

2. A burden or load; as a *pack* of sorrows. *Shak.*
3. A number of cards, or the number used in games; so called from being inclosed together. *Addison.*
4. A number of hounds or dogs, hunting or kept together, that is, a crowd or assemblage united. *Dryden.*
5. A number of persons united in a bad design or practice; as a *pack* of thieves or knaves. *Swift.*
6. A great number crowded together; as a *pack* of troubles. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*
7. A loose or lewd person. [*Sax. pæcan, to deceive.*] [*Not used.*] *Skelton.*
- PACK**, *v. t.* [*D. pakken; G. packen; Sw. packa; L. pango, pactum, pactus; impingo, compingo; Gr. παγειν, παγος, παγος; Dan. pagt, a covenant, a farm; hence dispatch, to send away. The sense is to send, to drive, whence to press, to make compact. Hence we say, to pack off, Sw. packa, that is,*
- to depart with speed; *Ar. بَكَى bakka, to be compressed, to press, Ch. אָבַק. Class Bg. No. 18. See also No. 33. GG. 32.]*
1. To place and press together; to place in close order; as, to *pack* goods in a box or chest.
 2. To put together and bind fast; as, to *pack* any thing for carriage with cords or straps.
 3. To put in close order with salt intermixed; as, to *pack* meat or fish in barrels.
 4. To send in haste. *Shak.*
 5. To put together, as cards, in such a manner as to secure the game; to put together in sorts with a fraudulent design, as cards; hence, to unite persons iniquitously, with a view to some private interest; as, to *pack* a jury, that is, to select persons for a jury who may favor a party; to *pack* a parliament; to *pack* an assembly of bishops. *Pope. Butler. Alterbury.*
- PACK**, *v. i.* To be pressed or close; as, the goods *pack* well.
2. To close; to shut. *Cleveland.*
 3. To depart in haste; with *off*.
Poor Stella must *pack off* to town. *Swift.*
 4. To unite in bad measures; to confederate for ill purposes; to join in collusion.
Go, *pack* with him. *Shak.*
- PACK'AGE**, *n.* A bundle or bale; a quantity pressed or bound together; as a *pack-age* of cloth.
2. A charge made for packing goods.
- PACK'CLOTH**, *n.* A cloth for packing goods, or in which they are tied.
- PACK'ED**, *pp.* Put together and pressed; tied or bound in a bundle; put down and salted, as meat; sent off; united iniquitously.
- PACK'ER**, *n.* One that packs; an officer appointed to pack meat, as beef, pork, fish, &c. *Stat. of Conn.*
- PACK'ET**, *n.* [*Fr. paquet; Sp. Port. paquete; from pack.*]
1. A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel; as a *packet* of letters. *Bacon.*
 2. A dispatch-vessel; a ship or other vessel employed by government to convey letters from country to country or from port to port. [*Originally packet-boat, Sp. paquebote, Fr. paquebot.*]
 3. A vessel employed in conveying dispatch-

- es and passengers from place to place, or to carry passengers and goods coastwise. *U. States.*
- PACK'ET**, *v. i.* To ply with a packet or dispatch-vessel. *U. States.*
- PACKET-BOAT**. [*See Packet.*]
- PACK'ET-SHIP**, *n.* A ship that sails regularly between distant countries for the conveyance of dispatches, letters, passengers, &c.
- PACK'HORSE**, *n.* A horse employed in carrying packs or goods and baggage. *Locke.*
2. A beast of burden.
- PACK'ING**, *ppr.* Laying together in close order; binding in a bundle; putting in barrels with salt, &c.; uniting, as men for a fraudulent purpose.
- PACK'ING**, *n.* A trick; collusion. *Bale.*
- PACK'SADDLE**, *n.* A saddle on which packs or burdens are laid for conveyance.
- PACK'STAFF**, *n.* A staff on which a traveler occasionally supports his pack. *Bp. Hall.*
- PACK'THREAD**, *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.
- PACK'-WAX**, *n.* A tendinous substance of the neck of an animal. *Ray.*
- PA'CO**, } An animal of South America,
PA'COS, } *n.* resembling the camel in shape, but much smaller. It is sometimes called the *Peruvian sheep*, on account of its long thick hair. *Encyc.*
- PACT**, *n.* [*Fr.; L. pactum, from pango. See Pack.*]
- A contract; an agreement or covenant. *Bacon.*
- PAC'TION**, *n.* [*L. pactio. See Pack.*] An agreement or contract. *Hayward.*
- PAC'TIONAL**, *a.* By way of agreement. *Sanderson.*
- PACTI'TIOUS**, *a.* Settled by agreement or stipulation.
- PAD**, *n.* [*Sax. paad, for path. See Path.*]
1. A foot path; a road. [*Not now used.*] *Prior.*
 2. An easy paced horse. *Addison. Pope.*
 3. A robber that infests the road on foot; usually called a foot-pad.
- PAD**, *n.* A soft saddle, cushion or bolster stuffed with straw, hair or other soft substance. *Camden.*
- PAD**, *v. i.* [*Gr. πατω. See Path.*] To travel slowly.
2. To rob on foot.
 3. To beat a way smooth and level.
- PAD'AR**, *n.* Grouts; coarse flour or meal. [*Not used in U. States.*] *Wotton.*
- PAD'DER**, *n.* A robber on foot; a highwayman. *Dryden.*
- PAD'DLE**, *v. i.* [*The French patrouiller signifies to paw, to paddle, and hence the English padrol. This word seems to be from patte, a paw, allied perhaps to L. pes, pedis, the foot, and this is allied to the Gr. πατω, to tread. To paddle, then, is to use the paw. But perhaps it is from the noun, which see.*]
1. To row; to beat the water, as with oars. *Gay.*
 2. To play in the water with the hands, as children; or with the feet, as fowls or other animals. *Shak.*
 3. To finger.

