RANDOM HOUSE COMPACT UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Special Second Edition



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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 blads (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 death. 27. fly in the face of. See fly' (def. 21). 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. the face of. 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 fuce 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,

or to amuse another. She made a face when she 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!

—v.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 farful 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.

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 up to 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 'facin, for L facies facies; (v.) late ME facen, deriv. of the n.)—face' able, adj.
—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 floughtful 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. facade. 43. veneer.

face' an gle, Geom. the angle formed by two successive adves of a notyhedron. [1910-15]

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-cen-tered (fas/sen/tord), adj. Crystall. (of a crystal structure) having lattice points on the faces of the unit cells. Cf. body-centered. [1910-15]

Tace-cloth (fas/klôth', -kloth'), n., pl. -cloths (-klôthz', -klothz', -klôths', -kloths'). washcloth. Also called, Brit., face/ flan/nel. [1595-1605, pace + cloth] face-cloth faced (fast), adj. having a specified kind of face or

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

number of faces (usually used in combination): a sweet-faced child; the two-faced god. [1490-1500; FACE + -ED³]

face-down (adv. fas/doun'; n. fas/doun'), adv. 1. with the face or the front or upper surface downward: He was lying facedown on the floor. Deal the cards facedown 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

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

face-loss (fas-lis), 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.

+ LESS | -tace'less'-ness, n.

face-lift (fae'lift'), n. 1. Also, face' lift'ing, face'.

lift'ing, plastic surgery on the face for elevating sagging tissues and eliminating wrinkles and other signs of ago; 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.]

mit new furniture. Also, face/inv. [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-nall (fas/nal/), v.t. to secure with nails driven perpendicular to the surface. Cf. toenall (def. 4).

face-off (fās'ôf', -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 (fas/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 porof the face, often elimet, 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' pow'der, a cosmetic powder used to give a mat finish to the face. [1855-60]

fac·er (fa'sər), 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; PACE + - ER]

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

ing. n., adj.

fac-et (fas/it), n., v., -et-ed, -et-ing or (esp. Brit.) -etted, -et-ting. -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. -v.t. 8. to cut facets on.
[1615-25; F facette little face. See PACE, -ET]

facete (faset) adj. Archiv. fuertous. [1595-1605]

fa-cete (fa set'), adj. Archaic. facetious. [1595-1605; < L facetus clever, witty] —fa-cete'ly, adv. —fa-cete'ness, n.

fa·ce-ti-se (fo sē/shē ē/), n.pl. amusing or witty remarks or writings. [1520-30; < L, pl. of facētia something witty. See pacete, -1A]

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

[1970-00]

face-tious (fa sē/shas), 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; facres + -1ous; see facetials]—fa-ce-tious-ip, adv.—fa-ce-tious-ness, n.
—Syn. 2. See humorous.

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

face-to-face (fas/te fas/), adj. 1. with the fronts or faces toward each other. 2. involving close contact or direct opposition: a face-to-face confrontation. [1300-50;

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

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

face val·ue (fas' val'yōō for 1; fas' val'yōō 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-cla (fa/sha), n. Chiefly Brit. dashboard (def. 1). Also, fascla. Also called fa/cla board/. [1880-85; sp. var. of rascia, perh. through confusion with L faciës, E race, racial, etc.]

fa·cial (fa/sha), 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'clal an'gle, Craniom. the angle formed by a line from nasion to prosthion at its intersection with the plane of the Frankfurt horizontal. [1815-25]

fac'ial in'dex, Craniom. 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-

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-

fa-cl-es (fa'shē ēz', -shēz), n., pl. fa-cl-es. 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 facles. 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 < I. form, figure, appearance, face, akin to facer to make)

facer to make!

facile (fas/ii 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 fac(ere) to do, make + .ilis .ILE] —fac/ile-ly, adv. —fac/ile-ness, n.
—Syn. 1. smooth, flowing, fluent; glib. 2. superficial. 3. bland, suave; urbane.

fa-cl-le prin-ceps (fä/ki le' pring'keps; Eng. fas's-lē prin'seps), Latin. easily the first or best.

fe prin'seps, Laint. easily the insk of best.

facti-lis de-scen-sus A-ver-no (fa/ki lis des ken'söös ä wen'nö; Eng. fas'ə lis di sen'sas ə vûr'nö, Latin. (the) descent to hell is easy; it is easy to take the downward path. Vergil, Aeneid, 6:126.

facilitate (fo sil'i tat'), v.t., -tat-ed, -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) + -ATE¹] —fa-cil'l-tat'tive, adj.

