

**PALE**, *v. t.* To make pale. *Shak. Prior.*  
**PALE**, *n.* [Sax. *pal*; G. *pfahl*; D. *paal*; Sw. *påle*; Dan. *pæl*; W. *pawl*; L. *palus*; coinciding with Eng. *pole*, as well as *pale*; Russ. *palitz*, a stick or club. It has the elements of L. *pala*, a spade or shovel, and the radical sense is probably an extended

thing, or a shoot. *Qu. Ar.* نَابَلَة nabala, to dart. *Class Bl. No. 18.*

1. A narrow board pointed or sharpened at one end, used in fencing or inclosing. This is with us more generally called a *picket*.
2. A pointed stake; hence to *empale*, which see.
3. An inclosure; properly, that which incloses, like *fence*, *limit*; hence, the space inclosed. He was born within the *pale* of the church; within the *pale* of christianity. *Atterbury.*
4. District; limited territory. *Clarendon.*
5. In *heraldry*, an ordinary, consisting of two perpendicular lines drawn from the top to the base of the escutcheon, and containing the third middle part of the field. *Encyc.*

**PALE**, *v. t.* [D. *paalen*; G. *pfählen*.] To inclose with pales or stakes. *Mortimer.*

2. To inclose; to encompass. *Shak.*

**PALEACEOUS**, *a.* [L. *palea*, straw, chaff.]

1. Chaffy; resembling chaff, or consisting of it; as a *paleaceous* pappus. *Lee.*

2. Chaffy; furnished with chaff; as a *paleaceous* receptacle. *Martyn.*

**PA'LED**, *pp.* Inclosed with pales or pickets.

2. Striped.

**PA'LE-EYED**, *a.* Having eyes dimmed. *Milton.*

**PA'LE-FACED**, *a.* Having a pale or wan face. *Shak.*

2. Causing paleness of face; as *pale-faced* fear. *Shak.*

**PA'LE-HEARTED**, *a.* Dispirited. *Shak.*

**PA'LELY**, *adv.* Wanly; not freshly or rudely.

**PA'LENDAR**, *n.* A kind of coasting vessel. *Obs. Knolles.*

**PA'LENESS**, *n.* Wanness; defect of color; want of freshness or ruddiness; a sickly whiteness of look.

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook.

A livid *pale*ness spreads o'er all her look. *Pope.*

2. Want of color or luster; as the *pale*ness of a flower. *Shak.*

**PALEOGRAPHY**, *n.* [Gr. *παλαιος*, ancient, and *γραφη*, writing.]

1. The art of explaining ancient writings. More correctly,

2. An ancient manner of writing; as *Punic paleography*. *E. Stiles.*

**PALEOGHIST**, *n.* One who writes on antiquity, or one conversant with antiquity. *Good.*

**PALEOLOGY**, *n.* [Gr. *παλαιος*, ancient, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things.

**PA'LEOUS**, *a.* [L. *palea*, chaff.] Chaffy; like chaff. *Brown.*

**PALES'TRIAN**, *a.* [Gr. *παλαιστριχος*, from *παλη*, a struggling or wrestling; *παλαιω*, to wrestle, to strive.]

Pertaining to the exercise of wrestling.

**PAL'ET**, *n.* [Fr. *pelote*, a ball.] The crown of the head. [Not used.] *Bryant.*

**PALETTE**. [See *Pallet*.] *Skelton.*

**PAL'FREY**, *n.* [Fr. *palefroi*; It. *palafreno*; Sp. *palafren*; Port. *palafrem*; W. *palvre*.]

Ainsworth gives for the original word, in Low Latin, *paraveredi*, [plu. of *veredus*,] horses of a large size, used for carrying the baggage of an army.]

1. A horse used by noblemen and others for state, distinguished from a war horse. *Encyc.*

2. A small horse fit for ladies. *Johnson. Spectator.*

**PAL'FREYED**, *a.* Riding on a palfrey.

**PALIFICA'TION**, *n.* [from L. *palus*, a stake or post.]

The act or practice of driving piles or posts into the ground for making it firm. *Wotton.*

**PAL'INDROME**, *n.* [Gr. *παλινδρομα*; *παλιν*, again, and *δρομω* or *δρεμω*, to run, *disused*.]

A word, verse or sentence that is the same when read backwards or forwards; as *madam*, or "Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor."

*Encyc.*

**PA'LING**, *ppr.* Inclosing with pales.

**PA'LING**, *n.* A fence formed with pales.

**PAL'NODE**, *n.* [Gr. *παλινωδια*; *παλιν*, again, and *ωδη*, a song.]

A recantation, or declaration contrary to a former one. *Encyc. Sandys.*

**PALISA'DE**, *n.* [Fr. *palissade*; Sp. *palizada*; It. *palizzata*; from *pale*, or the same root. The Welsh has *palis*, a thin partition of boards or laths, a wainscot; *palisaw*, to wainscot.]

