

1. A monument raised to commemorate any person or remarkable transaction.

And Jacob set a *pillar* on her grave. Gen. xxxv. 2 Sam. xviii.

4. Something resembling a pillar; as a *pillar* of salt. Gen. xix.

So a *pillar* of a cloud, a *pillar* of fire. Ex. xiii.

5. Foundation; support. Job ix.

6. In *ships*, a square or round timber fixed perpendicularly under the middle of the beams for supporting the decks. *Cyc.*

7. In the *manège*, the center of the volta, ring or manege ground, around which a horse turns. There are also pillars on the circumference or side, placed at certain distances by two and two.

PIL/LARED, *a.* Supported by pillars.

Milton.

2. Having the form of a pillar. *Thomson.*

PILL/ER, *n.* One that pills or plunders. *[Not used.]* *Chaucer.*

PILL/ERY, *n.* Plunder; pillage; rapine. *[Not in use.]* *Hulot.*

PILLION, *n.* *pil'yun.* [Ir. *pillin*; from *pile*, *L. pilus*, hair, or from stuffing. See *Pil-low*.]

1. A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback. *Swift.*

2. A pad; a pannel; a low saddle. *Spenser.*

3. The pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.

PIL/LORIED, *a.* Put in a pillory.

PIL/LORY, *n.* [Ir. *pilori*, *pioloir*; Fr. *pilori*; Arm. *bouilhour*; from the root of *L. palus*, a stake, a pile, G. *pfahl*. An den *pfahl* stellen, to put in the pillory.]

A frame of wood erected on posts, with movable boards and holes, through which are put the head and hands of a criminal for punishment.

PIL/LORY, *v. t.* To punish with the pillory. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PIL/LÖW, *n.* [Sax. *pile* or *pylc*; Ir. *pilliur*; *L. pulvinar*; from *L. pilus*, hair, or from stuffing.]

1. A long cushion to support the head of a person when reposing on a bed; a sack or case filled with fethers, down or other soft material.

2. In a *ship*, the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported.

Mar. Dict.

The *pillow* of a *plow*, is a cross piece of wood which serves to raise or lower the beam.

Cyc.

PIL/LÖW, *v. t.* To rest or lay on for support. *Milton.*

PIL/LÖW-BIER, } The case or sack of
PIL/LÖW-CASE, } *n.* a pillow which contains the fethers. *Pillow-bier* is the pillow-bearer.

PIL/LÖWED, *pp.* or *a.* Supported by a pillow.

PIL/LÖWING, *ppr.* Resting or laying on a pillow.

PIL/O/SE, } *a.* [L. *pilosus*, from *pilus*, hair.]

PIL/LOUS, } *a.* Hairy. A *pilose* leaf, in botany, is one covered with long distinct hairs. A *pilose* receptacle has hairs between the florets. *Martyn.*

PILOS/ITY, *n.* [supra.] Hairiness. *Bacon.*

PILOT, *n.* [Fr. *pilote*; It. Sp. Port. *piloto*. The French word *pilote* signifies to drive

in piles, as well as to *pilot*, and *pilotage* is a piling, pile-work, a foundation of piles; Arm. *pilocha*, to drive piles. The D. *loots*, G. *lotse*, and Dan. *lods*, are from *lead*; the pilot then is the *lead-man*, he that throws the lead.]

1. One who steers a ship in a dangerous navigation, or rather one whose office or occupation is to steer ships, particularly along a coast, or into and out of a harbor, bay or river, where navigation is dangerous.

2. A guide; a director of the course of another person. *[In colloquial use.]*

PI/LOT, *v. t.* To direct the course of a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous.

PI/LOTAGE, *n.* The compensation made or allowed to one who directs the course of a ship.

2. The pilot's skill or knowledge of coasts, rocks, bars and channels. *[Not now used.]* *Raleigh.*

PI/LOT-FISH, *n.* A fish, a species of *Gasterosteus*, called also rudder-fish, of an oblong shape; so named because it often accompanies ships. *Encyc.*

PI/LOTING, *ppr.* Steering; as a ship in dangerous navigation.

PI/LOTING, *n.* The act of steering a ship.

PI/LOTISM, } *n.* Pilotage; skill in piloting.

PI/LOTRY, } *n.* *[Not used.]*

PI/LOUS, *a.* [L. *pilosus*. See *Pilose*.] Hairy; abounding with hair. *Robinson.*

2. Consisting of hair.

PI/LSER, *n.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. *Ainsworth.*

PIM/ELITE, *n.* [Gr. *πικελ*, fat, and *ελος*, stone.]

