

portion or comparative relation; suitability of proportions. *Hale.*

PROPORTIONED, *pp.* Made or adjusted with due proportion or with symmetry of parts.

PROPORTIONING, *ppr.* Making proportional.

PROPORTIONLESS, *a.* Without proportion; without symmetry of parts.

PROPOSAL, *n. s.* as *z.* [from *propose*.]

1. That which is offered or propounded for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design, terms or conditions proposed; as, to make *proposals* for a treaty of peace; to offer *proposals* for erecting a building; to make *proposals* of marriage; *proposals* for subscription to a loan or to a literary work.

2. Offer to the mind; as the *proposal* of an agreeable object. *South.*

PROPOSE, *v. t. s.* as *z.* [Fr. *proposer*; *L. propono, proposui*; *W. posair*, to pose, that is, to set; literally to put or throw forward.]

1. To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance or adoption; as, to *propose* a bill or resolve to a legislative body; to *propose* terms of peace; to *propose* a question or subject for discussion; to *propose* an alliance by treaty or marriage; to *propose* alterations or amendments in a law.

2. To offer or present for consideration. In learning any thing, as little as possible should be *proposed* to the mind at first. *Watts.* To *propose* to one's self, to intend; to design; to form a design in the mind.

PROPOSE, *v. i.* To lay schemes. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

[*Propose* is often used for *purpose*; as, I *propose* to ride to New York to-morrow. *Purpose* and *propose* are different forms of the same word.]

PROPOSED, *pp.* Offered or presented for consideration, discussion, acceptance or adoption.

PROPOSER, *n.* One that offers any thing for consideration or adoption. *Locke.*

PROPOSING, *ppr.* Offering for consideration, acceptance or adoption.

PROPOSITION, *n. s.* as *z.* [Fr. from *L. propositio*, from *propositus, propono*.]

1. That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration, acceptance or adoption; a proposal; offer of terms. The enemy made *propositions* of peace; the *propositions* were not accepted.

2. In *logic*, one of the three parts of a regular argument; the part of an argument in which some quality, negative or positive, is attributed to a subject; as, "snow is white;" "water is fluid;" "vice is not commendable."

3. In *mathematics*, a statement in terms of either a truth to be demonstrated, or an operation to be performed. It is called a *theorem*, when it is something to be proved; and a *problem*, when it is something to be done. *D. Olmsted.*

4. In *oratory*, that which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; any thing stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration.

5. In *poetry*, the first part of a poem; in which the author states the subject or matter of it. Horace recommends modesty and simplicity in the *proposition* of a poem.

PROPOSITIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a proposition; considered as a proposition; as a *propositional* sense. *Watts.*

PROPOUND, *v. t.* [*L. propono*; *pro* and *pono*, to set, put or place.]

1. To propose; to offer for consideration; as, to *propound* a rule of action. *Watson.*

The existence of the church hath been *propounded* as an object of faith. *Pearson.*

2. To offer; to exhibit; to propose; as, to *propound* a question. *Shak.*

3. In *congregational churches*, to propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church. Persons intending to make public profession of their faith, and thus unite with the church, are *propounded* before the church and congregation; that is, their intention is notified some days previous, for the purpose of giving opportunity to members of the church to object to their admission to such communion, if they see cause.

PROPOUNDED, *pp.* Proposed; offered for consideration.

PROPOUNDER, *n.* One that proposes or offers for consideration.

PROPOUNDING, *ppr.* Proposing; offering for consideration.

PROPTED, *pp.* [from *prop*.] Supported; sustained by something placed under.

PROPPING, *ppr.* Supporting by something beneath.

PROPREFECT, *n.* Among the Romans, a prefect's lieutenant commissioned to do a part of the duty of the prefect. *Encyc.*

PRETOR, *n.* [*L. prorator*.] Among the Romans, a magistrate who, having discharged the office of pretor at home, was sent into a province to command there with his former pretorial authority; also, an officer sent extraordinarily into the provinces to administer justice with the authority of pretor. *Encyc.*

PROPRIETARY, *n.* [Fr. *propriétaire*, from *propriété*.]

