

PÖSTING, *ppr.* Setting up on a post; exposing the name or character to reproach by public advertisement.

2. Placing; stationing.

3. Transferring accounts to a ledger.

PÖSTLIMINAR, *a.* [See *Postliminium*.] **PÖSTLIMINIOUS**, *a.* [See *Postliminium*.] Contrived, done or existing subsequently; as a *postliminious* application.

PÖSTLIMINIUM, *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *limen*, end, limit.]

Postliminium, among the Romans, was the return of a person to his own country who had gone to sojourn in a foreign country, or had been banished or taken by an enemy.

In the modern law of nations, the right of *postliminium* is that by virtue of which, persons and things taken by an enemy in war, are restored to their former state, when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged. The sovereign of a country is bound to protect the person and the property of his subjects; and a subject who has suffered the loss of his property by the violence of war, on being restored to his country, can claim to be re-established in all his rights, and to recover his property. But this right does not extend, in all cases, to personal effects or movables, on account of the difficulty of ascertaining their identity.

Fattel. Du Ponceau.

PÖSTMAN, *n.* A post or courier; a letter-carrier.

PÖSTMARK, *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.

PÖSTMASTER, *n.* The officer who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office.

Postmaster-general, is the chief officer of the post-office department, whose duty is to make contracts for the conveyance of the public mails and see that they are executed, and who receives the moneys arising from the postage of letters, pays the expenses, keeps the accounts of the office, and superintends the whole department.

PÖSTMERIDIAN, *a.* [L. *postmeridianus*.] See *Meridian*.

Being or belonging to the afternoon; as *postmeridian* sleep.

PÖSTNATE, *a.* [L. *post*, after, and *natus*, born.] Subsequent. [*Little used*.]

PÖST-NOTE, *n.* [*post* and *note*.] In commerce, a bank note intended to be transmitted to a distant place by the public mail, and made payable to order. In this it differs from a common bank note, which is payable to the bearer.

PÖST-OFFICE, *n.* An office or house where letters are received for delivery to the persons to whom they are addressed, or to be transmitted to other places in the public mails; a post-house.

PÖST-PAID, *a.* Having the postage paid on; as a letter.

PÖSTPÖNE, *v. t.* [L. *postpono*; *post*, after, and *pono*, to put.]

1. To put off; to defer to a future or later time; to delay; as, to *postpone* the consideration of a bill or question to the afternoon, or to the following day.

2. To set below something else in value or importance.

All other considerations should give way and be *postponed* to this.

Locke.

PÖSTPÖNED, *pp.* Delayed; deferred to a future time; set below in value.

PÖSTPÖNEMENT, *n.* The act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay of business.

T. Pickering. Kent.

PÖSTPÖNENCE, *n.* Dislike. [*Not in use*.]

Johnson.

PÖSTPÖNING, *ppr.* Deferring to a future time.

PÖSTPÖSITION, *n.* [*post* and *position*.] The state of being put back or out of the regular place.

Mede.

PÖSTREMO'UTE, *a.* [*post* and *remote*.] More remote in subsequent time or order.

Darwin.

PÖSTSCRIPT, *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written.]

A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; or any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished, containing something omitted, or something new occurring to the writer.

Locke. Addison.

PÖST-TOWN, *n.* A town in which a post-office is established by law.

2. A town in which post-horses are kept.

PÖSTULANT, *n.* [See *Postulate*.] One who makes demand.

PÖSTULATE, *n.* [L. *postulatum*, from *posulo*, to demand, from the root of *posco*, to ask or demand. The sense is to urge or push.]

A position or supposition assumed without proof, or one which is considered as self-evident, or too plain to require illustration.

Encyc.

A self-evident problem, answering to axiom, which is a self-evident theorem.

D. Olmsted.

PÖSTULATE, *v. t.* [*supra*.] To beg or assume without proof. [*Little used*.]

Brown.

2. To invite; to solicit; to require by entreaty.

Burnet.

3. To assume; to take without positive consent.

The Byzantine emperors appear to have exercised, or at least to have *postulated* a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation.

Tooke.

PÖSTULATION, *n.* [L. *postulatio*.] The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption.

Hale.

2. Supplication; intercession; also, suit; cause.

Pearson. Burnet.

PÖSTULATORY, *a.* Assuming without proof.

2. Assumed without proof.

Brown.

PÖSTULATUM, *n.* [L.] A postulate, which sec.

Addison.

PÖSTURE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *positura*; *pono*, *positus*.]

1. In painting and sculpture, attitude; the situation of a figure with regard to the eye, and of the several principal members with regard to each other, by which action is expressed. *Postures* should be accommodated to the character of the figure, and the *posture* of each member to its office. *Postures* are natural or artificial. *Natural* postures are such as our ordinary actions and the occasions of life lead us to exhibit; *artificial* postures are

such as are assumed or learnt for particular purposes, or in particular occupations, as in dancing, fencing, &c.

Addison. Encyc.

2. Situation; condition; particular state with regard to something else; as the *posture* of public affairs before or after a war.

3. Situation of the body; as an *abject posture*.

Milton.

4. State; condition. The fort is in a *posture* of defense.

5. The situation or disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose.

He casts

His eyes against the moon in most strange *postures*.

Shak.

The *posture* of a poetic figure is the description of the heroes in the performance of such or such an action.

Dryden.

6. Disposition; frame; as the *posture* of the soul.

Bailey.

PÖSTURE, *v. t.* To place in a particular manner; to dispose the parts of a body for a particular purpose.

He was raw with *posturing* himself according to the direction of the chirographers.

Brook.

PÖSTURE-MASTER, *n.* One that teaches or practices artificial postures of the body.

Spectator.

PÖSY, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Qu. *pocsy*; or a collection, a cluster, from the W. *posiau*, to collect. See *Pose*.]

1. A motto inscribed on a ring, &c.

Addison.

2. A bunch of flowers.

Spenser.

PÖT, *n.* [Fr. *pot*; Arm. *pod*; Ir. *pota*; Sw. *potta*; Dan. *potte*; W. *pot*, a pot, and *potel*, a bottle; *poten*, a pudding, the paunch, something bulging; D. *pot*, a pot, a stake, a board; *potten*, to board.]

1. A vessel more deep than broad, made of earth, or iron or other metal, used for several domestic purposes; as an iron *pot*, for boiling meat or vegetables; a *pot* for holding liquors; a cup, as a *pot* of ale; an earthen *pot* for plants, called a *flower pot*, &c.

2. A sort of paper of small sized sheets.

To go to *pot*, to be destroyed, ruined, wasted or expended. [*Flow phrase*.]

PÖT, *v. t.* To preserve seasoned in pots; as *potted* fowl and fish.

Dryden.

2. To inclose or cover in pots of earth.

Mortimer.

3. To put in casks for draining; as, to *pot* sugar, by taking it from the cooler and placing it in hogheads with perforated heads, from which the melasses percolates through the spongy stalk of a plantain leaf.

Edwards. W. Indies.

PÖTABLE, *a.* [Fr.; Low L. *potabilis*; It. *potabile*; from L. *pot*, to drink; *potus*, drink, Gr. *ποτος*, from *πρω*, *πινα*, to drink.]

Drinkable; that may be drank; as water fresh and *potable*.

Bacon.

Rivers run *potable* gold.

Milton.

PÖTABLE, *n.* Something that may be drank.

Philips.

PÖTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being drinkable.

PÖTAGE, *n.* [from *pot*; Fr. *id.*; It. *potaggio*; Port. *potagem*; W. *potes*; Arm.