
RANDOM HOUSE COMPACT UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Special Second Edition



RANDOM HOUSE
NEW YORK

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outer or upper side of a fabric; right side. 16. the acting, striking, or working surface of an implement, tool, etc. 17. *Geom.* any of the bounding surfaces of a solid figure: a cube has six faces. 18. Also called *working face*. Mining, the front or end of a drift or excavation where the material is being or was last mined. 19. Print, a. the working surface of a type, of a plate, etc. See *diag.* under *type*. b. Also called *typeface*, any design of type, including a full range of characters, as letters, numbers, and marks of punctuation, in all sizes: *Caslon is one of the most popular faces*. See *table* under *typeface*. c. Also called *typeface*, the general style or appearance of type: *broad or narrow face*. 20. Naut., Aeron. the rear or after side of a propeller blade (opposed to *back*). 21. Fort. either of the two outer sides that form the salient angle of a bastion or the like. See *diag.* under *bastion*. 22. Crystall. any of the plane surfaces of a crystal. 23. Electronics. faceplate (def. 3). 24. Archaic. sight; presence; to flee from the face of the enemy. 25. *face to face*, a. facing or opposite one another: *We sat face to face at the table*. b. in an open, personal meeting or confrontation: *The leaders spoke face to face about a reduction in nuclear arms*. 26. *face to face* with, in close proximity to; narrowly escaping; confronting: *face to face with death*. 27. fly in the face of. See *fly* (def. 2). 28. *get out of someone's face* (usually used imperatively) a. Southern U.S. go away; leave. b. Slang. to stop bothering or annoying someone. 29. In the face of, a. in spite of; notwithstanding: *She persevered in the face of many obstacles*. b. when confronted with: *They were steadfast in the face of disaster*. 30. *lose face*, to suffer disgrace, humiliation, or embarrassment: *It was impossible to apologize publicly without losing face*. 31. *make a face*, to grimace, as in distaste or contempt; contort one's face in order to convey a feeling or to amuse another: *She made a face when she was told the work wasn't finished*. The children made me laugh by making faces. 32. *on the face of it*, to outward appearances; superficially; seemingly: *On the face of it, there was no hope for a comeback*. 33. *put on a bold face*, to give the appearance of confidence or assurance: *Everyone knew that he had been fired, even though he put on a bold face*. Also, *put a bold face on*. 34. *save face*, to avoid disgrace, humiliation, or embarrassment: *She tried to save face by saying that the bill had never arrived*. 35. *set one's face against*, to disapprove strongly of; oppose: *My parents have set their face against my becoming an actress*. 36. *show one's face*, to make an appearance; be seen: *I would be ashamed to show my face in such an outlandish outfit*. Just show your face at the party and then you can leave. 37. *to one's face*, in one's presence; brazenly; directly: *Tell him to his face that he's a liar!* —*u.t.* 38. to look toward or in the direction of: *to face the light*. 39. to have the front toward or permit a view of: *The building faces Fifth Avenue*. The bedroom faces the park. 40. to confront directly: *to be faced with a problem*; *to face the future confidently*. 41. to confront courageously, boldly, or impudently (usually fol. by *down* or *out*): *He could always face down his detractors*. 42. to oppose or to meet defiantly: *to face fearful odds*; *Army faces Navy in today's football game*. 43. to cover or partly cover with a different material in front: *They faced the old wooden house with brick*. 44. to finish the edge of a garment with facing. 45. to turn the face of (a playing card) upwards. 46. to dress or smooth the surface of (a stone or the like). 47. to cause (soldiers) to turn to the right, left, or in the opposite direction. 48. *Ice Hockey*. (of a referee) to put (the puck) in play by dropping it between two opposing players each having his or her stick on the ice and facing the goal of the opponent. —*v.i.* 49. to turn or be turned (often fol. by *to* or *toward*): *She faced toward the sea*. 50. to be placed with the front in a certain direction (often fol. by *on*, *to*, or *toward*): *The house faces on the street*. The barn faces south. 51. to turn to the right, left, or in the opposite direction: *Left face!* 52. *Ice Hockey*. to face the puck (often fol. by *off*). 53. *face down*, to confront boldly or intimidate (an opponent, critic, etc.). 54. *face off*, *Ice Hockey*. to start a game or period with a face-off. 55. *face the music*. See *music* (def. 9). 56. *face up to*, a. to acknowledge; admit: *to face up to the facts*. b. to meet courageously; confront: *He refused to face up to his problems*. [1250-1300; *n.* ME < AF, OF < VL *facia*, for L *facies*; *faces*; (*v.*) late ME *face*, deriv. of the *n.* —*Syn.* 1. *FACE*, *COUNTENANCE*, *VISAGE* refer to the front of the (usually human) head. The *FACE* is the combination of the features: a face with broad cheekbones. *COUNTENANCE*, a more formal word, denotes the face as it is affected by or reveals the state of mind, and hence often signifies the look or expression on the face: a thoughtful countenance. *VISAGE*, still more formal, refers to the face as seen in a certain aspect, esp. as revealing seriousness or severity: a stern visage. 2. appearance, aspect, mien. 7. exterior. 14. façade. 43. veneer.

