

in elements with *full*, and probably the primary sense of both is to put or throw on, or to stuff, to crowd. See the signification of the word in seamen's language.]

1. Covered with or containing extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious or offensive; filthy; dirty; not clean; as a *foul* cloth; *foul* hands; a *foul* chimney.

My face is *foul* with weeping. Job xvi.

2. Turbid; thick; muddy; as *foul* water; a *foul* stream.

3. Impure; polluted; as a *foul* mouth. *Shak.*
4. Impure; scurrilous; obscene or profane; as *foul* words; *foul* language.

5. Cloudy and stormy; rainy or tempestuous; as *foul* weather.

6. Impure; defiling; as a *foul* disease.
7. Wicked; detestable; abominable; as a *foul* deed; a *foul* spirit.

Babylon—the hold of every *foul* spirit. Rev. xviii.

8. Unfair; not honest; not lawful or according to established rules or customs; as *foul* play.

9. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.

Hast thou forgot

The *foul* which Sycorax. *Shak.*

10. Disgraceful; shameful; as a *foul* defeat. Who first seduced them to that *foul* revolt? *Milton.*

11. Coarse; gross. They are all for rank and *foul* feeding. *Felton.*

12. Full of gross humors or impurities. You perceive the body of our kingdom. *Shak.*

13. Full of weeds; as, the garden is very *foul*. How *foul* it is. *Shak.*

14. Among seamen, entangled; hindered from motion; opposed to clear; as, a rope is *foul*.

15. Covered with weeds or barnacles; as, the ship has a *foul* bottom.

16. Not fair; contrary; as a *foul* wind.

17. Not favorable or safe; dangerous; as a *foul* road or bay.

18. To fall foul, is to rush on with haste, rough force and unseasonable violence.

19. To run against; as, the ship fell *foul* of her consort.

These latter phrases show that this word is allied to the Fr. *fouler*, Eng. *full*, the sense of which is to press.

**FOUL**, v. t. [*Sax. fulian, gyfylan*]. To make filthy; to defile; to daub; to dirty; to be-mire; to soil; as, to *foul* the clothes; to *foul* the face or hands. Ezek. xxiv. 18.

**FOULDER**, v. i. To emit great heat. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

**FOUL/ED**, pp. Defiled; dirtied.

**FOUL/FACED**, a. Having an ugly or hateful visage. *Shak.*

**FOUL/FE/DING**, a. Gross; feeding grossly. *Hall.*

**FOUL/ING**, ppr. Making foul; defiling.

**FOUL/LY**, adv. Filthily; nastily; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

I *foully* wronged him; do, forgive me, do.

2. Unfairly; not honestly. Thou play'st most *foully* for it. *Shak.*

**FOUL/MOUTH/ED**, a. Using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene or profane; uttering abuse, or profane or obscene words; accustomed to use bad language.

So *foulmouthed* a witness never appeared in any cause.

**FOUL/NESS**, n. The quality of being foul or filthy; filthiness; defilement.

2. The quality or state of containing or being covered with any thing extraneous which is noxious or offensive; as the *foulness* of a cellar, or of a well; the *foulness* of a musket; the *foulness* of a ship's bottom.

3. Pollution; impurity. There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all pollution or *foulness*. *Bacon.*

4. Hatred; atrociousness; as the *foulness* of a deed.

5. Ugliness; deformity. The *foulness* of the infernal form to hide. *Dryden.*

6. Unfairness; dishonesty; want of candor. Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falseness or *foulness* of intentions. *Hammond.*

**FOUL/SPOKEN**, a. Slanderous. *Shak.*

2. Using profane, scurrilous or obscene language.

**FOUL/MART**, n. [*Scot. foulmart*. Qu. *foulmartin*.] The polecat.

**FOUND**, pret. and pp. of find. I am *found* of them that sought me not. Is. lvi.

**FOUND**, v. t. [*L. fundo, fundare*; Fr. *fonder*; It. *fondare*; Sp. *fundar*; Ir. *bun*, stump, bottom, stock, origin; *bunadhru*, bunadh, foundation. If *n* is radical in *found*, as I suppose, it seems to be the Ar.

