

2. In *animals*, the spinal marrow. *Ray.*
3. Strength or force. *Shak.*
4. Energy; cogency; concentrated force; closeness and vigor of thought and style.
5. Condensed substance or matter; quintessence. The summary contains the *pith* of the original.
6. Weight; moment; importance.

Enterprises of great *pith* and moment.

*PITHILY*, *adv.* With strength; with close or concentrated force; cogently; with energy.

*PITHINESS*, *n.* Strength; concentrated force; as the *pithiness* of a reply.

*PITHLESS*, *a.* Destitute of pith; wanting strength.

2. Wanting cogency or concentrated force.

*PITHOLE*, *n.* A mark made by disease.

*PITHY*, *a.* Consisting of pith; containing pith; abounding with pith; as a *pithy* substance; a *pithy* stem.

2. Containing concentrated force; forcible; energetic; as a *pithy* word or expression. This *pithy* speech prevailed and all agreed.

3. Uttering energetic words or expressions. In all these, Goodman Fact was very short, but *pithy*.

*PITIALE*, *a.* [Fr. *pitoyable*: from *pity*.] Deserving pity; worthy of compassion; miserable; as *pitable* persons; a *pitable* condition.

*PITIALENESS*, *n.* State of deserving compassion.

*PITI'D*, *pp.* Compassionated. [See the verb, to *pity*.]

*PITIFUL*, *a.* [See *Pity*.] Full of pity; tender; compassionate; having a heart to feel sorrow and sympathy for the distressed. James v. 1 Pet. iii. [This is the proper sense of the word.]

2. Miserable; moving compassion; as a sight most *pitiful*; a *pitiful* condition.

This is a very improper use of *pitiful* for *pitiable*.

3. To be pitied for its littleness or meanness; paltry; contemptible; despicable.

That's villainous, and shows a most *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uses it.

1. Very small; insignificant.

*PITIFULLY*, *adv.* With pity; compassionately.

*Pitifully* behold the sorrows of our hearts.

2. In a manner to excite pity. They would sigh and groan as *pitifully* as other men.

3. Contemptibly; with meanness.

*PITIFULNESS*, *n.* Tenderness of heart that disposes to pity; mercy; compassion.

2. Contemptibleness.

*PITILESS*, *a.* Destitute of pity; hard-hearted; applied to persons; as a *pitiless* master.

2. Exciting no pity; as a *pitiless* state.

*PITILESSLY*, *adv.* Without mercy or compassion.

*PITILESSNESS*, *n.* Unmercifulness; insensibility to the distresses of others.

*PITMAN*, *n.* The man that stands in a pit when sawing timber with another man who stands above.

*PIT-SAW*, *n.* A large saw used in dividing timber, and used by two men, one of whom stands in a pit below.

*PIT-TANCE*, *n.* [Fr. *pitance*; It. *pietanza*; Port. *pitanga*.] The word signifies primarily, a portion of food allowed to a monk. The Spanish has *pitur*, to distribute allowances of meat, and *pitancero*, a person who distributes allowances, or a friar who lives on charity.]

1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.

2. A very small portion allowed or assigned.

3. A very small quantity.

*PITUITARY*, *a.* [L. *pituita*, phlegm, rheum; Gr. *πτυον*, to spit.]

That secretes phlegm or mucus; as the *pituitary* membrane.

The *pituitary gland* is a small oval body on the lower side of the brain, supposed by the ancients to secrete the mucus of the nostrils.

*PITUITE*, *n.* [Fr. from L. *pituita*.] Mucus.

*PITUITOUS*, *a.* [L. *pituitosus*.] Consisting of mucus, or resembling it in qualities.

*PITY*, *n.* [Fr. *pitié*; It. *pietà*, pity and piety; Sp. *pietad*, pity and piety; Port. *pietade*, id. The Latin, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese languages unite *pity* and *piety* in the same word, and the word may be from the root of *compassion*; L. *patior*, to suffer; It. *compatire*, Sp. Port. *compadecerse*, to pity.]

