

and the Welsh unites *par*, equal, a pair, with the root of this word; *par*, a pair, what is continued to or contiguous. See *ברר* and *ברא*. Class Br. No. 6. 7. 8. and 10.]

1. To cut off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing; to shave off with a sharp instrument; as, to *pare* an apple or an orange; to *pare* the nails; to *pare* a horse's hoof; to *pare* land in agriculture.

2. To diminish by little and little.

The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy. *Bacon.*

When *pare* is followed by the thing diminished, the noun is in the objective case; as, to *pare* the nails. When the thing separated is the object, *pare* is followed by *off* or *away*; as, to *pare off* the rind of fruit; to *pare away* redundances.

PA'RED, *pp.* Freed from any thing superfluous on the surface or at the extremities.

PAREGOR'IC, *a.* [Gr. *παρηγορικός*, from *παρηγορέω*, to mitigate.]

Mitigating; assuaging pain; as *paregoric* elixir.

PAREGOR'IC, *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne. *Encyc.*

PAREL'CON, *n.* [Gr. *παρέλκω*, to draw out.]

In *grammar*, the addition of a word or syllable to the end of another. *Encyc.*

PAREMBOLE, *n.* *parem'boly*. [Gr. *παρεμβολή*, insertion.]

In *rhetoric*, the insertion of something relating to the subject in the middle of a period. It differs from the *parenthesis* only in this; the *parembole* relates to the subject, the *parenthesis* is foreign from it.

Encyc. Vossius.

PAREN'CHYMA, *n.* [Gr. *παρεγχυμα*, from *παρέγχω*, to suffuse.]

1. In *anatomy*, the solid and interior part of the viscera, or the substance contained in the interstices between the blood vessels of the viscera; a spongy substance.

Core. Encyc.

Parenchyma is the substance or basis of the glands. *Cyc.*

2. In *botany*, the pith or pulp of plants. *Encyc.*

PARENCHYMA'TOUS, } *a.* [See the

PARENCHYMOUS, } *a.* [See the

Pertaining to parenchyma; spongy; soft; porous. *Grew. Cheyne.*

PAREN'ESIS, *n.* [Gr. *παράρεσις*; *παράνω*, to exhort.]

Persuasion; exhortation. [Little used.] *Diel.*

PARENET'IC, } Hortatory; encour-

PARENET'ICAL, } *a.* aging. *Potter.*

PA'RENT, *n.* [L. *pavens*, from *pario*, to produce or bring forth. The regular participle of *pario* is *pariens*, and *parens* is the regular participle of *pareo*, to appear. But both verbs probably belong to one family; *Eth.*

449 *fari* or *feri*, to bear. Class Br. No. 35. Heb. *פרה* *farah*, id. No. 33.]

1. A father or mother; he or she that produces young. The duties of *parents* to their children are to maintain, protect and educate them.

When *parents* are wanting in authority, children are wanting in duty. *Ames.*

2. That which produces; cause; source. Idleness is the *parent* of vice.

Regular industry is the *parent* of sobriety. *Channing.*

PAR'ENTAGE, *n.* [Fr.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents; as a man of mean *parentage*; a gentleman of noble *parentage*. *Shak.*

PAREN'TAL, *a.* [It. *parentale*.] Pertaining to parents; as *parental* government.

2. Becoming parents; tender; affectionate; as *parental* care or solicitude.

PARENTA'TION, *n.* [from L. *parento*.] Something done or said in honor of the dead. *Potter. Johnson.*

PAREN'THESIS, *n.* [Gr. *παρενθεσις*; *παρά* and *ενθεσις*, to insert.]

A sentence, or certain words inserted in a sentence, which interrupt the sense or natural connection of words, but serve to explain or qualify the sense of the principal sentence. The parenthesis is usually included in hooks or curved lines, thus, ().

These officers, whom they still call bishops, are to be elected to a provision comparatively mean, through the same arts, (that is, electioneering arts,) by men of all religious tenets that are known or can be invented. *Burke.*

Do not suffer every occasional thought to carry you away into a long parenthesis. *Watts.*

PARENTHET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a

PARENTHET'ICAL, } parenthesis; expressed in a parenthesis. *Hales.*

2. Using parentheses.

PARENT'ICIDE, *n.* [L. *parens* and *caedo*.]

One who kills a parent. *Bailey.*

PA'RENTLESS, *a.* Deprived of parents.

