

which is hard and constitutes the principal part; and the pith or center of the stem. In monocotyledonous plants, the ligneous or fibrous parts, and the pithy or parenchymatous, are equally distributed through the whole internal substance; and in the lower plants, funguses, sea weed, &c. the substance is altogether parenchymatous. By means of proper vessels, the nourishing juices are distributed to every part of the plant. In its most general sense, *plant* comprehends all vegetables, trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, &c. In popular language, the word is generally applied to the smaller species of vegetables.

2. A sapling. *Dryden.*

3. In *Scripture*, a child; a descendant; the inhabitant of a country. Ps. cxlv. Jer. xlviii.

4. The sole of the foot. [*Little used.*]

*Sea-plant*, a plant that grows in the sea or in salt water; sea weed.

*Sensitive plant*, a plant that shrinks on being touched, the mimosa.

**PLANT**, *v. t.* To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth; as, to *plant* maize.

2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or a vegetable with roots.

3. To engender; to set the germ of any thing that may increase.

It engenders cholera, *planteth* anger. *Shak.*

4. To set; to fix.

His standard *planted* on Laurentum's towers. *Dryden.*

5. To settle; to fix the first inhabitants; to establish; as, to *plant* a colony.

6. To furnish with plants; to lay out and prepare with plants; as, to *plant* a garden or an orchard.

7. To set and direct or point; as, to *plant* cannon against a fort.

8. To introduce and establish; as, to *plant* christianity among the heathen.

I have *planted*, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase. 1 Cor. iii.

9. To unite to Christ and fix in a state of fellowship with him. Ps. xcii.

**PLANT**, *v. i.* To perform the act of planting. *Pope.*

**PLANT'ABLE**, *a.* Capable of being planted. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

**PLANT'AGE**, *n.* [*L. plantago.*] An herb, or herbs in general. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

**PLANT'AIN**, *n.* [*Fr.*; from *L. plantago*; *It. piantaggine.*]

A plant of the genus *Plantago*, of several species. The *water plantain* is of the genus *Alisma*. *Encyc.*

**PLANT'AIN**, } *n.* [*Sp. platanoo.*] A

**PLANT'AIN-TREE**, } *n.* tree of the genus *Musa*, the most remarkable species of which are, the *paradisiana* or plantain, and the *sapientum* or banana tree. The plantain rises with a soft stem fifteen or twenty feet high, and the fruit is a substitute for bread. *Encyc.*

**PLANT'AL**, *a.* Belonging to plants. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*

**PLANT'ATION**, *n.* [*L. plantatio*, from *planto*, to plant.]

1. The act of planting or setting in the earth for growth.

2. The place planted; applied to ground planted with trees, as an orchard or the like. *Addison.*

3. In the *United States* and the *West Indies*, a cultivated estate; a farm. In the *United States*, this word is applied to an estate, a tract of land occupied and cultivated, in those states only where the labor is performed by slaves, and where the land is more or less appropriated to the culture of tobacco, rice, indigo and cotton, that is, from Maryland to Georgia inclusive, on the Atlantic, and in the western states where the land is appropriated to the same articles or to the culture of the sugar cane. From Maryland, northward and eastward, estates in land are called *farms*.

4. An original settlement in a new country; a town or village planted.

While these *plantations* were forming in Connecticut— *B. Trumbull.*

5. A colony. *Bacon.*

6. A first planting; introduction; establishment; as the *plantation* of christianity in England. *K. Charles.*

**PLANT'-CANE**, *n.* In the *West Indies*, the original plants of the sugar cane, produced from germs placed in the ground; or canes of the first growth, in distinction from the ratoons, or sprouts from the roots of canes which have been cut. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

**PLANTED**, *pp.* Set in the earth for propagation; set; fixed; introduced; established.

2. Furnished with seeds or plants for growth; as a *planted* field.

3. Furnished with the first inhabitants; settled; as territory *planted* with colonists.

4. Filled or furnished with what is new.

A man in all the world's new fashion *planted*. [*See Def. 3.*] *Shak.*

**PLANT'ER**, *n.* One that plants, sets, introduces or establishes; as a *planter* of maize; a *planter* of vines; the *planters* of a colony.

