

- FOOT, *v. i.* To dance; to tread to measure or music; to skip. *Dryden.*
2. To walk; opposed to *ride* or *fly*. In this sense, the word is commonly followed by *it*.
If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can *foot* it farthest. *Dryden.*
- FOOT, *v. t.* To kick; to strike with the foot; to spurn. *Shak.*
2. To settle; to begin to fix. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
3. To tread; as, to *foot* the green. *Tickel.*
4. To add the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot; as, to *foot* an account.
5. To seize and hold with the foot. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*
6. To add or make a foot; as, to *foot* a stocking or boot.
- FOOT-BALL, *n.* A ball consisting of an inflated bladder, cased in leather, to be driven by the foot. *Waller.*
2. The sport or practice of kicking the foot-ball. *Arbutnot.*
- FOOT-BAND, *n.* A band of infantry.
- FOOT-BOY, *n.* A menial; an attendant in livery. *Sieff.*
- FOOT-BREADTH, *n.* The breadth of the foot. *Deut. ii.*
- FOOT-BRIDGE, *n.* A narrow bridge for foot passengers. *Sidney.*
- FOOT-CLOTH, *n.* A sumpter cloth. *Shak.*
- FOOT-ED, *pp.* Kicked; trod; sunimed up; furnished with a foot, as a stocking.
- FOOT-ED, *a.* Shaped in the foot; as *foot*ed like a goat. *Greene.*
- FOOT-FALL, *n.* A trip or stumble. *Shak.*
- FOOT-FIGHT, *n.* A conflict by persons on foot, in opposition to a fight on horseback. *Sidney.*
- FOOT-GUARDS, *n. plu.* Guards of infantry.
- FOOT-HALT, *n.* A disease incident to sheep, and said to proceed from a worm, which enters between the claws. *Encyc.*
- FOOT-HOLD, *n.* That which sustains the feet firmly and prevents them from slipping or moving; that on which one may tread or rest securely. *L'Estrange.*
- FOOT-HOT, *adv.* Immediately; a word borrowed from hunting. *Gower.*
- FOOT-ING, *ppr.* Dancing; treading; settling; adding a new foot.
- FOOT-ING, *n.* Ground for the foot; that which sustains; firm foundation to stand on.
- In ascents, every step gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holter.*
2. Support; root. *Dryden.*
3. Basis; foundation. *Locke.*
4. Place; stable position. *Dryden.*
5. Permanent settlement. Let not these evils gain *footing*. *Milton.*
6. Tread; step; walk. *Shak.*
7. Dance; read to measure.
8. Steps; road; track. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
9. State; condition; settlement. Place both parties on an equal *footing*.
- FOOT-LICKER, *n.* A mean flatterer; a sycophant; a fawner. *Shak.*
- FOOT-MAN, *n.* A soldier who marches and fights on foot.
2. A menial servant; a runner; a servant in livery.
- FOOT-MANSHIP, *n.* The art or faculty of a runner. *Hayward.*

