

province with consular authority. The proconsuls were appointed from the body of the senate, and their authority expired at the end of a year from their appointment. *Encyc.*

**PROCON/SULAR**, *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul; as *proconsular* powers.

2. Under the government of a proconsul; as a *proconsular* province.

**PROCON/SULSHIP**, *n.* The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

**PROCRAS/TINATE**, *v. t.* [*L. procrastinor; pro and crastinus; cras, to-morrow.*]

To put off from day to day; to delay; to defer to a future time; as, to *procrastinate* repentance.

**PROCRAS/TINATE**, *v. i.* 'To delay; to be dilatory.

I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago. *Swift.*

**PROCRAS/TINATED**, *pp.* Delayed; deferred.

**PROCRAS/TINATING**, *ppr.* Delaying; putting off to a future time.

**PROCRAS/TINATION**, *n.* [*L. procrastinatio.*]

A putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

**PROCRAS/TINATOR**, *n.* One that defers the performance of any thing to a future time.

**PROCREANT**, *a.* [*L. procreans. See Procreate.*]

Generating; producing; productive; fruitful. *Shak.*

**PRO/CREATE**, *v. t.* [*L. procreo; pro and creo, to create.*]

1. To beget; to generate and produce; to engender; *used properly of animals.*

*Bentley.*  
2. To produce; *used of plants, but hardly allowable.*

*Blackmore.*

**PRO/CREATED**, *pp.* Begotten; generated.

**PRO/CREATING**, *ppr.* Begetting; generating; as young.

**PROCREA/TION**, *n.* [*Fr. from L. procreatio.*]

The act of begetting; generation and production of young. *South.*

**PRO/CREATIVE**, *a.* Generative; having the power to beget. *Hale.*

**PRO/CREATIVENESS**, *n.* The power of generating. *Decay of Picty.*

**PRO/CREATOR**, *n.* One that begets; a generator; a father or sire.

**PROCTOR**, *n.* [contracted from *L. procurator, from procuro; pro and curo.*]

1. In a *general sense*, one who is employed to manage the affairs of another. *Hooker.*

2. *Appropriately*, a person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law, as in the court of admiralty, or in a spiritual court. *Swift.*

3. The magistrate of a university. *Walter.*

**PROCTOR**, *v. i.* To manage; a *cant word.* *Shak.*

**PROCTORAGE**, *n.* Management; in contempt. *Milton.*

**PROCTOR/ICAL**, *a.* Belonging to the academical proctor; magisterial. *Prudeau.*

**PROCTORSHIP**, *n.* The office or dignity of the proctor of a university. *Clarendon.*

**PROCUMBENT**, *a.* [*L. procumbens, procumbo; pro and cubo, to lie down.*] Lying down or on the face; prone.

2. In *botany*, trailing; prostrate; unable to support itself, and therefore lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots; as a *procumbent* stem. *Martyn.*

**PROCURABLE**, *a.* [from *procure.*] That may be procured; obtainable. *Boyle.*

**PRO/CURACY**, *n.* [from *L. procuro.*] The management of any thing. [*Not used.*]

**PROCURA/TION**, *n.* [*L. procuratio. See Procure.*]

1. The act of procuring. [*Procurement* is generally used.]

2. The management of another's affairs.

3. The instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another. *Encyc.*

4. A sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, on account of visitations; called also *proxy.* *Todd.*

**PROCURATOR**, *n.* The manager of another's affairs. [*See Proctor.*]

*Shak. Taylor.*

**PROCURATO/RIAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a procurator or proctor; made by a proctor. *Ayliffe.*

**PROCURA/TORSHIP**, *n.* The office of a procurator. *Pearson.*

**PROCURATORY**, *a.* Tending to procuration.

**PRO/CURE**, *v. t.* [*Fr. procurer; It. procurare; Sp. procurar; L. procuro; pro and curo, to take care.* But the French only has the sense of the English word. In the sense of *manage*, it is never used.]

1. To get; to gain; to obtain; as by request, loan, effort, labor or purchase. We *procure* favors by request; we *procure* money by borrowing; we *procure* food by cultivating the earth; offices are *procured* by solicitation or favor; we *procure* titles to estate by purchase. It is used of things of temporary possession more generally than *acquire*. We do not say, we *acquired* favor, we *acquired* money by borrowing, but we *procured*.

