

6. A portion or passage of writing or of a book.

The *place* of the Scripture which he read was this. Acts viii.

7. Point or degree in order of proceeding; as in the first *place*; in the second *place*; in the last *place*. Hence,

8. Rank; order of priority, dignity or importance. He holds the first *place* in society, or in the affections of the people.

9. Office; employment; official station. The man has a *place* under the government.

Do you your office, or give up your *place*.

Shak.

10. Ground; room.

There is no *place* of doubting but that it is the very same. Hammond.

11. Station in life; calling; occupation; condition. All, in their several *places*, perform their duty.

12. A city; a town; a village. In what *place* does he reside? He arrived at this *place* in the mail coach. Gen. xviii.

13. In *military affairs*, a fortified town or post; a fortress; a fort; as a strong *place*; a *place* easily defended. The *place* was taken by assault.

14. A country; a kingdom. England is the *place* of his birth.

15. Space in general.

But she all *place* within herself confines.

Dovies.

16. Room; stead; with the sense of substitution.

And Joseph said unto them, fear not; for am I in the *place* of God? Gen. i.

17. Room; kind reception.

My word hath no *place* in you. John viii.

18. The *place* of the moon, in astronomy, is the part of its orbit where it is found at any given time. The *place* of the sun or a star, is the sign and degree of the zodiac, in which it is at any given time, or the degree of the ecliptic, reckoning from the beginning of Aries, which the star's circle of longitude cuts, and therefore coincides with the longitude of the sun or star.

Encyc.

To *take place*, to come; to happen; to come into actual existence or operation; as when we say, this or that event will or will not *take place*. The perfect exemption of man from calamity can never *take place* in this state of existence.

2. To take the precedence or priority.

Addison. Locke.

To *take the place*, but sometimes to *take place*, omitting the article, is to occupy the place or station of another.

To *have place*, to have a station, room or seat. Such desires can *have no place* in a good heart.

2. To have actual existence.

To *give place*, to make room or way. *Give place* to your superiors.

2. To give room; to give advantage; to yield to the influence of; to listen to.

Neither *give place* to the devil. Eph. iv.

3. To give way; to yield to and suffer to pass away.

High *place*, in Scripture, a mount on which sacrifices were offered.

PLACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *placer*.] To put or set in a particular part of space, or in a particular part of the earth, or in something on its surface; to locate; as, to *place* a house

by the side of a stream; to *place* a book on a shelf; to *place* a body of cavalry on each flank of an army.

2. To appoint, set, induct or establish in an office.

Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, having covetousness; and *place* such over them to be rulers of thousands, &c. Ex. xviii.

It is a high moral duty of sovereigns and supreme magistrates and counsils, to *place* in office men of unquestionable virtue and talents.

Anon.

3. To put or set in any particular rank, state or condition. Some men are *placed* in a condition of rank and opulence, others are *placed* in low or narrow circumstances; but in whatever sphere men are *placed*, contentment will insure to them a large portion of happiness.

4. To set; to fix; as, to *place* one's affections on an object; to *place* confidence in a friend.

5. To put; to invest; as, to *place* money in the funds or in a bank.

6. To put out at interest; to lend; as, to *place* money in good hands or in good security.

PLACED, *pp.* Set; fixed; located; established.

PLACE-MAN, *n.* One that has an office under a government.

PLACEN'TA, *n.* [L.; probably from the root of D. *plakken*, Fr. *plaquer*, to stick or clap together.]

1. In *anatomy*, the substance that connects the fetus to the womb, a soft roundish mass or cake by which the circulation is carried on between the parent and the fetus.

Coxc. Quincy.

2. The part of a plant or fruit to which the seeds are attached.

Core. Parr.

PLACEN'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the placenta.

Waterhouse.

PLACENTA'TION, *n.* In *botany*, the disposition of the cotyledons or lobes in the vegetation or germination of seeds.

Martyn.

PLACER, *n.* One who places, locates or sets.

Spenser.

