ESTTA Tracking number:

ESTTA501311

Filing date:

10/22/2012

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Proceeding	92046185	
Party	Plaintiff Amanda Blackhorse, Marcus Briggs, Phillip Gover, Shquanebin Lone-Bentley, Jillian Pappan, and Courtney Tsotigh	
Correspondence Address	JESSE A WITTEN DRINKER BIDDLE & REATH LLP 1500 K STREET NW, SUITE 1100 WASHINGTON, DC 20005-1209 UNITED STATES Jesse.Witten@dbr.com, John.Ferman@dbr.com, Lee.Roach@dbr.com, Stephen.Wallace@dbr.com	
Submission	Other Motions/Papers	
Filer's Name	Jesse A. Witten	
Filer's e-mail	jesse.witten@dbr.com, tmlitdocket@dbr.com	
Signature	/Jesse A. Witten/	
Date 10/22/2012		
Attachments	Final Blackhorse Reply Brief.pdf (27 pages)(1408813 bytes) EXHIBIT A- Dictionaries.pdf (52 pages)(8735270 bytes) EXHIBIT B-Ulysses.pdf (6 pages)(303439 bytes)	

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

In re Registration No. 1,606,810 (REDSKINETTES) Registered July 17, 1990,	
Registration No. 1,085,092 (REDSKINS) Registered February 7, 1978,	
Registration No. 987,127 (THE REDSKINS & DESIGN Registered June 25, 1974,	I)
Registration No. 986,668 (WASHINGTON REDSKINS Registered June 18, 1974,	& DESIGN)
Registration No. 978,824 (WASHINGTON REDSKINS Registered February 12, 1974,	
and Registration No. 836,122 (THE REDSKINS—STY) Registered September 26, 1967	LIZED LETTERS)
Amanda Blackhorse, Marcus Briggs-Cloud, Phillip Gover, Jillian Pappan and Courtney Tsotigh,)
Petitioners,) Concellation No. 02/046 195
v.) Cancellation No. 92/046,185
Pro-Football, Inc.,)
Registrant.)
	1

PETITIONERS' REPLY IN SUPPORT OF THEIR TRIAL BRIEF

Jesse A. Witten
Jeffrey J. Lopez
John D. V. Ferman
Lee Roach
Stephen J. Wallace
DRINKER, BIDDLE & REATH LLP
1500 K Street, N.W., Suite 1100
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 842-8800

Counsel for Petitioners

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INT	RODU	ICTION	1
AR	GUME	NT	1
I.		E DISTRICT COURT'S ALTERNATIVE RULING IN <i>HARJO</i> LACKS PRECLUSIVE FECT	1
II.		NE OF PETITIONERS' EVIDENCE SHOULD BE EXCLUDED AND PFI'S ATTACKS	
	A.	Petitioners' Expert Testimony Is Admissible	2
		Geoffrey Nunberg's Testimony Is Admissible	3
		2. Susan Courtney's Testimony Is Admissible	4
		3. Fredrick Hoxie's Testimony Is Admissible	4
		4. Ivan Ross's Testimony Is Admissible	5
	B.	PFI's Relevance Objections To Non-Expert Eveidence Have No Merit.	7
		1. The 1992 Resolutions Of The National Congress of American Indians Are Relevant	7
		2. The 1972 Harold Gross Letter Is Relevant. In Fact, The Letter, The Meeting with Edwa Bennett Williams, Mr. Williams' Letter To The NFL Commissioner And 1971-72 Media Coverage Of Native American Opposition Deserve Significant Weight	
		3. Evidence Of The Media's and Fans' Activities Is Relevant	. 10
III.	PFI	'S SECONDARY MEANING ARGUMENT IGNORES REALITY	. 11
IV.		'S EVIDENCE DESERVES LITTLE WEIGHT AND SOME OF IT IS INADMISSIBLE, THE BOARD HAS ALREADY HELD	. 11
	A.	Much of PFI's Evidence of Native American Support For The Team's Name And Use O The Term "Redskin" Lacks Foundation And Is Inadmissible; Other Such Evidence Deserves Little Weight	
		1. Letters	. 11
		2. Photographs	. 12
		3. Petitioners' Statements	. 13
	В.	PFI's Assertions That George Preston Marshall Selected The Team Name For Positive Reasons Is Dubious, Unsupported and Legally Irrelevant	. 14
	C.	PFI's Dictionary Evidence Deserves Little Weight	16

	D.	PFI's Arguments And Evidence Regarding Usage Of "Redskins" Are Weak, And Some Actually Demonstrate That "Redskin" Is A Disparaging Term	l 7	
	E.	The Registrations and Renewals Are Not Probative	20	
	F.	The Surveys Cited By PFI Lack A Foundation	20	
V.		HAS NOT CARRIED THE BURDEN OF PROOF ON ITS LACHES ENSE2	21	
	A.	Petitioners Did Not Unduly Delay	21	
	В.	PFI Suffered No Prejudice From Any Delay	21	
CONC	CLUSI	ON	23	
		INDEX OF CASES AND AUTHORITIES		
<u>Cases</u>				
Am. B	akerie.	s Co. v. Pan-O-Gold Baking Co., 650 F. Supp. 563, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1208 (D. Minn. 1986)	2	
Dough	aboy Ir	adus., Inc. v. The Reese Chem. Co., 88 U.S.P.Q. 227 (Chief Examiner 1951)	l 1	
Goya .	Foods,	Inc. v. Tropicana Prods. Inc., 846 F.2d 848, 6 U.S.P.Q.2d 1950 (2d Cir. 1988)	2	
Harjo	v. Pro	Football, Inc., 50 U.S.P.Q.2d 1705 (T.T.A.B. 1999)	m	
New C	Orleans	s La. Saints, LLC and NFL Props. v. Who Dat?, Inc., 99 U.S.P.Q.2d 1550 (T.T.A.B. 2011)	2	
Niehu.	s v. Lil	perio, 973 F.2d 526 (7th Cir. 1992)	22	
Pro-F	ootbal	l, Inc. v. Harjo, 284 F. Supp. 2d 96, 68 U.S.P.Q.2d 1225 (D.D.C. 2003)	1]	
Pro-F	ootbal	l, Inc. v. Harjo, 415 F.3d 44, 75 U.S.P.Q.2d 1525, (D.C. Cir. 2005)		
Zachr	y Infra	structure, LLC v. Am. Infrastructure, Inc., 101 U.S.P.Q.2d 1249 (T.T.A.B. 2011)	2	
Statut	es			
15 U.S	S.C. §	1059 (2012)	20	
Rules				
ТВМІ	§ 510	0.02(a)	2	
Fed. R	. Evid	106	19	
Fed. R	. Evid	401	9	
End D Evid 902				

INTRODUCTION

The evidence in the record weighs heavily in favor of cancelling the registrations. After addressing a half-hearted argument by PFI that the district court's alternative ruling has preclusive effect, Petitioners demonstrate that PFI's critique of Petitioners' evidence has no merit. Petitioners then demonstrate that PFI's evidence is thin, and some of it is inadmissible (as the Board previously held in *Harjo*).

ARGUMENT

I. THE DISTRICT COURT'S ALTERNATIVE RULING IN *HARJO* LACKS PRECLUSIVE EFFECT.

PFI asserts that the district court's alternative ruling in *Harjo* is "effectively binding," and its "significance ... cannot be overstated." PFI Br. at 1-2. In fact, the district court's alternative ruling has no preclusive effect over the Board. The Petitioners were not parties in *Harjo*, and PFI does not argue that either collateral estoppel or *res judicata* applies (and did not assert them as affirmative defenses). Nor will the district court's alternative ruling – or any decision by the D.C. courts in *Harjo* – have binding effect on the Federal Circuit or Fourth Circuit in the event that there is subsequent federal litigation of this matter.¹

The district court's opinion is relevant only to the extent it is persuasive. But, it is not persuasive; Petitioners have already described the district court's deeply flawed substantial-evidence review of the *Harjo* record (*see* Pet. Br. at 4-5). And, of course, the D.C. Circuit did not affirm on those grounds, but strictly based on laches.²

PFI does not state why the district court's alternative ruling restricts the Board's ability to review the record on the merits. It cites TMBP § 510.02(a), which merely notes that there are "often" occasions

¹ Any subsequent litigation will take place either in the Federal Circuit or Fourth Circuit.

² Indeed, in its first opinion, the D.C. Circuit remanded to the district court to further assess laches as to one of the *Harjo* petitioners, rather than resolve the litigation by affirming the district court's substantial-evidence alternative ruling. *See Pro-Football, Inc. v. Harjo*, 415 F.3d 44, 50, 75 U.S.P.Q.2d 1525, 1529 (D.C. Cir. 2005).

in which a district court decision is binding on the Board, but that section does not provide a separate basis to hold a district court decision binding. And PFI does not attempt to explain how the four cases it cites in a footnote establish that the *Harjo* district court's alternative ruling has preclusive effect. *See* PFI Br. at 1 n.1.³

II. NONE OF PETITIONERS' EVIDENCE SHOULD BE EXCLUDED AND PFI'S ATTACKS ON PETITIONERS' EVIDENCE ARE NOT WELL-FOUNDED.

Under the March 14, 2011 stipulation, except for depositions of the *Harjo* petitioners, the *Harjo* record would be admissible, and the parties waived objections to that evidence, except as to relevance objections and except as to evidence that the Board ruled inadmissible in *Harjo*. Accordingly, for example, neither party has asserted hearsay objections to *Harjo* evidence (*i.e.*, arguments that evidence should not be considered for the truth of the matter asserted).

PFI, however, has taken full advantage of its retained right to assert relevance objections.

Appendix A to PFI's Trial Brief contains 26 dense pages of relevance objections. Petitioners will not specifically respond to the relevance objections in Appendix A; the relevance of Petitioners' evidence is demonstrated in Petitioners' Trial Brief and this Reply Brief.

Petitioners respond below to PFI's arguments regarding Petitioners' evidence made in the body of PFI's Trial Brief.

A. Petitioners' Expert Testimony Is Admissible

Trying to fit within the March 14, 2011 stipulation, PFI argues that the testimony of each of Petitioners' experts are "irrelevant" and therefore should be "excluded" or found "inadmissible." See PFI

³The four cases come from the footnote of TBMP § 510.02(a) and were cited with no explanation. In fact, they do not support an argument that the *Harjo* district court's alternative ruling has preclusive effect. Two of the cases state that there must be an identity of parties or their privies in order for a district court judgment to have claim preclusive effect. *Zachry Infrastructure, LLC v. Am. Infrastructure, Inc.*, 101 U.S.P.Q.2d 1249, 1252-53 (T.T.A.B. 2011); *New Orleans La. Saints LLC and NFL Props. LLC v. Who Dat?, Inc.*, 99 U.S.P.Q.2d 1550, 1552 (T.T.A.B. 2011). The other two cases analyze whether a federal court ought to defer resolving a trademark infringement suit when the same parties are simultaneously contesting the registration of that mark before the Board. *See, e.g., Goya Foods, Inc. v. Tropicana Prods., Inc.*, 6 U.S.P.Q.2d 1950, 846, 852-54 F.2d 848 (2d Cir. 1988); *Am. Bakeries Co. v. Pan-O-Gold Baking Co.*, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1208, 650 F. Supp. 563, 566-67 (D. Minn. 1986).

Br. at 10-20. PFI's objections to the expert testimony, however, are almost entirely not relevance objections. Evidence is relevant if it (a) "has any tendency to make a fact more or less probable than it would be without the evidence; and (b) the fact is of consequence in determining the action." Fed. R. Evid. 401. Instead, PFI attacks the experts' qualifications and methodology, which goes to the weight of the evidence.

PFI also misstates the March 14, 2011 stipulation in its effort to bar the expert testimony. PFI asserts that the parties "agreed that all testimony in discovery depositions shall be admissible as trial testimony, subject to all objections and motions to strike testimony made during such depositions." PFI Br. at 8 n.33 (citing Joint Stipulation at ¶ 6). That statement is incorrect. Paragraph 6 of the Joint Stipulation explicitly applies only to the discovery depositions taken "of the Petitioners" in this case. Paragraph 6 does not apply to *Harjo* experts' testimony. Instead, the admissibility of *Harjo* expert testimony is governed by paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Joint Stipulation, which state that "all ... deposition transcripts and exhibits ... submitted in *Harjo* ... shall be admissible" unless the Board ruled in *Harjo* that the evidence was inadmissible. Joint Stipulation [Dkt. 31] at ¶ 1. And, in *Harjo*, the Board ruled that the testimony of each of the *Harjo* Petitioners' expert testimony was admissible over PFI's objections. *See Harjo v. Pro-Football, Inc.*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d 1705, 1716-18 (1999) (finding expert testimony of Nunberg, Courtney, Ross, Hoxie, LaFramboise, and Hirschfelder admissible).

1. Geoffrey Nunberg's Testimony Is Admissible.

In two paragraphs, PFI asserts that Dr. Nunberg's testimony lacks a "scientific basis" and is therefore irrelevant. *See* PFI Br. at 17. PFI asserts that his testimony should be excluded because he recognized that sometimes "Redskins" denotes the football team. As the Board has observed, however, and as is obvious, the football team name "clearly carries the allusion to Native Americans." *Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1742. PFI also asserts that Dr. Nunberg testified that it was not disparaging to use "Redskin" as a motorcycle name, and that testimony should disqualify him. Although this argument plainly goes to weight, not admissibility, the premise of the argument is also wrong. Dr. Nunberg's testimony regarding motorcycles was consistent with this testimony regarding the football team; he

testified that he would not use "Redskin" to name a motorcycle and he believed that Native Americans would object.⁴ PFI's argument that he improperly relied on dictionaries for his opinion is odd and unexplained, and the argument that he relied on literary and media uses of "redskin" from different time periods at best goes to the weight of his testimony.

Notably, PFI never suggests that Dr. Nunberg is not an expert linguist, and he indisputably is.

See Pet. Br. at 20. Furthermore, PFI makes no objection to Dr. Nunberg's empirical study demonstrating that "redskin" was not used in late 20th century newspapers to refer to Native Americans. See id. at 20-22. Nor has it objected to his testimony that the absence of a usage label in a particular dictionary entry does not show that the word is not offensive, particularly to the group or person referred to by the word.

See id. at 29-30.

In *Harjo*, Dr. Nunberg's expertise was found "adequately established" and his opinions admissible as expert testimony. 50 U.S.P.Q. 2d at 1717.

2. Susan Courtney's Testimony Is Admissible.

PFI's criticisms of how Ms. [now Dr.] Courtney selected movies for her review go to weight, not admissibility. *See* PFI Br. at 18-29. Her methodology for movie selection was reasonable. *See* Pet. Br. at 26-27. PFI could have introduced other films, or other parts of the movies that she cited, or its own expert on film, but did not. PFI does not dispute that she is knowledgeable and experienced in American film to qualify as an expert. Nor does PFI deny the relevance of the use of "redskin" in film. The Board previously held that her testimony and evidence satisfied *Daubert* and was admissible. *See Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q. 2d at 1716.

3. Frederick Hoxie's Testimony Is Admissible.

Petitioners relied upon Dr. Hoxie's testimony that professional historians use "Indian," "American Indian" and "Native American" as neutral terms, but never use "redskin" to refer to a person. See Pet. Br. at 23. PFI does not object to that testimony. See PFI's Br. at 19-20.

⁴BLA-TTAB-006993, 6996 (Nunberg Depo. at 133, 136).

Nor does PFI deny that Dr. Hoxie is an expert historian specializing in Native American history. Rather, PFI contends that his opinions on linguistic matters are not relevant. *See id.* The Board, however, found that Dr. Hoxie was a qualified historian and that his testimony on the conquest, removal, and substantial eradication of Native American culture provided "a useful historical perspective from which to view the writings, cartoons and other references to Native Americans in evidence from the late 19th century and throughout this century." *Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1718, 1745. In its brief, PFI refers to the history of Native Americans as "troubled" history that involved considerable warfare with the United States and American settlers. *See* PFI Br. at 41.

The history of conflict between the United States and Native Americans, including the view during certain times that Native Americans were warlike enemies, makes it more likely "redskin" and other anti-Indian epithets would arise (just as "Jap," "Kraut" and "gook" were used as epithets against other military opponents). Accordingly, Dr. Hoxie's testimony, placing that history in the record, is relevant and admissible. In addition, the historical conflicts with Native Americans are so well known that the Board may take judicial notice of them.

4. Ivan Ross's Testimony Is Admissible.

PFI does not dispute that Ivan Ross is a survey expert, and its multiple arguments go to weight, not admissibility. *See* Pet. Br. at 30 n.95.

PFI first contends that Dr. Ross's survey is not relevant because it was conducted in 1996, and not at the times the registrations were issued (between 6 and 29 years earlier). *See* PFI Br. at 11-12. That argument obviously goes to the weight of the evidence, not its admissibility, as the Board already has held. *See Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1734-35 & n.88 (finding the survey "relevant" and noting that "[e]vidence concerning the significance of the term 'redskin(s)' before and after the relevant time periods may shed light on its significance during those periods"). A 1996 survey provides some evidence as to attitudes during earlier years.

PFI then contends that the survey should not be admissible because Ross did not ask about views on "Redskin" as a football team name. He instead asked about whether "redskin" and other terms were

offensive in reference to an American Indian person. *See* Pet. Br. at 30. That is plainly relevant to the second part of the two-step inquiry for disparagement, which is this question: "Is the meaning of the marks one that may disparage Native Americans?" May 31, 2011 Order [Dkt. 40] at 10; *see also Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1741-42.

PFI next argues that the survey was fatally flawed because it asked respondents if they found "redskin" (and other terms) "offensive" rather than "disparaging." The Board has already rejected this nitpicky argument. See Harjo, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1734 n.86. It is worth noting, however, that using "offended" and "offensive" instead of "disparaging" was a conservative way to conduct the survey. One would expect fewer people to admit to being offended by a given ethnic epithet than to acknowledge that it is disparaging. Some people are thick-skinned, or proud, or do not wish to be thought of as overly sensitive, and therefore may state that they are not "offended." A person could perceive a word as disparaging but not want to reveal to others that they are offended. Or, a person simply might not be offended by a disparaging term. However, it is not logical that one could be offended by the word "redskin" but not think that it is disparaging. For similar reasons, evidence of respondents who answered that "redskin" was "offensive to others" (but that they themselves would not be "offended") should be given evidentiary weight. See Pet. Br. at 46.

⁵ Dr. Ross's survey used the following instruction and questions:

I am going to say some terms which you might hear someone say when referring to an American Indian person. One or more of these terms may be OFFENSIVE to you when you hear it used, or NONE of them may be offensive to you. Or, you may have NO OPINION one way or the other. WHATEVER YOU THINK is what I'd like to know.

The (Next/First) word is REDSKIN. Would you, yourself, be OFFENDED by the word REDSKIN if you heard that term being used to describe an American Indian person, or would you NOT be offended, or don't you have an opinion ONE WAY OR THE OTHER about that?

Whether or not YOU would be offended, do you think that the term, REDSKIN, being used to describe an American Indian person, would be offensive to OTHERS, would do you think it would NOT be offensive to others, or don't you have an opinion ONE WAY OR THE OTHER about that?

PFI's next argument, that the survey asked leading questions, is equally lacking in merit. *See* PFI Br. at 14. PFI contends that the survey questions did not give people a chance to deny that they thought "redskin" (and the other terms) was offensive. In fact, the instructions requested that respondents answer "whatever you think," and all respondents needed to do to deny being offended was to answer either "not" or "no opinion" to the questions. *See supra* n.5.

PFI then raises another argument that goes to weight, not admissibility, that the sampling plan was supposedly flawed because it did not include counties with the highest density of Native Americans. PFI Br. at 14-16. In fact, Dr. Ross's sampling was perfectly appropriate. He identified the 20 states with the highest Native American populations, and selected areas that fairly represented both rural and urban areas. *See* Pet. Br. at 30-31. Dr. Ross explained that the survey methodology does allow for a generalization of Native Americans throughout the United States; that the textbooks from which he has taught support that conclusion; that generalization of the results to the larger population from a stratified probability sample (the sample that he used) is quite commonly done in survey research; and that the actual sampling plan used in this case is a customary way to survey "hard to reach" targets such as Native Americans (which constitute less than 0.8 percent of the U.S. population).⁶

Finally, PFI contends that no weight should be given respondents' answer to whether "redskin" would be offensive to others. *See* PFI Br. at 16. Petitioners have already addressed this issue. *See* Pet. Br. at 31-32.⁷

B. PFI's Relevance Objections To Non-Expert Evidence Have No Merit.

1. The 1993 Resolutions Of The National Congress Of American Indians Are Relevant.

PFI objects to "a" 1993 NCAI resolution and "all related testimony" as not relevant because it occurred after the registrations were already issued. *See* PFI Br. at 20. In fact, there were two 1993

⁶ BLA-TTAB-03259, 3278-85 (Ross Depo. at 142, 161-68).

⁷ PFI also contends that the expert testimony of Teresa LaFromboise and Arlene Hirschfelder should be excluded. Although Petitioners did not rely on their testimony in their Trial Brief, they are experts in their respective fields, as the Board previously noted. *See Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1717-18.

NCAI resolutions – a January resolution of the NCAI Executive Council and a December resolution of the NCAI General Assembly. JoAnn Chase, as NCAI Executive Director, testified about both resolutions. *See* Pet. Br. at 15-16. PFI's objection goes to weight, not admissibility. In *Harjo*, the Board addressed PFI's identical objection to one of these two resolutions, found it relevant, and denied PFI's motion to strike. 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1714-15. Furthermore, the NCAI 1993 resolutions also take on added significance given the history of NCAI opposition to PFI's team name. *See* Pet. Br. at 14-17.

While seeking to keep out evidence of the NCAI's position because the resolution(s) post-dated 1990, PFI relies on a small number of letters purportedly from tribal leaders that also post-date 1990.⁸ That is obviously inconsistent with PFI's effort to bar consideration of NCAI's views. Moreover, the position of NCAI (the largest and oldest American Indian organization), expressed in two 1993 resolutions and through its activities and the activities of its leaders over the years, deserve far more weight than the letters on which PFI relies.¹⁰

2. The 1972 Harold Gross Letter Is Relevant. In Fact, The Letter, The Meeting With Edward Bennett Williams, Mr. Williams' Letter To The NFL Commissioner And 1971-72 Media Coverage Of Native American Opposition Deserve Significant Weight.

PFI objects to the admissibility of the January 1972 letter from Harold Gross to Edward Bennett Williams as supposedly not relevant. Citing the district court, PFI asserts that "the letter in no way

⁸ The letters on which PFI relies are inadmissible, or alternatively deserve no weight, for due to lack of authentication and explanatory testimony, as discussed below (at pages 11-12).

⁹ BLA-TTAB-00989. Nothing in the record supports PFI's assertion that NCAI had only two employees (and PFI cites no support). *See* PFI Br. at 35. Ms. Chase testified that NCAI had twelve full-time employees and one part-time employee, all of whom worked in NCAI's office in downtown Washington, D.C. She testified that the NCAI is an extensive, national organization comprised of members from affiliated tribes throughout the United States, organized into an Executive Council, an Executive Committee and a General Congress of members. The Executive Council consisted of official representatives from each of NCAI's member tribes, and the Executive Committee consisted of four officers elected by the general membership of the organization, an area vice president, and twelve representatives from each of twelve regions throughout the United States. The Executive Council, the Executive Committee and the General Congress had regular meetings and an annual convention. BLA-TTAB-02779, 2798-99, 2827, 2858 (Chase Depo. at 9, 28-29, 63, 94). Furthermore, PFI's brief concedes that NCAI's position is "[s]ignificant[]." *See* PFI Br. at 35.

¹⁰ The NCAI (with other organizations) also filed *amicus* briefs in support of the *Harjo* petitioners in *Harjo*. *See* 2009 U.S. S. Ct. Briefs LEXIS 2300, 2301 & 2302.

represents the opinion of a substantial composite of Native Americans." PFI Br. at 20. This argument is ludicrous. Not every piece of evidence introduced in a trial must prove the entire case in order to be admissible. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 401 (defining relevance).

Mr. Gross's letter was the catalyst for a meeting between a delegation of Native American leaders and Edward Bennett Williams, the PFI President at the time. Without considering the letter, the Board cannot understand the context of the meeting. In addition, the letter was understood by Mr. Williams as expressing the sentiments of those leaders (in a "cogent[]" manner). *See* Pet. Br. at 12-14. Thus, as Mr. Williams attested, the letter memorializes what the Native American leaders said and thought in 1972. In fact, Mr. Williams felt that Mr. Gross's letter – as an expression of the leaders' views – was so significant that the day after the meeting, he sent the letter to the NFL Commissioner, Peter Rozelle. *See id*.

PFI also contends that Mr. Williams' letter to Rozelle was not an "admission." PFI Br. at 21 n.86. In fact, it was an admission that Native American leaders view PFI's team name (and marks) as disparaging. It was also an admission that their views cannot be brushed aside as trivial, but are views that can be logically and convincingly ("cogently") expressed. Finally, Mr. Williams' letter and his decision to notify the NFL leadership the day after the meeting are admissions that the meeting was a significant event. This was not a meeting with a handful of nobodies, as PFI tries to portray it. *See id.* at 21.

Furthermore, the 1972 meeting occurred at a time when there was a great deal of media reporting on Native American objections to PFI's team name. The record contains numerous news articles from 1971-72 from Washington, D.C. daily newspapers reporting on Native American opposition to the team name, 11 as well as a 1972 NFL publication also reporting on the controversy. 12 (In addition to the waiver

¹¹T. Quinn, "Redskins, Rednecks," *The Washington Daily News* (Nov. 5, 1971) (BLA-TTAB-00825; Paul Kaplan, "Do we Defame Native Americans?," *The Washington Star* (1972) (BLA-TTAB-00826-27); M. Siegel, "Siegel at Large," *Washington Star* (Jan. 26, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00829); R. White, "No Reservations... Williams' Answer: What's In A Name?," *The Washington Evening Star* (Jan. 27, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00830); T. Quinn, "Indians are starting to fight back," *The Washington Daily News* (Jan. 28, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00828); T. Quinn, "Redskins Face Suit" and "The quest for dignity," *The Washington News* (Feb. 18, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00831); T. Quinn, "What's in a nickname? In Washington, plenty of trouble, possibilities," *The Washington Daily News* (Feb. 29, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00086, 832); T. Quinn,

of hearsay objections, the news articles would fit within hearsay exceptions, including the ancient records exception, so their content may be considered for the truth of the matters asserted. *See, e.g.*, Fed. R. Evid. 803(16).)

Accordingly, all of this evidence – Mr. Gross's letter to Mr. Williams, the meeting with the delegation of Native American leaders, Mr. Williams' letter to Mr. Rozelle, and the 1971-72 news articles – are relevant on the issue of whether PFI's marks contain content that disparages Native Americans, as perceived by a substantial composite of Native Americans.

3. Evidence Of The Media's and Fans' Activities Is Relevant.

PFI also contends that evidence of media and fan behavior is not relevant because their conduct was not carried out by PFI. See PFI Br. at 21.

In fact, as the Board has already explained, that evidence is relevant to debunking PFI's "secondary meaning" argument; it shows that the public understands that the team's name and trademarks allude to Native Americans. The Board rejected the secondary meaning argument, since the word "Redskins" as used in PFI's marks "clearly carries the allusion to Native Americans." *Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1742. In so holding, the Board stated in part:

[I]n determining the meaning of the term 'redskin(s)' as it appears in respondent's registered marks, it would be factually incomplete and disingenuous to ignore the substantial evidence of Native American imagery used by respondent, as well as by the media and respondent's fans, in connection with respondent's football team and its entertainment services.

Id. (emphasis added).

Furthermore, the behavior of some members of the media and fans that makes light of Native American culture (e.g., fans "playing Indian," or boorish newspaper headlines) is evidence that the marks contain matter that is disparaging to a substantial composite of Native Americans. See Pet. Br. at 39-40.

[&]quot;More on the Redskins," *The Washington Daily News* (March 22, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00833); T. Quinn, "Williams, Indians in Showdown" *The Washington Daily News* (March 30, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-00834).

¹²The Redskin Edition of Pro! Magazine (Nov. 20, 1972) (BLA-TTAB-01378).

"[T]he nature of a trade mark for the purpose of Section 2(a) may properly be determined from the associations conveyed by the word used as the mark in connection with the goods with which it is used." Doughboy Indus., Inc. v. The Reese Chem. Co., 88 U.S.P.Q. 227, 228 (Chief Examiner 1951). In other words, if the public and the media view the marks as an invitation to disparage, the marks most likely disparage as well.

III. PFI'S SECONDARY MEANING ARGUMENT IGNORES REALITY.

PFI's Trial Brief repeats many times its secondary meaning argument, asserting that "Washington Redskins" denotes a football team and not actual Native Americans. The Board rejected the secondary meaning argument; the word "Redskins," as used in PFI's marks, "clearly both refers to respondent's professional football team and carries the allusion to Native Americans inherent in the original definition of the word." *Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1742. Even the district court rejected the secondary meaning argument. *See Harjo*, 284 F. Supp. 2d 96, 126-27, 68 U.S.P.Q.2d 1225, 1249 (D.D.C. 2003).

PFI's marks obviously allude to Native Americans. They have continually been used in connection with Native American imagery and three of the marks have a Native American profile or other imagery evoking Native Americans and their culture. *See* Pet. Br. at 41-43 (addressing the secondary meaning argument). PFI does not address these points in any of the many places in its brief where it asserts secondary meaning.

IV. PFI'S EVIDENCE DESERVES LITTLE WEIGHT AND SOME OF IT IS INADMISSIBLE, AS THE BOARD HAS ALREADY HELD.

A. Much Of PFI's Evidence of Native American Support For The Team's Name And Use Of The Term "Redskin" Lacks Foundation And Is Inadmissible; Other Such Evidence Deserves Little Weight.

1. Letters

PFI attempts to rely upon letters purportedly from a small number of Native American tribal leaders or from individual Native Americans. *See* PFI Br. at 5, 7 n.30, 25 n.93, 31, 33-36 & nn.119-129. In *Harjo*, however, the Board rejected the letters purporting to be from tribal leaders, giving the evidence no weight. The Board explained:

[Pro-Football, Inc.'s] case includes no testimony by the authors of these letters and resolutions to establish any foundation for the letters and resolutions. Further, the lack of testimony about the letters and resolutions makes it impossible to determine the extent to which the views contained therein speak for a group of Native Americans or just for the authors, or what is the basis for the views expressed. Thus, this evidence has not been considered for the truth of the statements contained therein.

50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1747 n.126. For similar reasons, the Board also rejected letters from fans, including some purporting to be Native Americans. *See id.* at 1747 n.125.¹³ For the same reasons, the Board should still give no weight to the purported communications from tribal leaders and fans.

Furthermore, even if the letters from tribal leaders were considered, they account for a small number of tribal leaders, considering that there are more than 500 federally recognized tribes. *See* PFI Br. at 37. As the Board noted, even if it considered these letters, "this small number of letters" would not alter its analysis. *Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1748 n.126.

