

3. The bag or sack of a fowl, as that of the pelican.
POUCH, *v. t.* To pocket; to save. *Tusser.*
 2. To swallow; used of fowls, whose crop is called in French, *poche*. *Derham.*
 3. To pout. [*Not used.*] *Answorth.*
POUCH'-MOUTHED, *a.* Blubber-lipped. [*Not used.*] *Answorth.*
POUL'-DAVIS, *n.* A sort of sail cloth. [*Not used.*] *Answorth.*
POULE. [See *Pool*.]
POULT, *n.* [Fr. *poulet*. See *Poultry*.] A young chicken. [*Little used.*] *King.*
POULTERER, *n.* [Norm. *polltaire*. See *Poultry*.]
 1. One who makes it his business to sell fowls for the table.
 2. Formerly, in England, an officer of the king's household, who had the charge of the poultry.
POULTICE, *n.* [It. *polla*, pap, *L. puls*, *pultis*, Gr. *πολτος*.]
 A cataplasm; a soft composition of meal, bran, or the like substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, &c. *Bacon.*
POULTICE, *v. t.* To apply a cataplasm to.
POULTIVE, for *poultice*, is not used.
POULTRY, *n.* [from Fr. *poule*, a hen, dim. *poulet*; It. *pollo*, a chicken; *pollame*, poultry; Sp. *polla*; *L. pullus*, a chicken, or other young animal; allied to Eng. *foal*; W. *ebawl*, *ebols*, a filly or colt; It. *pollare*, to sprout, *L. pullulo*.]
 Domestic fowls which are propagated and fed for the table, such as cocks and hens, capons, turkeys, ducks and geese.
POULTRY-YARD, *n.* A yard or place where fowls are kept for the use of the table.
POUNCE, *n.* *pouns*. [Fr. *pierre-ponce*, pumice-stone; *poncer*, to rub with pumice-stone; Arm. *maen-puncz*, pumice-stone.]
 1. Gum-sandarach pulverized, a fine powder used to prevent ink from spreading on paper.
 2. Charcoal dust inclosed in some open stuff, as muslin, &c. to be passed over holes pricked in the work, to mark the lines or designs on a paper underneath. This kind of pounce is used by embroiderers to transfer their patterns upon their stuffs; also by lace-makers, and sometimes by engravers. It is also used in varnishing. *Cyc.*
 3. Cloth worked in eyelet-holes. *Todd.*
POUNCE, *v. t.* To sprinkle or rub with pounce.
POUNCE, *n.* [This word seems to be connected with the It. *punzione*, a bodkin, a punch, a push, which is from the *L. pun-gere*, whence Sp. *punzar*.]
 The claw or talon of a bird of prey.
POUNCE, *v. i.* To fall on suddenly; to fall on and seize with the claws; as, a rapacious fowl *pounces* on a chicken.
POUNCE-BOX, } A small box with a
POUN'-CET-BOX, } *n.* perforated lid, used
 for sprinkling pounce on paper. *Shak.*
POUN'-CED, *pp.* Furnished with claws or talons. *Thomson.*
POUND, *n.* [Sax. Goth. Sw. Dan. *pund*; D. *pound*; G. *pfund*; *L. pondus*, weight, a pound; *pendo*, to weigh, to bend.]

