

town belonging to one church, though residing promiscuously among the people belonging to another church, are called a *parish*. This is particularly the case in Massachusetts. In Connecticut, the legal appellation of such a society is ecclesiastical society.

**PARISH**, *a.* Belonging to a parish; having the spiritual charge of the inhabitants belonging to the same church; as a *parish* priest. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to a parish; as a *parish* church; *parish* records.

3. Maintained by the parish; as *parish* poor. *Gay.*

**PARISHIONER**, *n.* One that belongs to a parish. *Addison.*

**PARISYLLABIC**, } *a.* [L. *par*, equal, **PARISYLLABICAL**, } and *syllaba*, syllable.] Having equal or like syllables.

**PARITOR**, *n.* [for *apparitor*.] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law. *Dryden.*

**PARITY**, *n.* [Fr. *parité*; It. *parità*; from L. *par*, equal. See *Pair* and *Pecr*.]

1. Equality; as *parity* of reason. *South.*  
2. Equality; like state or degree; as a *parity* of orders or persons.

**PARK**, *n.* [Sax. *parroc*, *parroc*; Scot. *parrok*; W. *parc*; Fr. *id.*; It. *parco*; Sp. *parque*; Fr. *paire*; G. Sw. *park*; D. *perk*. It may be from the root of *bar*, but it coincides in elements with L. *parcus*, saving, and the Teutonic *bergen*, to keep.]

A large piece of ground inclosed and privileged for wild beasts of chase, in England, by the king's grant or by prescription. To constitute a park, three things are required; a royal grant or license; inclosure by pales, a wall or hedge; and beasts of chase, as deer, &c. *Encyc.*

**Park of artillery**, or **artillery park**, a place in the rear of both lines of an army for encamping the artillery, which is formed in lines, the guns in front, the ammunition-wagons behind the guns, and the pontoons and timber forming the third line. The whole is surrounded with a rope. The gunners and matrosses encamp on the flanks; the bombardiers, pontoon-men and artificers in the rear. *Encyc.*

Also, the whole train of artillery belonging to an army or division of troops.

**Park of provisions**, the place where the sutlers pitch their tents and sell provisions, and that where the bread wagons are stationed.

**PARK**, *v. t.* To inclose in a park. *Shak.*

**PARKER**, *n.* The keeper of a park.

**PARKLEAVES**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Hypericum*. *Ainsworth. Lee.*

**PARLANCE**, *n.* [Norm. from Fr. *parler*, to speak; part. *parlant*, It. *parlante*.] Conversation; discourse; talk. *Woodeson.*

**PARLE**, *n.* *parl.* Conversation; talk; oral treaty or discussion. [Not used.] [See *Parley*.] *Shak.*

**PARLEY**, *v. i.* [Fr. *parler*, It. *parlare*, Sp. *parlar*, W. *parliaw*, to speak; Ir. *bearta*, language, from *beardh* or *beirim*, to speak, to tell, relate, narrate, to bear, to carry; Goth. *bairan*, Sax. *baran*, to hear, L. *fero*, or *pario*. So we have *report*, from L. *porto*.]

In a general sense, to speak with another; to discourse; but appropriately, to confer with on some point of mutual concern; to discuss orally; hence, to confer with an enemy; to treat with by words; as on an exchange of prisoners, on a cessation of arms, or the subject of peace.

**PARLEY**, *n.* Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; but appropriately, a conference with an enemy in war. *Knolles. Broome.*

We yield on *parley*, but are storm'd in vain. *Dryden.*

To beat a *parley*, in military language, to beat a drum or sound a trumpet, as a signal for holding a conference with the enemy.

**PARLIAMENT**, *n.* [Fr. *parlement*; Sp. It. Port. *parlamento*; Arm. *parlamand*; composed of Fr. *parler*, Sp. *parlar*, to speak, and the termination *ment*, as in *complement*, &c. noting state. See *Parley*.] Literally, a speaking, conference, mutual discourse or consultation; hence,

1. In Great Britain, the grand assembly of the three estates, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons; the general council of the nation constituting the legislature, summoned by the king's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation, and to enact and repeal laws. Primarily, the king may be considered as a constituent branch of parliament; but the word is generally used to denote the three estates above named, consisting of two distinct branches, the house of lords and house of commons.

