

PLE/NIST, *n.* [L. *plenus*.] One who maintains that all space is full of matter.

PLEN/ITUDE, *n.* [L. *plenitudo*, from *plenus*, full.] Fullness; as the *plenitude* of space.

2. Repletion; animal fullness; plethora; redundancy of blood and humors in the animal body.

3. Fullness; complete competence; as the *plenitude* of the pope's power.

4. Completeness; as the *plenitude* of a man's fame.

PLEN/TEOUS, *a.* [from *plenty*.] Abundant; copious; plentiful; sufficient for every purpose; as a *plenteous* supply of provisions; a *plenteous* crop.

2. Yielding abundance; as a *plenteous* fountain.

3. Having an abundance.

4. Possessing in abundance and ready to bestow liberally. Ps. lxxxvi.

PLEN/TEOUSLY, *adv.* In abundance; copiously; plentifully.

PLEN/TEOUSNESS, *n.* Abundance; copious supply; plenty; as the seven years of *plenteousness* in Egypt.

PLEN/TIFUL, *a.* [from *plenty*.] Copious; abundant; adequate to every purpose; as a *plentiful* crop of grain; a *plentiful* harvest; a *plentiful* supply of water; a *plentiful* fortune.

2. Yielding abundant crops; affording ample supply; fruitful; as a *plentiful* year.

PLEN/TIFULLY, *adv.* Copiously; abundantly; with ample supply.

PLEN/TIFULNESS, *n.* The state of being plentiful; abundance.

2. The quality of affording full supply.

PLEN/TY, *n.* [from L. *plenus*.] Abundance; copiousness; full or adequate supply; as, we have a *plenty* of corn for bread; the garrison has a *plenty* of provisions. Its application to persons, as a *plenty* of buyers or sellers, is inelegant.

2. Fruitfulness; a poetic use.

The teeming clouds
Descend in gladsome *plenty* o'er the world.

PLEN/TY, *a.* Plentiful; being in abundance.

Where water is *plenty*—
If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries.

In every country where liquors are *plenty*.

The common sorts of fowls and the several gallinaceous species are *plenty*.

A variety of other herbs and roots which are *plenty*.

They seem formed for those countries where shrubs are *plenty* and water scarce.

When laborers are *plenty*, their wages will be low.

In the country, where wood is more *plenty*, they make their beams stronger.

[The use of this word as an adjective seems too well authorized to be rejected. It is universal in common parlance in the United States.]

PLENUM, *n.* [L.] Fullness of matter in space.

PLE/ONASM, *n.* [L. *pleonasmus*; Gr. *πλεονασμος*, from the root of *πλεος*, full, *πλεον*, more, L. *pleo*, in *impleo*, to fill.]

Redundancy of words in speaking or writing; the use of more words to express ideas, than are necessary. This may be justifiable when we intend to present thoughts with particular perspicuity or force.

PLE/ONASTE, *n.* [Gr. *πλεοναστος*, abundant; from its four facets, sometimes found on each solid angle of the octahedron.]

A mineral, commonly considered as a variety of the spinelle ruby. [See *Ceylonite*.]

PLEONASTIC, *a.* Pertaining to pleonasm; partaking of pleonasm; redundant.

PLEONASTICALLY, *adv.* With redundancy of words.

PLEROPHORY, *n.* [Gr. *πληροφορία*; *πληρης*, full, and *φορω*, to bear.] Full persuasion or confidence. [Little used.]

PLESH, for *plash*, not used.

PLETH/ORA, *n.* [Gr. *πληθωρα*, from *πληθος*, fullness.] Literally, fullness.

In medicine, fullness of blood; excess of blood; repletion; the state of the vessels of the human body, when they are too full or overloaded with fluids.

PLETH/ORIC, *a.* Having a full habit of body, or the vessels overcharged with fluids.

PLETH/ORY. [See *Plethora*.]

PLETHRON, *n.* [Gr. *πλεθρον*.] A square measure used in Greece, but the contents are not certainly known.

Some authors suppose it to correspond with the Roman juger, or 240 feet; others allege it to be double the Egyptian aroura, which was the square of a hundred cubits.