A terrene substance of an apple green color, fat and unctuous to the touch, tender and not fusible by the blowpipe. It is supposed to be colored by nickel. It is a variety of *steatite*. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Ure.*

PIMENT, *n.* Wine with a mixture of spice or honey. *Chaucer.*

PIMENT/O, *n.* [Sp. *pinienta*.] Jamaica pepper, popularly called *allspice*. The tree producing this spice is of the genus *Myrtus*, and grows spontaneously in Jamaica in great abundance. *Encyc.*

PIMP, *n.* A man who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander. *Addison.*

PIMP, *v. i.* To pander; to procure lewd women for the gratification of others.

PIMPERNEL, } *n.* [L. *pimpinella*; Fr. *pimpinelle*.]

The name of several plants of different genera. The scarlet *pimpernel* is of the genus *Anagallis*, the water *pimpernel* of the genus *Veronica*, and the yellow *pimpernel* of the genus *Lysimachia*. *Lee.*

PIM/PILLO, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cactus*.

PIMPINEL/LA, *n.* A genus of plants, including the burnet saxifrage and the anise. *Encyc.*

PIMP/ING, *ppr.* Pandering; procuring lewd women for others.

PIMP/ING, *a.* Little; petty. *Skinner.*

PIM/PLE, *n.* [Sax. *pinpel*; probably from *pin*, or its root.]

A small pustule on the face or other part of the body, usually a red pustule.

PIM/PLED, *a.* Having red pustules on the skin; full of pimples.

PIMPL/LIKE, *a.* Like a pimp; vile; infamous; mean.

PIN, *n.* [W. *pin*, a pin or pen; *piner*, *piniauw*, to pin; Ir. *piön*; Sw. *pinne*, whence *pinn-sun*, pin-swine, the porcupine; Dan. *pind*, a sprig; *pindswin*, the porcupine; Port. *pino*, a peg; D. *pen*, *penne*, a pin or peg; G. *pinne*, a pin; *pinsel*, a pencil; Fr. *epine*, a spine, and qu. *epingle*, a pin; L. *penna*, *pinna*; W. *pen*, a summit; Sax. *pinn*, a pen, and *pinn-treow*, the pine-tree. See *Pine*, *Fin*, and *Porcupine*. This word denotes a sharp point or end, or that which fastens; Sax. *pinan*, *pyndon*. If the sense is a point, it is a shoot. From this is formed *spine*, W. *yspin*.]

1. A small pointed instrument made of brass wire and headed; used chiefly by females for fastening their clothes.

2. A piece of wood or metal sharpened or pointed, used to fasten together boards, plank or other timber. The larger pins of metal are usually called *bolts*, and the wooden pins used in ship building are called *treenails* [trunnels.] A small wooden pin is called a *peg*.

3. A thing of little value. It is not a *pin's* matter. I care not a *pin*.

4. A linepin.

5. The central part. *Shak.*

6. A peg used in musical instruments in straining and relaxing the strings.

7. A note or strain. *[Vulgar and not used.]* *L'Estrange.*

8. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Hanmer.*

9. A cylindrical roller made of wood. *Corbet.*

10. A noxious humor in a hawk's foot. *Ainsworth.*

11. The pin of a block is the axis of the sheave.

PIN, *v. t.* [W. *piniauw*.] To fasten with a pin or with pins of any kind; as, to *pin* the clothes; to *pin* boards or timbers.

2. To fasten; to make fast; or to join and fasten together.

Our gates—we have but *pinned* with rushes. *Shak.*

She lifted the princess from the earth, and so locks her in embracing, as if she would *pin* her to her heart. *Shak.*

3. To inclose; to confine. [See the verbs *Pen* and *Pound*.] *Hooker.*

PINAS/TER, *n.* [L. See *Pine*.] The wild pine.

PIN/CASE, *n.* A case for holding pins.

PINCERS, an erroneous orthography of *pinchers*, which see.

PINCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pincer*, formerly *pinser*; Arm. *pinzare*; Sp. *pizar*; It. *pizzare*, *pizzicare*. These are evidently from the root of It. *piccare*, to prick, smart, itch, to peck, to provoke, Sp. Port. *picar*, to sting or prick, to peck, to dig, to bite or pinch, as cold. The root then is that of *peck*, *pick*, *pike*; and *pinch* is primarily to press between two sharp points, or to prick. Hence its peculiar application to pressure between the fingers.]

1. To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or with an instrument, &c.