

PUNISHED, *pp.* Afflicted with pain or evil as the retribution of a crime or offense; chastised.

PUNISHER, *n.* One that inflicts pain, loss or other evil for a crime or offense.

PUNISHING, *ppr.* Afflicting with pain, penalty or suffering of any kind, as the retribution of a crime or offense.

PUNISHMENT, *n.* Any pain or suffering inflicted on a person for a crime or offense, by the authority to which the offender is subject, either by the constitution of God or of civil society. The *punishment* of the faults and offenses of children by the parent, is by virtue of the right of government with which the parent is invested by God himself. This species of punishment is *chastisement* or *correction*. The *punishment* of crimes against the laws is inflicted by the supreme power of the state in virtue of the right of government, vested in the prince or legislature. The right of *punishment* belongs only to persons clothed with authority. Pain, loss or evil willfully inflicted on another for his crimes or offenses by a private unauthorized person, is *revenge* rather than *punishment*.

Some *punishments* consist in exile or transportation, others in loss of liberty by imprisonment; some extend to confiscation by forfeiture of lands and goods, others induce a disability of holding offices, of being heirs and the like.

Divine *punishments* are doubtless designed to secure obedience to divine laws, and uphold the moral order of created intelligent beings.

The rewards and *punishments* of another life, which the Almighty has established as the enforcements of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice against whatever pleasure or pain this life can show.

PUNITION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. punitio*, from *puno*.] Punishment. [Little used.]

PUNITIVE, *a.* [It. *punitivo*.] Awarding or inflicting punishment; that punishes; as *punitive* law or justice.

PUNITORY, *a.* Punishing or tending to punishment.

PUNK, *n.* A prostitute; a strumpet.

PUNNER, *n.* A punster, which see.

PUNNING, *ppr.* [from *pun*.] Using a word at once in different senses.

PUNNING, *n.* The art or practice of using puns; a playing on words.

PUNSTER, *n.* One that puns or is skilled in punning; a quibbler; a low wit.

PUNT, *v. i.* To play at basset and ombre.

PUNT, *n.* [Sax. *punt*, *L. pons*, a bridge.] A flat-bottomed boat used in calking and repairing ships.

PUNTER, *n.* One that plays in basset against the banker or dealer.

PUNY, *a.* [contracted from *Fr. pûné*, which see.]

1. Properly, young or younger; but in this sense not used.

2. Inferior; petty; of an under rate; small and feeble. This word generally includes the signification of both smallness and

feebleness; as a *puny* animal; a *puny* subject; a *puny* power; a *puny* mind.

Milton. South. Dryden.

PUNY, *n.* A young inexperienced person; a novice.

PUP, *v. i.* [This word appears to be radically the same as the *L. pupa*, Eng. *babe*, *W. pob*, the root of *populus*.]

To bring forth whelps or young, as the female of the canine species.

PUP, *n.* A puppy.

PUPA, *n.* [*L. supra*.] In *natural history*, an insect in that state in which it resembles an infant in swaddling clothes. As some insects in this state have a bright exterior, as if gilded, it has been called *chrysalis* or *aurelia*, from the *Gr. χρυσος*, and *L. aurum*, gold; but as this gilded appearance belongs to few insects, the term *pupa* is now more generally used.

PUPIL, *n.* [*L. pupilla*, dim. of *pupa*, *pupus*. See *Pup*.]

The apple of the eye; a little aperture in the middle of the iris and uvea of the eye, through which the rays of light pass to the crystalline humor, to be painted on the retina.

PUPIL, *n.* [*Fr. pupille*; *L. pupillus*, dim. of *pupa*, *pupus*. See *Pup*.]

1. A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor.

2. A ward; a youth or person under the care of a guardian.

3. In the civil law, a boy or girl under the age of puberty, that is, under 14 if a male, and under 12 if a female.

PUPILAGE, *n.* The state of being a scholar, or under the care of an instructor for education and discipline.

2. Wardship; minority.

In this latter sense, the Scots use *pupilarity*.

PUPILARY, *a.* [*Fr. pupillaire*; *L. pupillaris*.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PUPIVOROUS, *a.* [*pupa* and *L. voro*.] Feeding on the larvas and crystals of insects.

PUPPET, *n.* [*Fr. poupée*; *L. pupus*. See *Pup*.]

1. A small image in the human form, moved by a wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian.

2. A doll.

3. A word of contempt.

PUPPETMAN, *n.* The master of a puppet-show.

PUPPETMASTER, *n.* The master of a puppet-show.

PUPPET-PLAYER, *n.* One that manages the motions of puppets.

PUPPETRY, *n.* Affection.

PUPPET-SHOW, *n.* A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wires.

PUPPY, *n.* [See *Pup*.] A whelp; the young progeny of a bitch or female of the canine species.

2. Applied to persons, a name expressing extreme contempt.

PUPPY, *v. t.* To bring forth whelps.

PUPPYISM, *n.* Extreme meanness.

2. Extreme affectation.

PUR, *v. i.* To utter a low murmuring continued sound, as a cat.

PUR, *v. t.* To signify by purring.

PUR, *n.* The low murmuring continued sound of a cat.

PURANA, *n.* Among the Hindoos, a sacred poem or book.

PURANIC, *a.* Pertaining to the sacred poems of the Hindoos.

PURBECK-STONE, *n.* A hard sandstone, the cement of which is calcareous.

PURBLIND, *a.* [said to be from *pore* and *blind*.]

Near sighted or dim sighted; seeing obscurely; as a *purblind* eye; a *purblind* mole.

PURBLINDNESS, *n.* Shortness of sight; near sightedness; dimness of vision.

PURCHASABLE, *a.* [from *purchase*.] That may be bought, purchased or obtained for a consideration.

PURCHASE, *v. t.* [*Fr. pourchasser*, to seek, to pursue; *pour* and *chasser*, to chase, *It. cacciare*, *Sp. cazar*. This word seems to be considered by Blackstone as formed from the *L. perquisitio*. This is an error. The word is from the root of *chase*; *pourchasser* is to pursue to the end or object, and hence to obtain. In law Latin, *purchase*, the noun, was written *purchacium*. The legal use of the word in obtaining writs, shows best its true origin; to *purchase* a writ, is to *sue out* a writ, that is, to seek it out; for *sue*, *seek*, and *L. sequor*, are all of one origin, and synonymous with *chase*. See Blackstone, B. 3. Ch. 18. *Spelman ad voc.*]

1. In its primary and legal sense, to gain, obtain or acquire by any means, except by descent or hereditary right.

2. In common usage, to buy; to obtain property by paying an equivalent in money. It differs from *barter* only in the circumstance, that in *purchasing*, the price or equivalent given or secured is money; in *bartering*, the equivalent is given in goods. We *purchase* lands or goods for ready money or on credit.

3. To obtain by an expense of labor, danger or other sacrifice; as, to *purchase* favor with flattery.

A world who would not *purchase* with a bruise?

4. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit; as, to *purchase out* abuses with tears and prayer.

5. To sue out or procure, as a writ.

PURCHASE, *v. i.* In seaman's language, to draw in; as, the capstern *purchases* apace, that is, it draws in the cable apace, it gains it.

PURCHASE, *n.* [Norm. *Fr. pourchas* or *purchas*.]

1. In law, the act of obtaining or acquiring the title to lands and tenements by money, deed, gift or any means, except by descent; the acquisition of lands and tenements by a man's own act or agreement.

2. In law, the suing out and obtaining a writ.

3. In common usage, the acquisition of the title or property of any thing by rendering an equivalent in money.

It is foolish to lay out money in the *purchase* of repentance.

Franklin