

4. To refuse; to decline.

Whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear. *Ezek. ii.*

5. To be patient; to restrain from action or violence. *Prov. xxv. 15.*

- FORBEAR, *v. t.* To avoid voluntarily; to decline.

Forbear his presence. *Shak.*

2. To abstain from; to omit; to avoid doing. Learn from the scriptures what you ought to do and what to forbear.

Have we not power to forbear working? *1 Cor. ix.*

3. To spare; to treat with indulgence and patience.

Forbearing one another in love. *Eph. iv.*

4. To withhold.

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not. *2 Chron. xxxv.*

**FORBEARANCE, n.** The act of avoiding, shunning or omitting; either the cessation or intermission of an act commenced, or a withholding from beginning an act. Liberty is the power of doing or forbearing an action, according as the doing or forbearance has a preference in the mind. The forbearance of sin is followed with satisfaction of mind.

2. Command of temper; restraint of passions.

Have a continent forbearance, till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*

3. The exercise of patience; long suffering; indulgence towards those who injure us; lenity; delay of resentment or punishment.

Or despisest thou the riches of his goodness, and forbearance, and long suffering? *Rom. ii.*

**FORBEARER, n.** One that intermits or intercepts. *Tusser.*

**FORBEARING, ppr.** Ceasing; pausing; withholding from action; exercising patience and indulgence.

2. *a.* Patient; long suffering.

**FORBEARING, n.** A ceasing or restraining from action; patience; long suffering.

**FORBID, v. t.** pret. *forbad*; pp. *forbid, forbidden*. [*Sax. forbodan*; *D. verbieden*; *G. verbieten*; *Dan. forbyd*; *Sw. forbiuda*; *for and bid*.] Literally, to bid or command against. Hence,

1. To prohibit; to interdict; to command to forbear or not to do. The laws of God forbid us to swear. Good manners also forbid us to use profane language. All servile labor and idle amusements on the sabbath are forbidden.

2. To command not to enter; as, I have forbid him my house or presence. This phrase seems to be elliptical; to forbid from entering or approaching.

3. To oppose; to hinder; to obstruct. An impassable river forbids the approach of the army.

A blaze of glory that forbids the sight. *Dryden.*

4. To accuse; to blast. *Obs. Shak.*

**FORBID, v. t.** To utter a prohibition; but in the intransitive form, there is always an ellipsis. I would go, but my state of health forbids, that is, forbids me to go, or my going.

**FORBID, } pp. Prohibited; as the**  
**FORBIDDEN, } pp. forbidden fruit.**

2. Hindered; obstructed.

**FORBID DANCE, n.** Prohibition; command or edict against a thing. [*Little use.*] *Shak.*

**FORBID DENLY, adv.** In an unlawful manner. *Shak.*

**FORBID DENNESS, n.** A state of being prohibited. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

**FORBID DER, n.** He or that which forbids or enacts a prohibition.

**FORBID DING, ppr.** Prohibiting; hindering.

2. *a.* Repelling approach; repulsive; raising abhorrence, aversion or dislike; disagreeable; as a forbidding aspect; a forbidding formality; a forbidding air.

**FORBID DING, n.** Hindrance; opposition. *Shak.*

**FORBORE, pret.** of *forbear*.

**FORBORNE, pp.** of *forbear*.

Few ever repented of having forborne to speak. *Rambler.*

**FORCE, n.** [*Fr. force*; *It. forza*; *Sp. fuerza*; *Port. força*; from *L. fortis*.] All words denoting force, power, strength, are from verbs which express straining, or driving, rushing, and this word has the elements of *Sax. faran*, and *L. viro*.]

1. Strength; active power; vigor; might; energy that may be exerted; that physical property in a body which may produce action or motion in another body, or may counteract such action. By the force of the muscles we raise a weight, or resist an assault.

2. Momentum; the quantity of power produced by motion or the action of one body on another; as the force of a cannon ball.

3. That which causes an operation or moral effect; strength; energy; as the force of the mind, will or understanding.

4. Violence; power exerted against will or consent; compulsory power. Let conquerors consider that force alone can keep what force has obtained.

5. Strength; moral power to convince the mind. There is great force in an argument.

6. Virtue; efficacy. No presumption or hypothesis can be of force enough to overthrow constant experience.

7. Validity; power to bind or hold. If the conditions of a covenant are not fulfilled, the contract is of no force. A testament is of force after the testator is dead. *Heb. ix. 17.*

8. Strength or power for war; armament; troops; an army or navy; as a military or naval force: sometimes in the plural; as military forces.

9. Destiny; necessity; compulsion; any extraneous power to which men are subject; as the force of fate or of divine decrees.

10. Internal power; as the force of habit.

11. In law, any unlawful violence to person or property. This is simple, when no other crime attends it, as the entering into another's possession, without committing any other unlawful act. It is compound, when some other violence or unlawful act is committed. The law also implies force, as when a person enters a house or inclosure lawfully, but afterwards does an unlawful act. In this case, the law supposes the first entrance to be for that purpose, and therefore by force.

Physical force, is the force of material bodies.

Moral force, is the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining.

Mechanical force, is the power that belongs to bodies at rest or in motion. The pressure or tension of bodies at rest is called a mechanical force, and so is the power of a body in motion. There is also the force of gravity or attraction, centrifugal and centripetal forces, expansive force, &c.

**FORCE, v. t.** To compel; to constrain to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible. Men are forced to submit to conquerors. Masters force their slaves to labor.

2. To overpower by strength.

I should have forced thee soon with other arms. *Milton.*

3. To impel; to press; to drive; to draw or push by main strength; a sense of very extensive use; as, to force along a wagon on a ship; to force away a man's arms; water forces its way through a narrow channel; a man may be forced out of his possessions.

4. To enforce; to urge; to press.

Forcing my strength, and gathering to the shore. *Dryden.*

5. To compel by strength of evidence; as, to force conviction on the mind; to force one to acknowledge the truth of a proposition.

6. To storm; to assault and take by violence; as, to force a town or fort.

7. To ravish; to violate by force, as a female.

8. To overstrain; to distort; as a forced conceit.

9. To cause to produce ripe fruit prematurely, as a tree; or to cause to ripen prematurely, as fruit.

10. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison. *Obs. Shak. Ruleigh.*

To force from, to wrest from; to extort.

To force out, to drive out; to compel to issue out or to leave; also, to extort.

To force wine, is to fine it by a short process, or in a short time.

To force plants, is to urge the growth of plants by artificial heat.

To force meat, is to stuff it.

**FORCE, v. i.** To lay stress on. *Obs.*

2. To strive. *Obs. Camden.*

3. To use violence. *Spenser.*

**FORCED, pp.** Compelled; impelled; driven by violence; urged; stormed; ravished.

2. *a.* Affected; overstrained; unnatural; as a forced style.

**FORCEDLY, adv.** Violently; constrainedly; unnaturally. [*Little used.*]

**FORCEDNESS, n.** The state of being forced; distortion.

**FORCEFUL, a.** Impelled by violence; driven with force; acting with power.

Against the steed he threw  
His forceful spear. *Dryden.*

2. Violent; impetuous.

**FORCEFULLY, adv.** Violently; impetuously.

**FORCELESS, a.** Having little or no force; feeble; impotent. *Shak.*

**FORCEMEAT, n.** A kind of stuffing in cookery.

**FORCEPS, n.** [*L.*] Literally, a pair of pinchers or tongs.