

like those of a schooner; also, a boat usually rowed with eight oars.

*Mar. Dict.*

**PIN/NACLE, n.** [Fr. *pinacle*; It. *pinacolo*; W. *pinnygyl*, from Celtic *pen*, summit, L. *pinna*.]

1. A turret, or part of a building elevated above the main building.

Some metropolis

With glistening spires and *pinnales* adorn'd.

*Milton.*

2. A high spiring point; summit. *Cowley.*

**PIN/NACLE, v. t.** To build or furnish with pinnales. *Warton.*

**PIN/NACLED, pp.** Furnished with pinnales.

**PIN/NAGE, n.** Poundage of cattle. [Not used.] [See *Pound*.]

**PIN/NATE, } a.** [L. *pinatus*, from *pinna*, *PIN/NATED, }* a fether or fin.]

In botany, a *pinna*te leaf is a species of compound leaf wherein a simple petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it.

*Martyn.*

**PIN/NATIFID, a.** [L. *pinna*, a fether, and *findo*, to cleave.]

In botany, *fether-cleft*. A *pinna*tifid leaf is a species of simple leaf, divided transversely by oblong horizontal segments or jags, not extending to the mid rib.

*Martyn.*

**PIN/NATIPED, a.** [L. *pinna* and *pes*, foot.] Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes. *Latham.*

**PIN/NED, pp.** Fastened with pins; confuted.

**PIN/NER, n.** One that pins or fastens; also, a pounder of cattle, or the pound-keeper.

2. A pin-maker.

3. The lappet of a head which flies loose.

*Gay.*

**PIN/NITE, n.** Fossil remains of the *Pinna*, a genus of shells. *Jameson.*

**PIN/NOCK, n.** A small bird, the tomtit. *Ainsworth.*

**PIN/NULATE, a.** A *pinna*ulate leaf is one in which each *pinna* is subdivided.

*Martyn.*

**PINT, n.** [D. *pint*; Fr. *pinte*; Sp. *pinta*.] Half a quart, or four gills. In medicine, twelve ounces. It is applied both to liquid and dry measure.

**PIN/TLE, n.** A little pin. In artillery, a long iron bolt.

**PIN/ULES, n. plu.** In astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe. *Diet.*

**PIONEE/R, n.** [Fr. *pionnier*, contracted from *piochner*, from *pioche*, a pickax; *piocher*, to dig, that is, to peck, W. *pigaw*, Sp. Port. *picar*. The Italians use *guastatore*, Sp. *gastador*, from *guastare*, *gastar*, to waste, to wear away. The Germans use *schanzgräber*, D. *schanzgraver*, a trench-digger.]

1. In the art and practice of war, one whose business is to march with or before an army, to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, work at intrenchments, or form mines for destroying an enemy's works.

*Bacon.*

2. One that goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for another.

**PIONING, n.** The work of pioneers. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

**PIONY, } n.** [Sax. *ponic*, from L. *paonia*; **PE/ONY, }** Gr. *παων*, from *παω*, Apollo, a physician, and a hymn.]

An herbaceous perennial plant of the genus *Paonia*, with tuberous roots, and bearing large beautiful red flowers. *Encyc.*

**P/IOUS, a.** [L. *pius*; Fr. *pieux*; Sp. It. Port. *pio*. In Sp. and It. the word signifies not only *pious*, but mild and compassionate, and *pity* and *piety* are expressed by one and the same word. See *Pity*.]

1. Godly; reverencing and honoring the Supreme Being in heart and in the practice of the duties he has enjoined; having due veneration and affection for the character of God, and habitually obeying his commands; religious; devoted to the service of God; applied to persons.

2. Dictated by reverence to God; proceeding from piety; applied to things; as *pious* awe; *pious* services or afflictions; *pious* sorrow.

3. Having due respect and affection for parents or other relatives; practicing the duties of respect and affection towards parents or other near relatives.

*Taylor. Pope.*

4. Practiced under the pretense of religion; as *pious* frauds.

**P/IOUSLY, adv.** In a *pious* manner; with reverence and affection for God; religiously; with due regard to sacred things or to the duties God has enjoined.

