *ad.* In *Pitch*, *n.* [A.-S. *pic*; L. *pic*, *picis*; Gr. *πίσσα*; Lith. *pinkis*.—Cf. *PINE*.] A resin from the pine; bitumen:—[O. E. *picche*, to dart, to throw: akin to *PIKE* and *PICK*, and in some of its senses to *PEG*] size; degree; rate; height:—inclination.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pitching, pitched.] To fix; to plant; to cast:—to smear.—3, *v. n.* To light; to fall headlong.
Pitcher, *n.* [Fr. *pichet*; Sp. *pichel*; It. *pecchero*.—See *BEAKER*.] An earthen vessel; a water-pot.
Pitchfork, *n.* A fork for pitching hay, &c.
Pitchpipe, *n.* An instrument to give the key.
Piteous, *a.* [O. Fr. *pitens*; Fr. *piteux*; Late L. *pietuosus*, merciful.—See *PITY*.] Sorrowful; pitiable; doleful:—compassionate; tender.
Piteously, *ad.* In a piteous manner.
Pitfall, *n.* A pit dug and covered over.
Pith, *n.* [A.-S. *þida*; Dut. *pit*; Low Ger. *peddik*.] A soft substance in plants:—marrow in animal bodies:—strength:—force; importance; moment:—quintessence; chief part.
Pithily, *ad.* With strength; with force.
Pithy, *a.* Abounding with substance; forcible.
Pitiable, *a.* That may be pitied.
Pitiful, *a.* Tender; compassionate:—pitiable:—base; mean; paltry.
Pitifully, *ad.* With pity:—contemptibly.
Pitilessness, *n.* Despicableness.
Pitiless, *a.* Wanting pity; merciless.
Pitilessly, *ad.* Without pity or mercy.
Pitman, *n.* One who works in a pit:—a connecting rod. [*A* kind of long canoe.]
Pitpan, *n.* [Central American or West Indian.]
Pit-saw, *n.* A large saw used by two men.
Pitance, *n.* [Fr. *pitance*, Sp. *pitancia*, *pitancia*, It. *pietanza*, a dole; either from the root of *PIETY* or from Late L. *pietantia*, an allowance; *pieta*, a small coin of Poitou (L. *Pictaviun*); O. Fr. *pile*, a mite. Cf. Sp. *pitara*, to dole out, to pay off.] A small allowance; a trifle.
Pituitous, *a.* [L. *pituita*, phlegm.—Cf. Gr. *πύειν*, to spit.] Containing, or resembling, mucus.
Pity, *n.* [O. Fr. *pitie*; Fr. *pitie*; L. *pietas*, kindness, piety (*q. v.*)] The feeling excited by the distress of another; compassion; commiseration.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pitying, pitied.] To compassionate; to sympathize with.—3, *v. n.* To be compassionate.
Pivot, *n.* [Fr. *pivot*.—Cf. It. *pivolo*, a peg: origin doubtful.] A pin on which any thing turns.—(Mil.) The officer or soldier upon whom the wheels, in evolutions, are made.
Pivotal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a pivot; acting as a pivot:—hence, constituting the essential point on which any thing turns or hinges.
Pixie, or **Pixie**, *n.* [Perhaps akin to Sw. *pigg*, quick.] A kind of fairy.
Placability, *n.* [L. *placabilitas*.] Quality of being placable.
Placable, *a.* [L. *placabilis*.—See *PLACATE*.] That may be appeased.
Placard (or **plak'ard**), *n.* [Fr. *plaque*, to set up; Dut. *plakken*, to paste.—See *PLAQUE*.] A written paper or notification posted up; an edict; advertisement.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* placarding, placarded.] To notify publicly; to post.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ŷ, short; ç, e, i, o, u, z, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fällt; hëir, hër;

Placate, *v. a.* [L. *placare*, *placatum*, to appease.—See *PLEASE*.] [*pp.* placating, placated.] To pacify; to appease.
Place, *n.* [Fr.; L. *platea*, Sp. *plaza*, It. *piazza*, a space, a court-yard; Gr. *πλατεία*, a wide street; *πλατύς*, wide, flat; *πλάξ*, a flat surface.] Space; locality; a seat; *situation*; station; site:—a room:—way:—mansion:—being:—rank; priority:—office.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* placing, placed.] To put in place; to arrange; to *dispose*; to fix; to settle.
Place-ben, *n.* [L. for "I will please."] A medicine given to please the recipient.
Place-man, *n.* One who fills a public station.
Place-ta, *n.* [L. for "a cake;" Gr. *πλακοῦς*, *πλακούντος*, a cake.—See *PLATE*.] The organ through which the foetus is nourished.
Placental, *a.* Having a placenta; relating to the placenta.
Placer (*plā-thēr'* or *plā'ser*), *n.* [Sp. *placer* or *placel*, a sand-bank.] A place where gold-dust is found in the earth.
Placid, *a.* [L. *placidus*, calm; *placere*, to soothe, to please (*q. v.*)] Gentle; quiet; soft; kind; mild. [*tranquillity*; serenity.]
Placidly, *ad.* Mildly; with quietness.
Plagiarism, *n.* The act of purloining the writings or published works of another.
Plagiarist, *n.* A thief in literature; plagiarist.
Plagiarize, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* plagiarizing, plagiarized.] To act the plagiarist.
Plagiarize, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* plagiarizing, plagiarized.] To act the plagiarist.
Plagiarist, *n.* A thief in literature; plagiarist.
Plagiarize, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* plagiarizing, plagiarized.] To act the plagiarist.
Plague (*plāg*), *n.* [L. *plaga*, a stroke; Gr. *πλῆγη*, a blow, a plague.—Cf. L. *plangere*, to strike.] A very malignant disease; pestilence; pest;—trouble; pain.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* plaguing, plagued.] To infest; to tease; to vex.
Plaid (*plās*), *n.* [L. *plattusa*: akin to *FLAT*, and to Gr. *πλατύς*, broad.] A species of flat fish.
Plaid (*plād* or *plād*), *n.* [Gael. & Irish *plaid*, a blanket; *peall*, L. *pellis*, a skin.] A variegated Scotch cloth.—2, *a.* Composed of plaid; checked after the manner of plaids.
Plain, *n.* [Fr. *plain*, L. *planus*, for *planus*, smooth.—See *PLAQUE*.] Level ground; an open or flat expanse.—In science, the word is generally written *plane*; but for a level, open field or expanse, *plain*.—2, *a.* Smooth; flat; level; plane:—open; frank; candid:—clear; apparent; evident:—simple; artless:—homely.—*Plain chart*, a chart on which the degrees of latitude and longitude are made of equal length.—*Plain or plane sailing*, the method of sailing by a plain chart. See *PLANE*.—3, *ad.* Not obscurely; distinctly; simply. [*Management* void of art.]
Plain-dealing, *a.* Honest; open; frank.—2, *n.*
Plainly, *ad.* In a plain manner; clearly.
Plainness, *n.* Quality of being plain.
Plain-spoken (*-spō-kn*), *a.* Speaking frankly.
Plaint, *n.* [Fr. *plainte*; L. *placatus*, a lament; *plangere*, *placatum*, to bewail,—properly, to strike (the breast).] Complaint.—(Law.) Accusation.
Plaintiff, *n.* [Fr. *plaintif*, complaining.] One who commences a lawsuit. [*menting*; querulous.]
Plaintive, *a.* [Fr. *plaintif*.—See *PLAINT*.] Lamenting.
Plaintively, *ad.* In a plaintive manner.
Plaintiveness, *n.* State of being plaintive.
Plait, *n.* [O. Fr. *plait*, Fr. *pli*, a fold; L. *plicare*, *plicatum*, to fold; *plectere*, Gr. *πλέκειν*, to braid, to twist.] A flat gather or fold; a double; a tress.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* plaiting, plaited.] To fold; to double; to braid.
Plan, *n.* [Fr. *plan*, flat,—also a plan, a plane (*q. v.*)] A draft or sketch of something to be done; a scheme; a model; plot; *system*.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* planning, planned.] To scheme; to form in design; to devise; to contrive; to arrange.

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; büll, bür, rüle, üse.—ç, ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this.

Plane, *a.* [Fr. *plan*, L. *planus*, smooth.—See *PLAIN*.] (Geom.) Level; even; flat; plain.—2, *n.* A level surface:—[Fr. *plane*; L. *planus*] a joiner's instrument:—[Fr. *plane*.—See *PLATANE*] the sycamore-tree. See *PLAIN*.—3, *v. a.* [Fr. *planer*; Ger. *planieren*.] [*pp.* planing, planed.] To level; to smooth with a plane.
Planer, *n.* One who smooths with a plane:—[from *Planer*, a German botanist] a tree much like the elm.
Planète, *n.* [Fr. *planète*; L. *planeta*; Gr. *πλανήτης*, a wanderer; *πλανόμαί*, I wander.] A celestial body that revolves about another and larger body.—A *primary planet* is one which revolves round the sun.—A *secondary planet* is one which revolves round a primary planet.
Planetary, *a.* Pertaining to the planets.
Planetary, *n.* An asteroid.
Plane-tree, *n.* [See *PLATANE*.] A large tree, the sycamore or buttonwood.
Planimetry, *n.* Relating to planimetry.
Planimeter, *n.* [L. *planum*, a plane surface, and Gr. *μετρον*, a measure.] The measuring of plane surfaces.
Planish, *v. a.* [Fr. *planer*; Ger. *planieren*.] [*pp.* planishing, planished.] To polish; to smooth.
Planisphere, *n.* [L. *planum*, a plane, and Gr. *σφαίρα*, a sphere.] A sphere, or the circles of a sphere, projected on a plane.
Planke, *n.* [L. *planca*, Fr. *planche*, a board.—Cf. Gr. *πλαξ*, a flat surface.] Sawed timber thicker than a board.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* planking, plankd.] To cover or lay with planks.
Planer, *n.* One who forms any plan.
Plano-concave, *a.* Flat on one side and concave on the other.  *Plano-concave*.
Plano-convex, *a.* Flat on one side and convex on the other.  *Plano-convex*.
Plant, *n.* [L. *planta*, a plant, —also the sole of the foot; *plangere*, *placatum*, to set, to strike.] A vegetable; any vegetable production:—fixtures and machinery for any business.—2, *v. a.* [L. *plantare*, to set out, to plant.] [*pp.* planting, planted.] To set; to cultivate; to settle.—3, *v. n.* To perform the act of planting.
Plantain, *n.* [Fr. *plantain*; L. *plantago*, *plantaginis*.] An herb of several species:—[Fr. *plantainier*, Sp. *platan*, a platane (*q. v.*)] or plantain, a large tropical plant and its fruit.
Plantation, *n.* [L. *plantatio*.] Act of planting:—a place planted; a cultivated estate; a large farm:—a settlement; a colony.
Planter, *n.* One who plants; a cultivator; the owner of a plantation.
Plantigrade, *n.* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradī*, to go.] (Zool.) An animal that walks on the whole foot, as the bear.—2, *a.* Walking on the whole foot.
Plantlet, *n.* A little plant.
Plaque (*plāk*), *n.* [Fr.; Dut. *plak*, a slice.—Cf. Ger. *blech*, a plate (*q. v.*); Gr. *πλαξ*, *πλακός*, a flat surface.] A flat piece of metal covered with enamel painting:—a plate of china or wood on which a picture is painted.
Plash, *n.* [O. Dut. *plasch*.—Cf. Ger. *platschen*, to splash (*q. v.*); imitative.] A pond or puddle:—a branch.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* plashing, plashed.] To dash with water:—[O. Fr. *plexer*, *plexum*, to weave] to bend.
Plashy, *a.* Watery; filled with puddles.
Plasm, *n.* [Gr. *πλάσμα*.—See *PLASTIC*.] A mould; a matrice; a matrix.
Plaster, *n.* [Fr. *plâtre*; O. Fr. *plastre*; L. *em-plastrum*; Gr. *εμπλαστρον*, for *εμπλαστον*; *έν*, in, and *πλάσσειν*, to mould.—See *PLASTIC*.] A composition of lime, sand, &c., for covering