A fence or fortification consisting of a row of stakes or posts sharpened and set firmly in the ground. In fortification, the posts are set two or three inches apart, parallel to the parapet in the covered way, to prevent a surprise. Palisades serve also to fortify the avenues of open forts, gorges, half-moons, the bottom of ditches, &c. *Encyc.*

**PALISA'DE**, *v. t.* To surround, inclose or fortify with stakes or posts.

**PA'LISH**, *a.* [from *pale*.] Somewhat pale or wan; as a *palish* blue. *Arbuthnot.*

**PALL**, *n.* [L. *pallium*; Sax. *palle*; It. *pallio*; Arm. *pallen*; Ir. *peall*.]

1. A cloak; a mantle of state. *Milton.*

2. The mantle of an archbishop. *Ayliffe.*

3. The cloth thrown over a dead body at funerals. *Dryden.*

**PALL**, *n.* In *heraldry*, a figure like the Greek *τ*. *Encyc.*

**PALL**, *v. t.* To cloke; to cover or invest. *Shak.*

**PALL**, *v. i.* [W. *pallu*, to fail; allied to *pale*, and to Gr. *παλαιος*, old; Heb. Ch. Ar. כָּלָה; Heb. כָּלָה. See *Fail*. *Class Bl. No. 6. 18. 21.*]

1. To become vapid; to lose strength, life, spirit or taste; to become insipid; as, the liquor *palls*.

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,

Fades in the eye and *palls* upon the sense. *Addison.*

**PALL**, *v. t.* To make vapid or insipid.

Reason and reflection—blunt the edge of the keenest desires, and *pall* all his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

2. To make spiritless; to dispirit; to depress.

The more we raise our love,  
The more we *pall* and cool and kill his ardor. *Dryden.*

3. To weaken; to impair; as, to *pall* fortune. *Shak.*

4. To cloy; as the *palled* appetite. *Tatler.*

**PALLA'DIUM**, *n.* [Gr. *παλλαδιον*, from *Pallas*, the goddess.]

1. Primarily, a statue of the goddess *Pallas*, which represented her as sitting with a pike in her right hand, and in her left a distaff and spindle. On the preservation of this statue depended the safety of Troy. Hence,

2. Something that affords effectual defense, protection and safety; as when we say, the trial by jury is the *palladium* of our civil rights. *Blackstone.*

3. A metal found in very small grains, of a steel gray color and fibrous structure, in auriferous and platiniferous sand. It is infusible by ordinary heat, and when native, is alloyed with a little platina and iridium. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

**PAL'LET**, *n.* [Fr. *palette*; It. *paletta*, a fire-shovel; Sp. *paleta*; from L. *pala*, W. *pâl*, a shovel, a *peel*.]

1. Among *painters*, a little oval table or board, or piece of ivory, on which the painter places the colors to be used. On the middle the colors are mixed to obtain the tints required. *Encyc.*

2. Among *pottery*, *crucible makers*, &c. a wooden instrument for forming, heating and rounding their works. It is oval, round, &c. *Encyc.*

3. In *gilding*, an instrument made of a squirrel's tail, to take up the gold leaves from the pillow, and to apply and extend them. *Encyc.*

4. In *heraldry*, a small *pale*. [See *Pale*.]

5. A small part belonging to the balance of a watch; the nut of a watch. It is sometimes written *pallat*.

6. A measure formerly used by surgeons, containing three ounces. *Hakewill.*

**PAL'LET**, *n.* [pallat, Chaucer; Fr. *paille*, L. *palea*, straw; Ir. *peall*, a couch.] A small bed. *Milton.*

**PAL'LIAMENT**, *n.* [L. *pallium*, a cloak.] A dress; a robe. [Not used.] *Shak.*

**PAL'LIARD**, *n.* [Fr.] A lecher; a lewd person. [Not used nor English.]

**PAL'LIARDISE**, *n.* Fornication. [Not used.] *Buck.*

**PAL'LIATE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *pallier*; Sp. *paliar*; It. *palliare*; from Low L. *pallio*, from *pallium*, a cloak or robe.]

1. To clothe. *Obs.*

2. To cover with excuse; to conceal the enormity of offenses by excuses and apologies; hence, to extenuate; to lessen; to soften by favorable representations; as, to *palliate* faults, offenses, crimes or vices. *Dryden.*

3. To reduce in violence; to mitigate; to lessen or abate; as, to *palliate* a disease.

**PAL'LIATE**, *a.* Eased; mitigated. [Not used.]

**PAL'LIATED**, *pp.* Covered by excuses; extenuated; softened.

**PAL'LIATING**, *ppr.* Concealing the enormity or most censurable part of conduct; extenuating; softening.