

fix, and both are radically one word with *lump*. *Plumb*, L. *plumbum*, is the same word, a *lump* or mass.]

PLUMP, *v. t.* [from the adjective.] To swell; to extend to fullness; to dilate; to fatten.

The particles of air expanding themselves, *plump* out the sides of the bladder. *Boyle*.

A wedding at our house will *plump* me up with good cheer. [*Colloquial*.] *L'Estrange*.

PLUMP, *v. i.* [from the noun; G. *plumpen*, D. *plompen*, Dan. *plomper*, to plunge.]

1. To plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter; to fall suddenly or at once.

2. To enlarge to fullness; to be swelled.

Ainsworth.

PLUMP, *adv.* Suddenly; heavily; at once, or with a sudden heavy fall. *B. Jonson*.

PLUMPER, *n.* Something carried in the mouth to dilate the cheeks; any thing intended to swell out something else.

Swift.

2. A full unqualified lie. [*In vulgar use*.]

PLUMPLY, *adv.* Fully; roundly; without reserve; as, to assert a thing *plumply*; a word in common popular use.

PLUMPNESS, *n.* Fullness of skin; distention to roundness; as the *plumpness* of a boy; *plumpness* of the eye or cheek.

Newton.

PLUM-PORRIDGE, *n.* Porridge with plums.

Addison.

PLUM-PUD'DING, *n.* Pudding containing raisins or currants.

PLUMPY, *a.* Plump; fat; jolly. [*Not elegant*.] *Shak.*

PLUM-TREE, *n.* [Sax. *plum-treow*.] A tree that produces plums.

PLUMULE, *n.* [L. *plumula*.] The ascending scaly part of the embryo plant, which becomes the stem. [See *Plume*.]

PLUMY, *a.* [from *plume*.] Feathered; covered with feathers. *Milton*.

2. Adorned with plumes; as a *plumy* crest.

Addison.

PLUNDER, *v. t.* [G. *plündern*; D. *plündern*; Sw. *plundra*; Dan. *plyndrer*. Qu. the root of *eloign*.]

1. To pillage; to spoil; to strip; to take the goods of an enemy by open force. Nehuchadnezzar *plundered* the temple of the Jews.

2. To take by pillage or open force. The enemy *plundered* all the goods they found. We say, he *plundered* the tent, or he *plundered* the goods of the tent. The first is the proper use of the word.

3. To rob, as a thief; to take from; to strip; as, the thief *plundered* the house; the robber *plundered* a man of his money and watch; pirates *plunder* ships and men.

PLUNDER, *n.* That which is taken from an enemy by force; pillage; prey; spoil.

2. That which is taken by theft, robbery or fraud.

PLUNDERED, *pp.* Pillaged; robbed.

PLUNDERER, *n.* A hostile pillager; a spoiler.

2. A thief; a robber. *Addison*.

PLUNDERING, *ppr.* Pillaging; robbing.

PLUNGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *plonger*; Arm. *plungea* or *plugcin*; W. *plung*, a plunge, from the same root as *thwnc* or *theng*, the gullet, a

gullet or swallow; probably connected with *luncheon*.]

1. To thrust into water or other fluid substance, or into any substance that is penetrable; to immerse in a fluid; to drive into flesh, mire or earth, &c.; as, to *plunge* the body in water; to *plunge* the arm into fire or flame; to *plunge* a dagger into the breast. *Milton*. *Dryden*.

2. To thrust or drive into any state in which the thing is considered as enveloped or surrounded; as, to *plunge* one's self into difficulties or distress; to *plunge* a nation into war.

3. To baptize by immersion.

PLUNGE, *v. i.* To pitch; to thrust or drive one's self into water or a fluid; to dive or to rush in. He *plunged* into the river. The troops *plunged* into the stream.

His courser *plung'd*.

And threw him off; the waves whelm'd over him. *Dryden*.

2. To fall or rush into distress or any state or circumstances in which the person or thing is enveloped, inclosed or overwhelmed; as, to *plunge* into a gulf; to *plunge* into debt or embarrassments; to *plunge* into war; a body of cavalry *plunged* into the midst of the enemy.

3. To pitch or throw one's self headlong.

PLUNGE, *n.* The act of thrusting into water or any penetrable substance.

2. Difficulty; strait; distress; a state of being surrounded or overwhelmed with difficulties.

People when put to a *plunge*, cry out to heaven for help. *L'Estrange*.