Facilitation (fe silvi tashan), 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] PACILITATE

facilitator (fe sil'i ta'ter), 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; PACILITATE + -08²]

facilitator. [1815-25; FACILITATE + OR?]

facilitator. [1815-25; FACILITATE + OR?]

facilitator. [1816-25; FACILITATE + OR?]

facilitator. [1816-25; FACILITATE + OR?]

facility (fo sil'i iz), n., pl. -tles. 1. Often, 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 compose with great facility. 3. ready compliance: Her facil
ity in organizing and directing made her on excellent supervisor. 4. an easy-flowing manner, facility of style. 5.

the quality of being easily or conveniently done or per
formed. 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, misunderstand
ing, etc.: facility of understanding, [1375-1425; late ME

facilite (< MF) < L facilities. See FACILE, -ITY]

fac-ing (fā'sing), n. 1. a covering in front, for orna-

factifie (< MF) < L factifies. See FACILE, -ITY]

fac-ing (fā'sing), 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, -ING¹]

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

fa-con (fa sôn'), n., pl. -cons (-sôn'). French. 1. a fashion; manner; style. 2. workmanship; make. (1795-

facon·ne (fas/a nā/, fas/a 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 faconner to work, fashion; see -ke]

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

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.

facsim., facsimile. fak sim/e lé), n., v., -led, -le-ing, adj.

-n. l. 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 or exact reproduction elsewhere. b. an image transmitted by such a method.

3. dropout (def. 5). -v.l. 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

judge beforehand; prejudge. [1555-85; FORE- + JUDGE] —fore-judg/er, n.

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

fore-know (för nö', för-), v.t., -know, -known, -knowIng. to know beforehand. [1400-50; late ME foreknowen. See Fore-, know] — fore-know'a-ble, adj.
—-fore-know're, n. — fore-know'ng-ly, adv.
——Syn. foresee, divine, discern, anticipate.

fore-knowl-edge (för-nol/j, för-, för nol/j, för-), n. knowledge of something before it exists or happens; prescience: Did you have any foreknowledge of the scheme? [1525-35; FORE- + KNOWLEDOK]

Syn, presentiment, premonition; foresightedness.

for-el (for-sl, for-), 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 forel case, sheath < OF forrel, fourrel, dim. of fuerre sheath.

fore-la-dy (fôr/la/dē, fôr/-), n., pl. -dies. a fore-woman. [1885-90, Amer.; rore- + LADY] — Usage. See lady. fore-la-dy

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

fore-leg (for'leg', for'-), 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; rore- + LIMB)

mal. [1785-95; YORE- + 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- + LOCK²; prob. not continuous
with OE foreloccas (pl.), attested once]

fore-lock² (för/lok/, för²-), n. 1. a pin or flat wedge passed through a hole near the end of a threadless bolt to fasten parts together. — L. 2. to fasten by means of a forelock. [1275-1325; ME forelok. See FORE. LOCK¹]

fore-man (for mon, for -), 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 rore. MAN'] —fore/man-ship/, n.—Usage. See -man.

fore-mast (for/mast/, -mäst/, for/-; Naut. for/mest, for/-, n. Naut. the mast nearest the bow in all vessels having two or more masts. [1575-85; FORK- + MAST']

fore-milk (for/milk/, for/-), n. colostrum. [1900-05;

fore-most (för/möst/, -most, för/-), adj., adv. first in place, order, rank, etc.: the foremost surgeons. [bef. 1000; rorg! + -most; r. ME, OE formest, equiv. to form(a) first, var. of fruma (cf. L primus) + -est -est]

—Syn. primary, prime, chief, principal, paramount.

fore-moth-er (for/muth/er, for/-), n. a female ancestor. [1575-85; rore- + MOTHER! on the model of FORE-PATHER

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

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

fore-noon (n. for/noon/, for/-; adj. for/noon/, for/-), 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]

To-ren-sic (fe ren-sik), adj. 1. pertaining to, connected with, or used in courts of law or public discussion and debate. 2. adapted or suited to argumentation; rhectorical.—n. 3. forensies, (used with a singular or plural v.) the art or study of argumentation and formal debate. [1650-60] < L. forensies) of, belonging to the forum, public (see rorum, _ENSIS) + tc] —foren-si-cal-ty (fe ren-si-kal-ite), n. —fo-ren-si-cal-ity, adv.

foren'sic anthropol'ogy, 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.

foren'sic chem'istry, the application of facts con-cerning chemistry to questions of civil and criminal law. Also called legal chemistry.

