

2. To squeeze or compress between any two hard bodies.
3. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid.
4. To gripe; to straiten; to oppress with want; as, to *pinch* a nation; to *pinch* the belly; to be *pinched* for want of food.
5. To pain by constriction; to distress; as *pinching* cold. The winter *pinches*.
6. To press; to straiten by difficulties; as, the argument *pinches* the objector.
The respondent is *pinched* with a strong objection. *Watts.*
7. To press hard; to try thoroughly. *Collier.*

PINCH, *v. i.* To act with pressing force; to bear hard; to be puzzling. You see where the reasons *pinch*. *Dryden.*
2. To spare; to be straitened; to be covetous.

The wretch whom avarice bids to *pinch* and spare,
Starve, steal and pilfer to enrich an heir. *Franklin.*

PINCH, *n.* A close compression with the ends of the fingers. *Dryden.*
2. A gripe; a pang. *Shak.*
3. Distress inflicted or suffered; pressure; oppression; as necessity's sharp *pinch*. *Shak.*

4. Straits; difficulty; time of distress from want. *Bacon.*

PINCH/BECK, *n.* [said to be from the name of the inventor.]

An alloy of copper; a mixture of copper and zinc, consisting of three or four parts of copper with one of zinc. *Encyc.*

PINCH/ER, *n.* He or that which pinches.

PINCH/ERS, *n. plu.* [from *pinch*, not from the French *pinçette*.]
An instrument for drawing nails from boards and the like, or for gripping things to be held fast.

PINCH/FIST, } *n.* A miser; a niggard.
PINCH/PENNY, }

PIN/CUSHION, *n.* A small case stuffed with some soft material, in which females stick pins for safety and preservation.

PINDAR/IC, *a.* After the style and manner of Pindar.

PINDAR/IC, *n.* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar the Grecian, and prince of the lyric poets; an irregular ode. *Addison.*

PIN/DUST, *n.* Small particles of metal made by pointing pins. *Digby.*

PINE, *n.* [Fr. *pin*; Sp. It. *pino*; L. *pinus*; Sax. *pinn-treow*, pin-tree; D. *pyn-boom*; W. *pin-bren*, pin-tree, and *pin-gwyz*, pin-wood. These words indicate that this name is from the leaves of the pine, which resemble *pins*. But the Welsh has also *feinid-gwyz*, from *feinid*, a rising to a point, from *fain*, a cone, and *gwyz*, wood. The latter name is from the cones.]

A tree of the genus *Pinus*, of many species, some of which furnish timber of the most valuable kind. The species which usually bear this name in the United States, are the *white pine*, *Pinus strobus*, the prince of our forests; the *yellow pine*, *Pinus resinosa*; and the *pitch pine*, *Pinus rigida*. The other species of this genus are called by other names, as fir, hemlock, larch, spruce, &c.

PINE, *v. i.* [Sax. *pinan*, to pain or torture, and to pine or languish. This verb in the sense of *pain*, is found in the other Teutonic dialects, but not in the sense of languishing. The latter sense is found in the Gr. *πεινω*, *πεινω*. See Ar. *فنى* fanna,

Class Bn. No. 22. and *فنى* No. 25. and

فنى, No. 29.]

1. To languish; to lose flesh or wear away under any distress or anxiety of mind; to grow lean; followed sometimes by *away*.
Ye shall not mourn nor weep, but ye shall *pine away* for your iniquities. Ezek. xxiv.

2. To languish with desire; to waste away with longing for something; usually followed by *for*.
Unknowing that she *pin'd* for your return. *Dryden.*

PINE, *v. t.* To wear out; to make to languish.

Where shivering cold and sickness *pin*s the elime. *Shak.*

Bere *pin*ed with pain. *Dryden.*

2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.
Abashed the devil stood—
Virtue in her own shape how lovely, saw,
And *pin*ed his loss. *Milton.*

[In the transitive sense, this verb is now seldom used, and this use is improper, except by ellipsis.]

PINE, *n.* [Sax. *pin*, D. *pyn*, pain; Gr. *πεινω*, *πενος*.] Woe; want; penury; misery. *Spenser.*

[This is obsolete. See *Pain*.]

PINE/AL, *a.* [Fr. *pinale*, from L. *pinus*.]

The *pin*al gland is a part of the brain, about the bigness of a pea, situated in the third ventricle; so called from its shape.

It was considered by Descartes as the seat of the soul.

