

living in deep water and very voracious, but very palatable food.

The *pike*, the tyrant of the flood. *Pope.*

PIK'ED, *a.* Ending in a point; acuminate. *Camden.*

PIKEMAN, *n.* A soldier armed with a pike. *Knolles.*

PIKESTAFF, *n.* The staff or shaft of a pike. *Tatler.*

PIKROLITE, *n.* [qu. Gr. *πικρος*, bitter, and *λίθος*, a stone.]

A mineral found at Taberg, in Sweden, supposed to be a variety of serpentine.

Cleveland.

PILASTER, *n.* [It. *pilastro*; Fr. *pilastre*; Sp. *pilastra*, from *pila*, a pile, whence *pillar*.]

A square column, sometimes insulated; but usually pilasters are set within a wall, projecting only one quarter of their diameter. Their bases, capitals and entablatures have the same parts as those of columns. *Encyc.*

PILCH, *n.* [It. *pelliccia*; Fr. *pelisse*; Sax. *pylca*, *pylce*; L. *pellis*, a skin.]

A furred gown or case; something lined with fur. [Not used.] *Chaucer. Shak.*

PILCHARD, *n.* [Ir. *pilseir*.] A fish resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder; the nose is shorter and turns up; the under jaw is shorter; the back more elevated, and the belly less sharp. These fishes appear on the Cornish coast in England, about the middle of July, in immense numbers, and furnish a considerable article of commerce. *Encyc.*

PILE, *n.* [Sp. It. *pila*; Port. *pilha*; Fr. *pîle*; from L. *pila*; Gr. *πῶλος*. The *bolei* mentioned by Pausanias, were heaps of stones.]

1. A heap; a mass or collection of things in a roundish or elevated form; as a *pile* of stones; a *pile* of bricks; a *pile* of wood or timber; a *pile* of ruins.

2. A collection of combustibles for burning a dead body; as a funeral *pile*.

3. A large building or mass of buildings; an edifice.

The *pile* o'erlook'd the town and drew the sight. *Dryden.*

4. A heap of balls or shot laid in horizontal courses, rising into a pyramidal form.

PILE, *n.* [D. *paal*; G. *pfahl*; Sw. Dan. *pol*, a pole; L. *palus*; D. *pyl*, an arrow or dart; Sw. Dan. *pil*, id.; W. *pill*, a stem. These have the same elements and the like radical meaning, that of a shoot or extended thing.]

1. A large stake or piece of timber, pointed and driven into the earth, as at the bottom of a river, or in a harbor where the ground is soft, for the support of a building or other superstructure. The stadhuse in Amsterdam is supported by *piles*.

2. One side of a coin; originally, a punch or puncheon used in stamping figures on coins, and containing the figures to be impressed. Hence the arms-side of a coin is called the *pile*, and the head the *cross*, which was formerly in the place of the head. Hence *cross* and *pile*. *Encyc.*

3. In *heraldry*, an ordinary in form of a point inverted or a stake sharpened.

PILLE, *n.* [D. *pyl*; Dan. Sw. *pil*; L. *pilum*.] The head of an arrow.

PILE, *n.* [L. *pilus*; G. *boll*; Hindoo, *bal*; Gipsy, *ballow*.]

Properly, a hair; hence, the fiber of wool, cotton and the like; hence, the nap, the fine hairy substance of the surface of cloth.

PILE, *v. t.* To lay or throw into a heap; to collect many things into a mass; as, to *pile* wood or stones.

2. To bring into an aggregate; to accumulate; as, to *pile* quotations or comments.

Atterbury. Felton.

3. To fill with something heaped. *Abbot.*

4. To fill above the brim or top.

5. To break off the awns of threshed barley. [Local.]

PIL'EATE, } [L. *pilatus*, a cap.] Having
PIL'EATED, } *a.* the form of a cap or cover for the head. *Woodward.*

PIL'EMENT, *n.* An accumulation. [Not used.] *Hall.*

PIL'ER, *n.* [from *pile*, a heap.] One who piles or forms a heap.

PILES, *n. plu.* The hemorrhoids, a disease.

PIL'EWORM, *n.* A worm found in piles in Holland.

PIL'EWÖRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Ranunculus*.

PIL'FER, *v. i.* [W. *yspeiliata*, to pilfer; *yspeiliaw*, to spoil, to ravage; Sp. *pellezar*, to pinch, to pilfer, to take little food. It seems to be allied to *peel*, *pillage*.]

To steal in small quantities; to practice petty theft; as a boy accustomed to *pilfer*.

A *pilfering* hand. *Dryden.*

PIL'FER, *v. t.* To steal or gain by petty theft; to filch.