face/ an'gle, *Geom.* the angle formed by two successive edges of a polyhedron. [1910-15]

face/ bow' (bō), *Dentistry*. a device for determining the relationship of the maxillae to the mandibular joint. Also, *face/bow'*. [1935-40]

face/ card', the king, queen, or jack of playing cards. [1665-75]

face-centered (fās/sen'tard), *adj.* Crystall. (of a crystal structure) having lattice points on the faces of the unit cells. Cf. *body-centered*. [1910-15]

face-cloth (fās/klōth', -klōth', *n.* pl. -cloths (-klōthz', -klōthz', -klōths'), washcloth. Also called, Brit., *face/ flannel*. [1595-1605; *FACE* + *CLOTH*]

faced (fāst), *adj.* having a specified kind of face or

number of faces (usually used in combination): a sweet-faced child; the two-faced god. [1490-1500; *FACE* + *-ED*]

face-down (adv. fās/dəun', *n.* fās/dəun'), *adv.* 1. with the face or the front or upper surface downward: *He was lying face-down on the floor*. Deal the cards face-down on the table. —*n.* 2. Also, *face-down'*. Informal. a direct confrontation; showdown. [1930-35; (def. 1) *FACE* + *DOWN*; (def. 2) *n.* use of *v.* phrase *face down*]

face/ gear', *Mach.* a disklike gear having teeth cut on the face more or less radially and engaging with a spur or helical pinion, the axis of which is at right angles to it.

face-hard-en (fās/hār/dn), *v.t.* to harden the surface of (metal), as by chilling or casehardening. [1895-1900]

face-less (fās/les), *adj.* 1. without a face: a faceless apparition. 2. lacking personal distinction or identity: a faceless mob. 3. unidentified or unidentifiable; concealing one's identity: a faceless kidnapper. [1560-70; *FACE* + *-LESS*] —*face/less-ness*, *n.*

face-lift (fās/lift'), *n.* Also, *face/ lift/ing*, *face/ lift/ing*, plastic surgery on the face for elevating sagging tissues and eliminating wrinkles and other signs of age; rhytidectomy. 2. a renovation or restyling, as of a room or building, intended to give an attractive, more up-to-date appearance. —*v.t.* 3. to perform a face-lift upon. 4. to renovate or restyle in order to give a fresher, more modern appearance: *Our old offices have been face-lifted with new furniture*. Also, *face/ lift'*. [1920-25, Amer.]

face/ mask', 1. Sports. the protective equipment, usually made of steel or plastic, that guards the face, as the steel cage worn by a baseball catcher or the molded plastic covering worn by a hockey goalkeeper. 2. any of various similar devices to shield the face, sometimes attached to or forming part of a helmet, as that worn by workers engaged in a hazardous activity. Also, *face/ mask'*. [1905-10; *FACE* + *MASK*]

face-nail (fās/nāl'), *v.t.* to secure with nails driven perpendicular to the surface. Cf. *toenail* (def. 4).

face-off (fās/of', -of'), *n.* Ice Hockey. 1. the act of facing the puck, as at the start of a game. 2. an open confrontation. [1895-1900; *n.* use of *v.* phrase *face off*]

face-plate (fās/plāt'), *n.* 1. (on a lathe) a perforated plate, mounted on the live spindle, to which the work is attached. 2. the part of a protective headpiece, as a diver's or astronaut's helmet, that covers the upper portion of the face, often of transparent material and sometimes movable. 3. Also called *face*. Electronics. the glass front of a cathode ray tube upon which the image is displayed. 4. a protective plate, as one surrounding an electric outlet or light switch. Cf. *switch plate*. [1835-45; *FACE* + *PLATE*]

face/ powder, a cosmetic powder used to give a mat finish to the face. [1855-60]

face/ or (fās/or), *n.* 1. a person or thing that faces. 2. Informal. a blow in the face. 3. Brit. Informal. an unexpected major difficulty, dilemma, or defeat. [1505-15; *FACE* + *-OR*]

face-saver (fās/sā'vər), *n.* something that saves one's prestige or dignity: *Allow him the face-saver of resigning instead of being fired*. [1940-45] —*face/sav'-ing*, *n.*, *adj.*

