

**PARTLET**, *n.* [from *part.*] A ruff; a band or collar for the neck. *Obs.* *Hall.*

2. A hen. *Obs.* *Shak.*  
**PARTLY**, *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly.

**PARTNER**, *n.* [from *part.*] One who partakes or shares with another; a partaker; an associate; as, she is *partner* of my life, of my joys, of my griefs.

Those of the race of Shem were no *partners* in the unbelieving work of the tower. *Roleigh.*

2. An associate in any business or occupation; a joint owner of stock or capital, employed in commerce, manufactures or other business. Men are sometimes *partners* in a single voyage or adventure, sometimes in a firm or standing company.

3. One who dances with another, either male or female, as in a contra dance.

4. A husband or wife.

**PARTNER**, *v. t.* To join; to associate with a partner. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

*Partners*, in a ship, pieces of plank nailed round the scuttles in a deck where the masts are placed; also, the scuttles themselves. *Mar. Dict.*

**PARTNERSHIP**, *n.* The association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting any business, particularly trade or manufactures, at their joint expense. In this case, the connection is formed by contract; each partner furnishing a part of the capital stock and being entitled to a proportional share of profit, or subject to a proportional share of loss; or one or more of the partners may furnish money or stock, and the other or others contribute their services. The duration of the partnership may be limited by the contract, or it may be left indefinite, subject to be dissolved by mutual agreement. A partnership or association of this kind is a standing or permanent company, and is denominated a *firm* or *house*. We say, A and B entered into *partnership* for the importation and sale of goods, or for manufacturing cotton or glass.

Partnerships may be and usually are associations of private persons, not incorporated. In other cases, the company is incorporated. Banking companies in the United States are usually incorporated, and are essentially partnerships, but do not bear that name. Manufacturing companies are also frequently incorporated.

2. Joint interest or property. *Dryden.*

**PARTOOK**, *pret.* of *partake*.

**PARTRIDGE**, *n.* [Fr. *perdrix*; It. *pernice*; Sp. *perdiz*; L. *perdix*; Gr. *περδίξ*; D. *patrys*; It. *patrisg.*]

A wild fowl of the genus *Tetrao*. (Linn.) Latham arranges the partridge and quail in a genus under the name of *Perdix*, and assigns the grouse to the genus *Tetrao*. The partridge is esteemed a great delicacy at the table.

The term *partridge* is applied in Pennsylvania to the bird called quail in New England, a peculiar species of *Perdix*; in New England it is applied to the ruffed grouse, a species of *Tetrao*.

**PARTURIATE**, *v. i.* [L. *parturio*, from *partus*, birth, from *pario*, to bear.] To bring forth young. [*Little used.*]

**PARTURIENT**, *a.* [L. *parturicens*.] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young.

**PARTURITION**, *n.* [L. *parturio*.] The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young. *Encyc.*

**PARTY**, *n.* [Fr. *partie*, from L. *pars*. See *Part.*]

1. A number of persons united in opinion or design, in opposition to others in the community. It differs from *faction*, in implying a less dishonorable association, or more justifiable designs. *Parties* exist in all governments; and free governments are the hot-beds of *party*. Formerly, the political *parties* in England were called *whigs* and *tories*.

2. One of two litigants; the plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit.

The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges. *Ex. xxii.*

3. One concerned or interested in an affair. This man was not a *party* to the trespass or affray. He is not a *party* to the contract or agreement.

4. Side; persons engaged against each other.

The peace both *parties* want, is like to last. *Dryden.*

Small *parties* make up in diligence what they want in numbers. *Johnson.*

5. Cause; side.  
Ægle came in to make their *party* good. *Dryden.*

6. A select company invited to an entertainment; as a *dining party*, a *tea party*, an *evening party*.

7. A single person distinct from or opposed to another.

If the jury found that the *party* slain was of English race, it had been adjudged felony. *Davies.*

8. In *military affairs*, a detachment or small number of troops sent on a particular duty, as to intercept the enemy's convoy, to reconnoiter, to seek forage, to flank the enemy, &c.

*Party* is used to qualify other words and may be considered either as part of a compound word, or as an adjective; as *party* man, *party* rage, *party* disputes, &c.