Similarly, there is no evidence introduced that the tribal leaders or their tribes are typical of Native American sentiment, as opposed to outliers. And, in fact, one of PFI's featured correspondents, Hollis Roberts (former Chief of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, quoted favorably by PFI (at 33)) should not be viewed as a fair representative of Native Americans; three years after the letter, he was indicted and subsequently convicted for sexual assault. *See United States v. Roberts*, 88 F.3d 872 (10th Cir. 1996). In addition, another of the tribal leaders apparently had a financial bias.¹⁴

2. Photographs

PFI also seeks to rely upon a handful of photographs purporting to show a school with "Redskins" as the team name, a street, a motel and a movie theatre. *See* PFI Br. at 45. Here, too, there was "no testimony in the record establishing a foundation for consideration of these photographs." 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1747-48 n.127. PFI provided no testimony regarding who took the pictures or who was

 $^{^{13}}$ Based on the Board's Harjo decision, Petitioners objected to consideration of letters purportedly from tribal leaders or fans. See Pet. Br., App. A at 2-5.

¹⁴ Floyd Leonard purportedly signed the Inter-Tribal Council resolution as Chief of the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma. Miami University (whose team name was formerly "Redskins") apparently provided free tuition to members of this tribe (and tribal members took advantage of the offer), potentially influencing his statements regarding "Redskin" as a team name. *See* PFIB-TTAB-0002890; see also BLA-TTAB-02352 (noting Miami Tribe's conflict of interest).

responsible for the sign or street name, and no evidence that any of these examples was chosen by Native Americans or represent the community's views. The Board accordingly found that the photographs have "no probative value." *See id.* The same is true today. 15

3. Petitioners' Statements

Playing "gotcha," PFI tries to attach significance to occasional uses of the word "redskin" by Petitioners themselves.

Phillip Gover used "Redskins" in a post on Facebook in reference to the team's offensive line. Gover Depo. [Dkt. 120] at 111-16 & Ex. 11 ("Don't seal up that Redskins O-line"). PFI cites this remark five times. PFI Br. at 3 n.8, 6, 7 & n.25, 26 n.95, & 27 n.102. Mr. Gover explained that he posted that line in order to "deride" the organization [PFI]. See Gover Depo. at 113-15. He also admitted that by using the word "redskins" he had himself disparaged Native Americans. Gover Depo. at 115. There is no easy way to refer to the PFI team name without employing a disparaging term; when Mr. Gover sought to deride the team, he was forced to use the term. This is not evidence that Mr. Gover is unbothered by the term "redskin." It is offensive that in order to refer to the team by name, he must use an epithet.

PFI also repeatedly cites Courtney Tsotigh's testimony about Mr. Gover's "Don't seal up that Redskins O-line" Facebook post. *See* PFI Br. at 7 n.25, 26 n.95, 27 n.102, 40 n.158. Facing repeated and aggressive questioning about Mr. Gover's Facebook post, which she had never seen before, Ms. Tsotigh testified that she did not know what to think. She later clarified her thoughts about Mr. Gover's Facebook post: "[h]e may have been trying to make a joke, but I think it is offensive to use that word."

¹⁵ Based on the Board's *Harjo* decision, Petitioners objected to this evidence. *See* Pet. Br., App. A at 3-4. PFI states that Petitioners "disingenuously mischaracterize" the Board's *Harjo* ruling because the Board technically did not rule the evidence inadmissible due to lack of foundation, but rather held that the evidence was entitled to no weight. *See* PFI Br. at 4 n.10. There is no material difference, at least in this context, between ruling evidence inadmissible or affording it zero weight.

¹⁶ In response to numerous questions, including leading questions, about Gover's "O-line comment," Ms. Tsotigh gave these answers indicating that she did not understand the question, what Gover had said, and had not ever thought about Gover's comment previously: "I don't know what that is referring to," "Not necessarily, I don't know, no, I guess not," "I don't know," "I mean that, what he was saying, I mean, no, it doesn't really – he's obviously talking about a football game," "That's not what I'm saying. I'm just saying that whatever he's talking about, he's talking about the game, whatever he's – I don't know what he's talking about, I don't know." Tsotigh Depo. [Dkt. 115] at 129-30.

Tsotigh Depo. Errata at 2. Furthermore, in the midst of discussing Mr. Gover's Facebook post, Ms. Tsotigh was clear that the term is offensive: "I don't like the word the 'Washington Redskins,' it's offensive to me, it's offensive to who I am." Tsotigh Depo. at 130.

PFI also cites an email to Amanda Blackhorse from former Petitioner Shquanebin Lone-Bently in which Ms. Lone-Bently refers to "Southeastern Skins." See PFI Br. at 45 n.196. But, Ms. Blackhorse testified that, while she found even in-group uses of the term objectionable, some Native Americans use "skins" "to just informally refer to each other. It's similar to the way that African Americans refer to each other using the N word.... It wouldn't be okay for ... someone who is non-Native to call ... a Native person a skin." Blackhorse Depo. [Dkt. 122] at 133-134. This explanation is consistent with Dr. Nunberg's testimony that members of a disparaged group may adopt and use the disparaging term at issue, such as "nigger," for example, sometimes in an ironic way. Likewise, legal commentators have written that the use of a disparaging term by the disparaged is an "empowering" act of reappropriation." 18

There can be no dispute that Petitioners despise the word "redskin," view it as disparaging or worse, and object specifically to PFI's team names and marks. Indeed, despite the "gotcha" citations, PFI does not dispute that they each have standing.

B. PFI's Assertions That George Preston Marshall Selected The Team Name For Positive Reasons Is Dubious, Unsupported and Legally Irrelevant.

PFI asserts that its former owner, George Preston Marshall, changed the team's name from "Braves" to "Redskins" in 1933 in order to honor the team's coach, William Dietz. *See* PFI Br. at 30.

 $^{^{17}}$ BLA-TTAB-04088-89, 4160-61, 6957-58 (Nunberg Depo. at 343-44, 414-15), 6957-58 (Nunberg Depo. at 97-98).

¹⁸ Todd Anten, *NOTE*: SELF-DISPARAGING TRADEMARKS AND SOCIAL CHANGE: FACTORING THE REAPPROPRIATION OF SLURS INTO SECTION 2(A) OF THE LANHAM ACT, 106 Colum. L. Rev. 388, 392, 413, 422 (March 2006) (commenting that "[t]he reappropriation of slurs is a common source of empowerment among disparaged groups" and that "reappropriation of former slurs is an integral part of the fostering of individual and group identity, recapturing 'the right of self-definition, of forging and naming one's own existence" and "an act of 'courageous self-emancipation' that allows the victims of hateful labels to make themselves 'whole' again."); *see also* Randall Kennedy, *Nigger: The Strange Career of a Troublesome Word* 38 (2002).

Even if Marshall's reason for selecting the team's name is relevant, PFI's assertion should not be given any weight. In fact, it would be an affront to history to accept this account uncritically.

PFI cites to three documents to support its assertion. *See* PFI Trial Br. 30-31 (citing PFIB-TTAB-00260-62). None of these is a reliable source of information about actions taken in 1933 by Marshall, who died in 1969. The first document is an unspecified article from an unknown source that actually states that no one knows why Marshall chose "Redskins" and that explanatory "theories abound." The article attributes the theory that Marshall wanted to honor Dietz to Marshall's (unnamed) granddaughter and to "various other accounts," but does not even indicate that Marshall's granddaughter or the other sources had firsthand knowledge. The other two documents are an undated PFI press release issued sometime after Super Bowl XXII (February 1988), and a 1992 statement by John Kent Cooke.²⁰

The claim that the team name was chosen to honor Mr. Dietz is further contradicted by the 1972 account provided by the NFL in *The Redskin Edition of Pro! Magazine*. That source explained to NFL fans: "George Preston Marshall started with his team in Boston on Braves field. When he switched playing sites, he wanted to change names but keep the indian motif. Since he was now sharing a park with the Red Sox and at the same time liked Harvard's crimson jerseys, Redskins seemed appropriate." Since the team had already been named the "Braves" for years before Dietz became the coach, the decision to use Indian themes and imagery was plainly not done to honor Dietz.

Furthermore, PFI's story of the origins of the team name seems dubious in light of what is known of George Preston Marshall. Marshall was a stubborn racial segregationist. He refused to permit African Americans to play for the team until compelled by the Kennedy Administration to do so. The Kennedy Administration refused to grant the team access to D.C. Municipal Stadium (now RFK Stadium) unless

¹⁹ PFIB-TTAB-000004, 260.

²⁰ PFIB-TTAB-000261-62.

²¹ BLA-TTAB-01378.

PFI ended its racist policy.²² Consistent with Marshall's segregationist attitudes, the fight song (until 1972) pointedly declared that the team fought for "old Dixie."²³

It is possible, but it seems unlikely, that Marshall might have disliked African Americans but adored Native Americans whom he wished to honor. But, why should anyone care about an ardent segregationist's idea of what it means to "honor" an ethnic minority? A segregationist's thinking about ethnic and racial issues will reflect warped values, undermining any proper meaning of "honoring" an ethnic group.

Accordingly, even assuming it is relevant, no credence should be given to PFI's assertion about any subjective intent to honor Native Americans in the face of so much contrary evidence.

C. PFI's Dictionary Evidence Deserves Little Weight.

PFI argues that the lack of usage labels in certain dictionaries should be viewed as evidence that "redskin" is a neutral way to refer to Native Americans. See PFI Br. at 38-40. Consistent with Dr. Nunberg's opinion (*see* Pet. Br. at 29-30, citing Nunberg testimony) the Board rejected PFI's arguments that a lack of usage labels in some dictionaries "establishes that 'redskin(s)' was *not* considered offensive during the relevant time period." *Id.* n.114 (emphasis in original). The Board also concluded that "the single dictionary excerpt" that separately defined "Redskins" as PFI's football team "did not affect this conclusion. *Harjo*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1744 & n.114. The Board should again reject PFI's argument regarding the weight to be placed on the lack of a usage label.

Furthermore, PFI did not provide excerpts from the dictionaries for other anti-Native American slurs, such as "Injun" and "squaw." PFI agrees that "Injun" and "squaw" are "racial epithets," along the lines of "nigger," "we-back," "gook," and "slanty eye." PFI Br. At 30 n.110. Unless the dictionaries' entries for these Native American epithets are also considered, the absence of a usage label of "redskin" should be given no weight.

²² BLA-TTAB-00806-24, 1390, 1872.

²³ BLA-TTAB-01191, 1128, 1231, 1344; *see also* BLA-TTAB-01187-91; BLA-TTAB-02678 (Cooke Depo. at 63) & 02710.

In fact, the dictionaries cited on pages 38-39 of PFI's Trial Brief contain three relevant definitions of "Injun," but all lack usage labels indicating its disparaging nature. For "squaw," all but two of the dictionaries contain no usage label for the definition relating to a Native America woman; one dictionary contains a usage label that "squaw" is colloquial; and one dictionary provides the same usage label as it does for "redskin" ("often considered offensive"). The usage labels for "Injun" and "squaw" contained in the dictionaries cited on pages 38-39 of PFI's Trial Brief are summarized in the following table.²⁴

Dictionary	"Injun"	"Squaw"
Webster's New American Dictionary (1965)	No definition	"colloq."
The Random House Dictionary (1966)	"Dial."	No usage labels
World Book Dictionary (1967 ed. and 1980 ed.)	U.S. informal or Dialect.	No usage label for relevant definition
The American Heritage Dictionary (1969 ed. and 1976 ed.)	"Nonstandard." "Facetious respelling of INDIAN."	No usage label for relevant definition
Thorndike-Barnhart Dictionary (1974)	No definition	"a term often considered offensive" – same label as used with "redskin"
The International Webster New Encyclopedic Dictionary of the English Language (1975)	No definition	No usage label for relevant definition
Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary (1977 ed.)	No definition	No usage label for relevant definition
The HBJ School Dictionary (1977)	No definition	No usage label for relevant definition
Scott Foresman Advanced Dictionary (1979 ed.)	No definition	No usage label for relevant definition
Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (1980)	No definition	No usage label for relevant definition

Accordingly, PFI's argument regarding the absence of usage labels for "redskin" in certain dictionaries deserves no weight.

²⁴ Petitioners provide the dictionary entries as Exhibit A in order to complete the partial submission of evidence by PFI, under the rule of completeness. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 106 ("If a party introduces all or part of a writing or recorded statement, an adverse party may require the introduction, at that time, of any other part--or any other writing or recorded statement--that in fairness ought to be considered at the same time.").

D. PFI's Arguments And Evidence Regarding Usage Of "Redskins" Are Weak, And Some Actually Demonstrate That "Redskin" Is A Disparaging Term.

PFI argues that Petitioners' evidence of usage of "redskin" is flawed; according to PFI, in "all the examples cited by Petitioners, the word 'Indian' could be substituted for 'redskin." PFI Br. at 41 (citation omitted). That is not the relevant question. The relevant question is the other way around – could "redskin" be substituted for "Indian"? It is always possible to substitute a neutral term ("Indian") for a slur ("redskin"). Thus, a speaker wishing to denigrate could say "dirty Indian" or "dirty redskin." But, a speaker could not, in a neutral way, refer to the "redskin actor Jay Silverheels" or report that the Governor appointed three "redskins" to the zoning board. Indeed, not once in its brief does PFI refer to Native Americans as "redskins." Further, as noted, PFI's former Executive Vice President admitted through his evasive conduct during deposition that one cannot use "redskin" as a neutral term. See Pet. Br. at 33-34.

PFI states that "the record is replete" with examples of "literary and cinematographic uses of 'redskin' as an ethnic denotator" used "as a neutral term synonymous with 'Native American." PFI Br. at 40. In fact, the record is not "replete" and, furthermore, PFI's examples do not support and sometimes contradict PFI's position.

PFI cites a 1929 work entitled *Redskin*. Relying on the notes of its expert, Dr. Butters (rather than his testimony), 26 PFI claims that a sentence from this work, "And now you shall wander forever alone, tribeless, neither good Indian nor white man – *just Redskin!*" evinces a neutral use of "redskin." PFI Br. at 40. This work, however, is not a reliable source for usage. Its use of "redskin" to refer to an isolated person who has been "stripped entirely of culture and social identity" (*id.*) appears to be an idiosyncratic use not found in other sources. In addition, this work also refers to Indians as "Injuns," 27

²⁵See, e.g., BLA-TTAB-06973-74 (Nunberg Depo. at 113-14).

²⁶See PFI Br. at 40 n.161 (citing "Butters Notes").

²⁷See PFI-TTAB-000166 (Butters' notes commenting that "Injun" is used "to indicate pronunciation.").

apparently oblivious to the slur, even though PFI agrees that "Injun" is a racial epithet like "nigger," "wet-back" or "gook." PFI Br. at 30 n.110.

PFI also cites an excerpt from James Joyce's *Ulysses*, that provides: "and the *Times* [London newspaper] rubbed its hands and told the white livered Saxons there would soon be as few Irish in Ireland as redskins in America." PFI Br. at 42 (citing PFIB-TTAB-000140). This passage actually uses "redskin" in a disparaging way. The speaker (an Irishman) describes what he envisions certain Englishmen thought or said during the Great Famine in Ireland: namely, that the civilized English would soon be as rid of the savage Irish just as America was free of its "redskins." Furthermore, PFI's reliance on *Ulysses* is undermined by the fact that it uses "nigger" in a similar fashion in passages not cited by PFI.²⁹

PFI also cites an essay by a literary critic, Philip Rahv, who distinguished American writers into two groups – "palefaces" and "redskins," and asserts that Rahv's essay "exemplifies the ordinariness of 'redskins' as denotative of Native Americans...." PFI Br. at 42. In fact, Rahv's use of "redskin" to describe a group of American writers demonstrates that the term carries wild, primitive connotations.

According to Rahv, "redskin" writers are "lowbrow," "primarily emotional, spontaneous and lacking in personal culture," with a "habitual hostility to ideas." Rahv writes further that "[a]t present, the redskins are in command of the situation, and literary life in America has seldom been so deficient in intellectual power."

28Dr. Nor

²⁸Dr. Nunberg explained that the parts cited by Dr. Butters either were not probative as to the status of "redskin(s)" or confirmed that the term is disparaging. BLA-TTAB-06926-27 (Nunberg Depo. at 66-67).

²⁹See Exhibit B, *Ulysses* 171 ("There was a right royal old nigger."); *id.* at 213 ('the bad man taken off by poetic justice to the place where the bad niggers go.'); *id.* at 222 ("From the hoardings Mr. Eugene Stratton grinned with thick niggerlips at Father Conmee."). Under the rule of completeness (Fed. R. Evid. 106), Petitioners complete the partial submission of a document by PFI.

³⁰ PFIB-TTAB-000224-25. Similarly, PFI's reliance on James Fennimore Cooper's supposed "positive" use of "redskin," *see* PFI Br. at 43, is undermined by Cooper's actual portrayals of Native Americans. *See* BLA-TTAB-06953-54 (Nunberg Depo. at 93-94). Moreover, Cooper wrote in the early 19th century.

³¹ PFIB-TTAB-000225. Dr. Nunberg testified that Rahv's use of "redskin" "connoted wildness and disrespect for civilized norms, the effect associated with Whitman or Twain. BLA-TTAB-06923, 6997-98(Nunberg Depo. at 63, 137-38).

Finally, in a footnote, PFI asserts that a 1997 *New Republic* article entitled "Paleface and Redskin" provides "evidence of the non-disparaging nature of the word today to reference North Americans." PFI Br. at 28 n.105 (citing PFIB-TTAB-000171-79). In fact, the title obviously alludes to the Rahv essay and it does not use "Redskin" to refer to a Native American. Rather, the piece is a review of a book written by a formerly institutionalized schizophrenic, whose behaviors and intellectual activity reflected both a wild "redskin" side and a proper and genteel "paleface" side.

E. The Registrations and Renewals Are Not Probative.

According to PFI, the fact that the marks at issue were registered and that the registrations were renewed as "compelling evidence" of their non-disparaging nature that is "due great weight." *See* PFI Br. at 3, 6, 32-33. This argument is circular. The fact that the marks were registered and renewed is not evidence that they should have been registered. Indeed, the Board has already implicitly rejected this argument when it held that Petitioners' burden of proof is the preponderance of the evidence. *See* May 31, 2011 Order at 3 (burden of proof is preponderance of the evidence).

PFI's argument that the renewal of the registrations is probative is also unfounded. The renewal of a mark requires only a representation by PFI that it is continuing to use the marks in commerce. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1059. The Lanham Act does not require Examiners to consider registrability when renewals are considered and evaluated.

F. The Surveys Cited By PFI Lack A Foundation.

PFI mentions surveys which purportedly reached different results from that conducted by Ivan Ross – a 2003-2004 survey by the National Annenberg Election Survey, a *Sports Illustrated* survey, and a WTOP radio survey. PFI Br. at 37 n.145. Each of these surveys is inadmissible due to the lack of any testimony regarding the methodology or results of the surveys. For this reason, the radio survey was given no weight by the Board in *Harjo*. 50 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1728 n.73; *see also* Pet. Br., App. A at 5 (objecting). There is likewise no foundational testimony for the Annenberg Survey or the *Sports Illustrated* survey. PFI cites to these surveys as exhibits to the deposition of Petitioner Jillian Pappan (*see* PFI Br. at 37 n.145), but Ms. Pappan knew nothing of the surveys. *See* Pappan Depo. [Dkt. 112] at 110-

111 (no knowledge of the Annenberg survey) *and* 121-122 (had not seen *Sports Illustrated* survey before).

V. PFI HAS NOT CARRIED THE BURDEN OF PROOF ON ITS LACHES DEFENSE.

A. Petitioners Did Not Unduly Delay.

As Petitioners have explained (Pet. Br. at 48-49), time between the Board's April 2, 1999 decision in *Harjo* until the November 2009 conclusion of the *Harjo* federal litigation should not count towards undue delay. It would be foolish to require petitions to be filed during that time period. PFI's position that would-be petitioners must file petitions while identical petitions are pending (or ruled upon by the Board) (*see* PFI Br. at 47 n.205) would invite unnecessary and wasteful litigation. In this case, the Board stayed the proceedings (over Petitioners' objection) from the August 2006 filing until the *Harjo* litigation concluded. [Dkt. 6, 10, 12, 13, 16, 20].

In a footnote, PFI offers four responses. See PFI Br. at 47 n.205. Petitioners reply: First,

Petitioners do not need to testify that this period of time should not count towards measuring delay, as it
is a legal conclusion; second, the fact that Petitioners "could have" filed the petition earlier is irrelevant,
as a petitioner can always file earlier including (obviously) in all cases in which laches is denied; third,
although the district court issued its first opinion in 2003, the federal litigation did not end until 2009 and
the Board's 1999 ruling remained the Board's last statement on the issue until then; and fourth, while
laches is evaluated for the time period that begins when a Petitioners turns age 18, it does not logically
follow that all time that passes since they turned 18 automatically counts towards undue delay.

Finally, Courtney Tsotigh filed the petition only 11½ months after her 18th birthday. That is not an unreasonable delay. A person should be entitled to think things over, as an adult, before getting involved in a high-profile and potentially nasty dispute.

B. PFI Suffered No Prejudice From Any Delay.

PFI incorrectly denies that to establish required prejudice it must demonstrate that it relied on the absence of a cancellation petition by incompletely quoting a sentence fragment from the Board's May 31, 2011 Order. PFI asserts that the Board's Order "provides that Registrant 'is not required to prove with

specific evidence that it' would have acted differently." PFI Br. at 48 n.207 (quoting May 31, 2011 Order). In fact, the complete sentence states: "When there has been undue period of delay by a petitioner, respondent is not required to prove with specific evidence that it *relied on the petitioner's delay in filing a petition for cancellation.*" Order (May 31, 2011) at 17 (emphasis added). That is, PFI need not demonstrate that it relied on *Amanda Blackhorse's* (or the other Petitioners') delay. PFI still must demonstrate that it relied on the absence of a petition having been filed. The May 31, 2011 Order makes this clear:

- "There must have been some detriment *due to the delay* such as evidentiary prejudice or economic prejudice, and respondent must show that its prejudice *resulted from the delay*."
- "In other words, a party asserting laches must show not only unreasonable delay but also circumstances compelling enough to give rise to an estoppel, that is, the party asserting the defense has relied upon the delay to its detriment."
- "Economic prejudice arises when a defendant suffers the loss of monetary investments or incurs damages *that likely would have been prevented by an earlier suit.*"
- "A nexus must be shown between the delay in filing suit and the expenditures; the alleged infringer must change his position because of and as a result of the plaintiff's delay."

Id. at 15-17 (emphasis added) (citations and quotations omitted). Here, PFI has done nothing but show that its marks are valuable, that it spent money on marketing and promotions, and that it spent money and resources enforcing the mark against third parties. See PFI Br. at 49. Under May 31, 2011 Order, PFI has not introduced evidence of "detriment due to the delay," that "prejudice resulted from the delay," that it "relied upon the delay to its detriment," that the expenditures "would likely have been prevented" by an earlier-filed petition, a "nexus ... between the delay in filing suit and the expenditures" or a "change [in] position because of and as a result of" delay.

In addition, PFI has introduced no evidence regarding its investments in the marks from 2006 through 2012. PFI's selective disclosure of evidence creates the obvious inference that the level of PFI's investment was not materially affected by the 2006 filing of the petition. *See, e.g., Niehus v. Liberio*, 973 F.2d 526, 531 (7th Cir. 1992) ("it should be enough that there is evidence that a party would surely have introduced had it been helpful, permitting an inference that the evidence would instead have helped his

opponent"). If the filing of a petition does not materially affect PFI's business decisions, then a delay in

filing would not either. PFI was not prejudiced by any delay.

Finally, PFI has not introduced any evidence that its marks will in fact lose value if the

registrations are cancelled, only that the value of the marks "may be affected"; according to PFI's

evidence, "[i]f the registrations are cancelled, the value of Registrant's marks may be affected because

Registrant would have unregistered trademarks rather than registered trademarks." PFI Br. at 49.

However, if a mark would not lose value due to the cancellation of its registration (as might be the case if,

for example, the mark is firmly established and widely known), no prejudice would result from a delay in

filing a petition to cancel. Because it has not introduced evidence that its marks would suffer a material

loss in value if the registrations were cancelled, PFI cannot establish that it suffered prejudice due to the

delay, let alone enough prejudice to tip the scales in favor of a laches dismissal.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons and the reasons in Petitioners' Trial Brief, the Board should order

cancellation of the six challenged trademark registrations.

Dated: October 22, 2012

Respectfully Submitted,

esse A. Witten

Jeffrey J. Lopez

John D. V. Ferman

Lee Roach

Stephen J. Wallace

DRINKER, BIDDLE & REATH LLP

1500 K Street, N.W., Suite 1100

Washington, D.C. 20005

Telephone: (202) 842-8800

Fax: (202) 842-8465

Email: Jesse.Witten@dbr.com

Counsel for Petitioners

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that on October 22, 2012, he caused a copy of the foregoing Petitioners' Reply in Support of Their Trial Brief, and exhibits thereto, to be served via Federal Express upon the following:

June a. W. A.

Robert Raskopf Claudia T. Bogdanos Todd Anten QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN, LLP 51 Madison Avenue, 22nd floor New York, NY 10010

DC01/3022502.2

EXHIBIT A

WEBSTER'S

New American Dictionary

COMPLETELY NEW AND UP-TO-DATE. ILLUSTRATED
—SELF-PRONOUNCING—SYNONYMS—ANTONYMS

Managing Editor

LEWIS M. ADAMS

Editor-in-Chief

EDWARD N. TEALL, A.M.

C. RALPH TAYLOR, A.M.

Author of Self-Education Department and Associate Editor; Editor "The Home University Encyclopedia," "New American Encyclopedia"; author of "Vital English"

COMPLETE IN FOUR VOLUMES VOLUME ONE



This Dictionary is not published by the original publishers of Webster's Dictionary, or by their successors

BOOKS, INC., Publishers • NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON, D.C. A Subsidiary of Publishers Co., Inc.

PE1625

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT CONVENTION OF PAN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS



PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

been initiated; a beginner. initiation (i nish i ā'shun) n. The act of initiating; the fact of being initiated; ceremonious introduction into some sect,

society, or association. initiative (i nish'i \bar{a} tiv) n. The ability to originate; courage and energy for new undertakings; a right of the people under certain governments to pass laws directly without the aid of the legislature.

initiative (i nish'i a tiv) adj. Having the function, power, or faculty of initiating; characterized by initiating. -ly adv. initiatory (i nish'i a tō ri) adj. Initial; in-

troductory; used in initiation. ini'tiatorily adv.

inject (in jekt') vt. To throw or force in. injection (in jek'shun) n. The act of injecting; that which is injected; the fact

of being charged with injected matter.

injector (in jek'tër) n. Apparatus for injecting water
into a steam boiler; one who or that which injects.

injudicious (in joo dish'us)
adj. Imprudent, unwise. Syn. Ill-advised, impolitic, indiscreet. -ly adv. — -ness n. injunction (in jungk'shun) n.

Injector. An order, esp. from a court; the act of enjoining or the condition of

being enjoined.
injure (in'jer) vt. To hurt or damage. Syn.
Mar, hurt, spoil, deteriorate, wrong, aggrieve, sully, harm, maltreat, offend. in'iurer n.

injurious (in joor'i us) adj. Hurtful; detri-mental. Syn. Baneful, harmful, pernicious, slanderous, deleterious, abusive, noxious, defamatory, prejudicial, wrongful, damaging. -ly adv. — -ness n. injury (in'jer i) n. [pl. injuries] That which

causes harm or damage; the damage or

injustice (in jus'tis) n. The quality of being unfair; a wrong. Syn. Wrong. Injustice is the opposite of whatever is fair and just; a wrong is a deeper thing; a wrong is an actual violation of personal

ink (ingk) n. A fluid used for writing; a paste used in printing; the black inky liquid secreted by the cuttlefish and allied cephalopods.

ink (ingk) vt. To put ink upon, mark with

ink. ink'er n

inkberry (ingk'ber i) n. [inkberries] The N. Am. holly; the pokeweed.
inkhorn (ingk'hôrn) n. A small container for writing ink.

inkhorn (ingk'hôrn) adj. Pedantic.

initiate (i nish'i at) n. A person who has inkle (ing'kl) n. A kind of linen tape or the material from which it is made.

inkling (ingk'ling) n. An intimation or hint. inkpotshot (ingk'pot shot) n. colloq. An

instance of sharp or bitter criticism in writing.

inkstand (ingk'stand) n. An inkwell; a holder for inks and pens.

inkwell (ingk'wel) n. A container for writing ink.

inkwood (ingk'wood) n. A tree of southeastern U.S. and the West Indies with a dark wood.

inky (ingk'i) adj. [inkier, inkiest] Black; pertaining to, like or made with ink. ink'iness n.

inky cap. A mushroom, which gives off an inky fluid. inlaid (in'lād; in lād') adj. Laid into a sur-

face for purposes of decoration; decorated with a design inserted so as to form a part of the surface.

inland (in'land) n. The inland country; the sections of a country near the great

centers of population.
inland (in'land) adj. Back from the coast; included in a country or state; domestic.

— adv. To or toward the inland; away from the frontier or coast.

inlander (in'land er) n. A resident of the inland.

 in-law (in 1ô) n. A relative by marriage.
 inlaw (in 1ô') vt. To bring within the authority and protection of the law; to clear of outlawry. in lawry n.

inlay (in la') vt. [p.t.&p.p. inlaid, pr.p. inlaying] To ornament the surface of an object by setting in pieces of ivory, hard wood, metal, etc. -'er n.

inlay (in'la) n. Inlaid work; a filling in a tooth. inlet (in let') vt. [inlet, inletting] To inlay;

to insert. inlet (in'let) n. A small bay or creek; an opening by which water is admitted, as to a tank; a passage for ingress; act of letting in; that which is let in or set in.

inlier (in'lī ĕr) n. Stratified rock sur-rounded by rock of another age.

inly (in'ly) adv. Inwardly; in the heart, spirit, or inner nature; hence, heartily; intimately. — adj. Felt inly. inmate (in'māt) n. An occupant along with

others; a person in an institution; an inin medias res (in mē'di as rēz). Into the

midst of things. in memoriam (in më mō'ri am). In or to the memory of.

inmesh (in mesh'). Var. of enmesh. inmost (in'mōst) adj. Innermost. inn (in) n. A tavern.

inn (in) vi.&vt. To be a guest at an inninnate (in'nāt) adj. Inborn, not acquired. Syn. Inborn, congenital, inbred. -ly adv.

inner (in'er) adj. Internal; pertaining to the mind or spirit, as an inner experience.

-ly adv. inner (in'er) n. The inside part.

innermost (in'er most) adj. Farthest inward.

innermost (in'er most) n. The inmost part.

innervate (i nûr'vāt) vt. To furnish with nerve force or with nerves; to stimulate activity in a nerve or organ.

innervation (in er va'shun) n. Supply of nerve force to some organ or part; stimulation of some organ by nerves; the distribution of nerves, -al adj. innerve (i nûrv') vt. To furnish with nerv-

ous energy or power; to animate.

ous energy or power; to animate.

innholder (in'hōld ēr) n. An innkeeper.

inning (in'ing) n. A putting or getting in;

the fact of taking in or enclosing; reclaimed lands; the turn of a person in a

game; in baseball or cricket the time at
bat of a team.

innkeeper (in'këp ër) n. One who operates

an inn, hotel, or tavern.

