

2. To handle roughly; to scratch.
 3. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainsworth.*
 PAW'ED, *a.* Having paws.
 2. Broad footed. *Johnson.*
 PAWK'Y, *a.* [from Sax. *pacan*, to deceive.]
 Arch; cunning. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
 PAWL, *n.* [*W. pawl*, Eng. *pole*, L. *palus*.
 See *Pole*.]

Among *seamen*, a short bar of wood or iron fixed close to the capstan or windlass of a ship to prevent it from rolling back or giving way. *Mar. Dict.*

PAWN, *n.* [*D. pand*; *G. pfand*; *Sw. pant*; *Port. penhor*; *It. pegno*; *Sp. empeño*; *L. pignus*. The sense may be that which is laid down or deposited.]

1. Something given or deposited as security for the payment of money borrowed; a pledge. *Pawn* is applied only to goods, chattels or money, and not to real estate. Men will not take *pawns* without use. *Bacon.*

2. A pledge for the fulfillment of a promise. *Shak.*

3. A common man at chess. [See *Peon*.] *Cowley.*

In *pawn*, at *pawn*, the state of being pledged. Sweet wife, my honor is at *pawn*. *Shak.*

PAWN, *v. t.* [*D. panden*; *Sp. empeñar*; *Port. empenhar*; *It. impegnare*; *L. pignero*.]

1. To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed; to pledge; as, she *pawned* the last piece of plate.

2. To pledge for the fulfillment of a promise; as, to *pawn* one's word or honor that an agreement shall be fulfilled.

PAWN-BROKER, *n.* One who lends money on pledge or the deposit of goods. *Arbuthnot.*

PAWN'ED, *pp.* Pledged; given in security.

PAWNEE', *n.* The person to whom a pawn is delivered as security; one that takes any thing in pawn.

If the pawn is laid up and the *pawnee* robbed, he is not answerable. *Encyc.*

PAWNER, *n.* One that pledges any thing as security for the payment of borrowed money.

PAWN'ING, *ppr.* Pledging, as goods; giving as security.

PAX, *n.* [*L. pax*, peace.] A little image or piece of board with the image of Christ upon the cross on it, which people before the reformation, used to kiss after the service; the ceremony being considered as the kiss of *peace*. *Todd.*

PAY, *v. t.* pret. and *pp. paid*. [*Fr. payer*, Norm. *pair*, contracted from *It. pagare*, *Port. Sp. pagar*, Arm. *paca*. Class Bg. From the different applications of *pay*, the sense appears to be to send or send to, for in our vulgar language, to *pay on*, is to strike, to beat; and to *pay with* pitch, is to *put on* or rub over. In the sense of strike, this coincides with the Greek *παω*, *επαω*, *W. pegan*. In another seamen's phrase, the word signifies to loosen or slacken, as to *pay out* cable, that is, to send or extend. But this word cannot belong to the root of the Greek and Welsh words, unless these are contracted from *Pg* or *Ph*.]

1. To discharge a debt; to deliver to a creditor the value of the debt, either in money

or goods, to his acceptance or satisfaction, by which the obligation of the debtor is discharged.

2. To discharge a duty created by promise or by custom or by the moral law; as, to *pay* a debt of honor or of kindness.

You have *paid* down
 More penitence, than done trespass. *Shak.*

3. To fulfill; to perform what is promised; as, to *pay* one's vows. *Scripture.*

4. To render what is due to a superior, or demanded by civility or courtesy; as, to *pay* respect to a magistrate; to *pay* due honor to parents.

5. To beat.

For which, or *pay* me quickly, or I'll *pay* you. *B. Jonson.*

6. To reward; to recompense; as, to *pay* for kindness with neglect. *Dryden.*

To *pay for*, to make amends; to atone by suffering. Men often *pay* for their mistakes with loss of property or reputation, sometimes with life.

2. To give an equivalent for any thing purchased.

To *pay*, or *pay over*, in seamen's language, to daub or besmear the surface of any body, to preserve it from injury by water or weather.

To *pay the bottom of a vessel*, to cover it with a composition of tallow, sulphur, rosin, &c.; to bream.

