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porter



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Kimberley in 1873. Population: 303,353.

portend (pɔr-tënd', pɔr-) *tr.v.* -tend-ed, -tend-ing 1. To serve as an omen or a warning of; presage: *black clouds that portend a storm*. 2. To indicate by prediction; forecast: *leading economic indicators that portend a recession*. [Middle English *portenden*, from Latin *portendere*. See **ten-** in Appendix I.]

portent (pɔr'tënt', pɔr't-) *n.* 1. An indication of something important or calamitous about to occur; an omen. 2. Prophetic or threatening significance: *signs full of portent*. 3. Something amazing or marvelous; a prodigy. [Latin *portentum*, from neuter past participle of *portendere*, to portend. See **PORTEND**.]

portentous (pɔr-tënt'əs, pɔr-) *adj.* 1. Of the nature of or constituting a portent; foreboding: "*The present aspect of society is portentous of great change*" (Edward Bellamy). 2. Full of unspicifiable significance; exciting wonder and awe: "*Such a portentous and mysterious monster roused all my curiosity*" (Herman Melville). 3. Marked by pompousness; pretentiously weighty. —**portentously** *adv.* —**portentousness** *n.*

porter (pɔr'tər, pɔr't-) *n.* 1. A person employed to carry burdens, especially an attendant who carries travelers' baggage at a hotel or transportation station. 2. A railroad employee who waits on passengers in a sleeping car or parlor car. 3. A maintenance worker for a building or institution. [Middle English *portour*, from Anglo-Norman, from Late Latin *portātor*, from Latin *portāre*, to carry. See **per-** in Appendix I.]

porter² (pɔr'tər, pɔr't-) *n.* Chiefly British One in charge of a gate or door. [Middle English, from Anglo-Norman, from Late Latin *portārius*, from Latin *porta*, gate. See **per-** in Appendix I.]

porter³ (pɔr'tər, pɔr't-) *n.* A dark beer resembling light stout, made from malt browned or charred by drying at a high temperature. [Short for *porter's ale*.]

Porter (pɔr'tər, pɔr't-), Cole Albert 1891?–1964. American composer and lyricist remembered for his witty and sophisticated Broadway scores for musicals such as *Anything Goes* (1929).

Porter, Edwin Stanton 1869–1941. American filmmaker whose works include the first edited film, *The Life of an American Fireman* and *The Great Train Robbery* (both 1903).

Porter, Katherine Anne 1890–1980. American writer known for her carefully crafted short stories as well as her novel *Ship of Fools* (1962). She won a Pulitzer Prize for her *Collected Stories* (1965).

Porter, Rodney Robert 1917–1985. British biochemist. He shared a 1972 Nobel Prize for research on the chemical structure and nature of antibodies.

Porter, William Sydney Pen name **O. Henry** 1862–1910. American writer whose short stories are collected in a number of volumes, including *Cabbages and Kings* (1904) and *The Four Million* (1906).

porterage (pɔr'tər-ij, pɔr't-) *n.* 1. The carrying of burdens or goods as done by porters. 2. The charge for this activity.

porteress (pɔr'tər-ɪs, pɔr't-) *n.* Variant of **portress**.

porterhouse (pɔr'tər-hous', pɔr't-) *n.* 1. A cut of beef taken from the thick end of the short loin, having a T-bone and a sizable piece of tenderloin. Also called *porterhouse steak*. 2. Archaic An alehouse or chophouse.

port-folio (pɔrt-fɔ'li-ə, pɔrt-) *n., pl. -os* 1a. A portable case for holding material, such as loose papers, photographs, or drawings. b. The materials collected in such a case, especially when representative of a person's work: *a photographer's portfolio*; *an artist's portfolio of drawings*. 2. The office or post of a cabinet member or minister of state. 3. A group of investments held by an investor, investment company, or financial institution. [Italian *portafoglio*: *porta-*, from *portare*, to carry (from Latin *portāre*; see **per-** in Appendix I) + *folgio*, sheet (from Latin *folium*, leaf; see **bhel-** in Appendix I).]

Port Harcourt (hɑr'tkɔrt) A city of southern Nigeria in the Niger River delta southeast of Ibadan. Population: 288,900.

port-hole (pɔrt'hɔl', pɔrt'-) *n.* 1. Nautical A small, usually circular window in a ship's side. 2. An opening in a fortified wall; an embrasure.

Port Huron A city of southeast Michigan on Lake Huron at the mouth of the St. Clair River north-northeast of Detroit. First settled as a French fort in 1686, it grew as a lumbering town in the 19th century and is now a port of entry with diversified industries. Population: 33,694.

