

consist in counterfeiting a writing, or in setting a false name to it, to the prejudice of another person.

3. That which is forged or counterfeited. Certain letters, purporting to be written by Gen. Washington, during the revolution, were *forgeries*.

**FORGET**, *v. t.* pret. *forgot*, [*forget*, obs.] pp. *forgot*, *forgotten*. [*Sax. forȝetan, forȝitan, forȝutan*; *G. vergeessen*; *D. vergeeten*; *Sw. förgetta*; *Dan. forglejtte*; *for and get*.]

1. To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and *forget* not all his benefits. Ps. cxi.

2. To slight; to neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea, they may *forget*, yet will I not *forget* thee. Is. xlix.

**FORGETFUL**, *a.* Apt to forget; easily losing the remembrance of. A *forgetful* man should use helps to strengthen his memory.

2. Heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. Heb. xiii.

3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious; as *forgetful* draughts. Dryden.

**FORGETFULNESS**, *n.* The quality of losing the remembrance or recollection of a thing; or rather, the quality of being apt to let any thing slip from the mind.

2. Loss of remembrance or recollection; a ceasing to remember; oblivion.

A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. Pope.

3. Neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention; as *forgetfulness* of duty.

Hooker.

**FORGETTER**, *n.* One that forgets; a heedless person.

**FORGETTING**, *ppr.* Losing the remembrance of.

**FORGETTING**, *n.* The act of forgetting; forgetfulness; inattention.

B. Jonson.

**FORGETTINGLY**, *adv.* By forgetting or forgetfulness.

**FORGIVABLE**, *a.* [See *Forgive*.] That may be pardoned.

Sherwood.

**FORGIVE**, *v. t.* *forgiv'*, pret. *forgave*; pp. *forgiven*. [*for and give*; *Sax. forȝifan*; *Goth. fragiban*; *G. vergeben*; *D. vergeeven*; *Dan. forgive*; *Sw. tillgiva*. The sense is to give from, that is, away, as we see by the Gothic *fra*, from. The English *for*, and *D. ver*, are the same word, or from the same root; *ver* is the Eng. *far*. The Swedish *till* signifies to, and in this compound, it signifies toward or back; so in *L. remitto*. See *Give*.]

1. To pardon; to remit, as an offense or debt; to overlook an offense, and treat the offender as not guilty. The original and proper phrase is to *forgive the offense*, *to send it away*, to reject it, that is, not to impute it, [put it to] the offender. But by an easy transition, we also use the phrase, to *forgive the person* offending.

*Forgive* us our debts. Lord's Prayer.

If ye *forgive* men their trespasses, your heavenly father will also *forgive* you. Matt. vi.

As savages never forget a favor, so they never *forgive* an injury. N. Chipman.

It is to be noted that *pardon*, like *forgive*, may be followed by the name or person,

and by the offense; but *remit* can be followed by the offense only. We forgive or pardon the man, but we do not *remit* him.

2. To remit as a debt, fine or penalty. **FORGIVEN**, *pp.* Pardoned; remitted.

**FORGIVENESS**, *n.* *forgiv'ness*. The act of forgiving; the pardon of an offender, by which he is considered and treated as not guilty. The *forgiveness* of enemies is a christian duty.

2. The pardon or remission of an offense or crime; as the *forgiveness* of sin or of injuries.

3. Disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive.

And mild *forgiveness* intercede

To stop the coming blow. Dryden.

4. Remission of a debt, fine or penalty. **FORGIVER**, *n.* One who pardons or remits.

**FORGIVING**, *ppr.* Pardoning; remitting.

2. *a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offenses; mild; merciful; compassionate; as a *forgiving* temper.

**FORGOT**.

**FORGOTTEN**, { *pp.* of *forget*.

**FORHAIL**, *v. t.* To draw or distress. [Not used.]

Spenser.

**FORINSEAL**, *a.* [*L. forinsecus*.] Foreign; alien. [Little used.]

**FORISFAMILIATE**, *v. t.* [*L. foris*, without, and *familia*, family.]

To renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance. Literally, to put one's self out of the family.

El. of Criticism.

