

PLOW/SIARE, n. [See *Shear*.] The part of a plow which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow, and raises the slice to the mold-board, which turns it over.

PLUCK, v. t. [Sax. *pluccian*, which seems to be the same word, with a prefix, as *lycan* or *alucan*, *aluacan*, to pull off or out; G. *pfücken*; D. *plukken*; Dan. *plukker*; Sw. *plocka*; Fr. *éplucher*; W. *pliciau*, to pluck, to peel; *plig*, a peel.]

1. To pull with sudden force or effort, or to pull off, out or from, with a twitch. Thus we say, to *pluck* fethers from a fowl; to *pluck* hair or wool from a skin; to *pluck* grapes or other fruit.

They *pluck* the fatherless from the breast. Job xxiv.

2. To strip by plucking; as, to *pluck* a fowl.

They that pass by do *pluck* her. Ps. lxxx.

The sense of this verb is modified by particles.

To *pluck away*, to pull away, or to separate by pulling; to tear away.

He shall *pluck away* his crop with his fethers. Lev. i.

To *pluck down*, to pull down; to demolish; or to reduce to a lower state. Shak.

To *pluck off*, is to pull or tear off; as, to *pluck off* the skin. Mic. iii.

To *pluck on*, to pull or draw on. Obs.

To *pluck up*, to tear up by the roots or from the foundation; to eradicate; to exterminate; to destroy; as, to *pluck up* a plant; to *pluck up* a nation. Jer. xii.

To *pluck out*, to draw out suddenly or to tear out; as, to *pluck out* the eyes; to *pluck out* the hand from the bosom. Ps. lxxiv.

To *pluck up*, to resume courage; properly, to *pluck up* the heart. [Not elegant.]

PLUCK, n. The heart, liver and lights of an animal.

PLUCK'ED, pp. Pulled off; stripped of fethers or hair.

PLUCK'ER, n. One that plucks.

PLUCK'ING, ppr. Pulling off; stripping.

PLUG, n. [D. *plug*; Dan. *plyg*; Sw. *plugg*; G. *pflock*; W. *ploc*, a block; *plociau*, to block, to *plug*. It seems to be the same word radically as *block*, W. *lloc*.]

A stopple; any piece of pointed wood or other substance used to stop a hole, but larger than a peg or spile. Boyle. Swift.

Have-se-plug, in marine affairs, a plug to stop a have-se-hole.

Shot-plug, a plug to stop a breach made by a cannon ball in the side of a ship.

PLUG, v. t. To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.

PLUM, n. [Sax. *plume*; G. *pfleume*; Dan. *blomme*; Sw. *plommon*; Corn. *pluman*; Ir. *pluma*.]

1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *Prunus*. The fruit is a drupe, containing a nut or stone with prominent sutures and inclosing a kernel. The varieties of the plum are numerous and well known.

2. A grape dried in the sun; a raisin.

3. The sum of £100,000 sterling. London.

4. A kind of play. Ainsworth.

[Dr. Johnson remarks that this word is often written improperly *plumb*. This is

true, not only of this word, but of all words in which *b* follows *m*, as in *thumb*, *dumb*, &c.]

PLUMAGE, n. [Fr. from *plume*.] The fethers that cover a fowl.

Smit with her varying *plumage*, spare the dove. Pope.

PLUMB, n. plum. [Fr. *plomb*; Sp. *plomo*; It. *piombo*; W. *plum*; L. *plumbum*, lead; probably a *clump* or *lump*.]

A mass of lead attached to a line, and used to ascertain a perpendicular position of buildings and the like. But the word as a noun is seldom used, except in composition. [See *Plumb-line*.]

PLUMB, a. Perpendicular, that is, standing according to a plumb-line. The post of the house or the wall is *plumb*. [This is the common language of our mechanics.]

PLUMB, adv. In a perpendicular direction; in a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. The wall stands *plumb*.

Plumb down he falls. Milton.

2. Directly; suddenly; at once; as a falling mass; usually pronounced *plump*. He fell *plumb* into the water.

PLUMB, v. t. To adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular direction; as, to *plumb* a building or a wall.

2. [W. *plymiau*.] To sound with a plumbet, as the depth of water. [Little used.]

PLUMBAGO/INOUS, a. Resembling plumbago; consisting of plumbago, or partaking of its properties.