face-ot (fās/it'), *n.* *u.* -et-ed, -et-ing or (esp. Brit.) -et-ed, -et-ing. —*n.* 1. one of the small, polished plane surfaces of a cut gem. 2. a similar surface cut on a fragment of rock by the action of water, windblown sand, etc. 3. aspect; phase: *They carefully examined every facet of the argument*. 4. Archit. any of the faces of a column cut in a polygonal form. 5. Zool. one of the corneal lenses of a compound arthropod eye. 6. Anat. a small, smooth, flat area on a hard surface, esp. on a bone. 7. Dentistry. a small, highly burnished area, usually on the enamel surface of a tooth, produced by abrasion between opposing teeth in chewing. —*u.t.* 8. to cut facets on. [1615-25; < F *facette* little face. See *FACE*, -ET]

face-ote (fās/ot'), *adj.* Archaic. facetious. [1595-1605; < L *facetus* clever, witty] —*face-ote/ly*, *adv.* —*face-ote-ness*, *n.*

face-oti-ze (fās/sēsh'ēz'), *n.p.* amusing or witty remarks or writings. [1520-30; < L pl. of *facētia* something witty. See *FACE*, -IA]

face/ time', 1. a brief appearance on television. 2. a brief face-to-face meeting, esp. with someone important. [1975-80]

face-tious (fās/shē), *adj.* 1. not meant to be taken seriously or literally: a facetious remark. 2. amusing; humorous. 3. lacking serious intent; concerned with something nonessential, amusing, or frivolous: a facetious person. [1585-95; *FACE* + *-IOUS*; see *FACE*, -IA] —*face-tious-ly*, *adv.* —*face-tious-ness*, *n.* —*Syn.* 2. See *humorous*.

face/ et joint', *Anat.* any of the four projections that link one vertebra of the spine to an adjacent vertebra.

face-to-face (fās/tə fās'), *adj.* 1. with the fronts or faces toward each other. 2. involving close contact or direct opposition: a face-to-face confrontation. [1300-50; ME]

face/ tow-el, a small towel for the face. [1920-25]

face-up (fās/up'), *adv.* with the face or the front or upper surface upward: *Place the cards face-up on the table*. [1960-65; *FACE* + *UP*]

face value (fās/ val'vəz for f; fās/ val'vəz for 2), 1. the value printed on the face of a stock, bond, or other financial instrument or document. 2. apparent value: *Do not accept promises at face value*. [1875-80]

fa-cia (fā/shə), *n.* Chiefly Brit. dashboard (def. 1). Also, *facia*. Also called *fa/cia board'*. [1880-85; sp. var. of *FASCIA*, perh. through confusion with L *facies*, E *FACE*, *FACIAL*, etc.]

fa-cial (fā/shəl), *adj.* 1. of the face: facial expression. 2. for the face: a facial cream. —*n.* 3. a treatment to beautify the face. [1600-10; 1910-15 for def. 3; < ML *facialis*. See *FACE*, -AL] —*fa-cial-ly*, *adv.*

fa'cial an'gle, *Cranium*. the angle formed by a line from nasion to prosthion at its intersection with the plane of the Frankfurt horizontal. [1815-25]

fa'cial in'dex, *Cranium*. the ratio of the breadth of a face to its height. [1885-90]

fa'cial nerve', *Anat.* either one of the seventh pair of cranial nerves composed of motor fibers that control muscles of the face except those used in chewing. [1810-20]

fa'cial neural'gia, *Pathol.* See *tic douloureux*.

fa'cial tis'sue, a soft, disposable paper tissue esp. for cleansing the face or for use as a handkerchief. [1925-30]

fa-ci-les (fā/shēz', -shēz'), *n.*, pl. *fa-ci-les*. 1. general appearance, as of an animal or vegetable group. 2. *Geol.* the appearance and characteristics of a sedimentary deposit, esp. as they reflect the conditions and environment of deposition and serve to distinguish the deposit from contiguous deposits. Cf. *metamorphic facies*. 3. *Med.* a facial expression characteristic of a disease or pathological condition. 4. *Archaeol.* a distinctive phase of a prehistoric cultural tradition. [1350-1400, for an earlier sense; ME < L *form*, figure, appearance, face, akin to *facere* to make]

fac-ile (fas/il' or esp. Brit., -il), *adj.* 1. moving, acting, working, proceeding, etc., with ease, sometimes with superficiality: *facile fingers*; a *facile mind*. 2. easily done, performed, used, etc.: a *facile victory*; a *facile method*. 3. easy or unconstrained, as manners or persons. 4. affable, agreeable, or complaisant; easily influenced: a *facile temperament*; *facile people*. [1475-85; < L *facilis* that can be done, easy, equiv. to *facere* to do, make + *-ilis* -ILIS] —*fac-ile-ly*, *adv.* —*fac-ile-ness*, *n.* —*Syn.* 1. smooth, flowing, fluent; glib. 2. superficial. 3. bland, suave; urbane.

fa-cile prin'ceps (fā/ki le' pring'kaps; Eng. fas/ə-lē prin'seps), *Latin*. easily the first or best.