- FOOT-MANTLE, *n.* A garment to keep the gown clean in riding.
- FOOT-PACE, *n.* A slow step, as in walking; a broad stair. *Johnson.*
- FOOT-PAD, *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.
- FOOT-PATH, *n.* A narrow path or way for foot passengers only.
- FOOT-PLow, *n.* A kind of swing-plow.
- FOOT-POST, *n.* A post or messenger that travels on foot. *Carew.*
- FOOT-ROPE, *n.* The lower boltrope, to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed. Also, a horse or rope to support men when reefing, &c. *Mar. Dict.*
- FOOT-ROT, *n.* An ulcer in the feet of sheep.
- FOOT-SOLDIER, *n.* A soldier that serves on foot.
- FOOT-STALL, *n.* A woman's stirrup. *Johnson.*
- FOOT-STEP, *n.* A track; the mark or impression of the foot. *Locke.*
2. Token; mark; visible sign of a course pursued; as the *footsteps* of divine wisdom. *Bentley.*
- Footsteps*, plural, example; as, follow the *footsteps* of good men.
2. Way; course. Ps. lxxvii.
- FOOT-STOOL, *n.* A stool for the feet; that which supports the feet of one when sitting.
- To make enemies a *footstool*, is to reduce them to entire subjection. Ps. cx.
- FOOT-WALING, *n.* The whole inside planks or lining of a ship. *Cyc.*
- FOP, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *guapo*, spruce, gay, affected, lippish, affectively nice; also in Sp. stout, bold, from the root of *vapor*, rapid; Sp. *guapear*, to brag. The Latin *rappa*, a senseless fellow, is evidently from the same root, with the sense of emptiness or hightness.]
- A vain man of weak understanding and much ostentation; one whose ambition is to gain admiration by showy dress and pertness; a gay trifling man; a coxcomb.
- FOP DOODLE, *n.* An insignificant fellow. [*Vulgar and not used.*] *Hudibras.*
- FOP-LING, *n.* A petty fop. *Tickell.*
- FOPPERY, *n.* Affectation of show or impudence; showy folly; as the *foppery* of dress or of manners.
2. Folly; impertinence.
- Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter my sober house. *Shak.*
3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation. *Swift.*
- FOP-FISH, *a.* Vain of dress; making an ostentatious display of gay clothing; dressing in the extreme of fashion.
2. Vain; trifling; affected in manners.
- FOP-FISHLY, *adv.* With vain ostentation of dress; in a trifling or affected manner.
- FOP-FISHINESS, *n.* Vanity and extravagance in dress; showy vanity.
- FOR, *prep.* [Sax. *for* or *fore*; D. *voor*, for and before; G. *für* and *vor*; Sw. *för*; Dan. *för*, *for*; Ir. *far*; Fr. *pour*; Sp. *por*, *para*; It. *per*, which unites for and *per*, and if this is the same word, so is the Fr. *par*. Indeed *far* seems to be radically the same word; for the Germans and Dutch use *ver*, *far*, in composition, in the same manner, and in the same words, as the English, Danes and Swedes use *for*.

- Thus, Ger. *verboten*, D. *verbieden*, Dan. *forbyde*, Sw. *förbjuda*, are all the same word, Eng. to *forbid*. The French use *par*, as we use *for*, in *pardonner*, to pardon, to *forgive*, *It. perdonare*. Arm. *para* and *pour*, in composition; Hindoo, *para*; Pers. *bar* or *ber*, and *behr*. *For* corresponds in sense with the L. *pro*, as *fore* does with *pro*, but *pro* and *para* are probably contracted from *prod*, *pred*. The Latin *pro*, in composition, as in *porrigo*, is probably contracted from *porro*, Gr. *ρᾶρα*, which is the English *far*. The Gr. *ραα*, and probably, *ραπα*, *ραπας*, are from the same root. The radical sense of *for* is to go, to pass, to advance, to reach or stretch; and it is probably allied to the Sax. *faran*, to *fare*, W. *for*, a pass, *foriaw*, to travel. Class Br. No 23. 37. 41. To go towards, to meet or turn to, is the primary sense of *for*, in two of its most common uses; one implying opposition, against; the other, a favor or benefit; or *for* may be from *fore*, hence opposite. To sell or exchange a hat for a guinea, is to set or pass one against the other; this is the primary sense of all prepositions which are placed before equivalents in sale and barter. *Benefit* or *favor* is expressed by *moving towards* a person, or by advancing him. This present is *for* my friend; this advice *for* his instruction. And in the Old Testament, the *face* or front is taken for *favor*. *For*, in some phrases, signifies during, that is, passing, continuing in time. I will lend a book for a day or a month. In composition, *for* is used to give a negative sense, as in *forbid*, which is *forbid*, to command before, that is against, and in *forgive*, to give back or away, to remit, to send back or to send away.]
1. Against; in the place of; as a substitute or equivalent, noting equal value or satisfactory compensation, either in barter and sale, in contract, or in punishment. "And Joseph gave them bread in exchange for horses, and for flocks, and for the cattle of the herds," that is, according to the original, he gave them bread against horses, like the Gr. *ἀντὶ* and Fr. *contre*. Gen. xlvii. 17.
- Buy us and our land *for* bread. Gen. xlvii. 19.
- And if any mischief follow, then thou shalt give life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, *foot for foot*. Ex. xxi.
- As the son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many. Matt. xx. See also Mark viii. 37. Matt. xvi. 26.
2. In the place of; instead of; noting substitution of persons, or agency of one in the place of another with equivalent authority. An attorney is empowered to act for his principal. Will you take a letter and deliver it for me at the post office? that is, in my place, or for my benefit.
3. In exchange of; noting one thing taken or given in place of another; as, to quit the profession of law for that of a clergyman.
4. In the place of; instead of; as, to translate a poem line for line.
5. In the character of; noting resemblance; a sense derived from substitution or standing in the place of, like *ἀντὶ* in Greek.