walls; a substance of gypsum, &c., for casts:—a
 salve or application for a wound.—*Plaster of
 Paris*, gypsum.—2, *v. a.* [pp. plastering, plas-
 tered.] To overlay, as with plaster.
Plás'ter-er, n. One who plasters.
Plás'ter-ing, n. Work done in plaster.
Plás'tíc, a. [Gr. πλαστικός; πλάσσειν or πλά-
 τειν, to mould.—Cf. πλατύς, broad.] Giving
 form.—capable of being moulded.
Plas'tí'f-i-ty, n. Quality of being plastic.
Plás'tron, n. [Fr. *plastron*, a breastplate: akin to
 PLASTER.] A piece of leather
 stuffed:—the lower shell of
 a turtle. 
Plát, v. a. [See PLAIT.] [pp.
 plating, platted.] To weave;
 to make by texture.—2, *n.*
 Work done by plating:—
 [see PLOR] a small piece of
 ground; a plan.
Plát'ane, n. [L. *platanus*; Gr. πλάτανος, from
 πλατύς, broad.] The plane-tree.
Plá'te, n. [Fr. *plâte*; Dut. & Dan. *plát*; Ger. *platt*;
 Late L. *plata*, a thin piece of metal; whence Sp.
plata, silver, by limitation:—closely related to
 Fr. *plat*, flat; Gr. πλατύς, broad.] A flat, ex-
 tended piece of metal:—a platen:—a vessel,
 nearly flat, from which provisions are eaten:—
 silver and gold wrought into articles of house-
 hold furniture.—2, *v. a.* [pp. plating, plated.]
 To cover with plate or silver.
Plateau (plá'tō'), n. [Fr. *plateau*, a table, a tray,
 a terrace; O. Fr. *plâtel*, a little plate (*q. v.*).]
 Fr. pl. Plateaux; Eng. Plateaus (plá'tōz'). A
 table; an elevated plain; a table-land:—a large
 tray or elevated dish.
Plát'e-fúl, n. As much as a plate holds.
Plát'e-glass, n. A fine kind of glass, cast in
 plates, used for looking-glasses, &c.
Plát'en, n. [Fr. *platine*, dim. of *plate*, a plate
 (*q. v.*)] The flat plate of a printing-press.
Plát'form, n. [Sp. *plataforma*; Fr. *plate-forme*;
plat, flat, and *forme*, a form (*q. v.*)] A horizon-
 tal plane; a foundation:—a scheme:—a system
 of doctrines.
Plát'i-na, n. [Sp.; from *plata*, silver.] A metal;
 Plát'i-núm, n. [See PLATINA.] A heavy and
 valuable metal.
Plát'i-túde, n. [Fr.; *plat*, flat.] Insipidity;
 coarseness; a stupid, trite, or dull remark or
 expression.
Plá-tón'ic, a. Relating to Plato, or to the philoso-
 phy of Plato:—pure; not carnal.
Plá'to-nísm, n. The philosophy of Plato.
Plá'to-níst, n. A follower of Plato.
Plá-tōón', n. [Fr. *peloton*, a cluster, dim. of *pe-
 lote*, a knob, a pellet (*q. v.*)] A square body of
 musketeers.
Plát'ter, n. [Ger. *platte*, a plate; Fr. *plateau*, a
 tray.—See PLATE.] One who plats:—a large
 table-dish for holding provisions.
Plá'u-dít, n. [L. *plaudere*, to applaud; *plaudite*, ap-
 plaud ye (imperative).] Applause; acclamation.
Plá'u-sí-bíl-i-ty, n. State of being plausible.
Plá'u-sí-ble, a. [L. *plausibilis*, praiseworthy; *plau-
 dere*, *plausum*, to applaud.] Having the appear-
 ance of truth; apparently right; colorable;
 specious:—fair-spoken.
Plá'u-sí-ble-néss, n. Plausibility.
Plá'u-sí-ble-ly, ad. In a plausible manner.
Plá'y (plá), v. n. [A.-S. *plega*, a play,—frequently
 a fight; *plegian*, to strike.—Cf. L. *plaga*, Gr.
 πλῆγή, a blow; πλῆττειν, to strike.] [pp. play-
 ing, played.] To sport; to game; to act.—2, *v. a.*
 To use; to perform; to exhibit; to act.—3, *n.*
 Amusement; game:—a drama.
Plá'y-dá'y, n. A day for recreation.
Plá'y-er, n. One who plays; an actor.
Plá'y-fél-lōw, n. A companion in play.
Plá'y-fúl, a. Sportive; full of play or levity.
Plá'y-fúl-néss, n. Sportiveness; levity.

Plá'y'hóuse, n. A theatre.
Plá'y-má'te, n. A companion in amusement.
Plá'y-thíng, n. A thing to play with; a toy.
Plá'y-wríght (plá'rit), n. A maker of plays.
Pléa, n. [O. Fr. *ple*, *plai*, *plaid*, a plea; a
plaid, to plead; L. *placitum*, a judgment, plea,
 decision; *placere*, to please,—also, to decide, to
 order.] A form of pleading; that which is al-
 leged in support of a cause; defence; excuse.
Pleád (pléd), v. a. [Fr. *plaider*, to plead; *plaid*, a
 plea (*q. v.*)] [pp. pleading, pleaded.] To dis-
 cuss; to allege in pleading.—2, *v. n.* To make
 pleas; to argue; to supplicate earnestly.—It is
 a regular verb; yet *plead* or *pled* is often incor-
 rectly used, instead of *pleaded*, for the imperfect
 tense and the past participle. [argues.]
Pleád'er, n. [Fr. *plaidéur*.] One who pleads or
 Pleád'ing, n. The act or form of pleading.—*pl.*
 (*Law*.) The allegations of litigants.
Pleás'ant (plé'zánt), a. [Fr. *plaisant*.—See PLEASE.]
 Delightful; grateful; agreeable.—cheerful; gay.
Pleás'ant-ly, ad. In a pleasant manner.
Pleás'ant-néss, n. Delightfulness; gayety.
Pleás'ant-ry, n. [Fr. *plaisanterie*.] Gayety; mer-
 riment; lively talk; a sportily saying; light
 humor; sport; sportive disposition.
Pleáse, v. a. [Fr. *plaire*, O. Fr. *plaisir*, L. *placere*,
placitum, to please.—Cf. *placare*, to appease.]
 [pp. pleasing, pleased.] To delight; to gratify;
 to humor.—2, *v. n.* To choose; to like; to com-
 plete. [ply.]
Pleás'ing, a. Giving pleasure; agreeable. [ply.]
Pleás'ur-a-ble (plézh'ur-a-bl), a. Delightful.
Pleás'ur-a-bly, ad. With delight.
Pleás'ure (plézh'ur), n. [Fr. *plaisir*, pleasure;
 O. Fr. *plaisir*, to please (*q. v.*)] Delight; enjoy-
 ment; comfort:—sensual gratification:—choice;
 will.—2, *v. a.* [pp. pleasuring, pleased.] To
 please; to gratify. [PLAIT.]
Pléat, v. a. & v. n. [pp. pleating, pleated.] See
 Plé-bé'ian (plé-bé'yan), n. [Fr. *plebéien*; L. *ple-
 beius*; *plebs*, *plebis*, the common people.] One
 of the common or lower people; not a patrician;
 a rustic.—2, *a.* Vulgar; common.
Plébis-cite (plá-bé-sét), n. [Fr.—See PLEBISCI-
 TUM.] The vote of a whole people.
Plé'b-is-cít'um, n. [L. for *plebis scitum*, a decree
 of the people; *sciscere*, *scitum*, to inquire, to or-
 dain.] (*Rom. Ant.*) A decree or law passed by
 the whole people under the presidency of one of
 their tribunes.
Plé'dge, n. [Fr. *pleige*, security, bail; *plevir*, *pleu-
 vir*, to warrant; probably from L. *probitio*, a pro-
 vision; *probere*, to furnish; *pro*, before, and
habere, to have.] Something given as security;
 a deposit; a pawn; a gage; a surety; a bail.—
 2, *v. a.* [pp. pledging, pledged.] To put in
 pawn; to give as security or warrant; to secure:
 —to drink the health of.
Plé'dg-er, n. One to whom a pledge is made.
Plé'dg-er, n. One who offers a pledge.
Plé'dg-et, n. A small mass of lint.
Plé'ia-dés (plé'ya-déz), n. pl. [Gr. πλειάδες; πλέ-
 ειρ, to sail: their rising marked the season of
 safe sailing.] The Seven Stars. Same as PLEIADS.
Plé'iads, n. pl. The Seven Stars.
Plé'i-o-céne, n. & a. See PLEIOCENE.
Plé'is-to-céne, a. [Gr. πλειστός, most, and *καιρός*,
 recent.] Later than the pliocene.
Plén'a-ry, or Plé'ná-ry, a. [Late L. *plenarius*, L.
plenus, full.—Cf. Gr. πλεώρ, more; πλέως, full.]
 Full; complete; entire.
Plé-níp'o-ténc, n. Fullness of power.
Plé-níp'o-tént, a. [L. *plenus*, full, and *potens*,
 powerful.] Invested with full power.
Plén-i-pó-tén'tí-a-ry (shé-q-ré), n. [Fr. *plénipo-
 tentiaire*; L. *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power.]
 An ambassador, or a minister, invested with full
 power. [ness; abundance.]
Plén'i-túde, n. [L. *plenitudo*; *plenus*, full.] Ful-
 Plén'te-óus, a. [See PLENTY.] Copious; abun-
 dant; plentiful:—productive; fruitful.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ÿ, ō, ū, ŷ, short; q, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

Plén'te-óus-ly, ad. Copiously; abundantly.
Plén'te-óus-néss, n. Abundance; plenty.
Plén'tí-fúl, a. Copious; abundant.
Plén'tí-fúl-ly, ad. Copiously; abundantly.
Plén'tí-fúl-néss, n. Abundance; fertility.
Plén'ty, n. [O. Fr. *plenté*; L. *plentias*; *plenus*,
 full.] Abundance; exuberance.—2, *a.* Abun-
 dant; plentiful.
Plé'o-násm, n. [Gr. πλεονασμός; πλεονάζειν, to
 abound; πλέων, more.] A redundancy of words.
Plé'o-nás'tíc, a. Relating to pleonasm; re-
 Plé'o-nás'tí-cal, a. [dundant.]
Pléth'o-ra, n. [L. *plethōra*, Gr. πληθώρα, ful-
 Pléth'o-ry, a. [ness; πλήθος, a throng; πλήρης,
 full.] (*Med.*) A redundant fullness of the blood-
 vessels; repletion.
Ple-thór'ic, or Pléth'o-ric, a. [Fr. *pléthorique*.]
 Affected by plethora.
Pleu'ra, n. [Gr. πλευρά, a rib, a side.] A mem-
 brane within the thorax.
Pleu'ral, a. Relating to the pleura.
Pleu'ri-sy, n. [L. *pleurisis*; Gr. πλευριτίς; πλευρά,
 the side, and the termination -σις, implying
 disease.] An inflammation of the pleura.
Pleu-rít'ic, a. [Gr. πλευριτικός.] Relating to, or
 diseased with, the pleurisy.
Pleu-ró-pneū-món'i-a (-nū-mō'n-g-a), n. [See
 PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA.] Inflammation of
 the pleura and of the lung at the same time.
Pléx'im'e-ter, n. [Gr. πλέξις, a stroke, and μέ-
 τρον, a measure.] (*Med.*) An instrument for
 use in percussion. [net-work.]
Pléx'us, n. [L.; *plectere*, *plexum*, to braid.] A
 Plé-xí-bíl-i-ty, n. Flexibility; pliability.
Plí-a-ble, a. [Fr. *pliable*; L. *placabilis*.—See PLY.]
 Easily bent; flexible; pliant.
Plí-a-ble-néss, n. Quality of being pliable.
Plí-an-ty, n. Flexibility; pliability.
Plí-ant, a. [Fr.; a participle from *plier*, to bend.
 —See PLY.] Easily bent; flexible; pliable.
Plí'cate, or Plí'cat-ed, a. [L. *plicare*, *placatum*, to
 fold.—See PLY.] Platted; folded.
Plí'ers, n. pl. [See PLY.] A kind of small pincers.
Plíght (plít), n. [A.-S. *plíht*, Fris. *plíht*, danger;
 Ger. *pflicht*, Dut. & Dan. *plígt*, duty, obligation;
 Fr. *pli*, fold,—also, a difficulty: all probably from
 Fr. *plieare*, *placatum* or *placatum*, to fold.]
 Condition; state:—pledge.—2, *v. a.* [pp. plíght-
 ing, plíghted.] To pledge; to give as surety.
Plínt, n. [Gr. πλίνθος, a brick, a cube: cognate
 with FLINT.] The lowermost part of a pillar.
Plí'o-céne, a. & n. [Gr. πλειών, more, and *καιρός*,
 recent.] (*Geol.*) A term applied to the most
 modern division of the tertiary deposit subse-
 quent to the miocene.
Pló'd, v. n. [Cf. Scot. *plout*, to splash; O. & Local
 E. *plod*, *plud*, Irish & Gael. *plod*, a pool.] [pp.
 plodding, plodded.] To trudge slowly:—to toil;
 to drudge:—to study closely.
Pló'd-er, n. One who plods; a hard laborer.
Plót, n. [Fr. *complot*, a plot; *comploter*, to plot;
 probably from L. *complicare*, *complicitum*, to com-
 plicate, to involve.] A small extent of ground:
 —a farm; a scheme; a plan:—a conspiracy; an
 intrigue:—[A.-S. *plot*, and *placc*, Goth. *plats*, a
 patch of ground.—Cf. Ger. *platz*, a place (*q. v.*)]
 a plan of a piece of land:—a piece of land.
 —2, *v. a. & v. n.* [pp. plotting, plotted.] To
 devise mischief; to contrive:—to lay off in lots;
 to draw a plan of.
Pló't-er, n. One who plots; a conspirator.
Pló'gh (plō), n. [Icel. *plögr*; Dan. *plög*; Ger.
plüg.] An instrument of
 husbandry for turning up
 the soil.—2, *v. n.* [pp.
 ploughing, ploughed.] To
 turn up the soil.—3, *v. a.*
 To turn up with a plough.
Pló'gh'a-ble, a. That may
 be ploughed.
Pló'gh'bó'y (plō'bōi), n. A boy that ploughs.



