

**PURIFICATIVE,** } Having power to  
**PURIFICATORY,** } a. purify; tending to  
cleanse.

**PURIFIER,** *n.* [from *purify*.] That which purifies or cleanses; a cleanser; a refiner. Fire was held by the ancients to be an excellent purifier.

**PURIFORM,** *a.* [*L. pus, puris* and *form*.] Like pus; in the form of pus.

**PURIFY,** *v. t.* [*Fr. purifier*; *L. purifico*; *purus*, pure, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture; as, to purify liquors or metals; to purify the blood; to purify the air.

2. To free from pollution ceremonially; to remove whatever renders unclean and unfit for sacred services.

*Purify* yourselves and your captives on the third day, and on the seventh day purify all your raiment. Num. xxxi.

3. To free from guilt or the defilement of sin; as, to purify the heart.

Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify to himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works. Tit. ii.

4. To clear from improprieties or barbarisms; as, to purify a language. *Sprat.*

**PURIFY,** *v. i.* To grow or become pure or clear. Liquors will gradually purify.

**PURIFYING,** *ppr.* Removing foreign or heterogeneous matter; cleansing from pollution; fining; making clear.

**PURIFYING,** *n.* The act or operation of making pure, or of cleansing from extraneous matter or from pollution.

**PURIM,** *n.* Among the Jews, the feast of lots, instituted to commemorate their deliverance from the machinations of Haman. Esth. ix.

**PURIST,** *n.* [*Fr. puriste*.] One excessively nice in the use of words.

**PURITAN,** *n.* [from *pure*.] A dissenter from the church of England. The puritans were so called in derision, on account of their professing to follow the pure word of God, in opposition to all traditions and human constitutions.

Hume gives this name to three parties; the political puritans, who maintained the highest principles of civil liberty; the puritans in discipline, who were averse to the ceremonies and government of the episcopal church; and the doctrinal puritans, who rigidly defended the speculative system of the first reformers.

**PURITAN,** *a.* Pertaining to the puritans, or dissenters from the church of England.

**PURITANIC,** } Pertaining to the pu-  
**PURITANICAL,** } ritans or their doc-  
trines and practice; exact; rigid; as pu-  
ritanical notions or opinions; puritanical  
manners.

**PURITANISM,** *n.* The notions or practice of puritans.

**PURITANIZE,** *v. i.* To deliver the notions of puritans.

**PURITY,** *n.* [*Fr. purité*; *L. puritas*, from *purus*.]

1. Freedom from foreign admixture or heterogeneous matter; as the purity of water,

of wine, of spirit; the purity of drugs; the purity of metals.

2. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt; as the purity of a garment.

The purity of a linen vesture. *Holyday.*

3. Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence; as purity of heart or life.

4. Chastity; freedom from contamination by illicit sexual connection. *Shak.*

5. Freedom from any sinister or improper views; as the purity of motives or designs.

6. Freedom from foreign idioms, from barbarous or improper words or phrases; as purity of style or language.

**PURLE,** *n.* [supposed to be contracted from *purfle*. *Qu.*]

1. An embroidered and puckered border.

*Johnson. Bacon.*

2. A kind of edging for bone-lace. *Bailey.*

**PURL,** *n.* A species of malt liquor; ale or beer medicated with wormwood or aromatic herbs. *Bailey. Johnson.*

**PURL,** *n.* Two rounds in knitting.

**PURL,** *v. i.* [*Sw. porla*; *W. freulaw*, to purl, to ripple; *frail*, a rippling. It may be allied to *G. brüllen*, *D. brullen*, Dan. *brøler*, to roar, and to *Eng. frill*, *trill* and *roll*.]

1. To murmur, as a small stream flowing among stones or other obstructions, which occasion a continued series of broken sounds. It is applied only to small streams. Large streams running in like manner, are said to roar. In descriptions of rural scenery, the poets seldom omit a purling brook or stream.

My flowery theme,  
A painted mistress or a purling stream.