PLEURA, *n.* [Gr. the side.] In anatomy, a thin membrane which covers the inside of the thorax.

PLEURISY, *n.* [Gr. *πλευρις*, from *πλευρα*, the side; Fr. *pleurésie*; It. *pleurisia*.]

An inflammation of the pleura or membrane that covers the inside of the thorax. It is accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration and cough. The usual remedies are venesection, other evacuations, diluents, &c.

PLEURITIC, *a.* Pertaining to pleurisy; as *pleuritic* symptoms or affections.

2. Diseased with pleurisy.

PLEVIN, *n.* [Old Fr.] A warrant of assurance. *Obs.*

PLEX/IFORM, *a.* [L. *plexus*, a fold, and *form*.]

In the form of net-work; complicated.

PLEX/US, *n.* [L.] Any union of vessels, nerves or fibers, in the form of net-work.

PLIAB/ILITY, *n.* [from *pliable*.] The quality of bending or yielding to pressure or force without rupture; flexibility; pliability.

PLI/ABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *plier*, to bend, to fold; L. *plico*, Gr. *πλεω*, W. *plygu*, It. *piegare*, to fold; *pieghevole*, pliable.]

1. Easy to be bent; that readily yields to pressure without rupture; flexible; as, willow is a *pliable* plant.

2. Flexible in disposition; readily yielding to moral influence, arguments, persuasion or discipline; as a *pliable* youth.

PLI/ABLENESS, *n.* Flexibility; the quality of yielding to force or to moral influence; pliability; as the *pliability* of a plant or of the disposition.

PLI/ANCY, *n.* [from *pliant*.] Easiness to be bent; in a physical sense; as the *pliancy* of a rod, of cordage or of limbs.

2. Readiness to yield to moral influence; as *pliancy* of temper.

PLI/ANT, *a.* [Fr.] That may be easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; flexible; flexible; lithe; limber; as a *pliant* thread.

2. That may be easily formed or molded to a different shape; as *pliant* wax.

3. Easily yielding to moral influence; easy to be persuaded; ductile.

The will was then more docile and *pliant* to right reason.

PLI/ANTNESS, *n.* Flexibility.

PLI/CA, *n.* [L. a fold.] The *plica polonica* is a disease of the hair, peculiar to Poland and the neighboring countries. In this disease, the hair of the head is matted or clotted by means of an acrid viscid humor which exudes from the hair.

PLI/CATE, *a.* [L. *plicatus*, *plico*, to fold.] Plaited; folded like a fan; as a *plicate* leaf.

PLI/CATION, *n.* [from L. *plico*.] A folding or fold.

PLI/CATURE, *n.* [L. *plicatura*; *plico*, to fold.] A fold; a doubling.

PLI/ERS, *n. plu.* [Fr. *plier*, to fold. See *Ply*.]

An instrument by which any small thing is seized and bent.

PLI/FORM, *a.* [Fr. *pli*, a fold, and *form*.] In the form of a fold or doubling.

PLIGHT, *v. t. plite*. [Sax. *plihtan*, to pledge, and to expose to danger or rather perhaps to perplexity; Sw. *beplichta*, to bind; D. *pligt*, duty, mortgage; G. *pflicht*, duty, pledge; Dan. *pligt*, duty, obligation; *pligtig*, bound, obliged; Sw. *plicht*. This seems to be the Teutonic form of the Celtic *pledge*, Fr. *pleige*, *pleiger*, L. *plico*, Gr. *πλεω*, It. *piegare*, Sp. *plegar*, Fr. *plier*, Arm. *plega*, W. *plygu*, to fold; Sp. *pleyto*, a covenant or contract; and the G. *flechten*, to braid, coinciding with the L. *flecto*, to bend, appears to be of the same family. If the elements are *Lg*, as I suspect, *pledge* and *plight* are formed on the root of *lay*, Arm. *laqaal*. To *pledge* or *plight* is to lay down, throw down, set or deposit. *Plight* may however be more directly from the root of L. *ligo*, but this is of the same family. See *Alloy* and *Ply*.]

1. To pledge; to give as security for the performance of some act; but never applied to property or goods. We say, he *plighted*