

If a man can be fully assured of any thing for a truth, without having examined, what is that he may not embrace for truth? Locke.

But let her go for an ungrateful woman. Phillips.

I hear for certain, and do speak the truth. Shak.

He quivered with his feet and lay for dead. Dryden.

6. Towards; with the intention of going to. We sailed from Peru for China and Japan. Bacon.

We sailed directly for Genoa, and had a fair wind. Addison.

So we say, a ship is bound for or to France.

7. In advantage of; for the sake of; on account of; that is, towards, noting use, benefit or purpose. An ant is a wise creature for itself. Bacon.

Shall I think the world was made for one. And men are born for kings, as beasts for men, Not for protection, but to be devoured. Dryden.

8. Conducive to; beneficial to; in favor of. It is for the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true just; and it is for men's health to be temperate. Tillotson.

9. Leading or inducing to, as a motive. There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason for that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice. Tillotson.

10. Noting arrival, meeting, coming or possession. Wait patiently for an expected good. So in the phrases, looking for, staying for.

11. Towards the obtaining of; in order to the arrival at or possession of. After all our exertions, we depend on divine aid for success.

12. Against; in opposition to; with a tendency to resist and destroy; as a remedy for the head-ache or tooth-ache. Alkalies are good for the heart-burn. So we say, to provide clothes or stores for winter, or against winter.

13. Against or on account of; in prevention of. She wrapped him close for catching cold. Richardson.

And, for the time shall not seem tedious—Shak.

This use is nearly obsolete. The sense however is derived from meeting, opposing, as in No. 12.

14. Because; on account of; by reason of. He cried out for anguish. I cannot go for want of time. For this cause, I cannot believe the report. Burnett.

That which we for our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God for the worthiness of his son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant. Hooker.

With fiery eyes sparkling for very wrath. Are at our backs. Shak.

How to choose dogs for scent or speed. Waller.

For as much as it is a fundamental law—Bacon.

15. With respect or regard to; on the part of. It was young counsel for the persons, and violent counsel for the matters. Bacon.

It was much for the beginning and progress of the deluge. So we say, for me, for myself, or as for me, I have no anxiety, but for you I have

apprehensions; all implying towards or on the side of.

16. Through a certain space; during a certain time; as, to travel for three days; to sail for seven weeks; he holds his office for life; he traveled on sand for ten miles together. These senses seem to imply passing, the proper sense of for.

17. In quest of; in order to obtain; as, to search for arguments; to recur to antiquity for examples. See No. 11.

18. According to; as far as. Chemists have not been able, for aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony. Boyle.

19. Noting meeting, coming together, or reception. I am ready for you; that is, I am ready to meet or receive you.

20. Towards; of tendency to; as an inclination for drink.

21. In favor of; on the part or side of; that is, towards or inclined to. One is for a free government; another is for a limited monarchy. Aristotle is for poetical justice. Dennis.

22. With a view to obtain; in order to possess. He writes for money, or for fame; that is, towards meeting, or to have in return, as a reward.

23. Towards; with tendency to, or in favor of. It is for his honor to retire from office. It is for our quiet to have few intimate connections.

24. Notwithstanding; against; in opposition to. The fact may be so, for any thing that has yet appeared. The task is great, but for all that, I shall not be deterred from undertaking it. This is a different application of the sense of No. 1. 2. 3. 4. (Hoc non obstante.)

The writer will do what she pleases for all me. Spect. No. 79.

25. For the use of; to be used in; that is, towards, noting advantage. The oak for nothing ill. The osier good for twigs, the poplar for the mill. Spenser.

26. In recompense of; in return of. Now, for so many glorious actions done, For peace at home, and for the public wealth, I mean to crown a bowl for Cesar's health. Dryden.

[See No. 1.]

27. In proportion to; or rather, looking towards, regarding. He is tall for one of his years, or tall for his age.

28. By means of. Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite, were it not for the will. Hale.

29. By the want of. The inhabitants suffered severely both for provisions and fuel. Marshall.

30. For my life or heart, though my life were to be given in exchange, or as the price of purchase. I cannot, for my life, understand the man. No. 1.

31. For to, denoting purpose. For was anciently placed before the infinitives of verbs, and the use is correct, but now obsolete except in vulgar language. I came for to see you; pour vous voir.

FOR, con. The word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced. "That ye may be the children of your father who is in heaven; for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good."

In such sentences, for has the sense of because, by reason that, as in No. 14; with this difference that in No. 14, the word precedes a single noun, and here it precedes a sentence or clause: but the phrase seems to be elliptical, for this cause or reason, which follows, he maketh his sun to rise, &c. In Romans, xiii. 6. we find the word in both its applications, "For, for this cause ye pay tribute also—" the first for referring to the sentence following; the latter to the noun cause.

2. Because; on this account that; properly, for that.

For as much, compounded, forasmuch, is equivalent to, in regard to that, in consideration of. Forasmuch as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be indulged in a little drink.

For why, *Fr. pour quoi*, [per quod, pro quo,] because; for this reason.

FORAGE, n. [*Fr. fourrage*; *Arm. fouraich*; *It. foraggio*; *Sp. forraje*; *Port. forragem*; *D. vervoed*.] If this word signifies primarily food or fodder, it is connected with *W. pori*, to feed, and *L. vov*. But I take it to be from the root of *Sax. faran*, to go, and primarily to signify that which is collected in wandering, roving, excursion. In *Port. foragido* is a vagabond, and *forrejar* is to waste, to ravage.]

1. Food of any kind for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, corn and oats.

2. The act of providing forage. Col. Mawhood completed his forage unmo- lested. Marshall.

If the forage is to be made at a distance from the camp—Encyc.

3. Search for provisions; the act of feeding abroad. Milton.

FORAGE, v. i. To collect food for horses and cattle, by wandering about and feeding or stripping the country. Marshall.

2. To wander far; to rove. Obs. Shak.

3. To ravage; to feed on spoil. Shak.

FORAGING, v. t. To strip of provisions for horses, &c. Encyc.

FORAGER, n. One that goes in search of food for horses or cattle.

FORAGING, ppr. or a. Collecting provisions for horses and cattle, or wandering in search of food; ravaging; stripping. The general sent out a foraging party, with a guard.

FORAGING, n. An inroad or incursion for forage or plunder. Bp. Hall.

FORAMINOUS, a. [*L. foramen*, a hole, from *foro*, to bore.] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous. [Little used.] Bacon.

FOR, as a prefix to verbs, has usually the force of a negative or privative, denoting against, that is, before, or away, aside.

FORBAD, pret. of forbid.

FORBATH, v. t. To bathe. [Not in use.] Sackville.

FORBEAR, v. i. pret. *forbore*; pp. *forborne*. [*Sax. forbarian*; for and bear.]

1. To stop; to cease; to hold from proceeding; as, *forbear* to repeat these reproachful words.

2. To pause; to delay; as, *forbear* a while.

3. To abstain; to omit; to hold one's self from motion or entering on an affair. Shall I go against Ramoth Gilead to battle, or shall I *forbear*? 1 Kings xxii.