fa-cilis des-cen-sus A-ver'no (fā/ki lis des ken'sōs ā wēr'nō; Eng. fas/ə lis di sen'sas ā vūr'nō), *Latin*. (the) descent to hell is easy; it is easy to take the downward path. Vergil, *Aeneid*, 6:126.

fa-cil-i-tate (fā sil'i tā't), *u.t.*, -tated, -tat-ing. 1. to make easier or less difficult; help forward (an action, a process, etc.): *Careful planning facilitates any kind of work*. 2. to assist the progress of (a person). [1605-15; *FACILIT*(Y) + *-ATE*] —*fa-cil-i-ta-tive*, *adj.*

fa-cil-i-ta-tion (fā sil'i tā'shan), *n.* 1. the act or process of facilitating. 2. *Physiol.* the lowering of resistance in a neural pathway to an impulse, resulting from previous or simultaneous stimulation. [1610-20; *FACILITARE* + *-ION*]

fa-cil-i-ta-tor (fā sil'i tā'tor), *n.* 1. a person or thing that facilitates. 2. a person responsible for leading or coordinating the work of a group, as one who leads a group discussion: *Each committee will meet with its facilitator*. [1815-25; *FACILITATE* + *-OR*]

fa-cil-i-ty (fā sil'i tā), *n.*, pl. *-ties*. 1. *Facilities*. a. something designed, built, installed, etc., to serve a specific function: affording a convenience or service: *transportation facilities*; *educational facilities*; a new research facility. b. something that permits the easier performance of an action, course of conduct, etc.: *to provide someone with every facility for accomplishing a task*; *to lack facilities for handling bulk mail*. 2. readiness or ease due to skill, aptitude, or practice; dexterity: *to possess with great facility*. 3. ready compliance: *Her facility in organizing and directing made her an excellent supervisor*. 4. an easy-flowing manner; *facility of style*. 5. the quality of being easily or conveniently done or performed. 6. *Often, facilities*. Informal. a rest room, esp. one for use by the public, as in a theater or restaurant. 7. freedom from difficulty, controversy, misunderstanding, etc.: *facility of understanding*. [1575-1425; late ME *facilitate* (< ME) < L *facilitās*. See *FACILE*, -ITY]

fac-ing (fās'ing), *n.* 1. a covering in front, for ornament, protection, etc., as an outer layer of stone on a brick wall. 2. a lining applied to the edge of a garment for ornament or strengthening. 3. material turned outward or inward, as a cuff or hem. 4. *facings*, coverings of a different color applied on the collar, cuffs, or other parts of a military coat. [1350-1400; ME; see *FACE*, -ING]

fac'ing tool', *Metalworking*. a lathe tool for smoothing a plane surface at right angles to the axis of rotation. [1880-85]

fa-con (fā sōn'), *n.*, pl. *-cons* (-sōn'). French. 1. a fashion; manner; style. 2. workmanship; make. [1795-1805]

fa-con-ne (fās/ə nā', fās/ə nā'), *adj.* 1. (of a fabric) having a small and elaborate pattern. —*n.* 2. a fabric having a faconne pattern or motif. 3. the small and elaborate pattern on a faconne fabric. [1890-95; < F *faconné*, ptp. of *façonner* to work, FASHION; see -E]

F.A.C.P., Fellow of the American College of Physicians. Also, *FACP*.

FACS, 1. *Biol.* fluorescence-activated cell sorter: a machine that sorts cells according to whether or not they have been tagged with antibodies carrying a fluorescent dye, separating the cells mechanically in a vibrating nozzle, imparting a positive or negative charge to cells that fluoresce, and then passing the cells through an electric field to deflect them into appropriate containers. 2. Also, *F.A.C.S.* Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

facsim., *facsimile*.

fac-sim-i-le (fak sim'ə lē), *n.*, *u.*, -led, -le-ing, *adj.* —*n.* 1. an exact copy, as of a book, painting, or manuscript. 2. Also called *fax*. Telecommunications. a. a method or device for transmitting documents, drawings, photographs, or the like, by means of radio or telephone for exact reproduction elsewhere. b. an image transmitted by such a method. 3. dropout (def. 5). —*u.t.* 4. to reproduce in facsimile; make a facsimile of. —*adj.* 5. Also, *fax*. Telecommunications. a. (of an image) copied by means of facsimile: *facsimile mail*. b. (of a method or

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b, blend of; blended; c, cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obs., obsolete; r, replacing; s, stem; sp., spelling spelled; resp., respelling; respelled; trans., translation; ? , origin unknown; * , unattested; † , probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

judge beforehand; prejudice. [1555-85; FORE- + JUDGE] —*fore-judge*/'er, n.

fore-judge² (fôr juj', fôr-), v.t., -judged, -judg-ing. forejudge.