foren'sic med'icine, the application of medical knowledge to questions of civil and criminal law, esp. in court proceedings. Also called foren'sic jurisprudence, legal medicine, medical jurisprudence.

foren'sic psychi'atry, the use of psychiatric knowledge and techniques in questions of law, as in determining legal insanity.

fore-or-dain (för'ör dän', för'-), v.t. 1. to ordain or appoint beforehand. 2. to predestine; predetermine. [1400-50; late ME forordeinen. See FORE-, ORDAIN]—fore'or-dain'ment, n.

fore-or-di-nate (för ör/dn at/, för-), v.t., -nat-ed, -nat-ing foreordain. [1855-60; back formation from

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

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

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

fore-part (för/pärt/, för/-), n. the first, front, or early part. [1350-1400; ME forpart. See FORE-, PART]

fore-passed (fôr past/, -päst/, fôr-), adj. already in the past; bygone. Also, fore-past/. [1550-60; rore- + passed]

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

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

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

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

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

fore-pleas-ure (fôr/plezh'or, för/-), 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 Voriust]

fore-pole (n. fôr/pôl/, fôr/-; v. fôr pôl/, fôr-), n., v., -poled, -pol-lng, 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. —v.t. 2. to reinforce (the end of an excavated tunnel) with forepoles. [1870-75, Amer.; FORE-+ POLE

fore-quar-ter (för/kwör/tər, -kwô/-, för/-), n. the forward end of half of a carcass, as of beef or lamb. [1490-1500; wore- + quarter]

fore-reach (for rech', for.), 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. —v.t. 3. to gain upon; catch up with. 4. to pass. [1635-45; FORE- + REACH]

[1630-40; FORE- + REACH]
fore-run (för run', för.), 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
foretell. 4. to forestall. 5. to outrun or outstrip. [150515; FORE- + RUN; prob. not continuous with ME forerennen (intrans.) to run ahead, OE foryrnan)

fore-tun-ner (for fundament, OE for/ran)

1. predecessor; ancestor; forebear; precursor. 2. an omen, sign, or indication of something to follow; portent: The warm evenings were a forerunner 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 forrenner. See Fore-, RUNNER]

fore-sad-die (fôr/sad/l, 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 forsaid, OE foresæd See FORE-, SAID)

fore-sail (for/sal', for'-; Naut. for'sal, for'-), 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; rore- + sail]

fore-see (for se', for-), v., -saw, -seeing, -v.t. 1. to have prescience of; to know in advance; fore-know. 2. to see beforehand. -v.i. 3. to exercise fore-sight. [bef. 900; ME; OE fore-seo. See Fore-, see'] -fore-seo'a-ble, adj. -fore-seo'a-ble/i-ty, n. -fore-seo'er, n. -Syn. 1. divine, discern. See predict.

fore-shad-ow (for shad/o, for-), v.t. to show or indicate beforehand; prefigure: Political upheavals foreshadowed war. [1570-80; FORE- + SHADOW] —fore-shad/owed. ow-er. n

fore-shank (för/shangk/, för/-), n. 1. shin¹ (def. 2). 2. See under shank (def. 4). [1920-25; FORE- + SHANK] fore-sheet (for'she't, for'-), n. Naut. 1. the sheet of a headsail. 2. foresheets, (used with a plural w). the space, in an open boat, in front of the foremost rower's seat. Also called headsheet. [1660-70; FORE- + SHEET]

fore-shock (för/shok/, för/-), 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; wore- + shock']

fore-shore (fôr/shôr/, fôr/shôr/). A. 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; PORE- + SHORE]

[1705-50] FORE + SHORE:

fore-short-en (för shör'tn, för-), v.l. 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 (for/shots/, for/-), n.pl. the weak spirits that come over in the initial phase in distilling whiskey. Cf. faints. [1830-40; roze- + shor* + -s*]

fore-show (för shö', för-), v.t., -showed, -shown, showing. 1. to show beforehand. 2. foretell; fore-shadow. [bef. 1000; ME forescewen, OE foresceawion. shadow. [bef. 100 See rore-, show]

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

fore-sight (fôr'sit', 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 For'est Service, a division of the U.S. Department

looking forward. 4. knowledge or insight gained by or as by looking forward; a view of the future. 5. Survey. 2. a sight or reading taken on a forward point. 5. (In leveling) a rod reading on a point the elevation of which is to be determined. [1250-1300; ME forsight. See FORE. SIGHT] - fore'sight'ed, ad. - fore'sight'ed-iy, adv. - fore'sight'ed-ness, n. - fore'sight'fill, adj. - Syn. 1. See prudence. 4. foreknowledge.

