

FRIZ, *v. t.* [Sp. *frisar*; Fr. *friser*. See *Frizez*.]

1. To curl; to crisp; to form into small curls with a crimping-pin.

2. To form the nap of cloth into little hard burs, prominences or knobs.

FRIZ'ED, *pp.* Curled; formed into little burs on cloth.

FRIZ'ING, *ppr.* Curling; forming little hard burs on cloth.

FRIZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To curl; to crisp; as hair.

FRIZ'ZLED, *pp.* Curled; crisped.

FRIZ'ZLER, *n.* One who makes short curls.

FRIZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Curling; crisping.

FRO, *adv.* [Sax. *fra*; Scot. *fra*, *frat*; Dan. *fra*. It denotes departure and distance, like *from*, of which it may be a contraction. In some languages it is a prefix, having the force of a negative. Thus in Danish, *frabringere*, to bring from, is to avert, to dispel; *frakalde*, to recall. In Goth. *bugyan* is to buy; *frabugyan* is to sell, that is, in literal English, *frombuy*.]

From; away; back or backward; as in the phrase, *to and fro*, that is, *to and from*, forward or toward and backward, hither and thither.

FROCK, *n.* [Fr. *froc*; Arm. *froeq*; G. *frack*; Scot. *frog*.]

An upper coat, or an outer garment. The word is now used for a loose garment or shirt worn by men over their other clothes, and for a kind of gown open behind, worn by females. The *frock* was formerly a garment worn by monks.

Ingulphus. Spelman.

FROG, *n.* [Sax. *froga*, *frogga*; Dan. *frø*. Qu. from the root of *break*, as L. *rana*, from the root of *rend*, from its broken shape, or from leaping, or its *fragor* or hoarse voice.]

1. An amphibious animal of the genus *Rana*, with four feet, a naked body, and without a tail. It is remarkable for swimming with rapidity, and for taking large leaps on land. Frogs lie torpid during winter.

Encyc.

2. In *farriery*. [See *Frush*.]

FROG-BIT, *n.* A plant, the *Hydrocharis*.
FROG-FISH, *n.* An animal of Surinam, which is said to change from a fish to a frog and then to a fish again. It is cartilaginous, and exquisite food.

Edwards.

2. The *Lophius*, or fishing-frog.

FROG-GRASS, *n.* A plant.

FROGGY, *a.* Having frogs.

Sherwood.

FROISE, *n.* [Fr. *froisser*, to bruise.] A kind of food made by frying bacon inclosed in a pancake.

Todd.

FROL'ICK, *n.* [G. *fröhlich*; *fröh*, glad, and *lich*, like; D. *vrolijk*; Dan. *frø*, glad; Sw. *frögdelig*, from *frögd*, joy, *frögda*, to ex-

hilarate; Ar. *فرح* faracha, to be glad, to rejoice. Class Brg. No. 6. Probably allied to *free*.]

Gay; merry; full of levity; dancing, playing or frisking about; full of pranks.

The *frol'ick* wind that breathes the spring.

Milton.

The gay, the *frol'ick*, and the loud.

Waller.

[This adjective is seldom used except in poetry. As a noun and a verb, its use is common.]

FROL'ICK, *n.* A wild prank; a flight of levity, or gayety and mirth.

He would be at his *frol'ick* once again.

Roscommon.

2. A scene of gayety and mirth, as in dancing or play. [This is a popular use of the word in America.]

FROL'ICK, *v. i.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth and gayety.

Gay.

The buzzing insects *frol'ick* in the air.

Anon.

FROL'ICKLY, *adv.* With mirth and gayety.

Obs.

Beaumont.

FROL'ICKSOME, *a.* Full of gayety and mirth; given to pranks.

FROL'ICKSOMENESS, *n.* Gayety; wild pranks.

FROM, *prep.* [Sax. *fram*, *from*; Goth. *fram*. In Swedish, it signifies before or forward, but its sense is, past or gone, for *framling* is a stranger, and *frångå* is to go out, to depart. Dan. *fram*, whence *frammer*, to forward, to promote, *fremmed*, strange, *fremkommer*, to come forth or out; G. *fremd*, strange, foreign; D. *vreemd*, id. If *m* is radical, this word is probably from the root of *roam*, *ramble*, primarily to pass, to go.]