The word *parliament* was introduced into England under the Norman kings. The supreme council of the nation was called under the Saxon kings, *wittenagemote*, the meeting of wise men or sages.

2. The supreme council of Sweden, consisting of four estates; the nobility and representatives of the gentry; the clergy, one of which body is elected from every rural deanery of ten parishes; the burghers, elected by the magistrates and council of every corporation; and the peasants, elected by persons of their own order.

3. In France, before the revolution, a council or court consisting of certain noblemen.

**PARLIAMENTARIAN**, } *n.* One of those **PARLIAMENTEE'R**, } who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I. *Hubrey.*

**PARLIAMENTARIAN**, *a.* Serving the parliament in opposition to king Charles I. *Hood.*

**PARLIAMENTARY**, *a.* Pertaining to parliament; as *parliamentary* authority.

2. Enacted or done by parliament; as a *parliamentary* act.

3. According to the rules and usages of parliament, or to the rules and customs of legislative bodies.

**PARLOR**, *n.* [Fr. *parloir*; It. Sp. *parlatorio*; W. *parlawr*; from Fr. *parler*, Sp. *parlar*, to speak.]

Primarily, the apartment in a nunnery where the nuns are permitted to meet and converse with each other; hence with us, the room in a house which the family usually occupy when they have no company, as

distinguished from a drawing room intended for the reception of company, or from a dining room, when a distinct apartment is allotted for that purpose. In most houses, the parlor is also the dining room.

**PARLOUS**, *a.* [from Fr. *parler*, to speak.] Keen; sprightly; waggish. [Not used.] *Dryden.*

**PAROCHIAL**, *a.* [from L. *parochia*.] Belonging to a parish; as *parochial* clergy; *parochial* duties. *Atterbury.*

**PAROCHIALITY**, *n.* The state of being parochial. *Mariot.*

**PAROCHIAN**, *a.* Pertaining to a parish. *Bacon.*

**PAROCHIAN**, *n.* [supra.] A parishioner. *Burghley.*

**PARODIC**, } *a.* [See *Parody*.] Copying **PARODICAL**, } after the manner of parody. *Warton.*

**PARODY**, *n.* [Fr. *parodie*; Gr. *παρωδια*; *παρ* and *ωδῆ*, ode.]

1. A kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are, by some slight alterations, adapted to a different purpose; a kind of poetical pleasantry, in which verses written on one subject, are altered and applied to another by way of burlesque. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. A popular maxim, adage or proverb. *Encyc.*

**PARODY**, *v. t.* To alter, as verses or words, and apply to a purpose different from that of the original.

I have translated, or rather *parodied* a poem of Horace. *Pope.*

**PAROL**, } *n.* [W. *paryl*; It. *parola*; Fr. **PAROLE**, } *n.* *parole*, from *parler*, to speak; or contracted from L. *parabola*.]

1. Properly, a word; hence, in a legal sense, words or oral declaration; word of mouth. Formerly, conveyances were made by *parol* or word of mouth only. *Blackstone.*

2. Pleadings in a suit: as anciently all pleadings were *vera voce* or *ore tenus*. *Blackstone.*

The *parol* may demur. *Blackstone.*

**PAROLA**, } *a.* Given by word of mouth; **PAROLE**, } *a.* oral; not written; as *parol* evidence. *Blackstone.*

[It would be well to write this word *parole*, in uniformity with the following, there being no good reason for a distinction.]

**PAROLE**, *n.* [See *Parol*.] Word of month. In military affairs, a promise given by a prisoner of war, when he has leave to depart from custody, that he will return at the time appointed, unless discharged. A *parole* is properly a verbal or unwritten promise, but I believe it is customary to take a promise in writing. *Encyc.*

2. A word given out every day in orders by a commanding officer, in camp or garrison, by which friends may be distinguished from enemies.

**PARONOMASIA**, } [from Gr. *παρ* **PARONOMASY**, } *n.* *παρ* and *νομᾶν*, to transgress law or rule.]

A rhetorical figure, by which words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings, are affectedly or designedly used; a play upon words: a pun. [See *Pun*.] *Encyc.*

**PARONOMASTIC**, } *a.* Pertaining to **PARONOMASTICAL**, } *a.* *paronomasy*; consisting in a play upon words. *More.*