fore-know (fôr nô', fôr-), v.t., -knew, -known, -know-ing. to know beforehand. [1400-50; late ME *fore-knowen*. See FORE- + KNOW] —*fore-know-a-ble*, adj. —*fore-know'er*, n. —*fore-know-ing-ly*, adv. —*Syn.* foresee, divine, discern, anticipate.

fore-knowledge (fôr/nôl'ij, fôr-, fôr/nôl'ij, fôr-), n. knowledge of something before it exists or happens; prescience: Did you have any foreknowledge of the scheme? [1525-35; FORE- + KNOWLEDGE] —*Syn.* presentiment, premonition; foresightedness.

for-el (fôr'al, fôr-), n. 1. a slipcase for a book. 2. parchment of poor quality, used in its natural color for making book covers. Also, *forrel*. [1250-1300; ME *for-el* case, sheath < OF *forrel*, *fourrel*, dim. of *fuerre* sheath. See *run*]

fore-lady (fôr/lâ'de, fôr-), n., pl. -dies. a forewoman. [1885-90, Amer.; FORE- + LADY] —*Usage.* See *lady*.

fore-land (fôr/land', fôr-), n. 1. a cape, headland, or promontory. 2. land or territory lying in front. [1300-50; ME *forlande*. See FORE- + LAND]

fore-leg (fôr/leg', fôr-), n. one of the front legs of a quadruped, an insect, etc. [1375-1425; late ME *forlegge*. See FORE- + LEG]

fore-limb (fôr/lim', fôr-), n. a front limb of an animal. [1785-95; FORE- + LIMB]

fore-lock¹ (fôr/lok', fôr-), n. 1. the lock of hair that grows from the fore part of the head. 2. (of a horse) a tuft of hair above or on the forehead. See *diag.* under *horse*. [1640-50; FORE- + LOCK; prob. not continuous with OE *forelocas* (pl.), attested once]

fore-lock² (fôr/lok', fôr-), n. 1. a pin or flat wedge passed through a hole near the end of a threadless bolt to fasten parts together. —*vt.* 2. to fasten by means of a forelock. [1275-1325; ME *forelok*. See FORE- + LOCK¹]

fore-man (fôr/man', fôr-), n., pl. -men. 1. a person in charge of a particular department, group of workers, etc., as in a factory or the like. 2. the member of a jury selected to preside over and speak for all the jurors on the panel. [1175-1225; ME *forman* chief servant, steward. See FORE- + MAN¹] —*fore-man-ship*, n. —*Usage.* See *man*.

fore-mast (fôr/mast', -mâst', fôr-; Naut. fôr/mâst, fôr-), n. Naut. the mast nearest the bow in all vessels having two or more masts. [1575-85; FORE- + MAST¹]

fore-milk (fôr/milk', fôr-), n. colostrum. [1900-05; FORE- + MILK]

fore-most (fôr/môst', -môst', fôr-), adj., adv. first in place, order, rank, etc.: the foremost surgeons. [bef. 1000; FORE- + -MOST; r. ME, OE *formost*, equiv. to *form(a)* first, var. of *fruma* (cf. *L. primus*) + *-est* -est] —*Syn.* primary, prime, chief, principal, paramount.

fore-moth-er (fôr/muth'ar, fôr-), n. a female ancestor. [1675-85; FORE- + MOTHER¹ on the model of FORE-FATHER]

fore-name (fôr/nâm', fôr-), n. a name that precedes the family name or surname; first name. [1525-35; FORE- + NAME]

fore-named (fôr/nâmd', fôr-), adj. named before; mentioned before in the same writing or speech; aforementioned. [1150-1200; ME. See FORE- + NAMED]

fore-noon (n. fôr/noon', fôr-; adj. fôr/noon', fôr-), n. 1. the period of daylight before noon. 2. the latter part of the morning. —*adj.* 3. of or pertaining to the forenoon. [1375-1425; late ME. See FORE- + NOON]

fore-noon watch, Naut. the watch from 8 A.M. until noon. [1825-35]

forensic (fôr/en'sik, adj. 1. pertaining to, connected with, or used in courts of law or public discussion and debate. 2. adapted or suited to argumentation; rhetorical. —*n.* 3. *forensics*, (used with a singular or plural v.) the art or study of argumentation and formal debate. [1650-60; < L. *forens(is)* of, belonging to the forum, public (see *FORUM*, -ENSIS) + *-ic*] —*forensic-al-ity* (fôr/en'si kal'itē), n. —*forensic-al-ly*, adv.

forensic anthropology, the branch of physical anthropology in which anthropological data, criteria, and techniques are used to determine the sex, age, genetic population, or parentage of skeletal or biological materials in questions of civil or criminal law.

forensic chemistry, the application of facts concerning chemistry to questions of civil and criminal law. Also called *legal chemistry*.

