

cessaries for the use of his household at an appraised value, in preference to all his subjects, and even without the consent of the owner; also, the right of impressing horses and carriages, &c.; a right abolished by Stat. 12. Charles II. 24.

**PURVEYOR**, *n.* One who provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table; a victualer. *Raleigh.*

2. An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision for the king's household. *England.*

3. One who provides the means of gratifying lust; a procurer; a pimp; a bawd. *Dryden. Addison.*

**PURVIEW**, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *pourveu*, *purvieu*, *purvey*; Fr. *pourvu*, provided, from *pourvoir*. See *Purvey*.]

1. Primarily, a condition or proviso; but in this sense not used.

2. The body of a statute, or that part which begins with "Be it enacted," as distinguished from the *preamble*. *Cowel. Encyc.*

3. In modern usage, the limit or scope of a statute; the whole extent of its intention or provisions. *Marshall.*

4. Superintendence.  
The federal power—is confined to objects of a general nature, more within the *purview* of the United States, than of any particular one. [Unusual.] *Ramsay.*

5. Limit or sphere intended; scope; extent.  
In determining the extent of information required in the exercise of a particular authority, recourse must be had to the objects within the *purview* of that authority. *Federalist, Madison.*

**PUS**, *n.* [L.] The white or yellowish matter generated in ulcers and wounds in the process of healing. *Encyc.*

**PUSH**, *v. l.* [Fr. *pousser*; D. *puis*, a push; Sw. *pösa*, to swell; W. *pos*, growth, increase; *poslaw*, to increase, or *puysaw*, to press, to weigh. The sense is to thrust, press or urge. See Class Bz.]

1. To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure; or to endeavor to drive by steady pressure, without striking; opposed to *draw*. We *push* a thing forward by force applied behind it; we *draw* by applying force before it. We may *push* without moving the object.

2. To butt; to strike with the end of the horns; to thrust the points of horns against.

If the ox shall *push* a man-servant or maid-servant—he shall be stoned. Ex. xxi.

3. To press or urge forward; as, to *push* an objection too far.

He forewarns his ear  
With rules to *push* his fortune or to bear.

*Dryden.*

4. To urge; to drive.

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions as are apt to procure honor to the actor. *Spectator.*

5. To enforce; to press; to drive to a conclusion.

We are *pushed* for an answer. *Swift.*

6. To importune; to press with solicitation; to tease.

To *push down*, to overthrow by pushing or impulse.

**PUSH**, *v. i.* To make a thrust; as, to *push* with the horns or with a sword.

*Dryden. Addison.*

2. To make an effort.

At length

Both sides resolv'd to *push*, we tried our strength. *Dryden.*

3. To make an attack.

The king of the south shall *push* at him. Dan. xi.

4. To burst out.

To *push on*, to drive or urge forward; to hasten. *Push on*, brave men.

**PUSH**, *n.* A thrust with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a thing. *Spenser.*

2. Any pressure, impulse or force applied; as, to give the ball the first *push*. *Addison.*

3. An assault or attack. *Watts.*

4. A forcible onset; a vigorous effort. *Addison.*

5. Exigence; trial; extremity.

When it comes to the *push*, it is no more than talk. *L'Estrange.*

6. A sudden emergence. *Shak.*

7. A little swelling or pustule; a wheal; a pimple; an eruption. *Bacon.*

**PUSHED**, *pp.* Pressed; urged; driven.

**PUSHER**, *n.* One that drives forward.

**PUSHING**, *ppr.* Pressing; driving; urging forward.

2. *a.* Pressing forward in business; enterprising; driving; vigorous.

**PUSHPIN**, *n.* A child's play in which pins are pushed alternately. *L'Estrange.*

**PUSILLANIMITY**, *n.* [Fr. *pusillanimité*; L. *pusillanimitas*; *pusillus*, small, weak, and *animus*, courage.]

Want of that firmness and strength of mind which constitutes courage or fortitude; weakness of spirit; cowardliness; that feebleness of mind which shrinks from trifling or imaginary dangers.