Plough.

Pló'gh'er (plō'ér), n. One who ploughs.
Pló'gh'mán (plō'mán), n. A plougher.
Pló'gh'sháre (plō'shár), n. The iron of a plough
 which cuts the ground.
Plóv'er (plūv'ér), n. [Fr. *pluvier*; from L. *pluvia*,
 rain.—Cf. Ger. *regenpfeifer*, rain-piper, a plover.]
 An aquatic game bird.
Plōw, n. See PLOW.
Plúck, v. a. [A.-S. *pluccian*, Dut. *plukken*, Dan.
plukke, Ger. *plücken*, to pull.] [pp. plucking,
 plucked.] To snatch; to pull; to draw.—2, *n.*
 A pull:—[so called because pulled or drawn
 from the animal] the heart, liver, lights, &c., of
 an animal:—spirit; courage.
Plúck'i-ly, ad. Spiritedly; bravely.
Plúck'y, a. Spirited; courageous. [Familiar.]
Plüg, n. [Dut. *plug*, Sw. *plugg*, Dan. *plük*, Ger.
pflock, Welsh & Irish *ploc*, a plug, a peg.] A
 stopple.—2, *v. a.* [pp. plugging, plugged.] To
 stop with a plug.
Plüm, n. [A.-S. *plume*; Dan. *plomme*; Sw. *plom-
 mon*; Ger. *plume*; L. *prunum*.—See PRUNE.] A
 fruit of many varieties; a prune; a raisin:—the
 sum of £100,000; a legacy; a fortune.
Plü'máge, n. [Fr.—See PLUME.] The feathers
 of a bird or fowl.
Plümb (plüm), n. [L. *plumbum*, Fr. *plomb*, lead.]
 A plummet; a leaden weight.—2, *a.* Perpen-
 dicular to the horizon.—3, *ad.* Perpendicularly;
 directly.—4, *v. a.* [pp. plumbing, plumbed.] To
 sound; to regulate.
Plüm-bá'g-i-noüs, a. Relating to plumbago.
Plüm-bá'gō, n. [L. *plumbago*, *plumbaginis*; *plum-
 bum*, lead, and the suffix -ago, implying resem-
 blance.] Graphite or black-lead.
Plüm-be-óus, a. [L. *plumbeus*.] Consisting of, or
 like, lead; leaden; heavy.
Plümb'er (plüm'ér), n. [Fr. *plombier*; *plomb*,
 lead.] One who plumbs; a worker in lead.
Plümb'ing (plüm'ing), n. Work done in lead, as
 water-pipes, &c.
Plümb'-líne (plüm'lín), n. A line perpendicular
 to the plane of the horizon.
Plüm'-cáke, n. Cake made with plums.
Plüme, n. [Fr. *plume*, L. *pluma*, a feather; Ger.
plum, down.] A feather worn as an ornament:
 —a token of honor:—pride.—2, *v. a.* [pp. plum-
 ing, plumed.] To feather; to adorn with feath-
 ers:—to value; to boast:—to strip of feathers.
Plüme'let, n. A little plume or tuft.
Plüm'met, n. [O. Fr. *plombet*, dim. of *plomb*, lead.]
 A weight or lead attached to a string or plumb-
 line:—a pencil of lead. [plumous.]
Plü-móse, a. [L. *plumosus*.] Feathery; downy;
 Plü'mous, a. Feathery; resembling feathers.
Plümp, a. [Sw. *plump*, coarse; Ger. *plump*,
 clumsy.] Full with substance; fleshy; fat.—
 2, *v. a.* [pp. plumping, plumped.] To make
 plump; to swell; to fatten.—3, *v. n.* To grow
 plump:—[It. *piombare*, to fall like lead; Dut.
plompen, to plunge; Dan. *plumpe*, Ger. *plumpen*,
 to fall suddenly: from L. *plumbum*, lead.] To fall
 heavily.—4, *ad.* With a sudden, heavy fall.
Plümp'er, n. One who plumps; something to
 dilate the cheeks:—a downright lie.
Plüm'-púd-ding, n. Padding made with plums.
Plüm'tíle, n. [L. *plumula*, dim. of *pluma*, a feather.]
 A little feather; anything feathery like a plume.
Plü'my, a. Feathered; covered with feathers.
Plün'dér, v. a. [Dut. *plunderen*, Ger. *plündern*, to
 pillage; Ger. *plunder*, Low Ger. *plunden*, baggage,
 trash.—Cf. Local E. *plunder*, baggage, household
 stuff.] [pp. plundering, plundered.] To rob in
 warfare, or as a thief; to pillage; to ravage;
 to strip.—2, *n.* Spoils taken in war; pillage;
 booty; rapine.
Plün'dér-er, n. One who plunders; a robber.
Plün'dér, v. a. [Fr. *plonger*, Picard *plonguer*, to
 plunge; Late L. *plumbicare*, It. *piombare*, to fall
 like lead; L. *plumbum*, lead.] [pp. plunging,
 plunged.] To put suddenly into water; to over-

mén, sír; mōve, nūr, sōn; báll, bür, rúle, úse.—G, g, é, soft; p, s, é, hard; s as z; x as gz; thís

whelm; to immerse:—to thrust.—2, v. n. To sink suddenly; to dive.—3, n. Act of plunging; a sudden fall.

Plü'ng'er, n. One who plunges; a diver:—a movable bucket or piston, as in a pump.

Plü'p'er-fer, a. [L. plus, more, quam, than, perfectum, perfect (q. v.).] (Gram.) The pluperfect tense expresses an action or event as past at or before the time of some other action or event; as, I had seen him before I saw you.

Plü'ral, a. [L. pluralis; plus, more.] Implying more than one.

Plü'ral-ism, n. State of being plural:—the holding of more than one benefice.

Plü'ral-ist, n. A clergyman who holds more than one benefice, with cure of souls.

Plü-räl'i-ty, n. [L. pluralitas; Fr. pluralité.] A number more than one:—more cures of souls than one:—the greater number:—the greatest of several numbers, but less than half of the whole sum of the numbers.

Plus, ad. [L. for "more," Gr. πλεος, full; πλείων, more.] More.—2, n. The affirmative or positive sign, noting addition, thus [+].

Plüsh, n. [Fr. peluche; Sp. pelusa; It. peluzzo; Dut. plus; Ger. plüsch; Late L. pilucius, hairy; L. pilus, hair.] A shaggy cloth; a kind of velvet.

Plü-töc'ra-cy, n. [Gr. πλουτοκρατία; πλούτος, riches, and κρατείν, to rule.] Paramount influence of wealth; the rule or supremacy of the rich:—rich persons, collectively. [his wealth.]

Plü'tö-crät, n. One who has power in virtue of Plü-tö-crät'ic, a. Of or pertaining to plutocracy, or government by the rich.

Plü-tö'ni-an, a. Relating to Pluto, the ancient Plü-tön'ic, } Greek god of the infernal world:—relating to fire or volcanoes.

Plü'vi-al, a. [L. pluvialis.—See PLUVIOUS.] Relating to rain; rainy; wet.

Plü'vi-ous, a. [L. pluvius or pluviosus; pluvia, rain; pluit, it rains.—See FLOW.] Relating to rain; rainy; wet.

Plü, n. [Fr. plier, L. plicare, to fold.] Bent; turn; bias; form; fold.—2, v. a. [pp. plying, plied.] To work on closely; to employ; to bend.—3, v. n. To work; to busy one's self.

Pneū-mät'ic (nü-mät'ik), a. [Gr. πνευματικός; πνεύμα, wind; πνέειν, to breathe; O. Ger. fuchan, to breathe hard.] Relating to the air, to the wind, or to pneumatics.

Pneū-mät'ics (nü-mät'iks), n. The science which treats of the mechanical properties of the air and other elastic fluids.

Pneū-mä-töl'o-gy (nü-mä-töl'o-je), n. [Gr. πνεύμα, πνεύματος, wind, spirit, and λόγος, a treatise.] The doctrine of spiritual existence or substances.

Pneū-mö-gäs'tric (nü-mö-gäs'trik), a. [Gr. πνεύμων, a lung, and γαστήρ, the stomach.] Relating to the lungs and stomach.

Pneū-mö'ni-a (nü-mö'ne-a), n. [Gr. πνευμονία; πνεύμων, a lung.] (Med.) Inflammation of the lungs.

Pneū-mön'ic (nü-mön'ik), a. Relating to the Pneū-mön'ics (nü-mön'iks), n. pl. Medicines for diseases of the lungs.

Pöach (pöch), v. a. [Fr. pocher.] [pp. poaching, poached.] To boil slightly:—[Fr. poche, a pocket, a net for game] to steal.—2, v. n. To steal or carry off game:—[related to POKE and to PUSU.—Cf. Fr. pocher, to bruise; Ger. pochen, to beat] to yield beneath the feet, as ground.

Pöach'er (pöch'er), n. One who steals game.

Pöach'ry, a. Wet; soft; damp; marshy.

Pöck, n. [Dut. pok; Ger. poche; related to POKE, a bag.—Cf. Irish pucoid, a pimple.] A pustule of the small-pox, &c.

Pöck'et, n. [Fr. pochette, Norman pouquette, dim. of Fr. poche, O. Fr. poque, a pouch (q. v.).] A small bag in a garment.—(Min.) A rich spot in a vein or deposit.—2, v. a. [pp. pocketing, pocketed.] To put in the pocket.

Pöck'et-book (-bük), n. A book for the pocket.

Pöck'et-märk, n. A scar or mark made by the small-pox.

Pöd, n. [Probably a form of PAD.] A case of seed; a long seed-vessel.

Pöd'a-gra, n. [L.] The gout.

Pö'em, n. [Fr. poème, L. poema, Gr. ποίημα, a poem,—literally, a work; ποιείν, to make.] The work of a poet; a piece of poetry.

Pö'e-sy, n. [Fr. poésie, L. poesis, Gr. ποίησις.—See POET.] The art of writing poems; poetry.

Pö'et, n. [Fr. poète, L. poeta, Gr. ποιητής, a maker, a poet; ποιείν, to make.] An author of poems or poetry.

Pö'et-äs-ter, n. [POET, with the L. pejorative suffix -aster.] A vile or petty poet.

Pö'et-äss, n. A female poet.

Pö-ët'ic, } a. [Gr. ποιητικός.] Relating to, or }
Pö-ët'i-cal, } partaking of, poetry.
Pö-ët'i-cal-ly, ad. In the manner of poetry.

Pö'et-läu're-ate, n. A court poet.

Pö'et-ry, n. [O. Fr. poetrie.] Composition uniting imagination and metre; metrical composition; verse; poems:—the art of writing poems.

Pöig'nan-cy (pöig'nän-se), n. State of being poignant; severity; sharpness.

Pöig'nant (pöig'nant), a. [Fr.; poindre, L. pungere, to prick.] Sharp; severe; piercing; painful; keen; pungent.

Pöig'nant-ly (pöig'nän't-ly), ad. Sharply.


Pöint, n. [Fr. point, O. Fr. point, L. punctum, a point; pungere, punctum, to prick.] A sharp end:—a sting of an epigram:—an invisible part of space or time:—pencil; state:—a mark; a stop:—an aim:—a degree:—a cape.—Boiling point or freezing point, the degree at which water boils or freezes.—2, v. a. [pp. pointing, pointed.] To sharpen:—to direct; to distinguish:—to fill with mortar.—3, v. n. To note with the finger; to indicate:—to come to a point.

Pöint-blänk, ad. (Gunmery.) Straightforward; to the mark; directly.—2, a. Direct; horizontal.

Pöint'ed, p. a. Having a point; directed personally; sharp; poignant:—aimed. [manner.]

Pöint'ed-ly, ad. In a pointed manner.

Pöint'er, n. Any thing that points:—a variety of sporting-dog.



Pöint'ing, n. A sharpening:—punctuation.

Pöint-läce, n. Lace wrought with a needle.

Pöint-less, a. Having no point; not acute.

Pöints'man, n. A switch-tender; a shunter.

Pöise, n. [O. Fr. poiser, to weigh; Fr. poids, weight; L. pensare, frequentative of pendere, pensum, to weigh.] Weight; balance; equipoise.—2, v. a. [pp. poising, poised.] To balance by weight; to weigh.

