The lady was piqued by her indifference. Female Quixotc.

2. To stimulate; to excite to action; to Pigu'd by Protogenes' fame,

From Co to Rhodes Apelles came- Prior. 3. With the reciprocal pronoun, to pride or

value one's self. Men pique themselves on their skill in the

the learned languages. PïQUED, pp. pee'ked. Irritated; nettled

offended; excited.
PIQUEER. [See Pickeer.]

played between two persons, with only thirty two cards; all the deuces, threes, fours, fives and sixes being set aside. Encyc.

PïQUING, ppr. pee'king. Irritating; offend-

ing; priding. PFRACY, n. [Fr. piraterie; L. piratica, from Gr. πειρατεια, from πειραω, to attempt, to dare, to enterprise, whence L. periculum, experior. The primary sense of the root Sax. faran, Eng. to fare Class Br.]

1. The act, practice or crime of robbing on to fish or fishes; as piscine remains.

The property from the state of fish or fishes; as piscine remains.

Walter. Arbuthnot.

PISCIV'OROUS, a. [L. piscis, a fish, and PISTAREE/N, n. A silver coin of the value others by open violence and without authority, on the sea; a crime that answers to robbery on laud. Other acts than robbery on the high seas, are declared by statute to be piracy. Feeding or subsisting on fishes. Many spc-See Act of Congress, April 30, 1790.

2. The robbing of another by taking his PISII, exclam. [perhaps the oriental wid or

writings.

Pl/RATE, n. [lt. pirato; L. Sp. pirata; Gr. πειρατης, from πειραω. See Piracy. Formerly this word signified a ship or sea PISH, v. i. To express contempt. present day.]

1. A robber on the high seas; one that by open violence takes the property of another on the high seas. In strictness, the word pirate is one who makes it his business to cruise for robbery or plunder; a freebooter on the seas.

2. An armed ship or vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of

on the high seas.

writings of other men without permission. Johnson.

PI'RATE, v. i. To rob on the high seas. Arbuthnot.

PPRATE, v. t. To take by theft or without right or permission, as books or writings. They advertised they would pirate his edition.

Pl'RATING, ppr. Robbing on the high seas; taking without right, as a book or writing.

2. a. Undertaken for the sake of piracy; as a pirating expedition. Mitford.

PIRATICAL, a. [L. piraticus.] Robbing PISS, v. t. [D. G. pissen; Dan. pisser: Sw. or plundering by open violence on the high seas; as a piratical commander or

2. Consisting in piracy; predatory; robbing; as a piratical trade or occupation.

3. Practicing literary theft.

The errors of the press were multiplied by Pope. piratical printers. touch with envy, jealousy or other passion. PIRATICALLY, adv. By piracy. Bryant. variously written, periagua or pirogue. low flower, growing among grass. The former is the spelling of Washington PIS SASPHALT, n. [Gr. πισσα, pitch, and variously written, periagua or pirogue. and Jefferson; the latter of Charlevoix.]

Locke. I. A canoe formed out of the trunk of a tree, Charlevoix. or two canoes united. 2. In modern usage in America, a narrow

ferry boat carrying two masts and a lee-

to fish, Sp. pescar; Fr. pecherie, from pe-cher, to fish; L. piscis, a fish; piscor, to fish.]

PISCA'TION, n. [L. piscatio. See Piscary and Fish.] The act or practice of fishing.

PIS'CATORY, a. [L. piscatorius.] Relating to fishes or to fishing; as a piscatory ec-Addison. logue.

is to run, rush or drive forward; allied to PIS CES, n. plu. [L. piseis.] In astronomy, the Fishes, the twelfth sign or constellation in the zodiac.

the high seas; the taking of property from PIS'CINE, a. [L. piscis, a fish.] Pertaining

Brown.

voro, to eat.

cies of aquatic fowls are piscivorous.

בזה. Class Bs. No. 2. 3.]

A word expressing contempt; sometimes spoken and written pshaw.

soldier, answering to the marine of the PIS/IFORM, a. [L. pisum, a pea, and forma, form.] Having the form of a pea.

