

**PUGH**, *exclam.* A word used in contempt or disdain.

**PUGIL**, *n.* [It. *pugillo*, a handful; Fr. *pugile*; L. *pugillum*, from the root of *pugnus*, the fist; probably coinciding with the Greek *πυγών*, to make thick, that is, to close or press.]

As much as is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. *Bacon.*

**PUGILISM**, *n.* [L. Sp. *pugil*, a champion or prize-fighter, from the Gr. *πυγίς*, id.; *πύγυς*, the fist; *πύξ*, with the fist; *πυγών*, to close or make fast; allied probably to *pack*, L. *pango*. Class Bg.]

The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist.

**PUGILIST**, *n.* A boxer; one who fights with his fists.

**PUGILISTIC**, *a.* Pertaining to boxing or fighting with the fist.

**PUGNACIOUS**, *a.* [L. *pugnax*, from *pugna*, a fight; from *pugnus*, the fist. See *Pugil*.]

Disposed to fight; inclined to fighting; quarrelsome; fighting. *More.*

**PUGNACITY**, *n.* Inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness. [Little used.] *Bacon.*

**PUISNE**, *a.* *pu'ny*. [Fr. *puîs*, since, afterwards, and *né*, born.]

1. In law, younger or inferior in rank; as a chief justice and three *puisne* justices of the court of common pleas; the *puisne* barons of the court of exchequer.

*Blackstone.*

2. Later in date. [Not used.] *Hale.*

**PUISSANCE**, *n.* [Fr. from *pouvoir*, to be able; L. *posse*, *possum*, *potes*, *potest*; Sp. *poder*, power, It. *podere*.] Power; strength; might; force. *Milton. Shak.*

**PUISSANT**, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible; as a *puissant* prince or empire. *Milton. Raleigh.*

**PUISSANTLY**, *adv.* Powerfully; with great strength.

**PUKE**, *v. i.* [Heb. *בָּקַע* to evacuate, to empty, L. *vacuo*; or *בָּקַע* to burst forth; Ch. id., and *בָּקַע*. Qu. W. *cyrogi*, to vomit; *cy* is a prefix. *Spew* is probably from the same source; L. *spuo*, for *spuco*, with a prefix. The radical sense is to throw or drive.] To vomit; to eject from the stomach. *Shak.*

**PUKE**, *n.* A vomit; a medicine which excites vomiting.

**PUKE**, *a.* Of a color between black and russet. *Shak.*

**PUKED**, *pp.* Vomited.

**PUKER**, *n.* A medicine causing vomiting.

**PUKING**, *ppr.* Vomiting.

**PULCHRITUDE**, *n.* [L. *pulchritudo*, from *pulcher*, beautiful.]

1. Beauty; handsomeness; grace; comeliness; that quality of form which pleases the eye. *Brown. More.*

2. Moral beauty; those qualities of the mind which good men love and approve. *South.*

**PULE**, *v. i.* [Fr. *piauler*. This word belongs probably to the root of *bawl*, *bellow*, L. *pello*.]

1. To cry like a chicken. *Bacon.*

2. To whine; to cry as a complaining child; to whimper.

To speak *pulling* like a beggar at halibuss.

*Shak.*

**PULIC**, *n.* A plant.

**PULICOSE**, { *a.* [L. *pulicosus*, from *puler*, fleas. } *Ainsworth.*  
**PULICOUS**, { *a.* [L. *pulicosus*, from *puler*, fleas. } *Diet.*

**PULING**, *ppr.* Crying like a chicken; whining.

**PULING**, *n.* A cry, as of a chicken; a whining. *Bacon.*

**PULINGLY**, *adv.* With whining or complaint.

**PULLIOL**, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

**PULKHA**, *n.* A Laplander's traveling sled or sleigh.

**PULL**, *v. t.* [Sax. *pullian*; L. *vello*. Qu. Eth. *ῥάβη* baleach. Class B1. No. 7.]

1. To draw; to draw towards one or to make an effort to draw. *Pull* differs from *draw*; we use *draw* when motion follows the effort, and *pull* is used in the same sense; but we may also *pull* forever without drawing or moving the thing. This distinction may not be universal. *Pull* is opposed to *push*.

Then he put forth his hand and took her and pulled her in to him into the ark. Gen. viii.

2. To pluck; to gather by drawing or forcing off or out; as, to *pull* fruit; to *pull* flax.

3. To tear; to rend; but in this sense followed by some qualifying word or phrase; as, to *pull in pieces*; to *pull asunder* or *apart*. To *pull in two*, is to separate or tear by violence into two parts.

