

and binding is derived, is to strain, to draw, and thus to bind or make fast. A rope or cable is that which makes fast. Qu. Heb. ch. Syr. Sam. 702. Chass. Bel. No. 16.]

1. Belief; the assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another, resting on his authority and veracity, without other evidence; the judgment that what another states or testifies is the truth. I have strong *faith* or *no faith* in the testimony of a witness, or in what a historian narrates.

2. The assent of the mind to the truth of a proposition advanced by another; belief, on probable evidence of any kind.

3. In *theology*, the assent of the mind or understanding to the truth of what God has revealed. Simple belief of the scriptures, of the being and perfections of God, and of the existence, character and doctrines of Christ, founded on the testimony of the sacred writers, is called *historical* or *speculative faith*; a faith little distinguished from the belief of the existence and achievements of Alexander or of Cesar.

4. *Evangelical, justifying, or saving faith*, is the assent of the mind to the truth of divine revelation, on the authority of God's testimony, accompanied with a cordial assent of the will or approbation of the heart; an entire confidence or trust in God's character and declarations, and in the character and doctrines of Christ, with an unreserved surrender of the will to his guidance, and dependence on his merits for salvation. In other words, that firm belief of God's testimony, and of the truth of the gospel, which influences the will, and leads to an entire reliance on Christ for salvation.

Being justified by *faith*. Rom. v.

Without *faith* it is impossible to please God. Heb. xi.

For we walk by *faith*, and not by sight. 2 Cor. v.

With the heart man believeth to righteousness. Rom. x.

The *faith* of the gospel is that emotion of the mind, which is called trust or confidence, exercised towards the moral character of God, and particularly of the Savior. Dwight.

Faith is an affectionate practical confidence in the testimony of God. J. Hawes.

Faith is a firm, cordial belief in the veracity of God, in all the declarations of his word; or a full and affectionate confidence in the certainty of those things which God has declared, and because he has declared them. L. Woods.

5. The object of belief; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed; a system of revealed truths received by Christians.

They heard only, that he who persecuted us in times past, now preacheth the *faith* which once he destroyed. Gal. i.

6. The promises of God, or his truth and faithfulness.

Shall their unbelief make the *faith* of God without effect? Rom. iii.

7. An open profession of gospel truth.

Your *faith* is spoken of throughout the whole world. Rom. i.

8. A persuasion or belief of the lawfulness of things indifferent.

Hast thou *faith*? Have it to thyself before God. Rom. xiv.

9. Faithfulness; fidelity; a strict adherence to duty and fulfillment of promises.

Her failing, while her *faith* to me remains, I would conceal. Milton.

Children in whom is *no faith*. Deut. xxxii. 10. Word or honor pledged; promise given; fidelity. He violated his pledged *faith*.

For you alone

I broke my *faith* with injured Palamon. Dryden.

11. Sincerity; honesty; veracity; faithfulness. We ought, in good *faith*, to fulfill all our engagements.

12. Credibility or truth. [Unusual.] The *faith* of the foregoing narrative.

Mitford.

FATH-BREACH, *n.* Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy. Shak.

FATTIED, *a.* Honest; sincere. [Vol. used.] Shak.

FATTHFUL, *a.* Firm in adherence to the truth and to the duties of religion.

Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. Rev. ii.

2. Firmly adhering to duty; of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance; as a *faithful* subject.

3. Constant in the performance of duties or services; exact in attending to commands; as a *faithful* servant.

4. Observant of compact, treaties, contracts, vows or other engagements; true to one's word. A government should be *faithful* to its treaties; individuals, to their word.

5. True; exact; in conformity to the letter and spirit; as a *faithful* execution of a will.

6. True to the marriage covenant; as a *faithful* wife or husband.

7. Conformable to truth; as a *faithful* narrative or representation.

8. Constant; not fickle; as a *faithful* lover or friend.

9. True; worthy of belief. 2 Tim. ii. FATHFULLY, *adv.* In a faithful manner; with good faith.

2. With strict adherence to allegiance and duty; applied to subjects.

3. With strict observance of promises, vows, covenants or duties; without failure of performance; honestly; exactly. The treaty or contract was *faithfully* executed.