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

fore-sleeve (for'slev', for'-), 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 (för spek', för-), u.t., -spoke or (Archaic) -spake; -spo-ken or (Archaic) -spoke; -speak-ing. 1. to predict; foretell. 2. to ask for or claim in advance. 1250-1300; ME forespeken. See rore., speak]

fore-spent (for spent, for-), adj. forspent.

forest (for spent, for-), adj. forspent.

forest (for'ist, for'-), 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. —v.t. 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 forts outside. Cf. forestign —for'est-al, fo-res-tial (for res'chol), adj.—for'est-ed, adj.—for'est-like', adj.

1. Forest, GROVE, WOOD refer to an area cov-—Syn. 1. FOREST, GROVE, WOOD refer to an area covered with trees. A POREST 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 shady grove; a grove of pines; an orange grove; a wainut 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 (for/staff, staff, for/-), n. pl. -staves.

fore-staff (för/staf/, -stäf/, för/-), n., pl. -staves, -staffs. cross-staff. [1660-70; fore- + staff*]

fore-stage (for/staj/, for/-), 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; rors-+stage]

STAGE |

fore-stall (for 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 forestall intervention (to defeat justice), waylaying. See FORE. STALL²] — fore-stall'ment, n.
—Syn. 1. preclude, obviate, intercept, obstruct. 2. prevent, avert.

for-est-a-tion (for's sta'shen, for'-), n. the planting of forests. [1895-1900, Amer.; FOREST + -ATION]

fore-stay (for/sta/, for/-), n. 1. a stay leading aft and upward from the stem or knightheads 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-, STAY]

fore-stay-sail (för/sta/sal/, för/-; Naut. för/sta/sal, för/-), n. a triangular sail set on a forestay; the innermost headsail of a vessel. See diag. under ship. [1735-45; poatsytay + sail]

45; FORESTAY + SAIL]

for-est-eft (for's ster, for'-), 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 canguru. 5. any moth of the family Agaristidae, typically black with two yellowish or whitish spots on each wing. [1250-1300; ME < OF forestier. See FOREST, ER²]

For-est-er (for/e ster, for/-), n. C(ecil) S(cott), 1899-1966, English novelist and journalist.

for/est green'. See Lincoln green. [1800-10] —for/est-green', adj.

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

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

For'est Hills', 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- + STICK'] for-est-land (for-ist land, for-), n. land containing or covered with forests. [1640-50; FOREST + LAND]

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

For'est Park', 1. a city in NW Georgia. 18,782. 2. a town in SW Ohio. 18,675. 3. a town in NE Illinois; a subush of Chicago. 15,177. 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 reserve', 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 (for o stre, for o, 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,

7. to show or feel utter repugnance: His very soul rebelled at spanking the child. [1250-1300; (adj.) ME <
OF rebelle < L rebellis renewing a war, equiv. to re-RE-bell(um) war +-is adj. suffix; (v.) ME rebellen (< OF rebeller) < L rebellare; (n.) ME rebel, deriv. of the adj.]
--syn. 1. insurrectionist, mutineer, traitor. 1, 3. insurgent. 3. mutinous. 5. revolt, mutiny.

reb-el-dom (reb'el dem), n. 1. a region or territory controlled by rebels. 2. rebels collectively. 3. rebellious conduct. [1855-60; REBEL + -DOM]

conduct. [1800-60; REBEL + -DOM]
re-bel·lion (ri bel'yon), n. 1. open, organized, and
armed resistance to one's government or ruler. 2. resistance to or defiance of any authority, control, or tradition. 3. the act of rebelling. [1300-50; ME rebellioun <
OF < L rebellion- (a. of rebellio), equiv. to rebell(are) to
REBEL + -DOM]
—Syn. 1. mutiny, sedition. 2. insubordination, disohadience.

re-bel-lious (ri bel/yes), adj. 1. defying or resisting some established authority, government, or tradition; insubordinate; inclined to rebel. 2. pertaining to or characteristic of rebels or rebellion. 3. (of things) resisting treatment; refractory. [1400-50; late ME < ML rebelliosus, equiv. to L rebelli(6) areaLLION + -5sus -OUS] -re-bel/ilous-ly, adv. -re-bel/ilous-ness, n.—Syn. 1. defiant, insurgent, mutinous, seditious, rebel, refractory, disobedient, contumacious.

reb'el yell', a long, shrill battle cry used by Confederate troops in the U.S. Civil War.

ate troops in the U.S. Civil War.

re-bld (v. rē bid'; n. rē'bid'), v., -bld, -bld-dlng, n.