*Pope.*

2. To flow or run with a murmuring sound.

Around th' adjoining brook that purls along  
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock.

*Thomson.*

**PURL,** *v. t.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

**PURL,** *n.* A gentle continued murmur of a small stream of rippling water.

**PURLIEU,** *n.* *pur'lu.* [*Fr. pur*, pure, and *lieu*, place.]

A border; a limit; a certain limited extent or district; originally, the ground near a royal forest, which being severed from it, was made purlieu, that is, pure or free from the forest laws. *Encyc.*

**PURLIN,** *n.* In architecture, a piece of timber extending from end to end of a building or roof, across and under the rafters, to support them in the middle. *Encyc.*

**PURLING,** *ppr.* [from *purl*.] Murmuring or gurgling, as a brook.

**PURLING,** *n.* The continued gentle murmur of a small stream.

**PURLOIN,** *v. t.* [*Fr. pour* and *loin*, far off. See *Elaign*.]

1. Literally, to take or carry away for one's self; hence, to steal; to take by theft.

Your butler purloins your liquor.

*Arbuthnot.*

2. To take by plagiarism; to steal from books or manuscripts. *Dryden.*

**PURLOINED,** *pp.* Stolen; taken by plagiarism.

**PURLOINER,** *n.* A thief; a plagiary.

**PURLOINING,** *ppr.* Stealing; committing literary theft.

**PURLOINING,** *n.* Theft; plagiarism.

**PURPARTY,** *n.* [*Fr. pour* and *partie*, part.] In law, a share, part or portion of an estate, which is allotted to a co-parcener by partition. *Cowell.*

**PURPLE,** *a.* [*Fr. pourpre*; *L. purpureus*; *Sp. purpureo*; *It. porporino*; *Gr. πορφυρεος*, from πορφυρα, *L. purpura*, a shell from which the color was obtained.]

1. Designating a color composed of red and blue blended, much admired, and formerly the Roman emperors wore robes of this color.

2. In poetry, red or livid; dyed with blood.

I view a field of blood,  
And Tyber rolling with a purple flood.

*Dryden.*

**PURPLE,** *n.* A purple color or dress; hence, imperial government in the Roman empire, as a purple robe was the distinguishing dress of the emperors. *Gibbon.*

2. A cardinalate. *Addison. Hume.*

**PURPLE,** *v. t.* [*L. purpuro*.] To make purple, or to dye of a red color; as hands purpled with blood.

When mom  
Purples the east.

Reclining soft in blissful bowers,  
Purpled sweet with springing flowers.

*Fenton.*

**PURPLES,** *n. plu.* Spots of a livid red on the body; livid eruptions which appear in certain malignant diseases; a purple fever.

**PURPLISH,** *a.* Somewhat purple.

*Boyle.*

**PURPORT,** *n.* [*Fr. pour*, for, and *porter*, to bear.]

1. Design or tendency; as the purport of Plato's dialogue. *Norris.*

2. Meaning; import; as the purport of a word or phrase.

**PURPORT,** *v. t.* To intend; to intend to show.

2. To mean; to signify.

**PURPORTED,** *pp.* Designed; intended; meant.

**PURPORTING,** *ppr.* Designing; intending; importing.

**PURPOSE,** *n.* [*Fr. propos*; *Sp. It. proposito*; *L. propositum*, *propono*; *pro*, before, and *pono*, to set or place.]

1. That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished; the end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure or exertion.

We believe the Supreme Being created intelligent beings for some benevolent and glorious purpose, and if so, how glorious and benevolent must be his purpose in the plan of redemption! The ambition of men is generally directed to one of two purposes, or to both; the acquisition of wealth or of power. We build houses for the purpose of shelter; we labor for the purpose of subsistence.

2. Intention; design. This sense, however, is hardly to be distinguished from the former; as purpose always includes the end in view.

Every purpose is established by counsel.

Prov. xv.

Being predestinated according to the purpose of him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will. Eph. i.