**PARTY-COLORED**, *a.* Having divers colors; as a *party-colored* plume; a *party-colored* flower.

**PARTY-JURY**, *n.* A jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners.

**PARTY-MAN**, *n.* One of a party; usually, a factious man; a man of violent party principles; an abettor of a party.

**PARTY-SPIRIT**, *n.* The spirit that supports a party.

**PARTY-WALL**, *n.* A wall that separates one house from the next. *Moxon.*

**PAR'U**, *n.* A singular American fish.

**PARVIS**, *n.* [Fr.] A church or church porch. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

**PARVITUDE**, *n.* Littleness. [*Not used.*]

**PARVITY**, *n.* Littleness. [*Not used.*]

**PAS**, *n.* [Fr. *pas*, a step.] Right of going foremost; precedence. [*Not used.*] *Arbutnot.*

**PASCH**, *n.* [See *Paschal*.] The passover; the feast of Easter. [*Not used.*]

**PAS'CHAL**, *a.* [L. *pascha*; Gr. *πασχα*; from the Heb.]

Pertaining to the passover, or to Easter.

**PASCH-EGG**, *n.* An egg stained and presented to young persons, about the time of Easter. [*Local.*]

**PASII**, *n.* [Sp. *faz*, L. *facies*, face.] A face. [*Not used.*] *Hammer.*

2. A blow. [*Not used.*]

**PASH**, *v. t.* To strike; to strike down. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

**PASHAW**, *n.* [Pers. *پاشا* *pashaw*.] In the *Turkish dominions*, a viceroy, governor or commander; a *bashaw*. *Castle. Eaton.*

**PASHAW'LIC**, *n.* The jurisdiction of a *pashaw*.

**PASIGRAPHY**, *n.* [Gr. *πας*, all, and *γραφη*, writing.]

A system of universal writing, or a manner of writing that may be understood and used by all nations. *Good.*

**PASQUE-FLOWER**, *n.* *pasque-flower*. A flower, a species of *anemone*. *Fam. of Plants.*

**PAS'QUIL**, *n.* A mutilated statue at

**PAS'QUIN**, *n.* Rome, in a corner of the palace of Ursini, so called from a cobbler of that name who was remarkable for his sneers and gibes. On this statue it has been customary to paste satiric papers. Hence, a *lampoon*. *Encyc. Cyc.*

**PAS'QUIL**, *n.* To lampoon; to  
**PAS'QUIN**, *n.* *v. t.* satirize.

**PASQUINA'DE**, *n.* *Burton.*

**PAS'QUILER**, *n.* A lampooner. *Burton.*

**PASQUINA'DE**, *n.* A lampoon or satirical writing. *Taller.*

**PASS**, *v. i.* [Fr. *passer*, It. *passare*, Sp. *pasar*, Port. *passar*, to pass; G. *pass*, fit, which is the Eng. *pat*, and as a noun, a *pass*, a defile, an ambling, *pace*; *passen*, to be fit, to suit; D. *pas*, a *pace*, a step, a *pass*, a passage, a defile, time, season; *van pas*, fit, convenient, *pat* in time; *passen*, to fit, to try, to mind, tend, or wait on, to make ready, to *pass*; Dan. *pas*, a *pass* or *passport*, a mode or medium; *passer*, to be fit, to suit, to be applicable; *passerer*, to pass, to come or go over; Sw. *pass*, a *pass* or *passage*, a *passport*; *passa*, to fit, to suit, to adapt, to become; *passera*, to pass; W. *pas*, that is expulsive, that causes to pass, a *pass*, an exit, a cough, *hooping-cough*; *passiaw*, to pass, to cause an exit, to expel; Sp. *pasar*, to pass, go or travel, to bring or convey, to penetrate, to exceed or surpass, to depart, to suffer, bear, undergo, [L. *patior*, whence *passion*.] to happen or come to pass; *passcar*, to walk; *pasco*, a walking, a gait; *paso*, a *pace*, a step, gait, [Gr. *πατω*]; It. *passare*, to pass; *passo*, a *pace*, a step; *passabile*, tolerable; *passibile*, suffering. We observe that this word unites *pass*, the L. *patior*, to suffer, and *peto*, *competo*, in the sense of *fit*. The Gr. *πατω*, to walk or step, and *πασσω*, to suffer, are from the same root. The word *pass* coincides with L. *passus*, a step, and this is from *pando*, to extend; *n* being casual, the original word was *pado*. The radical sense is to stretch, reach, extend, to open; a *pace* is the reach of the foot, and *fitness* is from reaching or coming to, like *convenient*. We learn from this word that the sense of suffering is from extending, holding on, or