-v.l. 1. Bridge to make a second bid in (a suit that one
bid previously): He opened a spade and then rebid spades
on the three level. 2. to submit again for bids, as a work
contract or project: The state rebid the proposed road because the original bids were too high. -v.i. 3. Bridge,
to make a second bid: He had enough points to open the
bidding but not enough to rebid after his partner's pass.

-n. 4. Bridge. a second bid: a rebid to keep the auction
open. [1920-25, RE- + alb']

open. [1920-25; RE- + sid-]

re-bid-da-ble (re bid's bel), adj. Bridge. (of a suit) able to be bid twice, owing to length or strength, without support from one's partner. [1940-45; REBID + -ABLE]

re-birth (re barth', re-barth'), n. 1. a new or second birth: the rebirth of the soul. 2. a renewed existence, activity, or growth; renaissance or revival: the rebirth of conservatism. [1830-40; RE- + BIRTH]

reb-o-ant (reb/o ent), adj. resounding or reverberating loudly. [1820-30; < L reboant- (s. of reboans, prp. of reboare to resound), equiv. to re- RE- + bo(are) to cry aloud (c. Gk boan) + -ant- -ANT]

re-bop (re/bop/), n. bop1. [imit; cf. sepor]

re-born (re bôrn'), adj. having undergone rebirth. [1590-1600; RE- + BORN]

re-bo-so (ri bō/sō), n., pl. -sos. rebozo. Also, re-bo-sa

re-bo-te (ri b5/te), n. 1. the rear wall of a cancha or jai alai court. Cf. frontis. 2. a shot in which the ball is played as it comes off this wall. [< Sp: a rebound, equiv. to re-Re-+ bote a blow, bounce, akin to botar to hurl,

re-bound (v. ri bound', rē'bound'; n. rē'bound', ri-bound'), v. 1. to bound or spring back from force of impact. 2. to recover, as from ill health or discouragement. 3. Basketball. to gain hold of rebounds a forward who rebounds well off the offensive board. —v.t. 4. to cause to bound back; cast back. 5. Basketball. to gain hold of (a rebound): The guard rebounded the ball in backcourt. —n. 6. the act of rebounding; recoil. 7. Basketball. a. a ball that bounces off the backboard or the rim of the basket. b. an instance of gaining hold of such a ball. 8. Ice Hockey, a puck that bounces off the gear or person of a goalkeeper attempting to make a save. 9. on the rebound. a. after bouncing off the ground, a wall, etc.: He hit the ball on the rebound. b. after being rejected by another: She didn't really love him; she married him on the rebound. (1300-50; ME (v.) < MF rebound-r, equiv. to OF re- Re- + bondir to Bound-F rebound-r (rē'boun'der), n. Basketball. a player who excels in gaining hold of rebounds. [1945-50; REBOUND + -RE]

BOUND + -kR?

re-bo-zo (ri bō'sō, -zō; Sp. ne bô'thô, -sô), n., pl. -zos** (-sōz, -zōz; Sp. -thôs, -sôs). a long woven scarf, often of fine material, worn over the head and shoulders by Spanish and Mexican women. Also, reboso, rebosa, riboso, ribozo. [1800-10; < Sp: scarf, shawl, equiv. to re-RE- + bozo muzzle]

re-broad-cast (re brod/kast/, -käst/), v., -cast or -cast-ed, -cast-ing, n. —v.t. 1. to broadcast again from the same station. 2. to relay (a radio or television program, speech, etc., received from another station). —n. 3. a program that is rebroadcast. [1920-25; RE. +

BROADCAST]

Fe-buff (n. ri buf', re'buf; v. ri buf'), n. 1. a blunt or abrupt rejection, as of a person making advances. 2. a peremptory refusal of a request, offer, etc.; snub. 3. a check to action or progress. —v.t. 4. to give a rebuff to; check; repel; refuse; drive away. [1580-90; < Mf rebuffer < It ribuffare to disturb, reprimand, deriv. of ribuffo (n.), equiv. to ri. Re- + buffo puff; see EUFFOON]—re-buff/a-ble, adj. —re-buff/a-bly, adv. —syn. 4. snub, slight, reject, spurn.

Fe-build (re bild'), v., -bullt or (Archaic) -bulld-ed; -bulld-ing. —v.t. 1. to repair, esp. to dismantle and reassemble with new parts: to rebuild an old car. 2. to

replace, restrengthen, or reinforce: to rebuild on army.