Pöi'son (pöi'zn), n. [Fr. poison; L. potio, a drink, a poisonous draught.—See PORTION.] A substance that destroys life or health; venom.—2, v. a. [pp. poisoning, poisoned.] To infect; to corrupt.

Pöi'son'er (pöi'zn-er), n. One who poisons.

Pöi'son-ous (pöi'zn-üs), a. Venomous.

Pöke, n. [Irish, poc; Gael. poca; A.-S. pokka; Icel. poki; O. Dut. pöke; Fr. poche.—See POUCH.] A bag; a sack:—[Ger. pochen, to beat; Irish poc, Gael. puc, to push] a blow; a thrust:—a plant, garget:—a sort of yoke.—2, v. a. & v. n. [pp. poking, poked.] To feel in the dark; to search:—to thrust.

Pöke'r, n. An iron bar to stir the fire with:—a game with cards.

Pö-lä'cre (pö-lä'ker), n. [Fr. polaque, polacre; It. polacca, polacra; Sp. polacra; Port. polaca; named from its poles, or masts without yards or cross-trees.] A Levantine vessel:—written also polac'ca and polaque (pö-läk'). [pole.]

Pö'lar, a. [See POLE.] Relating to, or near, the Pö-lär'ic, a. Same as POLAR.

ä, ê, î, ð, ü, ý, long; ä, ê, î, ð, ü, ý, short; æ, œ, ð, ç, u, v, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fällt; hëir, hër;

Pö-lär'i-scöpe, n. [From POLARIZE: on type of microscope.] An instrument for ascertaining whether light has been polarized.

Pö-lär'i-ty, n. [Fr. polarité.] A tendency to the pole; the property of a body as having poles.

Pö-lär-i-zä'tion, n. The act of polarizing or the state of being polarized.

Pö-lär-ize, v. a. [Fr. polariser.] [pp. polarizing, polarized.] To give polarity to; to develop polarity in.—2, v. n. To acquire polarity.

Pöle, n. [Fr. pôle; L. polus; Gr. πόλος, a hinge; πέλαι, to move.] One of the extremities of the earth's axis, or of the axis of any sphere:—one of the two points of a magnet:—[A.-S. pol; Welsh pawl, Ger. pfahl, L. palus, a stake] a long staff:—a piece of timber erected:—a long, slender piece of wood:—a measure of 5½ yards or 16½ feet; a perch; a rod:—a native of Poland.—2, v. a. [pp. poling, poled.] To furnish with, or carry on, or propel by, poles.

Pöle-äxe, n. [Either from POLE, a staff, or POLL, a head.] An axe fixed to a pole; a battle-axe.

Pöle-cät, n. [Fr. poule, Sp. polla, It. pollo, a chicken, and CAR.—See POULTRY.] The fount; a fetid Pöle-axe animal:—(incorrectly) a skunk.

Pö-lém'ic, n. [Gr. πολεμικός; πόλεμος, war.] A disputant; a controversialist.—2, a. Controversial; disputations; contentious.

Pö-lém'ics, n. Controversy:—controversial literature:—ecclesiastical disputation.

Pöle'stär, n. A star near the pole; a guide.

Pö-lice', n. [Fr. for "policy," condition of a state; L. politia, Gr. πολιτεία, citizenship, polity; πολιτής, a citizen; πόλις, a city.] The government of a city or town:—the body of civil officers.—2, v. a. [pp. policing, policed.] To clean up; to put in order, as a camp.

Pö-lice'man, n. An officer of the police.

Pö-l'i-cy, n. [See POLICE and POLITY.] Art of government; management of public affairs; management of common affairs:—rule; art; prudence:—[Fr. police; Sp. poliza; Late L. polychium; Gr. πολιτυχον, a roll, a register; πολύς, many, and πύξ, πύχος, a fold] a warrant for money or some kind of claim:—a ticket:—a writing or contract of insurance.

Pö-l'ish, v. a. [Fr. polir, part. polisant; L. polire, to polish.] [pp. polishing, polished.] To smooth; to brighten; to refine.—2, v. n. To become smooth or glossy.—3, n. Artificial gloss:—refinement:—a varnish.

Pö-l'ished (pö-l'isht), p. a. Having a polish; glossy:—of refined manners; genteel.

Pö-l'ite', a. [L. polire, to polish; politus, polished.] Of refined manners; genteel; courteous; civil; well-bred; urbane.

Pö-l'ite'ly, ad. In a polite manner; genteelly.

Pö-l'ite'ness, n. Quality of being polite; gentility; good breeding; civility; complaisance.

Pö-l'it'ic, a. [See POLICE, POLICY.] Relating to policy; wise; prudent; sagacious; artful:—political.

Pö-l'it'i-cal, a. [L. politicus; Gr. πολιτικός; πόλις, a city.] Relating to state polity or politics; national; public; civil.

Pö-l'it'i-cal-ly, ad. With relation to politics.

Pö-l'it'i-cian (pö-l'e-tish'an), n. One versed in, or devoted to, politics; a statesman.

Pö-l'it'ics, n. pl. The science of government; political economy; political or public affairs.

Pö-l'i-ty, n. [Gr. πολιτεία; πόλις, a city.] A form of government; policy.

Pö-l'ka, n. [Czech polka, half; from the peculiar half-step.] A kind of dance, and the music for it.

Pöll, n. [O. Dut. pol; Low Ger. polle; Dan. pöld.] The head:—a person:—a list of persons; a list of voters:—an election.—2, v. a. [pp. polling, polled.] To lop the top of trees:—to clip;



to shear:—to take a list of voters, &c.:—to deposit in the ballot-box, as votes.

Pöll'ard, n. [From the verb POLL.] A tree lopped:—[akin to POLLEN] a sort of bran.

Pöll'd (pöld), a. [From POLL, to clip, to lop.] Wanting horns.

Pöll'en, n. [L. pollen or pollis, flour.—Cf. Gr. πάλιν, sifted meal; πάλαι, to shake.] (Bot.) The farina or fecundating dust of a flower.

Pöll'i-wig, or **Pöll'i-wög**, n. [POLL, the head, and WIGGLE, to wriggle.] A tadpole of the frog or toad.

Pöll'lock, n. [Dut. & Ger. pollack; Irish, pullag.] A fish of the cod kind.

Pöll'täx, n. A tax assessed by the head.

Pöll'üt'e', v. a. [L. polluere, pollutum; akin to luere, to wash or to drench; also to lutum, mud.] [pp. polluting, polluted.] To defile; to taint; to corrupt.—2, a. Polluted; tainted.

Pöll'üt'ion, n. [L. pollutio.] Act of polluting; that which defiles; defilement.

Pöll'v, n. [Thibetan pöva, a ball.] A game at ball, played by persons on horseback.

Pöll'v-näise' (pöll-v-näz'), n. [Fr. for "Polish."] A woman's robe.—(Mus.) A Polish air or dance.

Pöll't, n. [L. pulsare, to beat.] A blow; a stroke.

Pöll'trödn', n. [Fr. poltron, It. poltrone, a rascal, a sluggard; O. It. poltro, polstro, a couch.—See BOLSTER.] The derivation from L. pollice truncus, deprived of a thumb, is unhistorical.] A vile coward; a scoundrel.

Pöll'trödn'er-y, n. Cowardice; baseness.

Pöll'y, [Gr. πολύς, πολύς, many.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying many, plurality, &c.

Pöll-y-än'drous, a. Characterized by polyandry:—having many stamens.

Pöll-y-än'dry, n. [Gr. πολύς, many, and άνήρ, άνδρός, a man.] A plurality of husbands.

Pöll-y-än'thus, n. [Gr. πολυανθος, πολυανθής; πολύς, many, and άνθος, a flower.] A plant and its flower.—written also *polyanthos*.

Pöll'y-chrés'te', n. [Gr. πολύχρηστος; πολύς, many, and χρῆστος, useful.] A medicine good for many diseases.

Pöll'y-chróme, n. [Gr. πολύς, many, and χρώμα, color.] A statue colored to imitate nature:—a mode of printing in several colors.

Pöll'y-chróme, } a. Of or pertaining to, or char- }
Pöll-y-chróm'ic, } acterized by, polychromy; vari- }
ously tinted or colored.

Pöll'y-chró-my, or **Pö-l'ysh'ro-my**, n. The art or process of working in several colors:—the art of polychrome printing.

Pö-l'yg'a-mist, n. An advocate for polygamy.

Pö-l'yg'a-mous, a. Relating to polygamy:—having many wives.

Pö-l'yg'a-my, n. [Gr. πολυγαμία; πολύς, many, and γάμος, marriage.] A plurality of wives or husbands.

Pöll'y-glö't, n. [Gr. πολύς, many, and γλώττα, a tongue.] A book containing a work (as the Bible) in several languages.—2, a. Having many languages:—familiar with many languages.

Pöll'y-gön, n. [Gr. πολύγωνον; πολύς, many, and γωνία, an angle.] A figure of many angles.

Pö-l'yg'o-nal, a. Having many angles.

Pöll-y-hé'dral, a. Having many sides.

Pöll-y-hé'dron, n. [Gr. πολύς, many, and ἔδρα, a base, a seat.] A figure of many sides.

Pöll-y-nö'mi-al, a. [Gr. πολύς, many; on type of binomial.] Having many terms.

Pöll'yp, n. A polype.

Pöll'ype (pöll'e-pe, K. Sm. C.; pöll'ip, H. N. St. I. W. b.), n. [See POLYRUS.] The name of many animals of marine or aquatic habitat; a marine animal with many feet or tentacles; a polypus.

Pöll-y-pët'a-loüs, a. [Gr. πολύς, many, and πέταλον, a leaf.] Having many petals.

Pöll-y-phön'ic, a. [Gr. πολύς, many, and φωνή, a sound.] Having many sounds; having several musical parts.

mien, sîr; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bü'r, rüle, üse.—Ç, ç, ö, é, soft; ø, œ, æ, hard; § as z; ¶ as gz; this 36

Po-lyp'i-dom, n. [L. *polypos*, a polyp, and *domus*, a house.] A colony of polyps:—the fabric or framework of a system of polyps.
 Pöly-pöð, n. [Gr. *πολυπόδιον*; *πολύς*, many, and *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς*, a foot.] A kind of fern.
 Pöly-pöús, a. Of the nature of a polypus.
 Pöly-püs, n. [L.] L. pl. Pöly-pi; Eng. Pöly-püs-es, [Gr. *πολύπους*; *πολύς*, many, and *πούς*, a foot.] A hydroid animal; a polype.—(Med.) A fleshy tumor, as in the nostrils.
 Pöly-spér-mous, a. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *σπέρμα*, a seed.] (Bot.) Having many seeds.
 Pöly-syl-läb'ic, } a. [Gr. *πολυσύλλαβος*.] Hav-
 Pöly-syl-läb'i-cal, } ing many syllables, or more than three.
 Pöly-syl-la-ble, n. [See POLY- and SYLLABLE.] A word of many syllables.
 Pöly-téch'nic, a. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *τέχνη*, an art.] Comprising many arts.—*Polytechnic school*, a school in which many branches of science and the arts are taught.
 Pöly-thé-ism, n. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *θεός*, a god.] The doctrine of a plurality of gods.
 Pöly-thé-ist, n. A believer in polytheism.
 Pöly-thé-is'tic, } a. Relating to polytheism.
 Pöly-thé-is'ti-cal, }
 Pöly-zö'on, n.; pl. Pöly-zö'a. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *ζώον*, an animal.] A compound molluscoid.
 Pöm'äce, n. [Fr. *pomace*; *pomme*, an apple.] The substance of apples ground.
 Pö-mäde', n. [Fr. *pomade*; It. *pomada*; from L. *pomum*, an apple, a fruit; *salves* were often made of fruits.] A fragrant ointment.
 Pö-mä'tum, n. [A Latinized form of POMADE.] Ointment for the hair.—2, v. a. [pp. *pomatuning*, *pomatumed*.] To apply pomatum to.
 Pöme-grän-gate (püm'-), n. [L. *pomum*, a fruit, an apple, and *granatum*, a pomegranate; *granatus*, seedy; *granum*, a seed.] A tree and its fruit.
 Pöm'mel, n. [Fr. *pommeau*, O. Fr. *pommel*, a dim. of *pomme*, L. *pomum*, an apple.] A knob on a sword-hilt or a saddle.—2, v. a. [Properly, to beat with the pommel of sword-hilt.] [pp. *pommelling*, *pommelled*.] To beat; to bruise; to punch.
 Pöm'mel-ling, n. A beating. [Colloq.]
 Pöm-q-lög'i-cal, a. Relating to pomology.
 Pö-möl'q-gist, n. One versed in pomology.
 Pö-möl'q-gy, n. [L. *pomum*, an apple, and Gr. *λόγος*, a treatise.] A treatise on fruits.
 Pömp, n. [L. *pompa*, a display; Gr. *πομπή*, an escort, a sending; *πέμπειν*, to send.] A grand procession:—show; parade.
 Pöm'pi-on (püm'pe-ün), n. [See PUMPKIN.] A pumpkin.
 Pöm'pon, n. [Fr.] A tuft worn on the hat.
 Pöm-pös'i-ty, n. Turgidity; boastfulness.
 Pöm-pös, a. [L. *pompus*.—See POMP.] Ostentatious; pretentious; showy; inflated; turgid; stately; magnificent.
 Pöm-pös-ly, ad. In a pompous manner.
 Pöm-pös-näss, n. State of being pompous.
 Pöm'chö, n. [Sp. for "careless," "easy."] A sort of Indian cloak.
 Pönd, n. [A variant of POUND.] A collection or body of water smaller than a lake; a pool; a mill-pond.
 Pön'dér, v. a. [L. *ponderare*, to weigh; *pondus*, ponderis, weight.—Cf. *pendere*, to weigh.] [pp. *pondering*, *pondered*.] To weigh mentally; to consider.—2, v. n. To think; to muse; to reflect.
 Pön'dér-a-ble, a. [L. *ponderabilis*.] Capable of being weighed.
 Pön'dér-ance, n. Weight; heaviness.
 Pön'dér-ös'i-ty, n. Weight; heaviness.
 Pön'dér-ös, a. [L. *ponderosus*; *pondus*, ponderis, weight.] Heavy; weighty.
 Pön'dér-ös-ly, ad. With great weight.
 Pön'dér-ös-näss, n. Heaviness; weight.
 Pönd-lil'y, n. The water-lily. [of maize].
 Pöne, n. [Algonkin.] Maize-bread; a cake or loaf

