

fix. *Foal* is literally a shoot, issue, or that which is cast, or which falls.]

The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, and of either sex: a colt; a filly.

FOAL, *v. t.* To bring forth a colt or filly; to bring forth young, as a mare or a she-ass.

FOAL, *v. i.* To bring forth young, as a mare and certain other beasts.

FOALBIT, *n.* A plant.

FOALFOOT, *n.* The colt's-foot, Tussilago.

FOAM, *n.* [Sax. *fæm*, *fem*, *G. fæum*, foam; *L. fūmo*, to smoke, to foam.]

Froth; spume; the substance which is formed on the surface of liquors by fermentation or violent agitation, consisting of bubbles.

FOAM, *v. i.* To froth; to gather foam. The billows foam. A horse foams at the mouth, when violently heated.

2. To be in a rage; to be violently agitated. He foameth, and gnasheth with his teeth.

FOAM, *v. t.* To throw out with rage or violence; with out.

FOAMING, *ppr.* Frothing; fuming.

FOAMINGLY, *adv.* Frothily.

FOAMY, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy.

Behold how high the foamy billows rise!

FOB, *n.* [Qu. *G. fuppe*.] I have not found the word. A little pocket for a watch.

FOB, *v. t.* [G. *foppen*.] To cheat; to trick; to impose on.

To fob off, to shift off by an artifice; to put aside; to delude with a trick. [A law word.]

FOBBED, *pp.* Cheated; imposed on.

FOBBING, *ppr.* Cheating; imposing on.

FO'CAL, *a.* [from *L. focus*.] Belonging to a focus; as a focal point; focal distance.

FO'CLL, *n.* [Fr. *foeille*.] The greater foel is the ulna or tibia, the greater bone of the fore-arm or leg. The lesser foel is the radius or fibula, the lesser bone of the fore-arm or leg.

FO'CUS, *n. plu.* focuses, or foci. [L. focus, a fire, the hearth; Sp. *fuego*; Port. *fogo*; It. *fuoco*; Fr. *feu*; Arm. *fō*.]

1. In optics, a point in which any number of rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted; as the focus of a lens.

2. In geometry and conic sections, a certain point in the parabola, ellipsis and hyperbola, where rays reflected from all parts of these curves, concur or meet.

The focus of an ellipsis, is a point towards each end of the longer axis, from which two right lines drawn to any point in the circumference, shall together be equal to the longer axis.

The focus of a parabola, is a point in the axis within the figure, and distant from the vertex by the fourth part of the parameter.

The focus of a hyperbola, is a point in the principal axis, within the opposite hyperbolas, from which if any two lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis.

3. A central point; point of concentration.

FODDER, *n.* [Sax. *fodder*, or *foder*; G. *futter*; D. *voeder*, *faen*, *foeder*; Sw. *foder*; from the root of *feed*, the sense of which

is to thrust in, to stuff. Hence in German, *futter* is a *lining* as well as *fodder*.]

1. Food or dry food for cattle, horses and sheep, as hay, straw and other kinds of vegetables. The word is never applied to pasture.

2. In mining, a measure containing 20 hundred, or 224 hundred.

FODDER, *v. t.* To feed with dry food, or cut grass, &c.; to furnish with hay, straw, oats, &c. Farmers fodder their cattle twice or thrice in a day.

FODDERED, *pp.* Fed with dry food, or cut grass, &c.; as, to fodder cows.

FODDERER, *n.* He who fodders cattle.

FODDERING, *ppr.* Feeding with dry food, &c.

FO'DIENT, *a.* [L. *fodio*, to dig.] Digging; throwing up with a spade. [Little used.]

FOE, *n. fō*. [Sax. *fah*, from *fean*, *feon*, *figan*, to hate; the participle is used in the other Teutonic dialects. See *Fiend*.]

1. An enemy; one who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge or malice against another.

A man's foes shall be they of his own household. Matt. x.

2. An enemy in war; one of a nation at war with another, whether he entertains enmity against the opposing nation or not; an adversary.

Either three years famine, or three months to be destroyed before thy foes. 1 Chron. xxi.

