

one from a Christian and a Mohammedan.

PA'GAN, *a.* Heathen; heathenish; Gentile; noting a person who worships false gods.

2. Pertaining to the worship of false gods.

PA'GANISH, *a.* [Sax. *paganisc.*] Heathenish; pertaining to pagans. *King.*

PA'GANISM, *n.* [Fr. *paganisme*; It. *paganesimo.*]

Heathenism; the worship of false gods, or the system of religious opinions and worship maintained by pagans.

Addison. Hooker.

Men instructed from their infancy in the principles and duties of christianity, never sink to the degradation of *paganism*. *G. Spring.*

PA'GANIZE, *v. t.* To render heathenish; to convert to heathenism. *Ch. Obs.*

PA'GANIZE, *v. i.* To behave like pagans. *Milton.*

PA'GANIZED, *pp.* Rendered heathenish. PA'GANIZING, *ppr.* Rendering heathenish; behaving like pagans; adopting heathen principles and practice.

PAGE, *n.* [Fr. Sp. *page*; It. *paggio*; Port. *pagem*; Arm. *paich*; Sw. *poike*; Dan. *pog*; Russ. *paj*, a boy, a page. The Gr. *παῖς*, a boy, is undoubtedly a contracted form of the same word; for *παῖς*, from *παῖς*, forms *παῖς*, *παῖς*; hence it may be inferred that *παῖς* was originally *παῖς*. The Eng. *boy* is a contraction of this word; W. *baggen*, a boy, a child, from

bag, small; Pers. *فایه* faige, a footman or lackey.]

1. A boy attending on a great person, rather for formality or show, than for servitude.

He had two *pages* of honor, on either hand one. *Bacon.*

2. A boy or man that attends on a legislative body. In Massachusetts, the page is a boy that conveys papers from the members of the house of representatives to the speaker, and from the speaker or clerk to the members.

PAGE, *n.* [L. *pagina*; Fr. *page*.] One side of a leaf of a book. *Watts.*

2. A book or writing or writings; as the *page* of history.

3. *Pages*, in the plural, signifies also books or writings; as the sacred *pages*.

PAGE, *v. t.* To mark or number the pages of a book or manuscript.

2. To attend, as a page. *Shak.*

PAGEANT, *n.* *pa'jent*. [L. *pegma*; Gr. *πῆγμα*, something showy carried in triumph.]

1. A statue in show, or a triumphal car, chariot, arch or other pompous thing, decorated with flags, &c. and carried in public shows and processions. *Cyc.*

2. A show; a spectacle of entertainment; something intended for pomp.

I'll play my part in fortune's *pageant*. *Shak.*

3. Any thing showy, without stability or duration.

Thus unlamented pass the proud away,
The gaze of fools, and *pageant* of a day.

Pope.

PA'GEANT, *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious. *Dryden.*

PA'GEANT, *v. t.* To exhibit in show; to represent. *Shak.*

PA'GEANTRY, *n.* Show; pompous exhibition or spectacle.

Such *pageantry* be to the people shown. *Dryden.*

PAG'INAL, *a.* Consisting of pages. *Brown.*

PA'GOD, } *n.* [Pers. *poul ghod*, or *boot*
PAGO'DA, } *n.* *khoda*, a house of idols, or
abode of God; Hind. *boot kuda*. *Thomson.*
Fryer.

1. A temple in the East Indies in which idols are worshiped. *Pope.*

2. An idol; an image of some supposed deity. *Shillingfleet.*

PAGO'DA, *n.* A gold or silver coin current in Hindoostan, of different values in different parts of India, from \$1 75 cts. to \$2, or from 8 to 9s. sterling.

PA'GODITE, *n.* A name given to the mineral of which the Chinese make their *pagodas*. It is called also *lardite*, *koreite*, and *agalmatolite*.

PAID, *pret.* and *pp.* of *pay*; *paid* for *payed*. PA'IGLE, } *n.* A plant and flower of the

PA'GIL, } *n.* genus *Primula* or *primrose*; cowslip-primrose. *Fam. of Plants.*

PAIL, *n.* [W. *paol*; Gr. *πεῖλα*.] An open wooden vessel used in families for carrying liquids, as water and milk, usually containing from eight to twelve quarts.

PA'IL-FULL, *n.* The quantity that a pail will hold.

PAILMAIL. [See *Pallmall*.]