3. to revise, reshape, or reorganize: to rebuild a shattered career. —v.i. 4. to build again or afresh: With the insurance money we can rebuild. [1605-15; ns. + suild] —re-build/a-ble. adj. —re-build/a-bli/i-ty. n. BUILD] —re-build —re-build/er, n.

re-buld'er, n.

re-buke (ri byōk'), u., -buked, -buk-ing, n. —u.t. 1.

to express sharp, stern disapproval of: reprove; reprimand. —n. 2. sharp, stern disapproval; reproof; reprimand. [1275-1325] ME rebuken (v.) < AF rebuker (OF rebuchier) to beat back, equiv. to re- RE- + bucher to beat, strike < Gmo] —re-buk'a-ble, adj. —re-buk'er, n. —re-buk'ing-iy, adu.

—Syn. 1. censure, upbraid, chide, admonish. See re-proach. 2. reproach, remonstration, censure.

re-bus (re/bas), n. pl. -bus-es. 1. a reparesentation of a word or phrase by pictures, symbols, etc., that suggest that word or phrase or its syllables: Two gates and a head is a rebus for Gateshead. 2. a piece of writing containing many such representations. [1595-1605; < L rebus by things (abl. pl. of res), in phrase non verbis sed rebus not by words but by things]

recuss not by words but of things!

re-bus sic stan-ti-bus (rê-bos sik stan-te bos), In
ternat. Law. (of the duration of the binding force treaty)
for as long as the relevant facts and circumstances remain basically the same. [1840-50; < L rēbus sic stan
tibus with things remaining thus]

re-but (ri but'), v., -but-ted, -but-ting. —v.t. 1. to refute by evidence or argument. 2. to oppose by contrary proof. —u.i. 3. to provide some evidence or argument that refutes or opposes. [1250-1300; ME rebiouter. <
OF rebouter, equiv. to re- RE- + bouter to SUTT'] —rebut-ta-ble, adj.
——Syn. 1. disprove, confute.

re-but-tal (ri but'!), n. an act of rebutting, as in a de-bate. [1820-30; REBUT + -AL²]
——Syn. rejoinder, refutation, denial, confutation.

re-but-ter¹ (ri but/er), n. a person who rebuts. [1785-95; REBUT + -ER¹]

re-but-ter² (ri but/er), n. Law. a defendant's answer to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. [1530-40; < AF rebuter rebuttal, n. use of inf.: to REBUT; see -ER³]

rec (rek), n. Informal, recreation. [1925-30; by shortening

rec., 1. receipt. 2. (in prescriptions) fresh. [< L recens] 3. recipe. 4. record. 5. recorder. 6. recording.

cens] 3. recipe. 4. record. 5. recorder. 5. recording.

re-cal-ci-trant (ri kal'si trant), adj. 1. resisting authority or control; not obedient or compliant; refractory.

2. hard to deal with, manage, or operate. —n. 3. a recalcitrant person. [1835-45; c. l. recalcitrant- (s. of recalcitrāns, prp. of recalcitrāre to kick back), equiv. to re- RE- + calcitr(āre) to strike with the heels, kick (deriv. of calx heel) + -ant--Ant] —re-cal/ci-trance, re-cal/ci-trancy, n.

—Syn. 1. resistant, rebellious, opposed. See unruly.

re-cal-ci-trate (ri kal'si trāt/), v.i., -trat-ed, -trat-ing, to resist or oppose; show strong objection or repugnance. [1616-25; < L reculcitrātus, ptp. of reculcitrāre; see RE-CALCITRANT, -ATE] —re-cal'ci-tra'tion, n.

re-cal-cu-late (rē kal/kyə lāt/), v.t., -lat-ed, -lat-ing, to calculate again, esp. for the purpose of finding an error or confirming a previous computation. [1615-25; RE- + CALCULATE] —re-cal-cu-latton, n.

re-ca-les-cence (re-ke les-ens), n. Metall. a bright-ening exhibited by cooling iron as latent heat of trans-formation is liberated. [1870-75; recal(esce) to become hot again (< L recalescere, equiv. to re- Re- + cal(ere) to be hot (cf. CALORIE) + -esc- inchoative suffix + -ere inf. ending) + -escence | -re-ca-les-cent, adj.

be hot (cf. CALORIE) + esc. inchoative suffix + ere inf. ending) + escence| -re/ca-les/cent, adj.