3. Foe, like enemy, in the singular, is used to denote an opposing army, or nation at war.

4. An opponent; an enemy; one who opposes any thing in principle; an ill-wisher as a foe to religion; a foe to virtue; a foe to the measures of the administration.

FOE, *v. t.* To treat as an enemy. Ols.

FOEHOOD, *n.* Enmity. [Not in use.] Spenser.

FOELIKE, *a.* Like an enemy. Bedell.

FOEMAN, *n.* An enemy in war. Sandys.

FOETUS, [See *Fetus*.]

FOG, *n.* [In Sp. *vaho* is steam; *vahar*, to exhale. In Italian, *sfogo* is exhalation; *sgogare*, to exhale. In Scot. *fog* is moss. In Italian, *afogare* is to suffocate, Sp. *ahogar*. The sense probably is thick or that which it exhaled.]

1. A dense watery vapor, exhaled from the earth, or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth. It differs from *mist*, which is rain in very small drops.

2. A cloud of dust or smoke.

FOG, *n.* [W. *fog*, long dry grass. Johnson quotes a forest law of Scotland, which mentions *fogagium*. It may be allied to Scot. *fog*, moss.]

After-grass; a second growth of grass; but it signifies also long grass that remains on land.

Dead grass, remaining on land during winter, is called in New England, the old fore.

FOG'BANK, *n.* At sea, an appearance in hazy weather sometimes resembling land at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached.

FOG'GAGE, *n.* Rank grass not consumed or mowed in summer. Encyc.

FOG'GINESS, *n.* [from *foggy*.] The state

of being foggy; a state of the air filled with watery exhalations.

FOG'GY, *a.* [from *fog*.] Filled or abounding with fog or watery exhalations; as a foggy atmosphere; a foggy morning.

2. Cloudy; misty; damp with humid vapors.

3. Producing frequent fogs; as a foggy climate.

4. Dull; stupid; clouded in understanding. Johnson.

FOH, an exclamation of abhorrence or contempt, the same as *poh* and *fy*.

FOIBLE, *a.* Weak. [Not used.] Herbert.

FOIBLE, *n.* [Fr. *foible*, weak. See *Feeble*.] A particular moral weakness; a failing.

When we speak of a man's foible, in the singular, which is also called his weak side, we refer to a predominant failing. We use also the plural, *foibles*, to denote moral failings or defects. It is wise in every man to know his own foibles.

FOIL, *v. t.* [In Norm. *afolce* is rendered crippled; and *afolda*, damaged, wasted. If the primary or true literal sense is to blunt, this word may be from the same root as *fool*; if, to render vain, it would naturally be allied to *foil*.]

1. To frustrate; to defeat; to render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt. The enemy attempted to pass the river, but was foiled. He foiled his adversaries.

And by a mortal man at length am foiled. Dryden.

2. To blunt; to dull.

When light wing'd toys Of feathered Cupid foil— Shaks.

3. To defeat; to interrupt, or to render imperceptible; as, to foil the scent in a chase. Addison.

FOIL, *n.* Defeat; frustration; the failure of success when on the point of being secured; miscarriage.

Death never won a stake with greater toil, Nor e'er was fate so near a foil. Dryden.

FOIL, *n.* [W. *foyl*, a driving, impulsion, a stroke, a foil.]

A blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end covered with leather; used in fencing.

Isocrates contended with a foil, against Demosthenes with a sword. Mitford.

FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *feuille*; It. *foglia*; Port. *folha*; Sp. *hoja*; L. *folium*; Gr. *φύλλον*.]

1. A leaf or thin plate of metal used in gilding.

2. Among jewelers, a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones, to make them appear transparent, and to give them a particular color, as the stone appears to be of the color of the foil. Hence,

3. Any thing of another color, or of different qualities, which serves to adorn, or set off another thing to advantage.

Hector has a foil to set him off. Broom.

4. A thin coat of tin, with quicksilver, laid on the back of a looking glass, to cause reflection. Encyc.

FOIL'ED, *pp.* Frustrated; defeated.

FOIL'ER, *n.* One who frustrates another, and gains an advantage himself.

FOIL'ING, *ppr.* Defeating; frustrating; disappointing of success.

FOIL'ING, *n.* Among hunters, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass. Todd.

FOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *poindre*, to sting, to dawn;