1. The feeling or suffering of one person, excited by the distresses of another; sympathy with the grief or misery of another; compassion or fellow-suffering.

He that hath *pity* upon the poor lendeth to the Lord. Prov. xix.

In Scripture however, the word *pity* usually includes compassion accompanied with some act of charity or benevolence, and not simply a fellow feeling of distress.

*Pity* is always painful, yet always agreeable.

2. The ground or subject of pity; cause of grief; thing to be regretted.

What *pity* is it

That we can die but once to serve our country!

That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do witness it.

In this sense, the word has a plural. It is a thousand *pities* he should waste his estate in prodigality.

*PITY*, *v. t.* [Fr. *pitoyer*.] To feel pain or grief for one in distress; to have sympathy for; to compassionate; to have tender feelings for one, excited by his unhappiness.

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. Ps. ciii.

Taught by that power who pities me, I learn to *pity* them.

*PITY*, *v. i.* To be compassionate; to exercise pity.

I will not *pity* nor spare, nor have mercy.

[But this may be considered as an elliptical phrase.]

*PIVOT*, *n.* [Fr. In Italian, *pivolo* or *piuolo* is a peg or pin.] A pin on which anything turns.

*PIX*, *n.* [L. *pyxis*.] A little box or chest in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman catholic countries.

2. A box used for the trial of gold and silver coin.

*PIZZLE*, *n.* [D. *pees*, a tendon or string.] In certain quadrupeds, the part which is official to generation and the discharge of urine.

*PLACABILITY*, *n.* [from *placable*.] *PLACABLENESS*, *n.* The quality of being appeasable; susceptibility of being pacified.

*PLACABLE*, *a.* [It. *placabile*; Sp. *placable*; L. *placabilis*, from *placo*, to pacify; probably formed on the root of *lay*. See *Please*.]

That may be appeased or pacified; appeasable; admitting its passions or irritations to be allayed; willing to forgive.

Methought I saw him *placable* and mild.

*PLACARD*, *n.* [Fr. *placard*; Sp. *placarte*; D. *plakaat*; *plakken*, to paste or stick; G. Dan. *placal*; Fr. *plaquer*, to clap on, Arm. *placca*. According to the French orthography, this word is composed of *plaquer*, to lay or clap on, and *carte*, card.]

Properly, a written or printed paper posted in a public place. It seems to have been formerly the name of an edict, proclamation or manifesto issued by authority, but this sense is, I believe, seldom or never annexed to the word. A *placard* now is an advertisement, or a libel, or a paper intended to censure public or private characters or public measures, posted in a public place. In the case of libels or papers intended to censure public or private characters, or the measures of government, these papers are usually pasted up at night for secrecy.

*PLACATE*, *v. t.* [L. *placo*, to appease.] To appease or pacify; to conciliate.

*PLACE*, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *plaza*; Port. *praca*; It. *piazza*, for *plazza*; Arm. *plagz*; D. *plaats*; G. *platz*; Sw. *plats*; Dan. *plads*. Words of this signification have for their radical sense, to *lay*.]

1. A particular portion of space of indefinite extent, occupied or intended to be occupied by any person or thing, and considered as the space where a person or thing does or may rest or has rested, as distinct from space in general.

Look from the *place* where thou art. Gen. xiii.

The *place* where thou standest is holy ground. Ex. iii.

Every *place* whereon the soles of your feet shall tread shall be yours. Deut. xi.

David's *place* was empty. 1 Sam. xx.

2. Any portion of space, as distinct from space in general.

Enlargement and deliverance shall arise to the Jews from another *place*. Esth. iv.

3. Local existence.

From whose face the earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found no *place* for them. Rev. xx.

4. Separate room or apartment.

His catalogue had an especial *place* for sequestered divines.

5. Seat; residence; mansion.

The Romans shall come and take away both our *place* and nation. John xi.