PAD'DLE, *v. t.* To propel by an oar or paddle.

PAD'DLE, *n.* [*In L. batillus is a paddle-staff; in Gr. παταλος is a pole; in W. padell is a pan. The latter would express the broad part of an oar; but it may have no connection with paddle.*]

1. An oar, but not a large oar. It is now applied to a sort of short oar used in propelling and steering canoes and boats.
2. The blade or the broad part of an oar or weapon.

Thou shalt have a *paddle* on thy weapon. *Deut. xxiii.*

PAD'DLER, *n.* One that paddles.

PAD'DLE-STAFF, *n.* A staff headed with broad iron. *Hall.*

PAD'DOCK, *n.* [*Sax. pada or pad; D. pad, padder.*] A toad or frog. *Walton. Dryden.*

PAD'DOCK, *n.* [*said to be corrupted from Sax. parruc, purk.*]

1. A small inclosure for deer or other animals. *Johnson.*
2. An inclosure for races with hounds, &c. *Eneide.*

PAD'DOCK-PIPE, *n.* A plant of the genus Equisetum.

PAD'DOCK-STOOL, *n.* A plant of the genus Agaricus; a mushroom, vulgarly *loadstool*.

PADELI'ON, *n.* [*Fr. pas de lion, lion's foot.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

PAD'LOCK, *n.* [*qu. D. padde, a toad, from its shape.*]

A lock to be hung on a staple and held by a link. *Prior.*

PAD'LOCK, *v. t.* To fasten with a padlock; to stop; to shut; to confine. *Bull. Milton.*

PAD'NAG, *n.* An ambling nag. *Dr. Pope.*

PAD'OW-PIPE, *n.* A plant. [*See Paddock-pipe.*]

PADUASOY', *n.* [*from Padua, in Italy, and Fr. soie, silk.*] A particular kind of silk stuff.

PÆ'AN, } *n.* Among the ancients, a song of rejoicing in honor of Apollo; hence, a song of triumph. *Pope.*

2. In *ancient poetry*, a foot of four syllables; written also *pæon*. Of this there are four kinds; the first consisting of one long and three short syllables, or a trochee and a pyrrhic, as *tempōribūs*; the second of a short syllable, a long and two short, or an iambus and a pyrrhic, as *pōtentiā*; the third of two short syllables, a long and a short one, or a pyrrhic and a trochee, as *animātis*; the fourth of three short syllables and a long one, or a pyrrhic and iambus, as *cēlērītās*. *Encyc.*

PA'GAN, *n.* [*L. paganus, a peasant or countryman, from pagus, a village.*]

A heathen; a Gentile; an idolater; one who worships false gods. This word was originally applied to the inhabitants of the country, who on the first propagation of the christian religion adhered to the worship of false gods, or refused to receive christianity, after it had been received by the inhabitants of the cities. In like manner, *heathen* signifies an inhabitant of the *heath* or woods, and *caffer*, in Arabic, signifies the inhabitant of a hut or cottage, and one that does not receive the religion of Mohammed. Pagan is used to distinguish