

Freely ye have received, *freely* give. *Matt. x.*
FREE/MAN, *n.* [*free* and *man*]. One who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; not a slave or vassal.
 2. One who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege; as the *freemen* of a city or state.
FREE/MASON, *n.* One of the fraternity of masons.
FREE/MINDED, *a.* Not perplexed; free from care. *Bacon.*
FREE/NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, unconfined, unincumbered, or unobstructed.
 2. Openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candor; as the *freeness* of a confession.
 3. Liberality; generosity; as *freeness* in giving. *Spratt.*
 4. Gratuitousness; as the *freeness* of divine grace.
FREE/SCHOOL, *n.* A school supported by funds, &c., in which pupils are taught without paying for tuition.
 2. A school open to admit pupils without restriction.
FREE/SPOKEN, *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve. *Bacon.*
FREE/STONE, *n.* Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.
FREE/THINKER, *n.* A softer name for a deist; an unbeliever; one who discards revelation.
FREE/THINKING, *n.* Unbelief. *Berkeley.*
FREE/TONGUED, *a.* Speaking without reserve. *Bp. Hall.*
FREE/WAR/REN, *a.* A royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits. *Encyc.*
FREE/WILL, *n.* The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate. *Locke.*
 2. Voluntariness; spontaneity.
FREE/WOMAN, *n.* A woman not a slave.
FREEZE, *v. i.* pret. *froze*; pp. *frozen*, or *froze*. [*Sax. frysan*; *D. vriezen*; *Dan. fryser*; *Sw. frysa*. It coincides in elements with *D. vriezen*, to fear, that is, to shrink, contract, tremble, shiver, *Fr. friser*, to curl, whence *frissoner*, to shiver, *Sp. frisar*. These are of one family, unless there has been a change of letters. The Italian has *fregio*, for freeze, and the Gr. *φριζω* had for its radical letters φριζ. These may be of a different family. To freeze is to contract. See Class Rd. Rs. No. 14. 19. 25. Qu. Russ. *mroz*, frost.]
 1. To be congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body. Water freezes at the temperature of 32° above zero by Fahrenheit's thermometer. Mercury freezes at 40° below zero.
 2. To be of that degree of cold at which water congeals. *Shak.*
 3. To chill; to stagnate, or to retire from the extreme vessels; as, the blood freezes in the veins.
 4. To be chilled; to shiver with cold.
 5. To die by means of cold. We say a man freezes to death.

FREEZE, *v. t.* To congeal; to harden into ice; to change from a fluid to a solid form by cold or abstraction of heat. This weather will freeze the rivers and lakes.
 2. To kill by cold; but we often add the words *to death*. This air will freeze you, or freeze you to death.
 3. To chill; to give the sensation of cold and shivering. This horrid tale freezes my blood.
FREEZE, *in architecture*. [See *Frize*.]
FREIGHT, *n.* *frate*. [*D. vracht*; *G. fracht*; *Sw. fracht*; *Dan. fragt*; *Fr. fret*; *Port. frete*; *Sp. flete*; *Arm. fret*. See *Fraught*. Qu. from the root of *L. fero*; formed like *bright*, from the Ethiopic *barah*.]
 1. The cargo, or any part of the cargo of a ship; lading; that which is carried by water. The freight of a ship consists of cotton; the ship has not a full freight; the owners have advertised for freight; freight will be paid for by the ton.
 2. Transportation of goods. We paid four dollars a ton for the freight from London to Barcelona.
 3. The hire of a ship, or money charged or paid for the transportation of goods. After paying the freight and charges, the profit is trifling.
FREIGHT, *v. t.* To load with goods, as a ship or vessel of any kind, for transporting them from one place to another. We freighted the ship for Amsterdam; the ship was freighted with flour for Havana.
 2. To load as the burden. *Shak.*
FREIGHTED, *pp.* Loaded, as a ship or vessel.
FREIGHTER, *n.* One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship.
FREIGHTING, *ppr.* Loading, as a ship or vessel.
FREISLEBEN, *n.* A mineral of a blue or bluish gray color, brittle and soft to the touch. *Cleveland.*
FREN, *a.* A stranger. [*Not used*.] *Spenser.*
FRENCH, *a.* Pertaining to France or its inhabitants.
French Chalk, scaly talek, a variety of indurated talek, in masses composed of small scales; its color is pearly white or grayish. *Cleveland.*
FRENCH, *n.* The language spoken by the people of France.
FRENCH-HORN, *n.* A wind instrument of music made of metal.
FRENCHIFY, *v. t.* To make French; to infect with the manner of the French. *Camden.*
FRENCH LIKE, *a.* Resembling the French. *Bp. Hall.*
FRENETIC, *a.* [See *Frantic* and *Phrenetic*.]
FRENZIED, *part. a.* Affected with madness.
FRENZY, *n.* [*Fr. frenesie*; *It. frenesia*; from *L. phrenitis*, *Gr. φρενις*, from φρη, mind, which is from moving, rushing. See *Frantic*.]
 Madness; distraction; rage; or any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction.
 All else is towering frenzy and distraction. *Addison.*
FREQUENCY, *n.* [*Fr. from L. frequentia*.]
 A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly. [*Little used*.] *Shak. Milton.*