PLACID, *a.* [L. *placidus*, from *placo*, to appease.]

1. Gentle; quiet; undisturbed; equable; as a *placid* motion of the spirits. Bacon.

2. Serene; mild; unruffled; indicating peace of mind; as a *placid* countenance or smile.

3. Calm; tranquil; serene; not stormy; as a *placid* sky.

4. Calm; quiet; unruffled; as a *placid* stream.

PLACIDLY, *adv.* Mildly; calmly; quietly; without disturbance or passion.

PLACIDNESS, *n.* Calmness; quiet; tranquillity; unruffled state.

2. Mildness; gentleness; sweetness of disposition.

Chandler.

PLACITE, *n.* [L. *placitum*, that which pleases, a decree, from *placere*, to please.] A decree or determination. [Not in use.]

Glanville.

PLACK'ET, *n.* [from the Fr. *plaquer*, to clap on. See *Placard*.]

A petticoat. If this is the sense of the word in Shakspeare, it is a derivative. The word signifies the opening of the garment; but it is nearly or wholly obsolete.

PLA'GIARISM, *n.* [from *plagiary*.] The act of purloining another man's literary works, or introducing passages from another man's writings and putting them off as one's own; literary theft. Swift.

PLA'GIARIST, *n.* One that purloins the writings of another and puts them off as his own.

PLA'GIARY, *n.* [L. *plagium*, a kidnapping, probably from *plage*, nets, toils, that which is layed or spread, from the root of Eng. *lay*. The L. *plaga*, a stroke, is the same word differently applied, a *laying on*.]

1. A thief in literature; one that purloins another's writings and offers them to the public as his own. South. Dryden.

2. The crime of literary theft. [Not used.] Brown.

PLA'GIARY, *a.* Stealing men; kidnapping. [Not used.] Brown.

2. Practicing literary theft. Hall.

PLA'GUE, *n.* *pläg.* [Sp. *plaga* or *llaga*, a wound, a plague; It. *piaga*, for *plaga*; G. Dan. *plage*; Sw. *pläga*; W. *pla*, plague; *llac*, a slap; *laciaw*, to strike, to lick, to cudgel; Ir. *plaig*; L. *plaga*, a stroke, Gr. *πλῆγμα*. See *Lick* and *Lay*. The primary sense is a stroke or striking. So *afflict* is from the root of *flog*, and probably of the same family as *plague*.]

1. Any thing troublesome or vexatious; but in this sense, applied to the vexations we suffer from men, and not to the unavoidable evils inflicted on us by Divine Providence. The application of the word to the latter, would now be irreverent and reproachful.

2. A pestilential disease; an acute, malignant and contagious disease that often prevails in Egypt, Syria and Turkey, and has at times infected the large cities of Europe with frightful mortality.

3. A state of misery. Ps. xxxviii.

4. Any great natural evil or calamity; as the ten *plagues* of Egypt.

PLA'GUE, *v. t.* *pläg.* [Sp. *plagar*; W. *placaw*; It. *piagare*; G. *plagen*; Dan. *plager*; Sw. *pläga*; from the noun.]

1. To infest with disease, calamity or natural evil of any kind.

Thus were they *plagued* And worn with famine. Milton.

2. To vex; to tease; to harass; to trouble; to embarrass; a *very general and indefinite signification*.

If her nature be so,

That she will *plague* the man that loves her most— Spenser.

PLA'GUEFUL, *a.* Abounding with plagues; infected with plagues.

PLA'GUILY, *adv.* Vexatiously; in a manner to vex, harass or embarrass; greatly; horribly. [In vulgar use.]

Swift. Dryden.

PLA'GUY, *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. [Vulgar.] Hudibras.

PLAICE, } *n.* [Fr. *plie*; Sp. *platija*; G. *platt-*  
PLAISE, } *n.* *eise*; Dan. *plat-fisk*, flat-fish; from *plat*, flat.]

A fish of the genus *Pleuronectes*, growing to the size of eight or ten pounds or more. This fish is more flat and square than the halibut.