PLUMBAGO, n. [L.] A mineral consisting of carbon and iron; used for pencils, &c.

PLUMB/BEAN, } a. Consisting of lead; resembling lead. Ellis.

2. Dull; heavy; stupid. J. P. Smith.

PLUMBED, pp. *plum/med*. Adjusted by a plumb-line.

PLUMBER, n. *plum/mer*. One who works in lead.

PLUMBERY, n. *plum/mery*. Works in lead; manufactures of lead; the place where lead is wrought.

2. The art of casting and working lead, or of making sheets and pipes of lead.

PLUMBI/EROUS, a. [L. *plumbum*, lead, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing lead.

Kirwan.

PLUMB-LINE, n. *plum/-line*. A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; or a line directed to the center of gravity in the earth.

PLUM-CAKE, n. Cake containing raisins or currants.

PLUME, n. [Fr. *plume*; L. Sp. *pluma*; It. *piuma*; W. *plu*, *plur*.]

1. The fether of a fowl, particularly a large fether. Shak.

2. A fether worn as an ornament, particularly an ostrich's fether.

And his high *plume* that nodded o'er his head. Dryden.

3. Pride; towering mien. Shak.

4. Token of honor; prize of contest. Ambitious to win from me some *plume*. Milton.

PLUME, } n. In botany, the ascending PLUM/MULE, } scaly part of the coraculum or heart of a seed; the scaly part of the embryo plant within the seed, which rises and becomes the stem or body. It

extends itself into the cavity of the lobes, and is terminated by a small branch resembling a fether, from which it derives its name. Martyn. Milne.

PLUME, v. t. To pick and adjust plumes or fethers.

Swans must be kept in some inclosed pond, where they may have room to come on shore and *plume* themselves. Mortimer.

2. To strip of fethers. Carnivorous animals will not take pains to *plume* the birds they devour.

3. To strip; to peel. Bacon.

4. To set as a plume; to set erect.

His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest Sat honor *plum'd*. Milton.

5. To adorn with fethers or plumes. Shak.

6. To pride; to value; to boast. He *plumes* himself on his skill or his prowess.

PLUME-AL/UM, n. A kind of asbestos. Wilkins.

PLUM/MELESS, a. Without fethers or plumes. Eusden.

PLUMI/EROUS, a. [L. *pluma*, a fether, and *gero*, to wear.]

Fethered; having fethers. Dict.

PLUM/PIPED, a. [infra.] Having feet covered with fethers.

PLUM/PIPED, n. [L. *pluma*, fether, and *pes*, foot.]

A fowl that has fethers on its feet. Dict.

PLUM/MET, n. [Sp. *plomada*. See *Plumb*.]

1. A long piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water.

2. An instrument used by carpenters, masons, &c. in adjusting erections to a perpendicular line, and with a square, to determine a horizontal line. It consists of a piece of lead fastened to a line.

3. Any weight. Wilkins.

4. A piece of lead used by school boys to rule their paper for writing.

PLUM/MING, n. Among miners, the operation of finding by means of a mine dial the place where to sink an air shaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines. Encyc.

PLUM/MOSE, } a. [L. *plumosus*.] Fethery; PLUM/MOUS, } resembling fethers.

2. In botany, a *plumose bristle* is one that has hairs growing on the sides of the main bristle. *Plumose pappus* or down is a flying crown to some seeds, composed of fethery hairs. Martyn.

PLUMOS/ITY, n. The state of having fethers.

PLUMP, a. [Dan. *plomp*, plump, blunt, unhandy, clownish, rude; Sw. *plump*; D. *plomp*; G. *plump*. The primary sense seems to be thick, as if allied to *lump* and *clump*. See the Noun.]

1. Full; swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; fat; having a full skin; round; as a *plump boy*; a *plump habit* of body.

The famish'd crow grows *plump* and round. Swift.

2. Full; blunt; unreserved; unqualified; as a *plump lie*.

PLUMP, n. A knot; a cluster; a clump; a number of things closely united or standing together; as a *plump* of trees; a *plump* of fowls; a *plump* of horsemen.

Bacon. Hayward. Dryden.

[This word is not now used in this sense, but the use of it formerly, is good evidence that *plump* is *clump*, with a different pre-