2. To persuade; to prevail on.

What unaccustom'd cause *procures* her hither? [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

3. To cause; to bring about; to effect; to contrive and effect.

Proceed, Salinus, to *procure* my fall. *Shak.*

4. To cause to come on; to bring on.

We no other pains endure Than those that we ourselves *procure.* *Dryden.*

5. To draw to; to attract; to gain. Modestly *procures* love and respect.

**PRO/CURE**, *v. i.* To pimp. *Dryden.*

**PRO/CURED**, *pp.* Obtained; caused to be done; effected; brought on.

**PRO/CUREMENT**, *n.* The act of procuring or obtaining; obtainment.

2. A causing to be effected.

They think it done By her *procurement.* *Dryden.*

**PRO/CURER**, *n.* One that procures or obtains; that which brings on or causes to be done. *Walton.*

2. A pimp; a pander. *South.*

**PRO/CURESS**, *n.* A bawd. *Spectator.*

**PRO/CURING**, *ppr.* Getting; gaining; obtaining.

2. Causing to come or to be done.

3. *a.* That causes to come; bringing on. Sin is the *procuring* cause of all our woes.

**PRODIGAL**, *a.* [*Fr. prodigue; Sp. It. prodigo; from L. prodigus, from prodigo, to drive forth, to lavish.* The last component part of the word is *ago*, to drive; the first I suppose to be *prod*, the original word, afterward contracted to *pro*. See *Pro*. The Welsh *bradyn*, a prodigal, if from the Latin, is doubtless of the same origin; but Owen deduces this from *brad*, a breaking, treachery, treason, and this coincides with Dan. *bryder*, to break. See *Brittle*.]

1. Given to extravagant expenditures; expending money or other things without necessity; profuse; lavish; wasteful; not frugal or economical; as a *prodigal* man; the *prodigal* son. A man may be *prodigal* of his strength, of his health, of his life or blood, as well as of his money.

2. Profuse; lavish; expended to excess or without necessity; as *prodigal* expenses.

3. Very liberal; profuse. Nature is *prodigal* of her bounties.

**PRODIGAL**, *n.* One that expends money extravagantly or without necessity; one that is profuse or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift. *Dryden.*

**PRODIGALITY**, *n.* [*Fr. prodigalité; It. prodigalità; Sp. prodigalidad.*]

1. Extravagance in the expenditure of what one possesses, particularly of money; profusion; waste; excessive liberality. It is opposed to *frugality*, *economy*, and *parsimony*.

By the Roman law a man of notorious *prodigality* was treated as non compos. *Encyc.*

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the *prodigality* of his wit. *Dryden.*

2. Profuse liberality.

**PRODIGALIZE**, *v. i.* To be extravagant in expenditures. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

**PRODIGALLY**, *adv.* With profusion of expenses; extravagantly; lavishly; wastefully; as an estate *prodigally* dissipated.

2. With liberal abundance; profusely.

Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows, Our paths with flow'rs she *prodigally* strows. *Dryden.*

**PRODIGIOUS**, *a.* [*Sp. It. prodigioso; Fr. prodigieux; L. prodigiosus. See Prodigy.*]

1. Very great; huge; enormous in size, quantity, extent, &c.; as a mountain of *prodigious* size or altitude; a *prodigious* mass or quantity of water; an ocean or plain of *prodigious* extent. Hence,

2. Wonderful; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy; monstrous; portentous.

It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear sky. *Brown.*

*Prodigious* to relate. *Dryden.*

**PRODIGIOUSLY**, *adv.* Enormously; wonderfully; astonishingly; as a number *prodigiously* great. *Ray.*

2. Very much; extremely; in *familiar language*. He was *prodigiously* pleased.

**PRODIGIOUSNESS**, *n.* Enormousness of size; the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment. *Hall.*

**PRODIGY**, *n.* [*L. prodigium, from prodigo, to shoot out, drive out, properly to spread to a great extent.*]

1. Any thing out of the ordinary process of