

lions cinnamon; factitious stones; factitious air.

FACTIVE, *a.* Making; having power to make. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

FACTOR, *n.* [*L. factor; Fr. facteur; It. fattore; from L. facio.*]

1. In commerce, an agent employed by merchants, residing in other places, to buy and sell, and to negotiate bills of exchange, or to transact other business on their account.

2. An agent; a substitute.

3. In arithmetic, the multiplier and multiplicand, from the multiplication of which proceeds the product.

FACTORAGE, *n.* The allowance given to a factor by his employer, as a compensation for his services; called also a *commission*. This is sometimes a certain sum or rate by the cask or package; more generally it is a certain rate per cent. of the value of the goods, purchased or sold.

FACTORSHIP, *n.* A factory; or the business of a factor. *Sherwood.*

FACTORY, *n.* A house or place where factors reside, to transact business for their employers. The English merchants have factories in the East Indies, Turkey, Portugal, Hamburg, &c.

2. The body of factors in any place; as a chaplain to a British factory. *Guthrie.*

3. Contracted from *manufactory*, a building or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; the place where workmen are employed in fabricating goods, wares or utensils.

FACTOTUM, *n.* [*L. do every thing.*] A servant employed to do all kinds of work. *B. Jonson.*

FACTURE, *n.* [*Fr.*] The art or manner of making. *Bacon.*

FACULTY, *n.* [*Fr. faculté; L. facultas, from facio, to make.*]

1. That power of the mind or intellect which enables it to receive, revive or modify perceptions; as the faculty of seeing, of hearing, of imagining, of remembering, &c.; or in general, the faculties may be called the powers or capacities of the mind.

2. The power of doing any thing; ability. There is no faculty or power in creatures, which can rightly perform its functions, without the perpetual aid of the Supreme Being. *Hooker.*

3. The power of performing any action, natural, vital or animal.

The vital faculty is that by which life is preserved. *Quincy.*

4. Faculty of performance; the peculiar skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature; habitual skill or ability; dexterity; adroitness; knack. One man has a remarkable faculty of telling a story; another, of inventing excuses for misconduct; a third, of reasoning; a fourth, of preaching.

5. Personal quality; disposition or habit, good or ill. *Shak.*

6. Power; authority. *This Duncan Hath borne his faculties so meek. Shak. [Hardly legitimate.]*

7. Mechanical power; as the faculty of the wedge. [*Not used, nor legitimate.*] *Wilkins.*

8. Natural virtue; efficacy; as the faculty of simples. [*Not used, nor legitimate.*] *Milton.*

9. Privilege; a right or power granted to a person by favor or indulgence, to do what by law he may not do; as the faculty of marrying without the bans being first published, or of ordaining a deacon under age. The archbishop of Canterbury has a court of faculties, for granting such privileges or dispensations. *Encyc.*

10. In colleges, the masters and professors of the several sciences. *Johnson.*

One of the members or departments of a university. In most universities there are four faculties: of arts, including humanity and philosophy; of theology; of medicine; and of law. *Encyc.*

In America, the faculty of a college or university consists of the president, professors and tutors.

The faculty of advocates, in Scotland, is a respectable body of lawyers who plead in all causes before the Courts of Session, Justiciary and Exchequer. *Encyc.*

FACUND, *a.* [*L. facundus*, supposed to be from the root of *for, fari*, to speak. If so, the original word was *faco, or facor.*] Eloquent. [*Little used.*]

FACUNDITY, *n.* [*L. facunditas.*] Eloquence; readiness of speech.

FAD, *v. i.* To trifle; to toy; to play. [*A low use.*]

FADE, *a.* [*Fr.*] Weak; slight; faint. [*Not in use.*] *Berkeley.*

FADE, *v. i.* [*Fr. fade*, insipid, tasteless.

Qu. L. vado, or Ar. فاض, nafada, to vanish, Syr. to fail, to err. See Class Bd. No. 48. and 39. 44.]

1. To lose color; to tend from a stronger or brighter color to a more faint shade of the same color, or to lose a color entirely. A green leaf fades and becomes less green, or yellow. Those colors are deemed the best, which are least apt to fade.

