

pearance; as a *proud port*; the *port* of a gentleman.

Their *port* was more than human. *Milton.*

With more terrific *port*
Thou walkest. *Philips.*

6. In *seamen's language*, the larboard or left side of a ship; as in the phrase, "the ship heels to *port*." "*Port* the helm," is an order to put the helm to the larboard side.

7. A kind of wine made in Portugal; so called from *Oporto*. *Encyc.*

Port of the voice, in music, the faculty or habit of making the shakes, passages and diminutions, in which the beauty of a song consists. *Encyc.*

PÖRT, *v. t.* To carry in form; as *ported* spears. *Milton.*

2. To turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship. See the noun, No. 6. It is used in the imperative.

PORTABLE, *a.* [*It. portabile*, from *L. porto*, to carry.]

1. That may be carried by the hand or about the person, on horseback, or in a traveling vehicle; not bulky or heavy; that may be easily conveyed from place to place with one's traveling baggage; as a *portable* bureau or secretary.

2. That may be carried from place to place.

3. That may be borne along with one.

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and *portable* pleasure. *South.*

4. Sufferable; supportable. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PORTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being portable.

PORTAGE, *n.* [*Fr. See Port.*] The act of carrying.

2. The price of carriage. *Fell.*

3. A port-hole. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

4. A carrying place over land between navigable waters. *Jefferson. Gallatin.*

PÖRTAL, *n.* [*It. portella*; *Fr. portail*.] In architecture, a little gate, where there are two gates of different dimensions. *Encyc.*

2. A little square corner of a room, separated from the rest by a wainscot, and forming a short passage into a room. *Encyc.*

3. A kind of arch of joiner's work before a door. *Encyc.*

4. A gate; an opening for entrance; as the *portals* of heaven.

PÖRTANCE, *n.* [from *Fr. porter*, to carry.] Air; mien; carriage; port; demeanor. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

PÖRTASS, *n.* A breviary; a prayer book. [*portuis, portosc.*] [*Not used.*] *Spenser. Camden. Chaucer.*

PÖRTATIVE, *a.* [*Fr. portatif*.] Portable. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

PÖRT-BAR, *n.* A bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale of wind.

Port-charges, in commerce, charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a harbor, as wharfage, &c.

PÖRT-CRAYON, *n.* A pencil-case. *Encyc.*

PÖRTCUL/LIS, *n.* [*coulisse*, in French, is from *couler*, to flow or slip down. It signifies a groove or gutter. I think it cannot be from *L. clausus*.]

In fortification, an assemblage of timbers joined across one another, like those of a harrow, and each pointed with iron; hung over the gate-way of a fortified town, to be let down in case of surprise, to prevent the entrance of an enemy. *Encyc.*

PÖRTCUL/LIS, *v. t.* To shut; to bar; to obstruct. *Shak.*

PÖRTCUL/LISED, *a.* Having a portcullis. *Shenstone.*

PÖRTE, *n.* The Ottoman court, so called from the gate of the Sultan's palace where justice is administered; as the Sublime *Porte*.

PÖRTED, *a.* Having gates. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. Borne in a certain or regular order. *Jones.*

PÖRTEND', *v. t.* [*L. portendo*; *por*, Eng. *fore*, and *tendo*, to stretch.]

To foreshow; to foretoken; to indicate something future by previous signs.

A moist and cool summer *portends* a hard winter. *Bacon.*

PÖRTEND'ED, *pp.* Foreshown; previously indicated by signs.

PÖRTENDING, *ppr.* Foreshowing.

PÖRTEN'SION, *n.* The act of foreshowing. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

PÖRTENT', *n.* [*L. portentum*.] An omen of ill; any previous sign or prodigy indicating the approach of evil or calamity. My loss by dire *portents* the god foretold. *Dryden.*

PÖRTENT'OUS, *a.* [*L. portentosus*.] Ominous; foreshowing ill. Ignorance and superstition hold meteors to be *portentous*.

2. Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful; in an ill sense.

No beast of more *portentous* size,

In the Hercynian forest lies. *Roscommon.*

PÖRTER, *n.* [*It. portiere*; *Fr. portier*; *Sp. portero*; from *L. porta*, a gate.]