4. Sincerely; with strong assurances; he *faithfully* promised.

5. Honestly; truly; without fraud, trick or ambiguity. The battle was *faithfully* described or represented.

They suppose the nature of things to be *faithfully* signified by their names. South.

6. Confidently; steadily. Shak.

FATHFULNESS, *n.* Fidelity; loyalty; firm adherence to allegiance and duty as the *faithfulness* of a subject.

2. Truth; veracity; as the *faithfulness* of God.

3. Strict adherence to injunctions, and to the duties of a station; as the *faithfulness* of servants or ministers.

4. Strict performance of promises, vows or covenants; constancy in affection; as the *faithfulness* of a husband or wife.

FATTHLESS, *a.* Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unbelieving.

O *faithless* generation. Matt. xvi.

2. Not believing; not giving credit to.

3. Not adhering to allegiance or duty; disloyal; perfidious; treacherous; as a *faithless* subject.

4. Not true to a master or employer; neglectful; as a *faithless* servant.

5. Not true to the marriage covenant; false; as a *faithless* husband or wife.

6. Not observant of promises.

7. Deceptive. Vander *faithless* phantom. Goldsmith.

FATTHLESSNESS, *n.* Unbelief, as to revealed religion.

2. Perfidy; treachery; disloyalty; as in subjects.

3. Violation of promises or covenants; inconstancy; as of husband or wife.

FATTOUR, *n.* [Norm. from *L. factor*.] An evildoer; a scoundrel; a mean fellow. Obs. Spenser.

FAKE, *n.* [Scot. *faik*, to fold, a fold, a layer or stratum; perhaps Sw. *rika*, *rickla*, to fold or involve. The sense of *fold* may be to lay, to fall, or to set or throw together, and this word may belong to Sax. *fagan*, *fagan*, to unite, to suit, to fudge, that is, to set or lay together.] One of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil. Mur. Dict.

FAKIR, } (This word signifies in Ara-
FAQUIR, } bic, a poor man; in Ethiop-
ic, an interpreter.)

A monk in India. The fakirs subject themselves to severe austerities and mortifications. Some of them condemn themselves to a standing posture all their lives, supported only by a stick or rope under their arm-pits. Some mangle their bodies with scourges or knives. Others wander about in companies, telling fortunes, and these are said to be arrant villains. Encyc.

FALCADE, *n.* [L. *falx*, a sickle or sythe.] A horse is said to make a *falcade*, when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; that is, a *falcade* is a bending very low. Harris.

FALCATE, }
FALCATED, } *a.* [L. *falcatus*, from *falx*, a sickle, sythe or reaping-hook.]

Hooked; bent like a sickle or sythe; an epithet applied to the new moon. Bailey.

FALCATION, *n.* Crookedness; a bending in the form of a sickle. Brown.

FALCHION, *n.* *fal'chun*, *a.* is pronounced as in fall. [Fr. *fauchon*, from *L. falx*, a reaping-hook.]

A short crooked sword; a cimeter.

Dryden.

FALCIFORM, *a.* [L. *falx*, a reaping-hook, and form.]

In the shape of a sickle; resembling a reaping-hook.

FALCON, *n.* sometimes pron. *falcon*. [Fr. *faucun*; It. *falcone*; L. *falco*, a hawk; W. *goad*, a crested one, a hero, a hawk, that which rises or towers. The falcon is probably so named from its curving beak or talons.]

1. A hawk; but appropriately, a hawk trained to sport, as in *falconry*, which see. It is said that this name is, by sportsmen, given to the female alone; for the male is smaller, weaker and less courageous, and is therefore called *tirelet* or tarsel. Encyc.

This term, in ornithology, is applied to a division of the genus *Falco*, with a short