Innocence (in'o sens) n. The condition of being innocent; freedom from sin, guilt, or moral wrong; simplicity; an innocent person; the name of a plant of the U. S. which has small blue flowers; also the name of a small herb of the U. S. Syn. Guilelessness, simplicity, guiltlessness, innocuousness, sinlessness, naïveté, artlessness.

innocency (in' $\bar{0}$ sen si) n. An instance of innocence.

innocent (in'o sent) adj. Without guilt, sinless; inexperienced in the ways of the world; devoid of, as, innocent of clothes; lawful; not contraband. Syn. Guiltless, sinless, pure, harmless, spotless, inoffensive, unsullied, innoxious, guileless, naïve, innocuous, blameless, untainted, iminnocuous, blameless, untainted, immaculate, stainless. Ant. Guilty. inno-

cently adv. Innocent (in'ō sent) n. An innocent person; a young child; a simple-minded person. innocuity (in ok kū'i ti) n. The condition

of being innocuous. innocuous (i nok'ū us) adj. Harmless. Syn. Safe, innocent. Ant. Hurtful, injurious.

-ness n -ly adv. innominate (i nom'i nāt) adj. Lacking a

innominate bone. The hipbone. innovate (in'ō vāt) vi. &vt. To bring about innovations or changes. in'novative adj. - in'novator n. innovation (in ō vā'shun) n. A change

from est method. innoxious innuendo innuend

derogati innumer: number counted adv.

innumer less: co innutriti trition; nutri't inobserva

attentic inobse inoculab being a tion: C inocula disease

inocular in mak inoculat virus o measul a plant ino

inoculat inocula serum of caus produc inoculu used fo inodiate

hatefu inodoro odor. inoffens harml

inoffici do one accord office inopera

ble; n tion. inopera

ing; v inoperc an op mal c

has n inoppo portu propi -nes

inoppo belie inop wind; a screaming outery.

squall (skwôl) vi.&vt. 1 To scream or utter
loudly and discordantly. 2 To blow, as a

gust of wind. squall'er n. squally (skwôl'i) adj. [squallier, squalliest]. Blowing or threatening to blow in gusts or blasts

squalor (skwol'ēr) n. Wretched poverty.
squander (skwon'dēr) n. Act of spending
lavishly or wasting. — vt. To spend lavishly; to disperse. squan'derer n. square (skwar) n. 1 A plane figure with

four equal sides and four right angles. 2 A device for measuring right angles, used by draughtsmen and builders. 3 Anything with four equal sides, as a city square. 4 The product of a number multiplied by itself, as, the square of 2

square (skwår) vi.&vt. 1 To form in a right angle, as, this board squares. 2 To make even, as to square an account. 3 To multiply a number by itself. 4 To turn in the right direction, as to square away. 5 To mark into squares. 6 To cause a score to be tied. 7 To assume the position

of a pugilist. squar'er n.
square (skwår) adj. 1 Having four equal
sides and four right angles. 2 Forming a
right angle. 3 Honest, fair. 4 Satisfying, sufficient, as a square meal. 5 Definite; absolute

square (skwår) adv. Fairly; honestly; directly; in a square form or manner. square/ness n.—square/ly adv. square dance. A dance in which the partic-

ipants are in the form of a square. squared circle. The raised platform for a

pugilistic encounter. square deal. A transaction that is strictly

fair and honest.

squarehead (skwar'hed) n. One with a head relatively square: specifically Scandinavian or German.

square knot. A knot used to join two ropes, cords, etc., end to end.
square measure. A system of denoting

measurements by plane areas. square-rigged (skwar'rigd') adj. Having rectangular sails on yards hung horizon-tally by the middle across the masts: opposite of fore-and-aft-rigged. square'-rig'ger n. A square-rigged vessel.

square root (skwår root) n. The number obtained when a number that is multiplied by itself is reduced to its original

factors, as, the square root of 4 is 2.
square sail. A retangular sail set at right angles to the vessel's axis.

square shooter. A person who acts fairly and honestly. square shooting. square-toed (skwar'tōd') adj. 1 Having broad, square toes, said of shoes. 2 Precise: prim; formal.

squash (skwosh) n. 1 The fleshy edible fruit of a field or garden plant of the

gourd family. 2 A game played with rackets and a rubber ball in a walled enclosure; the ball used in that game; also, the racket. 3 The act of squashing; the impact of a heavy body landing; the sound of this. 4 Various drinks made with



Squashes. A, summer scallop. B, summer straightneck.

squashed fruits. 5
The sound made by a person walking in mire.

squash (skwosh) vi.&vt. 1 To crush into a pulpy mass; to beat to pieces. 2 To suppress or quash, as an uprising. 3 To disconcert a person. 4 To fall so as to be crushed or flattened out. squash'er n. quash (skwosh) adj. With or as with a

squashy (skwosh'i) adj. Soft and pulpy;

capable of being easily squashed; soggy; marshy. -'iness n. — -'ily adv. squat (skwot) n. The act of squatting; a squatting position; the place where an

animal squats; a lair.
squat (skwot) adj. Short and stocky, crouching.

squat (skwot) vi.&vi. [squatted or squat, squatting]. 1 To settle down as if sitting.
2 To settle land either under a govern-

ment lease so as ultimately to take title to it or hold without right or title. squatter (skwot'er) n. 1 One who occupies land without right or under government lease in expectation of acquiring owner-ship. 2 An Australian sheep rancher.

squaw (skwô) n. An American Indian woman; a female, colloq.

squawk (skwôk) n. 1 A harsh cry like that of a frightened fowl. 2 The night heron of the U.S.

squawk (skwôk) vi. To utter a harsh loud cry like that of an excited hen. squawk'er

squawroot (skwô'root) n. The cancer root of North America, a parasite which grows on roots of trees.

queak (skwēk) n. 1 A thin, sharp, penetrat-ing sound, as, the squeak of an ungreased

wheel. 2 A narrow escape. squeak (skwëk) vi. 1 To make a shrill penetrating cry or sound like that of a mouse or an unoiled hinge. 2 Slang. To confess, to reveal. -'iness n. - -'ily adv.

squeal (skwel) n. A sharp, shrill cry, pro-longed like that of a pig.

squeal like that of a pig. 2 To reveal; to betray.

3 To complain. squeal'er n.

squeamish (skwēm'ish) adj. 1 Easily shocked. 2 Easily affected with nausea.

3 Very particular. -'ishness n. — -'ishly

leather, etc., mounted on a long handle and used for squeezing water off smooth surfaces, as window glass, decks, floors, etc., a similar device used in photographic printing. — vt. To press, squeeze or force

with a squeegee.

squeeze (skwēz) n. 1 A tight jam; a crowding together. 2 An act of squeezing. 3

Strong financial pressure. 4 A firm grasp of the hand in friendship or as a symbol of affection. 5 A hug. 6 A quantity squeezed out. 7 Pressure, either mental or physical. 8 An impression made by

forcing a plastic substance on an object. way by pressing or crowding, as, I squeezed in 2 To get by pressure, force, as to squeeze juice from an orange; to press or compress as to squeeze an orange.

To press or jam, as to squeeze passengers into a car. 4 To compress. 5 To oppress. 6 To extort money or favors from by use of pressure or fear. 7 To hug. 8 To exert financial pressure upon. squeez'er n

squeeze play. 1 A play in baseball in which a runner starts home from third base the instant the ball is pitched and the batter bunts. 2 A play in bridge by which an opponent is forced to discard a valuable

queich (skweich) n. A sound as that made by walking through mud or slush; the sound of a heavy blow on a soft body.—
w. 1 To silence; to suppress; to discourage, disconcert. 2 To cause a sound like that made by walking through mire.

equelcher (skwel'cher) n. 1 A blow that squelches. 2 A final retort that crushes opposition. 3 One who or that which 8quelches

equib (skwib) n. 1 A kind of firework that burns with a sizzling sound or explodes with a crack. 2 A short satirical composition. 3 A mean, unimportant person.

quib (skwib) vi. &vt. [squibbed, squibbing]. 1 To speak, write, or utter in smart or sarcastic language. 2 To jump or move about as a squib. 3 To fire squibs. 4 To assail a person with sarcasm or wit. 5 To assail a person with sarcasm.

explode, as a squib.

squid (skwid) n. A kind π cuttlefish having a tapering body with 10 arms and two fins near the tail; bait shaped like a squid

or made from squid. squill (skwil) n. A sea onion of the Medi- stability (s

terranean as a stimu any of sev

squilla (sk (skwil'ë)]. the mantic under sha squinch (sl support co

a superim squinny (s peer with squint (sky condition obliquely. 3 A casua particular the usual. cidence of

squint (skw with the inclination ular object be cross-c squint (8kw

with the e envy or di away fron squire (skw 2 A justice or landho

4 A lover squire (skw squirm (sk or writhin squirm'y squirrel (sk

animal. squirrel co with crear squirt (skw syringe to

with a bu

2 A pert y squirt (skw eject in a squish (sky

squashing vi. &vt. To gush or s walking ir stab (stab)

weapon, a such a thi

stab (stab) thrust wi a dagger. stabile (stā

moving. stabilimete for testing

a model a

Tule 1 RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY of the ENGISH LANGUAGE

JESS STEIN

Editor in Chief

LAURENCE URDANG
Managing Editor



REF PE 1625 ,R3

© Copyright, 1966, by Random House, Inc.

All rights reserved under International and Pan-American Copyright Conventions

PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK BY RANDOM HOUSE, INC.
AND SIMULTANEOUSLY IN TORONTO BY RANDOM HOUSE OF CANADA LIMITED

Random House Dictionary and its abbreviations RHD and RHDEL are trademarks of Random House, Inc.

First Printing (BOMC)

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 66-21939

Entered words which we have reason to believe constitute trademarks have been designated as such. However, neither the presence nor the absence of such designation should be regarded as affecting the legal status of any trademark.

The Concise French Dictionary, edited by Francesca L. V. Langbaum, @ Copyright, 1954, by Random House, Inc.

The Concise Spanish Dictionary, edited by Donald F. Solá, @ Copyright, 1954, by Random House, Inc.

The Concise Italian Dictionary, edited by Robert A. Hall, Jr., © Copyright, 1957, by Random House, Inc.

The Concise German Dictionary, edited by Jenni Karding Moulton, @ Copyright, 1959, by Random House, Inc.

Major Dates in History, edited by Charles D. Lieber and Anne Dyer Murphy, @ Copyright, 1964, by Random House, Inc.

Entire contents of the Atlas and the index to the maps, © Copyright, 1966, by C. S. Hammond & Company.

Chart of Periodic Table of the Elements, @ Copyright, 1964, by E. H. Sargent & Co.

Table of Common Proofreader's Marks, @ Copyright, 1950, 1956, by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.

Manufactured in the United States of America

inju

destruction destru

in-ju-ry sustained form or injury to fered.

fered-property action to injurious use of

n. use of Syn.
INJURY, ments of done or pairment injury, hurt from the count wound someone in the count wound wound in the count wound wound in the count wound wound

in-jus-being others just ac See IN

by the mark IME kaust Soe — inl

ink/ hair equi ink

in-l

(in gulf'), v.t. engulf.—in-gulf'ment, n.
gi-tate (in gûr'ji tāt'), v., -tat-ed, -tat-ing.
to swallow greedily or in great quantity, as food,
agulf; swallow up: The flood waters ingurgitated
thouses.—v.t.3. to drink or eat greedily; guzzle;
{
2. ingurgitāt(us) flooded, filled (ptp. of ine), equiv. to in-In-2 + gurgit-(s. of gurges) whirlcod + -ātus -ATE-! —in-gur'gi-ta/tion, n.
conde (grayes order) adi or or pertaining to

on-ic (ifig/vē on/ik), adj. of or pertaining to glish, Old Frisian, and Old Saxon, taken collec-Also, Ing/vae-on/ic, Ing.wae-on-ic, Ing.we-on-we on/ik). [< L Inguaen(es) Germanic tribal < Gmc: lit., friends of Ing, mythical Teutonic

Pharm., Trademark, isoniazid.

"Aarm., Trademark, Isoniazid.
-it (in hab'it), v.l. 1. to live or dwell in (a place), ons or animals: Small animals inhabited the woods, cist or be situated within; indwell: Weird notions his mind.—v.l. 3. Archaic, to live or dwell, as in [< L inhabit(āre), equiv. to in-IN-2 + habitāre |
| (see HABIT²); r. ME enhabite < MF enhabiter]
| bita-ble, adj.—in-hab'ita-bil'ity, n.—in-ad'tion.n.

b'it-a-ble, adj. —in-hab'it-a-bil'i-ty, n. —in-a'tion, n. —in-a'tion, n. —in-a'tion, n. —in-a-cy (in hab'i t^{o} n $s\overline{c}$), n., pl.—cies. 1. place ence; habitation. 2.'residency; occupation. Also, 'it-ance. [INHABITAN(T) + -CY]—it-ant (in hab'i t^{o} nt), n. a person or an animal habits a place; permanent resident. [late ME < L ant- (s, of inhabitāns) dwelling in. See INHABIT,

it·ed (in hab'l tid), adj. having inhabitants; abited island. [INHABIT + -ED²] —in·hab'it·ed-

hiter (in hab'i tər), n. Archaic. Inhabitant. see inhabit, -bhi']
ant (in hā'/jənt), adj. 1, used for inhaling. —n. pparatus or medicine used for inhaling: a medicasal inhalant. [INHALE + -ANT]

a-tion (in/ha la/shan), n. 1, the act of inhaling.

ia-tor (in/hə lā/tər), n. an apparatus to help one air, an anesthetic, medicinal vapors, etc. [IN--ATOR]

e (in hal'), v., -haled, -haling, -v.t. 1. to e in; draw in by breathing; to inhale air, -v.t. 2. athe in, esp. the smoke of cigarettes, cigars, etc.: i inhale when you smoke? [IN-2 + (EX)HALE]

•er (in hā/lər), n. 1. an apparatus used in in-medicinal vapors, anesthetics, etc. 2. a res-r. 3. one who inhales. [INHALE + -ER¹]

m-ba-ne (in/yam bā/na), n, a seaport in SE mbique, 68,654 (est 1955).

-mon-ic (in/här mon/ik), adj, not harmonic; ant. [in-3 + narmonic] —in-har-mo-ny (in-3 ne), n.

emo-ni-ous (in/här mō/nē əs), adj. 1. not prious; discordant; unmelodious 2. not congenial; dant; disagreeable; It was unpleasant to spend an g with such an inharmonious group. [In.5] + DNIOUS] —in/har-mo/ni-ous-ly, adv. —in/harous ness, n.

ous ness, n.

II (in/hôl/), n. Naut. any of various lines for ga sail, spar, etc., inward or inboard in order to t after use. Also, in/haul/er. [IN-] + HAUL]

The (in hēr/), v.i., -hered, -her-ing. to exist perfectly and inseparably in, as a quality, attribute, nt, etc.; belong intrinsically; be inherent: He anathe advantages that inhere in a democratic system. inhaerère, equiv. to in-IN-2 + haerère to stick]

Therefore (in hēr/ons, -her/-), n. 1. state or fact of ang or being inherent. 2. Philos, the relation of an ute to its subject. [< ML inhaerentia. See IN-NT, -INCE]

NT. - EN CHO

r-en-cy (in hēr/ən sē, -her/-), n., pl. -cies. 1. in-ce. 2. something inherent. [< MI, inhaerentia.

ce. 2. sometiming minerent. [< MII imagerental. INTERIENT, -ENCY]

r-ent (in hēr/ənt, -her/-), adj. 1. existing in someas a permanent and inseparable element, quality,
ribute: factors inherent in the situation. 2. Gram.
ing before a noun. 3. Obs. inhering; infixed. [< L
rent- (s. of inhaerëns), prp. of inhaerëre to inhere;
int] —in-her/ent-ly, adv.
a. 1. innate, nativo, inbred, ingrained.
r-4t (in her/it), v.l. 1. to take or receive (property,
it, a title, etc.) by succession or will, as an heir: to
little family estate. 2. to succeed (a person) as heir
receive (anything), as by succession from predecesthe problems of government which the new administrainherited from its predecessors. 4. to receive (a
ic character) by the transmission of hereditary
rs. 5. to receive as one's portion. 6. Obs. to make
heir (usually fol. by of). —v.i. 7. to take or receive
rty or the like by virtue of being heir to it. 8. to
succession as heir. 9. to receive qualities, powers,
s, etc., as by inheritance (fol. by from). [ME enl(i)en < MF enheriter < LL inhērēditāre to make
ritas ble (in her/i tə bəl), adj. 1. capable of
subscribed 2 enrable of inheritare, qualified to

rit-a-ble (in her'i to bol), adj. 1. capable of inherited. 2. capable of inheriting; qualified to dit. [late ME < AF; see in.2, HERITABLE]—intra-bil'i-ty, in-her'it-a-bil-ness, n.—in-her'it-a-bil'i-ty.

rit-ance (in her/i t³ns), n. 1. that which is or be inherited; any property passing at the owner's a to the heir or those entitled to succeed. 2. the characters transmitted from parent to off-g, taken collectively. 3. something, as a quality, acteristic, or other immaterial possession, received progenitors or predecessors as if by succession; an itance of family pride. 4. the act or fact of inheritary succession, as if by succession, or genetically; to be property by inheritance. 5. portion; birthright; age; Absolute rule was considered the inheritance of 5. 6. Obs. right of possession; ownership. [ME ritance A AF. See INHERIT. ANCE]

n. 1. patrimony; legacy, bequest. INHERITANCE, sommon term for property or any possession that as to an heir: He received it as an inheritance from his step a form care to him he inheritance.

inher/itance tax/, a tax imposed on the right of heirs to receive a decedent's property, the rate depending on the number or relationships of the heirs. Cf. estate

tax.

in-her-it-ed (in her/i tid), adj. 1. received by inheritance. 2. Gram. found also in an earlier stage of the same language, esp. in the earliest reconstructed stage. [Inherit+se]

in-her-i-tor (in her/i tər), n. a person who inherits; an heir. [ME aheritour, -er. See Inherr, -or.²]

in-her-i-trix (in her/i triks), n., pl. in-her-i-tri-ces (in her/i tri/sēz). a female inheritor; heiress. Also, in-her-i-tress (in her/i tris), n., the state or fact of in-he-sion (in hē/zhən), n. the state or fact of in-

in-her-i-tress (in her'/ tris). [INHERIT + TRIX]
in-he-sion (in hē/zhən), n. the state or fact of inhering; inherence. [< LL inhæsiōn- (s. of inhæsiō),
equiv. to L inhæs(us) stuck in (ptp. of inhæsiō),
equiv. to L inhæs(us) stuck in (ptp. of inhærere to
INHERIS) + iōn- 10N]
in. Hg, inch of mercury.
in-hib-it (in hib/it), v.t. 1. to restrain, hinder, arrest,
or check (an action, impulse, etc.): lo inhibit one's natural impulses. 2. to prohibit; forbid. 3. Chem. to
decrease the rate of action of or stop a chemical reaction. [late MĒ inhibite < L inhibitus) held in (ptp. of
inhibēre), equiv. to in- in-2 + -hib- (var. of hab- hold) +
itus- 1rril] — in-hib/ita-ble, adj. — in-hib/it-er, n.
—Syn. 1. repress, discourage, obstruct. 2. interdict.
See forbid.
in-hi-biton (in'i bish/ən, in/hi-), n. 1, the act of

in-hi-bition (in'i bish'en, in'hi-), n. 1, the act of inhibiting; state of being inhibited. 2. Psychol, the blocking or holding back of one psychological process by another. 3. Physiol. a. a restraining, arresting, or checking of the action of an organ or cell. b. the reduction of a reflex or other activity as the result of an antagonistic stimulation. c. a state created at synapses making them less excitable by other sources of stimulation. 4. Chem. a stoppage or decrease in the rate of action of a chemical reaction. 5. Eng. Eccles. Law. an order, esp. from a bishop, suspending a priest or an incumbent from the performance of his duties. [ME inhibitolun] of th inhibicio(u)n INHIBIT, -ION]

in-hib-t-tor (in hib'i tor), n. 1. Chem. a substance that decreases the rate of or stops completely a chemical reaction. 2. any impurity in a mineral that prevents luminescence. Cf. activator (def. 2). 3. Rocketry. an inert antioxidant used with solid propellants to inhibit burning on certain surfaces. 4. an inhibiter. [INHBIT + -0R²] in-hib-t-to-ry (in hib'i tōr'ē, -tōr'ē), adj. serving or tending to inhibit. Also, in-hib'i-tive. [< ML in-hibiōri(us). See INHBIT, -0RY¹] in hoc'). Latin, in this: In

in hoc (in hok'; Eng. in hok'), Latin. in this; in respect to this.

in hoc sig no vin-ces (in hok' sig'no wing'kas;
Eng. in hok' sig'no vin'sez), Latin, in this sign
shalt thou conquer: motto used by Constantine the
Great, from his vision, before battle, of a cross bearing these words.

in-ho-mo-ge-ne-i-ty (in hō/mɔ jə nō/i tō, -hom/ɔ-), n.

1. lack of homogeneity. 2. that which is not homogeneous. [rn-ð + homogenerri] —in-ho-mo-ge-ne-ous (in/hō mɔ jō/nō əs, -hom ɔ-), adj. —in/ho-mo-ge/ne-ous-ly, adv.

in-hos-pi-ta-ble (in hos/pi to bol, in/ho spit/o bol), adj. 1. not inclined to, or characterized by, hospitality, as persons, actions, etc. 2. (of a region, climate, etc.) not offering shelter, favorable conditions, etc.: an inhospitable rocky coast. [< ML inhospitable]—in-hos/pi-ta-ble-ness, n.—in-hos/-in-hos/pi-ta-ble-ness, n.—in-hos/-in-hos/pi-ta-ble-ness, n.—in-hos/-i

ni-hos-pi-tal·1-ty (in/hos pi tal/i të, in hos/-), n. lack of hospitality; inhospitable attitude toward vistors, guests, etc. [< L inhospitālitās. See IN-3, HOS-PITALITY]

in-hu-man (in hyōo/mən or, often, -yōo/-), adj. 1. lacking the normal human qualities of sympathy, pity, warmth, compassion, or the like; cruel; brutal: an inhuman master. 2. not human. [< I. inhūmān(us); r. late ME inhumain < MF. See IN-3, IUMAN] —in-hu/man-ly, adv. —in-hu/man-ness, n. —Syn. 1. unfeeling, unsympathetic, cold, callous, hard, savage, brutish.

in·hu·mane (in/hyōō mān/ or, often, -yōō-), adj. not humane; lacking humanity or kindness. [var, of INHUMAN] —in/hu·mane/ly, adv.

in-human-1-ty (in-hyōō man/1 tō or, often, -yōō-), n., pl. -ties for 2. 1. state or quality of being inhuman or inhumane; cruelty: man's inhumanity to man. 2. an inhuman or inhumane act. [late ME inhumanite < L inhūmānitās. See inhuman, -fty]

in-hūmānitās. See inhuman, -ity]
in-hu-mation (in'hyōō mā/shɔn), n. the act of inhuming; burial, [inhume +-Atton]
in-hume (in hyōōm'), v.t., -humed, -hum·ing, to bury; inter. [< L inhum(āre) < in- in-² + humāre to bury; ehum(us) earth] —in-hum'er, n.
in-im-i-cal (i nim'i kəl), adj. 1, adverse in tendency or effect; harmful: a climate inimical to health. 2. un-friendly; hostile: a cold, inimical gase. Also, in-im'i-cal-ble. [< L !nimīc(us) enemy + -AL'] —in-im'i-cal-ly, adv. —in-im'i-cal-ness, in-im'i-cal'i-ty, n.
—Syn. 1. unfavorable, noxious. 2. antagonistic. See hostile. —Ant. 2. friendly.

In-imi-ita-ble (i nim'i tə bəl), adi, incapable of being

in-im-i-ta-ble (i nim'i to bol), adj. incapable of being imitated; surpassing imitation. [< L inimitābil(is). See IN-3, IMITABLE] —in-im'i-ta-bil'i-ty, in-im'i-ta-ble-ness, n. —in-im'i-ta-bly, adv.

in-less, n.—in-im/leta-bly, aax.
in-len (in/5 on), n. Craniol. a point at the external occipital protuberance of the skull. [< NL < Gk: nape of the neck < in- (s, of is) fiber, sinew + -ion dim. suffix]

suffix]
in-iq-ui-tous (i nik/wi təs), adj. characterized by iniquity; wicked; sinful. [Iniquir(x) + -ous] — in-iq/ui-tous-ly, adv. — in-iq/ui-tous-ness, n. — Syn. flagitious, nefarious, perverse, evil, base, unjust, wrong. — Ant. righteous.
in-iq-ui-ty (i nik/wi tē), n., pl. -ties. 1. gross injustice; wickedness. 2. a violation of right or duty; wicked act; sin. [ME < L iniquitās unevenness, unfairness, equiv. to iniqu(us) uneven, unfair (in-in-3 + -iquus, var. of aequus Equi-) + -itās-irv]

ing to the beginning; first: the initial step in a process. Phonet. occurring at the beginning of a word of a lable, as the f of fit and the k-sound of chasm of a word.

[An initial letter, as of a word.

[An initial letter of a proper name.

[An initial letter, as of a word.

[An initi

ity.

ini-ii-ate (v. i nish/ē āt/; ad)., n. i nish/ē it, at/, v., -at-ed, -at-ing, ad/, n. —v.t. 1. to begin, set goin, or originate: to initiate reforms. 2. to introduce into the knowledge of some art or subject. 3. to admit with formal rites into secret knowledge, a society with formal rites into secret knowledge, a society with the propose (a measure) by initiative procedure initiate a constitutional amendment. —ad/, 5. initiated initiate a constitutional amendment. —ad/, 5. initiated begun. 6. admitted into a society, club, etc., or the knowledge of a subject. —n. 7. a person who have been initiated. [< I. initiāt(us) initiated (ptp. distribution) initiāted (ptp. distribution) initiāted (ptp. distribution) initiāted (ptp. distribution). —initiated (ptp. distribution) initiāted (ptp. distribution) init

in-t-ti-a-tive (i nish/ē ə tiv, i nish/ə-), n. 1. an introductory act or step; leading action: to take the initiative. 2. readiness and ability in initiating action; enterprise: to lack initiative. 3. one's personal, responsible decision: to act on one's own initiative. 4. Govt, a procedure by which a specified number of voters may propose a statute, constitutional amendment, or ordinance, and compel a popular vote on its adoption. Cr. referendum (def. 1). b. the general right or ability to present a new bill or measure, as in a legislature. —adoption of or pertaining to initiation; serving to initiate: Initiative steps were taken to stop manufacture of the drug [Initiative steps were taken to stop manufacture of the drug [Initiative steps were taken to stop manufacture of the drug [Initiative steps were taken to stop manufacture of the drug [Initiative steps were taken to stop manufacture of the drug [Initiative steps were taken to stop manufacture of the drug [Initiative steps were taken to stop manufacture of the drug [Initiative steps were taken to stop manufacture of the drug [Initiative steps were taken to stop manufacture of the drug [Initiative steps were taken to stop manufacture of the drug [Initiative steps were taken to stop manufacture of the drug [Initiative steps were taken to stop manufacture of the drug [Initiative steps were taken to stop manufacture of the drug [Initiative steps were taken to stop manufacture]

in:til:a-to-ry (i nish/ë ə tōr/ë, -tōr/ë), adj. 1. Introductory; initial: an initiatory step. 2. serving to initiate or admit into a society, club, etc. [INITIATE 4 -onv'] —in:ti-a-to-ri-ly (i nish/ë ə tōr/ə lē, -tôr/-; i nish/ë ə tōr/ə lē, -tôr/-), adv.

inish'ē ə tōr'a lē, -tōr'-), adv.
ini-ti-a-tress (i nish'ē ā'tris), n. a female initiator.
[INITIATO) R + -RSS]
ini-ti-a-trix (i nish'ē ā'triks, i nish'ē ə-), n., pi.
ini-ti-a-tri-ces (i nish'ē ā'tri sēz', -ē a trī'sēz), -trises. initiatress. [< LL; see initiatre, -trix]
inject (in jekt'), v.t. 1. to force (a fluid) into a passage, cavity, or tissue: to inject a medicine into the veins.
2. to introduce (something new or different) into a thing:
to inject comedy into a situation. 3. to introduce arbitrarily or inappropriately; intrude. 4. to interject
(a remark, suggestion, etc.), as into conversation.
[< L inject(us) thrown in (pip. of inf)icere), equiv. to
in- inject-a-ble, adj.
inject. (in prescriptions) an injection. [< L injectiō]

inject., (in prescriptions) an injection. [< L injectio]
in-jection (in jek/shan), n. 1. the act of injecting.
2. that which is injected. 3, a liquid injected into the body, esp. for medicinal purposes, as a hypodermic or an enema. 4. state of being hyperemic or bloodshot.
5. Math. a one-to-one function. [< L injection- (s. of injectio)]
in-jector (in jek/tor), n. 1. one who or that which injects. 2. Mach. a. a device for injecting feedwater into a boller against high pressure by means of a jet of steam. b. a small multiple-plunger pump mechanism for spraying fuel into the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine. [Inject + -or2]
in-ju-di-clous (in/joo dish/ss), adj. not judicious; showing lack of judgment; unwise; imprudent: an injudicious decision. [In-3 + Judicious-less, n.
In-jun (in/jon), n. Dial. an American Indian. [var. of Indian] inject., (in prescriptions) an injection. [< L injectio]

injunction (in jungk/shon) n. 1. Law. a judical process or order requiring the person or persons to whom it is directed to do a particular act or to refrain from doing a particular act. 2. the act of or an instance of enjoining. 3. a command; order; admonition: the injunctions of the Lord. [< LL injunction. (s. of injunction, equiv. to L injunction) is princed to brought upon (btp. of injungere; see Enjoin) + -ion--ion] —in-junc/tive. add, —in-junc/tive-ly, adv. in-junc/tive-ly, injunch. it. siursing. 1. to do or cause

adj.—in-june'tive-ly, adv.
in-jure (in'jor), v.i., -jured, -jur-ing. 1. to do or cause harm of any kind to; damage; hurt; impair: to injure one's hand. 2. to do wrong or injustice to: to injure a friend's feelings. [back formation from injury (n.); injury (v.)] —in'jur-a-ble, adj.—in'jur-e-in-r, n.
—Syn. 1. spoil, ruin, break, mar. Injure, impair mean to harm or damage something. Injure is a general term referring to any kind or degree of damage: to injure one's spine; to injure one's reputation. To impair is to make imperfect in any way, often with a suggestion of progressive deterioration and of permanency in the result: One's health is impaired by overwork. 2. maltreat, abuse.
—Ant. 1. benefit.
in-jured (in'jord), adj. 1. wounded or harmed;

—Ant. 1. benefit.

In jured (in/jord), adj. 1. wounded or harmed; damaged; hurt: an injured arm. 2. offended; wronged: an injured reputation. 3. displaying, or evincing, a feeling of injury; offended; reproachful: Her face wore an injured look. [Injure + -ED²] —in/jured-ly, adv.—in/jured-ness, n.

In juri-ous (in joor/ē əs), adj. 1. harmful, hurtful, or detrimental, as in effect: Injurious eating habits impaired his health. 2. doing or involving injury or wrong, as to another: injurious behavior. 3. insulting; abusive; offensive: an injurious statement. [late ME < L injurius.]

by a rectilinear or angular outline. 41. straight, level, or even, as a surface or surfaces. 42. leaving no balance of debt on either side; having all accounts settled: He was square with his landlord. 43. Informal. just, fair, or honest. 44. Informal. straightforward, direct, or unequivocal. 45. Informal. substantial or satisfying: a square meal. 46. Slang. conventional or conservative in style or outlook; not hip: Playing those old love songs in scale time is a square as you can get by a rectilinear or angular outline. 41. straight, level.

in style or outlook; not hip: Playing those old love songs in waltz time is as square as you can get.