It is obvious to distinguish between an act of *pusillanimity* and an act of great modesty or humility. *South.*

**PUSILLANIMOUS**, *a.* [Fr. *pusillanime*; It. *pusillanimo*, supra.]

1. Destitute of that strength and firmness of mind which constitutes courage, bravery and fortitude; being of weak courage; mean spirited; cowardly; applied to persons; as a *pusillanimous* prince.

2. Proceeding from weakness of mind or want of courage; feeble; as *pusillanimous* counsels. *Bacon.*

**PUSILLANIMOUSLY**, *adv.* With want of courage.

**PUSILLANIMOUSNESS**, *n.* Pusillanimity; want of courage.

**PUSS**, *n.* [D. *poes*, puss, a fur tippet, and a kiss; Ir. *pus*, a cat, and the lip.]

1. The fondling name of a cat. *Watts.*

2. The sportsman's name for a hare. *Gay.*

**PUSINESS**, *n.* [from *pussy*.] A state of being swelled or bloated; inflation; hence, shortness of breath.

**PUSY**, *a.* [Fr. *poussif*, from *pousser*, to push; Sw. *pösa*, to swell or inflate; Ir. *baois*, lust, vanity; allied to *boast*. This word has been written *pursy*, evidently by mistake. We have the word probably from the French *poussif*, from *pousser*, to push.]

Properly, inflated, swelled; hence, fat, short and thick; and as persons of this make labor in respiration, the word is used for short breathed.

**PUS'TULATE**, *v. t.* [L. *pustulatus*. See *Pustule*.]

To form into pustules or blisters. *Stackhouse.*

**PUSTULE**, *n.* *pus'l* or *pus'tul*; the former is the usual pronunciation in America. [Fr. *pustule*; L. *pustula*; from the root of *push*.]

A pimple or wheal; a small push or eruption on the skin. *Arbuthnot.*

**PUS'TULOUS**, *a.* [L. *pustulosus*.] Full of pustules or pimples.

**PŪT**, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *put*. [D. *poeten*, to set or plant; *pool*, the foot; Dan. *poder*, to graft; *pode*, a cion; Gr. *φυω*, contracted from *φύω* or *φύω*, whence *φυτον*, a germ, shoot or twig. We find the same word in the L. *pulo*, to prune, that is, to thrust off; also to think or consider, that is, to set in the mind, as we use *suppose*, L. *suppono*. But we see the English sense more distinctly in the compounds, *impulo*, to impute, that is, to put to or on; *computo*, to compute, to put together. The Welsh *putian*, to poke, to thrust, and *putiau*, to butt, are doubtless the same word. The L. *posui*, from *pono*, is probably a dialectical orthography of the same root. See Class Bd. and Bs. The primary sense is to thrust, throw, drive or send.]

1. To set, lay or place; in a general sense. Thus we say, to *put* the hand to the face; to *put* a book on the shelf; to *put* a horse in the stable; to *put* fire to the fuel; to *put* clothes on the body. God planted a garden and there he *put* Adam.

2. *Put* is applicable to state or condition, as well as to place. *Put* him in a condition to help himself. *Put* the fortress in a state of defense. The apostles were *put* in trust with the gospel. We are often *put* in jeopardy by our own ignorance or rashness. We do not always *put* the best men in office.

3. To repose.  
How wilt thou—*put* thy trust on Egypt for chariots? 2 Kings xviii.

4. To push into action.  
Thank him who *puts* me, loth, to this revenge. *Milton.*

5. To apply; to set to employment.  
No man having *put* his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. Luke ix.

6. To throw or introduce suddenly. He had no time to *put* in a word.

7. To consign to letters.  
He made a proclamation—and *put* it also in writing. 2 Chron. xxxvi.

8. To oblige; to require.  
We are *put* to prove things which can hardly be made plainer. *Tillotson.*

9. To incite; to instigate; to urge by influence. The appearance of a formidable enemy *put* the king on making vigorous preparations for defense.

This *put* me upon observing the thickness of the glass. *Newton.*

These wretches *put* us upon all mischief, to feed their lusts and extravagances. *Swift.*

10. To propose; as, to *put* a question to the witness; to *put* a case in point.

11. To reach to another. Hab. ii.

12. To bring into a state of mind or temper.  
Solyman, to *put* the Rhodians out of all suspicion of invasion— *Knolles.*