To *pull down*, to demolish or to take in pieces by separating the parts; as, to *pull down* a house.

2. To demolish; to subvert; to destroy.

In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is easier to *pull down* than to build up. *Howell.*

3. To bring down; to degrade; to humble.

To raise the wretched and *pull down* the proud. *Roscommon.*

To *pull off*, to separate by pulling; to pluck; also, to take off without force; as, to *pull off* a coat or hat.

To *pull out*, to draw out; to extract.

To *pull up*, to pluck up; to tear up by the roots; hence, to extirpate; to eradicate; to destroy.

**PULL**, *n.* The act of pulling or drawing with force; an effort to move by drawing towards one. *Swift.*

2. A contest; a struggle. *Carew.*

3. Pluck; violence suffered. *Shak.*

**PULLBACK**, *n.* That which keeps back, or restrains from proceeding.

**PULLED**, *pp.* Drawn towards one; plucked.

**PULLEN**, *n.* [Fr. *poule*, a hen, L. *pullus*. See *Pullet* and *Foal*.] Poultry. [Not used.] *Bailey.*

**PULLER**, *n.* One that pulls. *Shak.*

**PULLET**, *n.* [Fr. *poulet*, dim. from *poule*, a hen; It. *pollo*; L. *pullus*; Gr. *πώλος*; coinciding with Eng. *foal*.]

A young hen or female of the gallinaceous kind of fowls. *Wiseman.*

**PULLEY**, *n.* plu. *pulleys*. [Fr. *poulie*; Sp. *polla*; L. *pohus*; Gr. *πώλος*, from *πώλω*, to turn.]

A small wheel turning on a pin in a block, with a furrow or groove in which runs the rope that turns it.

The pulley is one of the mechanical powers. The word is used also in the

general sense of tackle, to denote all parts of the machine for raising weights, of which the pulley forms a part.

**PULLICAT**, *n.* A kind of silk handkerchief.

**PULLING**, *ppr.* Drawing; making an effort to draw; plucking.

**PULLULATE**, *v. i.* [L. *pullulo*, from *pulus*, a shoot.] To germinate; to bud. *Granger.*

**PULLULATION**, *n.* A germinating or budding; the first shooting of a bud. *More.*

**PULMONARY**, *a.* [L. *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo*, the lungs, from *pello*, *pulsus*, *pulso*, to drive or beat.]

Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; as a *pulmonary* disease or consumption; the *pulmonary* artery.

**PULMONARY**, *n.* [L. *pulmonaria*.] A plant, lungwort. *Ainsworth.*

**PULMONIC**, *a.* [Fr. *pulmonique*, from L. *pulmo*, the lungs.]

Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; as a *pulmonic* disease; *pulmonic* consumption.

**PULMONIC**, *n.* A medicine for diseases of the lungs.

2. One affected by a disease of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

**PULP**, *n.* [Fr. *pulpe*; L. *pulpa*. This is probably allied to L. *puls*, *pulmentum*, Gr. *πώλος*, from softness. Qu. from *pulsus*, beaten.]

1. A soft mass; in general.

2. The soft substance within a bone; marrow. *Bacon.*

3. The soft, succulent part of fruit; as the *pulp* of an orange.

4. The aril or exterior covering of a coffee-berry. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

**PULP**, *v. t.* To deprive of the pulp or integument, as the coffee-berry.

The other mode is to *pulp* the coffee immediately as it comes from the tree. By a simple machine, a man will *pulp* a bushel in a minute. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

**PULPIT**, *n.* [L. *pulpitum*, a stage, scaffold, or higher part of a stage; It. Sp. *pulpito*; Fr. *pupitre*.]

1. An elevated place or inclosed stage in a church, in which the preacher stands. It is called also a *desk*.

2. In the *Roman theater*, the *pulpitum* was the place where the players performed their parts, lower than the *scena* and higher than the orchestra. *Encyc.*

3. A movable desk, from which disputants pronounced their dissertations, and authors recited their works. *Encyc.*

**PULPIT-ELUQUENCE**, { *n.* Eloquence  
**PULPIT-ORATORY**, { *n.* or oratory

in delivering sermons.

*Pulpitically*, in Chesterfield, is not an authorized word.

**PULPIT-ORATOR**, *n.* An eloquent preacher.

**PULPOUS**, *a.* [from *pulp*.] Consisting of pulp or resembling it; soft like pap. *Philips.*

**PULPOUSNESS**, *n.* Softness; the quality of being pulpy.

**PULPY**, *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent; as the *pulpy* covering of a nut; the *pulpy* substance of a peach or cherry. *Ray. Arbuthnot.*