

PALLIA'TION, *n.* The act of palliating; concealment of the most flagrant circumstances of an offense; extenuation by favorable representation; as the *palliation* of faults, offenses, vices or crimes.

2. Mitigating; alleviation; abatement; as of a disease.

PAL/LIATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *palliatif*.] Extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuses or favorable representation. *Warton.*

2. Mitigating; alleviating; as pain or disease. *Arbuthnot.*

PAL/LIATIVE, *n.* That which extenuates. 2. That which mitigates, alleviates or abates the violence of pain, disease or other evil. *Swift.*

PAL/LID, *a.* [L. *pallidus*, from *paleo*, to become pale. See *Pale*.] Pale; wan; deficient in color; not high colored; as a *pallid* countenance; *pallid* blue. *Spenser. Thomson. Harle.*

PAL/LIDLY, *adv.* Palely; wanly. *Taylor.*

PAL/LIDNESS, *n.* Paleness; wanness.

PAL/MALL, *n.* [L. *pila*, a ball, and *malleus*, mallet; It. *palla*, a ball, and *malleo*, a hammer.] A play in which a ball is driven through an iron ring by a mallet; also, the mallet. *Johnson.*

PAL/LOR, *n.* [L.] Paleness. *Taylor.*

PALM, *n.* *p'am.* [L. *palma*; W. *palv*; from spreading.]

1. The inner part of the hand.

2. A hand or hand's breadth; a lineal measure of three inches. *Holder. Bacon.*

3. The broad triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms.

4. The name of many species of plants, but particularly of the date-tree or great palm, a native of Asia and Africa.

The *palms* constitute a natural order of monocotyledonous plants, with a simple cylindric stem, terminating in a crown of leaves or fronds, within which rises a tuft of flowers and fruits; all natives of warm climates. They vary in size from 2 to more than 100 feet in highth. *Jussieu. Lanne.*

5. Branches of the palm being worn in token of victory, hence the word signifies superiority, victory, triumph. The palm was adopted as an emblem of victory, it is said, because the tree is so elastic as when pressed, to rise and recover its correct position. *Encyc.*

Namur subdued is England's *palm* alone. *Dryden.*

6. Among *seamen*, an instrument used in sewing canvas instead of a thimble.

PALM, *v. t.* *p'am.* To conceal in the palm of the hand.

They *palmed* the trick that lost the game. *Prior.*

2. To impose by fraud. For you may *palm* upon us new for old. *Dryden.*

3. To handle. *Prior.*

4. To stroke with the hand. *Ainsworth.*

PALM-SUNDAY, *n.* *p'am-sunday.* The Sunday next before Easter; so called in commemoration of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

PALM-TREE, *n.* *p'am-tree.* The date tree, or *Phoenix Lactylifera*, a native of Asia and

Africa, which grows to the highth of 60 and even of 100 feet, with an upright stem, crowned with a cluster of leaves or branches eight or nine feet long, extending all around like an umbrella. The fruit is in shape somewhat like an acorn. This tree transplanted will grow in Europe, but the fruit never ripens. *Encyc.*

This name is applied to other species of palms.

PAL/MAR, *a.* [L. *palmaris*.] Of the breadth of the hand. *Lee.*

PAL/MATED, *a.* [L. *palmatus*, from *palma*, palm.]

1. Having the shape of a hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread; as *palmated* leaves or stones. *Encyc.*

2. Entirely webbed; as the *palmated* feet of aquatic fowls.

PALMER, *n.* *p'amer.* One that returned from the Holy Land bearing branches of palm; a pilgrim or crusader. *Pope.*

PALMER-WORM, *n.* *p'amer-worm.* A worm covered with hair; supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants. *Joel i. Johnson.*

PALMET/TO, *n.* A species of palm-tree, growing in the West Indies, of the genus *Chamerops*. *Thomson.*

PALMIF/EROUS, *a.* [L. *palma* and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing palms. *Dict.*

PAL/MIPED, *a.* [L. *palma* and *pes*, foot.] Web-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane; as a water fowl.

PAL/MIPED, *n.* A fowl that has webbed feet, or the toes connected by a membrane. *Encyc.*

PAL/MISTER, *n.* [L. *palma*.] One who deals in palmistry, or pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand.

PAL/MISTRY, *n.* [L. *palma*, palm.] The art or practice of divining or telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand; a trick of imposture, much practiced by gipseys.

2. Addison uses it humorously for the action of the hand. *Spectator.*

PALMY, *a.* *p'amy.* Bearing palms. *Shak.*

PALP, *v. t.* To feel. [Not authorized.]

