

**PULS'ATE**, *v. i.* [L. *pulsatus*, *pulso*, to beat, from the root of *pello*, to drive.] To beat or throb.

The heart of a viper or frog will continue to *pulsate* long after it is taken from the body.

*Darwin.*

**PULS'ATILE**, *a.* [L. *pulsatilis*, from *pulso*, to beat.]

That is or may be struck or beaten; played by beating; as a *pulsatile* instrument of music.

*Mus. Dict.*

**PULSA'TION**, *n.* [L. *pulsatio*, supra.] The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery, in the process of carrying on the circulation of the blood. The blood being propelled by the contraction of the heart, causes the arteries to dilate, so as to render each dilatation perceptible to the touch in certain parts of the body, as in the radial artery, &c.

2. In *law*, any touching of another's body willfully or in anger. This constitutes *battery*.

By the Cornelian law, *pulsation* as well as *verberation* is prohibited.

*Blackstone.*

**PULS'ATIVE**, *a.* Beating; throbbing.

*Encyc.*

**PULSA'TOR**, *n.* A beater; a striker.

*Dict.*

**PULS'ATORY**, *a.* Beating; throbbing; as the heart and arteries.

*Holton.*

**PULSE**, *n.* *puls.* [L. *pulsus*, from *pello*, to drive; Fr. *pouls*.]

1. In *animals*, the beating or throbbing of the heart and arteries; more particularly, the sudden dilatation of an artery, caused by the projectile force of the blood, which is perceptible to the touch. Hence we say, to *feel the pulse*. The *pulse* is frequent or rare, quick or slow, equal or unequal, regular or intermitting, hard or soft, strong or weak, &c. The *pulses* of an adult in health, are little more than one pulse to a second; in certain fevers, the number is increased to 90, 100, or even to 140 in a minute.

2. The stroke with which a medium is affected by the motion of light, sound, &c.; oscillation; vibration.

Sir Isaac Newton demonstrates that the velocities of the *pulses* of an elastic fluid medium are in a ratio compounded of half the ratio of the elastic force directly, and half the ratio of the density inversely.

*Encyc.*

To *feel one's pulse*, metaphorically, to sound one's opinion; to try or to know one's mind.

**PULSE**, *v. i.* To beat, as the arteries. [Little used.]

*Ray.*

**PULSE**, *v. t.* [L. *pulso*.] To drive, as the pulse. [Little used.]

**PULSE**, *n.* [Qu. from L. *pulsus*, beaten out, as seeds; or Heb. *כל* a bean, from פלה to separate.]

Leguminous plants or their seeds; the plants whose pericarp is a legume or pod, as beans, peas, &c.

*Milton. Dryden.*

**PULSIF'IC**, *a.* [pulse and L. *facio*, to make.] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation.

*Smith.*

**PULSION**, *n.* [from L. *pulsus*.] The act of driving forward; in opposition to *suction* or *traction*. [Little used.]

*More. Bentley.*

**PULTA'CEOUS**, *a.* [from Gr. *πῶτος*, L. *puls*. See *Pulp*.] Macerated; softened; nearly fluid.

*Beddoes.*

**PUL'VERABLE**, *a.* [from L. *pulvis*, dust, probably from *pello*, *pulso*, or its root, that which is beaten fine, or that which is driven. See *Powder*.]

That may be reduced to fine powder; capable of being pulverized.

*Boyle.*

**PUL'VERATE**, *v. t.* To beat or reduce to powder or dust.

[But *pulverize* is generally used.]

**PUL'VERIN**, } *n.* Ashes of barilla.

**PUL'VERINE**, }

**PULVERIZA'TION**, *n.* [from *pulverize*.]

The act of reducing to dust or powder.

**PUL'VERIZE**, *v. t.* [It. *polverizzare*; Fr. *pulveriser*.]

To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, &c. Friable substances may be *pulverized* by grinding or beating; but to *pulverize* malleable bodies, other methods must be pursued.

*Encyc.*

**PUL'VERIZED**, *pp.* Reduced to fine powder.

**PUL'VERIZING**, *ppr.* Reducing to fine powder.

**PUL'VEROUS**, *a.* Consisting of dust or powder; like powder.

**PULVER'ULENCE**, *n.* Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder.

**PULVER'ULENT**, *a.* Dusty; consisting of fine powder; powdery.

2. Addicted to lying and rolling in the dust, as fowls.

**PUL'VIL**, *n.* A sweet scented powder.

[Little used.]