2. One that settles in a new or uncultivated territory; as the first *planters* in Virginia.

3. One who owns a plantation; used in the *West Indies* and southern states of America.

4. One that introduces and establishes.

The apostles were the first *planters* of christianity. *Nelson. Addison.*

**PLANT'ERSHIP**, *n.* The business of a planter, or the management of a plantation, as in the *West Indies*. *Encyc.*

**PLANT'ICLE**, *n.* A young plant or plant in embryo. *Darwin.*

**PLANT'ING**, *ppr.* Setting in the earth for propagation; setting; settling; introducing; establishing.

**PLANT'ING**, *n.* The act or operation of setting in the ground for propagation, as seeds, trees, shrubs, &c.

**PLANT'-LOUSE**, *n.* An insect that infests plants; a vine freter; the puceron.

**PLASH**, *n.* [*D. plas*, a puddle; *G. plutschern*, to splash, to dabble; *Dan. plasker*, to splash; *Gr. πλάσος*, superabundant moisture. *Qu. παλασσω.*]

1. A small collection of standing water; a puddle. *Bacon. Pope.*

2. The branch of a tree partly cut or lopped and bound to other branches. *Mortimer.*

**PLASH**, *v. i.* To dabble in water; usually *splash*.

**PLASH**, *v. t.* [*Fr. plisser.* See *Plait*. But perhaps originally *pleach*, from *L. plico*, to fold.]

To interweave branches: as, to *plash* a hedge or quicksets. [*In New England, to splice.*]

**PLASH'ING**, *ppr.* Cutting and interweaving, as branches in a hedge.

**PLASH'ING**, *n.* The act or operation of cutting and lopping small trees and interweaving them, as in hedges. *Encyc.*

**PLASH'Y**, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles. *Sandys.*

**PLASM**, *n.* [*Gr. πλάσμα*, from *πλάσσω*, to form.]

A mold or matrix in which any thing is cast or formed to a particular shape. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*

**PLAS'MA**, *n.* A silicious mineral of a color between grass green and leek green, occurring in angular pieces in beds, associated with common chalcedony, and among the ruins of Rome. *Ure.*

**PLASMATIC**, } *a.* Giving shape; hav-

**PLASMATICAL**, } *ing* the power of giving form. *More.*

**PLASTER**, *n.* [*G. plaster*; *D. pleistre*; *Sw. plåster*; *Dan. plaster*; *Fr. plâtre*; *Arm. plaster*; *W. plastyr*; *Ir. plaster, plasterail*; *Sp. emplasto*; *Port. id. or emprasto*; *It. impiastro*; *L. emplastrum*; *Gr. ἐμπλαστρον*, from *ἐμπλάσσω*, to daub or smear, properly to lay or spread on; *πλάσσω*, to daub or to fashion, mold or shape.]

1. A composition of lime, water and sand, well mixed into a kind of paste and used for coating walls and partitions of houses. This composition when dry becomes hard, but still retains the name of plaster. Plaster is sometimes made of different materials, as chalk, gypsum, &c. and is sometimes used to parget the whole surface of a building.

2. In *pharmacy*, an external application of a harder consistence than an ointment, to be spread, according to different circumstances, either on linen or leather. *Encyc.*

*Plaster of Paris*, a composition of several species of gypsum dug near Montmartre, near Paris in France, used in building and in casting busts and statues. In popular language, this name is applied improperly to plaster-stone, or to any species of gypsum.

**PLASTER**, *v. t.* To overlay with plaster, as the partitions of a house, walls, &c.

2. To cover with plaster, as a wound.

3. In *popular language*, to smooth over; to cover or conceal defects or irregularities.

**PLASTERED**, *pp.* Overlaid with plaster.

**PLASTERER**, *n.* One that overlays with plaster.

2. One that makes figures in plaster. *Wotton.*

**PLASTERING**, *ppr.* Covering with or laying on plaster.

**PLASTERING**, *n.* The act or operation of overlaying with plaster.

2. The plaster-work of a building; a covering of plaster.

**PLASTER-STONE**, *n.* Gypsum, which see. This when pulverized is extensively used as a manure.