To *pay a mast or yard*, to besmear it with tar, turpentine, rosin, tallow or varnish.

To *pay a seam*, to pour melted pitch along it, so as to defend the oakum.

To *pay off*, to make compensation to and discharge; as, to *pay off* the crew of a ship.

To *pay out*, to slacken, extend or cause to run out; as, to *pay out* more cable. *Mar. Dict.*

PAY, *v. i.* To *pay off*, in seamen's language, is to fall to leeward, as the head of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

To *pay on*, to beat with vigor; to redouble blows. [*Colloquial.*]

PAY, *n.* Compensation; recompense; an equivalent given for money due, goods purchased or services performed; salary or wages for services; hire. The merchant receives *pay* for goods sold; the soldier receives *pay* for his services, but the soldiers of the American revolution never received full *pay*.

2. Compensation; reward.

Here only merit constant *pay* receives—
Pope.

PAYABLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] That may or ought to be paid. In general, money is *payable* as soon as it is due, or at the time payment is stipulated, or at the expiration of the credit; but by the usage of merchants, three or more days of grace are allowed to the debtor, and a note *due* at the day when payment is promised, is not *payable* till the expiration of the days of grace.

2. That can be paid; that there is power to pay.

Thanks are a tribute *payable* by the poorest. *South.*

PAY-BILL, *n.* A bill of money to be paid to the soldiers of a company.

PAY-DAV, *n.* The day when payment is to be made or debts discharged; the day

on which wages or money is stipulated to be paid. *Locke.*

PAYEE', *n.* The person to whom money is to be paid; the person named in a bill or note to whom the amount is promised or directed to be paid.

PAYER, *n.* One that pays. In bills of exchange, the person on whom the bill is drawn, and who is directed to pay the money to the holder.

PAYMASTER, *n.* One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received. *Taylor.*

2. In the army, an officer whose duty is to pay the officers and soldiers their wages, and who is entrusted with money for this purpose.

PAYMENT, *n.* The act of paying, or giving compensation. *Bacon.*

2. The thing given in discharge of a debt or fulfillment of a promise. *Shak.*

3. Reward; recompense. *South.*

4. Chastisement; sound beating. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

PAYNIM. [See *Poinim*.]

PAY-OFFICE, *n.* A place or office where payment is made of public debts.

PAYSE, PAYSER, for *poise*, *poiser*, not used. *Spenser.*

PEA, *n.* [*Sax. pisa*; *Fr. pois*; *It. pisello*; *L. pisum*; *Gr. πικον*; *W. pys*, *pygen*; *Ir. pis*.]

A plant and its fruit of the genus *Pisum*, of many varieties. This plant has a papilionaceous flower, and the pericarp is a legume, called in popular language a *pod*. In the plural, we write *peas*, for two or more individual seeds, but *pease*, for an indefinite number in quantity or bulk. We write two, three or four *peas*, but a bushel of *pease*. [*This practice is arbitrary.*]

PEACE, *n.* [*Sax. Norm. pais*; *Fr. pair*; *It. pace*; *Sp. Port. paz*; Arm. *peoh*, from *peoh*; *L. pax*. Qu. Russ. *pokoi*. The elements are *Pg*, or their cognates, for the *L.* has *paco*, to appease, coinciding with the root of *pack*, and signifying to press or to stop.]

1. In a general sense, a state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; applicable to society, to individuals, or to the temper of the mind.

2. Freedom from war with a foreign nation: public quiet.

3. Freedom from internal commotion or civil war.

4. Freedom from private quarrels, suits or disturbance.

5. Freedom from agitation or disturbance by the passions, as from fear, terror, anger, anxiety or the like; quietness of mind; tranquillity; calmness; quiet of conscience.

Great *peace* have they that love thy law. *Ps. cxix.*

6. Heavenly rest; the happiness of heaven. *Is. lvii.*

7. Harmony; concord; a state of reconciliation between parties at variance.

8. Public tranquillity; that quiet, order and security which is guaranteed by the laws; as, to keep the *peace*; to break the *peace*.

This word is used in commanding silence or quiet; as, *peace* to this troubled soul.

Peace, the lovers are asleep. *Crashaw.*