

fore the face, in the face, to the face, from the face.

# 11. The person.

I had not thought to see thy face. Gen. xlvii.  
12. In scripture, face is used for anger or favor.

Hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne. Rev. vi.

Make thy face to shine on thy servant. Ps. xxxi.

How long wilt thou hide thy face from me? Ps. xlii.

Hence, to seek the face, that is, to pray to, to seek the favor of.

To set the face against, is to oppose.

To accept one's face, is to show him favor or grant his request. So, to entreat the face, is to ask favor; but these phrases are nearly obsolete.

13. A distorted form of the face; as in the phrase, to make faces, or to make wry faces.

Face to face, when both parties are present; as, to have accusers face to face. Acts xxv.

2. Nakedly; without the interposition of any other body.

Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face. 1 Cor. xiii.

FACE, v. t. To meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to resist, or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing; as, to face an enemy in the field of battle.

1st face

This tempest, and deserve the name of king. Dryden.

2. To stand opposite to; to stand with the face or front towards. The colleges in New Haven face the public square.

3. To cover with additional superficialities; to cover in front; as a fortification faced with marble; to face a garment with silk.

To face down, to oppose boldly or impudently.

FACE, r. i. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

To lie, to face, to forge. Hubbard's Tale.

2. To turn the face; as, to face to the right or left.

FACECLOTH, n. [face and cloth.] A cloth laid over the face of a corpse. Brand.

FACED, pp. Covered in front. In composition, denoting the kind of face; as full-faced. Bailey.

FACELESS, a. Without a face.

FACEPAINTER, n. A painter of portraits; one who draws the likeness of the face.

FACEPAINTING, n. The act or art of painting portraits. Dryden.

FACET, n. [Fr. *facette*, from *face*; Sp. *faceta*.]

A little face; a small surface; as the facets of a diamond.

FACE, a. [L. *factus*.] Gay; cheerful. [Not in use.] Burton.

FACE-TENSESS, n. Wit; pleasant representation. [Not used.] Hales.

FACE-TIOUS, a. [Fr. *factieux*; Sp. *facecioso*; It. *faceto*; L. *factus*; *facilia*, or

plu. Qu. Ar.  $\alpha \subseteq \delta$  to be merry.]

1. Merry; sportive; jocular; sprightly with wit and good humor; as a facetious companion.

Vol. I.

2. Witty; full of pleasantry; playful; exciting laughter; as a facetious story; a facetious reply.

FACE-TIOUSLY, adv. Merrily; gayly; wittily; with pleasantry.

FACE-TIOUSNESS, n. Sportive humor; pleasantry; the quality of exciting laughter or good humor.

FA'CIAL, a. [L. *facies*, face.] Pertaining to the face; as the facial artery, vein or nerve.

Facial angle, in anatomy, is the angle contained by a line drawn horizontally from the middle of the external entrance of the ear to the edge of the nostrils, and another from this latter point to the superciliary ridge of the frontal bone; serving to measure the elevation of the forehead.

Ed. Encyc.

FAC'ILE, a. [Fr. *facile*; Sp. *facil*; L. *facilis*, from *facio*, to make.]

1. Properly, easy to be done or performed; easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labor.

Order—will render the work facile and delightful. Evelyn.

2. Easy to be surmounted or removed; easily conquerable.

The facile gates of hell too slightly barred.

Milton.

3. Easy of access or converse; mild; courteous; not haughty, austere or distant.

I mean she should be courteous, facile, sweet.

B. Jonson.

or blind; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault.

Since Adam, and his facile consort Eve,

Lost Paradise, deceived by me. Milton.

FAC'ILELY, adv. Easily. [Little used.] Herbert.

Herbert.

FAC'ILENESS, n. Easiness to be persuaded.

Beaumont.

FAC'ILITATE, v. t. [Fr. *faciliter*, from *facile*, L. *facilis*, from *facilis*, easy.]

To make easy or less difficult; to free from difficulty or impediment, or to diminish it; to lessen the labor of. Machinery facilitates manual labor and operations.

Pioneers may facilitate the march of an army.

FAC'ILITATED, pp. Made easy or easier.

FAC'ILITATING, ppr. Rendering easy or easier.

FAC'ILITATION, n. The act of making easy.

Johnson.

FAC'ILITY, n. [Fr. *facilité*; L. *facilitas*, from *facilis*, easy.]

1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; ease. He performed the work or operation with great facility.

Though facility and hope of success might invite some other choice. Bacon.

2. Ease of performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity. Practice gives a wonderful facility in executing works of art.

3. Pliancy; ductility; easiness to be persuaded; readiness of compliance, usually in a bad sense, implying a disposition to yield to solicitations to evil.

It is a great error to take facility for good nature; tenderness without discretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly. L'Estrange.

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

He offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility. South.

FAC'ILITIES, n. plu. The means by which

the performance of any thing is rendered easy; convenient opportunities or advantages.

FACING, ppr. [from *face*.] Fronting; having the face towards; opposite.

2. Covering the fore part.

3. Turning the face.

FACING, n. A covering in front for ornament or defense; as the facing of a fortification or of a garment.

FACINOROUS, a. [L. *facinus*.] Atrociously wicked. [Little used.] Shak.

FACINOROUSNESS, n. Extreme or atrocious wickedness.

FACSIM'ILE, n. [L. *facio*, to make, and *similis*, like. See *Simile*.]

An exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting.

FAC'T, n. [L. *factum*, from *facio*, to make or do; Fr. *fait*; It. *fatto*; Sp. *hecho*.]

1. Any thing done, or that comes to pass; an act; a deed; an effect produced or achieved; an event. Witnesses are introduced into court to prove a fact. Facts are stubborn things. To deny a fact knowingly is to lie.

2. Reality; truth; as, in fact. So we say, indeed.

FAC'TION, n. [Fr. from L. *factio*, from *facio*, to make or do.]

1. A party, in political society, combined or acting in union, in opposition to the prince, government or state; usually applied to a minority, but it may be applied to a majority. Sometimes a state is divided into factions nearly equal. Rome was almost always disturbed by factions. Republics are proverbial for factions, and factions in monarchies have often effected revolutions.

A feeble government produces more factions than an oppressive one. Ames.

By a faction, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community. Federalist, Madison.

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

Clarendon.

FAC'TIONARY, n. A party man; one of a faction. [Little used.] Shak.

FAC'TIONER, n. One of a faction. [Not in use.] Bancroft.

FAC'TIONIST, n. One who promotes faction. Mountagu.

FAC'TIOUS, a. [Fr. *factieux*; L. *factiosus*.]

1. Given to faction; addicted to form parties and raise dissensions, in opposition to government; turbulent; prone to clamor against public measures or men. No state is free from factious citizens.

2. Pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction; as factious tumults; factious quarrels.

Dryden.

FAC'TIOUSLY, adv. In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

FAC'TIOUSNESS, n. Inclination to form parties in opposition to the government, or to the public interest; disposition to clamor and raise opposition; clamorousness for a party.

FAC'T'IOUS, a. [L. *facilis*, from *facio*.]

Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial; as facti-