FREQUENCY, *n.* A return or occurrence of a thing often repeated at short intervals. The frequency of crimes abates our horror at the commission; the frequency of capital punishments tends to destroy their proper effect.
 2. A crowd; a throng. [*Not used*.] *H. Johnson.*
FREQUENT, *a.* [*Fr. from L. frequens*.]
 1. Often seen or done; often happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring. We made frequent visits to the hospital.
 2. Used often to practice any thing. He was frequent and loud in his declamations against the revolution.
 3. Full; crowded; thronged. [*Not used*.] *Milton.*
FREQUENT, *v. t.* [*L. frequento*; *Fr. frequenter*.]
 To visit often; to resort to often or habitually. The man who frequents a dram-shop, an ale house, or a gaming table, is in the road to poverty, disgrace and ruin.
 He frequented the court of Augustus. *Dryden.*
FREQUENTABLE, *a.* Accessible. [*Not used*.] *Sidney.*
FREQUENTATION, *n.* The act of frequenting. *Chesterfield.*
 2. The habit of visiting often.
FREQUENTATIVE, *a.* [*It. frequentativo*; *Fr. frequentatif*.]
 In grammar, signifying the frequent repetition of an action; as a *frequentative* verb.
FREQUENTED, *pp.* Often visited.
FREQUENTER, *n.* One who often visits or resorts to customarily.
FREQUENTLY, *adv.* Often; many times; at short intervals; commonly.
FREQUENTNESS, *n.* The quality of being frequent or often repeated.
FRES CO, *n.* [*It. fresco*, fresh.] Coolness; shade; a cool refreshing state of the air; duskiness. *Prior.*
 2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. *Pope.*
 3. A method of painting in relief on walls, performed with water-colors on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry. The colors, incorporating with the mortar, and drying with it, become very durable. It is called *fresco*, either because it is done on fresh plaster, or because it is used on walls and buildings in the open air. *Encyc.*
 4. A cool refreshing liquor.
FRESH, *a.* [*Sax. fersc*; *D. versch*; *G. frisch*; *Dan. frisk*, and *frisk*; *Sw. frisk*; *It. fresco*; *Sp. Port. id.*; *Fr. frais*, *fraiche*; *Arm. fresg*; *W. fres*, *fresg*. This is radically the same word as *frisk*, and it coincides also in elements with *brisk*, *W. brygg*, which is from *rhyg*, a rushing, extreme ardency, *Eng. rush*, which gives the radical sense, though it may not be the same word.]
 1. Moving with celerity; brisk; strong; somewhat vehement; as a *fresh breeze*; *fresh wind*; the *primary sense*.
 2. Having the color and appearance of young thrifty plants; lively; not impaired or faded; as when we say, the fields look fresh and green.
 3. Having the appearance of a healthy