re-call (v. ri köl'; n. ri köl', rö'köl for 7-9, 12, 13; rö'köl for 10, 11), v.t. 1. to bring back from memory; recollect; remember. Can you recall what she said? 2. to call back; summon to return: The army recalled many veterans. 3. to bring (one's thoughts, attention, etc.) back to matters previously considered: He recalled his mind from pleasant daydreams to the dull task at hand. 4. Internat. Law. to summon back and withdraw the office from (a diplomat). 5. to revoke or withdraw: to recall a promise. 6. to revive. -n. 7. an act of recalling. 8. recollection; remembrance. 9. the act or possibility of revoking something. 10. the removal or the right of removal of a public official from office by a vote of the people taken upon petition of a specified number of the qualified electors. 11. Also called callback. a summons by a manufacturer or other agency for the return of goods or a product already shipped to market or sold to consumers but discovered to be defective, contaminated, unsafe, or the like. 12. a signal made by a vessel to recall one of its boats. 13. a signal displayed to direct a racing yacht to sail across the starting line again. [1575-85; RE-F. CALL] -re-call/2-ble, ad].

—Syn. 1. See remember. 5. rescind, retract, recant, repeal, withdrawal, recantation; nullification. —Ant. 1. forget.

Re-ca-mier (rā/kə myā/), n. a backless day bed of the Directoire and Empire periods, having raised ends of equal height. [1920-25; after Madame RÉCAMIER]

Ré-ca-mier (nā ka myā/), n. Madame (Jeanne Fran-coise Julie Adélaïde Bernard), 1777-1849, French social leader in the literary and political circles of Paris.

re-can-al-i-za-tion (re kan'l ə zā/shən, re/kə nal'-), n. Surg. the reopening of a previously occluded passageway within a blood vessel. [1950-55; RE- + CANAL-12E + -ATION] Fe-Cant (ri kant'), v.t. 1. to withdraw or disavow (a statement, opinion, etc.), esp. formally; retract. —v.i. 2. to withdraw or disavow a statement, opinion, etc., esp. formally. [1525-35; < L recanture to sing back, sing again, equiv. to re- RE- + canture, freq. of canere to sing; cf. CHANT | -re-canture-tion (re-kan ta/shan), n. -re-canture, n.

-cap-ping, n. -v.t. 1. to recondition (a worn automobile tire) by cementing on a strip of prepared rubber and vulcanizing by subjecting to heat and pressure in a mold.

-n. 2. a recapped tire. [1935-40; RE- + CAP¹] —recap-pa-ble, adj.

re-cap² (re/kap/), n., v., -capped, -cap-ping. —n. 1. a recapitulation. —v.t., v.i. 2. to recapitulate. [1945-50; by shortening]

re-cap-i-tal-i-za-tion (re kap'i tl ə zā/shən), n. vision of a corporation's capital structure by an exc of securities. [1925-30; RE- + CAPITALIZATION]

re-cap-i-tal-ize (re kap'i tl iz'), v.t., -ized, -iz-ing-renew or change the capital of Also, esp. Brit., re-cap tal-ise'. [1940-45; RE- + CAPITALIZE]

re-ca-pit-u-late (re-ks pich-s lat-), v., -lated, -lat-ing.
-u.t. 1. to review by a brief summary, as at the end of
a speech or discussion; summarize. 2. Biol. (of an organism) to repeat (ancestral evolutionary stages) in its
development. 3. Music to restate (the exposition) in a
sonata-form movement. -u.i. 4. to sum up statements
or matters. [1560-70; < LL recapitulatus (ptp. of
recapitulare), equiv. to re- RE- + capitulatus; see CAPITULATE]
—Syn. 1. See rapeat. ATE) Syn. 1. See repeat.

—Syn. 1. See repeat.

re-ca-pit-u-la-tion (rē/ke pich/e lā/shen), n. 1. the act of recapitulating or the state of being recapitulated.

2. a brief review or summary, as of a speech. 3. Biol. the theory that the stages an organism passes through during its embryonic development repeat the evolutionary stages of structural change in its ancestral lineage.

4. Music the modified restatement of the exposition following the development section in a sonata-form movement. [1350-1400; ME recapitulation < LL recapitulation, equiv. to recapitulatius (see RECAPITULATE) + -ion--1on| —re-ca-pit-u-la-to-ry (rē/ke pich/e le tôr-ē, -tōr-ē), adj.

re-cap-tion (rē kap/shen), n. Law. the taking back

re-caption (re kap'shon), n. Law. the taking back without violence of one's property or a member of one's family or household unlawfully in the possession or custody of another. [1600-10; RE. + CAPTION]

tody of another. [1600-10; RE. + CAPTION]

re-cap-ture (re kap'cher), v., -tured, -tur-ing, n.

