

they come to the fair or market, with a view to raise the price. *Locke.*

FORESTALLING, *ppr.* Anticipating; hindering; buying provisions before they arrive in market, with intent to sell them at higher prices.

FORESTALLING, *n.* Anticipation; prevention; the act of buying provisions before they are offered in market, with intent to sell them at higher prices.

FORESTAY, *n.* In a ship's rigging, a large strong rope reaching from the foremast head towards the bowsprit end, to support the mast. *Mar. Dict.*

FORESTED, *pp.* Covered with trees; wooded. *Tuoke.*

FORESTER, *n.* In England, an officer appointed to watch a forest, preserve the game, and institute suits for trespasses.

2. An inhabitant of a forest.

3. A forest tree.

FORESWAT, *a.* [See *Sweat*.] Exhausted by heat. *Obs.*

FORETACKLE, *n.* The tackle on the foremast.

FORETASTE, *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation. The pleasures of piety are a foretaste of heaven.

FORETASTE, *v. t.* To taste before possession; to have previous enjoyment or experience of something; to anticipate.

2. To taste before another.

FORETASTED, *pp.* Tasted beforehand or before another. *Milton.*

FORETASTER, *n.* One that tastes beforehand or before another.

FORETASTING, *ppr.* Tasting before.

FORETEACH, *v. t.* To teach beforehand. *Spenser.*

FORETELL, *v. t.* To predict; to tell before an event happens; to prophesy. *Milton. Pope.*

2. To foretoken; to foreshow. *Warton.*

FORETELL, *v. i.* To utter prediction or prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, as many as have spoken, have likewise foretold of these days. *Acts iii.*

FORETELLER, *n.* One who predicts or prophesies; a foreshower. *Boyle.*

FORETELLING, *n.* Prediction.

FORETHINK, *v. t.* To think beforehand; to anticipate in the mind.

The soul of every man Perpetually does forethink thy fall. *Shak.*

2. To contrive beforehand. *Bp. Hall.*

FORETHINK, *v. i.* To contrive beforehand. *Smith.*

FORETHOUGHT, *forethaw't. pred.* of forethink.

FORETHOUGHT, *n. fo. rethaw't.* A thinking beforehand; anticipation; prescience; premeditation.

2. Provident care. *Blackstone.*

FORETOKEN, *v. t.* To foreshow; to presignify; to prognosticate.

Whilst strange prodigious signs foretolden blood. *Daniel.*

FORETOKEN, *n.* Prognostic; previous sign. *Sidney.*

FORETOOTH, *n. plu. foreteeth.* One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisive.

FORETOP, *n.* The hair on the forepart of the head.

2. That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

3. In ships, the platform erected at the head of the foremast. In this sense, the accent on the two syllables is nearly equal.

FORETOP-MAST, *n.* The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which stands the foretop-gallant-mast.

FOREVOUCHED, *pp.* Affirmed before; formerly told. *Shak.*

FORWARD, *n.* The van; the front. 1. Maccabees.

FORWARD, *v. t. forewarn't.* To admonish beforehand.

I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear. *Luke xii.*

2. To inform previously; to give previous notice. *Milton.*

3. To caution beforehand. *Dryden.*

FORWARD, *pp.* Admonished, cautioned or informed beforehand.

FORWARDING, *ppr.* Previously admonishing or informing.

FORWARDING, *n.* Previous admonition, caution or notice.

FORWARD, *v. t.* To go before. *Obs. Spenser.*

FORWISH, *v. t.* To wish beforehand. *Knolles.*

FORWOMAN, *n.* A woman who is chief; the head woman. *Taller.*

FORWORN, *pp.* [See *Wear*.] Worn out; wasted or obliterated by time or use. *Sidney.*

FORFEIT, *v. t. for'fit.* [Fr. *forfaire*, *forfait*; Low L. *forisfacere*, from L. *foris*, out or abroad, and *facio*, to make; Norw. *forfucce*, forfeit, and *forfist*, forfeit.]