—adv. 47. so as to be square; in square or rectangular form. 48. at right angles. 49. Informal. fairly, honestly, or straightforwardly. [ME < OF (e)square < VL *exquadra, deriv. of *exquadrāre (L ex- ex- + quadrāre to square; see quantate)] —squar/a-ble, adj. —square/like/, adj. —square/ness, n. squar/er, n.

—Syn. 3. place, park. 21. straighten. 22. rectify. 42. balanced. 44. downright, straight.

square/ and rab/bet, annulet (def. 2).

square/ and rab/bet, annulet (def. 2).
square/ bod/y. See dead flat (def. 1).
square/ brack/et, Print. either of two parenthetical marks, [or].
square/ cen/timeter, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one centimeter on each side. Abbr.: cm², sq. cm.
square/ dance/, 1. a dance, as a quadrille, by a set of couples arranged in a square or in some set form.
2. hoedown (def. 1). —square/ danc/er.
square-dance (skwâr/dans/, dâns/), v.i., -danced, -danc-ing. 1. to perform or participate in a square dance. 2. to participate in a hoedown.
square/ deal/, Informal. a fair and honest arrangement or transaction: You can always count on him to

dance. 2. to participate in a hoedown.

square' deal', Informal. a fair and honest arrangement or transaction: You can always count on him to give you a square deal.

squared' pa/per, graph paper with a pattern of squares formed by lines crossing at right angles.

squared' ring', Informal. See boxing ring. Also called squared' cir'cle.

squared' splice'. See square splice.

square-face (skwar/fas'), n. Brit. Slang. gin!. [so called from the shape of the bottle, with square understood also in the sense of good]

square-face' foot'. a unit of area measurement equal to

square foot, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one foot on each side. Abbr.: ft². sq. ft.

sq. 16.
square/ frame/, Shipbuilding any of the frames of the parallel middle body of a hull.
square-head (skwarrhed/), n. Offensive 1. a German or a Dutchman. 2. a Scandinavian. [square + Head]
square/ inch/, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one inch on each side. Abbr.: in²,

square/ joint/. oint/. See -joint/ed, adj. straight joint (def. 2).

square 'joint'ed, aa...
square' kilometer, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one kilometer on each side. Abbr.: km², sq. km.
square' knot', a common knot in which the ends come out alongside of the standing parts. See illus. come out a

square-law (skwar/16'), adj. Electronics. of or per-taining to an electronic circuit or device that produces an output voltage proportional to the square of its input voltage over the range of input voltages for which it is designed to function: square-law detector.

square/ leg', Cricket. 1. the position of a fielder on the left of the batsman and almost on the opposite side of the wicket. 2. the fielder occupying this position. Also, square/-leg'.

square-ly (skwår/ië), adv. 1, in a square shape, form, or manner. 2. directly; without evasion; in a straight or straightforward manner: He faced the problem squarely: 3. in an honest or open manner; straightforwardly; fairly. [square + -ly]

square/ ma/trix, Math. a matrix in which the

number of rows is equal to the number of columns.

square/ meas/ure, a system of units for the measurement of surfaces or areas.

square / **me**/**ter**, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one meter on each side. Abbr.: to a squar m², sq. m.

square/ mile/, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one mile on each side. *Abbr.*: mi², a unit of area measurement equal to

square/ mil/limeter, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one millimeter on each side. Abbr.: mm², sq. mm.

square num/ber, a number that is the square of another integer, as 1 of 1, 4 of 2, 9 of 3, etc.

square/ pian/o, a large, spinet-type piano with a rectangular, horizontal body. Cf. spinet (def. 2). having

square-rigged (skwar'rigd'), adj. Naut. having square sails as the principal sails. —square'-rig'ger, n. square/ rod/, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one rod on each side.

square/ root/, a quantity of which a given quantity is the square: The square root of 36 is 6.

square/sail., Naut. a sail set beneath a horizontal yard, the normal position of which, when not trimmed to the wind, is directly athwartships.

square' ser'if, Typography, a font of type having serifs with a weight equal to or greater than that the main strokes. Cf. Egyptian (def. 6).

square' set', Mining. a set having 12 timbers joined

square' shake', Informal. See square deal.

square' shoot'er, Informal. an honest, fair person.—square' shoot'ing.

square-shoul-dered (skwar/shol/derd), adj. ing the shoulders held back, giving a straight form to the upper part of the back.

square-toed (skwâr/tōd/), adj. 1. having a broad, square toe, as a shoe. 2. old-fashioned or conservative in habits, ideas, etc.; prim. [square + toed]—square/-toed/ness, n.

square-toes (skwår/tōz/), n. (co-old-fashioned or strait-laced person. (construed as sing.) an

Square/ yard/, a unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one yard on each side. Abbr.: yd²,

squar/ing the cir/cle. See quadrature of the circle.

Squar·ish (skwâr/ish), adj. approximately square. [square + -ishi] — squar/ish·ly, adv.

Squar·rose (skwar/ōs, skwo rōs'), adj. Biol. denoting any rough or ragged surface. [< L squarrōs(us) scurfy, scabby] — squar/rose·ly, adv.

any rough or ragged surface. [< L squarros(us) scurfy, scabby]—squarrose-ly, adv.

Squash¹ (skwosh), v.t. 1 to press into a flat mass or pulp; crush: He squashed the flower under his heel. 2. to suppress or put down; quash. 3. Informal, to silence or disconcert (someone), as with a crushing retort, emotional or psychological pressure, or the like. —v.t. 4. to be pressed into a flat mass or pulp. 5. (of a soft, heavy body) to fall heavily. 6. to make a splashing sound; splash. 7. to be capable to being or likely to be squashed: Tomatoes squash easily. —n. 8. the act or sound of squashing. 9. the fact of squashing or of being squashed. 10. something squashed or crushed. 11. something soft and easily crushed. 12. Also called squash' rac'quets. a game for two or four persons, similar to racquets but played on a smaller court and with a racket having a round head and a long handle. 13. Also called squash' ten'nis, a game for two persons, resembling squash racquets except that the ball is larger and livelier and the racket is shaped like a tennis racket. and liveller and the racket is shaped like a tennis racket.

14. Brit. a beverage made from fruit julce and soda water: lemon squash. [< MF (e) squasser < VL *exquassāre. See Ex¹, QUASH] — squash'er, n.

squash (skwosh), n., pl. squashes, (esp. collectively) squash. 1. the fruit of any of various vinelike, tendribearing plants of the genus Curcurbita, used as a vegetable, esp. C. moschata and C. maxima. 2, any of these plants. [< Narragansett askūtasquash, lit., vegetables eaten green]

squash/ bug', a dark brown hemipterous insect, Anasa tristis, that sucks the sap from the leaves of squash, pumpkin, and other cucurbitaceous plants.

squash/ vine/ bor/er, the larva of a clearwing moth, Melittia cucurbitae, that bores into the stems of squash and other cucurbitaceous plants.

squash and other cucuronaceous plants.

squash-y (skwosh'ō), adj., squash-i-er, squash-i-est.

1. easily squashed; pulpy. 2. soft and wet, as the ground after rain. 3. having a squashed appearance. [squash'+r'] — squash'i-ly, adv. — squash'i-ness, reproductions.

after rain. 3. having a squashed appearance. [squash1+-v1]—squash/i-ly, adv.—squash/i-ness, n.

squas-sa-tion (skwo sā/shən), n. a form of strappado in which the victim, with arms bound behind and feet heavily weighted, was jerked up and down at the end of a rope passed under his arms. [< It squassa(re) (to) shake severely +-rion]

squat (skwot), v., squat-ted or squat, squat-ting, adj., n.—v.i. 1. to sit in a low or crouching position with the legs drawn up closely beneath or in front of the body; sit on one's haunches or heels. 2. to crouch or cower down, as an animal. 3. to settle on land, esp. public or new land, without any title or right. 4. to settle on public land under government regulation, in order to acquire title. 5. Naul. (of a vessel, esp. a power vessel) to draw more water astern when in motion forward than when at rest.—v.l. 6. to cause to squat.—adj. 7. (of a person, animal, the body, etc.) short and thickset. 8. low and thick or broad: The building had a squat shape. 9. seated or being in a squatting position; crouching.—n. 10. the act or fact of squatting. 11. a squatting position or posture. 12. Naul. the tendency of a vessel to draw more water astern when in motion than when stationary. [ME squatt(en) < OF (e) squale(r), (e) squalt(r), equiv. to es-ex-1 + quatir < VL *coactire to compress, equiv. to Locact(us), ptp. of cogere to compress, (co-co-+acdrive (var. of ag-) + -tus ptp. suffix) + -tre inf. suffix] squat-tly (skwot/lē), adv. so as to be or look short and wide: in a squat manner: a squally built house. [squar.

squat-ly (skwot/le), adv. so as to be or look short and wide; in a squat manner: a squatly built house. [SQUAT +-LY]

squat.ness (skwot/nis), n. the quality or appearance
of being short and wide: The squatness of the house made
it ugly. [SQUAT + -NESS]

squat-ter (skwot/er), n. 1. one who or that which squats. 2. one who settles on land, esp. public or new land, without title or right. 3. one who settles on land under government regulation, in order to acquire title.

squat/ter sov/ereignty, U.S. Hist. (used contemptuously by its opponents) See popular sovereignty (def. 2).

ty (uei. 2).

Squat/ter's right/, Law Informal, a claim to real property, esp. public land, that may be granted to a person who has openly possessed and continuously occupied it without legal authority for a prescribed property. period of years.

squat.ty (skwot/ \bar{e}), adj, -ti-er, -ti-est. shortand thick; low and broad. [SQUAT + -Y1] — squat/ti-ly, adv. — squat/ti-ness, n.

squaw (skwô), n. a North American Indian woman, esp. a wife. [< some Algonquian tongue; cf. Natick squa a female]

squaw bush (skw6/bŏśsh/), n. a rank-smelling, sprawling shrub, Rhus trilobata, found from Illinois and Texas to the Pacific Coast, having greenish flowers. Also called lemonade sumac. [SQUAW + BUSH¹, so called from its use by the Indians]

squaw-fish (skwô/fish/), n., pl. (esp. collectively) -fish, (esp. referring to two or more kinds or species) -fish-es.

1. any of several large, voracious cyprinid fishes of the genus Ptychocheilus, found in the rivers of the western U.S. and Canada. 2. a viviparous perch, Taenioloca lateralis, found off the Pacific Coast of the U.S. [squaw]

dress system or of an intercommunication system; loud

speaker.

speaker.

squawk-y (skwô/kē), adj.. squawk-i-er, squawk-i-er squaw/ man/, a white or other non-Indian married to a North American Indian woman. squaw/ man, and the married to a North American Indian woman, and married to a North American Indian woman, squaw-root (skwô/roōt/, -rōōt/), n. 1 a fleshy, less, orobanchaceous plant, Conopholis american, less eastern North America, found in clusters, especial, ooks, 2, the blue cohosh. See under cohosh, esp. under noorl, from its former use by Indians in treating femal silments]

ailments;

squaw/ wa/terweed, kidneywort.

squeak (skwēk), n. 1. a short, sharp, shrill crysharp, high-pitched sound. 2. Informal, opportunity sharp, high-pitched sound. 2. Informal, opportunity rafformal, an escape from defeat, danger death, setting out of the accident alive was arrow sources. It at to confess or turn informer; squeak or squeaky sound. 5. State to confess or turn informer; squeak, wt. 6. to utter or sound with a squeak or squeaks, 7. squeak by sound with a squeak or squeaks, 7. squeak by or the job. The avery narrow squeak through, [ME squeke, perh. Scant, cf. 8 skrika to croak] —squeak/er, n.—squeak/ingly, adv.

squeak.y (skwö'kë), adj., squeak.i.er, squeak.i.es, squeaking; tending to squeak: His squeaky shoes could heard across the lobby. [squeak + -y1] squeak/i.ness, n. squeak/i.ness, n. shoes could be squeak/illy

adv.—squeak/i-ness, n.

squeal (skwël), n. 1. a somewhat prolonged, sharp, shrill cry, as of pain, fear, surprise, etc. 2. Slang, sharp, instance of informing against someone, b, a protest s complaint; beef.—v.t. 3. to utter or emit a squeal squealing sound. 4. Slang, a. to turn informer; informer, informed b. to protest or complain; beef.—v.t. 5. to utter or produce with a squeal. [ME squel(en); init.]—squeal/or.

duce with a squeal. [ME squet(en); imit.]—squeal/er, squeam-ish (skwö/mish), adj. 1. easily shocked hanything slightly immodest; prudish. 2. excessive particular or scrupulous as to the moral aspect of thing 3. fastidious or dainty. 4. easily nauseated or discussions of the squeam-shaded of the squeam-shaded of squeam-shaded or squeam-sque

ish-ness, n.
—Syn. 1. modest. 3. finical, finicky, delicate. —Ant.

1-3, bold.

Squee-gee (skwē/jē, skwē jē/), n., v., -geed, -gee.ing.

—n. 1. an implement edged with rubber or the like, to removing water from windows after washing, sweping water from wet decks, etc. 2. a similar and smalled evice for removing surplus water from photographic negatives or prints, forcing paint, ink, etc., through porous surface, as in serigraphy, etc. —et. 3, to swep or scrape with or as with a squeegee. 4, to force paint ink, etc.) through a screen in making a slik-screen print Also, squilgee, squillagee, squillagee, [7 rhymios compound based on squeeze]

Squeeze.s.hie (skwez/za ba)) edi. 1, easily squeeze.

compound pased on squeeze, add. 1. easily squeeze compressed, or the like. 2. (of a person) susceptible to intimidation or pressure, esp. by blackmall. [squeez/a-bil/i-ty, squeez/a-bil-ness.

compressed, or the like. 2. (of a person) susceptible intimidation or pressure, esp. by blackmall. [squired intimidation or pressure, esp. by blackmall. [squired person] susceptible intimidation or pressure, esp. by blackmall. [squired person] susceptible intimidation or pressure, esp. by blackmall. [squired person] susceptible intimidation or pressure, esp. by blackmall. [squired person] sure to in order to extract (jnice, sap, or the like squeeze an orange. 3. to force out, extract, or presure pressure (sometimes fol. by out): to squeeze thice from orange. 4. to thrust forcibly; force by pressure, the squeezed three suits into the small suitcase. 6. to enclose (another person's hand, arm, etc.) in osh hand and apply pressure as a token of affection, frieship, sympathy, or the like; His father squeezed his and wished him luck. 7. Informal, to threaten, into date, harass, or oppress (a person or persons) in order obtain a favor, money, or an advantageous attitude cation. 8. to obtain a facsimile impression of action. 8. to obtain a facsimile impression of action. 8. to obtain a facsimile impression of action. 8. to obtain a facsimile impression of thin in with a perfect bunk. b. to score (a run) in this him in with a perfect bunk. b. to score (a run) in this limin in with a perfect bunk. b. to score (a run) in this often fol. by in): The Dodgers squeezed (an opponent eighth inning, 11. Bridge, to force (an opponent play a potentially winning card on a trick he camen by through, in, out, etc.). 14. to merge or cent to be squeezed. 16. a clasping of one's hand around a squeezed. 16. a clasping of one's hand around a squeezed. 16. a clasping of one's hand around a play a potential of the like. 17. a hug or close more of the squeezed. 18. a compression of a flection, friends hand, arm, etc., as a token of affection, friends hand, arm, etc., as a token of affection, friends hand, arm, etc., as a token of affection, friends hand, arm, etc., as a token of affection, friends hand, arm, etc., as a token of affection, fr

squeezed joint, Building Trades, a joint betwo members comented or glued together under present Also, squeeze/ joint, Building Trades, a joint betwo members comented or glued together under present Also, squeeze/ joint, squeeze/ play/

Also, squeeze/ joint/.

squeeze/ joint/.

squeeze/ play/, 1. Bassball. a. Also called adjusted the squeeze, suicide squeeze play, a play executed there is a runner on third base and usually not as the pitcher makes a motion to the pitcher makes a motion to the pitcher makes a motion to bunts. b. Also called safety squeeze, and the play a similar play in which the runner play a similar play in which the runner of the waits until the batter has successfully into deriv, derivative; equiv. equivalent.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; m., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside



WORLD

BOOK

DICTIONARY



PE1625 W13 1967

1967 Edition

THE WORLD BOOK DICTIONARY

COPYRIGHT @ 1967, BY DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC.

SPECIAL MATERIAL PRECEDING THE DICTIONARY,
PAGES [1] THROUGH [118], COPYRIGHT @ 1967,

by field enterprises educational corporation

Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60654



ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Copyright © 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, by Doubleday & Company, Inc. Special material preceding the Dictionary, pages [1] through [118], copyright © 1963, 1964, 1965, by Field Enterprises Educational Corporation. The World Book Dictionary is previously The World Book Encyclopedia Dictionary) is an integral unit of the Thorndike-Barnhart Dictionary Series, and contains some material in common with other dictionaries in the series: Copyright © 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1966, Philippines Copyright 1952, 1957, by Scott, Foresman and Company.

Printed in the United States of America

FGAW 966

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG CARD NUMBER 67-10235

in·hu·ma·tion (in'hū mā'shən), n. burial:

in·hu·ma·tion (in'hū mā'shən), n. burial; interment.
in·hume (in hūm'), v.t., -humed, -hum·ing. to bury or inter (a corpse): No hand his bones shall gather, or inhume (Alexander Pope). [< Latin imhumāre < in- (intensive) + humus ground, earth]
in·hu·mor·ous (in hū'mər əs), adj. not humorous; lacking in humor. —in·hu'mor·ous-ly, adv.
in·im·i·oal (in im'ə kəl), adj. 1. unfriendly; hostile: to be inimical to a proposed candidate, inimical opinions. 2. adverse; harmful; unfavorable: Lack of ambition is inimical to success. To continue to prepare to fight such a war is to make the earth's almosphere inimical to life (New Yorker). [< Late Latin inimicālis < Latin, friend < inimicus hostile; an enemy < in- not + amīcus friendly —in·im'ical-ly, adv. —Syn. 1. antagonistic. See hostile. 2. injurious.
in·im·i-cal-i-ty (in im'ə kal'ə ti), n. hostility; unfriendliness.
in·im·i-ta-bil·i-ty (in im'ə tə bil'ə ti), n. the quality of being inimitable.

thity; unirrendiness.

in-im-i-ta-bil-i-ty (in im's tə bil'ə ti), n.
the quality of being inimitable.
in-im-i-ta-ble (in im'ə tə bəl), adj. that
cannot be imitated or copied; matchless.

cannot be imitated or copied; matchless.

—in·im'i·ta·ble·ness, n.

in·im·i·ta·bly (in im's to bli), adv. in an inimitable manner; to a way or to a degree that cannot be imitated.

in·i·on (in'i on), n. Anatomy. a point at the external occipital protuberance of the skull. [< New Latin inion < Greek inion nape of the neck; muscles at the back of the neck < fs. inós sinew; (originally) strength]

nape of the neck; muscles at the back of the neck < is, inós sinew; (originally) strength]
iniquitous (i nik'wə təs), adj. very unjust; wicked: iniquitous opinions.—iniq'ui-tous-ly, adv.—in-iq'ui-tous-ness, n.
iniqui-ty (i nik'wə ti), n., pl.—ties. 1. very great injustice; wickedness; sin: The iniquity of the transaction aroused general indignation. 2. a wicked or unjust act. If I have done iniquity, I will do no more (Job 34.32). [< Old French iniquite, learned borrowing from Latin iniquitas < iniquis unjust < in-not + aequus just]
in-isle (in il'), v.t., -isled, -isl-ing. enisle.

init., initial.

init., initial.

initial (i nish'ol), adj., n., v., tialed,
tial-ing or (especially British) tialled, tialling. —adj. I. occurring at the beginning;
first; earliest: the initial letter of a word. His
initial effort at skating was a failure. 2.
Phonetics. occurring at the beginning of an
utterance or word: an initial vowel.

utterance or word: an initial vowel.

—n. 1. the first letter of a word, especially the first letter of a person's name or surname: The initials U.S. stand for United States. 2. an extra large letter, often decorated, at the beginning of a chapter or other division of a book or illuminated

or illuminated manuscript. 3.

Phonetics. an initial speech sound

Initials (def. 2) Left, classic letter of the 1700's, right, illuminated Initial of the 1400's or cluster. -v.t. 1. tomark or

sign with initials; put one's initials upon: John Allen Smith initialed the note J.A.S. 2. to put one's initials on (a treaty) as a step before signing, so as to show the negotiators' satisfaction pending the consent of the signatory govpending the consent of the signatory governments: . . to initial a treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere (Manchester Guardian Weekly).

[< Latin initialis < initium a beginning < inire begin < in- in + ire go]
i-ni-tial-ly (i nish'o li), adv. at the beginning

ning.
Initial Teaching Alphabet, ITA: The
Initial Teaching Alphabet is to be used only
Initial Teaching Alphabet is to be used only for the beginning stage in reading (The Instructor).

i-ni-ti-ate (v. i nish'i āt; n., adj. i nish'it, -āt), v., -at-ed, -at-ing, n., adj. Inish'it, -āt), v., -at-ed, -at-ing, n., adj. -v.t.
1. to be the first one to start; begin; originate: This year we shall initiate a series
of free concerts. 2. to admit (a person) by
special forms or ceremonies (into mysteries,
secret knowledge, or a seciety), 2 to introsecret knowledge, or a society). 3. to intro-duce into the knowledge of some art or subject: to initiate a person into business

< Latin initiare (with English -ate1) < initium a beginning; see INITIAL]
—Syn. v.t. 1. commence. 2. install, induct.

Syn. v.i. 1. commence. 2. Install, induct.
 1.11:41:a-tion (i nish'i ā'shən), n. 1. an initiating. 2. the fact of being initiated. 3. formal admission into a group or society.
 4. the ceremonies by which one is admitted

4. the ceremonies by which one is admitted to a group or society.

1.ni-ti-a-tive (i nish'i a tiv, -ā'tiv), n. 1.

the active part in taking the first steps in any undertaking; lead: A shy person is not likely to take the initiative in making acquaintances. 2. readiness and ability to be the one to start a course of action: A leader must have initiative. 3. the right to be the first to act, legislate, etc. 4. the right of citizens outside the legislature to introduce or enact a new law by vote, especially by petition. This right exists in about 25 states and many cities of the United States, and in Switzerland.

—adi. serving to initiate: initiatory.—init.

-adj. serving to initiate; initiatory. -i-ni'-

i-ni-ti-a-tor (i nish'i ā'tər), n. a person or thing that initiates. i·ni·ti·a·to·ri·ly (i nish'i ə tôr'ə li, -tör'-),

i-ni-ti-a-to-ri-ly (I nish') a tor's it, -tor's, adv. in an initiatory manner.
 i-ni-ti-a-to-ry (i nish') a tôr'i, -tōr'-), adj.
 beginning; introductory; opening; first.
 of initiation; serving to initiate into some society or some special knowledge.
 i-ni-ti-a-trees (i nish'i ā'tris), n. a female initiator.

initiator.

i·ni·ti·a·trix (i nish'i ā'triks), n., pl. i·ni-ti·a·trix·es, in·i·ti·a·tri·ces (i nish'i ā tri'-

ti-a-trix-es, in-i-ti-a-tri-ces (i nish'i ā tri'-sēz). initiatress.

i-ni-tis (ə ni'tis), n. Medicine. inflammation of the muscular or fibrous tissue. [< Greek is, inós sinew, muscle + English-itis]
in-ject (in jekt'), v.t. 1. to force into a passage, cavity, or tissue: to inject a drug into the body, to inject coloring matter into anatomical specimens for the study of the structure.

2. to fill (a cavity, etc.) with fluid forced in.
3. to throw in; suggest; interject: to inject a remark into the conversation. [< Latin injectus, past participle of inicere throw in < in-in + jacere throw]
in-ject-a-ble (in jek'tə bəl), adj. that can be injected: They suggest that ... we may have a safe workable alternative to the present injectable killed vaccine (New Scientist).
in-ject-ed (in jek'tid), adj. 1. thrown or forced in. 2. charged or filled by injection.
3. Medicine. bloodshot.
in-jection as well as through the mouth. See picture under hypodermic needle. 2. a liquid injected: Penicillin is an effective injection.
3. a bloodshot or hyperemic condition.
in-jec-tor (in jek'tər), n. 1. a person or

in-jec-tor (in jek'ter), n. 1. a person or thing that injects. 2. a device for forcing water into a steam boiler. 3. a device for injecting fuel into a gasoline motor, diesel

injecting fuel into a gasonic from the engine, rocket motor, etc.

in-ju-di-clous (in'jü dish'əs), adj. showing lack of judgment in action, behavior, etc.; not prudent; unwise. —in'ju-di'clous-ly, adv. —in'ju-di'clous-ness, n. —Syn. indiscreet,

impractical, imprudent.

impractical, imprudent.

In-jun or in-jun (in'jen), n. U.S.

Informal or Dialect. an American Indian.

in-junct (in jungkt'), v.t. Informal. enjoin.

in-junction (in jungk'shan), n. 1. a command; order: John obeyed his mother's injunction to hurry straight home. Injunctions of secrecy did not present the news from leaking out. 2. a formal order or writ issued by a law court ordering a person or group to do, ing out. 2. a formal order or writ issued by a law court ordering a person or group to do, or refrain from doing, something: Sheriff's deputies arrived to enforce a court injunction against mass picketing (Newsweek). 3. the act of commanding or authoritatively directing. [< Late Latin injunctio, -onis < Latin injungere enjoin < in- in + jungere join!

in june tive (in jungk'tiv), adj. serving to command.

command.
in-jure (in'jor), v.t., -jured, -juring. 1. to
do damage to; hurt; harm: Do not injure the
bushes in the park. 2. to be unfair to; do injustice or wrong to: Those that are not
favoured will think themselves injured
(Samuel Johnson). [back formation < injured —in'jurier, n.

something that harms, reduces, or takes away strength, health, perfection, rights, value, usefulness, etc.: Dishonesty inpage value, uscrulness, etc.: Dishonesty injure a business. Hurt, a less formal substitute for injure, particularly means to cause physical injury to a person or thing, or bodily or mental pain: He hurt my hand by twisting it. Impair means to injure by weakening, diminishing, or decreasing strength or value: Pour eating habits impair

health.
in-jured (in'jord), adj. 1. wronged 2. harmed; damaged; hurt. 3. offended.
in-juri-ous (in júr'i os), adj. 1. causing injury; harmful: acids injurious to color, rumors injurious to credit. 2. unfair; unjust; wrongful: Call him my king by whose injurious doom My elder brother. Was done injurious doom My elder brother. Was done just; wrongtu: Call him my king by whose injurious doom My elder brother. . Was done to death? (Shakespeare). 3. Obsolete. willfully offensive in language; insulting. [< Latin injūriōsus < injūria; see injūrious-ness, n.—Syn. 1. hurtiul detrimental, deleterious, damaging. 3. calumnious.

in-ju-ri-ous-ly (in jür'i əs li), adv. harm-

in.ju.ry (in'jor i), n., pl. -ries. 1. damage; harm; hurt: Mr. Smith escaped from the train wreck without injury. The accident will be an injury to the reputation of the railroad. an injury to the reputation of the railroad.

2. unfairness; wrong: ... with lifelong injuries burning unavenged (Tennyson). The saint never did injury to any man. 3. Lae. a wrong which furnishes grounds for a law-suit. 4. Obsolete. intentionally offensive speech or words; insult. [< Latin injura. (originally) feminine adjective < in-not + jūs, jūris right, law, justice]—Syn. 2. injustice.

justice.
in-jus-tice (in jus'tis), n. 1. the quality of being unjust; lack of justice: Injustice is inevitable in war (Atlantic). 2. an unjust act or circumstance; a wrong: A scientific man must expect his little disappointments and injustices (Charles Kingsley).
ink (ingk), n. 1. the colored (often black) liquid used for writing or printing. 2. a dark liquid thrown out by cuttlefish, squid, etc. which clouds the water for protection

etc., which clouds the water for protection

or for aid in pursuing prey.

-v.l. 1. to put ink on; mark, stain, or smear with or as with ink: A poor gentleman who inks the seams of his coat (Herman Melville). 2. to cover (type, etc.) with ink to ville). 2. to print with.

[< Old French enque < Late Latin encour-lum < Greek énkauston, neuter adjective < stem of enkalein burn in < en-in + kalein to

stem of enkalein burn in < en-in' burn] —ink'like', adj.

ink-ber-ry (ingk'ber'i), n., pl. -ies. 1. a holly of eastern North America. having shiny leathery evergreen leaves and small black berries. 2. its berry. 3. a variant of North American pokeweed. 4. its berry. Ink-blot (ingk'blot'), n. 1. a spot or stimmade with ink. 2. one of the designs or patterns used in the Rorschach test.

terns used in the Rorschach test.

inkblot test, Rorschach test.

inker (ing'ksr), n. 1. a person or thing that inks something. 2. a telegraphic recording device using ink. 3. a roller of a printing press, by which ink is applied to the type.

ink-horn (ingk'hôrn'), n. a small portable container formerly used to hold ink, often made of horn: Pulling out an old inkhorn term, Pulling out an old inkhorn term, Archaic. a learned or bookish term.

ink-i-ly (ing'ks li), ade. like ink: an inkily blue sea. ink-i-ness (ing'ki nis), n. inky quality or state.

inky quality or state.

In kle¹ (ing'kal), n. 1. a
narrow, colored linen tape.

2. the thread or yarn from
which it is manufactured.

