

PAR'ACHUTE, *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, against, and Fr. *chute*, a fall.]

In *aerostation*, an instrument to prevent the rapidity of descent.

PAR'ACLETE, *n.* [Gr. *παράκλητος*, from *παράκαλεω*; *παρά*, to, and *καλέω*, to call.]

Properly, an advocate; one called to aid or support; hence, the consoler, comforter or intercessor, a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

Pearson. Bale.

PARA'DE, *n.* [Fr. *parade*, parade, and a parrying; It. *parata*; Sp. *parada*, a stop or stopping, halt, end of a course, a fold for cattle, a relay of horses, a dam or bank, a stake, bet or wager, a parade. This is from the root of L. *paro*, Sp. *parar*, to prepare.]

1. In *military affairs*, the place where troops assemble for exercise, mounting guard or other purpose.

Encyc.

2. Show; ostentation; display.
Be rich, but of your wealth make no *parade*.

Swift.

3. Pompous procession.
The rites performed, the parson paid,
In state return'd the grand *parade*.

Swift.

4. Military order; array; as warlike *parade*.

Milton.

5. State of preparation or defense.

Locke.

6. The action of parrying a thrust.

[Fr.]

Encyc.

PARA'DE, *v. t.* To assemble and array or marshal in military order. The general gave orders to *parade* the troops. The troops were *paraded* at the usual hour.

2. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner.

PARA'DE, *v. i.* To assemble and be marshaled in military order.

2. To go about in military procession.

Scott.

3. To walk about for show.

PARA'DED, *pp.* Assembled and arrayed.

PARADIGM, *n.* *par'adim.* [Gr. *παράδειγμα*; *παρά* and *δειγμα*, example, from *δεικνυμι*, to show.]

An example; a model. In *grammar*, an example of a verb conjugated in the several modes, tenses and persons.

PARADIGMAT'IC, } Exemplary.

PARADIGMAT'ICAL, } *a.* [Little used.]

More.

PARADIGMATIZE, *v. t.* To set forth as a model or example. [Little used.]

Hammond.

PARA'DING, *ppr.* Assembling and arraying in due order; making an ostentatious show.

PARADISE, *n.* [Gr. *παράδεισος*.] The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed immediately after their creation.

Encyc. Milton.

2. A place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight.

The earth

Shall all be *paradise*—

Milton.

3. Heaven, the blissful seat of sanctified souls after death.

This day shalt thou be with me in *paradise*.

Luke xxiii.

4. Primarily, in Persia, a pleasure-garden with parks and other appendages.

Milford.

PARADISEA, *n.* Bird of Paradise, a genus of fowls, natives of the isles in the East Indies and of New Guinea.

Encyc.

PARADISEAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Eden

PARADISIACAL, } or Paradise, or to a place of felicity.

2. Suiting paradise; like paradise.

PARADOX, *n.* [Fr. *paradoxe*; It. *paradosso*; Gr. *παράδοξις*; *παρά*, beyond, and *δοξα*, opinion; *δοκω*, to think or suppose.]

A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion, or seemingly absurd, yet true in fact.

A gloss there is to color that *paradox*, and make it appear in show not to be altogether unreasonable.

Hooker.

PARADOX'ICAL, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox.

Brown. Norris.

2. Inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions; applied to persons.

PARADOX'ICALLY, *adv.* In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd.

Collier.

PARADOX'ICALNESS, *n.* State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOL'OGY, *n.* [*paradox* and Gr. *λογος*, discourse.]

The use of paradoxes. [Not used.]

Brown.

PARAGOGE, *n.* *par'agogy.* [Gr. *παράγωγη*, a drawing out; *παρά* and *αγω*.]

The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word; as *dicier* for *dici*. This is called a figure in grammar.

Encyc.

PARAGOGE'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a par-

PARAGOGE'ICAL, } agoge; lengthening a word by the addition of a letter or syllable.

Parkhurst. Milton.