לָבַד. Heb. Ch. בָּנָה to build, that is, to set, found, erect. Class Bn. No. 7.]

1. To lay the basis of any thing; to set, or place, as on something solid for support. It fell not, for it was *founded* on a rock. *Matt. vii.*

2. To begin and build; to lay the foundation, and raise a superstructure; as, to *found* a city.

3. To set or place; to establish, as on something solid or durable; as, to *found* a government on principles of liberty.

4. To begin; to form or lay the basis; as, to *found* a college or a library. Sometimes to endow is equivalent to *found*.

5. To give birth to; to originate; as, to *found* an art or a family.

6. To set; to place; to establish on a basis. Christianity is *founded* on the rock of ages. Dominion is sometimes *founded* on conquest; sometimes on choice or voluntary consent.

Power, *founded* on contract, can descend only to him who has right by that contract. *Locke.*

7. To fix firmly. I had also been perfect, Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock. *Shak.*

**FOUND**, v. t. [*L. fundo, fudi, fuvum*; Fr. *fondre*; Sp. *fundir*, or *hundir*; It. *fondere*. The elements are probably *Fd*; *n* being adventitious.]

To cast; to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mold. *Milton.*

[This verb is seldom used, but the derivative *foundry* is in common use. For *found* we use *cast*.]

**FOUNDATION**, n. [*L. fundatio*; Fr. *fondation*; from *L. fundo*.]

1. The basis of an edifice; that part of a building which lies on the ground; usually a wall of stone which supports the edifice.

2. The act of fixing the basis. *Ticket.*

3. The basis or ground-work, of any thing; that on which any thing stands, and by which it is supported. A free government has its *foundation* in the choice and consent of the people to be governed. Christ is the *foundation* of the church.

Behold, I lay in Zion for a *foundation*, a stone—a precious corner-stone. Is. xxviii.

Other *foundation* can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ. 1 Cor. iii.

4. Original; rise; as the *foundation* of the world.

5. Endowment; a donation or legacy appropriated to support an institution, and constituting a permanent fund, usually for a charitable purpose.

6. Establishment; settlement.

**FOUND/ATION/LESS**, a. Having no foundation. *Hammond.*

**FOUNDED**, pp. Set; fixed; established on a basis; begun and built.

**FOUNDER**, n. One that lays, establishes and erects; one that lays a foundation, as the *founder* of a temple or city.

2. One who begins; an author; one from whom any thing originates; as the *founder* of a sect of philosophers; the *founder* of a family or race.

3. One who endows; one who furnishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution; as the *founder* of a college or hospital.

4. [*Fr. fondeur*.] A caster; one who casts metals in various forms; as a *founder* of cannon, bells, hardware, printing types, &c.

**FOUNDER**, v. i. [*Fr. fondre*, to melt, to fall.]

1. In seamen's language, to fill or be filled and sink, as a ship.

2. To fall; to miscarry. *Shak.*

3. To trip; to fall. *Chaucer.*

**FOUNDER**, v. t. To cause internal inflammation and great soreness in the feet of a horse, so as to disable or lame him. *Encyc.*

**FOUNDED**, pp. Made lame in the feet by inflammation and extreme tenderness.

**FOUND/EROUS**, a. Failing; liable to perish; ruinous. [*Not in use.*] *Burke.*

**FOUND/ERY**, n. [*Fr. fonderie*.] The art of casting metals into various forms for use; the casting of statues.

2. The house and works occupied in casting metals; as a *foundery* of bells, of hollow ware, of cannon, of types, &c.

**FOUND/LING**, n. [*from found*, find.] A deserted or exposed infant; a child found without a parent or owner. A hospital for such children is called a *foundling hospital*.

**FOUND/RESS**, n. A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, or who endows with a fund.

**FOUNT**, } n. [*L. fons*; Fr. *fontaine*;

**FOUNT/AIN**, } n. Sp. *fuente*; It. *fonte*, *fontana*; W. *ffynnon*, a fountain or source; *ffyniaw*, *ffyn*, to produce, to generate, to abound; *ffyn*, a source, breath, puff; *ffont*, produce.]