

cast; *L. fundo*, to pour out; *Sp. fundir*; *It. fondere*; properly, a casting.]

A complete assortment of printing types of one size, including a due proportion of all the letters in the alphabet, large and small, points, accents, and whatever else is necessary for printing with that letter.

**FONT'AL**, *a.* Pertaining to a fount, fountain, source or origin.

*Trans. of Pausanias.*

**FONT'ANEL**, *n.* [from the *Fr.*] An issue for the discharge of humors from the body.

2. A vacancy in the infant cranium, between the frontal and parietal bones, and also between the parietal and occipital, at the two extremities of the sagittal suture.

*Cyc. Parr.*

**FONTANGE**, *n. fontanj'*. [Fr. from the name of the first wearer.]

A knot of ribbons on the top of a head-dress.

*Aldison.*

**FOOD**, *n.* [Sax. *fod*, *foda*; G. *futter*; D. *voedel*; Dan. *foeder*; Sw. *föda*; from *feed-ing*. See *Feed*.]

1. In a general sense, whatever is eaten by animals for nourishment, and whatever supplies nutriment to plants.

2. Meat; aliment; flesh or vegetables eaten for sustaining human life; victuals; provisions; whatever is or may be eaten for nourishment.

Feed me with food convenient for me. *Prov. xxx.*

3. Whatever supplies nourishment and growth to plants, as water, carbonic acid gas, &c. Manuring substances furnish plants with food.

4. Something that sustains, nourishes and augments. Flattery is the food of vanity.

**FOOD**, *v. t.* To feed. [*Not in use.*]

**FOODFUL**, *a.* Supplying food; full of food.

*Dryden.*

**FOODLESS**, *a.* Without food; destitute of provisions; barren.

*Sundays.*

**FOODY**, *a.* Eatable; fit for food. [*Not used.*]

*Chapman.*

**FOOL**, *n.* [Fr. *fol*, *fou*; *It. folle*, mad, foolish; *Ice. fol*; *Arm. foll*; *W. fol*, round, blunt, foolish, vain; *fiel*, a fool, a blunt one, a stupid one; *Russ. pholia*. It would seem from the Welsh that the primary sense of the adjective is thick, blunt, lumphish. *Heb. טפיל*.]

1. One who is destitute of reason, or the common powers of understanding; an idiot. Some persons are born fools, and are called *natural fools*; others may become fools by some injury done to the brain.

2. In common language, a person who is somewhat deficient in intellect, but not an idiot; or a person who acts absurdly; one who does not exercise his reason; one who pursues a course contrary to the dictates of wisdom.

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other. *Franklin.*

3. In scripture, fool is often used for a wicked or depraved person; one who acts contrary to sound wisdom in his moral deportment; one who follows his own inclinations, who prefers trifling and temporary pleasures to the service of God and eternal happiness.

The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God. *Ps. xiv.*

4. A weak christian; a godly person who has much remaining sin and unbelief.

O fools, and slow of heart to believe all the prophets have written. *Luke xxiv.*

Also, one who is accounted or called a fool by ungodly men. *1 Cor. iv. 10.*

5. A term of indignity and reproach.

To be thought knowing, you must first put the fool upon all mankind. *Dryden.*

6. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; as a king's fool.

I scorn, although their drudge, to be their fool or jester. *Milton.*

To play the fool, to act the buffoon; to jest; to make sport.

2. To act like one void of understanding.

To put the fool on, to impose on; to delude.

To make a fool of, to frustrate; to defeat; to disappoint.

**FOOL**, *v. i.* To trifle; to toy; to spend time in idleness, sport or mirth.

Is this a time for fooling? *Dryden.*

**FOOL**, *v. t.* To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to defeat; to frustrate; to deceive; to impose on.

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat; For fooled with hope, men favor the deceit. *Dryden.*

2. To infuriate; to make foolish. *Shak.*

3. To cheat; as, to fool one out of his money.

To fool away, to spend in trifles, idleness, folly, or without advantage; as, to fool away time.