2. To wither, as a plant; to decay.

3. To lose strength gradually; to vanish. *Locke.*

When the memory is weak, ideas in the mind quickly fade.

4. To lose luster; to grow dim. *Addison.*

The stars shall fade away.

5. To decay; to perish gradually. *We all do fade as a leaf. Is. lviii.*

An inheritance that fades not away. 1 Pet. i.

6. To decay; to decline; to become poor and miserable. *The rich man shall fade away in his days. James i.*

7. To lose strength, health or vigor; to decline; to grow weaker. *South.*

8. To disappear gradually; to vanish.

FADE, *v. t.* To cause to wither; to wear away; to deprive of freshness or vigor. *Dryden.*

No winter could his laurels fade. *Shak.*

FADDED, *pp.* Become less vivid, as color; withered; decayed; vanished.

FADGE, *v. i.* *faj.* [*Sax. gefegen, gefegen, to unite, to fit together; G. fügen; D. voegen; Sw. föga; Dan. fuge, a seam or joint; W. fag, a meeting in a point.* It coincides

with *L. pangere, peger, peperi, Gr. πηγω, πεγει*

vw, L. figo. See *רבק* Class Bg. No. 33. See also No. 34. 35.] Of this word *fay* is a contraction.]

1. To suit; to fit; to come close, as the parts of things united. Hence, to have one part consistent with another. *Shak.*

2. To agree; to live in amity. [*Ludicrous.*] *Hudibras.*

3. To succeed; to hit. *L'Estrange.*

[This word is now vulgar, and improper in elegant writing.]

FADING, *pp.* [*See Fade.*] Losing color; becoming less vivid; decaying; declining; withering.

2. *n.* Subject to decay; liable to lose freshness and vigor; liable to perish; not durable; transient; as a fading flower.

FADING, *n.* Decay; loss of color, freshness or vigor. *Sherwood.*

FADINGNESS, *n.* Decay; liness to decay. *Mountagu.*

FADY, *a.* Wearing away; losing color or strength. *Shenstone.*

FÆCAL, *a.* [*See Fæcal.*]

FÆCES, *n.* [*L.*] Excrement; also, settlements; sediment after infusion or distillation. *Quincy.*

FAFFEL, *v. i.* To stammer. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

FAG, *v. t.* To beat. [*Not in use.*]

FAG, *n.* A slave; one who works hard. [*Not in use.*]

FAG, *v. i.* [*Scot. faik. Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. פג, to fail, to languish.* See Class Bg. No. 44. 60. 76.]

To become weary; to fail in strength; to be faint with weariness.

The Italian began to fag. *Mackenzie.*

[*A vulgar word.*]

FAG, *n.* A knot in cloth. [*Not in use.*]

FAGEND, *n.* [*fag and end.* See *Fag*, v. i. supra.]

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally of coarser materials. *Johnson.*

2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing. *Collier.*

3. Among seamen, the untwisted end of a rope; hence, to fag out, is to become untwisted and loose. *Mar. Dict.*

We observe that the use of this word among seamen leads to the true sense of the verb, as well as the noun. The sense is, to open by receding, or to yield and become lax, and hence weak.

FAGOT, *n.* [*W. fagot; Gr. φακιδος; connected with W. fag, that which unites or meets; fagind, a gathering round a point; Scot. faik, to fold, to grasp; fuke, in seamen's language, a coil; allied to Sax. fagan, gefegan, to unite.* See *Fudge.* The sense is a bundle or collection, like pack.]

1. A bundle of sticks, twigs or small branches of trees, used for fuel, or for raising batteries, filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification. The French use fascine, from the *L. fascis*, a bundle; a term now adopted in English.

2. A person hired to appear at musters in a company not full and hide the deficiency. *Encyc.*

FAG-OT, *v. t.* To tie together; to bind in a bundle; to collect promiscuously. *Dryden.*

FAHLERZ, *n.* Gray copper, or gray copper ore, called by Jameson tetrahedral