

the administration of President Washington.

FEDERARY, *n.* A partner; a confederary. *Shak.*

FEDERATE, *a.* [L. *federatus*.] Leagued; united by compact, as sovereignties, states or nations; joined in confederacy; as *federate* nations or powers.

FEDERATION, *n.* The act of uniting in a league.

2. A league; a confederacy. *Burke.*

FEDERATIVE, *a.* Uniting; joining in a league; forming a confederacy.

FEDITY, *n.* [L. *feditas*.] Turpitude; villainess. [Not in use.] *Hall.*

FEE, *n.* [Sax. *feo*, *feoh*; D. *vee*; G. *vieh*; Sw. *fä*; Dan. *fee*; Scot. *fee*, *fey*, or *fie*, *cawle*; L. *pecu*, *pecus*.] From the use of cattle in transferring property, or from barter and payments in cattle, the word came to signify money; it signified also goods, substance in general. The word belongs to Class Bg, but the primary sense is not obvious.]

1. A reward or compensation for services; recompense, either gratuitous, or established by law and claimed of right. It is applied particularly to the reward of professional services; as the *fees* of lawyers and physicians; the *fees* of office; clerk's *fees*; sheriff's *fees*; marriage *fees*, &c. Many of these are fixed by law; but gratuities to professional men are also called *fees*.

FEE, *n.* [This word is usually deduced from Sax. *feoh*, cattle, property, and *fee*, a reward. This is a mistake. *Fee*, in land, is a contraction of *feud* or *fief*, or from the same source; It. *fede*, Sp. *fe*, faith, trust. *Fee*, a reward, from *feoh*, is a Teutonic word; but *fee*, *feud*, *fief*, are words wholly unknown to the Teutonic nations, who use, as synonymous with them, the word, which, in English, is *loan*. This word, *fee*, in land, or an estate in trust, originated among the descendants of the northern conquerors of Italy, but it originated in the south of Europe. See *Fief*.]

Primarily, a loan of land, an estate in trust, granted by a prince or lord, to be held by the grantee on condition of personal service, or other condition; and if the grantee or tenant failed to perform the conditions, the land reverted to the lord or donor, called the *lord*, or *lord*, the lord of the loan. A *fee* then is any land or tenement held of a superior on certain conditions. It is synonymous with *fief* and *feud*. All the land in England, except the crown land, is of this kind. *Fees* are absolute or limited. An *absolute fee* or *fee-simple* is land which a man holds to himself and his heirs forever, who are called *tenants in fee simple*. Hence in modern times, the term *fee* or *fee-simple* denotes an estate of inheritance; and in America, where lands are not generally held of a superior, a *fee* or *fee-simple* is an estate in which the owner has the whole property without any condition annexed to the tenure. A *limited fee* is an estate limited or clogged with certain conditions; as a *qualified* or *base fee*, which ceases with the existence of certain conditions; and a *conditional fee*, which is limited to particular heirs.

Blackstone. *Encyc.*

In the U. States, an estate in *fee* or *fee-simple* is what is called in English law an allodial estate, an estate held by a person in his own right, and descendible to the heirs in general.

FEE-FARM, *n.* [fee and farm.] A kind of tenure of estates without homage, fealty or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, which is usually the full rent. The nature of this tenure is, that if the rent is in arrear or unpaid for two years, the feoffor and his heirs may have an action for the recovery of the lands. *Encyc.*

FEE-TAIL, *n.* An estate entailed; a conditional fee.

FEE, *v. t.* To pay a fee to; to reward. Hence,

2. To engage in one's service by advancing a fee or sum of money to; as, to *fee* a lawyer.

3. To hire; to bribe. *Shak.*

4. To keep in hire. *Shak.*

FEEBLE, *a.* [Fr. *foible*; Sp. *feble*; Norm. *id.*; It. *fevole*. I know not the origin of the first syllable.]

1. Weak; destitute of much physical strength; as, infants are *feeble* at their birth.

2. Infirm; sickly; debilitated by disease.

3. Debilitated by age or decline of life.

4. Not full or loud; as a *feeble* voice or sound.

5. Wanting force or vigor; as *feeble* efforts.

6. Not bright or strong; faint; imperfect; as *feeble* light; *feeble* colors.

7. Not strong or vigorous; as *feeble* powers of mind.

3. Not vehement or rapid; slow; as *feeble* motion.

FEEBLE, *v. t.* To weaken. [Not used. See *Enfeeble*.]