**FORISFAMILIATION**, *n.* When a child has received a portion of his father's estate, and renounces all title to a further share, his act is called *forisfiliation*, and he is said to be *forisfiliated*.

Encyc.

**FORK**, *n.* [*Sax. fore*; *D. vork*; *W. fore*; *Fr. fourche*; *Arm. fork*; *Sp. horca*; *Port. It. forca*; *L. furca*.]

1. An instrument consisting of a handle, and a blade of metal, divided into two or more points or prongs, used for lifting or pitching any thing; as a *tablefork* for feeding; a *pitchfork*; a *dungfork*, &c. Forks are also made of ivory, wood or other material.

2. A point; as a thunderbolt with three *forks*. Shakspeare uses it for the point of an arrow.

3. *Forks*, in the plural, the point where a road parts into two; and the point where a river divides, or rather where two rivers meet and unite in one stream. Each branch is called a *fork*.

**FORK**, *v. i.* To shoot into blades, as corn.

Mortimer.

2. To divide into two; as, a road *forks*.

**FORK**, *v. t.* To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay.

2. To dig and break ground with a fork.

3. To make sharp; to point.

**FORKED**, *pp.* Raised, pitched or dug with a fork.

2. *a.* Opening into two or more parts, points or shoots; as a *forked* tongue; the *forked* lightning.

3. Having two or more meanings. [Not in use.]

B. Jonson.

**FORKEDLY**, *adv.* In a forked form.

**FORKEDNESS**, *n.* The quality of opening into two or more parts.

**FORK HEAD**, *n.* The point of an arrow.

Spenser.

**FORK TAIL**, *n.* A salmon, in his fourth year's growth. [Local.]

**FORKY**, *a.* Forked; furcated; opening into two or more parts, shoots or points; as a *forky* tongue.

Pope.

**FORLORN**, *a.* Forlorn. [Not in use.]

**FORLORN**, *a.* [*Sax. forlorn*, from *forlocean*, to send away, to relinquish, to desert, to lose; *leoran*, to pass, to migrate; *D. verlooren*; *Dan. forloren*, from *forloren*, *Sw. forlora*, to lose. Class Lr.]

1. Deserted; destitute; stripped or deprived; forsaken. Hence, lost; helpless; wretched; solitary.

Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn*. Hubbard.

To live again in these wild woods *forlorn*. Milton.

For here *forlorn* and lost I tread. Goldsmith.

2. Taken away. Obs.

When as night hath us of light *forlorn*. Spenser.

3. Small; despicable; in a ludicrous sense. Shaks.

*Forlorn* hope, properly, a desperate cause; hence in military affairs, a detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, to storm a counterscarp, enter a breach, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.

**FORLORN**, *n.* A lost, forsaken, solitary person. Shaks.

**FORLORNNESS**, *n.* Destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition.

Boyle.

**FORLYE**, *v. i.* To lyve before. [Not used.]

Spenser.

**FORM**, *n.* [*L. forma*; *Fr. forme*; *Sp. forma, horma*; *It. forma*; *Ir. foirm*; *D. vorm*; *G. form*; *Sw. and Dan. form*. The root of this word is not certainly known. The primary sense is probably to set, to fix, to fit. The *D. vormen*, is rendered, to form, to shape, to mold, to confirm; and *form* may be allied to *firm*.]

1. The shape or external appearance of a body; the figure, as defined by lines and angles; that manner of being peculiar to each body, which exhibits it to the eye as distinct from every other body. Thus we speak of the *form* of a circle, the *form* of a square or triangle, a circular *form*, the *form* of the head or of the human body, a handsome *form*, an ugly *form*, a trifling *form*.

Matter is the basis or substratum of bodies; *form* is the particular disposition of matter in each body which distinguishes its appearance from that of every other body.

The *form* of his visage was changed. Dan. iii.

After that he appeared in another *form* to two of them, as they walked. Mark xvi.

2. Manner of arranging particulars; disposition of particular things; as a *form* of words or expressions.

3. Model; draught; pattern.

Hold fast the *form* of sound words, which thou hast heard of me. 2 Tim. i.

4. Beauty; elegance; splendor; dignity.

He hath no *form* nor comeliness. Isa. liii.

5. Regularity; method; order. This is a rough draught to be reduced to *form*.