

13. To offer; to advance.

I am ashamed to *put* a loose indigested play upon the public— *Dryden.*

14. To cause.

The natural constitutions of men *put* a wide difference between them. *Locke.*

To put about, to turn; to change the course; to gibe ship.

To put by, to turn away; to divert.

The design of the evil one is to *put* thee by from thy spiritual employment. *Taylor.*

A fright hath *put by* an ague fit. *Grew.*

2. To thrust aside.

Jonathan had died for being so,
Had not just God *put by* th' unnatural blow. *Cowley.*

To put down, to baffle; to repress; to crush; as, to *put down* a party.

2. To degrade; to deprive of authority, power or place.

3. To bring into disuse.

Sugar hath *put down* the use of honey. *Obs. Bacon.*

4. To confute; to silence.

Mark now how a plain tale shall *put* you down. *Shak.*

To put forth, to propose; to offer to notice. Sampson said, I will now *put forth* a riddle to you. *Judges xiv.*

2. To extend; to reach; as, to *put forth* the hand.

3. To shoot out; to send out, as a sprout; as, to *put forth* leaves.

4. To exert; to bring into action; as, to *put forth* strength.

5. To publish, as a book.

To put in, to introduce among others; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing.

2. To insert; as, to *put in* a passage or clause; to *put in* a cion.

3. To conduct into a harbor.

To put in fear, to alight; to make fearful. *To put in mind*, to remind; to call to remembrance.

To put in practice, to use; to exercise; as, to *put in practice* the maxims of the wise man.

To put into another's hands, to trust; to commit to the care of.

To put off, to divest; to lay aside; as, to *put off* a robe; to *put off* mortality or the mortal body; to *put off* haughty airs.

2. To turn aside from a purpose or demand; to defeat or delay by artifice.

I hoped for a demonstration, but Themistocles hopes to *put me off* with a harangue. *Boyle.*

This is an unreasonable demand, and we might *put him off* with this answer. *Bentley.*

3. To delay; to defer; to postpone. How generally do men *put off* the care of their salvation to future opportunities!

4. To pass fallaciously; to cause to be circulated or received; as, to *put off* upon the world some plausible reports or ingenious theory.

5. To discard.

The clothiers all *put off*
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers— *Shak.*

6. To recommend; to vend; to obtrude. *Bacon.*

7. To vend; to sell.

8. To pass into other hands; as, to *put off* a counterfeit coin or note.

9. To push from land; as, to *put off* the boat.

To put on or upon, to impute; to charge; as, to *put* one's own crime or blame on another.

2. To invest with, as clothes or covering; as, to *put* on a cloke.

3. To assume; as, to *put on* a grave countenance; to *put on* a counterfeit appearance. *Mercury—put on* the shape of a man. *L'Estrange.*

4. To forward; to promote.

This came handsomely to *put on* the peace. *Obs. Bacon.*

5. To impose; to inflict.

That which thou *puttest* on me, I will bear. *2 Kings xviii.*

To be put upon, to be imposed on; to be deceived; *used chiefly in the passive form.*

To put over, to refer; to send.

For the certain knowledge of that truth,
I *put* you o'er to heaven and to my mother. *Shak.*

2. To defer; to postpone. The court *put* over the cause to the next term.

To put out, to place at interest; to lend at use. Money *put out* at compound interest, nearly doubles in eleven years.

2. To extinguish; as, to *put out* a candle, lamp or fire; to *put out* the remains of affection. *Addison.*

3. To send; to emit; to shoot; as a bud or sprout; as, to *put out* leaves.

4. To extend; to reach out; to protrude; as, to *put out* the hand.

5. To drive out; to expel; to dismiss.

When I am *put out* of the stewardship. *Luke xvi.*

6. To publish; to make public; as, to *put out* a pamphlet. [*Now vulgar.*]

7. To confuse; to disconcert; to interrupt; as, to *put one out* in reading or speaking.

To put out the eyes, to destroy the power of sight; to render blind.