The sense of *from* may be expressed by the noun *distance*, or by the adjective *distant*, or by the participles, *departing*, *removing* to a distance. Thus it is one hundred miles from Boston to Hartford. He took his sword from his side. Light proceeds from the sun. Water issues from the earth in springs. Separate the coarse wool from the fine. Men have all sprung from Adam. Men often go from good to bad, and from bad to worse. The merit of an action depends on the principle from which it proceeds. Men judge of facts from personal knowledge, or from testimony. We should aim to judge from undeniable premises.

The sense of *from* is literal or figurative, but it is uniformly the same.

In certain phrases, generally or always elliptical, *from* is followed by certain adverbs, denoting place, region or position, indefinitely, no precise point being expressed; as,
From above, from the upper regions.
From afar, from a distance.
From beneath, from a place or region below.
From below, from a lower place.
From behind, from a place or position in the rear.
From far, from a distant place.
From high, from on high, from a high place, from an upper region, or from heaven.
From hence, from this place; but *from* is superfluous before *hence*. The phrase however is common.
From thence, from that place; *from* being superfluous.
From whence, from which place; *from* being superfluous.
From where, from which place.
From within, from the interior or inside.
From without, from the outside, from abroad.

From precedes another preposition, followed by its proper object or case.

From amidst, as *from amidst* the waves.

From among, as *from among* the trees.

From beneath, as *from beneath* my head.

From beyond, as *from beyond* the river.

From forth, as *from forth* his bridal bower.

But this is an inverted order of the words; *forth* from his bower.

From off, as *from off* the mercy seat, that is, from the top or surface.

From out, as *from out* a window, that is, through an opening or from the inside.

From out of, is an ill combination of words and not to be used.

From under, as *from under* the bed, *from under* the ashes, that is, from beneath or the lower side.

From within, as *from within* the house, that is, from the inner part or interior.

FROM-WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *fram* and *weard*.] Away from; the contrary of *toward*.

FROND, *n.* [L. *frons*, *frondis*. The sense is a shoot or shooting forward, as in *frons*, *frontis*.]

In *botany*, a term which Linnæ applies to the peculiar leafing of palms and ferns. He defines it, a kind of stem which has the branch united with the leaf and frequently with the fructification. The term seems to import the union of a leaf and a branch.

Milne.

FRONDA'TION, *n.* A lopping of trees.

Evelyn.

FRONDESCENCE, *n.* [L. *frondesco*, from *frons*.]

In *botany*, the precise time of the year and month in which each species of plants unfolds its leaves.

Milne.

FRONDIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *frons*, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing fronds.

FROND'OUS, *a.* A *frondous* flower is one which is leafy, one which produces branches charged with both leaves and flowers. Instances of this luxuriance sometimes occur in the rose and anemone.

Milne.

FRONT, *n.* [L. *frons*, *frontis*; Fr. *front*; Sp. *frente*, *fronle*; It. *fronte*; from a root signifying, to shoot forward, to project, as in Gr. *πρῶς*, the nose, W. *trwyn* and *rhôn*, a pike. Class Rn.]

1. Properly, the forehead, or part of the face above the eyes; hence, the whole face.

His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command.

Prior.

2. The forehead or face, as expressive of the temper or disposition; as a *bold front*, equivalent to boldness or impudence. So a *hardened front* is shamelessness.

3. The forefront of any thing; as, as the *front* of a house, the principal face or side.

4. The forefront or van of an army or a body of troops.

5. The part or place before the face, or opposed to it, or to the forefront of a thing. He stood in *front* of his troops. The road passes in *front* of his house.

6. The most conspicuous part or particular.

7. Impudence; as men of *front*.

Tatter.

FRONT, *v. t.* To oppose face to face; to oppose directly.

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost,

With all my wrongs about me.

Dryden.

2. To stand opposed or opposite, or over against any thing; as, his house *fronts* the church.