FEEBLE-MINDED, *a.* Weak in mind; wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.

Comfort the *feeble-minded*. 1 Thess. v.

FEEBLENESS, *n.* Weakness of body or mind, from any cause; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength, physical or intellectual; as *feebleness* of the body or limbs; *feebleness* of the mind or understanding.

2. Want of fullness or loudness; as *feebleness* of voice.

3. Want of vigor or force; as *feebleness* of exertion, or of operation.

4. Defect of brightness; as *feebleness* of light or color.

FEEBLY, *adv.* Weakly; without strength; as, to move *feebly*.

Thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep. *Dryden*.

FEEDE, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *fed*. [Sax. *fedan*; Dan. *foder*, Sw. *föda*, to feed and to beget; Goth. *foðjan*; D. *voeden*, to feed; G. *füttern*, *füttern*; *füttern*, to feed; Norm. *foeder*, to feed and to feed, uniting with *feed* the

L. *folio*; Ar. *فأف* *fata*, to feed, and congruous *fuit cum femina*, sepius concubuit. Class Bd. No. 14. See *Father*. In Russ. *petayti*, is to nourish; and in W. *buid* is food, and *buytta*, to eat; Arm. *boeta*; Ir. *fiadh*, food.]

2. To give food to; as, to *feed* an infant; to *feed* horses and oxen.

3. To supply with provisions. We have flour and meat enough to *feed* the army a month.

3. To supply; to furnish with any thing of which there is constant consumption, waste or use. Springs *feed* ponds, lakes and rivers; ponds and streams *feed* canals. Mills are *fed* from hoppers.

4. To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle. If grain is too forward in autumn, *feed* it with sheep.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands. *Mortimer*.

5. To nourish; to cherish; to supply with nutriment; as, to *feed* hope or expectation; to *feed* vanity.

6. To keep in hope or expectation; as, to *feed* one with hope.

7. To supply fuel; as, to *feed* a fire.

8. To delight; to supply with something desirable; to entertain; as, to *feed* the eye with the beauties of a landscape.

9. To give food or fodder for fattening; to fatten. The county of Hampshire, in Massachusetts, *feeds* a great number of cattle for slaughter.

10. To supply with food, and to lead, guard and protect; a *scriptural* sense.

He *thall feed* his flock like a shepherd. Is. xl.

FEED, *v. i.* To take food; to eat. *Shak.*

2. To subsist by eating; to prey. Some birds *feed* on seeds and berries, others on flesh.

3. To pasture; to graze; to place cattle to feed. Ex. xxii.

4. To grow fat. *Johnson*.

FEED, *n.* Food; that which is eaten; pasture; fodder; applied to that which is eaten by beasts, not to the food of men. The hills of our country furnish the best feed for sheep.

2. Meal, or act of eating.

For such pleasure till that hour At *feed* or fountain never had I found.

*Milton*.

FEE-DEER, *n.* One that gives food, or supplies nourishment.

2. One who furnishes incentives; an encourager.

The *feeder* of my riots. *Shak.*

3. One that eats or subsists; as, small birds are *feeders* on grain or seeds.

4. One that fattens cattle for slaughter. *U. States*.

5. A fountain, stream or channel that supplies a main canal with water.

*Feeder* of a vein, in mining, a short cross vein. *Cyc.*

FEE-DING, *ppr.* Giving food or nutriment; furnishing provisions; eating; taking food or nourishment; grazing; supplying water or that which is constantly consumed; nourishing; supplying fuel or incentives.

FEE-DING, *n.* Rich pasture. *Drayton*.

FEEL, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *felt*. [Sax. *felan*, *felan*, *gefelan*; G. *föhlen*; D. *voelen*; allied probably to L. *palpo*. Qu. W. *payllaw*, to impel. The primary sense is to touch, to pat, to strike gently, or to press, as is evident from the L. *palpato*, and other derivatives of *palpo*. If so, the word seems to be allied to L. *pello*. See Class Bl. No. 8.]

1. To perceive by the touch; to have sensation excited by contact of a thing with the body or limbs.

2. Suffer me that I may feel the pillars. Judges xvi.