PINE-APPLE, *n.* The ananas, a species of Bromelia, so called from its resemblance to the cone of the pine tree. *Miller. Locke.*

PINEFUL, *a.* Full of woe. [Not used.] *Hall.*

PINERY, *n.* A place where pine-apples are raised. *Todd.*

PIN/FETHER, *n.* A small or short fether.

PIN/FETHERED, *a.* Having the fethers only beginning to shoot; not fully fledged. *Dryden.*

PIN/FOLD, *n.* [*pin* or *pen* and *fold*; Dan. *pin*dan, Eng. to *pound*.]

A place in which beasts are confined. We now call it a *pound*.

PIN/GLE, *n.* A small close. [Not used.] *Ainsworth.*

PIN/GUID, *a.* [L. *pinguis*; Gr. *παχς*, compact, L. *pactus*, Eng. *pack*.]

Fat; unctuous. [Not used.] *Mortimer.*

PIN/HOLE, *n.* A small hole made by the puncture or perforation of a pin; a very small aperture. *Wiseman.*

PINING, *ppr.* Languishing; wasting away.

PINION, *n.* *pin'yon*. [Fr. *pignon*, the cope of the ridge of a house; Norm. *id.* a pen; Sp. *piñon*, pinion; from Celtic *pen*, top, summit.]

1. The joint of a fowl's wing, remotest from the body.

2. A fether; a quill. *Shak.*

3. A wing.

Hope humbly then, on trembling *pinions* soar. *Pope.*

4. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger.

5. Fetters or bands for the arms. *Ainsworth.*

PINION, *v. t.* *pin'yon*. To bind or confine the wings. *Bacon.*

2. To confine by binding the wings.

3. To cut off the first joint of the wing.

4. To bind or confine the arm or arms to the body. *Dryden.*

5. To confine; to shackle; to chain; as, to be *pinioned* by formal rules of state. *Norris.*

6. To bind; to fasten to. *Pope.*

PIN/IONED, *pp.* Confined by the wings; shackled.

2. *a.* Furnished with wings. *Dryden.*

PIN/IONIST, *n.* A winged animal; a fowl. [Not used.] *Brown.*

PINIRO/LO, *n.* A bird resembling the sandpiper, but larger; found in Italy. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

PIN/ITE, *n.* [from *Pini*, a mine in Saxony.]

A mineral holding a middle place between steatite and mica; the micarell of Kirwan.

It is found in prismatic crystals of a greenish white color, brown or deep red. It occurs also massive. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

PINK, *n.* [In Welsh, *pin* signifies soart, fine, gay, and a *finch*, and *piniau*, to sprig. This is by Owen formed from *pin*, a pen or pin. But in Portuguese, *pinar*, to sting, to prick, to *peck*, to nip, to *pinch*, to dig, to spur, and *picado*, pricked, *pinked*, as cloth, are from the root of *peck*, *pick*, *pico*, *beak*, *pique*, Sp. *picar*, It. *piccare*. The latter would, with *n* casual, give *pink*, a little eye or perforation, and the sense of pink, in *pink-sterned*. The Welsh gives *pink*, a flower.]

1. An eye, or a small eye; but now disused except in composition, as in *pink-eyed*. *Shak.*

2. A plant and flower of the genus *Dianthus*, common in our gardens.

3. A color used by painters; from the color of the flower. *Dryden.*

4. Any thing supremely excellent.

5. A ship with a very narrow stern. [Fr. *pinque*, D. *pink*, that is, *piked*, *n* being casual; hence *pink-sterned*.]

6. A fish, the minnow. *Ainsworth.*

PINK, *v. t.* To work in eyelet-holes; to pierce with small holes. *Carew. Prior.*

2. To stab; to pierce. *Addison.*

PINK, *v. i.* [D. *pinken*.] To wink. [Not used.] *L'Estrange.*

PINK/EYED, *a.* Having small eyes. *Holland.*

PINK/NEEDLE, *n.* A shepherd's bodkin. *Sherwood.*

PINK/STERNED, *a.* Having a very narrow stern; as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

PIN/-MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make pins.

PIN/-MONEY, *n.* A sum of money allowed or settled on a wife for her private expenses. *Addison.*

PIN/NACE, *n.* [Sp. *pinaza*; Fr. *pinasse*; Port. *pinaga*.]

A small vessel navigated with ears and sails, and having generally two masts rigged