Portia (pɔr'shə, pɔr't-) *n.* The satellite of Uranus that is seventh in distance from the planet. [After *Portia*, rich heiress in *The Merchant of Venice* by William Shakespeare.]

Porto-tici (pɔr'tē-chē') A city of south-central Italy, a residential and resort suburb of Naples on the Bay of Naples. Population: 79,259.

port-tico (pɔr'ti-kō', pɔr't-) *n., pl. -coes* or **-cos** A porch or walk-

way leading to an entrance on the Gulf of Maine south of Lewiston. Settled c. 1632, it became a commercial center in the 17th century and was state capital from 1820 to 1832. It is the largest city in the state. Population: 64,348. 2. The largest city of Oregon, in the northwest part of the state on the Willamette River near its junction with the Columbia River. Founded in 1845, it grew as a lumber-exporting port and supply point for the California and Alaska goldfields. Population: 437,319. —**Portland-er** *n.*

Portland cement or **portland cement** *n.* A hydraulic cement made by heating a limestone and clay mixture in a kiln and pulverizing the resulting material. [After *Portland*, an urban district of southern England.]

Port Louis (lɔ'f'is, lɔ'f'ē, lɔ'f'ē) The capital and largest city of Mauritius, in the northwest part of the island on the Indian Ocean. It was founded c. 1735. Population: 143,509.

port-ly (pɔr't'li, pɔr't'-) *adj.* -li-er, -li-est 1. Comfortably stout; corpulent. See synonyms at **fat**. 2. Archaic Stately; majestic; imposing. [From **PORT**.] —**port/liness** *n.*

portman-teau (pɔrt-mān'tō, pɔrt-, pɔrt'mān-tō', pɔrt'-) *n., pl. -teaus* or **-teaux** (-tōz, -tōz') A large leather suitcase that opens into two hinged compartments. *adj.* General or generalized: *a portmanteau description*; *portmanteau terms*. [French *portmanteau*: *porte-*, from *porter*, to carry (from Old French; see **PORT**) + *manteau*, cloak (from Old French *mantel*, from Latin *mantellum*).]

portmanteau morph *n.* A word or part of a word that is analyzable as consisting of more than one morpheme without a clear boundary between them, as French *du* "of the" from *de* "of" and *le* "the".

portmanteau word *n.* A word formed by merging the sounds and meanings of two different words, as *chortle*, from *chuckle* and *snort*.

Port Moresby (mɔrz'bē, mɔrz'-) The capital and largest city of Papua New Guinea, on southeast New Guinea and the Gulf of Papua. It was named for the British explorer Capt. John Moresby (1830–1922), who landed here in 1873, and occupied by the British after 1888. Population: 173,500.

Porto or **Pôr-to** (pɔr'tō) See **Oporto**.

Pôrto Alegre (ə-lē'grə) A city of southeast Brazil at the northern end of a large lagoon near the Atlantic Ocean. It was founded c. 1742 by emigrants from the Azores. Population: 1,263,239.

por-to-bei-lo (pɔr'tə-bē'lō, pɔr't-) or **por-ta-bel-la** (-bē'lə) or **por-to-bel-la** (-bē'lə) *n., pl. -los* or **-las** A mature, very large cremini mushroom. [Origin unknown.]

port of call *n., pl. ports of call* A port where ships dock in the course of voyages to load or unload cargo, obtain supplies, or undergo repairs.

port of entry *n., pl. ports of entry* A place where travelers or goods may enter or leave a country under official supervision.

Porto-fino (pɔr'tə-fē'nō, -tō-) A town of northwest Italy on the coast of the Ligurian Sea east of Genoa. It is a popular tourist resort. Population: 742.

Port of Spain or **Port-of-Spain** (pɔrt'ɔv-spān', pɔrt'-) The capital of Trinidad and Tobago, on the northwest coast of the island of the Atlantic Ocean. It is a commercial center and major port. Population: 50,878.

Porto-No-vo (pɔrt'ō-nō'vō, pɔrt'-) The capital of Benin, in the southeast part of the country on an inlet of the Gulf of Guinea. Probably founded in the 16th century, it was settled as a slave-trading center by the Portuguese in the 17th century. Population: 179,138.

Port Orange A city of northeast Florida on the Atlantic coast south-southeast of Daytona Beach. Population: 35,317.

