5. The quality of bearing offenses and injuries without anger or revenge.

His rage was kindled and his patience gone.

Harte

6. Sufferance; permission. [Not used.] Hooker.

7. A plant, a species of rumex or dock.

PATIENT, a. pa'shent. [Fr. from L. paticns.]

1. Having the quality of enduring evils without mnrmuring or fretfilness; sustaining afflictions of body or mind with fortitude. of patient temper. It is followed by of before the evil endnred; as patient of labor

or pain; patient of heat or cold. 2. Not easily provoked; calm under the suf-

Be patient towards all men. 1 Thess. v. 3. Persevering; constant in pursuit or exer-

tion; calmly diligent. Whatever I have done is due to patient

Newton. thought.

waiting or expecting with calmness or without discontent.

Not patient to expect the turns of fate. Prior.

PA'TIENT, n. A person or thing that re-A'TIENT, n. A person or thing that re-ceives impressions from external agents; PATRIMO'NIALLY, adv. By inheritance. he or that which is passively affected.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the patient. Gov. of the Tongue.

2. A person diseased or suffering bodily inphysician; as, the physician visits his patient morning and evening.

3. It is sometimes used absolutely for a sick

person.

It is wonderful to observe how inapprehensive these patients are of their disease

Błackmore.

PA'TIENT, v. t. To compose one's self. [Not used.] Shak. PA'TIENTLY, adv. With calmness or com-Shak.

posure: without discontent or murmuring. Submit patiently to the unavoidable evils of life.

2. With calm and constant diligence; as, to 2.

examine a subject patiently.

3. Without agitation, uneasiness or discontent; without undue haste or eagerness; as, to wait patiently for more favorable events.

PATIN. [See Paten.] PAT'LY, adv. [from pat.] Fitly; conveniently.

PAT'NESS, n. [from pat.] Fitness; suitableness; convenience. Barrow.

PA/TRIARCII, n. [L. patriarcha; Gr. πατριαρχης; πατρια, a family, from πατηρ, PATRIS/TIE, father, and αρχος, a chief.]

who governs by paternal right. It is usually applied to the progenitors of the Is-PATROC/INATE, v. t. To patronize. [Not raelites, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and the sons of Jacob, or to the heads of families PATROCINA/TION, n. Countenance; sup-

among the Jews.

rior to the order of archbishops; as the patriarch of Constantinople, of Alexandria, or of Ephesus.

PATRIARCH'AL, \ a. Belonging to patri- 2. PATRIARCH'IE, \ archs; possessed by patriarchs; as patriarchal power or juris-

diction; a patriarchal see. Mortimer. 2. Subject to a patriarch; as a patriarchal

church.

Patriarchal cross, in heraldry, is that where the shaft is twice crossed, the lower arms being longer than the upper ones.

calinness or christian submission to the di-vine will; as a patient person, or a person PA/TRIARCHSIIIP, \} n. The office, digni-vine will; as a patient person, or a person PA/TRIARCHSIIIP, \} n. ty or jurisdiction of a patriarch or ecclesiastical superior. Selden. Ayliffe.

Ray PA'TRIAR CHY, n. The jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate. ferance of injuries or offenses; not re-||PATRI"CIAN, a. [Fr. patricien; L. patri-||

cius, from pater, father.]

Senatorial; noble; not plebeian. This epithet is derived from the Roman patres, fathers, the title of Roman senators; as patrician birth or blood; patrician families. Addison.

4. Not hasty; not over eager or impetuous; PATRI"CIAN, n. A nohleman. In the Roman state, the patricians were the descendants of the first Roman senators.

PATRIMO'NIAL, a. [Fr. See Patrimony.] Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from

Davenant. PAT'RIMONY, n. [L. patrimonium, from 4. In the canon or common law, one who has

pater, father.] 1. A right or estate inherited from one's ancestors.

disposition. It is used in relation to the 2. A church estate or revenue; as St. Pe-

ter's patrimony.

PAT'RIOT, n. [Fr. patriote, from L. patria, one's native country, from pater, father.] A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.

Such tears as patriots shed for dying laws.

PAT'RIOT, a. Patriotic; devoted to the welfare of one's country; as patriot zeal. PATRIOT'IE, a. Full of patriotism; actu- 2. Guardianship, as of a saint. patriotic hero or statesman.

directed to the public safety and welfare;

as patriotic zeal. AT RIOTISM, n. Love of one's country; the passion which aims to serve one's defending. [Little used.] Brown. country, either in defending it from inva-PAT'RONESS, n. A female that favors, sion, or protecting its rights and maintaining its laws and institutions in vigor and purity. Patriotism is the characteristic of a good citizen, the noblest passion that animates a man in the character of a citizen.

PATRIS/TICAL, \ a. [from L. pater, patres, PATRIS/TICAL, \]

1. The father and ruler of a family; one Pertaining to the ancient fathers of the christian church.

used.

Verb.

3. In the christian church, a dignitary supe-||1. In war, a round; a walking or marching | countenances or favors.

round by a guard in the night, to watch and observe what passes, and to secure the peace and safety of a camp or other place. The guard or persons who go the rounds for observation; a detachment whose duty is to patroll.

In France, there is an army of patrots to seenre her fiscal regulations. Hamilton.

PATRÖLL, v. i. [Fr. patrouiller, to paddle or puddle, to patroll, to fumble; Sp. patrullar. Hence the word seems to be formed from the name of the foot, pad or ped, paw. In our vnlgar dialect, pad is used in the sense of walking or stepping about. It seems to be allied to Gr. πατεω.]

To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to march about and observe what passes; as a guard. Encyc. Brercwood. PATROLLING, ppr. Going the rounds, as

a guard.

PAT RON, n. [L. patronus; Gr. πατρων, from πατηρ, father.

1. Among the Romans, a master who had freed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation; also, a man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself. Hence,

2. One who countenances, supports and protects either a person or a work. Prior.

3. In the church of Rome, a guardian or saint, whose name a person bears, or under whose special care he is placed and whom he invokes; or a saint in whose name a church or order is founded. Encue.

the gift and disposition of a benefice.

Encyc. Dryden. 5. An advocate; a defender; one that specially countenances and supports, or lends aid to advance; as patrons of the arts; a patron of useful undertakings; the patrons of virtue.

6. In seamen's language, the commander of a small vessel or passage-boat; also, one

who steers a ship's long boat.

PAT'RONAGE, n. Special countenance or support; favor or aid afforded to second the views of a person or to promote a de-Sidney.

Addison. ated by the love of one's country; as a 3. Advowson; the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice. Inspired by the love of one's country; PAT'RONAGE, v. t. To patronize or sup-

port. [Not used.] Shak. PAT'RONAL, a. Doing the office of a patron; protecting; supporting; favoring;

countenances or supports.

Now night came down, and rose full soon That patroness of rogues, the moon.

Trumbutt's M'Fingat.

2. A female guardian saint.

3. A female that has the right of presenting to a church living.

PAT'RONIZE, v. t. To support; to countenance; to defend; as a patron his client. M. Stuart. 2. To favor; to lend aid to promote; as an

undertaking. Dryden. 3. To maintain; to defend; to support.

This idea has been patronized by two states Hamilton.

before the flood; as the antediluvian patriarchs.

port. [Not used.] Hall. only. Hamilton.

PATRÖL, [PATRÖLL,] n. [Fr. patrouille; Sp. patrulla; PATRONIZED, pp. Defended; supported;

PATRÖLL, See the flavored; promoted.

PATRONIZER, n. One that supports,