

2. To defend; to guard; to secure. *Shak.*
This word, like the *L. arceo*, is applied to the thing assailing, and to the thing assailed. To drive back or resist that which assails, is to hinder its approach, to forbid or avert, and this act *defends* the thing threatened or assailed.

FOREFINGER, n. The finger next to the thumb; the index; called by our Saxon ancestors, the *shoot-finger*, from its use in archery.

FOREFLOW, v. t. To flow before. *Dryden.*

FOREFOOT, n. One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped.

2. A hand, in contempt. *Shak.*

3. In a ship, a piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end.

FOREFRONT, n. The foremost part. The *forefront* of the battle, is the part where the contest is most warm, and where a soldier is most exposed. 2 Sam. xi. 15.

FOREGAME, n. A first game; first plan. *Whitlock.*

FOREGO, v. t. [See *Go*.] To forbear to possess or enjoy; voluntarily to avoid the enjoyment of good. Let us *forego* the pleasures of sense, to secure immortal bliss.

2. To give up; to renounce; to resign. *But* this word is usually applied to things not possessed or enjoyed, and which cannot be resigned.

3. To lose.

4. To go before; to precede. *Obs. Shak.*

FOREGOER, n. An ancestor; a progenitor. [Not used.] *Shak.*

2. One who goes before another. *Davies.*

3. One who forbears to enjoy.

FOREGOING, ppr. Forbearing to have, possessing or enjoy.

2. *a.* Preceding; going before, in time or place; antecedent; as a *foregoing* period of time; a *foregoing* clause in a writing.

FOREGONE, ppr. foregaun. Forborne to be possessed or enjoyed. *Spenser.*

2. Gone before; past. *Obs.*

FOREGROUND, n. The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures. *Dryden. Johnson.*

FOREGUSS, v. t. To conjecture. [Bad.] *Sherwood.*

FOREHAND, n. The part of a horse which is before the rider.

2. The chief part. *Shak.*

FOREHAND, a. Done sooner than is regular.

And so extenuate the *forehand sin*. *Shak.*

FOREHANDED, a. Early; timely; seasonable; as a *forehanded* care. *Taylor.*

2. In *America*, in good circumstances as to property; free from debt and possessed of property; as a *forehanded* farmer.

3. Formed in the foreparts.

A substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded*. *Dryden.*

FOREHEAD, n. forehed, or rather fore'd. The part of the face which extends from the hair on the top of the head to the eyes.

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness. *Bp. Hall. Swift.*

FORHEAD-BALD, a. Bald above the forehead. *Levit. xiii. 47.*

FOREHEAR, v. i. To be informed before.

FOREHEND, v. t. To seize. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

FOREHEW, v. t. To hew or cut in front. *Sackville.*

FOREHOLDING, n. Predictions; ominous forebodings; superstitious prognostications. [Not used.] *L'Estrange.*

FOREHOOK, n. In ships, a breast-hook: a piece of timber placed across the stem to unite the bows and strengthen the forepart of the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

FOREHORSE, n. The horse in a team which goes foremost.

FOREIGN, a. for'an. [Fr. *forain*; Norm. *forain*; Sp. *foraneo*; the word of Sax. *foran*, to go or depart; L. *foris*, *foras*, Fr. *hors*, abroad.]

1. Belonging to another nation or country; alien; not of the country in which one resides; extraneous. We call every country *foreign*, which is not within the jurisdiction of our own government. In this sense, Scotland before the union was *foreign* to England, and Canada is now *foreign* to the United States. More generally *foreign* is applied to countries more remote than an adjacent territory; as a *foreign* market; a *foreign* prince. In the United States, all transatlantic countries are *foreign*.

2. Produced in a distant country or jurisdiction; coming from another country; as *foreign* goods; goods of *foreign* manufacture; a *foreign* minister.

3. Remote; not belonging; not connected; with to or from. You disseminate the sentiments you express are *foreign* to your heart. [This design is *foreign* from my thoughts. (The use of *from* is preferable and best authorized.)]

4. Impertinent; not pertaining; not to the purpose. The observation is *foreign* from the subject under consideration.

5. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. *Shak.*

6. Extraneous; adventitious; not native or natural.

7. In law, a *foreign attachment* is an attachment of the goods of a foreigner within a city or liberty, for the satisfaction of a debt due from the foreigner to a citizen; or an attachment of the money or goods of a debtor, in the hands of another person.

A *foreign bill of exchange*, is a bill drawn by a person in one country, on his correspondent or agent in another, as distinguished from an *inland bill*, which is drawn by one person on another in the same jurisdiction or country.

Foreign plea, a plea or objection to a judge as incompetent to try the question, on the ground that it is not within his jurisdiction. *Encyc.*

FOREIGNER, n. for'aner. A person born in a foreign country, or without the country or jurisdiction of which one speaks. A Spaniard is a *foreigner* in France and England. All men not born in the United States are to them *foreigners*, and they are aliens till naturalized. A naturalized person is a citizen; but we still call him a *foreigner* by birth.

FOREIGNNESS, n. for'anness. Remote-ness; want of relation; as the *foreignness* of a subject from the main business.

FORE-IMAGINE, v. t. To conceive or fancy before proof, or beforehand.

FOREJUDGE, v. t. fore'uj. To pre-judge; to judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof.

2. In law, to expel from a court, for malpractice or non-appearance. When an attorney is sued, and called to appear in court, if he declines, he is *forejudged*, and his name is struck from the rolls.

FOREJUDGMENT, n. Judgment previously formed. *Spenser.*

FOREKNOW, v. t. [See *Know*.] To have previous knowledge of; to foresee.

Who would the miseries of man *foreknow*? *Dryden.*

For whom he did *foreknow*, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son. Rom. viii.

FOREKNOWABLE, a. That may be fore-known. *More.*

FOREKNOWER, n. One that foreknows.

FOREKNOWLEDGE, n. Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

If I *foreknow*, *Milton.*

Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault.

FOR'EL, n. A kind of parchment for the cover of books.

FORELAND, n. A promontory or cape; a point of land extending into the sea some distance from the line of the shore; a head land; as the North and South *Foreland* in Kent, in England.

FORELAY, v. t. To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush. *Dryden.*

2. To contrive antecedently. *Johnson.*

FORELEADER, n. One who leads others by his example.

FORELEND, v. t. To lend or give beforehand. *Spenser.*

FORELOCK, n. The lock or hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

Take time by the *forelock*. *Swift.*

2. In *sea language*, a little flat pointed wedge of iron, used at the end of a bolt, to retain it firmly in its place. *Mar. Dict.*

FORELOOK, v. t. To look beforehand or forward. *Spenser.*

FOREMAN, n. The first or chief man; particularly, the chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker.

2. The chief man in a printing office or other establishment, who conducts the whole work.

FOREMAST, n. The mast of a ship or other vessel which is placed in the forepart or fore-castle, and carries the fore-sail and foretop-sail yards. *Encyc.*

Foremast-men, on board of ships, the men who take in the top-sails, sling the yards, furl the sails, &c. *Encyc.*

FOREMENT, a. forement. Intended beforehand. *Spenser.*

FOREMENTIONED, a. Mentioned before; recited or written in a former part of the same writing or discourse.

FOREMOST, a. First in place; most advanced; as the *foremost* troops of an army.

2. First in dignity. In honor he held the *foremost* rank.

FOREMOTHER, n. A female ancestor. *Prideaux.*