Pön-göe', n. [Fr. *éponge*, colloquially *pongée*, sponged.] A kind of silk stuff.
 Pön'iard (pön'yärd), n. [Fr. *poignard*, from *poing*, the fist; Sp. *puñal*, from *puño*, L. *pugnis*, the fist.—Cf. L. *pugio*, a dagger.] A dagger; a dirk.—2, v. a. [pp. *poniarding*, *poniarded*.] To stab with a poniard.
 Pön'tiff, n. [Fr. *pontif*, L. *pontifex*, a high-priest; originally, a bridge-maker; *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, and *facere*, to make.] A high priest; the pope.
 Pön-tif'ic, } a. [L. *pontificalis*.] Relating to a
 Pön-tif'i-cal, } high-priest, pontiff, or pope.
 Pön-tif'i-cal, n. A book of ecclesiastical rites.—
 pl. The full dress of a bishop.
 Pön-tif'i-cal-ly, ad. In a pontifical manner.
 Pön-tif'i-gate, n. [L. *pontificatus*.] The office of a pontiff.
 Pön-tön', n. See PONTON.
 Pön-to-nier', n. [Fr. *fontonnier*.] A soldier who attends pontoons.
 Pön-tödn', n. [Fr. *ponton*, augmentative form of *pont*, L. *pons*, a bridge.] A flat-bottomed boat used in supporting a military floating bridge:—a floating bridge.
 Pö'ny, n. [Gael. *ponaidh*; Irish, *poni*.] A small horse; a nag.
 Pöðd, n. [Russ. *puð*.—Cf. L. *pondus*, weight.] A Russian weight of about 36 pounds.
 Pöð'dle, n. [Ger. *puddel*; Low Ger. *puddeln*, to waddle; *puddig*, thick.] A sort of lapdog.
 Pöðl, n. [A.-S. *pot*; Gael. *poll*; Late L. *paludis*, L. *palus*, *paludis*, a marsh.—Cf. Port. *paul*, Ger. *pfuhl*, a pool.] A small collection of water; a pond:—[Fr. *poüle*, a hen, a stake at cards] a venture, whether gambling or commercial, in which several persons participate; the joint capital or stake contributed by such persons.—2, v. a. [pp. *pooling*, *pooled*.] To bring into one sum, with the view of allocating profits or losses among a number of persons.—3, v. n. To contribute along with others toward a joint sum for a venture. [hindmost part of a ship].
 Pöðp, n. [Fr. *porpée*; L. *pyrrhis*.] (Naut.) The
 Pöðr, a. [Fr. *paucire*; L. *pauper* (q. v.).—Cf. Gr. *παῖρος*, few.] Not rich; indigent; necessitous:—trifling; paltry; mean:—lean:—pitiable.—2, n. pl. Indigent people collectively.
 Pöðr-höfise, n. A house for paupers.
 Pöðr-läw, n. A law relating to the poor.
 Pöðr'ly, ad. Without wealth or spirit.—2, a. Somewhat ill; feeble.
 Pöðr-räte, n. A tax for the relief of the poor.
 Pöðr-spír'it-ed, a. Mean; cowardly.
 Pöðr-spír'it-ed-näss, n. Meanness.
 Pöp, n. [Purely imitative.] A small, smart, quick sound:—a kind of drink.—2, v. n. [pp. *popping*, *popped*.] To move or enter quickly or slyly; to burst suddenly or with a smart noise.—3, v. a. To offer or put out or in suddenly.—4, ad. Suddenly; unexpectedly.
 Pöp-cörn, n. Maize for parching.
 Pöpe, n. [L. *papa*; Fr. *pape*; Gr. *πάπας*, a father.—See PAPA.] The bishop of Rome; the head of the Roman Catholic church; pontiff.
 Pöpe'dom, n. The office, jurisdiction, or dignity of the pope; papacy.
 Pöp'er-y, n. Religion of the church of Rome.
 Pöp'gün, n. A gun with which children play.
 Pöp'in-jäy, n. [Fr. *papagai*, Sp. *papagayo*, It. *papagallo*, a parrot.—Cf. Arab. *babagha*, a parrot.] A parrot:—the green woodpecker:—a pap; a coxcomb.
 Pöp'ish, a. Relating to the pope or to papacy.
 Pöp'lar, n. [Local Eng. *popple*, Fr. *peuplier*, L. *populus*, a poplar.] A tree of several varieties.
 Pöp'lin, n. [Fr. *popeline*, *popeline*; Sp. *popelana*, *populina*; It. *popelina*: said to be so named because used in the *papal* vestments; but probably so called from *Poperinghe*, in Belgium.] A stuff made of silk and worsted.



Pontoons.



Porpoise.

Pöp-lit'e-al, } a. [L. *poples*, *poplitis*, the hock, or
 Pöp-lit'ic, } knee.] Relating to the hind part of the knee-joint or ham.
 Pöp'py, n. [A.-S. *popig*; L. *papaver*.] A soporiferous plant and its flower.
 Pöp'ü-läce, n. [Fr.; It. *popolazzo*; *popolo*, the people (q. v.), with the depreciative suffix *-azzo*, L. *-aster*.] The vulgar; the multitude.
 Pöp'ü-lar, a. [L. *popularis*; *populus*, the people.] Relating to the people; beloved by the people; pleasing to the people:—easily understood; plain; familiar; common.
 Pöp'ü-lär-ize, v. a. State or quality of being popular; general esteem; public favor.
 Pöp'ü-lär-ize, v. a. [pp. *popularizing*, *popularized*.] To render popular.
 Pöp'ü-lär-ly, ad. In a popular manner.
 Pöp'ü-läte, v. a. [Late L. *populare*, *populatum*; L. *populus*, people.] [pp. *populating*, *populated*.] To fill with people; to people.—2, v. n. To breed; to propagate.
 Pöp'ü-lä'tion, n. [L. *populatio*.] The inhabitants of a town, district, or country; the people.
 Pöp'ü-loüs, a. [L. *populosus*.] Full of inhabitants or people.
 Pöp'ü-loüs-ly, ad. With much people.
 Pöp'ü-loüs-näss, n. State of being populous.
 Pöp'ü-lö-gle, n. A kind of shark.
 Pöp'ce-läin, or Pöp'ce-läin [pör'se-län, S. W. P. J. F. C.; pör'se-län, E. Ja. W. I.; pör's'ün, H. K.; pür's'län, Sm. St.; pür'se-län, R.], n. [Fr. *porcelaine*; It. *porcellana*,—originally, the name of a sea-shell (Fr. *porcellane*); from It. & L. *porcella*, a pig; L. *porcus*, a swine: the shell is fancied to resemble a pig's back.] China-ware; fine earthen-ware.—2, a. Consisting of porcelain.
 Pöp'ce-lä-nous, } a. Resembling porcelain.
 Pöp'cel-lä-nous, }
 Pörch, n. [Fr. *porche*; L. *porticus*.—See PORTICO.] An entrance with a roof; a portico.
 Pör'eine [pör'sin, W. B.], a. [L. *porcinus*; *porcus*, a swine.—See PORC.] Relating to swine; like a hog.
 Pör'et-pine, n. [O. Fr. *porc-espine*; Sp. *puerco espin*; L. *porcus*, a pig, and *spina*, a spine (q. v.).] An animal with spines or quills.
 Pöre, n. [L. *porus*; Gr. *πόρος*, a way, a pore.] A spiracle of the skin; a small hole.—2, v. n. [Dut. *porren*, Gael. *puir*, to thrust, to push.] [pp. *poring*, *porred*.] To look or examine carefully.
 Pör'gü, n. [Narragansett Indian *scup*, pl. *scup-paug*.] A marine fish.
 Pör'i-näss, n. Fulness of pores.
 Pör'ism, n. [Gr. *πόρισμα*; *πορίζειν*, to bring.] (Geom.) A proposition:—corollary.
 Pörk, n. [Fr. *porc*, L. *porcus*, A.-S. *feorh*, a pig.] The flesh of swine:—a hog.
 Pörk'er, n. A hog; a pig.
 Pö-rös'i-ty, n. The quality of having pores.
 Pör'rous, a. Having small spiracles or pores.
 Pör'rous-näss, n. The quality of being porous.
 Pör-ph'y-rít'ic, a. Relating to porphyry.
 Pör-ph'y-ry, n. [Gr. *πορφύρεος*, *πορφύρεος*, purple (q. v.).] A variegated, hard stone.
 Pör'poise (pör'pus), n. [O. Fr. *porpeis*; *porc* (L. *porcus*), a pig, and *pes* (L. *piscis*), a fish.] A cetaceous mammal; the sea-hog; a dolphin.
 Pör'ridge, n. [A corruption of *portage*.] A kind of broth; portage.
 Pör'rin-gü, n. [From PORRIDGE: the n is intrusive.] A vessel out of which children eat milk, porridge, &c.; a child's dish.
 Pört, n. [A.-S. *port*; L. *portus*, a harbor.] A station for ships to ride in at anchor; a harbor; a town with a harbor; a haven:—[Fr. *porte*, L.