*Gay.*

**PUL'VIL**, *v. t.* To sprinkle with a perfumed powder. [Not used.]

*Congreve.*

**PUM'A**, *n.* A rapacious quadruped of America, of the genus *Felis*.

**PUM'ICE**, *n.* [L. *pumer*, supposed to be from the root of *spuma*, foam; G. *bimstein*; D. *puinsteen*.]

A substance frequently ejected from volcanoes, of various colors, gray, white, reddish brown or black; hard, rough and porous; specifically lighter than water, and resembling the slag produced in an iron furnace. It consists of parallel fibers, and is supposed to be asbestos decomposed by the action of fire.

*Encyc. Nicholson.*

Pumice is of three kinds, glassy, common, and porphyritic.

*Ure.*

**PUM'ICE-STONE**, *n.* The same as *pumice*.

**PUMI'CEOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to pumice; consisting of pumice or resembling it.

**PUMMEL**. [See *Pommel*.]

**PUMP**, *n.* [Fr. *pompe*, a pump and *pomp*; D. *pomp*; Dan. *pompe*; Sp. *bomba*, a pump and a bomb. We see that *pump*, *pomp*, and *bomb* are the same word, differently applied by different nations. The L. *bombus* is of the same family, as is the Eng. *bombast*; Ir. *buimpis*, a pump; W. *pump*, a round mass. The primary sense of the root seems to be to swell.]

1. A hydraulic engine for raising water, by exhausting the incumbent air of a tube or pipe, in consequence of which the water rises in the tube by means of the pressure of the air on the surrounding water.

There is however a forcing pump in which

the water is raised in the tube by a force applied to a lateral tube, near the bottom of the pump.

2. A shoe with a thin sole.

*Swift.*

**PUMP**, *v. i.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump.

**PUMP**, *v. t.* To raise with a pump; as, to pump water.

2. To draw out by artful interrogatories; as, to pump out secrets.

3. To examine by artful questions for the purpose of drawing out secrets.

But *pump* not me for politics.

*Otway.*

**Chain-pump**, is a chain equipped with a sufficient number of valves at proper distances, which working on two wheels, passes down through one tube and returns through another.

*Mar. Dict.*

**PUMP'-BOLTS**, *n.* Two pieces of iron, one used to fasten the pump-spear to the brake, the other as a fulcrum for the brake to work upon.

*Mar. Dict.*

**PUMP'-BRAKE**, *n.* The arm or handle of a pump.

*Mar. Dict.*

**PUMP'-DALE**, *n.* A long wooden tube, used to convey the water from a chain-pump across the ship and through the side.

*Mar. Dict.*

**PUMP'ER**, *n.* The person or the instrument that pumps.

**PUMP'-GEAR**, *n.* The materials for fitting and repairing pumps.

*Mar. Dict.*

**PUMP'-HOOD**, *n.* A semi-cylindrical frame of wood, covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump.

**PUMP'ION**, *n.* [D. *pompoen*, Sw. *pomp*, a gourd.]

A plant and its fruit, of the genus *Cucurbita*.

**PUMP'KIN**, *n.* A pompon. [This is the common orthography of the word in the United States.]

**PUMP'-SPEAR**, *n.* The bar to which the upper box of a pump is fastened, and which is attached to the brake or handle.

*Mar. Dict.*

**PUN**, *n.* [Qu. W. *pun*, equal.] An expression in which a word has at once different meanings; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of quibble or equivocation; a low species of wit. Thus a man who had a tall wife named *Experience*, proved the blessings of a married life.

A *pun* can be no more engraven, than it can be translated.

*Addison.*

**PUN**, *v. i.* To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses.

*Dryden.*

**PUN**, *v. t.* To persuade by a pun.

*Addison.*

**PUNCH**, *n.* [W. *puenc*, a point; Arm. *poen-coun*; Fr. *poignon*; Sp. *punzon*; L. *punctum*, *pungo*.]

An instrument of iron or steel, used in several arts for perforating holes in plates of metal, and so contrived as to cut out a piece.

**PUNCH**, *n.* [Sp. *ponche*; D. *pons*; G. *punsch*; Dan. *puns*, *ponsh*.]

A drink composed of water sweetened with sugar, with a mixture of lemon juice and spirit.

*Encyc. Swift.*