forensic medicine, the application of medical knowledge to questions of civil and criminal law, esp. in court proceedings. Also called *forensic jurisprudence*, *legal medicine*, *medical jurisprudence*. [1835-45]

forensic psychiatry, the use of psychiatric knowledge and techniques in questions of law, as in determining legal insanity.

fore-or-dain (fôr/ôr dâ'n', fôr-), v.t. 1. to ordain or appoint beforehand. 2. to predestinate; predetermine. [1400-50; late ME *forordeinen*. See FORE- + ORDAIN] —*fore-or-dain-ment*, n.

fore-or-di-nate (fôr/ôr dn at', fôr-), v.t., -nated, -nating. foreordain. [1855-60; back formation from FOREORDINATION]

fore-or-di-na-tion (fôr/ôr dn a'shan, fôr-), n. 1.

previous ordination or appointment. 2. predestination. [1620-30; FORE- + ORDINATION]

fore-part (fôr/pârt', fôr-), n. the first, front, or early part. [1350-1400; ME *forpart*. See FORE- + PART]

fore-passed (fôr/past', -pâst', fôr-), adj. already in the past; bygone. Also, *fore-past*¹. [1550-60; FORE- + PASSED]

fore-paw (fôr/pô', fôr-), n. the paw of a foreleg. [1815-25; FORE- + PAW]

fore-peak (fôr/pêk', fôr-), n. Naut. the extreme forward part of the interior of a hull (opposed to *afterpeak*). [1685-95; FORE- + PEAK¹]

fore-per-son (fôr/pûr'son, fôr-), n. a foreman or forewoman. [FORE(MAN) + -PERSON] —*Usage.* See *person*.

fore-plane, *Carpentry*. a plane, intermediate in size between a jack plane and a jointer plane, used for preliminary smoothing. [1695-1705]

fore-play (fôr/plâ', fôr-), n. sexual stimulation, usually as a prelude to sexual intercourse. [1925-30; FORE- + PLAY]

fore-pleasure (fôr/plezh'ar, fôr-), n. the aggregate of pleasurable sensations that lead to a heightened physical or emotional response, as of those aroused in sexual intercourse that lead to an orgasm. [1905-10; FORE- + PLEASURE, as trans. of G. Vorlust]

fore-pole (n. fôr/pôl', fôr-; v. fôr/pôl', fôr-), n., v., -poled, -pol-ing. Mining. —*n.* 1. Also called *spile*, *spill*. any of a number of boards or timbers driven forward on top of a set to protect miners lengthening a tunnel from falling debris. —*vt.* 2. to reinforce (the end of an excavated tunnel) with forepoles. [1870-75, Amer.; FORE- + POLE¹]

fore-quarter (fôr/kwôr'tar, -kwôr-, fôr-), n. the forward end of half of a carcass, as of beef or lamb. [1490-1500; FORE- + QUARTER]

fore-reach (fôr/rêch', fôr-), v.i. 1. to gain, as one ship on another. 2. to maintain headway, as when coming about or drifting after taking in sail or stopping engines. —*vt.* 3. to gain upon; catch up with. 4. to pass. [1635-45; FORE- + REACH]

fore-run (fôr/run', fôr-), v.t., -ran, -run, -run-ning. 1. to run in front of; come before; precede. 2. to be the precursor or harbinger of; prefigure. 3. to anticipate or foreshadow. 4. to foreshadow. 5. to outrun or outstrip. [1505-15; FORE- + RUN; prob. not continuous with ME *forerennen* (intrans.) to run ahead, OE *forýrnan*]

fore-runner (fôr/run'ar, fôr-, fôr/run'ar, fôr-), n. 1. predecessor; ancestor; forebear; precursor. 2. an omen, sign, or indication of something to follow; portent. The worn, evening robe was a fore-runner of summer. 3. a person who goes or is sent in advance to announce the coming of someone or something that follows; herald; harbinger. 4. the *Forerunner*, John the Baptist. [1250-1300; ME *forerunner*. See FORE- + RUNNER]

fore-sad-dle (fôr/sad'el, fôr-), n. the forepart of a saddle of veal, mutton, lamb, or venison. [1920-25; FORE- + SADDLE]

fore-said (fôr/sed', fôr-), adj. aforementioned; aforesaid. [bef. 1000; ME *forseid*, OE *foresæd*. See FORE- + SAID]

fore-sail (fôr/sâl', fôr-; Naut. fôr/sâl, fôr-), n. Naut. 1. the lowermost sail on a foremast. See *diag.* under *ship*. 2. the staysail or jib, set immediately forward of the mainmast of a sloop, cutter, knockabout, yawl, ketch, or dandy. [1475-85; FORE- + SAIL]

fore-see (fôr/sê', fôr-), v., -saw, -seen, -see-ing. —*vt.* 1. to have prescience of; to know in advance; fore-know. 2. to see beforehand. —*vi.* 3. to exercise foresight. [bef. 900; ME, OE *foreseon*. See FORE- + SEE¹] —*fore-see-a-ble*, adj. —*fore-see-a-bil-ity*, n. —*fore-see'er*, n. —*Syn.* 1. divine, discern. See *predict*.