1. A man that has the charge of a door or gate; a door-keeper. *Arbutnot.*

2. One that waits at the door to receive messages. *Pope.*

3. [*Fr. porteur*, from *porter*, to carry, *L. porto*.] A carrier; a person who carries or conveys burdens for hire. *Howell. Watts.*

4. A malt liquor which differs from ale and pale beer, in being made with high dried malt.

PÖRTERAGE, *n.* Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter. *Tooke.*

2. The business of a porter or door-keeper. *Charchill.*

PÖRTERLY, *a.* Coarse; vulgar. [*Little used.*] *Bray.*

PÖRTESE. [*See Portass.*]

PÖRT-FIRE, *n.* A composition for setting fire to powder, &c. frequently used in preference to a match. It is wet or dry. The wet is composed of saltpeter, four parts, of sulphur one, and of meal powder four; mixed and sifted, moistened with a little linseed oil, and well rubbed. The dry is composed of saltpeter, four parts, sulphur one, meal powder two, and antimony one. These compositions are driven into small papers for use. *Encyc.*

PÖRTFÖLIO, *n.* [*Fr. porte-feuille*; *porter*, to carry, and *feuille*, a leaf, *L. folium*.]

A case of the size of a large book, to keep loose papers in.

To have or hold the *portfolio*, is to hold the office of minister of foreign affairs. *E. Everett.*

PÖRTGLAVE, *n.* [*Fr. porter*, to carry, and *W. glair*, a crooked sword; *llair*, a shave. Celtic.] A sword-bearer. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

PÖRTGRAVE, } [*L. portus*, a port, and
PÖRTGREVE, } *n.* *G. graf*, *D. graaf*, Sax.
PÖRTREEVE, } *gerefa*, a count, an earl.]

Formerly, the chief magistrate of a port or maritime town. This officer is now called mayor or bailiff.

PÖRT-HOLE, *n.* [*port* and *hole*.] The embrasure of a ship of war. [*See Port.*]

PÖRTICO, *n.* [*It. portico*; *L. porticus*, from *porta* or *portus*.]

In architecture, a kind of gallery on the ground, or a piazza encompassed with arches supported by columns; a covered walk. The roof is sometimes flat; sometimes vaulted. *Encyc.*

PÖRTION, *n.* [*L. portio*, from *partio*, to divide, from *pars*, part. *See Part.*]

1. In general, a part of any thing separated from it. Hence,

2. A part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself.

These are parts of his ways, but how little a *portion* is heard of him. *Job xxvi.*

3. A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend.

How small

A *portion* to your share would fall. *Waller.*

The priests had a *portion* assigned them of Pharaoh. *Gen. xlvii.*

4. The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law, and distributed to him in the settlement of the estate.

5. A wife's fortune.

PÖRTION, *v. t.* To divide; to parcel; to allot a share or shares.

And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope.*

2. To endow.

Him *portion'd* maids, apprentic'd orphans blest. *Pope.*

PÖRTIONED, *pp.* Divided into shares or parts.

2. Endowed; furnished with a portion.

PÖRTIONER, *n.* One who divides or assigns in shares.

PÖRTIONING, *ppr.* Dividing; endowing.

PÖRTIONIST, *n.* One who has a certain academical allowance or portion.

2. The incumbent of a benefice which has more rectors or vicars than one. *Life of A. Wood.*

PÖRTLAND-STONE, *n.* A compact sandstone from the isle of Portland in England, which forms a calcareous cement. *Nicholson.*

PÖRTLAST, } *n.* The gunwale of a ship.

PÖRTOISE, } To lower the yards a *portlast*, is to lower them to the gunwale.

To ride a *portoise*, is to have the lower yards and top-masts struck or lowered down, when at anchor in a gale of wind. *Mar. Dict.*

PÖRTLID, *n.* The lid that closes a port-hole. *Mar. Dict.*

PÖRTLINESS, *n.* [from *portly*.] Dignity of mien or of personal appearance, consisting in size and symmetry of body, with dignified manners and demeanor. *Camden.*

PÖRTLY, *a.* [from *port*.] Grand or dignified in mien; of a noble appearance and carriage. *Shak.*

2. Bulky; corpulent. *Shak.*