porta, a gate] a gate; opening; aperture; a port hole:—[Fr. *port*; L. *portare*, to carry] carriage, air; mien:—[from *Oporto*, a town of Portugal; o, the, and *porto*, harbor, port] a kind of red wine from Oporto:—[in this sense a factitious word] the larboard side.—2, v. a. [pp. *porting*, *ported*.] To turn to the larboard or left side.
 Pört-a-bil'i-ty, } n. The quality of being port-
 Pört-a-ble-näss, } able.
 Pört-a-ble, a. [L. *portabilis*.] That may be carried.
 Pört'äge, n. [Fr.] The act of carrying; carriage; price of carriage:—a carrying-place.
 Pört'al, n. [L. *portale*.] The arch of a gate; a gate; a door.—2, a. Pertaining to the liver.
 Pört-cül'lis, n. [Fr. *porte*, a gate, and *coulisse*, a groove.] A movable frame placed over a gateway, to be let down at pleasure.
 Pörte, n. [Fr. *porte*, a gate; Arab. *babi ali*, the high gate (or "sublime porte"); *bab*, a gate, and *aliq*, high.] The Turkish or Ottoman court.
 Pör'tend', v. a. [L. *portendere*; O. L. *port*, forth, toward, and *tendere*, to stretch.] [pp. *portending*, *portended*.] To foretoken; to foreshow.
 Pör'tent' [pör'tent, N. St. I.], n. [L. *portentum*, a token.—See PORTEND.] An omen of ill; a prodigy. [ill; ominous].
 Pör'tén'tous, a. [L. *portentous*.] Foretokening
 Pör'tén'tous-ly, ad. In a portentous manner.
 Pört'er, n. [Fr. *portier*; L. *portarius*; *porta*, a gate.] A door-keeper:—[Fr. *porteur*, a carrier; L. *portare*, to carry] a carrier of burdens:—a strong malt liquor.
 Pört'er-äge, n. Hire of a porter; carriage.
 Pört-fö'li-ö, or Pört-föl'io (-yö), n.; pl. Pört-fö'li-ös. [Fr. *portefeuille*; It. *portafoglio*.—See PORT, to carry, and FOLIO.] A case for loose paper, &c.
 Pört'höle, n. A hole to point cannon through.
 Pört'tj-cö, n.; pl. Pört'tj-cös. [It.; L. *porticus*; *porta*, a gate.] A series of columns; a covered walk; a porch.
 Pört'tion (pör'shün), n. [L. *portio*.—Cf. PART, and Gr. *πόσις*, to share.] A part assigned; an allotment; a division; a dividend:—a part of an inheritance given to a child:—a wife's fortune.—2, v. a. [pp. *portioning*, *portioned*.] To divide; to parcel; to endow.
 Pört'tion-läss, a. Having no portion.
 Pört'li-näss, n. Dignity of mien; bulk.
 Pört'ly, a. [From PORT, carriage, demeanor.] Grand of mien; corpulent.
 Pört-män'teau (pört-män'tö), n.; pl. Pört-män'teauş. [Fr.; *porteur*, to carry, and *manteau*, a mantle (q. v.).] A bag for clothes.
 Pört'trait, n. [Fr.—See PORTRAY.] A picture or painting of a person drawn from the life.
 Pört'trai-türe, n. [Fr.] A picture; a portrait:—the art, process, or manner of painting.
 Pört'träy', v. a. [Fr. *peindre*; L. *protrahere*, to draw out,—later, to depict; *pro*, forth, and *trahere*, to draw, to drag.] [pp. *portraying*, *portrayed*.] To paint; to describe by picture; to draw; to represent; to depict.
 Pört'träy'al, n. The act of portraying.
 Pört'reeve, n. [PORT and REEVE.] The bailiff of a port town.
 Pöse, v. a. [Fr. *poser*, to set; Late L. *ponere*, *positum*, to place.—See PUZZLE.] [pp. *posing*, *posed*.] To puzzle; to embarrass; to stop:—to cause to assume, or place in, an attitude with a view to effect.—2, v. n. To assume a pose; to strike an attitude.—3, n. The attitude which an object is caused to assume; an attitude consciously assumed.
 Pös'er, n. One who poses; an examiner:—a puzzling question.
 Pös'it, v. a. [L. *ponere*, *positum*, to place.] [pp. *positing*, *posited*.] To assume as real.
 Pö-sy'tion (pö-zish'ün), n. [L. *positio*.—See POSIT.] Situation; station; attitude; posture:—a principle laid down.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, è, i, ö, ü, y, short; ä, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; håll, büir, rüle, üse.—G, g, ä, soft; ö, ö, e, ä, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.

Pōs'ti-tive, *a.* [L. *positivus*; *ponere*, *positum*, to fix.] Real; absolute; direct; express; explicit:—certain; confident:—affirmative; not negative:—settled by arbitrary appointment; opposed to *natural*:—noting the philosophical system of Comte.—(Gram.) *Positive degree*, the simple form of an adjective.—2, *n.* A thing affirmable; reality:—a photographic picture in which the lights and shades correspond with those of nature or of the original.

Pōs'ti-tive-ly, *ad.* In a positive manner.

Pōs'i-tive-ness, *n.* State of being positive.

Pōs'i-tiv-ism, *n.* Positiveness:—the positive philosophy, as taught by Auguste Comte.

Pōs'se, *n.* [L.] An armed power; a number.

Pōs'se cōm-i-tā'tus, *n.* [L. for "power of the county;" *posse*, to be able.] The power of the county; an armed body.

Pōs'sess (*poz-zēs'*), *v. a.* [L. *possidere*, *possessum*, to have; O. L. *port*, toward, and L. *sedere*, to sit, to remain.] [*pp.* possessing, possessed.] To have as an owner; to hold; to occupy; to enjoy; to obtain.

Pōs'ses'sion (*poz-zēs'h'yun*), *n.* [L. *possessio*.] State of possessing; occupancy:—estate; property.

Pōs'ses'sive, *a.* [L. *possessivus*.] Denoting possession.—(Gram.) Noting the case of nouns implying possession.

Pōs'ses'sor, *n.* One who possesses; an owner.

Pōs'ses'sq-ry, or **Pōs'ses'sq-ry**, *a.* Having possession.

Pōs'set, *n.* [Irish, *pusoid*.—Cf. L. *posca*, a sour drink; Gr. *πόσις*, a draught.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

Pōs-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* State of being possible.

Pōs-si-ble, *a.* [Fr. *possible*; L. *possibilis*; *posse*, to be able.] That may be, or that may be done.

Pōs-si-bly, *ad.* By any power existing.

Pōs'sum, *n.* See **OPUSSUM**.

Pōst, *n.* [It., Sp., & Late L. *posta*, a station; L. *posita*, *postum*, placed.—See **POSTER**.] A courier; a public letter-carrier:—a station; an office; a place; employment:—[A.-S. *post*; L. *postis*: akin to L. *ponere*, *positum* or *positum*, to fix] a piece of timber or stone set erect:—a French measure, equal to 5.52 English miles.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* posting, posted.] To travel with speed or post-horses.—3, *v. a.* To fix on a post; to place; to station:—to send with post-horses.—4, *a.* Used in travelling hastily; speedy.

Pōst-, a prefix, is the Latin preposition *post*, after.

Pōst'age, *n.* Money paid for conveying letters.

Pōst'al, *a.* Pertaining to the post, post-office, or mails.—2, *n.* A postal-card.

Pōst'al-cārd, *n.* A stamped card for communications, issued by the post-office.

Pōst-bōy, *n.* A boy that rides post; a courier.

Pōst-dj-lā'vi-an, *a.* [Post, after, and **DILUVIAN**.] Posterior to the flood.—2, *n.* One who lived after the flood or deluge.

Pōst'er, *n.* One who travels hastily; a courier:—a bill posted up.

Pōs'te-ri-or, *a.* [L.; comp. of *posterus*, after, late.—Cf. **POSTER**, after.] Subsequent; later; after.

Pōs'te-ri-ōr'i-ty, *n.* State of being posterior.

Pōs'te-r'i-ty, *n.* [L. *posteritas*; Fr. *postérité*.—See **POSTERIOR**.] Succeeding generations; descendants:—opposed to *ancestors*.

Pōst'ern, *n.* [Fr. *poterne*, O. Fr. *posterne* or *posterte*, L. *posterula*, a back gate; from *posterus*, behind.] A small gate; a door.

Pōst'fix, *n.* [Post and **FIX**.] A letter or syllable added.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* postfixing, postfixed.] To add or annex at the end.

Pōst-haste', *n.* [Post (*n.*) and **HASTE**.] Haste like that of a courier.—2, *ad.* With the haste of a courier.



Post-boy.

Pōst-hörse, *n.* A horse used by couriers.

Pōst'hu-mōus [*pōst'hū-mūs*, P. C.; *pōst'yū-mūs*, H. St.], *a.* [L. *postumus*, latest.—Cf. **POSTERIOR**.] The *h* was inserted from the erroneous idea that the word came from *post*, after, and *humus*, the earth,—i.e., the grave: this false etymology has determined the present meaning of the word.] Done, had, or published after one's death.

Pōst'hu-mōus-ly, *ad.* After one's death.

Pōs'til, *n.* [Fr. *apostille*; etymology disputed.] A marginal note.

Pōs-til'ion [*pōs-til'yūn*, S. J. F. Ja. Sm.; *pōs-til'yūn*, W. E. K.], *n.* [Fr. *postillon*; It. *postiglione*, dim. of *posta*, a post (*q. v.*)] One who guides the first pair of a set of horses in a coach.

Pōst'ing, *n.* The act of travelling by post.

Pōst'man, *n.* A post; a courier; a letter-carrier.

Pōst'mark, *n.* [Post (*n.*) and **MARK**.] The mark of a post-office.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* postmarking, postmarked.] To put the stamp or mark of a post-office on a letter, &c.

Pōst'mas-ter, *n.* [Post (*n.*) and **MASTER**.] An officer who has the charge of a post-office.

Pōst-me-rid'i-an, *a.* [L. *postmeridianus*; *post*, after, and *meridies*, mid-day.—See **MERIDIAN**.] Being in the afternoon.

Pōst-mōr'tem, *n.* [L. for "after death."] An examination of a dead body; autopsy.

Pōst-nā'tal, *a.* [Post (*prefix*) and **NATAL**.] Occurring after birth.

Pōst-ō'bit, *n.* [Post (*prefix*) and **ORBIT**.] A bond payable after the death of the person therein named. [and delivered.]

Pōst-ōf-fice, *n.* Office where letters are received.

Pōst-paid, *a.* Having the postage paid.

Pōst-pōn'e, *v. a.* [L. *postponere*; *post*, after, and *ponere*, to place.] [*pp.* postponing, postponed.] To put off; to delay; to defer.

Pōst-pōn'e-ment, *n.* The act of postponing.

Pōst-prān'di-an, *a.* [L. *post*, after, and *prandium*, a meal.] Happening after dinner.

Pōst-rid'er, *n.* A person who carries the mail on horseback.

Pōst'script, *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] A paragraph added to a letter.

Pōst-tōwn, *n.* A town having a post-office.

Pōst-ū-lānt, *n.* [L. *postulans*, asking.—See **POSTULATE**.] One who makes a demand; a candidate.

Pōst-ū-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *postulare*, *postulatum*, to ask; frequentative of *poscere*, to demand.] [*pp.* postulating, postulated.] To beg; to invite.—2, *n.* Position assumed without proof; a supposition.

Pōst-ū-lā'tion, *n.* A supposition without proof; postulate:—supplication; a suit.

Pōst-ū-lā-to-ry, *a.* Assumed without proof.

Pōst-ū-rāl, *a.* Of or relating to posture.

Pōst'ure (*pōst'yūr*), *n.* [Fr. *posture*; L. *positura*, position (*q. v.*)] State; situation; position; attitude; gesture.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* posturing, postured.] To place in, or assume, a particular posture.

Pō'sy, *n.* [For *posy*; formerly it was a verse or motto on a ring; flowers used as gifts were held to express the sentiments of the giver.] A motto on a ring:—a nosegay:—a flower.

Pōt, *n.* [Fr. *pot*; Irish, *potá*; Bret. *pod*: probably akin to L. *potare*, to drink.] A vessel to hold meat or liquids.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* potting, potted.] To preserve or enclose in pots.

Pō'ta-ble, *a.* [Fr. *potable*; L. *potabilis*; *potare*, to drink.] Such as may be drunk.

Pō'ta-ble-ness, *n.* State of being potable.

Pō'tash, *n.* [Properly, ash from the *pot*.] A fixed alkali obtained from ashes.

Pō-tā'sa, *n.* (Chem.) Purified potash.

Pō-tā'sia, *a.* Relating to or containing potassa or potassium.

Pō-tā'si-um, *n.* The metallic base of potash.

Pō-tā'tion, *n.* [L. *potatio*; *potare*, *potatum*, to drink; Gr. *πότος*, a drinking.] A drinking-bout; a draught.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ŷ, short; æ, ø, j, q, v, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër;

Pō-tā'tō, *n.*; pl. **Pō-tā'tōēs**. [Sp. & native Haytian *batata*, the sweet potato.] A plant and its esculent root.

Pō'ten-ox, *n.* [L. *potentia*, power.—See **POTENT**.] Power; efficacy; strength.

Pō'tent, *a.* [L. *potens*, *potentis*, pres. part. of *posse*, *potui*, to be able.] Powerful; strong; mighty.

Pō'ten-tāte, *n.* [Late L. *potentatus*.—See **POTENT**.] A monarch; a sovereign.

Pō'ten'tial (*pō-tēn'shāl*), *a.* [L. *potentialis*, possible.—See **POTENT**.] Existing in possibility, not in fact.—(Gram.) Noting a mood that implies possibility, liberty, will, or obligation.

Pō'ten-ti-āl'i-ty (*shē-āl'ē-tē*), *n.* Possibility.

Pō'ten'ti-āl-ly, *ad.* In possibility.

Pō'tent-ly, *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly.

Pō'thēn, or **Pō'thēn** (*pō'tyēn* or *pō'tyēn*), *n.* [Irish *potain*, a little pot.] Irish illicit whiskey.—whiskey:—written also *poten*.

Pō'th'er (*pō'th'ēr*, Ja. K. Sm. C.; *pūth'ēr*, S. W. P. J.), *n.* [Dut. *poteren*, to search through; *peuteren*, to fumble.] Bustle; tumult; bother.

Pō'th'erb (*pō'th'ēr*), *n.* An herb fit for the pot.

Pō'thook (*pō'thōk*), *n.* A hook to fasten pots:—a hook-shaped character made with the pen.

Pō'thōuse, *n.* An ale-house; a drinking-house.

Pō't-hūnt'er, *n.* One who hunts game for a living.

Pō'tion, *n.* [L. *potio*, a drink; *potare*, to drink.] A draught; a medical draught.

Pō'ti'd, *n.* The cover of a pot.