2. To spend for things of no value or use; to expend improvidently; as, to fool away money.

**FOOL**, *n.* A liquid made of gooseberries scalded and pounded, with cream.

*Shak.*

**FOOL'BORN**, *a.* Foolish from the birth.

*Shak.*

**FOOL'ED**, *pp.* Disappointed; defeated; deceived; imposed on.

**FOOL'ERY**, *n.* The practice of folly; habitual folly; attention to trifles.

*Shak.*

2. An act of folly or weakness.

*Watts.*

3. Object of folly.

*Raleigh.*

**FOOL'HAPPY**, *a.* Lucky without judgment or contrivance.

*Spenser.*

**FOOL'HARDINESS**, *n.* Courage without sense or judgment; mad rashness.

*Dryden.*

**FOOL'HARDISE**, *n.* Foolhardiness. [*Not in use.*]

*Spenser.*

**FOOL'HARDY**, *a.* [fool and hardy.] During without judgment; madly rash and adventurous; foolishly bold.

*Howell.*

**FOOL'ING**, *pp.* Defeating; disappointing; deceiving.

**FOOL'ISH**, *a.* Void of understanding or sound judgment; weak in intellect; applied to general character.

2. Unwise; imprudent; acting without judgment or discretion in particular things.

3. Proceeding from folly, or marked with folly; silly; vain; trifling.

But foolish questions avoid. *2 Tim. ii.*

4. Ridiculous; despicable.

A foolish figure he must make. *Prior.*

5. In scripture, wicked; sinful; acting without regard to the divine law and glory, or to one's own eternal happiness.

O foolish Galatians—Gal. iii.

6. Proceeding from depravity; sinful; as foolish lusts. *1 Tim. vi.*

**FOOL'ISHLY**, *adv.* Weakly; without understanding or judgment; unwisely; indiscreetly.

2. Wickedly; sinfully.

I have done very foolishly. *2 Sam. xxiv.*

**FOOL'ISHNESS**, *n.* Folly; want of understanding.

2. Foolish practice; want of wisdom or good judgment.

3. In a scriptural sense, absurdity; folly.

The preaching of the cross is to them that perish foolishness. *1 Cor. i.*

**FOOL'S** CAP, *n.* [Qu. *full* and *L. scapus*, or *folio* and *shape*.] A kind of paper of small size.

**FOOL'S-PARSLEY**, *n.* A plant, of the genus *Æthusa*.

**FOOL'STONES**, *n.* A plant, the Orchis.

**FOOL'TRAP**, *n.* A trap to catch fools; as a fly trap. *Dryden.*

**FOOT**, *n. plu. feet*. [Sax. *foet*; D. *voet*; G. *fuss*; *Sw. fot*; Dan. *fod*; Gr. *πους*, *podus*; *L. pes*, *pedis*; Sanscrit, *pad*; Siam. *bat*; Fr. *pié*, *pie*; Sp. *pie*; Port. *pe*; *It. piede*, *pié*; Copt. *bat*, *fat*. Probably this word is allied to the Gr. *πατος*, to walk, to tread; as the W. *troed*, foot, is to the Eng. verb, to tread.]

1. In animal bodies, the lower extremity of the leg; the part of the leg which treads the earth in standing or walking, and by which the animal is sustained and enabled to step.

2. That which bears some resemblance to an animal's foot in shape or office; the lower end of anything that supports a body; as the foot of a table.

3. The lower part; the base; as the foot of a column or of a mountain.

4. The lower part; the bottom; as the foot of an account; the foot of a sail.

5. Foundation; condition; state. We are not on the same foot with our fellow citizens. In this sense, it is more common in America, to use *footing*; and in this sense the plural is not used.

6. Plan of establishment; fundamental principles. Our constitution may hereafter be placed on a better foot. [*In this sense the plural is not used.*]

7. In military language, soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry, as distinguished from cavalry. [*In this sense the plural is not used.*]

8. A measure consisting of twelve inches; supposed to be taken from the length of a man's foot. Geometricians divide the foot into 10 digits, and the digit into 10 lines.

*Eneye.*

9. In poetry, a certain number of syllables, constituting part of a verse; as the iambus, the dactyl, and the spondee.

10. Step; pace. *L'Estrange.*

11. Level; par. *Obs. Bacon.*

12. The part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot.

By foot, or rather, on foot, by walking, as to go or pass on foot; or by fording, as to pass a stream on foot. See the next definition.

To set on foot, to originate; to begin; to put in motion; as, to set on foot a subscription.

Hence, to be on foot, is to be in motion, action or process of execution.