1. A standard weight consisting of twelve ounces troy or sixteen ounces avoirdupois.
 2. A money of account consisting of twenty shillings, the value of which is different in different countries. The pound sterling is equivalent to \$4 43. 44 cts. money of the United States. In New England and Virginia, the pound is equal to \$3½; in New York to \$2½.
POUND, *n.* [Sax. *pyndan*, *pindan*, to confine.]
 An inclosure erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law; a pin-fold.
POUND, *v. t.* To confine in a public pound.
POUND, *v. t.* [Sax. *punian*; W. *puenau*, to beat and to load.]
 1. To beat; to strike with some heavy instrument, and with repeated blows, so as to make an impression.
 With cruel blows she *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks. *Dryden.*
 2. To comminute and pulverize by beating; to bruise or break into fine parts by a heavy instrument; as, to *pound* spice or salt.
 Loud strokes with *pounding* spice the fabric rend. *Garth.*
POUND'-AGE, *n.* [from *pound*.] A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum paid for each pound. *Swift.*
 2. In England, a subsidy of 12d. in the pound, granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported, and if by aliens, more. *Blackstone.*
POUND BREACH, *n.* The breaking of a public pound for releasing beasts confined in it. *Blackstone.*
POUNDED, *pp.* Beaten or bruised with a heavy instrument; pulverized or broken by pounding.
 2. Confined in a pound; impounded.
POUNDER, *n.* A pestle; the instrument of pounding.
 2. A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; as a cannon is called a twelve-pounder; a person of ten pounds annual income is called a ten-pounder; a note or bill is called a ten-pounder. *Johnson.*
 3. A large pear. *Dryden.*
Pound foolish. The phrase, *penny wise and pound foolish*, signifies negligent in the care of large sums, but careful to save small sums.
POUNDING, *ppr.* Beating; bruising; pulverizing; impounding.
POUPETON, *n.* [Fr. *poupee*.] A puppet or little baby.
POUPIES, *n.* In *cookery*, a mess of victuals made of veal steaks and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*
POUR, *v. t.* [W. *berw*, to cast, send, throw, thrust.]
 1. To throw, as a fluid in a stream, either out of a vessel or into it; as, to *pour* water from a pail, or out of a pail; to *pour* wine into a decanter. *Pour* is appropriately but not exclusively applied to fluids, and signifies merely to cast or throw, and this sense is modified by *out*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *against*, *on*, *upon*, *under*, &c. It is applied not only to liquors, but to other fluids, and

to substances consisting of fine particles; as, to *pour* a stream of gas or air upon a fire; to *pour* out sand. It expresses particularly the bestowing or sending forth in copious abundance.
 I will *pour out* my Spirit upon all flesh. *Joel* ii.
 To *pour out* dust. *Lev. xiv.*
 2. To emit; to send forth in a stream or continued succession.
 London doth *pour out* her citizens. *Shak.*
 3. To send forth; as, to *pour out* words, prayers or sighs; to *pour out* the heart or soul. *Ps. lxii. xlii.*
 4. To throw in profusion or with overwhelming force.
 I will shortly *pour out* my fury on thee. *Ezek. vii.*
POUR, *v. i.* To flow; to issue forth in a stream, or continued succession of parts; to move or rush, as a current. The torrent *pours* down from the mountain, or along the steep descent.
 2. To rush in a crowd or continued procession.
 A ghastly band of giants,
 All *pouring* down the mountain, crowd the shore. *Popr.*
POURED, *pp.* Sent forth; thrown; as a fluid.
POURER, *n.* One that pours.
POURING, *ppr.* Sending, as a fluid; driving in a current or continued stream.
POURLIEU. [See *Parlieu*.]
POURPRES-TURE, *n.* [Fr. *pour*, for, and *pris*, taken.]
 In law, a wrongful inclosure or encroachment on another's property. *Encyc. Cowl.*
POURSUIVANT. [See *Pursuivant*.]
POURVEYANCE. [See *Purveyance*.]
POUSSE, corrupted from *pulse*, peas. *Spenser.*
POUT, *n.* A fish of the genus *Gadus*, about an inch in length; the whiting pout. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
 2. A bird. *Carew.*
 3. A fit of sullenness. [*Colloquial*.]
POUT, *v. i.* [Fr. *bouter*; allied probably to *bud*, *pudding*, Gr. *βοτρυχ*, W. *poten*; from the sense of bulging or pushing out.]
 1. To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness, contempt or displeasure; hence, to look sullen. *Shak.*
 2. To shoot out; to be prominent; as *pouting* lips. *Dryden.*
POUTING, *ppr.* Shooting out, as the lips.
 2. Looking sullen.
POVERTY, *n.* [Norm. *pouerti*; Fr. *pauvre-té*; It. *povertà*; Sp. Port. *pobreza*; *L. pauper-tas*. See *Poor*.]
 1. Destitution of property; indigence; want of convenient means of subsistence. The consequence of *poverty* is dependence.
 The drunkard and the glutton shall come to *poverty*. *Prov. xxiii.*
 2. Barrenness of sentiment or ornament; defect; as the *poverty* of a composition.
 3. Want; defect of words; as the *poverty* of language.
POWDER, *n.* [Fr. *poudre*, contracted from *pouldre*; Arm. *poultra*; It. *polvere*; Sp. *polvo*; *L. pulvis*. The G. has *puder*, and the D. *poeder*, but whether from the same source I know not. *Pulvis* is probably from *pulso*, *pulto*, to beat.]
 1. Any dry substance composed of minute