PAIN, *n.* [W. *poen*; Corn. Arm. *poan*; Ir. *pian*; Fr. *peine*; Norm. *pene*, *peine*; D. *pyn*; Sax. *pin* or *pine*; G. *pein*; Dan. *pine*; Sw. *pina*; It. Sp. Port. *pena*; L. *pena*; Gr. *πῶν*, penalty, and *πῶνος*, pain,

labor; Sans. *pana*; Ar. *فاننا* fanna, to drive, afflict, distress. Class Bn. No. 22. 23. 26. See the Verb.]

1. An uneasy sensation in animal bodies, of any degree from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture, proceeding from pressure, tension or spasm, separation of parts by violence, or any derangement of functions. Thus violent pressure or stretching of a limb gives *pain*; inflammation produces *pain*; wounds, bruises and incisions give *pain*.

2. Labor; work; toil; laborious effort. In this sense, the plural only is used; as, to take *pains*; to be at the *pains*.

High without taking *pains* to rise.

Walter

The same with *pains* we gain, but lose with case. *Pope.*

3. Labor; toilsome effort; task; in the singular. [Not now used.] *Spenser. Waller.*

4. Uneasiness of mind; disquietude; anxiety; solicitude for the future; grief, sorrow for the past. We suffer *pain* when we fear or expect evil; we feel *pain* at the loss of friends or property.

5. The throws or distress of travail or childbirth.

She bowed herself and travailed, for her *pains* came upon her. 1 Sam. iv.

6. Penalty; punishment suffered or denounced; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for a crime, or annexed to the commission of a crime.

None shall presume to fly under *pain* of death. *Addison.*

Interpose, on *pain* of my displeasure,
Betwixt their swords. *Dryden.*

PAIN, *v. t.* [W. *poeni*; Norm. *painer*; Fr. *peiner*; Sp. *penar*; It. *penare*; D. *pynen*; Dan. *piner*; Sw. *pina*; Sax. *pinan*; Gr. *πῶν*. The primary sense is to strain, urge, press. See the Noun.]

1. To make uneasy or to disquiet; to cause uneasy sensations in the body, of any degree of intensity; to make simply uneasy, or to distress, to torment. The pressure of fetters may *pain* a limb; the rack *pains* the body.

2. To afflict; to render uneasy in mind; to disquiet; to distress. We are *pained* at the death of a friend; grief *pains* the heart; we are often *pained* with fear or solicitude.

I am *pained* at my very heart. Jer. iv.

3. Reciprocally, to *pain one's self*, to labor; to make toilsome efforts. [Little used.] *Spenser.*

PA'INFUL, *a.* Giving pain, uneasiness or distress to the body; as a *painful* operation in surgery.

2. Giving pain to the mind; afflictive; disquieting; distressing.

Evils have been more *painful* to us in the prospect, than in the actual pressure.

Addison.

3. Full of pain; producing misery or affliction. *Milton.*

4. Requiring labor or toil; difficult; executed with laborious effort; as a *painful* service. The army had a *painful* march.

5. Laborious; exercising labor; undergoing toil; industrious.

Nor must the *painful* husbandman be tired.

Dryden.

PA'INFULLY, *adv.* With suffering of body; with affliction, uneasiness or distress of mind.

2. Laboriously; with toil; with laborious effort or diligence. *Raleigh.*

PA'INFULNESS, *n.* Uneasiness or distress of body.

South.

2. Affliction; sorrow; grief; disquietude or distress of mind.

3. Laborious effort or diligence; toil.

Hooker.

PA'INIM, *n.* [Norm. *paynim*; Fr. *païen*; contracted from *pagan*.] A pagan. [Not used.] *Peocham.*

PA'INIM, *a.* Pagan; infidel. [Not used.] *Milton.*

PA'INLESS, *a.* Free from pain. *Fell.*

2. Free from trouble. *Dryden.*

PA'INSTAKER, *n.* A laborious person. *Gay.*

PA'INSTAKING, *a.* Laborious; industrious. *Harris.*

PA'INSTAKING, *n.* Labor; great industry.

PA'INT, *v. t.* [Fr. *peindre*, *peignant*, *peint*; L. *pingo*, *picus*; Sp. *pintar*; It. *pignere* or *pingere*, to throw, to push, to paint. The elements are probably *Pg* or *Pk*, as in *finco*, *fictus*.]

1. To form a figure or likeness in colors; as, to *paint* a hero or a landscape.

2. To cover or besmear with color or colors, either with or without figures; as, to *paint* a cloth; to *paint* a house.

3. To represent by colors or images; to exhibit in form.