[origin uncertain]

in-kleg (ing/kal), v.t., v.t.,

-kled, -kling. 1. to give a
hint of; hint. 2. Dialect.
to get an inkling or potion

to get an inkling or notion
of. [Middle English inclen to whisper,
hint < Old English inca suspicion]
ink-ling (ingk'ling), n. a slight suggestion of
intimation; a hint; vague notion to
person an inkling of what is going on.

writing.
ink-stand
hold ink a
hold ink. ink-wash
or painted
drawing.
ink-well (
hold ink or ink-wood soapherry and south brown wood ink-y (ing like ink; shadows.) inkiest pla judden flar 2. covered nk. 3. of i full of ink. whose top after the s in-lace (in n the si decoration The table

inksl

used by S inkosi, the things for Zulu inkos

ink sling. writer. ink-sling-

> design of dark. 2. de a design of in the sur -v. the pa past partic in·land (n. adv. in' adj. 1. aw situated in an inland way. 2. d foreign: in -n. 1. th and away Use pilferi Obsolete. capital ar posed to t in-land-e

dwells in mhabitan Inland M Inland R in law (in of outlawn lection of la-law (in marriage: Atlantic in-law-ry restoratio a lay (in or design; thing else ecorate 1 inlay mert (a heavy mount. 4 insertions sion) int

material; filling a book

inlaying.
Inlay gra a.lb., in



THE

WORLD

ВООК

DICTIONARY

LZ

A STATE OF THE STA

not square with his oree

sail with the yard b. to take or can nake a new start he ored away? a to some back in a seed on the same back in a seed on the sa

cs), self in a position of pare to fight, self in a position of usual, the extraction out everything but it. Wall Street Journal ake up for something to post even b. to get even.
find a square equal
try to do somethin

t one owes; settle as

nestly: to speak for as square; in a square square; in a square; in a square; in a square streetly; precisely strucen the eyes

, ultimately < Late ke square < quadrus ir]

nark [or].

ce performed by an s (a set) arranged in the quadrille and e dances are socialle have been recovering bularity (Emory 5

'dans', -dāns'), si do a square dance

(skwärd), Informal prize ring.

m), n. Slang. I, the square; a here, who well cut that you can tate squaredom (New ho are squares.

r'flip'or), n. a large al of arctic regions and weighing up to

tuare measure, equal oot. ed'), n. U.S. Slamp 1; dolt. 2. a Scan-

of square measure, h by 1 inch: A ja h hits the rain drops unds per square inch

ong. a person who

knot tied with two free ends come out g parts. It will not ed. See knot for

ition in the cricket eatsman and nearly ket. 2. the fields

v. in a square man-tus entirely rational philosophy of the clerical, democratic

bstantial or satisfyel was, I knew then and he did not dis-

stem for measuring

square foot square yard icre

quare mile of ection ownship , n. the quality or

oduct of a number 25 (5 × 5), of 36

naro peg, a person or thing that is unfit unsultable: You can't put a square peg in the land hole.

rand hale.

rand hale.

rand plano, a rectangular piano having aire piano, a rectangular piano having aire piano, a rectangular piano having aire piano, a rectangular piano having wood, stone, etc., to a square form.

wood, stone, etc., to a square form.

rancipal sails set

rancipal sails set

rancipal sails set

nght angles across nuare-rig-ger hwar-rig-or), n. a mare-rigged ship: In you could a peer the harbor at big square-riggers

ware root, a numthat produces a number when tuplied by itself:

Square-rigged Sails on the foremast of a barkentine perquare root of 64 is 8. The genius of Wil-Hamilton sought the square root of the one (Walter de la Mare).

que sail, any four-sided sail carried on yard across the line of the keel.

quare shooter, Informal. a fair and their person: I trust businessmen and their the hard amades. who buy annually, as square shooters Wall Street Journal).

quare tail (skwar'tal'), n. 1. a brook

uare-tail (skwar'tai'), n. 1. a brook rout 2 a prairie chicken, uare-toed (skwār'tōd'), adj. 1. (of a ne) having a broad, square toe. 2. old-shoned and homely in habits, ideas, etc.: sid people must retain some square-toed ndilection for the fashions of our youth bimund Burke).

uare-toes (skwār'tōz'), n. a precise, roul, old-fashioned person, having strict parrow ideas of conduct.

rarrow ideas of conduct.
quare wheel, a flat wheel.
quaresh (skwar'ish), adj. nearly square;

hving breadth more nearly equal to

unirrose (skwar/ōs, skwo rōs'), adj. 1. statright angles or more widely, as a calyx more widely, as scales, bracts, etc. 2. but with spreading scales or other proc-

(Latin squarrösus scurfy, scabby)

quirrous (skwar'ss), adj. squarrose.

quarru-lose (skwar's lös), adj. Botany.

mewhat squarrose. [diminutive form of

quash1 (skwosh), v.t. 1. to squeeze or to sunship, v.t. 1. to squeeze or to a flat mass or pulp; crush: The squashed the bug. 2. to put an end to in immary manner; stop by force; suppress; the police squashed the riot. 3. Install to silence or disconcert (a person) who cruship a regulator of the content of the state The acrushing argument, reply, etc. — v.i. to be pressed into a flat mass; flatten out a mact or under pressure: Cream puffs tuheasily. 2. to make a splashing sound; walk, etc., with a splash: We heard squash through the mud and slush. 3. to

1. I, the act, fact, or sound of something strong squashed or crushed. 2. the imof a soft, heavy body falling on a sur-of a soft, heavy body falling on a sur-of a soft, heavy body falling on a sur-of a soft be sound produced by this. 4. Sching easily squashed: The grapes are a squash and not fit to eat. 5. squash ten-b. squash rackets. 7. British. a fage made with fruit juice and (usually)

bonated water: I'll have a lemon squash if don't mind (Graham Greene). Old French esquasser, ultimately < Latin out + quassare < quatere to shake. Com-

| + quassārē < quatere to shake. College Quash!] — squash'er, n. | - squash or squash - 1, the fruit of any of various annual slike plants of the gourd family, often mas a vegetable or made into a pie. 2. of these plants. [American English, of or earlier squantersquash < Algonkian

(compare Narragansett askútasquash the green things that may be eaten raw)]

1891

quash bug, a large, brownish hemipterous bug having an offensive odor, harmful to squash vines and certain other plants.

squash-i-ly (skwosh'o li), adv. in a squashy manner.

squash-i-ness (skwosh'i nis), n. the state

of being squashy, soft, or miry.

squash rackets, a game similar to rackets
but played on a smaller court with a shorter racket.

squash tennis, a game similar to handball and tennis, played with rackets and a hollow rubber ball in a walled court.

squash-i-est. I. having a soft or pulpy consistency; easily squashed: squash ream puffs. 2. soft and wet: squashy ground. 3. having a squashed or flattened look: a squashy nose.

squatis, squatied or squat, squatiting, adj, n.—v.i. 1. to sit on the heels with the legs closely drawn up beneath the hams or in front of the body; crouch: He the nams of in front of the body; crouch: He found il difficult to squat on his heels for more than ten minutes. 2. to sit on the ground, floor, etc., in this way: The two of them were squatting on this dirl road, talking the way farmers do (Newsweek). 3. to crouch close to the ground to avoid observation or capture, as a hare: Some tenth-rate poeticule . . . now squats in his hole like the tailless fox (Algernon Charles Swiphurp). 4 to settle (Algernon Charles Swinburne). 4. to settle (Algernon Charles Swinburne). 4. to settle on new, uncultivated, or unoccupied land without title or right: He was a Kentucky man, of the Ohio, where he had "squatted" (Frederick Marryat). 5. to settle on public land to acquire ownership of it under government regulation. —b.t. to cause to squat; seat (oneself) with the legs drawn up. —adj. 1. seated in a squatting position; crouching: A squat figure sat before the fire. 2. short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting; low and broad; flattened: a squat teapol, a squat building. squal teapot, a squat building.

-n. 1. the act of squatting or sitting close to the ground; crouching. 2. a squatting

Old French esquatir to crush, ultimately < Latin ex- out + coactāre constrain < cogere drive together < co- together + agere drive] — squat'ly, adv. — squat'ness, n. squat-tage (skwot'ij), n. 1. the occupation of land by squatting. 2. a piece of land occupation of land or held together.</p>

cupied or held by a squatter.

squatter (skwot'ər), n. 1. a person who
settles on land without title or right, especially a person who settles on another's land which is not at the moment occupied or cultivated by its owner: Judging from the treatment of squatters on similar lands in Manitoba, there need be no fear of settling on lands within the reserves (Saskatoon Herald). 2. a person who settles on public land to acquire ownership of it. 3. a squatting person or animal. 4. (in Australia) a person who operates a sheep ranch or farm, squatter or squatter's right, U.S. the

right or claim of a squatter to the land on which he has settled: Gramp... look up the land, by squatter's right, about 1892 (Atlantic)

squatter sovereignty, U.S. the right claimed by the settlers of new territories to make their own laws, especially in regard to slavery: the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" (local determination of the status of slavery) (R.B. Morris).

(R.B. Morris).

squat-toc-ra-cy (skwo tok'rə si), n. Australian, squatters, especially the socially and politically important sheep ranchers.

squat-ty (skwot'i), adj., -ti-er, -ti-est. short and thick; low and broad; squat.

squaw (skwô), n. 1. a North American Indian girl or woman. 2. such a girl or woman as a partner to a male, as wife, concubine, as a partner to a male, as wife, concubine, etc. 3. Slang. any girl or woman. 4. Slang. a female spouse; wife. [American English, earlier, an Indian woman or wife < Algonkian (compare Massachusetts squa)] squaw-fish (skwô'fish'), n., pl. -fish-es or (collectively) -fish. any of several large, slender carp, common in rivers of the Pacific Coast of North America.

squawk (skwôk), v. 1. 1. to call or cry with a loud harsh note; squall or screech hogrsely:

loud, harsh note; squall or screech hoarsely:

Hens and ducks squawk when frightened. 2. (of things) to give out a discordant sound; creak or squeak harshiy. 3. Informal. to complain loudly; give vent to vigorous protests: Machine tool builders squawk as the Air Force buys \$500,000 worth of tools abroad (Wall Street Journal). —v.t. to utter harshly and loudly, with or as if with a squawk. n. 1. a squawking; a loud, harsh sound.
 2. Informal. a loud complaint; vigorous protest.
 3. the American black-crowned night heron.

[probably imitative]
squawk-box (skwok'boks'), n., or squawk box, U.S. Slang. a loudspeaker in a public-address system or intercom.

squawk-er (skwô/kər), n. 1. a person or thing that squawks. 2. a speaker of inter-mediate size in a phonograph, tape re-corder, etc., designed to reproduce frequencies in the middle range.

squaw man, a white man living with an Indian wife or concubine, especially one who has more or less abandoned white cus-

who has more or less abandoned white cus-toms (used in an unfriendly way).

squaw-root (skwô/riit', -rut'), n. a fleshy, leafless plant related to the beechdrops, with yellowish flowers, growing as a para-site usually on oak roots. It is found in eastern North America.

squeak (skwēk), v.i. 1. to make a short, sharp, shrill sound: A mouse squeaks. 2. Slang, a. to turn informer: squeal, b. to

snarp, snrill sound: A mouse squeaks. 2. Slang. a. to turn informer; squeal. b. to confess. 3. Informal. to get or pass (by or through) with difficulty: The Senate will block it even if it squeaks through the House (Wall Street Journal). —p.t. 1. to cause to squeak. 2. to utter in a squeaking manner or with a squeaky voice: to squeak out an aboles. an apology.

1. a short, sharp, shrill sound. 2. Informal. a narrow chance or escape. narrow squeak, Informal. a narrow escape;

close shave: Those two elections, however, were narrow squeaks (New York Times). [probably imitative. Compare Swedish squëak to croak.]—squeak'ing·ly, adv. squeak·er (skwē'kər), n. 1. a person or thing that squeaks. 2. Informal. a contest

whose outcome is uncertain until the final moment or period: The game was a squeaker until the Yankees exploded for three runs in the eighth (New York Times).

squeak.i.ly (skwē'ks li), adv. with a thin, squeaky sound or voice: to sing squeakily.

ueak·1·ness (skwē'ki nis), n. (of sound)

thin sharpness or shrillness. squeak.y (skwē'ki), adj., squeak.i.est. 1. characterized by squeaking sounds; tending to squeak: a squeaky window. 2. (of the voice) squeaking; thin and

shrill.

squeal (skwēl), v.i. 1. to make a prolonged, loud, sharp sound; scream or cry shrilly; A pig squeals when it is hurt. 2. Informal. to turn informer; inform. 3. Informal. to complain loudly; squawk. —v.i. to utter sharply and shrilly: lo squeal out a command. —n. 1. a prolonged, sharp cry; shrill scream or sound: the squeal of a pig. 2. Informal. an act of informing against another. 3. Informal. an act of complaining loudly. [probably imitative]

squeal-er (skwē'lər). n. 1. a person or

squeal er (skwe'ler), n. 1. a person or thing that squeals. 2. the young of the grouse, partridge, quail, or pigeon. 3. a young pig: This year's new squealers number around 100 million—up 23 per cent in two years (Wall Street Journal).

squeam ish (skwe'mish), adj. 1. too readily offended by anything approaching immodesty or indecency; easily shocked; prudish: a squeamish old maid. 2. excessively fastidious or punctilious; too particular; too scrupulous: Trifles magnified into importance by a squeamish conscience (Macaulay). 3. slightly sick at one's stomach; sickish: He turned squeamish at the sight of blood. 4. readily affected with nausea; easily turned sick or faint. [Middle English squaymish, variant of scoymous < Anglo-French escoymous disdainful, shy; origin uncertain] -squeam'ish.ly, adv. -squeam'ish ness, n.

squee-gee (skwē'jē), n., v., -geed, -gee-ing.

n. 1. an implement, usually having a straight-edged blade of rubber or the like

unciation Key: hat, age, care, far; let, equal, term; it, ice; hot, open, order; oil, out; cup, put, ritle, use; child; long; thin; th, measure; e represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus. For the complete key see front of the book.

The World Book Dictionary

Volume one A-K

Edited by: Clarence L. Barnhart Robert K. Barnhart

Prepared in Cooperation with
World Book-Childcraft International, Inc.
Publishers of
The World Book Encyclopedia

William H. Nault, Editorial Director Robert O. Zeleny, Executive Editor

A Thorndike-Barnhart Dictionary Published exclusively for

World Book-Childcraft International, Inc.
A subsidiary of The Scott & Fetzer Company

Chicago London Parls Sydney Tokyo Toronto

PE1625 W13 1980 VOL: 1



1980 Edition The World Book Dictionary

Copyright @ 1979, by Doubleday & Company, Inc.

Special material preceding the dictionary, Pages 7 through 722, and all illustrations, Copyright ⊚ 1976, by Field Enterprises Educational Corporation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60654.

All rights reserved.

Copyright © 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978, by Doubleday & Company, Inc.

Special material preceding the dictionary, pages 7 through 122, Copyright © 1963, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, by Field Enterprises Educational Corporation.

The World Book Dictionary (previously The World Book Encyclopedia Dictionary) is an integral unit of the Thorndike-Barnhart Dictionary Series, and contains some material in common with other dictionaries in the series: Copyright © 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, Philippines Copyright 1952, 1957, by Scott, Foresman and Company.

Printed in the United States of America ISBN 0-7166-0280-6 Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 79-53618

Trademarks or other proprietary names are entered in this dictionary and so marked; if the proper designation is missing, no legal status should be assumed.

of having not hu-have inhu-Iteration ddle English learned not + /10 in:hu'man-

mane; tack SYN: brutal

// -ties uman; lack pelty; brutal creatures is f to them, orge Ber-man, cruel

rial; inter-

ming to bones shall [< Latin im-und, earth] the inion. nimical. able; harm cess. To ar is to to life 2 unnical to all under hosnimicus friendly]

he quality or mful. 2 hos-

1. the quality

ossible to table beau (actineau) ed - in lm'1-

at the externeck; musos sinew:

injust: rious, un-

very great unright-Taking q them was ive done). [< Old om Latin in requus just j

-tial ing or - adj. 1 octhe initial kating was a nonetics oc ice or word:

cially the name: The When he initials ctra large letof a chapninated eech sound

put one's inithe note reaty) as a ne negotiaeaty banning nchester

g < inTra babreviation rase, such rporation) or

ym in that it i. Thus reas AAAS

al tallize (i nish'ə līz), v.t., -lzed, -lz|ing. to set natruction, switch, or the like) to start or re at instruction, or the like) to start or re-urt a computer program or routine. —I|ni/tial|i-

inion, a. Trigonometry, the line whose amount rotation determines the size of an angle.

If it is the first of at an angle.

If it is the first one is a size of an angle.

If it is the first one is a size of an angle.

If it is the first one is a size of an angle.

If it is the first one is a size of a size of an angle.

If it is the first one is a size of a s Hance 2 to admit (a person) by special forms or pence. 2 to autility a person) by special forms of oremonies into a group or society. The old sembers initiated the new members, says, install, duct 3 to help to get a first understanding; intoduce into the knowledge of some art or substantiate a person into husiness mathematical. duce into the knowledge of some art or sub-to initiate a person into business methods. The teacher initiated the class into the wonders ascence by telling a few interesting things to the earth and stars. wul the earth and stars.

n a person who is or has been initiated.

add 1 initiated. 2 Obsolete. having to do with

ne newly initiated.

¿Latin initiāre (with English -ate¹) < initium a
negnning; see etym. under Initial] —i|ni/ti|a/tor,

il il a tion (i nish'ë a'shen), n. 1 the act or process of being the first one to start something; beoning; initiating. 2 the fact of being initiated. Iornal admission into a group or society. 4 the a society. A great many members of the club

eowed up for the initiation.

| It is tive (i nish'ë e tiv, ë ā'tiv), n., adj. -n. the active part in taking the first steps in any ordertaking; lead: She is shy and does not take initiative in making acquaintances. No one signsted that he should take up painting; he did tentirely on his own initiative. 2 readiness and bility to be the one to start something; enterrise: A good leader must have initiative. 3 the sign to be the first to act, legislate, or otherwise legally. 4 the right of citizens outside the spisature to introduce or enact a new law by obe, especially by petition. This right exists in bout 25 states and many cities of the United Slates, and in Switzerland. 5 the procedure for

adj serving to initiate; initiatory. - I|ni/ti|a|tive-

initia to ry (i nish'ē a tôr'ē, -tōr'-), adj. 1 beginng introductory, opening, first. 2 of initiation; serving to initiate into some society or some spesal knowledge.

ni ti a tress (i nish'ë ă'tris), n. a female initiator. initiaitrix (i nish'ë a'triks), n., pl. i initiaitrix es, ni tiaitri ces (i nish'ë a tri'sëz). — initiatress. a ject (in jekt'), v.t. 1 to force (liquid or medicine) nilo a cavity, passage, or tissue: Drugs are often nected into the body. The biologist injected coloring matter into anatomical specimens for the tudy of the structure. 2 to fill (a cavity, passage, or issue) with liquid forced in: The dentist inscied the boy's gums with novocaine. 3 Figura-live to throw in; insert: While she and I were lalking, he injected a remark into the conversaion syn: introduce, suggest. [< Latin injectus, past participle of inicere throw in < in- in + jacere

loct a ble (in jek'te bel), adj., n. -adj. that can be injected.

n a drug or medicine that may be injected discilly into the bloodstream.

drug is given as an injection. 3 a bloodshot or peremic condition. 4 the act or process of acing a spacecraft into orbit.

hiection laser, Electronics. a laser that generales radiant energy by the injection of charges to a p-n junction of gallium arsenide or other

**miconductor; semiconductor laser.

*lection molding, a method of producing ther
**polastic materials by forcing the thick resin out

da heated cylinder into a mold.

I a heated cylinder into a mold.

I ecitor (in jek'ter), n. 1 a person or thing that lests. 2 a device for forcing water into a steam offer. 3 a device for injecting fuel into a gasoline molor, diesel engine, or rocket motor.

I e ra (in'zhe re), n. a slightly sour bread, somewhat like a pancake, eaten in Ethiopia. [< Ambier misers]

injera

ploke (in'jok'), n. a joke that only members of

in group can appreciate.

Ju di cious (in jū dish'es), adj. showing bad

Jument; unwise; not judicious: An injudicious son says or does things without thinking what her results may be. The American public raised by little luss about the injudicious odds (Har-

or's), syn. indiscreet, impractical, imprudent.

"in'iu|di'clous|ly, adv. — in'iu|di'clous|ness, n.
lun or in jun (in'ien), n. U.S. Informal or Diaan American Indian.

June tion (in jungk'shan), n. 1 a command; or-

der: He obeyed his mother's injunction to hurry straight home. Injunctions of secrecy did not prevent the news from leaking out. syn: behest. 2 a formal order from a law court ordering a person or group to do, or not to do, something: The owner got an injunction prohibiting people from lighting fires on the vacant lot next to his house. Sheriff's deputies arrived to enforce a court injunction against mass picketing (Newsweek).

3 the act of commanding or authoritatively directing. [< Late Latin injunctio, -onis < Latin injunctio, -in in + jungere join]

in junctive (in jungk*tiv), adj. serving to command

mand.
in jure (in/jer), v.t., -jured, -jur|Ing. 1 to do damage to; harm; hurt: Do not break or injure the bushes in the park. The misunderstanding injured their friendship. 2 to be unfair to; do wrong to:

their Iriendship. 2 to be unfair to; do wrong to:
Those that are not favoured will think themselves
injured (Samuel Johnson). [back formation < injury] — In'jur|a|ble, adj.— In'jur|er, n.
— Syn. 1 Injure, hurt, Impair mean to do harm
or damage to someone or something. Injure implies any sort of damage, large or small: Dishonesty injures a business. Hurt, a less formal
substitute for injure, particularly means to cause
physical injury or bodily or mental pain to a person or animal: He hurt my hand by twisting it.
Impair means to injure by weakening strength or
value gradually in ways that cannot be remedied:
Poor eating habits impair health. Poor eating habits impair health.

in ju ri ous (in jur'e as), adj. 1 causing injury; harmful: Hail is injurious to crops. syn: hurtful, harmful: Hail is injurious to crops. synt hurtful, detrimental, deleterious, damaging. 2 unfair; unjust; wrongful: Call him my king by whose injurious doom My elder brother... Was done to death? (Shakespeare). 3 Obsolete. willfully offensive in language; insulting. synt calumnious. [< Latin injūriosus < injūria; see etym under injury]—injjuryijous|ly, adv.—injjuryijous|ness, n. injury (in/jer ē), n., pl.-ries. 1 hurt or loss caused to or endured by a person or thing; harm; damage. He escaped from the train wreck with-

damage: He escaped from the train wreck with-out injury. The accident will be an injury to the reputation of the railroad. 2 unfairness; wrong: The saint never did injury to any man. syn: injustice, 3 Law. a wrong which furnishes grounds for a lawsuit. 4 Obsolete, intentionally offensive speech or words; insult. [< Latin injūria, (originally) feminine adjective < in- not + jūs, jūris right, law, justice]

right, law, justice]
in justice (in justicis), n. 1 lack of justice; being unjust: Injustice is inevitable in war (Atlantic).

2 an unjust act or circumstance; a wrong: It is an injustice to send an innocent man to jail. A scientific man must expect his little disappointments and injustices (Charles Kingsley).

ink (ingk), n., v. -n. 1 a colored or black liquid used for writing, printing, or drawing, 2 a dark liq-uid thrown out for protection especially by cuttle-

fish or squid. tish or squid.

-v.f. 1 to put ink on; mark or stain with ink: A poor gentleman who inks the seams of his coat (Herman Melville). 2 to cover (type, an engraving, or printing block) with ink to print with.

[< Old French enque < Late Latin encaustum <

[< Old French enque < Late Latin encaustum < Greek énkauston, neuter adjective < stern of en-kalein burn in < en- in + kalein to burn] — ink'er, n.— ink'less, adj.— ink'like', adj. ink ber'ry (ingk'ber'ē), n. pl. -ries. 1 a holly of eastern North America, having shiny leathery evergreen leaves and small black berries. 2 its berry.

berry. 3 = pokeweed. 4 its berry.

ink | blot (ingk/blot/), n. 1 a spot or stain made
with ink. 2 one of the designs or patterns used in the Rorschach test.

Ink lot test, = Rorschach test.

Ink i horn (ingk/hōrn'), n., adj. —n. a small container, often made of horn, formerly used to hold ink: Pulling out an old inkhorn, he proceeded to fill out a bill of sale (Harriet Beecher Stowe).

- adj. learned or bookish; pedantic.
inkhorn term, a learned or bookish term.
ink-jet (ingk'jet'), adj. of or having to do with a high-speed printing process using jets of ink bro-ken up into electrically charged droplets that form letters and pictures on paper in a magnetic field regulated by a computer. Ink-jet printers have to be used in conjunction with a computer (New Scientist). The ink-jet machines are appearing where high speed or automated typing is required (Rich-

ard K. Pefley).

in kle¹ (ing/kel), n. 1 a narrow, colored linen tape.

2 the thread or yarn from which it is manufac-tured. [origin uncertain]

In [kle² (ing²kəl), v.t., v.i., -kled, -kling. 1 to give a hint of; hint. 2 Dialect. to get an inkling or notion of. [Middle English inclen to whisper, hint < Old English inca suspicion]

ink ling (ingk'ling), n. a vague notion; slight suspicion; hint: to give a person an inkling of what is going on. [< inkl(e)² + -ing¹] ink sling or (ingk/sling/or), n. Slang. 1 a writer.

2 a clerk in a loggers' camp.

ink stand (ingk/stand'), n. 1 a stand to hold ink and pens. 2 a container used to hold ink. ink | well (ingk/wel/), n. a container used to hold ink on a desk or table.

ink | wood (ingk/wid), n. a small tree of the soap-berry family, found in the West Indies and south-ern Florida. It has hard, reddish-brown wood. ink | y (ing/kē), adj., ink|i|er, ink|i|est. I like ink; dark or black: inky shadows. 2 covered with ink; marked or stained with ink: the inky hands of a

marked of stained with link; use inky liaids of a printer. 3 of ink; written with ink; using ink. 4 full of ink.—ink*||iy, adv.—ink*||ness, n.
inky cap, any one of a genus of mushrooms whose top disintegrates into a black liquid after

in lace (in las'), v.t., -laced, -lac|ing = enlace.
in lad (in'lad'), adj., v. -adj. 1 set in the surface
as a decoration or design: The desk has an inlaid design of light wood in dark. 2 decorated
with a design or material set in the surface: The wooden box has an inlaid top of silver. — v. the past tense and past participle of inlay: The work-men inlaid colored tiles in a design in the kitchen floor. The floor was inlaid with colored tiles.
in land (adj. in/lend; n., adv. in/lend, -land'), adj.

n., adv. -adj. 1 away from the coast or the border; situated in the interior: Illinois is an inland state. An inland waterway is a canal, river, or lake which may be used by boats or barges (Edward J. Taaffe). 2 not foreign; domestic: Commerce between the states of the United States is

inland trade.

—n. 1 the interior of a country; land away from the borders or the coast: A wall sufficient to defend Our inland from the pilfering borderers (Shakespeare). 2 Obsolete. the inlying districts near the capital and centers of population, as opposed to the remote or outlying wild parts.

— adv. in or toward the interior: He traveled in-land from New York to Chicago.

in land er (in/len der), n. a person who lives in the interior of a country; inland inhabitant. Inland Mails, British, domestic mails.

Inland Revenue, British, internal revenue, in law (in lo'), v.t. Old English Law to clear of outlawry or attainder; restore to the protection of the law

in-law (in/lô'), n. Informal. a person related by marriage: The stories, which he has absorbed by istening to his wife and in-laws ... (Atlantic).

In law ry (in/16/rē), n. Old English Law. restoration to the protection of the law.

in lay (in/la'), v., -laid, -lay|ing, n., pl. -lays. — v.t. 1 to set into the surface as a decoration or de-sign: The craftsman inlaid strips of gold in the top of the wooden box. 2 to decorate with a detop of the wooden box. 2 to decorate with a design set in the surface: to inlay a wooden box with gold. 3 to insert (a page, picture, or notice) in a book in a heavy page which serves as a frame or mount. 4 to provide (a book) with such insertions. 5 Horticulture. to insert (a scion) into a

slit in the bark of a stock. n. 1 an inlaid decoration, design, or material. —n. 1 an initial decoration, design, or material. 2 a shaped piece of gold or porcelain, cemented in a tooth as a filling. 3 an inlaid page, picture, or notice in a book. 4 Harticulture. a graft made by inlaying.—in/lay'er, n.

inlay graft, Horticulture, a graft made by inserting a scion into a slit in the bark of the stock.
in.-lb., inch-pound.

in leak age (in/le'kij), n. 1 the act of leaking in:

in leak age (in/le'kij), n. 1 the act of leaking in:
...tightening up the system to avoid air inleakage (C. Rogers McCullough). 2 something that leaks in. 3 the amount leaking in.
in let (in/let), n., v., -let, -let|ting. -n. 1 a narrow strip of water running from a larger body of water into the land or between islands: The fishing village was on a small inlet of the sea. swi: arm. See picture under bay!. 2 a way of entering; entrance: an inlet to a parking lot. (Figurative.) The bank was an inlet for a flood of paper money.
3 a piece let in or inserted. 4 a letting in: admis-3 a piece let in or inserted. 4 a letting in; admis-

-v.t. to let in; insert (one thing) in another.
in liler (in/lī'er), n. Geology, a part of one formation completely surrounded by another formation of a later date.

in li mi ne (in lim'e në), Latin. 1 at the outset; at the start. 2 (literally) on the threshold.

In-line (in/līn'), adj. 1 operating on the same plane or from the same center, as parts of a gasoline engine, or a series of machines: It is an in-line machine; that is, the frames are loaded at one end and leave, finished, at the other (New Scientist). 2 Electronics. coaxial.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, făr; let, ēqual, tem; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oll, out; cup; pút, rüle; child; long; thin; тнеп; zh, measure; e represents a in about, e in taken, I in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

The World Book Dictionary

Volume two L-Z

Edited by: Clarence L. Barnhart Robert K. Barnhart

Prepared in Cooperation with World Book-Childcraft International, Inc. Publishers of The World Book Encyclopedia

William H. Nault, Editorial Director Robert O. Zeleny, Executive Editor

A Thorndike-Barnhart Dictionary Published exclusively for

World Book-Childcraft International, Inc.
A subsidiary of The Scott & Fetzer Company
Chicago London Paris Sydney Tokyo Toronto

am Hamilton scope (Walter de la

ail carried on a yard

ples forming a fair and honest per

lers (Wall Street

ne behavior or so

'shōi'dərd), asc to obtain a signaro shoult signaro

adj. Slang - a va The book is in of squaresvale (5.5)

onable: square on to flip for the root

brook trout 2 -

f. 1 having a broad 5: 2 Figurative habits of ideas: its square-food press youth (Edmung

a precise, formul strict or narrow

takes on two fines

) measure, equal to .8361 square meter arly square; having length or height adv. — squarlet-

ōs'), adj 1 Botan, th scales, bracts or at right angles or olucre, b standing dely, as scales or 1 scales or other

IS scurfy, scabby)

— v.f. 1 to squeez
ulp; crush: The box ge was squashed it; stop by force at moved quickly is ay. 3 Informat ncert (a person) ly, or sarcastic re nto a flat mass, flat essure: Carry the squash easily 2 to e or walk with a through the mud

rushed mass 77 not fill to eat 2 the ng or crushing body falling on a d by this. 5 :kets. 7 British a and (usually) car non squash if you

ily: He came down on his nose, and

mately < Latin ar-shake. Compare sh'er, n. ash or squash es us vinelike plants made into a pe d family. [American ntersquash A ot askútasquaso me n raw)] elling, dark-colored merica, injunous to

ir plants n rackets a game

s and a hollow rd

uash i er, squash consistency, easy ffs. 2 soft and en-quashed or list squash'lly, an

squatited or squat, squatiting, v. squatiting, v. 1 to sit on the heels; crouch: He v. 1 to squat on his heels for more squates. 2 to sit on the ground. of minutes. 2 to sit on the ground or

h the legs closely drawn up beneath or the body: The Indians squatted around the body: The Indians squatted around the two of them were squatting on this the two of mem were squatting on this alking the way farmers do (Newsweek). the close to the ground to avoid obsercapture, as a hare does: Some tenthcapture, as a half dues. Some tenth-que... now squats in his hole like the Algernon Charles Swinburne), 4 to

and without title or right: He was a man, of the Ohio, where he had (Frederick Marryat). 5 to settle on and to acquire ownership of it under gov-

regulation.

seated in a squatting position, crouchspated in a squaturing position, crouch-spat figure could be seen in front of the bot and thick, like the figure of an animal or, low and broad; flattened: a squat build-mention was a squat, dark man. That is a

and the same of squatting or sitting close to the rouching. 2 a squatting posture.
French esquatir to crush, ultimately <
out + coactare constrain < cogere drive. co together + agere drive] - squat'-

ter (skwot'er), n. 1 a person who settles squat'ness, n. without title or right: Judging from the there need be no fear of settling on within the reserves (Saskatoon Herald). 2 a who settles on public land to acquire capp of it under government regulation. 3 a on or animal that crouches or squats. 4 a who operates a sheep ranch or farm in [< squat + -er1]

ter (skwot'er), v.i. to plunge into or water move in water with much splashrapping. [origin uncertain]
ter's or squatter right, U.S. the right or a squatter to the land on which he has

Gramp ... took up the land, by squatter's

thout 1892 (Atlantic).

the sovereignty, U.S. the right claimed by settlers of new territories to make their own especially in regard to slavery; popular sovtermination of the status of slavery)

at toeralcy (skwo tok're sē), n. Australian.

allers especially the socially and politically

arrant sheep ranchers: For England's my aristocracy, Australia substituted its own natiocracy"-men who had carved out for relives sheep or cattle stations the size of mind and sent their sons to Cambridge of

sath (skwot/ē), adj., -ti|er, -ti|est. short and low and broad; squat: a squatty little shack

(skw0), n. 1 a North American Indian or wife. 2 Slang. any girl or woman. carlier, an Indian woman or wife < Algon-

Compare Massachusetts squa)] w berry (skwô'ber'ē, -ber-) n., pl. -ries. a q lart, inedible berries; deerberry.

fish (skwo'fish'), n., pl. -fish|es or (col-lish any one of several large, slender common in rivers of the Pacific coast of

(skwok), ν ., ρ . – ν .I. 1 to make a loud, bound; squall or screech hoarsely: Hens cks squawk when frightened. 2 to give out Figurative, to complain loudly; give vent as the Air Force buys \$500,000 worth of abroad (Wall Street Journal). to utter harshly and loudly, with or as if

a squawk a squawking; loud, harsh sound. 2 Slang, sive a loud complaint; vigorous protest. 3 = cowned right heron.

ably imitative initative j ik box (skwök'boks'), n., or squawk box, sing a loudspeaker in a public-address or intercom.

wher (skwôrker), n. 1 a person or thing quawks, 2 a speaker of intermediate size, phonograph or tape recorder, designed to e frequencies in the middle range. (skwål), v.i., v.t. to cry out loudly: Hardly White House meeting over than the Union started squawling about how the "playing with fire" (Time). [variant of man, a white man living with an Indian

squaw, especially one who has more or less abandoned white customs (used in an unfriendly way).

squaw|root (skwô'rüt', -rút'), n. a fleshy, leafless plant related to the beechdrops, with yellowish flowers, growing as a parasite usually on oak roots. It is found in eastern North America. squaw winter, a brief period of prematurely cold weather early in autumn.

squdge (skwuj), v.t., v.i., squdged, squdgling. to

squish; squash; [imitative]
squish; squash; [imitative]
squish; squash; A pretty squdgy mass you
have underfoot at that (Punch), 2 Figurative: He
made haste to shake Joseph Bluett's squdgy hand and escape (G. Warwick Deeping).

squeak (skwēk), v., n. – v.i. 1 to make a short, sharp, shrill sound: A mouse squeaks. 2 Informal. to get or pass (by or through) with difficulty: The Senate will block it even if it squeaks through the House (Wall Street Journal). 3 Slang. a to turn informer; squeal, b to confess.

v.t. 1 to cause to squeak. 2 to utter in a squeaking manner or with a squeaky voice: to

squeak out an apology.