Port Orford cedar (ɔr'fɔrd) *n.* A tall evergreen coniferous tree (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*) native to southwest Oregon and northwest California, having drooping flattened branches and opposite scalelike leaves with white markings. [After *Port Orford*, a town of southwest Oregon.]

Pôrto Velho (vêl'yô) A city of northwest Brazil on the Madeira River near the Bolivian border. Its economy is based on rubber and Brazil nuts. Population: 286,471.

Porto-vie-jo (pɔr'tō-vyē'hō, -vyē') A city of western Ecuador north-northwest of Guayaquil. Founded c. 1535 near the Atlantic coast, it was moved to its present site in the 17th century. Population: 132,937.

Port Phillip Bay (fil'p) A large deep-water inlet of Bass Strait on the southeast coast of Australia. It was first explored in 1835.

portrait (pɔr'trɪt, -trɪt', pɔr't-) *n.* 1. A likeness of a person, especially one showing the face, that is created by a painter or photographer, for example. 2. A verbal picture or description, especially of a person. *adj.* Of or relating to the orientation of a page such that the longer

side of the page is vertical. **Port Royal** See **Annapolis**. **port running** *n.* The practice of running a port of entry by refusing to —**port runner** *n.*

Port Saïd (sā-ēd') A city of northern Egypt on the northern entrance to the Suez Canal. It was built by the builders of the canal and was founded in 1859. Population: 460,000.

Port Sa-lut (pɔr't sā-lūt', -lüt') : **lüt', pɔr't', pɔr' dū sā-lüt')** *n.* A semi-independent principality in France. [A Trappist abbey in northwest France.]

port-side (pɔr't'sīd', pɔr't'-) *adv.* *port taking a stroll portside*; *a portside* *side of a ship or boat*; *skirting a light portside*

Portsmouth (pɔr'tsməth, pɔr'tsməth) A city of the English Channel opposite the mouth of the River Great Ouse. It is a major naval base. Population: 103,900.

Port Stanley See **Stanley**.

Port Sudan A city of northeast Sudan. It was established after 1898. Population: 305,385.

Portu-gal (pɔr'tʃə-gəl, pɔr't'-) The western Iberian Peninsula. It includes the northern Atlantic Ocean, the Azores, a Celtic people, the Romans in the second century B.C., the Moors, and Spain recognized in 1493, and it soon flourished as a kingdom stretching from Africa to the Pacific. Much of its empire was lost in the 17th and 18th centuries, and the republic was established in the 20th century. List Population: 9,830,000.

Portu-guese (pɔr'tʃə-gez', -gēz') *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Portugal. b. The Romance language of Portugal from Vulgar Latin **portugalis*, from the ancient port of Giza (Oporto).]

Portuguese man-of-war *n.* A genus of the genus *Physalia*, of warm seas, having a broad saillike crest from which hang long, thin, hairlike tentacles.

Portuguese oyster *n.* See **Portuguese water dog**.

Portuguese water dog *n.* A breed of dog developed in Portugal that is characterized by webbed feet and a wavy coat. [Middle English, from Latin *portugalis*, from *portus*, port (from the *port*); see **per-** in Appendix I.]

Port-Vi-la (pɔrt've'lə, pɔrt'-) A town of Vanuatu, on Efate Island in the Pacific Ocean. It was a Japanese base during World War II.

POS *abbr.* point-of-sale

pos-a-da (pɔ-sā'də, -də) *n.* A CI word that dramatizes the search for a particular position or posture. [From Spanish, from Latin *posare*, to rest, from *pos*, to place (from Latin *ponere*); see **pos-** in Appendix I.]

pos-a-das (pə-sā'dəs, pɔ-sā'dəs) *n.* A CI word that dramatizes the search for a particular position or posture. [From Spanish, from Latin *posare*, to rest, from *pos*, to place (from Latin *ponere*); see **pos-** in Appendix I.]

pose (pōz) *v. posed, posing* 1. To put forward; to present: *He posed a particular position or posture*. 2. To put forward; to present: *He posed a particular mental attitude*. 3. To put forward; to present: *He posed a particular position or posture*. 4. To put forward; to present: *He posed a particular position or posture*. 5. To put forward; to present: *He posed a particular position or posture*. 6. To put forward; to present: *He posed a particular position or posture*. 7. To put forward; to present: *He posed a particular position or posture*. 8. To put forward; to present: *He posed a particular position or posture*. 9. To put forward; to present: *He posed a particular position or posture*. 10. To put forward; to present: *He posed a particular position or posture*. 11. To put forward; to present: *He posed a particular position or posture*. 12. To put forward; to present: *He posed a particular position or posture*. 13. 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