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frogmouth

Frogmouths are short-legged, wide-mouthed, nocturnal birds constituting the family Podargidae. The 12 or 13 species grow to lengths of about 53 cm (21 in) and inhabit savanna, open woodland, or forest, from India and southeastern Asia into Indonesia and the Philippines. Frogmouths feed primarily on ground-dwelling insects. All species have soft, silky plumage in shades of brown, gray, and black. When disturbed by day, the frogmouth assumes a head-raised, vertical position, mimicking a broken branch. Frogmouths lay 1 to 2 eggs at a time.

JOSEPH R. JEHL

Frohman, Charles and Daniel [froh'-muhn]

The theatrical manager Charles Frohman, b. Sandusky, Ohio, June 17, 1860, dominated the American theater of his time. After becoming an independent manager in 1883, he achieved his first real success in 1889 with the production of Bronson Howard's *Shenandoah*, which made his fortune. About the same time, Frohman, together with a number of others, launched a booking agency and formed the Theatrical Syndicate in 1896, which for years held a near monopoly over American theatrical bookings and tours. Frohman controlled many theaters, and his Empire theater productions, in particular, were among the best in the United States. He also managed successful productions in England, some of which he brought to the United States. Frohman died at sea on May 7, 1915, when the *Lusitania* was sunk.

His empire, valued at \$5 million, was subsequently administered by his brother, Daniel Frohman, b. Sandusky, Ohio, Aug. 22, 1851, d. Dec. 26, 1940. Daniel became a theater manager in 1885, organized a stock company, and presented important productions at the Lyceum and at Daly's Theater. He also worked in films and was a founder and later managing director of the Famous Players-Lasky Film Company. He wrote two autobiographies, *Memories of a Manager* (1911) and *Daniel Frohman Presents* (1935).

MYRON MATLAW

Froissart, Jean [fwah-sahr']

Jean Froissart, c.1337-c.1405, was a French historian and poet whose *Chronicles* provides a lively, if often biased, account of European affairs during the Hundred Years' War. He traveled widely in Europe and enjoyed the patronage of Queen Philippa of England, wife of Edward III, and several European noblemen. In his *Chronicles* (c.1369-1400), which covers events from 1325 to 1400, Froissart borrowed from the work of Jean Le Bel (c.1290-c.1370) for the period up to 1356; his account of subsequent events is based on eyewitness reports. Despite its many inaccuracies, the *Chronicles* remains a major source for the period and its concepts of chivalry. Froissart also wrote *Méliador*, a verse romance expressing the courtly view of life, and lyric poetry.

Bibliography: Coulton, George G., *The Chronicler of European Chivalry* (1930; repr. 1977); McGregor, Rob R., *The Lyric Poems of Jean Froissart: A Critical Edition* (1976).

Froment, Nicolas [froh-mahn']

Nicolas Froment, c.1430-c.1485, a gifted French painter of the 15th-century school of Avignon, is known for two major altarpieces, *The Raising of Lazarus* (1461; Uffizi, Florence) and *The Burning Bush* (1476; Cathedral of Saint Sauveur, Aix-en-Provence, France). Froment's works reveal an awareness of the innovations of both the Italian Renaissance and the new Flemish realism. His concept of space, initially northern European in his realistically detailed landscapes, seems later to have become more Tuscan, using an Italian style of perspective.

Bibliography: Chatelet, Albert, and Thuillier, Jacques, *French Painting from Fouquet to Poussin*, trans. by Stuart Gilbert (1963); Ring, Grete, *A Century of French Painting: 1400-1500* (1949).

Fromm, Erich [frawm]

Erich Fromm, b. Frankfurt am Main, Germany, Mar. 23, 1900, d. Mar. 18, 1980, was a psychoanalyst, philosopher, and an-



Erich Fromm, a prominent psychoanalyst and author, wrote extensively about isolation in industrial society. In *Psychology and Culture* (1962) and *The Anatomy of Human Destructiveness* (1973), he dealt with the problem of coping with feelings of doubt and estrangement.

thropologist. Fromm stressed the role of culture in the formation of personality; in this emphasis he parted company with Freud and the traditional theory of psychoanalysis. In industrial society, Fromm maintained, people have become estranged from themselves. Employing psychoanalytic principles, he proposed that society should fulfill human needs.

Fromm received his Ph.D. from the University of Heidelberg in 1922 and trained as a psychoanalyst at the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute. In 1934 he moved from Nazi Germany to New York City. He taught at the International Institute of Social Research (1934-39), Columbia University (1940-41), and Bennington College (1941-50) before becoming (1951) professor of psychoanalysis at the National University of Mexico and later (1961) professor of psychiatry at New York University.

Fromm's description of the authoritarian personality has become an important concept in the psychological study of personality. His wide range of works includes *Escape from Freedom* (1941), *Man for Himself* (1947), *Psychoanalysis and Religion* (1950), *The Sane Society* (1955), *The Art of Loving* (1956), *Social Character in a Mexican Village* (1970), and *The Anatomy of Human Destructiveness* (1973).

Bibliography: Evans, Richard I., *Dialogue with Erich Fromm* (1966); Hausdorff, Don, *Erich Fromm* (1972); Landis, Bernard, and Tauber, Edward S., eds., *In the Name of Life: Essays in Honor of Erich Fromm* (1971).

Fronde [frohd]

The Fronde (1648-53) was a series of major revolts in France during the minority of LOUIS XIV. They temporarily blocked the continuation by the regent ANNE OF AUSTRIA and her able but hated advisor, Cardinal MAZARIN, of the harsh policies of Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu. Merchants, artisans, and peasants disliked the spiraling taxation caused by the Thirty Years' War, the PARLEMENTS and taxing bureaus resented loss of their functions to the intendants (financial administrators), and great nobles were frustrated by erosion of their traditional powers.

During the first, or parliamentary, Fronde (1648-49) the Parlement of Paris, joined by more specialized Parisian tribunals and backed by street rioting (Days of Barricades, August 1648), forced the regent to abolish most intendancies, many taxes not registered with parlements, and arbitrary detention. A brief winter siege of Paris by the royal army of Louis II, prince de Condé (see CONDÉ family), ended inconclusively.

The second, or princely, Fronde (1650-53) began as an unsuccessful military uprising in Normandy and Guienne by noble followers of Condé. Condé himself had been imprisoned for seeking to assume Mazarin's powers. In 1651 a co-