— n. 1 a short, sharp, shrill sound: We heard the squeak of the stairs. 2 Informal. a chance to get by or through; chance of escape: a close squeak. The bill passed by a narrow squeak. [probably imitative. Compare Swedish squaka to

croak.] — squeak'ingily, adv.
squeak|er (skwë'ker), n. 1 a person or thing that
squeaks. 2 Informal. a contest whose outcome is uncertain until the final moment or period: The game was a squeaker until the Yankees exploded for three runs in the eighth (New York Times)

squeak|y (skwē'kē), adj., squeak|l|er, squeak|lest. 1 characterized by squeaking sounds; tending to squeak: a squeaky window. 2 squeaking;

thin and shrill: a squeaky voice. — squeak'||y, adv. — squeak'||ness, n. squeak (skwēl), v., n. — v.l. 1 to make a long sharp, shrill cry: A pig squeals when it is hurt. 2 Slang, to inform on another. 3 Informal, Figuration tive. to complain loudly; squawk.

v.t. to utter sharply and shirtly: to squeat out a command.

 n. 1 a long, sharp cry; shrill scream or sound:
 the squeal of a pig. 2 informal: an act of informing against another. 3 Figurative. an act of complaining loudly.

[probably imitative]
squealier (skwē'ler), n. 1 a person or thing that
squeals. 2 the young of the grouse, partridge,
quail, or pigeon. 3 a young pig. 4 Slang. an informer.

squeamjish (skwē/mish), adj. 1 too proper, mod-est, or decent; easily shocked; prudish: a squeamish old maid. 2 excessively fastidious or punctilious; too particular; too scrupulous: Trifles magnified into importance by a squeamish conscience (Macaulay), svn: fussy. 3 slightly sick at one's stomach; nauseated; sickish: He turned squeamish at the sight of blood. 4 readily affected with nausea; easily turned sick or faint; queasy. [Middle English squaymish, variant of scoymous < Anglo-French escoymous disdainful, shy; origin uncertain] - squeam'ish|ly, adv.

— squeam'ishiness, n. squee|gee (skwē'jē), n., v., -geed, -gee|ing. -n. 1 a tool consisting of a blade of rubber or sponge and a handle, used for sweeping water from wet decks, removing water from windows after washing, or cleaning a sink: A small squeegee or an automatic automobile windshield wiper will help in the cleaning job (Scientific American). 2 any one of various similar devices. 3 a device with a roller, as for pressing water from photographic prints.

- v.t. to sweep, scrape, or press with a squeegee.
[perhaps < earlier squeege, variant of squeeze]

squeez|a|bil|i|ty (skwē'zə bil'ə tē), n. the quality

or condition of being squeezable.

squeez|a|ble (skwe'ze bel), adj. that can be squeezed: squeezable bottles. — squeez'a|bly,

squeeze (skwez), v., squeezed, squeezing, n. - ν.t. 1 to press hard; compress: to squeeze a sponge or a lemon. Don't squeeze the kitten, or you will hurt it. 2a to hug; embrace: She squeezed her child. syn: clasp. b to press (the hand) in friendship or affection. syn: clasp. 3 to force by pressing; thrust or cause to pass forcibly: to squeeze oneself through a narrow open-ing. I can't squeeze another thing into my trunk. 4 to force out or extract by pressure; cause to ooze or flow out by or as if by pressing: to squeeze juice from a lemon. Lady Kew could ... squeeze out a tear over a good novel too (Thackeray). 5 to get by force, pressure, or effort; extort: The dictator squeezed money from the people. When it comes to squeezing a profit out

of you ... (Dickens), 6 Informal, Figurative, to put pressure on or try to influence (a person or persons) to do something, especially to pay money: The blackmailer squeezed his victim for more money. 7 Figurative. to burden or oppress: Heavy taxes squeezed the people. 8 to make a facsimile impression of. 9 Bridge. to compel (an opponent) to discard or unguard a winning card. — v.i. 1 to yield to pressure: Sponges squeeze easily. 2 to force a way: He squeezed through the crowd. 3 to press hard; exert pressure, especially with the hand: to squeeze on the tube until some toothpaste comes out.

n. 1 the act of squeezing; tight pressure: She gave her sister's arm a squeeze. 2 the state of being squeezed: Her squeeze was severe enough to make her get a loan. 3 a friendly or affectionate pressing: a squeeze of the hand. 4 a hug; close embrace. 5 a crush; crowd: It's a tight squeeze to get five people in that little car. 6 a small quantity or amount squeezed out. 7 an impression of an inscription, design, or the like, made by pressing a plastic substance around or over it. 8 *Informal, Figurative*. a situation from which escape is difficult, as when a retailer is caught between low prices and high costs: a cost-price squeeze. 9 Informal, Figurative. pressure used to extort a favor, influence, or money. 10 a squeeze play in baseball or bridge. 11 a shortage or the intense competition resulting from this: Top manufacturers in all categories are warning that there will be a squeeze on desirable merchandise ... this fall and winter (New York Times). 12 the act or state of forcing a short seller to pay a high price, as for securities. [apparently variant of dialectal squize, squiss, and quease; all perhaps ultimately Old English cwysan] - squeez'er, n. squeeze bottle, a plastic bottle squeezed to

force out its contents in a spray or small quantity through a nozzle: Some cosmetics and lotions are sold in squeeze bottles.

squeeze box (skwez'boks'), n. Informal, an ac-cordion: A German in lederhosen broke out the squeezebox and played "Lili Marlene" for hours

squeeze cage, a cage having one or more walls that can be moved by a crank from the outside, used to squeeze a wild, injured, or sick animal into a narrow space where it can be controlled and treated.

squeeze play, 1 Baseball. a play in which a runner on third base starts for home as soon as the pitcher is legally committed to pitch and the batter bunts the ball away from the catcher, giving the runner a good chance to score. It is usually attempted with not more than one man out. 2 Bridge, a play or series of plays in which the holder of a card that may win a trick is compelled to discard it or to unguard another possible winner, 3 Figurative any pressure applied to force a result: The great Soviet squeeze play for Germany was developing according to plan

(Newsweek). squeglger (skweg'er), n. Electronics. an oscilla-

squegiger (skweg'er), n. Electronics. an oscillator in which squegiging occurs. [probably < s(elf)-que(nching)g (oscillator) + -er'] squegiging (skweg'ing), n. Electronics. a form of oscillation that builds up periodically to a certain</p>

point and then suddenly stops, usually due to blocking or resistance in the grid circuit.

squelch (skwelch), v., n. — v.t. 1 to cause to be silent; crush: to squelch an annoying child. She squelched him with a look of contempt. 2 to strike or press on with crushing force; put down; squash; suppress: to squelch a student demon-stration or an evil rumor, syn: quell.

v.i. 1 to walk or tread heavily in mud, water, or wet ground, or with water in the shoes, so as to make a splashing sound: ... drillers squelching through the mud back to their barges (London Times), syn: slosh. 2 to make the sound of one

doing so.

— n. 1 Informal. something that serves to squelch, such as a crushing retort or sharp command. 2 a splashing sound made by walking in mud, water, or wet shoes.

[apparently imitative] — squelch'er, n.
squelch'y (skwel'chē), adi. 1 soft and wet;

marshy: Down there in that squelchy river basin Edward the Confessor was born (Manchester Guardian). 2 causing or characterized by squelching sounds: At each stamp his shoes had made a squelchy squeak (Westminster Gazette). sque|teague (skwě tēg'), n., pl. -teague. 1 the

Pronunciation Key: hat, age, care, far; let, equal, term; it, īce; hot, open, order; oil, out; cup, pút, rüle; child; long; thin; тнеп; zh, measure; e represents a in about, e in taken, I in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.



AMERICAN HERITAGE DICCIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

PE 1625 A54

Words that are believed to be registered trademarks have been checked with authoritative sources. No investigation has been made of common-law trademark rights in any word, because such investigation is impracticable. Words that are known to have current registrations are shown with an initial capital and are also identified as trademarks. The inclusion of any word in this Dictionary is not, however, an expression of the publishers' opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights. Indeed, no definition in this Dictionary is to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark.

©1969, 1970, 1971, 1973 by American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc. All correspondence and inquiries should be directed to Dictionary Division, American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020.

All rights reserved under Bern and Pan-American Copyright Conventions

Standard Book Numbers: 395-09064-4 (de luxe edition); 395-09065-2 (plain edges); 395-09066-0 (thumb-indexed); 395-09070-9 (school edition)

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 76-86995

Manufactured in the United States of America

Computer-composed by Inforonics, Inc. in Maynard, Massachusetts

in-growth (in'groth') n. 1. The act of growing inward. 2. Something that grows inward or within. in-gui-nal (ing/gwa-nal) adj. Of, relating to, or located in the groin. [Latin inguinālis, from inguen (stem inguin-), groin. See engw- in Appendix.*] in-gulf. Variant of engulf.
in-gur-gi-tate (in-gūr'jo-tāt') tr.v. -tated, -tating, -tates. To
swallow greedily or in excessive amounts; to swill; gorge.
[Latin ingurgitāre: in-, in + gurges (stem gurgit-), whirlpool,
abyss (see gwero-² in Appendix*).] —in-gur'gi-ta'tion n.
in-hab-it (in-hāb'īt) v. -ited, -iting, -its, -tr. To reside in.
—intr. Archaic. To dwell. [Middle English enhabiten, from
Old French enhabiter, from Latin inhabitāre: in-, in + habitāre,
to dwell, frequentative of habēre (past participle habitus), to
have, possess (see ghabh- in Appendix*),] —in-hab'it-a-bil'i-ty
n. —in-hab'i-ta-ble adj, —in-hab'i-ta'tion n. —in-hab'it-er n.
in-hab-i-tan-cy (In-hab's-tan-sè) n. pl. -cies. Occupancy.
in-hab-i-tant (In-hāb'a-tan) n. A permanent resident. in-gulf. Variant of engulf. in-hab-i-tant (in-hab's-tent) n. A permanent resident.
in-hab-it-ed (in-hab's-tid) adj. Having inhabitants; populated.
in-ha-lant (in-ha'lont) adj. Used in or for inhaling. —n. Something that is inhaled, as a medicine.

in-ha-la-tion (in'ha-la'shan) n. The act or instance of inhaling,
in-ha-la-tor (in'ha-la'tar) n. A device that produces a vapor to ease breathing or to medicate by inspiration.

in-hale (in-hāl') v. -haled, -haling, -hales. —tr. To draw in by breathing. —intr. To breathe in. [Latin inhālāre : in-, in + hālāre, to breathe (see halitosis.] To draw in by in-hal·er (ĭn-hā'lər) n, 1. One that inhales. 2. An inhalator, 3. A respirator. in-har-mon-ic (în'här-mon'îk) adj, Also in-har-mon-i-cal (-ĭ-kəl). Not harmonic; discordant. Said of sounds, in-har-mo-ni-ous (în'här-mō'nō-əs) adj, 1. Not in harmony; discordant, Said of sounds, 2. Not in accord or agreement.
—in'har·mo'ni·ous·ly adv. —in'har·mo'ni·ous·ness n.
in-haul (ĭn-hôl!') n. Also in-haul·er (-hô'lər). Nautical, A rope used to draw in a ship's sail.

in-here (in-hir') intr.v. -hered, -hering, -heres. To be inherent or innate. [Latin inhaerēre: in-, in + haerēre, to stick, remain fixed (see ghais- in Appendix*).] —in-her'ence (-hir'əns, hards) in hard and hards. -her'ons), in her'en cy n. in her ent (ĭn-hîr'ont, -her'ont) adj. Existing as an essential constituent or characteristic; intrinsic. [Latin inhaerēns, present participle of inhaerēre, INHERE.] —in-her'ent-ly adv. in-her'it (in-her'it) v_* -ited, -iting, -its. — tr_* 1, To come into possession of; possess, 2. To receive (property) from an ancestor or another person by legal succession or will. 3. *Biology*. To receive (a character or characteristic) genetically from an ancestor. —intr. To succeed as an heir; take possession of an inheritance. [Middle English enheriten, from Old French enheriter, from Late Latin inhereditare: in- (intensive) + hereditare. ēdītāre, to inherit, from hērēs (stem hērēd-), heir (see ghe- in Appendix*, I o inherit, from neres (stem nerea), her (see ghe-in Appendix*, I on-her'i-tor (-o-tor) n. — in-her'i-trix (-o-trixs) n. in-her-i-trable (in-her'o-to-be) adj. 1. Capable of inheriting; having the right to inherit. 2. Capable of being inherited, in-her'i-tance (in-her'o-tons) n. 1. The act of inheriting. 2. That which is inherited or to be inherited; legacy; bequest. 3. Anything regarded as a heritage: the cultural inheritance of Rome. 4. Riology. a The process of genetic transmission of Rome. 4. Biology. a. The process of genetic transmission of characters or characteristics. b. The configuration of characters or characteristics so inherited. inheritance tax. A tax on inherited property. Also called in-hib-it (in-hib'it) tr.v. -ited, -iting, -its. 1. To restrain or hold back; prevent. 2. To prohibit; forbid. —See Synonyms at restrain. [Middle English inhibiten, from Latin inhibère (past strain. [Middle English Inhibited, 16th Lath Inhiber Usas participle inhibitus), to restrain, hold in : in-, in + habère, to have, hold (see ghabh- in Appendix*).] —in-hib'it-a-ble adj. —in-hib'it-en in-in-hib'it-tive, in-hib'i-to'ry (-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) adj. in-hi-bi-tion (in'hī-bīsh'an, In'ī-) n. 1. The act of inhibiting or the state of being inhibited. 2. a. Psychology. Restraint of a behavioral process or the condition inducing such restraint. b. Psychoanalysis. The process by which the superego prevents conscious expression of an instinct. in-hib-i-tor (In-hib's-tor) n. 1. A substance used to retard or in-hibi-tor (in-hib's-tar) n. 1. A substance used to retail of halt an undesirable reaction, as rusting, 2. One that inhibits. in-hos-pi-ta-ble (in-hös'pi-ta-bel, in'hō-spit's-bel) adj. 1. Displaying no hospitality; unfriendly, 2. Not affording shelter or sustenance; barren, —in-hos'pi-ta-ble-ness n. —in-hos'pi-ta-bly adv. —in-hos'pi-tal'i-ty (-tāl's-tē) n. in-house (in'hous') adj. Being or coming from within an organization of the start of th in-house (in'hous') adj. Being or coming from within an organization: an in-house editor, not a free-lancer.

in-hu-man (in-hyō'o man) adj. 1. Not human. 2. Not possessing desirable human qualities; lacking kindness or pity; barbarous; brutal. 3. Not of ordinary human form; monstrous. —See Synonyms at cruel. [Latin inhūmānus: in-, not + hūmānus, HUMAN.] —in-hu'man-ly adv. —in-hu'man-ness n. in-hu-mane (in'hyōō-mān') adj. Not humane; lacking in pity or compassion. —in-hu-mane-ly adv.

in-hu-man-i-ty (in'hyōō-mān') -tē) n., pl. -ties. 1. Lack of pity or compassion. 2. An inhuman or cruel act.

in-hu-man-tion (in'hyōō-mān') -tē) n. pl. -ties. 1. Burial; interment.

in-hu-ma-tion (in'hyōō-mā'shən) n. Burial; interment.
in-hume (in-hyōōm') tr.v. -humed, -huming, -humes. To place
in a grave; bury; inter. [Latin inhumāre: in-, in + humus,
earth, ground (see dhghem in Appendix*).] —in-hum'er n.
in-im-i-cal (in-im'i-kəl) adj. 1. Not conducive; harmful; ad-

in-im-i-ta-ble (in-im'i-ta-bis) uag. Delying imitality] unique. —in-im'i-ta-bis' it'i-ta n. —in-im'i-ta-biy adv. in-iq-ui-tous (i-nik'wə-təs) adı. Of the hature wicked; sinful. —in-iq'ui-tous-ly adv. —in-iq'ui-tous-ly adv. —in-iq'ui-tous-ly adv. —in-iq'ui-tous-ly adv. —in-iq'ui-tous-ly adv. —in-iq'ui-tous-ly in-iq-ui-ty (i-nik'wə-tē) n., pl. -ties. 1. Morq'ui-tous-wickedness: "the human mind, since the Fall, was nother singuity" (Fielding). 2. A grossly immoral singuity iniquite, from Old French, from Larsen iniquity, unjust: in-, not + aequus, just, Edus, foother singuity. sink of things of the state of for identification. 2. The first letter of a word. 3. A far highly decorated letter set at the beginning of a chapter paragraph, or the like of a book. —Ir.v. initialed. Also chiefly British—tialled.—tialling. To mark or sign was own initial or initials. [Latin initialis, from initials.]

See ei-in Appendix.*] —initial-ly adv. initial by adv. initi

of justice. of justice. from Ol s: injustice. or conditio servedly. I

ts of cody,
moservedly,
moservedly,
more is damage
more is desired whe
more interested as
more interested as
more interested as
more interested
mo

from Late Latin
non eikaiein, to
non eik

born (ingk'horn')

horn (ingk/hōrn') / material, form sis= recondite. ag (ingk/fing) // hosh (from Mi spend (ingk/ständ') and other writin, and other writin,

a ster (ingk/star). A a well (ingk'wel') n.

(c) filling. (c) adj. -ler, -3 Stained or Any of var

Any of var ins that dissol mant of enta m'lad', in-lad')

2 Decorated land) adj. 1 of a land m

In toward, or

States between

at antains, comprising Oregon, north

Passage. Sco

a southeaster on the north www.indicates.par

for example or in la', in'la') tr.

met to form a design the like; to the cxample) wi

decoration sold, plastic,

inserted, let in, in lio'li'or) n. An parent: "I st parent: "I st a child to m

in mat to make to make

Perhaps
Fes (In ma
Fes

A public hotel; motel; motel; motel; motel; motel; motel; motel; motel; may, Old English A river

A river risin thin, path/th

and cemented selet (In'let, -lit) n. 1. 2 A stream or 3 A narrow or drainage

in-i-ti-a-to-ry (ĭ-nĭsh'ē-ə-tôr'ē, -tōr'ē) adj, 1. Introducen itial. 2. Used to initiate; initiative.

inj. injection.
in-ject (in-jekt') tr.v. -jected, -jecting, -jects. 1, a. To drive (a fluid) into. b. Medicine, To introduce (a fluid) skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscle, blood vessels, or a see cavity. 2. To introduce (a comment or new element) in versation or consideration; inject a note of humor negotiations. 3. To place into an orbit, trajectory, or se [Latin inicere, inficere (past participle injectus), to three in : in-, in + jacere, to throw (see ye- in Appendix)

in: in. In + jacere, to lie for (-jek'tor) n. jec'tor (-jek'tor) n. Abbr. inj. 1. The act of in-jec-tion (In-jek'shon) n. Abbr. inj. 1. The act of in-jec-tion (In-jek'shon) n. Abbr. inj. 1. The act of in-jector in-je

In-jun (in'jon) n. Nonstandard. An American Islamin-jun (in'jon) n. Nonstandard. An American Islamin-jun-tion (in-jūngk'shon) n. 1. The act of enjoining. 2 The which is enjoined; a command, directive, or order, 3 court order enjoining or prohibiting a party from a course of action. [Late Latin injunctio, from Latin (past participle injunctus), to enjoin: in-, in + junger. (see yeug- in Appendix*).]—in-junc'tive adj. in-junc (in'jor) tr.v. -jured. juring. -jures. 1. To cause his damage to; hurt. 2. To commit an injustice or offense swound; wrong. [Back-formation from INJURY.]—in-junc has the widest range. With respect to persons, it wound. These verbs refer to acts causing loss in some reputation or that do injustice according to law. A things, it implies an act that lowers value. Harm and things, it implies an act that lowers value. Harm and things or diminishes the worth of inanimate objects that guest injury to reputation or status or injury usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury usual things or diminishes the worth of inanimate objects usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury decreases the value of property. Impair refers to ishes the quality of health or the strength or utility of health or the strength or utility of health or the strength or utility of health by disfiguring or figuratively by depriving them of quality. Spoil refers both to destroying the usefulness of things and to causing harm to human character of things and to causing harm to human character physical injury to persons or animals or mental distressions.

aons.

in-ju-ri-ous (In-joor'e-as) adj.

1. Harmful or damaging liberary li rious. 2. Slanderous; libelous.
in-ju-ry (In'ja-re) n., pl. -ries. 1. Damage of or to property, reputation, or thing. 2. A specific damage of a leg injury. 3. Injustice. 4. Law, Any wrong or to another person or to his property, reputation, or take caused by the wrongful act of another. 5. Obsolution.—See Synonyms at injustice. [Middle English Market Norman French, from Latin injuria, injustice.]

ă pat/ā pay/âr care/ä father/b bib/ch church/d deed/č pet/ē be/f fife/g gag/h hat/hw which/i pit/i pie/ir pier/j judge/k needle/m mum/n no, sudden/ng thing/ŏ pot/ō toe/ō paw, for/oi noise/ou out/ŏo took/ŏo boot/p pop/r roar/s sauce/sh

minor quarrel; bicker. See Synonyms at argue. —n. A trivial quarrel. [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Swedish dialectal squabbel, to quarrel (imitative.)] —squab'ble n. squab-by (skwöb'ē) adj.-bier, -biest. Short and fat; squat. squad (skwöd) n. 1. A small group of persons organized for a specific purpose. 2. Military. The smallest unit of personnel, frequently designated as a line or rank in formation. 3. An athletic team. —tr.v. squadded, squadding, squads. 1. To form into a squad or squads. 2. To assign to a squad. [Old French esquad/re, from Old Spanish escuadra, "square," "square formation (of troops)," from escuadrar, to square, form a squad, from Vulgar Latin exquadrare (unattested): ex- (intensive) + Latin quadrāre, to make square, from quadrus, a square (see kwetwer- in Appendix*).] squad car. A police patrol car connected by radiotelephone with headquarters. Also called "cruiser," "prowl car." squad-ron (skwöd'ron) n. Abbr. sq. 1. A group of naval vessels constituting two or more divisions of a fleet. 2. An armored cavalry unit consisting of two to four troops, a headquarters, and certain auxiliary units. 3. U.S. Air Force. The basic tactical unit, subordinate to a group and consisting of two or more flights. 4. Any organized multitude; a legion: "squadrons of flies like particles of dust danced up and down" (T.E. Lawrence).

unit, subordinate to a group and consisting of two or more flights. 4. Any organized multitude; a legion: "squadrons of flies like particles of dust danced up and down" (T.E. Lawrence).—tr.v. squadroned. -roning. -rons. To form into a squadron or squadrons. Italian squadrone, "square formation (of troops)," from squadrae, to square, from Vulgar Latin exquadrae (unattested). See square 1 tested). See squad.]

squa-lene (skwā'lēn') n. A natural unsaturated aliphatic hydro-carbon, C₃₀H₅₀, found in human sebum and other fatty de-posits, that is an intermediate in the biosynthesis of cholesterol and is used in biochemical research. [New Latin Squalus, genus of sharks (because squalene is found in the liver oil of sharks), from Latin squalus, a sea fish (see skwalo- in Appendix*) + -ENE.]

pendix*) + -ENE.]
squal-id (skwöl'fd) adj. 1. Having a dirty or wretched appearance. 2. Morally repulsive; sordid. —See Synonyms at dirty. [Latin squālidus, from squālēre, to be filthy, from squālust, scabby, filthy.] —squal'id-ly adv. —squa-lid'i-ty (skwö-lid'a-tē), squal'id-ness n. squall' (skwöl) n. A loud, harsh outcry. —intr.v. squalled, squalling, squalls. To scream or cry harshly and loudly. [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Old Norse skwala, to sought.] —squall'er n.

squall'er n.
squall'er n.
squall'e (skwôl) n. 1. A brief, sudden, and violent windstorm,
often accompanied by rain or snow. 2. Informal. A disturbance often accompanied by rain or snow. 2. Informal. A disturbance or commotion. —intr.v. squalled, squalling, squalls. To blow strongly for a brief period; blow a squall. [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Swedish and Norwegian skval, splash, akin to Old Norse skvala, sQUEAL.]

squall line. A zone of squalls and other violent changes in weather that marks the replacement of a warm air current by cold air.

cold air.

cold air.

squall-y (skwôl'ō) adj. -ier, -iest. 1. Characterized by squalls; stormy; gusty. 2. Informal. Marked by disturbance or trouble. squal-or (skwôl'ɔr) n. The state or quality of being squalid; filth and misery. [Latin, from squalere, to be filthy. See squalid; squa-ma (skwâl'mo) n., pl. -mae (-me'). 1. A scale or scalelike structure. 2. A thin plate of bone. [Latin squāmat, scale.] —squa'mate' (-māt') adj. squa-ma-tion (skwo-māl'shan) n. 1. The condition of being scaly. 2. An arrangement of scales, as on a fish.

scaly. 2. An arrangement of scales, as on a fish.

Squa-mis. Variant of Suquamish.

squa-mis-sal (skwa-mō'səl) adj. Of or pertaining to the squamous area of the temporal bone. —n. A squamosal bone.

[From Latin squāmōsus, squAmous.] squa-mous (skwā'məs) adj. Also squa-mose (-mōs'). 1. Covsqua-mous (skwā'məs) adj. Also squa-mose (-mos'). 1. Covered with or formed of scales; scaley. 2. Resembling a scale or scales; scalelike. [Latin squāmōsus, from squāma, scale, squam-u-lose (skwām'yo-lōs') adj. Having or consisting of minute scales; minutely scaly. [From New Latin squāmula, diminutive of Latin squāma, scale, squam-der (skwōn'dər) tr.v. -dered, -dering, -ders. 1. To spend wastefully or extravagantly; dissipate. 2. Obsolete. To scatter.

—n. Extravagant expenditure; prodigality. [Origin un-known] — squam'der er n. — squam'der-ing-ly adv.

known.] —squan'der er n. —squan'der ing ly adv.
square (skwâr) n. Abbr. sq. 1, A rectangle having four equal
sides. 2. Anything characterized by this form. 3. A T-shaped or L-shaped instrument for drawing or testing right angles. The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself.
 Any of the quadrilateral spaces dividing a checkerboard. 6. a. An open, often quadrilateral area at the intersection of two or a. An open, often quantitateral area at the intersection of two or more streets. b. A rectangular space enclosed by streets and occupied by buildings; a block. 7. Slang. One characterized by rigid conventionality or lack of sophistication. —on the square. 1. At right angles. 2. Honestly and openly. —out of square. Not at a precise right angle. —adj. squarer, squarest Abbr. sq. 1. Housing four entry leides and four right angles. 2. Forming 1. Having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. Forming a right angle. 3. a. Expressed in units measuring area: square feet. b. Having a specified length in each of two equal dimensions. b. Having a specified length in each of two equal uniforsions. 4. Set at right angles to the mast and keel, as the yards of a square-rigged ship. 5. a. Of more or less quadrate dimensions: a square house. b. Characterized by blocklike solidity or sturidiness. 6. Honest; direct: a square answer. 7. Just; equitable: a square deal. 8. Paid-up; settled. 9. Golf. Even; tied. 10. Slang.



squash Cucurbita pepo Crookneck squash



squinch In the cathedral at Oxford, England

desired plane, straight line, or right angle. 3. To test by comstraight or at right angles: square one's cap. 6. To bring into conformity or agreement, 5. To set balance; settle: square a debt. 7. Golf. To even the score of th -squar'er n.

square bracket. A written symbol, bracket (see) square dance. 1. A dance in which sets of four couples form squares. 2. Any of various similar group dances of English rural origin.

square-dance (skwår'dăns') intr.v. -danced, -dancing, -dences

square-dance (skwar dans) intr. -banced, -dancing, -dences. To perform a square dance.

square knot. A common double knot with the loose ends parallel to the standing parts. Also called "reef knot." square measure. A system of units used in measuring area, square rig. A sailing-ship rig with sails of rectangular cut set approximately at right angles to the keel line from horizontal yards. —square-rigged adj. square-rigger (skwar rigger) n. A square-rigged vessel.

square root. A divisor of a quantity that when squared gives

the quantity. square sail. A four-sided sail bent to a yard set athwart the

mast.

squar-rose (skwăr'ōs', skwŏ-rōs') adj. 1. Biology. Having rough or spreading scalelike processes. 2. Botany. Spreading or recurved at the tip: squarrose bracts. [Latin squarrōsus, alteration (influenced by Latin squāma, scale) of escharōsus (unattested), scabby, from Greek eskhara, hearth, scab, scak.] squash¹ (skwŏsh, skwōsh) n. 1. Any of various plants of the genus Cucurbita, having fleshy edible fruit with a hard rind, 2. The fruit of such a plant, used as a vegetable. [Short for isquoutersquash, from Massachuset askōōtasquash: askōīta(unidentified root) + Proto-Algonquian askw-, plant + -ash, condentified root) + Proto-Algonquian askw-, plant + -ash.

isquoutersquash, from Massachuset askõõtasquash : askõi (unidentified root) + Proto-Algonquian aškw-, plant + -ash, inanimate plural ending.]

inanimate plural ending.]

squash² (skwòsh, skwòsh) v. squashed, squashing, squashes.