PALPABILITY, *n.* [from *palpable*.] The quality of being perceptible by the touch. *Arbuthnot.*

PAL/PABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *palpor*, to feel; It. *palpabile*.]

1. Perceptible by the touch; that may be felt; as a *palpable* substance; *palpable* darkness. *Shak.*

2. Gross; coarse; easily perceived and detected; as a *palpable* absurdity. *Tillotson.*

3. Plain; obvious; easily perceptible; as *palpable* phenomena; *palpable* proof. *Hooker. Glanville.*

PAL/PABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being palpable; plainness; obviousness; grossness.

PAL/PABLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.

2. Grossly; plainly; obviously.

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury that had *palpably* taken shares of money. *Bacon.*

PALPA/TION, *n.* [L. *palpatio*, from *palpo*, to feel, to stroke, from the root of *feel*, and Gr. *παλλω*, to shake. Probably the primary sense is to beat or strike gently, or

to touch, or to spring, to leap, allied to Gr. *παλλω*, Fr. *baller*.] The act of feeling.

PAL/PITATE, *v. i.* [L. *pulpito*, from *palpo*.] *Palpito* illustrates the primary sense of *palpo*.]

To beat gently; to beat, as the heart; to flutter, that is, to move with little throws; as we say, to go *pit a pat*; applied particularly to a preternatural or excited movement of the heart.

PALPITA'TION, *n.* [L. *palpitatio*.] A beating of the heart; particularly, a preternatural beating or pulsation excited by violent action of the body, by fear, fright or disease. *Harvey. Arbuthnot.*

2. A violent, irregular motion of the heart. *Cullen. Parr.*

PALS/GRAVE, *n.* *pawlzgrave*. [G. *pfalzgraf*, from *pfalz*, contracted from L. *palatium*, palace, and *graf*, an earl; D. *paltzgraaf*; Sax. *gerefa*, a reeve, whence *sheriff*.] A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace. *Dict.*

PAL/SICAL, *a.* *s as z.* [from *palsy*.] Affected with palsy; paralytic.

PAL/SHED, *a.* [from *palsy*.] Affected with palsy.

PAL/SY, *n.* *s as z.* [supposed to be contracted from Gr. *παρὰ λυσις*, relaxation; *παρὰ λω*, to loosen or relax.]

The loss or defect of the power of voluntary muscular motion in the whole body, or in a particular part; paralysis. When one side only of the body is affected, it is called *hemiplegy*. When the lower part of the body is paralytic, it is called *paraplegy*.

Palsy may be a loss of the power of motion without a loss of sensation, or a loss of sensation without loss of motion, or a loss of both. *Encyc. Good. Quincy.*

PAL/TER, *v. i.* [probably allied to *faulter* or *falter*, W. *fallu*, Eng. *fail*; Sp. Port. *fallar*, to want, to fail, to miss, to balk, to come short. See *Fail* and *Pall*.]

To shift; to dodge; to play tricks. *Johnson.*

Rather, to fail; to come short; to balk. Romans, that have spoke the word

And will not *palter*. *Shak.*

PAL/TER, *v. t.* To squander. Qu. [Not used.] *Ainsworth.*

PAL/TERER, *n.* One that palter, fails or falls short.

PAL/TRINESS, *n.* [from *paltry*.] The state of being paltry, vile or worthless.

PAL/TRY, *a.* [Sw. *palta*, plu. *paltor*, rags; Dan. *pialt*, a rag; *pialted*, ragged; Scot. *paltree* or *peltrie*, vile trash; It. *paltone*, a vagabond. It may be allied to Gr. *φαλτος*, vile, and to *fail*. Qu. Fr. *piètre*, a contracted word.]

Ragged; mean; vile; worthless; despicable; as a *paltry* boy; a *paltry* slave; a *paltry* trifle. *Shak. Addison.*

PAL/Y, *a.* [from *pale*.] Pale; wanting color; used only in poetry. *Shak. Gay.*

2. In *heraldry*, divided by pales into four equal parts. *Encyc.*

PAM, *n.* [supposed to be from *palm*, victory. The knave of clubs. *Pope.*

PAM/PER, *v. t.* [from It. *pambere*, bread and drink; *pamberato*, pampered, well fed; *pane*, bread, and *bere*, to drink, L. *bibo*.]

1. To feed to the full; to glut; to saginate; to feed luxuriously; as, to *pamper* the body or the appetite. *Spenser.*