And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm,

To raise me from amidst this *plunge* of sorrow? *Addison*.

[*In this sense, the word is now little used*.]

PLUNG'ED, *pp.* Thrust into a fluid or other penetrable substance; immersed; involved in straits.

PLUNG'GEON, *n.* A sea fowl. *Ainsworth*.

PLUNG'ER, *n.* One that plunges; a diver.

2. A cylinder used as a forcer in pumps.

PLUNG'ING, *ppr.* Immersing; diving; rushing headlong.

PLUNG'Y, *a.* Wet. [*Not used*.] *Chaucer*.

PLUNK'ET, *n.* A kind of blue color.

Ainsworth.

PLURAL, *a.* [L. *pluralis*, from *plus*, *pluris*, more.]

1. Containing more than one; consisting of two or more, or designating two or more; as a *plural* word.

2. In grammar, the *plural* number is that which designates more than one, that is, any number except one. Thus in most languages, a word in the *plural* number expresses two or more. But the Greek has a *dual* number to express two; and the *plural* expresses more than two.

PLURALIST, *n.* A clerk or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one, with cure of souls. *Johnson*.

PLURALITY, *n.* [Fr. *pluralité*, from L. *pluralis*.]

1. A number consisting of two or more of the same kind; as a *plurality* of gods; a *plurality* of worlds. *Encyc.*

2. A state of being or having a greater number.

3. In elections, a *plurality of votes* is when one candidate has more votes than any

other, but less than half of the whole number of votes given. It is thus distinguished from a *majority*, which is more than half of the whole number.

4. *Plurality of benefices*, is where the same clerk is possessed of more benefices than one, with cure of souls. In this case, each benefice thus held is called a *plurality*.

PLURALLY, *adv.* In a sense implying more than one.

PLURILITERAL, *a.* [L. *plus* and *litera*, letter.] Containing more letters than three.

PLURILITERAL, *n.* A word consisting of more letters than three.

PLURISY, *n.* [L. *plus*, *pluris*.] Superabundance. [*Not used*.] *Shak.*

PLUS, [L. more,] in algebra, a character marked thus, +, used as the sign of addition.

PLUSH, *n.* [G. *plüsch*, shag; D. *pluis*, flock, nap, plush; *pluizen*, to fray, pick, carp, fleece. Qu. Fr. *peluche*. The Italian *peluzzo* signifies a little hair or down, from *pelo*, hair, L. *pilus*.]

Shag; a species of shaggy cloth or stuff with a velvet nap on one side, composed regularly of a woof of a single thread and a double warp; the one, wool of two threads twisted, the other of goat's or camel's hair. But some plushes are made wholly of worsted; others wholly of hair.

Encyc.

PLUSHER, *n.* A marine fish. *Curew.*

PLUTO'NIAN, *a.* Plutonic, which see.

PLUTO'NIAN, *n.* One who maintains the origin of mountains, &c. to be from fire.

Journal of Science.

The *Plutonian* theory of the formation of rocks and mountains is opposed to the *Neptunian*.

PLUTON'IC, *a.* [from *Pluto*, in mythology, the king of the infernal regions.]

Pertaining to or designating the system of the Plutonists; as the *Plutonic* theory.

Kirwan.

PLUTONIST, *n.* One who adopts the theory of the formation of the world in its present state from igneous fusion.

Good.

PLUVIAL, } *a.* [L. *pluvialis*, from *pluvia*,
PLUVIOUS, } rain; Fr. It. *pluviale*; Sp. *pluvial*.]

Rainy; humid.

Brown.

PLUVIAL, *n.* [Fr. *pluvial*.] A priest's cope.

Ainsworth.

PLUVIAMETER, *n.* [L. *pluvia*, rain, and Gr. *μετρον*, measure.]

A rain gage, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain, or in rain and snow, in any particular climate or place.

PLUVIAMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a pluviometer; made or ascertained by a pluviometer. *Journal of Science*.

PLY, *v. t.* [Fr. *plier*, to bend or fold, formerly written *ployer*, whence *employ*; Arm. *plega*, W. *plygu*, It. *piegare*, Sp. *plegar*, Port. *pregar*, L. *plivo*, Gr. *πλίσσω*, to fold; Sax. *pleggan*, to play and to lie on; D. *plegen*, to use, to exercise; Dan. *pletjer*, to exercise, to perform an office, to tend, to nurse; G. *pflegen*, id.; Sw. *plåga*. That these words are from the root of *lie*, *lay*, is