fore-shad-ow (fôr/shad'ow, fôr-), v.t. to show or indicate beforehand; prefigure: Political upheavals foreshadowed war. [1570-80; FORE- + SHADOW] —*fore-shad-ow-er*, n.

fore-shank (fôr/shangk', fôr-), n. 1. shin¹ (def. 2). 2. See under *shank* (def. 4). [1920-25; FORE- + SHANK]

fore-sheet (fôr/shê't, fôr-), n. Naut. 1. the sheet of a headsail. 2. *foresheets*, (used with a plural v.) the space, in an open boat, in front of the foremost rower's seat. Also called *headsheets*. [1660-70; FORE- + SHEET]

fore-shock (fôr/shok', fôr-), n. Geol. a relatively small earthquake that precedes a greater one by a few days or weeks and originates at or near the focus of the larger earthquake. [1900-05; FORE- + SHOCK¹]

fore-shore (fôr/shôr', fôr/shôr-), n. 1. the ground between the water's edge and cultivated land; land along the edge of a body of water. 2. the part of the shore between the high-water mark and low-water mark. [1755-65; FORE- + SHORE¹]

fore-shorten (fôr/shôr'ten, fôr-), v.t. 1. *Fine Arts*. to reduce or distort (parts of a represented object that are not parallel to the picture plane) in order to convey the illusion of three-dimensional space as perceived by the human eye: often done according to the rules of perspective. 2. to abridge, reduce, or contract; make shorter. [1600-10; FORE- + SHORTEN]

fore-shots (fôr/shôts', fôr-), n.pl. the weak spirits that come over in the initial phase in distilling whiskey. Cf. *faints*. [1830-40; FORE- + SHOT¹ + -s]

fore-show (fôr/shô', fôr-), v.t., -showed, -shown, -show-ing. 1. to show beforehand. 2. foreshadow; foreshadow. [bef. 1000; ME *foresewen*, OE *foreseawitan*. See FORE- + SHOW]

fore-side (fôr/sid', fôr-), n. the front side or part. [1350-1400; ME; see FORE- + SIDE¹]

fore-sight (fôr/sâ't, fôr-), n. 1. care or provision for the future; provident care; prudence. 2. the act or power of foreseeing; prevision; prescience. 3. an act of

looking forward. 4. knowledge or insight gained by or as by looking forward; a view of the future. 5. *Survey*. a. a sight or reading taken on a forward point. b. (in leveling) a rod reading on a point the elevation of which is to be determined. [1250-1300; ME *for sight*. See FORE- + SIGHT¹] —*fore-sight-ed*, adj. —*fore-sight-ed-ly*, adv. —*fore-sight-ful*, adj. —*Syn.* 1. See *prudence*. 4. foreknowledge.

fore-skin (fôr/skin', fôr-), n. the prepuce of the penis. [1525-35; FORE- + SKIN; prob. on the model of G. Vorhaut (Luther); cf. *PREPUCE*]

fore-sleeve (fôr/slev', fôr-), n. 1. the part of the sleeve covering the forearm. 2. a detachable sleeve or part of a sleeve, often having an ornamental function. [1350-1400; ME; see FORE- + SLEEVE]

fore-speak (fôr/spêk', fôr-), v.t., -spoke or (Archaic) -spake; -spo-ken or (Archaic) -spoke; -speak-ing. 1. to predict; foreshell. 2. to ask for or claim in advance. [1250-1300; ME *forespeken*. See FORE- + SPEAK]

fore-spent (fôr/spent', fôr-), adj. forspent.

forest (fôr/ist, fôr-), n. 1. a large tract of land covered with trees and underbrush; woodland. 2. the trees on such a tract: to cut down a forest. 3. a tract of wooded grounds in England formerly belonging to the sovereign and set apart for game. 4. a thick cluster of vertical objects: a forest of church spires. —*vt.* 5. to supply or cover with trees; convert into a forest. [1250-1300; ME < OF < LL *forestis* (silva) an unenclosed wood (as opposed to a park), deriv. of *L. foris* outside, Cf. *FOREIGN*] —*for-est'al*, *for-est'al* (fôr res'chal), adj. —*for-est-ed*, adj. —*for-est-less*, adj. —*for-est-like*, adj. —*Syn.* 1. FOREST, GROVE, WOOD refer to an area covered with trees. A FOREST is an extensive area, preserving some or all of its primitive wildness and usually having game or wild animals in it: *Sherwood Forest*; *the Black Forest*. A GROVE is a group or cluster of trees, usually not very large in area and cleared of underbrush. It is usually tended or cultivated: a *shade grove*; a *grove of pines*; an *orange grove*; a *walnut grove*. Woods (or a wood) resembles a forest but is a smaller tract of land, less wild in character, and generally closer to civilization: *lost in the woods*; a *wood covering several acres*.