To put to, to add; to unite; as, to *put* one sum to another.

2. To refer to; to expose; as, to *put* the fate of the army or nation to a battle; to *put* the safety of the state to hazard.

3. To punish by; to distress by; as, to *put* a man to the rack or torture.

To put to it, to distress; to press hard; to perplex; to give difficulty to.

O gentle lady, do not *put me to it*. *Shak.*

To be put to it, in the passive form, to have difficulty.

I shall be hard *put to it* to bring myself off. *Addison.*

To put the hand to, to apply; to take hold; to begin; to undertake; as, to *put the hand* to the plow. See Deut. xii. 7.

2. To take by theft or wrong; to embezzle.

Then shall an oath of the Lord be between them both, that he hath not *put his hand* to his neighbor's goods. *Ex. xxii.*

To put to the sword, to kill; to slay. *Bacon.*

To put to death, to kill.

To put to a stand, to stop; to arrest by obstacles or difficulties.

To put to trial, or on trial, to bring before a court and jury for examination and decision.

2. To bring to a test; to try.

To put together, to unite in a sum, mass or compound; to add; as, to *put* two sums together; *put together* the ingredients.

2. To unite; to connect. *Put* the two chains together.

3. To place in company or in one society.

To put trust in, to confide in; to repose confidence in.

To put up, to pass unavenged; to overlook; not to punish or resent; as, to *put up* injuries; to *put up* indignities.

Such rational injuries are not to be *put up*, but when the offender is below resentment. *Addison.*

[I have never heard this phrase used in America. We always say, to *put up with*; we cannot *put up with* such injuries.]

2. To send forth or shoot up, as plants; as, to *put up* mushrooms. *Obs. Bacon.*

3. To expose; to offer publicly; as, to *put up* goods to sale or auction.

4. To start from a cover. *Obs. Spectator.*

5. To board.

Himself never *put up* any of the rent. *Spelman.*

6. To reposit for preservation; as, to *put up* apples for winter.

7. To pack; to reposit in casks with salt for preservation; as, to *put up* pork, beef or fish.

8. To hide or lay aside. *Put up* that letter. *Shak.*

9. To put in a trunk or box; to pack; as, to *put up* clothing for a journey.

PUT, *v. i.* To go or move; as, when the air first *puts up*. *Obs. Bacon.*

2. To steer.

His fury thus appeas'd, he *puts* to land. *Dryden.*

3. To shoot; to germinate.

The sap *puts* downward. *Bacon.*

To put forth, to shoot; to bud; to germinate. Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth*. *Bacon.*

2. To leave a port or haven. *Shak.*

To put in, to enter a harbor; to sail into port.

2. To offer a claim. A *puts in* for a share of profits.

To put in for, to offer one's self; to stand as a candidate for. *Locke.*

To put off, to leave land.

To put on, to urge motion; to drive vehemently.

To put over, to sail over or across. *Abbot.*

To put to sea, to set sail; to begin a voyage; to advance into the ocean. *Dryden.*

To put up, to take lodgings; to lodge. We *put up* at the Golden Ball.

2. To offer one's self as a candidate.

L'Estrange.

To put up to, to advance to. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

To put up with, to overlook or suffer without recompense, punishment or resentment; as, to *put up with* an injury or affront.

2. To take without opposition or dissatisfaction; as, to *put up with* bad fare.

This verb, in all its uses, retains its primary sense, to *set, throw, thrust, send, &c.*; but its signification is modified in a great variety of ways, by other words standing in connection with it.

PUT, *n.* An action of distress; as a forced *put*. *L'Estrange.*

2. A game at cards.

PUT, *n.* [Qu. W. *put*, a short thick person.] A rustic; a clown.

PUT, *n.* [Fr. *putain*; W. *putan*; It. *putta*, *puttano*; Sp. *puta*.] A strumpet; a prostitute.