—tr. 1. To beat, squeeze, or flatten to a pulp; crush. 2. To put down or suppress; quash. 3. To silence (a person), as with crushing words. —intr. 1. To be crushed or flattened. 2. To move with a squelching sound. —n. 1. The impact or sound of a soft body dropping against a surface. 2. The sound of water being squeezed out, as from spongy ground or wet shoes. 3. A crush; press. Said of persons. 4. Chiefly British. A citrus-base soft drink. 5. a. A game played in a walled court with a racket and a hard rubber ball. Also called "squash rackets." b. A similar game played with an inflated rubber ball. In this sense, also called "squash tennis." —adv. With a squashing sound. [Old French esquasser, from Vulgar Latin exquassāre (unattested), "to break to pieces": Latin ex- (intensive) + quassāre, frequentative of quatere, to shake, beat, shatter (see kwēt-in Appendix*).] —squash'ar n.

Appendix*).] —squash'er n. squash bug. A blackish North American insect, Anasa tristis. that is destructive to squash, pumpkins, and other crops. squash-y (skwösh'ē, skwôsh'ē) adj. ier, iest. 1. Easily squashed. 2. Overripe and soft; pulpy. 3. Boggy; squishy.—squash'i-ly adv.—squash'i-ness n.—intr.

—squash'i-ly adv. —squash'i-ness n.
squat (skwŏt) v. squatted or squat, squatting, squats. —intr.
1. To sit on one's heels. 2. To settle on unoccupied land without legal claim. 3. To occupy a given piece of public land in order to acquire title to it. —tr. 1. To put (oneself) in a crouching posture. 2. To occupy as a squatter. —adj. squatter, squattest. 1. Scated in a squatting position. 2. Short and thick; low and broad. —n. 1. A squatting or crouching posture. 2. a. The test. 1. Seated in a squatting position. 2. Short and thick; low and broad. —n. 1. A squatting or crouching posture. 2. a. The act of squatting or crouching. b. The lair of a hare; form. 3. The land occupied by a squatter. [Middle English squatten to crush, flatten, hence to squat, from Old French esquattr; es, from Latin exe (intensive) + quatir, catir, to press flat, from Vulgar Latin coactire (unattested), to press together, from Latin coacter (past participle coāctus), to drive together: com-, tocogere (past participle coactus), to drive together : com-, to-

gether + agere, to drive (see ag- in Appendix*).]
squat-ter (skwôt'ər) n. 1. One who settles on unoccupied land
without legal claim. 2. One who occupies a piece of public land

squaw (skwô) n. 1. A North American Indian woman. 2. A woman; wife. Used humorously or disparagingly. [Massachuset squa, eshqua, from Proto-Algonquian ethkwewa (unattested), "woman."]

squaw-fish (skwô'fish') n., pl. squawfish or fishes. Any of several large freshwater fishes of the genus Ptychocheilus, of western North America

squawk (skwôk) v. squawked, squawking, squawks, angry

1. To utter a harsh scream; screech. 2. To make a loud or angry

1. To utter with or as if with a squawk.

1. A loud or a fix to the squawk.

1. A loud or a fix to the squawk.

1. A loud or a fix to the squawk.

1. A loud or a fix to the squawk.

1. A loud or a fix to the squawk.

1. A loud or a fix to the squawk.

1. A loud or a fix to the squawk.

1. A loud or a fix to the squawk.

1. To utter with or as if with a squawk.

1. To utter a loud or a fix to the squawk.

1. To utter a loud or a fix to the squawk.

1. To utter a loud or a fix to the squawk.

1. To utter a loud or a fix to the squawk.

1. To utter a loud or a fix to the squawk.

1. To utter a loud or a fix to the squawk. loud screech; squall. 2. A loud or insistent protest.
blend of SQUALL and SQUEAK.] —squawk'er n.

squaw man. A frontiersman having an Indian wifeonopholis anter NEW COLLEGE EDITION



THE AMERICAN HERITAGE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

00013436166

PE1625 1954 1976

Words that are believed to be registered trademarks have been checked with authoritative sources. No investigation has been made of common-law trademark rights in any word, because such investigation is impracticable. Words that are known to have current registrations are shown with an initial capital and are also identified as trademarks. The inclusion of any word in this Dictionary is not, however, an expression of the publishers' opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights. Indeed, no definition in this Dictionary is to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark.

© 1969, 1970, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1976 by Houghton Mifflin Company All correspondence and inquiries should be directed to Dictionary Division, Houghton Mifflin Company One Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02107

All rights reserved under Bern and Pan-American Copyright Conventions

Standard Book Numbers: 395-09064-4 (de luxe edition);
'395-09066-0 (standard edition; thumb-indexed); 395-09070-9 (school edition);
0-395-20359-7 (new college edition; plain edges);
0-395-20360-0 (new college edition; thumb-indexed)

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 76-86995

Manufactured in the United States of America

Computer-composed by Inforonics, Inc. in Maynard, Massachusetts



in-grow-ing (In'gro'ing) adj. Growing inward or into some-

in-grow-ing (in'grō'ing) adj. Growing inward or into something.

In-grown (in'grōn') adj. 1. Grown abnormally into the flesh: an ingrown toenail. 2. Grown within; innate: an ingrown habit.

In-growth (in'grōth') n. 1. The act of growing inward.

2. Something that grows inward or within.

in-gui-nal (ing'gwa-nal) adj. Of, relating to, or located in the groin. [Latin inguinalis, from inguen (stem inguin-), groin. See engw- in Appendix.*]

in-guif. Variant of engult.

in-gur-gi-tate (in-gūr'ja-tāt') tr.v. -tated, -tating, -tates. To swallow greedly or in excessive amounts; to swill; gorge.

[Latin ingurgitāre: !n-, in + gurges (stem gurgit-), whirlpool, abyss (see gwere-2 in Appendix*).] —ln-gur'gi-tat'tion n.

in-hab-it (in-hāb'it) v. -lted, -lting, -lte. —tr. To reside in.—Intr. Archaic. To dwell. [Middle English enhabitus), to have, possess (see ghabh- in Appendix*).] —ln-hab'tte-bil'-ty

n. —in-hab'tta-ble adj. —ln-hab'ta'ton n. —in-hab'tte-r n.

in-hab-it-tant (in-hāb'a-ton-sè) n., pl. -cles. Occupancy.

in-hab-it-tant (in-hāb'a-ton) n. A permanent resident.

In-hab-it-di (in-hāb'a-tid) adj. Having inhabitants; populated.

in-ha-la-tor (in'ha-lā'shən) n. The act or instance of inhaling.

In-hab-it-tor (in'ha-lā'shən) n. The act or instance of inhaling.

In-hal-er (in-hāl') v. -haled, -haling, -hales. —tr. To draw in by breathing, —intr. To breathe in. [Latin inhālāre: in-, in + halāre, to breathe (see halitosla).]

In-hal-er (in-hā'lər) n. 1. One that inhales. 2. An inhalator.

3. A respirator.

in-har-mon-ic (in'hār-mōn'ik) adj. Also In-har-mon-i-cat (-i-kəl).

In-hal-er (In-hā'lər) n. 1. One that inhales. 2. An inhalator. 3. A respirator.

in-har-mon-ic (in'hār-mŏn'ik) adj. Also In-har-mon-i-cat (-i-kel). Not harmonic; discordant. Said of sounds.
in-har-mon-i-ous (In'hār-mō'nā-as) adj. 1. Not in harmony; discordant. Said of sounds. 2. Not in accord or agreement.
—in'har-mo'ni-ous-ly adv. —in'har-mo'ni-ous-ness n.
in-haut (In-hôl') n. Also In-haul-er (-hô'lər). Nautical. A rope used to draw in a ship's sail.
In-hare (In-hîr') intr., -hered, -hering, -heres. To be inherent or innate. [Latin Inharere: in-, in + haerere, to stick, remain fixed (see ghals- in Appendix*).] —in-her'ence (-hīr'ens, -hēr'ens), in-her'ence n.

innate. [Latin Inhaerère: In-, in + haerère, to stick, remain fixed (see ghals- in Appendix*).] —in-her'ence (-hir'ons, -hèr'ons), In-her'ence (-hir'ons, -hir (-hir'ons, -hir), In-her'ence (-hir (-hèr')), In-her'ence (-hir (-her')), In-her'ence (-hir (-her')), In-her'ence (-hir (-her')), In-her'ence (-hir (-her')), In-her'ence (-hir (

Inheritance tex. A tax on inherited property. Also called

Inheritance tax. A tax on inherited property. Also called "death tax." in-hib-it (in-hib'it) tr.v. -ited, -iting, -its. 1. To restrain or hold back; prevent. 2. To prohibit; forbid. —See Synonyms at restreln. [Middle English inhibiten, from Latin inhibère (past participle inhibitus), to restrain, hold in : ln., in + habère, to have, hold (see ghabh- in Appendix*).] —In-hib'tt-a-ble add, In-hi-bi-tion (In'hi-bish'on, In'i-) n. 1. The act of inhibiting or the state of being inhibited. 2. a. Psychology. Restraint of a behavioral process or the condition inducing such restraint. b. Psychoanalysis. The process by which the superego prevents conscious expression of an instinct.

In-hib-i-tor (In-hib'a-tor) n. 1. A substance used to retard or halt an undesirable reaction, as rusting. 2. One that inhibits. in-hos-pi-ta-ble (In-hos'pi-ta-be), In'hō-spit'a-ba) add. 1. Displaying no hospitality; unfriendly. 2. Not affording shelter or sustenance; barren. —in-hos'pi-ta-ble-noss n.—in-hos'pi-ta-bly adv. —in-hos'pi-ta'-lty (-tāl'a-tē) n.

In-house (In'hous') add. Being or coming from within an organization: an in-house editor, not a free-lancer.

In-hu-man (In-hyōō'mon) add. 1. Not human. 2. Not possessing desirable human qualities; lacking kindness or pity; barbarous; brutal. 3. Not of ordinary human form; monstrous. —See Synonyms at cruel. [Latin inhūmānus: in-, not + hūmānus, HuMan.] —in-hu'man-le (In'hyōō-mān') add. Not humane: lacking in pity or

Synonyms at cruel. [Latin inhimānus: in-, not + hūmānus, HUMAN.] —In-hu'men-ly adv. —In-hu'men-ness n. in-hu-mene (In'hyōō-mān') adj. Not humane; lacking in pity or compassion. —In-hu-mene'ly adv. In-hu-men-livy (In'hyōō-mān') -tē) n., pl. -ties. 1. Lack of pity or compassion. 2. An inhuman or cruel act. In-hu-me-tlon (In'hyōō-mā'shən) n. Burial; interment. In-hume (In-hyōōm') tr.v. -humed, -huming, -humes. To place in a grave; bury; inter. [Latin Inhumāre: In-, in + humus, earth, ground (see dhghem- in Appendix*).] —in-hum'er n. In-im-i-cel (In-im'i-kəl) adj. 1. Not conducive; harmful; ad-

674 verse: habits inimical to good health. 2. Unfriendly, hose antagonistic: "a voice apparently cold and inimical (Ar. Bennett). [Late Latin inimicals, from Latin inimicals in., not + amicus, friend (see amma in Appendix.

Bennett). [Late Latin inimicalis, from Latin inimical, them in., not + amicus, friend (see amma in Appendix*),] in-im-ita-ble (in-im'i-ta-bel) adj. Defying imitation; matching unique. —in-im'i-ta-bil'i-ty n. —in-im'i-ta-bil adv. in-iq-ui-tous (i-nik'wo-tos) adj. Of the nature of incomwicked; sinful. —in-iq'ui-tous-iy adv. —in-iq'ui-tous-ness in-iq-ui-ty (i-nik'wo-to) n. pl. -ties. 1. Moral turpitude or wickedness: "the human mind, since the Fall, was nohing by sink of iniquity" (Fielding). 2. A grossly immoral act. [Middle English iniquite, from Old French, from Latin iniquite from iniquits, unjust: in-, not + aequus, just, EQUAL] sink of iniquity" (Fielding). 2. A grossly immoral act as a [Middle English Iniquite, from Old French, from Latin Iniquite, Iniquite, from Old French, from Latin Iniquite, Iniq

one's own initiative. Spontaneously or on one's own; solomotivated; without instruction or coercion. —adj. 1, 01 or pertaining to initiation. 2. Used to initiate; initiatory, —adita-tive-ly adv.

In-i-ti-a-to-ry (I-nish'ē-a-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) adj. 1. Introductory in itial. 2. Used to initiate; initiative.

inj. injection.

in-ject (In-jekt') tr.v. -jected, -jecting, -jects. 1. a. To force of drive (a fluid) into. b. Medicine. To introduce (a fluid) into be skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscle, blood vessels, or a bodily cavity. 2. To introduce (a comment or new element) into coversation or consideration: Inject a note of humon into the negotiations.

3. To place into an orbit, trajectory, or stream [Latin inicere, injicere (past participle injectus), to throw or in the trajectory to the new interpretation of the new trajectory.

versation or consideration: inject a note of humor into he negotiations. 3. To place into an orbit, trajectory, or stream [Latin inicere, injicere (past participle injectus), to throw or pain: in-, in + Jacere, to throw (see ye- in Appendix*), — in-jec-for (jek'fair) n.
in-jec-for (jek'fair) n.
in-jec-for (in-jek'shan) n. Abbr. inj. 1. The act of injecting 2. A fluid that is injected. 3. Broadly, anything injected. in-ju-di-clous (in'jōo-dish'os) adj. Lacking judgment or discretion. — In'ju-di'clous-ity adv. — in'ju-di'clous-ness n.
In-jun (In'jon) n. Nonstandard. An American Indian [Facetious respelling of INDIAN.]
in-junc-tion (in-jüngk'shan) n. 1. The act of enjoining. 2. That which is enjoined; a command, directive, or order. 3. Lov. A court order enjoining or prohibiting a party from a specific course of action. [Late Latin injunctio, from Latin injunce (past participle injunctus), to enjoin: in-, in + junger, to los (see yeag- in Appendix*).] — in-junc'tive adj.
in-jure (in'jor) in.v. -jurod. -juring. -juros. 1. To cause harm of damage to; hurt. 2. To commit an injustice or offense against wound; wrong. [Back-formation from INJURY.] — in'jure*
Synonyms: injure, harm, hurt, danage, impair, nar, year wound. These verbs refer to acts causing loss in some respect in the has the widest range. With respect to persons, it can relet to acts that adversely affect health, appearance, feelings, reputation or that do injustice according to law. Appled in reputation or that do injustice according to law. Appled in reputation or that do injustice according to law. Appled in things, it implies an act that lowers value. Harm and hur refer to acts that adversely affect health, appearance, feelings, reputation or that do injustice according to law. Appled in things, it implies injury to reputation or status or injury indecreases the value of property. Impair refers to what dimerships or diminishes the worth of inanimate objects. Damas usually implies injury to reputation or status or injury indecreases the value of propert

sons.

In-ju-ri-ous (in-jobr'e-es) adj. 1. Harmful or damaging deletious. 2. Slanderous; libelous.

In-ju-ri (in'ja-re) n. pl. -ries. 1. Damage of or to a pereinproperty, reputation, or thing. 2. A specific damage or would

a leg injury. 3. Injustice. 4. Law. Any wrong or damage does
to another person or to his property, reputation, or right west
caused by the wrongful act of another. 5. Obsolete. An inju—See Synonyms at injustice. [Middle English injurie, from
Norman French, from Latin injuria, injustice, wrong, form

anjust, wrongful : in-, not + anjust, wrongful: in-, not + o- in Appendix*).]

"in Appendix*).]

"in Appendix*).]

"in Appendix*).]

"in Appendix*).]

"in Appendix*).

"in sime, refers to what violates the public welfare. I munification of injustice. Gri mon regarded as a wrong, that ust? I. A pigmented liquid of the public welfare. I will be a printing. 2. A dark liquid of public welfare. I will be a printing. 2. A dark liquid of crohalpods. —Ir.9. Inked, is with ink. [Middle English end to make the public welfare will be a public will be a public welfare to paint in enca servy (ingk'pbe'c) n.. pl. —ries.

Servy (ingk'bo'c) n.. 1. A blotte serve to the public welfare in the Rorse shorn (ingk'hofn') n. A small characteristic welfare in the Rorse shorn (ingk'hofn') n. A small characteristic welfare in the Rorse shorn (ingk'hofn') n. A small characteristic welfare in the Rorse shorn (ingk'stand') n. 1. A tray of the district of the public welfare in the pub

rint of a country, region, or strong of a country, region, or strong of Empire. An agricultural intel States between the Casca matains, comprising portions of tern Oregon, northern Idaho, a and Passage. See Inside Passage of See, Japanese See to Nai-kei

tefic in southeastern Japan, extossku on the north and Shikoku
elve (fn/6) n. Any relative by
staw. Indicates parental, filial, a
mage, for example, father-in-laelve (fn/6) n. Any relative by
staw. Indicates parental, filial, a
mage, for example, father-in-laelve (fn/6) n/16/2 fr.v. -laid, -layir
sood, loor, or the like; in parquet. 3.
Jach, for example) within a mat if
incle, material, or substance that
mice, material, or substance
mice, mice, mice, mice, mice,
mice, mice, mice,
mice, mice, mice,
mice, mice, mice,
mice, mice,
mice, mice,
mice, mice,
mice, mice,
mice, mice,
mice, mice,
mice, mice,
mice, mice,
mice,
mice, mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,
mice,

whi/th thin, path/th this, bathe

1253

o caks and other trees.

and a flut of the trees.

I would be a brief thin, to a slight margin. Used w former. —Ir. To utter in, strill cry or sound didle English squeken, p of Norse skvakka, to crooses, tending to squeak, skwe'ke) v. squealed ter or produce a loud, shr friend or a secret; turn ir the a squeal. —Ir. A loud iquelen, probably from the squeam-ish (skwe'mish) adj. Nauseated. 2. Easily offectively fastidious; oversatch, variant of squayma.

much, variant of squayme mima, dizziness. See swel-ty.—squaam'ish-ness n.—squaam'ish-ness n.—squaam'ish-nes

m a surface, as a wind ber roller used in printin

robber foller used in printin sed, geeing, gees. To v Probably from squeege, per guesze (skwöz) v. squeezed ress hard upon or together; on, as by way of extracting stract from by applying serere futee from a lemon, stort. 5. To obtain room

t. To oppress with burdenso an opponent) to use a pote

annot take. —intr. 1. To gi
manot take. —intr. 1. To gi
ressure. 3. To force one's
An act or instance of com
map or brief embrace. 3. A
mess. 4. a. An amount squee

predient; pinch. 5. Pressur an or goal. Also called "squ potentially winning card in the form of quesse, to pre

me form of quease, to pre-regish cwysan. See gweys- i queaze play. 1. Baseball. A lobunt so that a runner on ti pressure, a squeeze (see). quelch (skweich) v. squelch 1. To crush by or as if by tra-but own or silence, as with a dit a squishing squad

pat down or silence, as with a make a squishing sound. — cushing, squashing, or suck wand. 2. A crushing reply. 3 ratio receiver when the sign synthing but noise. [Imitative teague (skwi-teg*) n., p. izel. 2. Any of several rela adentified Algonquian word sub (skwib) n. 1. a. A firecast burns but does not explicative teague (skwid) n., pl. squids or cohalopod mollusks of the getarra, having a usually elongiate mouth, a vestigial internal

be mouth, a vestigial internal bunded fins. Compare octopusingle (skwig's) n. A small sideled, gling, gles. To sours and WRIGGLE.]—squi sideled, the sideled, the sideled, sid

white, or pink flowers. 2 set. white, or pink flowers. 2 set. 3. The dried inner scales at poison and formerly as a ad diuretic. [Middle English, freek skillar.]

toll-ia (skwil's) n., pl. -las or sq snowing marine crustaceans

ing a pair of jointed graqus, from Latin squillat, shri

with the eyes partly open

minor quarrel; bicker. See Synonyms at argue. —n. A trivial quarrel. [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Swedish dialectal sqvabbel, to quarrel (imitative).] —squab'bler n. squab-by (skwbb'e) adj. -bier, -biest. Short and fat; squat. squad (skwòd) n. 1. A small group of persons organized for a specific purpose. 2. Military. The smallest unit of personnel, frequently designated as a line or rank in formation. 3. An athletic team. —tr.v. squadded, squadding, squads. 1. To form into a squad of squads, 2. To a ssign to a squad. [Old French esquadirje, from Old Spanish escuadra, "square," "square formation (of troops)," from escuadra, "square," "square form to a squad, from Yulgar Latin exquadrare (unattested): ex- (intensive) + Latin quadrare, to make square, from quadrus, a squad-car. A police patrol car connected by radiotelephone with headquarters. Also called "cruiser," "prowl car." squad-ron (skwòd'rən) n. Abbr. sq. 1. A group of naval vessels constituting two or more divisions of a fleet. 2. An armored cavalry unit consisting of two to four troops, a headquarters, and certain auxiliary units. 3. U.S. Air Force. The basic tactical unit, subordinate to a group and consisting of two or more flights. 4. Any organized multitude; a legion: "squadron or squadrons. [Italian squadrone, "square formation (of troops)," from squadra, squad, "square," from Old Italian, from squadrare, to square, from Vulgar Latin exquadrare (unattested). See squad.]

squa-lene (skwöd'ien') n. A natural unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon, C₃₀H₅₀, found in human sebum and other fatty de-

tested). See squad.]
squa-lene (skwä/len') m. A natural unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon, C₃₀H₅₀, found in human sebum and other fatty deposits, that is an intermediate in the biosynthesis of cholesterol and is used in biochemical research. [New Latin Squalus, genus of sharks (because squalene is found in the liver oil of sharks), from Latin squalus, a sea fish (see skwalo- in Appendix*) + -ske.]

sharks), from Latin squalus, a sea fish (see skwelo- in Appendix*) + -ENE.]

aqual-id (skwol/id) adj. 1. Having a dirty or wretched appearance. 2. Morally repulsive; sordid. —See Synonyms at dirty. [Latin squalids, from squalere, to be filthy, from squalus*, scabby, filthy.] — aqual'id-iy adv. — aqual-id-ity (skwo-lid'o-te), squal'id-ness n.

squali' (skwol) n. A loud, harsh outery. —intr.v. squalled, aqualling, squalls. To scream or cry harshly and loudly. [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Old Norse skvala, to SOUEAL.] — squali'or n.

squall = squall or n.
squall (skwól) n. 1. A brief, sudden, and violent windstorm,
often accompanied by rain or snow. 2. Informal. A disturbance or commontion. —intr.v. squalled, squalling, squalts. To blow strongly for a brief period; blow a squall. [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Swedish and Norwegian skval, splash, akin to Old Norse skvala, squaltal.]

squall line. A zone of squalls and other violent changes in weather that marks the replacement of a warm air current by cold air.

squall line. A zone of squalls and other violent changes in weather that marks the replacement of a warm air current by cold air.

squall-y (skwôl'ē) adj. -ler, -lest. 1. Characterized by squalls; stormy; gusty. 2. Informal. Marked by disturbance or trouble. squal-y (skwôl'or) n. The state or quality of being squalid; filth and misery. [Latin, from squālēre, to be filthy. See squalid.] squa-ma (skwâl'mo) n., pl. -mae (-mē'). 1. A scale or scalelike structure. 2. A thin plate of bone. [Latin squāmat, scale.] —squa'mate (-māt') adj.

squa-ma-tion (skwo-mā'shan) n. 1. The condition of being scaly. 2. An arrangement of scales, as on a fish.

Squa-mish. Variant of Suquamlah.

squa-mous area of the temporal bone. —n. A squamosal bone. [From Latin squāmōsus. SquAMOUS.]

squa-mous (skwā'mos) adj. Also squa-mose (-mōs'). 1. Covered with or formed of scales; scaly. 2. Resembling a scale or scales; scalelike. [Latin squāmōsus. from squāma, scale, squam-u-lose (skwām'yo-los') adj. Having or consisting of minute scales; minutely scaly. [From New Latin squāmula, diminutive of Latin squāma, scale, squam-u-lose (skwām'yo-los') adj. Having or consisting of minute scales; minutely scaly. [From New Latin squāmula, diminutive of Latin squāma, scale, squama, scale, squama, scale, squama, scale, squama, scale (skwān'yo-los') adj. Having or consisting of wastefully or extravagantly; dissipate. 2. Obsolete. To scatter. —n. Extravagant expenditure; prodigality. [Origin unknown.]—squam'der-er n.—squam'der-ing-iy adv.

square (skwān') n. Abbr. sq. 1. A rectangle having four equal sides. 2. Anything characterized by this form. 3. A T-shaped or L-shaped instrument for drawing or testing right angles. 4. The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself. 6. a. An open, often quadrilateral spaces dividing a checkerboard. 6. a. An open, often quadrilateral spaces dividing a checkerboard. 6. a. An open, often quadrilateral spaces dividing a checkerboard. 6. a. An open, often quadrilateral spaces squadrate dimensions. 4. Set at right ang

desired plane, straight line, or right angle. 3. To test by comparison. 4. To bring into conformity or agreement. 5. To set straight or at right angles: square one's cap. 6. To bring into balance; settle: square a debt. 7. Golf. To even the score of; tie. 8. To raise (a number or quantity) to the second power. 9. To find a square equal in area to (the area of a given figure).—intr. 1. To be at right angles. 2. To agree or conform; balance.—square away. 1. To square the yards of a sailing vessel. 2. To put away or in order.—square off. To assume a fighting stance.—square up. To settle or adjust, as a debt.—adv. 1. At right angles. 2. In a square shape. 3. Solidly. 4. Directly, straight. 6. In an honest manner; straightforwardly. [Middle English, from Old French esquare, from Vulgar Latin exquadra (unattested), from exquadrare (unattested), to square: Latin exc (unattested), from exquadrāre (unattested), to square: Latin exquadra (intensive) + quadrāre, to square, from quadrus, a square (see kwetwer- in Appendix*).] —square 19 adv. —square 1933 h.

square bracket. A written symbol, bracket (see), square dance. 1. A dance in which sets of four couples form squares. 2. Any of various similar group dances of English rural origin.

square-dance (skwår'dans') intr.v. -danced, -dancing, -dances

To perform a square dance.

To perform a square dance.

To perform a square dance.

To perform a square with the loose ends parallel to the standing parts. Also called "reef knot."

A system of units used in measuring area.

allel to the standing parts. Also called "reef knot." square measure. A system of units used in measuring area square rig. A sailing-ship rig with sails of rectangular cut set approximately at right angles to the keel line from horizontal yards. -square-rigged adj. square-rig-ger (skwar'rig'or) n. A square-rigged vessel. square root. A divisor of a quantity that when squared gives the quantity.

the quantity.

square sail. A four-sided sail bent to a yard set athwart the

mast.

squar-rose (skwar'ōs', skwō-rōs') adj. 1. Biology. Having rough or spreading scalelike processes. 2. Botany. Spreading or recurved at the tip: squarrose bracts. [Latin squarrōsus, alteration (influenced by Latin squāma, scale) of escharōsus (unattested), scabby, from Greek eskhara, hearth, scab, Scak.] squash¹ (skwōsh, skwōsh) n. 1. Any of various plants of the genus Cucurbita, having fleshy edible fruit with a hard rind. 2. The fruit of such a plant, used as a vegetable. [Short for Isquoutersquash, from Massachuset askōōtasquash: askōt-(unidentified root) + Proto-Algonquian askw-, plant + -ash, inanimate plural ending.]

2. The fruit of such a plant, used as a vegetable. [Short for isquoutersquash, from Massachuset askōōtasquash : askōtasquash : askōtasquash : askōtasquash : askōtasquash : askōtasquash : plant + -ash, inanimate plural ending.]

squash² (skwōsh, skwōsh) v. squashed, squashing, squashes. — ir. 1. To beat, squeeze, or flatten to a pulp; crush. 2. To put down or suppress; quash. 3. To silence (a person), as with crushing words. — intr. 1. To be crushed or flattened. 2. To move with a squelching sound. — n. 1. The impact or sound of a soft body dropping against a surface. 2. The sound of water being squeezed out, as from spongy ground or wet shoes. 3. A crush; press. Said of persons. 4. Chiefly British. A citrus-base soft drink. 5. a. A game played in a walled court with a racket and a hard rubber ball. Also called "squash rackets." b. A similar game played with an inflated rubber ball. In this sense, also called "squash tennis." — adv. With a squashing sound. [Old French esquasser, from Vulgar Latin exquassare (unattested), "to break to pieces": Latin ex-(intensive) + guassare, frequentative of quatere, to shake, beat, shatter (see kwèt-in Appendix*).] — squash'er n. squash bug. A blackish North American insect, Anasa tristis, that is destructive to squash, pumpkins, and other crops. squash-y (skwōsh'c) akwōsh'c) add, -ier, iest. 1. Easily squashed. 2. Overripe and soft; pulpy. 3. Boggy; squishy.—squash'i-ly adv.—squash'i-ness n. squash'i-ly adv.—squash'i-ness n. squash'i-ly adv.—squash'i-ness n. squash'i-ly adv.—squash'i-ness n. squash'i-ly adv.—squash'i-ness n. 3. To occupy a given piece of public land in order to acquire title to it.—tr. 1. To put (oneself) in a crouching posture. 2. To occupy as a squatter.—adf, squaster, squastest. 1. Seated in a squatting postiton. 2. Short and thick; low and broad.—n. 1. A squatting or crouching, b. The lair of a hare; form. 3. The land occupied by a squatter. [Middle English squatter, form Latin exe (intensive) + quatir, catir, to press flat, from Vulgar Latin coactire (una

so as to acquire title.

squaw (skwô) n. 1. A North American Indian woman. 2. A woman; wife. Used humorously or disparagingly. [Massachuset squa, eshqua, from Proto-Algonquian ethkwewa (unaitested), "woman."]

tested), "woman."]
squaw-fish (skwô'fish') n., pl. aquawfish or fishes. Any of
several large freshwater fishes of the genus Ptychochellus, of western North America.

western North America.

squawk (skwök) v. squawkod, squawking, squawks. —inti.