-v.t. 1. to capture again; recover by capture; retake. 2.
(of a government) to take by recapture. 3. to recollect or
reexperience (something past). -n. 4. the recovery or
retaking by capture. 5. the taking by the government of
a fixed part of all earnings in excess of a certain percentage of property value, as in the case of a railroad. 6.
Internat. Law. the lawful reacquisition of a former possession. 7. the state or fact of being recaptured. [174555; RE. + CAPTURE] --recap'tur-a-ble, adj.

re-car-bu-rize (rē kār'ba riz/, -by-), u.t., -rized, -riz-ing. Metall. to add carbon to (steel), as in an open-hearth furnace, as by adding pig iron. Also, esp. Brit., re-car/bu-rise/. [1925-30; Rs. + CARBURIZE] --re-car/-bu-ri-ze/tion, n. --re-car/bu-riz/er, n.

re-cast (v. re kast', 'käst'), r. re'kast', 'käst'), v.,
-cast. -cast-ing, n. —v.t. 1. to cast again or anew. 2.
to form, fashion, or arrange again. 3. to remodel or reconstruct (a literary work, document, sentence, etc.). 4.
to supply (a theater or opera work) with a new cast.
-n. 5. a recasting. 6. a new form produced by recasting. [1890-95; RE- + CAST] —re-cast'er, n.

rec-ce (rek/e), n. (esp. in British military use) reconnaissance: a pilot who spent three months on recce. Also, rec-co (rek/e), rec-cy (rek/e). [1940-45; by shortening and alter.]

recd., received. Also, rec'd.

received. Also, rec'd.

re-cede¹ (ri sēd¹), v.i., -ced-ed, -ced-ing. 1. to go or move away; retreat; go to or toward a more distant point; withdraw. 2. to become more distant. 3. (of a color, form, etc., on a flat surface) to move away or be perceived as moving away from an observer, esp. as giving the illusion of space. Cf. advance (def. 15). 4. to slope backward: a chin that recedes. 5. to draw back or withdraw from a conclusion, viewpoint, undertaking, promise, etc. [1470-80; < L recedere to go, fall back, equiv. to re- RE- + cēdere to withdraw, go; see cans]

— Syn. 5. retire, retreat.

re-cede² (re sed'), v.t., -ced-ed, -ced-ing. to cede back; yield or grant to a former possessor. [1765-75; RE-

+ cene;

re-celpt (riset'), n. 1. a written acknowledgment of having received a specified amount of money, goods, etc.

2. receipts, the amount or quantity received. 3. the act of receiving or the state of being received. 4. something that is received. 5. a recipe. —v.t. 6. to acknowledge in writing the payment of (a bill). 7. to give a receipt for (money, goods, etc.). —v.i. 8. to give a receipt as for money or goods. [1350-1400; ME receite < AF (OF receite) < L recepta, fem. ptp. of recipere to BECEIVE]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cape, dâre, pârt; set, êqual; if, īce; ox, ôver, ôrder, oil, bōōk, bōōl, out; up, ūrge; child; sing; shoe; thin, that; th as in treasure. $\mathfrak{d}=a$ as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, a as in gallop, u as in circue; a as in fire ($\mathfrak{f}^*\mathfrak{d}^*\mathfrak{d}$), hor (ou*r). I and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in cradle (krād'l), and button (bul'n). See the full key inside the front cover.

re/a-rise/, v.i., -rose, -ris-en, re'ar-tic'u-late', v, -lat-ing.
re'ar-rouse', v, -roused, -rous-ing.
re'ar-range', v, -ranged, -rang-ing.
re'ar-range'a-ble, adj.
re'ar-range'men*

re/ar-rest/, v.t., n. re/ar-tic/u-late/, v., -lat-ed, re/as-sem/blage, n. re/as-sem/blage, n. re/as-sem/blage, n. re/as-sign/, v.t. re/as-sign/, v.t.

re/as-sem/bly, n., pl. -blies. re/as-sent/, v.i. re/as-sert/, v.t. re/as-ser/tion, n. re/as-sess/, v.t. re/as-sess/ment, n.

re/as-sign/ment, n. re/as-sim/i-late/, v., -lat-ed, -lat-ing. re/as-sim/i-la/tion, n. re'as-sist', v.t. re'as-sist'ance, n. re'as-so'cl-ate', v., -at-ed, -at-ing. re/as-so/cl-a/tion, n

re/as-sort/, u. re/as-sort/ment. n re/as-sume/, v.t., -sumed, -sum-ing. re/as-sump/tion, n. re/at-tach/, v.
re/at-tach/a-ble, adj.
re/at-tach/ment, n.