PA'RRER, *n.* [from *pare*.] He or that which pares; an instrument for paring. *Tusser.*

PAR'ERGY, *n.* [Gr. *παρα*, beyond, and *εργον*, work.]

Something unimportant, or done by the by. [Not used.] *Brown.*

P'ARGASITE, *n.* [from the isle *Pargos*, in Finland.]

A mineral of a grayish or bluish green, in rounded grains, with a dull, dun surface, rarely bright; or in crystals in carbonate of lime, in little plates mixed with lamellar mica; a variety of actinolite. *Diel.*

PA'RGET, *n.* [Sp. *parche*, a plaster; *emparchar*, to plaster. Qu.] Gypsum or plaster stone. *Encyc.*

2. Plaster laid on roofs or walls. *Spenser.*

3. Paint. *Drayton.*

Parget is applied to the several kinds of gypsum, which when slightly calcined, is called *plaster of Paris*, and is used in casting statues, in stucco for floors, ceilings, &c. *Cyc.*

PAR'GET, *v. t.* To plaster walls.

2. To paint; to cover with paint. *B. Jonson.*

PARGETED, *pp.* Plastered; stuccoed.

PARGETER, *n.* A plasterer.

PARGETING, *pp.* Plastering; as a noun, plaster or stucco.

PARHE'LION, *n.* [Gr. *παρα*, near, and *ἥλιος*, the sun.]

A mock sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun; sometimes tinged with colors like the rainbow, with a luminous train.

PA'RIAL, } Three of a sort in cer-

PAIR-ROYAL, } *n.* tain games of cards. *Buller.*

PA'RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Paros, an isle in the Egean sea; as *Parian* marble.

Parian chronicle, a chronicle of the city of Athens, engraven on marble in capital letters in the isle of Paros. It contains a chronological account of events from Cærops, 1582 years before Christ, to the archonship of Diognetus, 264 years before that era; but the chronicle of the last 90 years is lost. This marble was procured from Asia Minor in 1627, by the earl of Arundel, and being broken, the pieces are called *Arundelian marbles*. They are now deposited in the university of Oxford. The antiquity of the inscription has been disputed. *Cyc. Encyc.*

PARIE'TAL, *a.* [from L. *paries*, a wall, properly a partition wall, from the root of *part* or *pare*.] Pertaining to a wall.

2. The *parietal* bones form the sides and upper part of the skull. They are so called because they defend the brain like walls. *Parr.*

PARI'ETARY, *n.* [Fr. *parietaire*, from L. *paries*, a wall.]

A plant, the peltitory of the wall, of the genus *Parietaria*.

PARI'ETINE, *n.* [L. *paries*, wall.] A piece of a wall. [Not used.] *Barton.*

PA'RING, *pp.* Cutting or shaving off the extremities.

PA'RING, *n.* That which is pared off; rind separated from fruit; a piece clipped off. *Mortimer. Pope.*

2. The act or practice of cutting off the surface of grass land, for tillage.

PAR'IS, *n.* A plant, herb *Paris* or true-love, or rather a genus of plants of one species. *Encyc.*

PAR'ISH, *n.* [Fr. *paroisse*; It. *parrocchia*; Sp. *parroquia*; Arm. *parres*; Ir. *parraiste*;

usually deduced from the Low L. *parochia*, Gr. *παροικία*, a dwelling or near residence; *παρα*, near, and *οικος*, house, or *οικεω*, to dwell; or more probably from the Greek *παροχ*, a salary or largess, an allowance for support, from *παρεχω*, to afford, yield or supply, whence L. *parochia*, entertainment given to ambassadors at the public expense; whence It. *parrocchia*. If *parish* is to be deduced from either of these sources, it is probably from the latter, and *parish* is equivalent to benefice, living, as prebend, from L. *præbæo*.

In German, *pfarr* signifies a benefice or parish; *pfarrer* or *pfarrherr*, a parson, the lord of a living or parish, and this is evidently from the same root as *parson*. I know not the origin of *pfarr*, but it coincides in elements with the W. *pori*, to graze, Corn. *peuri*, L. *poro*, Gr. *βορα*. The Italian and Spanish words are undoubtedly from the Latin and Greek, and the French *paroisse* may be from the same source.]

1. The precinct or territorial jurisdiction of a secular priest, or the precinct, the inhabitants of which belong to the same church.

2. In some of the American states, *parish* is an ecclesiastical society not bounded by territorial limits; but the inhabitants of a