Pō'tlūck, *n.* Food that may be ready for dinner.

Pōt-pourri (*pō-pō-rē*), *n.* [Fr. for "putrid pot."—See **OLLA POBRIDA**.] A medley; a miscellaneous collection. [broken pot.]

Pō'tsherd, *n.* [Pot and **SHARD**.] A fragment of a pot.

Pō'ttage, *n.* [Fr. *potage*.—See **POT**.] Any thing boiled for food.

Pō'tter, *n.* [Fr. *potier*.—See **POT**.] A maker of earthen vessels.—2, *v. n.* [See **POTTER**.] [*pp.* pottering, pottered.] To trifle; to pudder.

Pō'tte-ry, *n.* [Fr. *poterie*.] Work of a potter; earthen-ware.

Pō'ttle (*pō'ttl*), *n.* [O. Fr. *potel*, dim. of *pot*, a pot.] A measure of four pints:—a tankard.

Pō'tch, *n.* [Fr. *poche*; O. Fr. *pouche*.—See **POCKE**.] A purse; a pocket.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pouching, pouched.] To pocket.

Pōul'ter-er (*pōl'tēr-ēr*), *n.* [See **POULTRY**.] One who sells fowls.

Pōul'tice, *n.* [L. *puls*, *pulsis*, pap; Gr. *πόλος*, porridge.] A soft application; a cataplasm.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* poulticing, poulticed.] To apply a poultice to.

Pōul'try (*pōl'trē*), *n.* [Fr. *poule*, a hen; *poulet*, a chick; *poulette*, a pullet (*q. v.*)] Domestic fowls.

Pō'nce, *n.* [Fr. *pointon*, a punch (*q. v.*), an awl; L. *pungere*, *punctum*, to pierce.] The talon of a bird:—[Fr. *ponce*, L. *pumex*, pumice (*q. v.*)] a powder.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pouncing, pounced.] To pierce:—to sprinkle.—3, *v. n.* [From the *ponces* of a bird of prey.] To fall upon suddenly.

Pō'nd, *n.* [A.-S. *pynd*; Ger. *pfund*; L. *pondo*: akin to *pondus*, a weight; *pendere*, to weigh.] A weight of 16 ounces avoirdupois; also of 12 ounces troy:—in money, 20 shillings:—[A.-S. *pynd*; Irish, *pynt*; O. Ger. *pynta*.—Cf. **IOEL**.] *pynda*, to shut in] an enclosure for cattle; a pinfold.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pounding, pounded.] [A.-S. *pyman*.—See **PUNISH**.] To beat; to grind:—to shut up.

Pō'nd'age, *n.* A sum deducted from a pound:—duty or payment rated by the pound.

Pō'nd'er, *n.* He who or that which pounds; a pestle:—a gun of a certain bore.

Pō'ur, *v. a.* [Cf. Welsh *pwera*, to throw, to cast, to rain; Gael. *puir*, to drive, to urge.] [*pp.* pouring, poured.] To send forth in a stream; to emit.—2, *v. n.* To stream; to flow; to rush.—3, *n.* A sudden flow, as of water.

Pō'ut, *v. n.* [Welsh *puet*, to pout; *puetio*, to push; Fr. *bouder*, to pout.] [*pp.* pouting, pouted.] To

look sullen; to shoot out the lips.—2, *n.* A fit of sullenness:—[A.-S. *put*: said to be named from its power of pouting, or inflating the skin of the head] a kind of fish.

Pōv'er-ty, *n.* [Fr. *pauprété*; L. *paupertas*.—See **PAUPER**.] State of being poor; penury; want; indigence:—barrenness; defect.

Pōw'der, *n.* [Fr. *poudre*; O. Fr. *poultre*; L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*.] Dust; gunpowder; hair-powder.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* powdering, powdered.] To crumble; to fall to dust.—3, *v. a.* To reduce to dust:—to sprinkle.

Pōw'der-flāsk, *n.* A flask for gunpowder.

Pōw'der-mill, *n.* A mill to make gunpowder in.

Pōw'der-y, *a.* Covered with powder; dusty.

Pōw'er, *n.* [O. E. *powere*; Fr. *puvoir*; O. Fr. *poer*, *pooir*, *poovoir*; Sp. *podar*; It. *potere*; L. *posse*, *potui*, to be able; *potis*, strong.] Ability to do something; ability to endure; capacity; command; authority; dominion; potency; force; strength:—the moving force of an engine:—military force; an army:—a sovereign; a ruler:—a state.—(Arith.) The product of a number multiplied into itself.

Pōw'er-fūl, *a.* Having power; strong; potent; mighty; forcible; efficacious.

Pōw'er-fūl-ly, *ad.* Mightily; forcibly.

Pōw'er-lēss, *a.* Destitute of power; weak.

Pōw'er-lōōm, *n.* A loom worked by steam.

Pōw'er-prēss, *n.* A printing-press worked by steam, by water, or by other power.

Pōw'wōō, *n.* [Probably imitative.] An Indian incantation with dancing, &c.:—an Indian conjurer or priest.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* powwowing, powwowed.] To conjure.

Pōx, *n.* [For *pocks*, the pl. of *Pock*.] An eruptive disease; pustules.

Pōz-zā-o-lā'na, *n.* [From the Italian town of *Poszuoli*, L. *Puteoli*; the latter name is a dim. of *puteus*, a pit (*q. v.*)] Volcanic ashes used as cement or mortar for buildings.

Prāc'ti-cā-bil'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being practicable.

Prāc'ti-cā-ble-ness, *n.* Practicability.

Prāc'ti-cā-ble, *a.* [Fr. *practicable*, from *pratiquer*, O. Fr. *pratiquer*, to practise.] That may be done or effected; performable; feasible; possible.

Prāc'ti-cā-bly, *ad.* In a practicable manner.

Prāc'ti-cāl, *a.* [Fr. *pratique*; L. *practicus*; Gr. *πρακτικός*; *πράσσειν* or *πράττειν*, fut. *πράξω*, to do; *πρακτος*, done.] Relating to practice or use; designed for practice; not speculative.

Prāc'ti-cāl-ly, *ad.* By practice; in fact.

Prāc'tice, *n.* [Gr. *πρακτική* (*ἐπιστήμη*), practice, practical knowledge; *πράσσειν*, to do.] The habit of doing any thing; such use as begets a habit; custom; use; performance; method:—a rule of arithmetic.

Prāc'tise, *v. a.* [Fr. *pratiquer*, formerly *practiquer*.—See **PRACTICE**.] [*pp.* practising, practised.] To do habitually; to perform constantly; to exercise; to transact.—2, *v. n.* To act; to exercise a profession.

Prāc'tis-er, *n.* One who practises.

Prāc'ti-tion-er, *n.* [Fr. *praticien*,—formerly *practicien*.] One engaged in any art.

Prām-ū-ni're (*prēm-yū-ni're*), *n.* [Law L.; a corruption of L. *praemovere*, to warn.] A writ; an offence.

Prā-nō'men, *n.* [L. *prae*, before, and *nomen*, a name.] The first name of a person, among the Romans, prefixed to the family name, and distinguishing the individual.

Prāg-māt'ic, *a.* [Gr. *πραγματικός*; *πράγμα*, *πραγματός*, a deed, an act; *πράσσειν*, to do.] Impertinent; officious; meddling; dictatorial.

Prāg-māt'ic-ly, *ad.* In a pragmatism manner.

Prāg-mā-tism, *n.* The quality of being pragmatism; conceitedness:—a method of treating history in which causes and results are carefully discriminated.

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bü, rüle, use.—c, ç, g, soft; p, p, e, h, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.

Prāi'rie (prā'rē), *n.* [Fr. for "meadow;" Late L. *præria*; L. *pratium*, a field.] A large natural meadow, or tract of country bare of trees.

Prāi'rie-chick'ēn, *n.* An American grouse: **Prāi'rie-hēn**, } —called also *heath-hen* and *pinnated grouse*.

Prāi'rie-dōg, *n.* A species of marmot.

Prāise (prāz), *n.* [Late L. *preiare*, to prize, to esteem; O. Fr. *preiser*, to praise; *preis*, merit, value; L. *pretium*, reward, price (*q. v.*.)] Renown; commendation; honor.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* praising, praised.] To commend; to applaud; to extol; to eulogize; to celebrate.

Prāis'er, *n.* One who praises; an applauder.

Prāise-wor-thy (prāz'wūr-thē), *a.* Worthy of praise; *laudable*; commendable.

Prā'krit, *n.* [Skr. *prakṛta*, common.—Cf. *SANSKRIT*.] A language or dialect (of which there are several) derived from the Sanskrit.

Prānce, *v. a.* [A variant of PRANCE.] To prancing, pranced.] To spring or bound, as a horse.

Prān'di-al, *a.* [L. *prandium*, a meal.] Relating to, or associated with, a feast or repast.

Prānk, *v. a.* [O. Dut. *pronck*, Dan., Sw., & Ger. *prank*, display; O. Dut. *proncken*, Ger. *prangen*, to display; Welsh *prancio*, to frolic.—Cf. PRINK.] [*pp.* pranking, pranked.] To dress showily; to prink.—2, *n.* A frolic; a wild flight; a trick.

Prāse, *n.* (*Min.*) [Gr. *πράσιον*, a leek.] Green quartz; a precious stone.

Prāte, *v. n.* [Dan. *prate*, to talk; Sw. & Dan. *prat*, Low Ger. & Dut. *praten*, talk.] [*pp.* prating, prated.] To talk carelessly; to chatter.—2, *n.* Tattle; idle talk; babble.

Prāt'er, *n.* One who prates; an idle talker.

Prāt'ic, *n.* [Fr. *pratique*; It. *pratica*, custom, practice.] (*Naut.*) A license for a ship to trade in port after having performed quarantine:—written also *pratique*.

Prāt'ile (prāt'īl), *v. n.* [Dim. of PRATE.] [*pp.* prattling, prattled.] To talk childishly; to chat.—2, *n.* Childish talk; chatter.

Prāt'tler, *n.* One who prattles; a chatterer.

Prāv'i-ty, *n.* [L. *pravitas*; *pravus*, deformed, crooked, perverse.] Corruption; depravity.

Prāwn, *n.* [L. & Sp. *perna*, a shell-fish.] A small crustacean animal.

Prāx'is, *n.* [L.; Gr. *πράξις*.—See PRACTICE.] Use; practice; a form.

Prāy, *v. n.* [Fr. *prier*; L. *precari*; *prex*, *precis*, a prayer.] [*pp.* praying, prayed.] To make petitions; to entreat.—2, *v. a.* To supplicate; to implore; to entreat.

Prāy'er (prā'er or prār), *n.* [Fr. *prière*, It. *preghiera*, a prayer; L. *precarium*, a thing obtained by prayer.] A petition to God; an entreaty; a petition; a request.

Prāy'er-book (-būk), *n.* A book of devotion.

Prāy'er-fūl, *a.* Using prayer; devout.

Prāy'er-fūl-ly, *ad.* In a devout manner.

Prāy'er-less, *a.* Neglecting prayer.

Prē- [L. *præ*.] A prefix to words derived from the Latin, marking priority of time or rank.

Prēach, *v. n.* [Fr. *prêcher*; L. *predicare*; *præ*, before, openly, and *dicere*, to proclaim; *dicere*, to say.] [*pp.* preaching, preached.] To discourse on the gospel.—2, *v. a.* To proclaim, as a public religious teacher; to inculcate; to teach.

Prēach'er, *n.* One who preaches.

Prēach'er-ship, *n.* The office of a preacher.

Prēach'ing, *n.* A public religious discourse.

Prēach'ment, *n.* A sermon:—in contempt.

Prē-Ad'am-ite, *n.* A person who lived before Adam.

Prē-ad-mōn'ish, *v. a.* [PRE- and ADMONISH.] [*pp.* preadmonishing, preadmonished.] To forewarn.

Prē-ad-mō-ni'tion, *n.* Previous warning.

Prē-āmb-le (prē-āmb'l) [*præ-āmb'l*, N. St.], *n.* [Fr. *préambule*, a prologue; L. *præambulus*, walking

before; *præ*, before, and *ambulare*, to walk.—See AMBLE.] An introduction; a preface.

Prē-ām'bū-lā-tō-ry, *a.* Going before.

Prē-ar-rānge', *v. a.* [PRE- and ARRANGE.] [*pp.* prearranging, prearranged.] To arrange beforehand.

Prēb'end, *n.* [Fr. *prébende*; L. *præbenda*, a stipend; *præbere*, to afford, to offer; *præbendus*, that must be afforded; *præ*, before, and *habere*, to hold.] A stipend in a cathedral church.

Prē-bēnd'al, *a.* Belonging to a prebend.

Prēb'en-dā-ry, *n.* A clergyman or stipendiary of a cathedral who has a prebend.