*Hammond.*

2. With due regard to natural or civil relations and to the duties which spring from them. *Addison.*

**PIP, n.** [D. *pip*; Fr. *pepie*.] A disease of fowls; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongue. *Johnson. Hudibras.*

2. A spot on cards. *Addison.*

**PIP, v. i.** [L. *pipio*; W. *pipian*; Dan. *pipen*.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken; commonly pronounced *peep*. *Boyle.*

**PIPE, n.** [Sax. *pipe*; W. *pib*; Ir. *pib*, *piob*; Sw. *pip*, *pipa*; D. *pyp*; G. *pfeife*, whence Eng. *fife*; Dan. *pibe*; Port. It. Sp. *pipa*; Fr. *pipe*; Arm. *pip* or *pimp*.]

1. A wind instrument of music, consisting of a long tube of wood or metal; as a rural *pipe*. The word, I believe, is not now the proper technical name of any particular instrument, but is applicable to any tubular wind instrument, and it occurs in *bagpipe*.

2. A long tube or hollow body; applied to the veins and arteries of the body, and to many hollow bodies, particularly such as are used for conductors of water or other fluids.

3. A tube of clay with a bowl at one end; used in smoking tobacco.

4. The organs of voice and respiration; as in *windpipe*. *Peacham.*

5. The key or sound of the voice. *Shak.*

6. In England, a roll in the exchequer, or the exchequer itself. Hence, *pipe-office* is an office in which the clerk of the pipe makes out leases of crown lands, accounts of sheriffs, &c.

7. A cask containing two hogsheads or 120 gallons, used for wine; or the quantity which it contains.

8. In mining, a pipe is where the ore runs forward endwise in a hole, and does not sink downwards or in a vein. *Encyc.*

**PIPE, v. i.** To play on a pipe, fife, flute or other tubular wind instrument of music.

*Dryden. Swift.*

We have *pip*ed to you, and ye have not danced. *Matt. xi.*

2. To have a shrill sound; to whistle.

*Shak.*

**PIPE, v. t.** To play on a wind instrument. 1 Cor. xiv.

**P/IPPED, a.** Formed with a tube; tubular. *Encyc.*

**P/PE-FISH, n.** A fish of the genus *Syn-gnathus*. *Encyc.*

**P/PER, n.** One who plays on a pipe or wind instrument.

**P/PERIDGE, n.** A shrub, the berberis, or barberry. *Fam. of Plants.*

The *pip*eridge of New England is the *nyssa villosa*, a large tree with very tough wood.

**P/PERIN, n.** A concretion of volcanic ashes. *De Costa. Kirwan.*

2. A peculiar crystalline substance extracted from black pepper. The crystals of *pip*erin are transparent, of a straw color, and they assume the tetrahedral prismatic form with oblique summits. *Carpenter.*

**P/PE-TREE, n.** The lilac.

**P/PPING, ppr.** Playing on a pipe.

2. a. Weak; feeble; sickly. [Vulgar and not in use in America.]

3. Very hot; boiling; from the sound of boiling fluids. [Used in vulgar language.]

**P/PPIS/TREL, n.** A species of bat, the smallest of the kind.

**P/PPKIN, n.** [dim. of *pipe*.] A small earthen boiler. *Pope.*

**P/PPPIN, n.** [D. *pippling*.] A kind of apple; a tart apple. This name in America is given to several kinds of apples, as to the Newtown *pip*pin, an excellent winter apple, and the summer *pip*pin, a large apple, but more perishable than the Newtown *pip*pin.

**P/PIQUANCY, n.** *pik'ancy*. [infra.] Sharpness; pungency; tartness; severity.

*Barrow.*

**P/PIQUANT, a.** *pik'ant*. [Fr. from *piquer*, to prick or sting, It. *piccare*, Sp. Port. *picar*, from the root of *pique*, *peak*.]

1. Pricking; stimulating to the tongue; as rock as *piquant* to the tongue as salt. *Addison.*

2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe; as *piquant* railleries. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

**P/PIQUANTLY, adv.** *pik'antly*. With sharpness or pungency; tartly. *Locke.*

**P/PIQUE, n.** *peek*. [Fr. See *Piquant*.] An offense taken; usually, slight anger, irritation or displeasure at persons, rather temporary than permanent, and distinguished either in degree or temporariness from settled enmity or malevolence.

Out of personal *pique* to those in service, he stands as a looker on, when the government is attacked. *Addison.*

2. A strong passion. *Hudibras.*

3. Point; nicety; punctilio.

Add long prescription of established laws, And *pique* of honor to maintain a cause.

*Dryden.*

**P/PIQUE, v. t.** *peek*. [Fr. *piquer*. See *Piquant*.]

1. To offend; to nettle; to irritate; to sting; to fret; to excite a degree of anger. It expresses less than *exasperate*.