He would not *pilfer* the victory, and the defeat was easy. *Bacon.*

PIL'FERED, *pp.* Stolen in small parcels.

PIL'FERER, *n.* One that pilfers or practices petty theft. *Young.*

PIL'FERING, *pp.* Stealing; practicing petty thefts.

PIL'FERING, *n.* Petty theft.

Pilfering was so universal in all the South sea islands, that it was hardly recognized in the moral code of the natives as an offense, much less a crime. *J. Sparks.*

PIL'FERINGLY, *adv.* With petty theft; filchingly.

PIL-GARLICK, } [pilled, peeled,
PIL'ED-GARLICK, } *n.* and garlick.]

One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor forsaken wretch. *Stevens.*

PIL'GRIM, *n.* [G. *pilger*; Fr. *pelerin*; It. *pellegrino*; Sp. Port. *peregrino*; L. *peregrinus*. Qu. L. *peragro*, to wander. In W. *pererin* is a pilgrim, and *petlynig* is wandering, far-roaming, from *pellau*, to remove far, coinciding with the L. *pator*. The Corn. *pirgrin* and Arm. *pirehirin*, seem to be the L. *peregrinus*. The D. *palsrok*, a pilgrim's coat, and *palscrstok*, a pilgrim's staff, indicate that the first syllable is from the root of L. *pator*, to wander. The uncertainty of the true original orthography renders the derivation uncertain.]

1. A wanderer; a traveler; particularly, one that travels to a distance from his own country to visit a holy place, or to pay his devotion to the remains of dead saints. [See *Pilgrimage*.]

2. In *Scripture*, one that has only a temporary residence on earth. Heb. xi.

PIL'GRIM, *v. i.* To wander or ramble. [Not used.] *Grew.*

PIL'GRIMAGE, *n.* A long journey, particularly a journey to some place deemed sacred and venerable, in order to pay devotion to the relics of some deceased saint. Thus in the middle ages, kings, princes, bishops and others made *pilgrimages* to Jerusalem, in pious devotion to the Savior. Pilgrims now resort to Loretto, in Italy, to visit the chamber of the blessed virgin, and the Mohammedans make *pilgrimages* to Mecca, where their prophet was buried.

2. In *Scripture*, the journey of human life. Gen. xlvii.

3. Time irksomely spent. *Shak.*

PIL'GRIMIZE, *v. i.* To wander about as a pilgrim. [Not used.] *B. Jonson.*

PILL, *n.* [L. *pila*, a ball; *pilula*, a little ball; W. *pel*, a ball; Ir. *pillim*, to roll. It is probable that this word and *ball* are of the same family.]

1. In *pharmacy*, a medicine in the form of a little ball or small round mass, to be swallowed whole. *Bacon.*

2. Any thing nauseous. *Young.*

PILL, *v. t.* [Fr. *piller*; It. *pigiare*; Sp. *pillar*.]

To rob; to plunder; to pillage, that is, to *peel*, to strip. [See *Peel*, the same word in the proper English orthography.]

PILL, *v. i.* To be peeled; to come off in flakes. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. To rob. [See *Peel*.]

PILL'AGE, *n.* [Fr. from *piller*, to strip or peel.]

1. Plunder; spoil; that which is taken from another by open force, particularly and chiefly from enemies in war.

2. The act of plundering.

3. In *architecture*, a square pillar behind a column to bear up the arches. *Cyc.*

PILL'AGE, *v. t.* To strip of money or goods by open violence; as, troops *pillage* the camp or towns of an enemy; to plunder; to spoil. It differs from stealing, as it implies open violence, and from robbery, which may be committed by one individual on another; whereas *pillaging* is usually the act of bands or numbers. To *pillage* and to *rob* are however sometimes used synonymously.

PILL'AGED, *pp.* Plundered by open force.

PILL'AGER, *n.* One that plunders by open violence; a plunderer.

PILL'AGING, *ppr.* Plundering; stripping.

PIL'LAR, *n.* [Fr. *pilier*; Sp. Port. *pilar*; It. *pila* or *piliere*; L. *pila*, a pile, a pillar, a mortar and pestle. The L. *pila* denotes a heap, or things thrown, put or driven together; W. *piler*; Ir. *pilc*; Sw. *pelare*; Dan. *pille*; D. *pylaar*; G. *pfiler*.]

Literally, a pile or heap; hence,

1. A kind of irregular column round an insulate, but deviating from the proportions of a just column. Pillars are either too massive or too slender for regular architecture; they are not restricted to any rules, and their parts and proportions are arbitrary. A square pillar is a massive work, called also a *pier* or *piedroit*, serving to support arches, &c. *Cyc.*

2. A supporter; that which sustains or upholds; that on which some superstructure rests. Gal. ii. *Shak.*