fore-staff (fôr/staf', -stâf', fôr-), n., pl. -staves, -staffs. cross-staff. [1660-70; FORE- + STAFF¹]

fore-stage (fôr/staj', fôr-), n. the part of a stage in front of the proscenium or the closed curtain, as the apron or an extension of the apron. [1920-25; FORE- + STAGE]

fore-stall (fôr/stôl', fôr-), v.t. 1. to prevent, hinder, or thwart by action in advance: to forestall a riot by deploying police. 2. to act beforehand with or get ahead of; anticipate. 3. to buy up (goods) in advance in order to increase the price when resold. 4. to prevent sales at (a fair, market, etc.) by buying up or diverting goods. [1350-1400; ME *forstallen*, v. deriv. of *forstalle*, OE *foresteall* intervention (to defeat justice), waylaying. See FORE- + STALL²] —*fore-stall'er*, n. —*fore-stall-ment*, *fore-stall-ment*, n. —*Syn.* 1. preclude, obviate, intercept, obstruct. 2. prevent, avert.

fore-station (fôr/a stâ'shan, fôr-), n. the planting of forests. [1895-1900, Amer.; FOREST + -ATION]

fore-stay (fôr/stâ', fôr-), n. 1. a stay leading aft and upward from the stem or knighthead of a vessel to the head of the fore lower mast; the lowermost stay of a foremast. 2. a stay leading aft and upwards toward the mainmast of a sloop, knockabout, cutter, ketch, yawl, or dandy. [1325-75; ME *forstay*. See FORE- + STAY¹]

fore-stay-sail (fôr/stâ'sâl', fôr-; Naut. fôr/stâ'sel, fôr-), n. a triangular sail set on a forestay; the innermost headsail of a vessel. See *diag.* under *ship*. [1735-45; FORESTAY + SAIL]

fore-stor (fôr/a stôr, fôr-), n. 1. a person who is expert in forestry. 2. an officer having responsibility for the maintenance of a forest. 3. See *forest ranger*. 4. Zool. an animal of the forest. 5. a large, gray kangaroo, *Macropus kangaroo*. 6. any moth of the family *Agaristidae*, typically black with two yellowish or whitish spots on each wing. [1250-1300; ME < OF *forestier*. See FOREST-ER¹]

Fore-stor (fôr/a stôr, fôr-), n. C.(ecil) Scott, 1899-1966, English novelist and journalist.

for'est green¹. See *Lincoln green*. [1800-10] —*for'est-green*², adj.

For'est Grove¹, a town in NW Oregon. 11,499.

For'est Hill¹, a town in N Texas. 11,684.

For'est Hills¹, a residential area in New York City, on W Long Island, in SE New York; former site of international tennis tournament.

fore-stick (fôr/stik', fôr-), n. the front log in a wood fire, as in a fireplace. [1785-95, Amer.; FORE- + STICK¹]

fore-st-land (fôr/ist land', fôr-), n. land containing or covered with forests. [1640-50; FOREST + LAND]

For'est of Dean¹, a royal forest in Gloucestershire, in W England. ab. 180 sq. mi. (475 sq. km).

For'est Park¹, 1. a city in NW Georgia. 18,782. 2. a town in SW Ohio. 18,675. 3. a town in NE Illinois; a suburb of Chicago. 15,177.

for'est rang'er, any of the officers employed by the government to supervise the care and preservation of forests, esp. public forests. [1820-30]

for'est reserve¹, an area of forest set aside and preserved by the government as a wilderness, national park, or the like. [1880-85, Amer.]

for'est-ry (fôr/a strê, fôr-), n. 1. the science of planting and taking care of trees and forests. 2. the process of establishing and managing forests; forestation. 3. forestland. [1685-95; < MF *foresterie*. See FOREST, -RY]

For'est Serv-ice, a division of the U.S. Department

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b, blend of; blended; c, cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r, replacing; a, stem; sp, spelling; spelled; resp., respelling; respelled; trans., translation; ? origin unknown; * unattested; † probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cāpe, dāre, pārt; sei, ēqual; if, ice; ox, ōver, ōrder, oil, bōok, bōot, out, up, ūrge, child; sing; shoe; thin, thī; th; as in treasure. æ = a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus; * as in fire (fī'r), hour (ōur). / and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in cradle (krād'l), and button (but'n). See the full key inside the front cover.

re/as-sort/, *v.*
re/as-sort/ment, *n.*
re/as-sume/, *v.i.*, -sumed,
-sum-ing.
re/as-ump-tion, *n.*
re/at-tach/, *v.*
re/at-tach/-able, *adj.*
re/at-tach/ment, *n.*