

- L. pungo.** The sense is to push, thrust, shoot.
1. To push in fencing. *Spenser.*
 2. To prick; to sting. [*Not in use.*]
FOIN, n. A push; a thrust. *Robinson.*
FOINING, pp. Pushing; thrusting.
FOININGLY, adv. In a pushing manner.
FOIS/ON, n. [*L. fasio.*] Plenty; abundance. [*Not used.*]
Tusser.
FOIST, v. t. [Usually supposed to be from *Fr. fausser*, to violate, literally, to falsify; *Norm. fauser*. This is doubtful.]
 To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant.
 Least negligence or partiality might admit of *foist* in abuses and corruption. *Carew.*
FOIST, n. A light and fast sailing ship. *Obs.*
Beaumont.
FOISTED, pp. Inserted wrongfully.
FOISTER, n. One who inserts without authority.
FOISTED, a. Mustied. [*See Fusty.*]
FOISTINESS, n. Fustiness, which see.
FOISTING, pp. Inserting surreptitiously or without authority.
FOISTY, a. Fusty, which see.
FOLD, n. [*Sax. fald, falde; W. fald; Ir. fald*] a fold, a wall or hedge; *Dan. fold.* See the verb, to fold.]
 1. A pen or inclosure for sheep; a place where a flock of sheep is kept, whether in the field or under shelter.
 2. A flock of sheep. Hence in a *scriptural* sense, the church, the flock of the Shepherd of Israel.
 Other sheep I have, which are not of this fold. *John x.*
 3. A limit. [*Not in use.*]
FOLD, n. [*Sax. fald; Sw. fall; G. falte; Russ. faldia;* but the same word as the preceding.]
 1. The doubling of any flexible substance, as cloth; complication; a plait; one part turned or bent and laid on another; as a fold of linen.
 2. In composition, the same quantity added, as *two fold, four fold, ten fold*, that is, twice, as much, four times as much, ten times as much.
FOLD, v. t. [*Sax. faldan; Goth. faldan; G. falten; Dan. faldet; Sw. fälla. Qu. Heb. כפל Ch. כפל* to double. *Class Bl. No. 47. 51.* See also *No. 22.* The primary sense is to fold, or to lay, to set, throw or press together.]
 1. To double; to lap or lay in plait; as, to fold a piece of cloth.
 2. To double and insert one part in another as, to fold a letter.
 3. To double or lay together, as the arms. *He folds his arms in despair.*
 4. To confine sheep in a fold.
FOLD, v. i. To close over another of the same kind; as, the leaves of the door fold.
FOLDAGE, n. The right of folding sheep.
FOLDED, pp. Doubled; laid in plait; complicated; kept in a fold.
FOLDER, n. An instrument used in folding paper.
 2. One that folds.
FOLDING, pp. Doubling; laying in plait; keeping in a fold.
 2. *a.* Doubling; that may close over another, or that consists of leaves which may close one over another; as a *folding door*.