1. A proprietor or owner; one who has the exclusive title to a thing; one who possesses or holds the title to a thing in his own right. The grantees of Pennsylvania and Maryland and their heirs were called the *proprietarys* of those provinces.

2. In *monasteries*, such monks were called *proprietarys*, as had reserved goods and effects to themselves, notwithstanding their renunciation of all at the time of their profession. *Encyc.*

PROPRIETARY, *a.* Belonging to a proprietor or owner, or to a proprietary. The governments of Pennsylvania and Maryland were formerly *proprietary*.

PROPRIETOR, *n.* [from *L. proprietas, proprius*.]

An owner; the person who has the legal right or exclusive title to any thing whether in possession or not; as the *proprietor* of a farm or of a mill. By the gift of God, man is constituted the *proprietor* of the earth.

PROPRIETRESS, *n.* A female who has the exclusive legal right to a thing. *L'Estrange.*

PROPRIETY, *n.* [Fr. *propriété*; *L. proprietas*, from *proprius*.]

1. Property; peculiar or exclusive right of possession; ownership. [This primary sense of the word, as used by Locke, Mil-

ton, Dryden, &c. seems now to be nearly or wholly obsolete. See *Property*.]

2. Fitness; suitableness; appropriateness; consonance with established principles, rules or customs; justness; accuracy. *Propriety* of conduct, in a moral sense, consists in its conformity to the moral law; *propriety* of behavior, consists in conformity to the established rules of decorum; *propriety* in language, is correctness in the use of words and phrases, according to established usage, which constitutes the rule of speaking and writing.

3. Proper state. *Shak.*

PROPT, [See *Propped*.]

PROPUGN, *v. t.* *propu'ne*. [*L. propugno*; *pro* and *pugno*, to fight.]

To contend for; to defend; to vindicate. [Little used.] *Hammond.*

PROPUGNACLE, *n.* [*L. propugnaculum*.] A fortress. [Not used.] *Howell.*

PROPUGNATION, *n.* [*L. propugnatio*.] Defense. [Not used.] *Shak.*

PROPUGNER, *n.* *propu'ner*. A defender; a vindicator.

PROPULSION, *n.* [*L. propulsio, propulso*. See *Propel*.]

The act of driving away or repelling; the keeping at a distance. *Hall.*

PROULSE, *v. t.* *propuls'*. [*L. propulso*; *pro* and *pulso*, to strike. See *Propel*.]

To repel; to drive off. [Little used.] *Colgrave.*

PROPULSION, *n.* [*L. propulsus, propello*. See *Propel*.] The act of driving forward. *Bacon.*

Pro rata, [*L.*] in proportion.

PRORE, *n.* [*L. prora*.] The prow or fore part of a ship. [Not in use, except in poetry.] *Pope.*

Pro re nata, [*L.*] according to exigences or circumstances.

PROROGATION, *n.* [*L. prorogatio*. See *Prorogue*.]

1. Continuance in time or duration; a lengthening or prolongation of time; as the *prorogation* of something already possessed. [This use is uncommon.] *South.*

2. In England, the continuance of parliament from one session to another, as an adjournment is a continuance of the session from day to day. This is the established language with respect to the parliament of Great Britain. In the United States, the word is, I believe, rarely or never used; *adjournment* being used not only in its etymological sense, but for *prorogation* also.

PROROGUE, *v. t.* *prorog'*. [Fr. *proroger*; *L. prorogo*; *pro* and *rugo*. The latter word signifies to ask, or to propose; but the primary sense is to *reach*, to stretch forward; and this is its import in the derivative *prorogo*.]

1. To protract; to prolong.

He *prorogued* his government. *Dryden.*

2. To defer; to delay; as, to *prorogue* death. *Shak.*

[In the foregoing senses, the word is now rarely used.]

3. To continue the parliament from one session to another. Parliament is *prorogued* by the king's authority, either by the lord chancellor in his majesty's presence, or by commission, or by proclamation. *Blackstone.*