Masses of pisiform argillaceous iron ore-

Kirwan. myra, Dan. myre, D. mier, an ant; Sax. myra, tender. I know not the origin or pounding in a mortar. [Little used.] meaning of the first syllable.] The insect PISTILLIF EROUS, a. [pistil and L. fero, called the ant or emmet.

Prior. Mortimer. plundering other vessels indiscriminately PIS'OLITE, n. [Gr. πισον, a pea, and λιθος, a stone.]

3. A bookseller that seizes the copies or Peastone, a carbonate of lime, slightly colored by the oxyd of iron. It occurs in little globular concretions of the size of a pea or larger, which usually contain each a A grain of sand as a nucleus. These concretions in union sometimes compose entire beds of secondary mountains. It is sometimes called calcarious tufa.

Dict. Nat. Hist. Cleaveland. PIRATED, pp. Taken by theft or without PISOPHALT, n. Pea-mineral or mineral-PISTO1, v. t. [Fr. pistoler.] To shoot with pea; a soft bitumen, black and of a strong pungent smell. It appears to be petrol PISTO'LE, n. [Fr.] A gold coin of Spain, passing to asphalt. It holds a middle place between petrol, which is liquid, PIS/TOLET, n. [Fr.] A little pistol. and asphalt, which is dry and brittle.

Dict. Nat. Hist. pissa; Fr. pisser; W. pisaw; Basque,

pisye; It. pisciare; Pers. pishar, A short cylinder of metal or other solid sub-

urine. Class Br. No. 61, 69.]

To discharge the liquor secreted by the kidncys and lodged in the urinary bladder.

PISS, n. Urine; the liquor secreted by the kidneys into the bladder of an animal and discharged through the proper channel. PISS/ABED, n. The vulgar name of a yel-

ασφαλτος, asphalt; Sp. pisasfalto.]

Earth-pitch; pitch mixed with bitumen, natural or artificial; a fluid opake mineral substance, thick and inflammable, but leaving a residuum after burning. Encyc. PISS/BURNT, a. Stained with urine.

storm. PIST, In [Fr. piste, from Sp. Port. pista, Flyot. PISTE, n. from Sp. pistar, to beat, or piso-

nar, to ram or drive.

The track or foot-print of a horseman on the ground he goes over-Johnson. In law, the right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters.

Elackstone.

Elackstone.

Chio; L. pistachia; Gr. πιζακια; Pers.

5 - 6 9 0000 [.فستق Ar. فستق

The nut of the Pistacia terebinthus or turpentine tree, containing a kernel of a pale greenish color, of a pleasant taste, resembling that of the almond, and yielding a well tasted oil. It is wholesome and nutritive. The tree grows in Syria, Arabia and Persia. Encyc.

of 17 or 18 cents, or 9d. sterling.

PIS'TIL, n. [L. pistillum, a pestle.] any, the pointal, an organ of female flowers adhering to the fruit for the reception of the pollen, supposed to be a continuation of the pith, and when perfect, consisting of three parts, the germ or ovary, the style, and the stigma. Martun.

PISTILLA CEOUS, a. Growing on the germ or seed bud of a flower. Barton. PIS'TILLATE, a. Having or consisting in a pistil.

PIS'MIRE, n. [The last syllable is the Sw. PISTILLA'TION, n. [L. pistillum, a pestle, that is, a beater or driver.] The act of

> to bear.] Having a pistil without stamens; as a female

PIS'TOL, n. [Fr. pistole, pistolet; It. Sp. pistola, a pistol. This word, like piston and pestle, signifies a driver, or a canal or spout, from the same root. Class Bs.]

small fire-arm, or the smallest fire-arm used, differing from a musket chiefly in size. Pistols are of different lengths, and borne by horsemen in cases at the saddle bow, or by a girdle. Small pistols are carried in the pocket.

a pistol.

but current in the neighboring countries.

PIS'TON, n. [Fr. Sp. piston, from the root of Sp. pisar, pistar, L. pinso, the primary sense of which is to press, send, drive, thrust or strike, like embolus, from Gr. εμβαλλω, βαλλω.]

stance, used in pumps and other engines or machines for various purposes. It is