To lose or render confiscable, by some fault, offense or crime; to lose the right to some species of property or that which belongs to one; to alienate the right to possess by some neglect or crime; as, to forfeit an estate by a breach of the condition of tenure or by treason. By the ancient laws of England, a man forfeited his estate by neglecting or refusing to fulfill the conditions on which it was granted to him, or by a breach of fealty. A man now forfeits his estate by committing treason. A man forfeits his honor or reputation by a breach of promise, and by any criminal or disgraceful act. Statutes declare that by certain acts a man shall forfeit a certain sum of money. Under the feudal system, the right to the land forfeited, vested in the lord or superior. In modern times, the right to things forfeited is generally regulated by statutes; it is vested in the state, in corporations, or in prosecutors or informers, or partly in the state or a corporation, and partly in an individual.

The duelist, to secure the reputation of bravery, forfeits the esteem of good men, and the favor of heaven.

FORFEIT, *n. for'fit.* [Fr. *forfait*; W. *forfed*; Low L. *forisfactura*. Originally, and still in French, a trespass, transgression or crime. But with us, the effect of some transgression or offense.]

1. That which is forfeited or lost, or the right to which is alienated by a crime, offense, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; hence, a fine; a mulct; a penalty. He that murders pays the forfeit of his life.

2. That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

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When a statute creates a penalty for a transgression, either in money or in corporal punishment, the offender who, on conviction, pays the money or suffers the punishment, pays the forfeit.

2. One whose life is forfeited. [Not used.] *Shak.*

FORFEIT, *part. a.* used for forfeited. Lost or alienated for an offense or crime; liable to penal seizure.

And his long toils were forfeit for a look. *Dryden.*

FORFEITABLE, *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

—For the future, uses shall be subject to the statutes of mortmain, and forfeitable like the lands themselves. *Blackstone.*

FORFEITED, *pp.* Lost or alienated by an offense, crime or breach of condition.

FORFEITING, *ppr.* Alienating or losing, as a right, by an offense, crime or breach of condition.

FORFEITURE, *n.* The act of forfeiting; the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honor, office or effects, by an offense, crime, breach of condition or other act. In regard to property, forfeiture is a loss of the right to possess, but not generally the actual possession, which is to be transferred by some subsequent process. In the feudal system, a forfeiture of lands gave him in reversion or remainder a right to enter.

2. That which is forfeited; an estate forfeited; a fine or mulct. The prince enriched his treasury by fines and forfeitures.

FORFEX, *n. [L.]* A pair of scissors. *Pope.*

FORGAVE, *pret.* of forgive, which see.

FORGE, *n.* [Fr. *forge*; Sp. Port. *forja*; probably from L. *ferrum*, iron; It. *ferreria*, a forge; Port. *ferragem*, iron-work.]

1. A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated and hammered into form. A larger forge is called with us iron-works. Smaller forges consisting of a bellows so placed as to cast a stream of air upon ignited coals, are of various forms and uses. Armies have travelling forges, for repairing gun-carriages, &c.

2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped. *Hooker.*

3. The act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of metaline bodies.

In the greater bodies the forge was easy. *Bacon.*

FORGE, *v. t.* To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal.

2. To make by any means.

Names that the schools forged, and put into the mouths of scholars. *Locke.*

2. To make falsely; to falsify; to counterfeit; to make in the likeness of something else; as, to forge coin; to forge a bill of exchange or a receipt.

FORGED, *pp.* Hammered; beaten into shape; made; counterfeited.

FORGER, *n.* One that makes or forns.

2. One who counterfeits; a falsifier.

FORGERY, *n.* The act of forging or working metal into shape. In this sense, rarely or never now used.

2. The act of falsifying; the crime of counterfeiting; as the forgery of coin, or of bank notes, or of a bowl. *Forgery* may