- FOLDING, n.** A fold; a doubling.
 2. Among farmers, the keeping of sheep in inclosures on arable land, &c.
FOLIA/CEOUS, a. [*L. foliaceus, from folium, a leaf. See Foil.*]
 1. Leafy; having leaves intermixed with flowers; as a *foliaceus spike*. *Foliaceous* glands are those situated on leaves.
 2. Consisting of leaves or thin laminae; having the form of a leaf or plate; as *foliaceous spar*. *Woodward.*
FOLIAGE, n. [*Fr. feuillage, from feuille, L. folium, a leaf; It. fogliame; Sp. folage. See Foil.*]
 1. Leaves in general; as a tree of beautiful foliage.
 2. A cluster of leaves, flowers and branches; particularly, the representation of leaves, flowers and branches, in architecture, used to ornament and enrich capitals, friezes, pediments, &c.
FOLIAGE, v. t. To work or to form into the representation of leaves. *Drummond.*
FOLIAGED, a. Furnished with foliage. *Shenstone.*
FOLIATE, v. t. [*L. foliatus, from folium, a leaf, Gr. φυτόν.*]
 1. To beat into a leaf, or thin plate or lamin.
Baron.
 2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, &c.; as, to foliate a looking-glass.
FOLIATE, a. In botany, leafy; furnished with leaves; as a *foliate stalk*. *Martyn. Lee.*
FOLIATED, pp. Spread or covered with a thin plate or foil.
 2. In mineralogy, consisting of plates; resembling or in the form of a plate; lamellar; as a *foliated fracture*.
 Minerals that consist of grains, and are at the same time foliated, are called granularly foliated. *Kirwan.*
FOLIATING, pp. Covering with a leaf or foil.
FOLIATION, n. [*L. foliatio.*] In botany, the leafing of plants; veneration; the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud. *Martyn.*
 2. The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf or foil.
 3. The act or operation of spreading foil over the back side of a mirror or looking glass.
FOLIATURE, n. The state of being beaten into foil.
FOLIER, n. Goldsmith's foil.
FOLIFEROUS, a. [*L. folium, leaf, and fero, to bear.*] Producing leaves.
FOLIO, n. [*L. folium, a leaf; in folio.*] A book of the largest size, formed by once doubling a sheet of paper.
 2. Among merchants, a page, or rather both the right and left hand pages of an account-book, expressed by the same figure. *Encyc.*
FOLIOLE, n. [from *L. folium, a leaf*] A leaflet; one of the single leaves, which together constitute a compound leaf. *Lee.*
FOLIOMORT, a. [*L. folium mortuum.*] Of a dark yellow color, or that of a faded leaf; flintot. *Woodward.*
FOLIOUS, a. Leafy; thin; unsubstantial. *Brown.*
 2. In botany, having leaves intermixed with the flowers.
FOLK, n. foke. [*Sax. folc; D. volk; G. volk;*

- Sw. folck; Dan. folk; L. vulgus.* The sense is a crowd, from collecting or pressing, not from following, but from the same root, as to follow is to press toward. It may be allied to *Sax. folu, G. veld, Gr. πῶς and ποῶς*. Originally and properly it had no plural, being a collective noun; but in modern use, in America, it has lost its singular number, and we hear it only in the plural. It is a colloquial word, not admissible into elegant style.]
 1. People in general, or any part of them without distinction. What do *folks* say respecting the war? Men love to talk about the affairs of other *folks*.
 2. Certain people, discriminated from others; as old *folks*, and young *folks*. Children sometimes call their parents, the old *folks*. So we say sick *folks*; poor *folks*; proud *folks*.
 3. In scripture, the singular number is used; as a few sick *folk*; impotent *folk*. *Mark vi. John v.*
 4. Animals.
 The conys are but a feeble *folk*. *Prov. xxx.*
FOLKLAND, n. [*Sax. folc-land.*] In English law, copyhold land; land held by the common people, at the will of the lord. *Blackstone.*
FOLKNOTE, n. [*Sax. folcnote, folk-meeting.*]
 An assembly of the people, or of bishops, thanes, aldermen and freemen, to consult respecting public affairs; an annual convention of the people, answering in some measure, to a modern parliament; a word used in England before the Norman conquest, after which, the national Council was called a *parliament*. *Somer. Spelman.* But some authors allege that the *folk-note* was an inferior meeting or court.
FOL/LICLE, n. [*L. folliculus, from folliis, a bag or bellows.*]
 1. In botany, a univalvular pericarp; a seed vessel opening on one side longitudinally, and having the seeds loose in it. *Martyn.*
 2. An air bag; a vessel distended with air; as at the root in Utricularia, and on the leaves in Aldrovanda. *Martyn.*
 3. A little bag, in animal bodies; a gland; a folding; a cavity. *Coze.*
FOLLICULOUS, a. Having or producing follicles.
FOL LIFUL, a. Full of folly. [*Not used.*]
Shenstone.
FOL LOW, v. t. [*Sax. folgian, filian, fylgan; D. volgen; G. folgen; Dan. folger; Sw. folja; Ir. folleann.* The sense is, to urge forward, drive, press. *Class Bl. No. 14. 46.*]
 1. To go after or behind; to walk, ride or move behind, but in the same direction. Soldiers will usually follow a brave officer.
 2. To pursue; to chase; as an enemy, or as game.
 3. To accompany; to attend in a journey. And Rebekah arose, and her damsels, and they rode on the camels, and followed the man. *Gen. xxiv.*
 4. To accompany; to be of the same company; to attend, for any purpose. *Luke v.*
 5. To succeed in order of time; to come after; as, a storm is followed by a calm.
 Signs following signs lead on the mighty year. *Pope.*
 6. To be consequential; to result from, as