Prē-cā'ri-ōūs, *a.* [L. *precarius*, obtained by prayer or begging,—hence, doubtful, uncertain; *precari*, to pray (*q. v.*.)] Uncertain because depending on another's will; doubtful; dubious.

Prē-cā'ri-ōūs-ly, *ad.* Uncertainly.

Prē-cā'ri-ōūs-nēss, *n.* Doubt; dependence.

Prē-cā-tive, *a.* [L. *precatorius*, *precatorius*.—See PRÉ- and ARRANGE.] Making supplication; suppliant; beseeching.

Prē-cau'tion, *n.* [L. *præcautio*.—See CAUTION.] A preservative caution or care. [*servative*.]

Prē-cau'tion-a-ry, *a.* Implying precaution; *pre-cède'*, *v. a.* [Fr. *précéder*; L. *præcedere*; *præ*, before, and *cedere*, to go.] [*pp.* preceding, preceded.] To go before in order of time; to go before in place or rank.

Prē-cē'dence, *n.* [L. *præcedentia*.] The act of **Prē-cē'den-cy**, *going before*; superior relative rank; *priority*; foremost place or rank; superiority.

Prē-cē'dent, *a.* That precedes; preceding; going before; anterior; former.

Prē-cē'dent, *n.* [Fr. *précédent*.—See PRECEDE.] A thing done before that may serve as a rule; an example.

Prē-cē'dent-ly, *ad.* Beforehand; formerly.

Prē-cē'd'ing, *p. a.* Going before; antecedent.

Prē-cēn'tor, *n.* [L. *præcantor*; *præ*, before, and *cantare*, to sing; *cantare*, to chant (*q. v.*); *canere*, to sing.] A leader of a choir.

Prē-cēpt (prē'sēpt, S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; *præ'sept* or *præ'sēpt*, J.), *n.* [L. *præceptum*, a rule; *præcipere*, to take before, to command; *præ*, before, and *cipere*, to take.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate; a principle; a doctrine; a direction; a maxim.

Prē-cēp'tive, *a.* Containing precepts.

Prē-cēp'tor, *n.* [L. *præceptor*.—See PRECEPT.] A head-master, or principal of an academy, &c.; a teacher; a tutor.

Prē-cēp-tō-ry (prē'sēp-tūr-p, W.; *præ'sēp-tūr-p*, I. Ja. Sm.; *præ-sēp'tūr-p*, K. W. St. N.), *a.* Preceptive.—2, *n.* An establishment, as of Knights Templar.

Prē-cēp'tress, *n.* A female preceptor.

Prē-cēs'sion (prē'sēsh'un), *n.* [Late L. *præcessio*.—See PRECEDE.] A going before; a movement forward; an advance.

Prē-cēs'sion-al (prē'sēsh'un-əl), *a.* Of or relating to procession, as of the equinoxes.

Prē-cinct (prē'singkt), *n.* [L. *præcingere*, *præcingere*, to enclose; *præ*, before, and *cingere*, to gird.] An outward limit; a boundary; a border:—a district.

Prē-cious (prēsh'us), *a.* [L. *pretiosus*; *pretium*, price (*q. v.*.)] Of great price; of great value; valuable; costly.

Prē-cious-nēss (prēsh'us-nēs), *n.* Worth.

Prē-cip'ice, *n.* [Fr. *précipice*; L. *precipitium*; *præcipere*, precipitate, headlong; *præ*, before, and *capit*, *capitis*, the head.] A headlong steep or declivity.

Prē-cip'i-tance, *n.* [L. *precipitantia*.] Rash or precipitate haste; precipitation.

Prē-cip'i-tant, *a.* [L. *precipitans*.—See PRECIPITANT.] Falling headlong; rash.—2, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance used to precipitate another substance.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ê, î, ô, û, ȳ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fällt; hêir, hêr;

Prē-cip'i-tāte, *v. a.* [L. *precipitatum*, to throw headlong.—See PRECIPICE.] [*pp.* precipitating, precipitated.] To throw down; to hasten.—(*Chem.*) To throw, or cause to subside, to the bottom, as a solid substance in a liquid.—2, *v. n.* To fall to the bottom.

Prē-cip'i-tāte, *a.* Steep; hasty; rash.—2, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance thrown down in a liquid.

Prē-cip'i-tāte-ly, *ad.* Hastily; rashly.

Prē-cip'i-tā'tion, *n.* [L. *precipitatio*.] The act of precipitating; rashness; hurry; blind haste:—sediment.

Prē-cip'i-tōūs, *a.* [Fr. *prépiteux*.] Headlong; precipitate:—steep; abounding in precipices.

Prē-cip'i-tōūs-ly, *ad.* In a precipitous manner.

Prēcis (prā'sē), *n.* [Fr.] An abstract; a summary; a memorandum.

Prē-cise', *a.* [Fr. *précis*, exact; L. *precisus*, cut off, brief; *præcidere*, to cut short; *præ*, before, and *cedere*, to cut.] Exact; strict; nice; formal.

Prē-cise-ly, *ad.* Exactly; with precision.

Prē-cise-ness, *n.* Exactness; rigid nicety.

Prē-ci'sian (prē-sizh'an), *n.* One very exact.

Prē-ci'sion (prē-sizh'un), *n.* [L. *precisio*, a cutting off, abruptness.] State of being precise; strictness; exact limitation.

Prē-clūde', *v. a.* [L. *præcludere*, *præclusum*, to shut off; *præ*, before, and *cludere*, to shut.] [*pp.* precluding, precluded.] To shut out by anticipation; to hinder; to prevent; to obviate.

Prē-clū'sion (prē-klū'zhun), *n.* [L. *præclusio*.—See PRECLUDE.] The state of being precluded:—the act of precluding; previous hindrance.

Prē-clū'sive, *a.* Hindering previous hindrance.

Prē-cō'cious (prē-kō'shūs), *a.* [Fr. *précoce*; L. *præcoax*, *præcoax*, premature, rare-ripe; *præ*, before, and *coquere*, *coctum*, to ripen, to cook (*q. v.*.)] Ripe before the natural time; early ripe.

Prē-cō'cious-nēss, *n.* Precocity.

Prē-cō'g'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *précocité*.] State of being precocious; ripeness before the natural time.

Prē-cōg-ni'tion, *n.* [L. *præcognitio*.—See COGNITION.] Previous knowledge.

Prē-cōn-cēit', *n.* [PRE- and CONCEIT.] Opinion previously formed.

Prē-cōn-cēive', *v. a.* [PRE- and CONCEIVE.] [*pp.* preconceiving, preconceived.] To conceive beforehand.

Prē-cōn-cēp'tion, *n.* Opinion previously formed.

Prē-cōn-cērt', *v. a.* [PRE- and CONCERT.] [*pp.* preconcerting, preconcerted.] To concert beforehand.

Prē-cōn-cērt, *n.* Previous agreement.

Prē-cōn-ize, *v. a.* [Fr. *préconiser*; L. *præco*, *præconis*, a herald, a crier.] [*pp.* preconizing, preconized.] To proclaim; to appoint, as to a bishopric.

Prē-cōn'tract, *n.* [PRE- and CONTRACT.] A previous contract.

Prē-cūr'sive, *a.* Preceding; precursory.

Prē-cūr'sor, *n.* [L. *præcursor*; *præ*, before, and *currere*, a runner; *currere*, *cursum*, to run.] A forerunner; a harbinger.

Prē-cūr'sō-ry, *a.* [L. *præcursorius*.] Introductory; previous.

Prē-dā'ceous (prē-dā'shūs), *a.* [L. *præda*, prey, booty.] Living by prey.

Prē-dā-tō-ry, *a.* [L. *predatorius*; *predator*, a plunderer; *predari*, *predatus*, to prey; *præda*, booty.] Practising rapine.

Prē-dē-cēase', *v. a.* [PRE- and DECEASE.] [*pp.* predeceasing, predeceased.] To die before.—2, *n.* Previous decease.

Prē-dē-cēs'sor (prē-dē-sēs'sūr, S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.; *præ-dē-sēs'sūr*, P. Ja. C.), *n.* [L. *prædecessor*; *præ*, before, and *decessor*, one who retires; *decidere*, *decessum*, to depart; *de*, from, and *cedere*, to go.] One who precedes; one going before.

Prē-dēs-ti-nā'ri-an, *n.* A believer in predestination.—2, *a.* Relating to predestination.

Prē-dēs'ti-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *prædestinare*, *prædestinatum*; *præ*, before, and *destinare*, to destine (*q. v.*.)] [*pp.* predestinating, predestinated.] To predetermine; to foreordain; to predestine.

Prē-dēs'ti-nāte, *a.* Predestinated.

Prē-dēs'ti-nā'tion, *n.* [L. *prædestinatio*.] Act of predestinating; the doctrine that all events are predestinated by God; preordination.

Prē-dēs'ti-nā-tor, *n.* One who predestinates.

Prē-dēs'tine, *v. a.* [See PREDESTINATE.] [*pp.* predestining, predestined.] To decree beforehand:—to foreordain.

Prē-dē-tēr'mi-nāte, *a.* [PRE- and DETERMINATE.] Determined beforehand; predetermined.

Prē-dē-tēr'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Previous decree.

Prē-dē-tēr'mine, *v. a.* [PRE- and DETERMINE.] [*pp.* predetermining, predetermined.] To determine beforehand; to predestinate; to foreordain.

Prē-d'i-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* State of being predicable.

Prē-d'i-ca-ble, *a.* [L. *predicabilis*.] That may be affirmed.—2, *n.* (*Logic*.) That which may be predicated or affirmed of any thing.—The five predicables in logic are genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

Prē-dic'a-mēt, *n.* [L. *predicamentum*, a quality, a class.—See PREDICATE.] A class; condition; situation:—a trying situation.—(*Logic*.) A category; a series or order.

Prē-d'i-cānt, *a.* [L. *predicare*, *predicantis*, to affirm.—See PREDICATE and PREDACH.] Of or relating to, or consisting of, a predication; affirming:—preaching.

Prē-d'i-cāte, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *predicare*, *predicatum*.] [*pp.* predicating, predicated.] To affirm; to declare.

Prē-d'i-cāte, *n.* [L. *predicare*, *predicatum*, to proclaim; *præ*, before, and *dicere*, to say; *dicere*, to affirm.] That which is affirmed or denied.

Prē-d'i-cā'tion, *n.* [L. *predicatio*.] An affirmation.

Prē-d'i-ca-tō-ry, *a.* [L. *predicatorius*.] Affirmative; positive.

Prē-dict', *v. a.* [L. *prædicere*, *prædictum*; *præ*, before, and *dicere*, to say.] [*pp.* predicting, predicted.] To foretell; to prophesy. [*prophecy*.]

Prē-dic'tion, *n.* [L. *predicatio*.] Act of predicting; **Prē-dic'tive**, *a.* [L. *prædictivus*.] Prophetic; fore-**Prē-dict'or**, *n.* One who predicts. [*telling*.]

Prē-dj-lēc'tion, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *diligere*, *dilectum*, to choose, to love; *dj-*, apart, and *legere*, to choose.] A previous liking.

Prē-djs-pōse', *v. a.* [PRE- and DISPOSE.] [*pp.* predisposing, predisposed.] To adapt previously.

Prē-djs-pō-si'tion (-pō-zish'un), *n.* [PRE- and DISPOSITION.] Previous disposition, inclination, or adaptation.

Prē-dōm'i-nānce, *n.* Prevalence; ascendancy; **Prē-dōm'i-nānc-y**, *n.* superior influence.

Prē-dōm'i-nānt, *a.* [PRE- and DOMINANT.] *Prevalent*; prevailing.

Prē-dōm'i-nānt-ly, *ad.* Prevailingly.

Prē-dōm'i-nāte, *v. n.* [PRE- and DOMINATE.] [*pp.* predominating, predominated.] To prevail; to abound more than others.

Prē-dōm-i-nā'tion, *n.* Superior influence.

Prē-ēm'i-nēnce, *n.* [L. *præeminentia*.—See PRE-EMINENT.] State of being preëminent; higher rank; superiority; *priority*.

Prē-ēm'i-nēt, *a.* [L. *præeminens*, pres. part. of *præeminere*, to excel; *præ*, before, and *eminere*, to jut out.—See EMINENT.] Excellent above others.

Prē-ēm'i-nēt-ly, *ad.* With preëminence.

Prē-ēmp't, *v. a.* [See PREEMPTION. The use of this verb is nearly peculiar to the United States.] [*pp.* preëmpting, preëmpted.] To exercise the right of preemption with respect to; to buy before others.

Prē-ēmp'tion (prē-ēmp'tshun), *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *emptio*, a purchase; *emere*, *emptum*, to buy.] Act of buying first:—right of buying before others.

mien, sîr; môve, nôr, sôn; bâll, bûr, râle, ùse.—Ç, ç, ç, soft; Ø, œ, e, Ë, hard; § as z; ȳ as gz; thîs