PARAGON, *n.* [Fr. *paragon*, comparison, a pattern; It. *paragone*, from *paraggio*, comparison; Sp. *paragon*, model; from L. *par*, equal.]

1. A model or pattern; a model by way of distinction, implying superior excellence or perfection; as a *paragon* of beauty or eloquence.

2. A companion; a fellow.

Obs. Spenser.

3. Emulation; a match for trial.

Obs. Spenser.

PAR'AGON, *v. t.* [Sp. *paragonar*; It. *paragonare*, to compare, to equal; Fr. *paragonner*.]

1. To compare; to parallel.

The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, purposing to *paragon* the little one with Artesia's length.

[Little used.]

Sidney.

2. To equal. [Little used.]

Shak.

PARAGON, *v. i.* To pretend comparison or equality. [Little used.]

Scott.

PAR'AGRAM, *n.* [Gr. *παράγραμμα*.] A play upon words or a pun.

Addison.

PARAGRAMMATIST, *n.* A punster.

Addison.

PARAGRAPH, *n.* [It. *paragrafo*; Fr. *paragraphe*; Gr. *παράγραφη*, a marginal note; *παράγραφω*, to write near or beyond the text; *παρά*, beyond, and *γραφω*, to write.]

A distinct part of a discourse or writing; any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or many sentences. A paragraph is sometimes marked thus, ¶. But more generally, a paragraph is distinguished only by a break in the composition or lines.

PARAGRAPH, *v. t.* To form or write paragraphs.

PARAGRAPH'IC, *a.* Consisting of paragraphs or short divisions, with breaks.

PARAGRAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.

PARALEP'SIS, } *n.* [Gr. *παράλειψις*, omis-

PAR'ALEPSY, } sion; *παρά*, beyond or by, and *λείπω*, to leave.]

In *rhetoric*, a pretended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass by what at the same time he really mentions.

Encyc.

PARALIPOM'ENA, *n.* [Gr. *παράλειπω*, to omit; *παρά*, beyond, and *λείπω*, to leave.]

Things omitted; a supplement containing things omitted in the preceding work.

The books of *Chronicles* are so called.

Encyc. Bailey.

PAR'ALIZE, *v. t.* [Gr. *παράλινω*, *παράλινος*.]

To affect as with palsy; to check action, or destroy the power of action.

PARALLAC'TIC, } [See *Parallax*.]

PARALLAC'TICAL, } *a.* Pertaining to the parallax of a heavenly body.

PAR'ALLAX, *n.* [Gr. *παράλλαξις*, from *παράλλασσω*, to vary, to decline or wander; *παρά*, beyond, and *άλλασσω*, to change.]

In *astronomy*, the change of place in a heavenly body in consequence of being viewed from different points.

Diurnal parallax, the difference between the place of a celestial body, as seen from the surface, and from the center of the earth, at the same instant.

Annual parallax, the change of place in a heavenly body, in consequence of being viewed at opposite extremities of the earth's orbit.

PAR'ALLEL, *a.* [Gr. *παράλληλος*; *παρά*, against or opposite, and *άλληλω*, one the other.]

1. In *geometry*, extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant. One body or line is *parallel* to another, when the surfaces of the bodies or the lines are at an equal distance throughout the whole length.

2. Having the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with something.

When honor runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cherished.

Addison.

3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; like; similar; equal in all essential parts; as a *parallel* case; a *parallel* passage in the evangelists.

Watts.

PAR'ALLEL, *n.* A line which throughout its whole extent is equidistant from another line; as *parallels* of latitude.

Who made the spider *parallels* design,
Sure as De Moivre without rule or line?

Pope.

2. A line on the globe marking the latitude.

3. Direction conformable to that of another line.

Garth.

4. Conformity continued through many particulars or in all essential points; resemblance; likeness.

'Twixt earthly females and the moon,
All *parallels* exactly run.

Swift.

5. Comparison made; as, to draw a *parallel* between two characters.

Addison.

6. Any thing equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars.

None but thyself can be thy *parallel*.

Pope.