1. To utter a harsh scream; screech. 2. To make a loud or angry protest. —ir. To utter with or as if with a squawk. —n. 1. A loud screech; squall. 2. A loud or insistent protest. [Perhaps blend of squall and squak.] —squawk'or n. squaw man. A frontiersman having an Indian wife. squaw-root (skwö/rōōt', -rōōt') n. A plant, Conopholis american, of eastern North America, that has yellowish flowers, a stem covered with brownish scales and is parasitie on the root's stem covered with prompish scales and is parasitie on the root's stem covered with prompish scales and is parasitie on the root's

stem covered with brownish scales, and is parasitic on the roots



Cucurbita pepo Crookneck squash

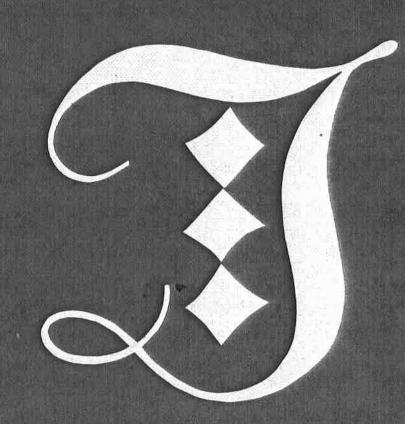


sauinch In the cathedral at Oxford, England

with the eyes partly open: with the eyes partly open: with the eyes partly open: wer, deciphering slowly" (Antiane to the side. 3. To suffer fadirect or implicit tendency. U. To cause to squint. 2. The act of squinting. 2. An arms. —adj. 1. Looking oblinish stabismus. [Short for Assumt as wed (skwint'id') adj. 1 arrowed or squinting eyes. 3. tahi/th thin, path/th this, bath ami/ce Fr. feu, Ger. schön/ü

ă pat/ā pay/âr carc/ä father/b bib/ch church/d deed/ē pet/ē be/f fife/g gag/h hat/hw which/ī pit/ī pie/ir pier/j judgc/k kick/l lid. needle/m mum/n no, sudden/ng thing/ŏ pot/ō toe/ō paw, for/oi noise/ou out/ōo took/ōo boot/p pop/r roar/s sauce/sh ship, dish/

Thorndike Barnhart intermediate dictionary



Scott, Foresman

Cover symbols for Thorndike Barnhart Dictionaries



for the INTERMEDIATE DICTIONARY is the letter I from an alphabet designed by Albrecht Dürer in 1525.



for the BEGINNING DICTIONARY is the letter **B** from the Persian cuneiform alphabet used between the sixth and fourth centuries B.C.



for the ADVANCED DICTIONARY is the letter **A** from the Hebrew alphabet.



ISBN: 0-673-04800-4

Copyright © 1974 Scott, Foresman and Company, Glenview, Illinois.

This dictionary is a revision of the THORNDIKE-BARNHART INTERMEDIATE DICTIONARY Copyright © 1971 Scott, Foresman and Company.

This dictionary is a major revision of the THORNDIKE-BARNHART JUNIOR DICTIONARY Copyright © 1968, 1965, 1962, 1959, 1952, 1942, 1935 and the THORNDIKE-BARNHART ADVANCED JUNIOR DICTIONARY Copyright © 1968, 1965, 1962, 1957 Scott, Foresman and Company.

Philippines Copyright 1974 Scott, Foresman and Company.

All Rights Reserved.

Printed in the United States of America.

Regional offices of Scott, Foresman and Company are located in Dallas, Texas; Glenview, Illinois; Oakland, New Jersey; Palo Alto, California; Tucker, Georgia; and Brighton, England.

or tenderness; cruel n lack of concern for others. 2 not human ualities natural to a see of the Olympic run; inhuman powers of -in hu/man ly, add hyü man/), not hukindness, mercy, or -in/hu mane/y

in/hyü man/e të), 1 a ick of kindness, mers; cruelty; brutality iel, or brutal act. n. es.

'a kal), 1 unfriendly speople were inimical nfavorable; harmfulis inimical to success ly, adv.

(in im/a ta bal), ima or copy; matchless

im'ə tə blē), in an inadv. ik'wə təs) yazı

ik'wə təs), very un-

'wə tē), 1 very great ness. 2 a wicked or ig children from their g them was one of the ery. n., pl. in iqui-

), 1 occurring at the earliest: His initial eivas a failure, but he ond time that he tried of a word: The initials tited States. 3 to mark als: John Allen Smith J.A.S. 4 an extra large rated, at the beginning her division of a book

n/a lē), at the begin-

'e at for 1-3; i nish'e if
4), 1 be the first one
3; begin: This year we
ries of free concerts for
dmit (a person) with
25 into a group or sombers initiated the new
to get a first under
ce into the knowledge
bject: initiate a person
hods. The teacher initito the wonders of scifew interesting things
nd stars. 4 person who
v., i ni ti at ed, in it-

ish/ē ā/shən), 1 act or the first one to start nning. 2 formal adoup or society, 3 ceremonies by which one is admitted to a group or society: A great many members of the club showed up for the

initiation. n.
initiative (i nish/ē ə tiv), 1 active
part in taking the first steps in any
undertaking; lead: She likes to take the
initiative in planning class projects.
2 readiness and ability to be the one to
start something: A good leader must
have initiative. 3 right of citizens
outside the legislature to introduce or
emact a new law by vote. 4 procedure
for doing this. n.



initiator (i nish/ē ā/tər), person or thing that initiates. n.

in ject (in jekt'), 1 force (liquid, medicine, etc.) into a passage, cavity, or tissue: Drugs are often injected into the body. 2 fill (a cavity, etc.) with liquid forced in: The dentist injected the boy's gums with novocaine. 3 throw in; insert: While she and I were talking he injected a remark into the conversation. v.

in jec tion (in jek/shən), 1 act or process of injecting: Those drugs are given by injection as well as through the mouth. 2 liquid injected: A drug is often given as an injection. n.

in jec tor (in jek/tər), person or thing that injects. n.

in ju di cious (in/jü dish/əs), showing bad judgment; unwise; not judicious: An injudicious person says or does things without thinking what their results may be, adj.—in/ju di/cious ly, adv.

in junc tion (in jungk/shan), 1 command; order: Injunctions of secrecy did not prevent the news from leaking out.
2 a formal order from a court of law requiring a person or group to do or not to do something: The school board got an injunction which prohibited the leachers from striking before the end of the school year. n.

in jure (in/jor), 1 do damage to; harm; hurt: Do not break or injure the bushes in the park. The misunderstanding injured their friendship. 2 be unfair or unjust to; do wrong to. v., in jured, in jur ing.

In ju ri ous (in jur/ē əs), 1 causing injury; harmful: Hail is injurious to crops.

² unfair; unjust; wrongful: adj.

in jur y (in'jer e), 1 hurt or loss caused

to or endured by a person or thing; harm; damage: She escaped from the train wreck without injury. The accident will be an injury to the reputation of the railroad. 2 unfairness; injustice; wrong: You did me an injury when you said I lied. n., pl. in jur ies.

in justice (in jus/tis), 1 lack of justice; being unjust. 2 an unjust act: It is an injustice to send an innocent person

to jail. n.

ink (ingk), 1 a colored or black liquid used for writing, printing, or drawing. 2 put ink on; mark or stain with ink. 3 a dark liquid thrown out for protection by cuttlefish, squids, etc. 1,3 n., 2 v.

—ink/like/, adj.

ink horn (ingk/hôrn/), a small container, often made of horn, formerly used to hold ink. n.

ink i ness (ing/kē nis), a being inky; blackness. n.

ink ling (ing/kling), vague notion; slight suspicion; hint: give a person an inkling of what is going on. n.

ink stand (ingk/stand/), 1 stand to hold ink and pens. 2 container used to hold ink. n.

ink well (ingk/wel/), container used to hold ink on a desk or table. n.

inky (ing/kē), 1 like ink; dark; black: inky shadows. 2 covered with ink; marked or stained with ink. 3 of ink. adj., ink i er, ink i est.

in laid (in/lad/ or in lad/), 1 set in the surface as a decoration or design: The top of the desk had an inlaid design of light wood in dark. 2 decorated with a design or material set in the surface: The wooden box had an inlaid top of silver. 3 past tense and past participle of inlay. The workmen inlaid colored tiles in a design in the kitchen floor. The floor was inlaid with colored tiles. 1,2 adj., 3 v.

in land (in/land), 1 away from the coast or the border; situated in the interior: Illinois is an inland state. 2 interior of a country; land away from the border or the coast. 3 in or toward the interior: He traveled inland from New York to Chicago. 4 domestic; not foreign: Commerce between the states of the United States is inland trade. 1,4 adj., 2 n., 3 adv.

in-law (in/lô/), INFORMAL, person related by marriage. n.

in lay (in la' or in'la' for 1,2; in'la' for 3,4), 1 to set in the surface as a decoration or design: The craftsman inlaid strips of gold in the top of the wooden box. 2 decorate with a design set in the surface: inlay a wooden box with gold. 3 an inlaid decoration, design, or material. 4 a shaped piece of gold, porcelain, etc., cemented in a tooth as a filling. 1,2 v., in laid, in laying; 3,4 n.

hat, āge, fär; let, ēqual, term; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oil, out; cup, put, rüle; ch, child; ng, long; sh, she; th, thin; TH, then; zh, measure;

a represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

in let (in/let), 1 a narrow strip of water running from a larger body of water into the land or between islands: The fishing village was on a small inlet of the sea. 2 entrance. n.

in mate (in/māt), 1 person confined in a prison, asylum, hospital, etc. 2 person who lives in the same building with another; occupant; inhabitant. n.

in me mo ri am (in ma môr/ē am), LATIN. in memory of; to the memory of.

in most (in/most), 1 farthest in; deepest: We went to the inmost depths of the mine. 2 most private; most secret: Her inmost desire was to be a trial lawyer. adj.

inn (in), 1 place where travelers and others can get meals and a room to sleep in. 2 restaurant or tavern. n.

in nate (i nāt' or in'āt), born in a person; natural: A good artist has an innate talent for drawing. A good comedian has an innate wit. adj. —in nate'ly, adv.

in ner (in/ər), 1 farther in; inside: The buildings formed a square surrounding an inner courtyard. 2 more private; more secret: She kept her inner thoughts to herself. 3 of the mind or soul: a person's inner life. adj.

inner ear, innermost part of the ear of man and other mammals, behind the middle ear. It contains the organs of balance and the organs that change sound into nerve messages. See ear's for diagram.

in ner most (in/or most), farthest in; inmost: the innermost parts of a machine. adj.

inner tube, a separate rubber tube



inlay (def. 3) part of an inlaid table with several inlays

redbreast

adj. adjective n. noun adv. adverb prep. preposition conj. conjunction pron. pronoun interj. interjection v. verb

sing. singular

pl. plural

formed in bone marrow and containing hemoglobin, that carries oxygen from the lungs to various parts of the body. red breast (red/brest/), robin. n.

red cap (red/kap/), porter at a railroad or bus station who usually wears a red cap as part of his uniform. n.

red cell, red blood cell.

red coat (red/kot/), (in former times) a British soldier. n.

red corpuscle, red blood cell.

Red Cross, 1 an international organization to care for the sick and wounded in war, and to relieve suffering caused by floods, fire, diseases, and other calamities. Its badge is a red cross on a white background. 2 a national society that is a branch of this organization.

red deer, 1 deer native to the forests of Europe and Asia, and formerly very abundant in England. 2 the common deer of America in its summer coat.

red den (red/n), 1 make or become red. 2 blush. v.

red dish (red/ish), somewhat red. adj. re dec o rate (rē dek'ə rāt'), decorate again or anew, especially by painting or papering a room, etc. v., re dec o rated, re dec o rating.

re ded i ca tion (rē/ded ə kā/shən), act of dedicating anew. n.

re deem (ri dēm/), 1 buy back: I redeemed my watch from the pawnbroker's shop. 2 pay off: We redeemed the mortgage. 3 make up for; balance: A very good feature will sometimes redeem several bad ones. 4 carry out; make good; fulfill: We redeem a promise by doing what we said we would. 5 set free; rescue; save; liberate; deliver; release: redeemed from sin. v.

re deem a ble (ri dē/mə bəl), can be redeemed. 2 that will be redeemed or paid: bonds redeemable in

1978. adj.

re deem er (ri dē/mər), 1 person who redeems. 2 Redeemer, Jesus

Christ. n.

re demption (ri demp/shan), buying back; paying off. 2 a ransom. 3 deliverance; rescue. 4 deliverance from sin; salvation. n.

red-hand ed (red/han/did), in the very act of crime, mischief, etc.: be caught red-handed in a robbery. adj.

red head (red/hed/), person having red hair. n.

red head ed (red/hed/id), having red hair. adj.

red herring, something used to draw attention away from the real issue.

red-hot (red/hot/), 1 red with heat; very hot: a red-hot iron. 2 very enthusiastic; excited; violent: a red-hot fanatic. 3 fresh from the source: redhot rumors. adj.

re di rect (rē/də rekt/ or rē/dī rekt/), direct again or anew. v.

re dis cov er (rē/dis kuv/ər), discover again or anew. v.

red-let ter (red/let/ər), memorable; especially happy: Graduation is a redletter day in one's life. adj.

red ness (red/nis), quality of being red; red color. n.

re do (rē du'), do again; do over. v., re did (rē did'), re done (rē dun'), redo ing.

red o lence (red/1 ans), redolent con-

dition or quality. n.

red o lent (red/l ant), 1 having a pleasant smell; fragrant. 2 smelling strongly; giving off an odor: a house redolent of fresh paint. 3 suggesting thoughts or feelings: Rome is a city adj. -red/oredolent of history. lently, adv.

re dou ble (rē dub/əl), 1 double again. 2 increase greatly; double: As she neared the finish line, the skater redoubled her speed and won the race. 3 double back: The fox redoubled on its trail to escape the hunters. v., re doubled, re dou bling.

re doubt (ri dout/), a small fort standing alone. n.

re doubt a ble (ri dou/tə bəl), that should be feared or dreaded: a redoubtable warrior, a redoubtable debater. adi.

re dound (ri dound/), come back as a result; contribute: The courage of the pioneers redounds to the glory of the nation. v.

red pepper, 1 cayenne. 2 any of several varieties of pepper that have hollow, sweet or mild fruits which are red when ripe. 3 the fruit of any of these plants.

re dress (ridres' for 1; re'dres or ri dres / for 2), 1 set right; repair; remedy: King Arthur tried to redress wrongs in his kingdom. 2 a setting right; reparation; relief; Anyone who has been injured unfairly deserves redress. 1 v., 2 n.

Red Sea, narrow sea between the Arabian peninsula and Africa. It is part of the Indian Ocean and is connected with the Mediterranean Sea by the Suez Canal.

red skin (red/skin/), a North Ameri-

can Indian (a term often considered offensive). n.

red start (red/stärt/), 1 a fly-catching warbler of America. 2 a small European bird with a reddish tail. n.

red tape, too much attention to details

and forms.

reduce (ridus' or ridyus'), 1 make less; make smaller; decrease: We have reduced expenses this year. She is trying to reduce her weight. 2 become less in weight: His doctor advised him to reduce. 3 bring down; lower: The family's misfortunes reduced them to poverty. The major was reduced to the rank of captain. 4 change to another form: The chalk was reduced to powder. Reduce that statement to writing. If you reduce 3 lbs. 7 oz. to ounces, you have 55 ounces. 5 bring to a certain state, form, or condition: The teacher soon reduced the noisy class to order. I was reduced to tears by the cruel words. 6 conquer: subdue: The army reduced the fort by a sudden attack. 7 remove oxygen from. v., re duced, re ducing.

re duc er (ri dü'sər or ri dyü'sər), person or thing that reduces. n.

reducible (ridü/səbəl or ridyü/sa bal), that can be reduced: 4/8 is reducible to 1/2. adj.

re duc tion (riduk/shən), 1 a reducing or a being reduced: a reduction of ten pounds in weight. Failure to obey orders caused the corporal's reduction to the rank of private. 2 amount by which a thing is reduced: The reduction in cost was \$5. 3 form of something produced by reducing; copy of something on a smaller scale. 4 any chemical reaction in which oxygen is removed from a compound. n.

re dun dance (ri dun dəns), redundancy. n.

re dun dan cy (ri dun/dən sē), 1 more than is needed. 2 a redundant thing. part, or amount. 3 the use of too many words for the same idea. n., pl. re dun dan cies.

re dun dant (ri dun/dent), 1 not needed; extra: a redundant word. 2 using too many words for the same idea; wordy: The use of "two" in the phrase "the two twins" is redundant. adj.

-re dun/dant ly, adv. re du pli cate (ri dü/plə kāt or ridyu'pla kat), to double; repeat. v., re-

du pli cat ed, re du pli cat ing re du pli ca tion (ri dii/plə kā/shən or ri dyü/piə kā/shən), plicating or a being reduplicated; dour bling; repetition. 2 something resulting from repeating; duplicate; copy; To the prisoner each day seemed a reduplication of the preceding day. n. red wing (red/wing/), 1 blackbird of North America. The male has a scarlet

patch on each w thrush with a reddi side of the wings. red-winged bla wingd/), redwing (red wood (red/w evergreen tree of gon; sequoia; big height of over 300 red wood. n.

re ech o (re ek/o). house reechoes ch thunder reechoed) of an echo. 1 v., re-ech o (rē ek/ō

re-ech oes. reed (rēd), 1 a kir hollow, jointed sta places, 2 such a st from the stalk of a to blow on or an ar wood, metal, or instrument that pro current of air mov reed instrumer strument that prod of a vibrating re clarinets, and sax struments.

reed organ, a producing tones metal reeds and pl reed y (rē/dē), 1 pond. 2 made of a a reed or reeds: re like a reed instru voice. adj., reed i reef1 (ref), a nar sand, or coral at c the water: The sh hidden reef. n. [1 Dutch riffe or rif]

> THE P REEFED S

reef2 (ref), 1 the be rolled or folded exposed to the wi of (a sail) by rollin of it. 1 n., 2 v. word of the 1200's rib, reef, ridge] reef er (rē/fər), 2 a short coat of pecially by sailors reek (rēk), 1 a smell: the reek of a a strong, unplease reeks of dead fish. reel1 (rel), 1 a fra for winding threa rope, wire, etc. 2 thing wound on g: a square meal d when a number is : 16 is the square of umber) by itself: 25 25. 23 squared a SLANG, person who all or old-fashioned inventional or old-i-9,13,21,24 n, 2 23,25 adj., squar-5,12,15,17,18,22 v, ing. —square/ly, 38, n.

1 at right angles, ; fairly; honestly, the sails so that the e the wind, AAL put oneself in a or attack. NFORMAL. 1 make

ance performed by a ged around a square lle is one type of

ne has said or done.

asure of area one foot wide; any area

asure of area one nch wide; any area

of firmly joining two or cord. Each end is which both encloses the other. See knot

(skwer/rigd/ or g the principal sails ross the masts. adj.

n the foremast

(skwer/rig/ər or are-rigged ship. n. ber that produces a multiplied by itself: 16 is 4.

, 1 press or be or flat; crush: She Carry the cream they squash easily. d; a crushed mass: a squash and not fit r sound of squash stop by force: The shed the riot. 5 to ither of two games dball and tennis, court with rackets

and a rubber ball. 1,4,5 v., 2,3,6 n., pl. squash es. [from French of the 1500's esquasser, from Latin exout + quassare press]

squash² (skwosh), 1 any of several vinelike plants belonging to the same family as the gourd. 2 its fruit, eaten as a vegetable and often used in pies. n., pl. squash or squash es. [shortened from earlier squantersquash, from an Algonquian word]

squash i ness (skwosh/ē nis), a being squashy. n.

squash y (skwosh/ē), 1 easily squashed: squashy cream puffs. 2 soft and wet: squashy ground. adj., squash i er, squash i est.

squat (skwot), 1 crouch on the heels. 2 sit on the ground or floor with the legs drawn up closely beneath or in front of the body: The campers squatted around the fire. 3 crouching: A squat figure sat in front of the fire. 4 act of squatting; squatting posture. 5 settle on another's land without title or right. 6 settle on public land to acquire ownership of it. 7 short and thick; low and broad: a squat man, a squat teapot. 1,2,5,6 v., squat ted or squat, squat ting; 3,7 adj., squat ter, squat test; 4 n.

squat ter (skwot/er), 1 person who settles on another's land without right. 2 person who settles on public land to acquire ownership of it. 3 person or animal that crouches or squats. n.

squat ty (skwot/ē), short and thick; low and broad; squat. adj., squat ti er, squat ti est.

squaw (skwô), a North American Indian woman (a term often considered offensive). n.

squaw fish (skwô/fish/), any of several large, slender carps, common in rivers of the Pacific coast of North America. n., pl. squaw fish es or squaw fish.

squawk (skwôk), 1 make a loud, harsh sound: Hens and ducks squawk when frightened. 2 such a sound. 3 SLANG. complain loudly. 4 SLANG. a loud complaint. 1,3 v., 2,4 n.

squeak (skwēk), 1 make a short, sharp, shrill sound: A mouse squeaks. 2 such a sound: We heard the squeak of the rocking chair. 3 Informal. get or pass (by or through) with difficulty: The Senate will block the bill even if it squeaks through the House of Representatives. 4 Informal. a chance to get by or through; chance of escape: a narrow squeak. 1,3 v., 2,4 n.

squeak i ly (skwē/kə lē), in a squeaky manner: sing squeakily. adv.

squeak i ness (skwē/kē nis), quality of being squeaky. n.

squeak y (skwē/kē), squeaking. adj., squeak i er, squeak i est. squeal (skwēl), 1 make a long, sharp, shrill cry: A pig squeals when it is hurt. 2 such a cry. 3 slang. turn informer. 1,3 v., 2 n.—squeal/er, n.

equeam ish (skwē/mish), 1 too proper, modest, etc.; easily shocked. 2 too particular; too scrupulous. 3 slightly sick at one's stomach; nauseated. 4 easily affected with nausea; queasy. adj.—squeam/ish ly, adv.—squeam/ish ness, n.

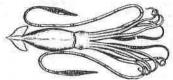
squee gee (skwē/jē/), tool consisting of a blade of rubber and a handle, used for sweeping water from wet decks, removing water from windows after washing, etc. n.

squeeze (skwēz), 1 press hard; compress: Don't squeeze the kitten; you'll hurt it. 2 a squeezing; tight pressure: a squeeze of the hand. She gave her sister's arm a squeeze. 3 to hug: She squeezed her child. 4 force by pressing: I can't squeeze another thing into my trunk. 5 force out or extract by pressure: squeeze juice from a lemon. 6 get by pressure, force, or effort: The dictator squeezed money from the people. 7 yield to pressure: Sponges squeeze easily. 8 force a way: squeeze through a crowd. 9 crush; crowd: Six people squeezed into the little car. 1,3-9 v., squeezed, squeezing; 2 n.

squeez er (skwē/zər), person or thing that squeezes. n.

squelch (skwelch), cause to be silent; crush: She squelched him with a look of contempt. v.

squib (skwib), 1 a short, witty attack in speech or writing; sharp sarcasm. 2 a broken firecracker. 3 a small firework that burns with a hissing noise and finally explodes. n.



squid-body of this type to 18 ft. long

squid (skwid), a salt-water mollusk similar to a cuttlefish, but with a longer body and a pair of tail fins. Small squids are much used as bait. n., pl. **squids** or **squid**.

squig gle (skwig/əl), 1 a wriggly twist or curve. 2 make with twisting or curving lines. 3 twist and turn about; writhe; squirm; wriggle. 1 n., 2,3 v., squiggled, squig gling.

squint (skwint), 1 to look with the eyes partly closed. 2 a looking with partly closed eyes. 3 a sidelong look; hasty look. 4 to look sideways; look askance. 5 tendency to look sideways or askance. 6 looking sideways; looking

hat, āge, fär; let, ēqual, term; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oil, out; cup, pùt, rüle; ch, child; ng, long; sh, she; th, thin; ŦH, then; zh, measure;

ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

askance. 7 be cross-eyed. 8 cross-eyed condition. 9 cross-eyed. 1,4,7 v., 2.3,5,8 n., 6,9 adj.

squire (skwir), 1 (in Great Britain) a country gentleman, especially the chief landowner in a district. 2 (in the United States) a justice of the peace or a local judge. 3 a young man of noble family who attended a knight till he himself was made a knight. 4 attendant. 5 attend as squire. 6 a woman's escort. 7 escort (a woman). 1-4,6 n., 5,7 v., squired, squir ing.

squirm (skwerm), 1 turn and twist; writhe: The restless boy squirmed in his chair. The dog squirmed its way through the hole in the fence. 2 a wriggle; twist. 3 show great embarrassment, annoyance, confusion, etc. 1,3 v., 2 n.

squirm y (skwer/mē), squirming; wriggling. adj., squirm i er, squirm i est. squir rel (skwer/el), 1 a small, bushy-tailed rodent that usually lives in trees. 2 its gray, reddish, or dark-brown fur. n.

squirt (skwert), 1 force out (liquid) through a narrow opening: squirt water through a tube. 2 come out in a jet or stream: Water squirted from the hose. 3 to wet or soak by shooting liquid in a jet or stream: The elephant squirted me with its trunk. 4 act of squirting. 5 jet of liquid, etc.: I soaked her with squirts of water from the hose. 6 something that squirts. 7 INFORMAL. an insignificant person who is impudent or conceited: a little squirt of a man. 1-3 v., 4-7 n.

Sr., senior. Sri Lan ka (srē' lang'kə), official name of Ceylon. SS or S.S., steamship.

St., 1 Saint. 2 Street.

stab (stab), 1 pierce or wound with a pointed weapon. 2 to thrust with a pointed weapon; aim a blow. 3 a thrust or blow made with a pointed weapon. 4 any thrust or sudden, sharp blow. 5 wound made by stabbing. 6 wound sharply or deeply in the feelings: The parents were stabbed to the heart by their son's ingratitude. 7 injury to the feelings. 8 INFORMAL. an attempt. 1,

The International WEBSTER New Encyclopedic DICTIONARY

of the English Language & LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE

25 /20/15

Copyright © 1975

by

The English Language Institute of America, Inc. 1727 South Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60616

Incorporating The Living Webster Encyclopedic Dictionary of the English Language, copyright © 1974, 1973, 1972, 1971 by The English-Language Institute of America, Inc.

All rights reserved under the International and Pan American Copyright Conventions

Manufactured in the United States of America

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 76-146839 International Standard Book Number: 0-8326-0031-8



d w infuse; as, to ingrain a habit. Also Dyed in the yarn, a. Dyed in the yarn, raw state, before manufacture; a raw state, in gran, n. An arriol. nation in a service manufacture; in fixed; innate.—in gran", n. An article a sub fast colors before manufacture.—

grand, in grand, in grand", a.—ingrand, in grand, in grand", a.—ingrant, in grat, n. [Fr. ingrat, < L.
ungrateful.] An ungrateful perin grate, ungrateful,—in-grate-ly,

gra.ti.ate, in grā'shē-āt', v.t.—ingraor good graces of others, usu. followed ble; flattering.—in gra tt at ing ly, in ra tt a tion, in gra she a shan,

rational in gratition, in gratic a shan, in the a tar e, a. in gratition, in gratic in gratic in gratic. Want of gratitude; insensibility to want of gratitude; insensibile or kindnesses; unthankfulness.

resident, in graves ant, a. [L. etc.] ppr. of ingravescere, heavier.] Pathol. increasing in sever-

disease.—in graves cence, n.

for dient, in graves cence, n.

for ingredients, ppr. of ingredient, n. [L. iningredients, ppr. of ingredient,
in into, and gradien, to go.] An ent of any mixture; a component part

any ompound or combination.

The act of going in or enterat entrance the right to go in; as, to

the tree ingress to a place; a means or place or going in; an entrance,—in gres since, seek on, n. [L. ingressio(n-), < ingredi.]
Agong in or entering; entrance.—in gres. he hetering; pertaining to entrance; inceptive.—in gres sive ness, n.

bers are homogeneous and cohesive the point of excluding others.

e mand of a nail, growing into the flesh.
in grown, in grow, a.—in growth,

in gul-nal, ing gwi-nal, a. [L. inguinalis, inguins, inguins, the groin.] Pertaining to or located in the groin.

a gulf, in gulf', v.t. Engulf.

a gur gi tate, in gur'ji tat", v.t.—ingurplated, insurgitating. [L. insurgito, inrest quantity.—v.i. To guzzle; to

in habit, in hab'it, v.t. [L. inhabito.] To me or dwell in; to occupy as a place settled residence; to exist within.— in habit a ble, a.—in habit ta tion, in -habited, n.—in habiter, n.—in-

habit an cy, in hab'i tan sē, n. pl.
habit an cies. Residing or inhabiting;
condition of being inhabite; occuresidency. Also in hab it ance.
habit ant, in hab'i tant, n. [L. ininhabits; a permanent resident.
habits and permanent resident.

of for inhaling; as, a nasal inhalant.

ha la tion, in ha la shan, n, in ha -

in ha la tor, in ha la ter, n. A device used and breathing, or to administer a medicine

talking, or to administer a medicine approximate form.

hale, in half, v.t.—inhaled, inhaling. To the in, draw in by or as by breathing;

made air.—v.f. To breathe in, as moking a cigarette.—in hal-er, n.

apparatus used in inhaling medicinal apparatus used in inhaling medicinal apparatus used in inhaling medicinal at a respirator; one who inhales.

har mon ic, in har mon ik, a. Not har mo në sus, a, in har mo ni -

ous · ly, adv.—in · har · mo · ni · ous · ness,

in har mo ny, in har mo ni ous ness, in har mo ny, in har mo ne, n.
in haul, in hal", n. Naut. a rope for hauling in a sail or spar. Also in haul er.
in here, in her', v.i.—inhered, inhering. [L. inhaereo, inhaesum—in-, and haereo, to stick.] To exist or be fixed in; to belong intrinsically, as attributes or qualities, to a subject; to be innate, usu. followed by in. -in-her-ence, in-her-en-cy, in-her'ens, in-her'ens, n. pl. in-her-en-cies.

in her ent, in her ent, in her ent, a. [L. inhaerens, inhaerentis, ppr. of inhaereo.] Forming an essential or intrinsic element of; existing inseparably within an object or person; innate.-in her ent ly, adv.

in her it, in her'it, v.t. [O.Fr. enheriter, L.L. inhereditare, to inherit.] To receive or obtain, as property, rights, or duties, from an ancestor or predecessor; to derive or acquire, as traits or charheredity.-v.i. To through acteristics, receive or take an inheritance.-in her .i tor, n. An heir; one who inherits.—in-her·l·tress, in·her·l·trix, in·her'i·tris, in her'i triks, n. Fem. an inheritor.

in her it a ble, in her'i ta bl, a. Capable of being inherited or being transmitted from parent to child; heritable.—in·her-it·a·bil·i·ty, in·her·it·a·ble·ness, in-her"i·ta·bil·i·tĕ, n.

in her it ance, in her'i tans, n. That which is or may be inherited; a legacy; a heritage; property, title, or position derived from one's ancestors or predecessors; traits of one's ancestors genetically transmitted; the process of receiving property or traditions from one's progenitors; an endowment from nature; as, our inheritance of mountains, rivers, etc.
in·her·it·ance tax, n. A tax on an inherited

property.

in·he·sion, in·hē'zhan, n. [L.L. inhæsio (n-).] The state or fact of inhering or becoming a permanent part of something; inherence.

in.hib.it, in.hib'it, v.t. [L. inhibeo, inhibitum, to restrain—in-, in, and habeo, to
have.] To restrain; to hinder; to prohibit,
forbid, or check.—in.hib.i.tive, in.hib.i
i.to.ry, a.—in.hib.i.tor, in.hib.it.er, n.
Anything that inhibite chem. Anything that inhibits; chem. a substance that slows, interferes with, or stops a chemical reaction.

in·hi·bi·tion, in"i·bish'an, in"hi·bish'an, n. [L. inhibitio.] The act of inhibiting; prohibition; restraint; psychol, a process that checks or restrains a nervous impulse involving actions or thoughts; chem. the slowing or complete stoppage of a chemical

reaction. in·hos·pi·ta·ble, in·hos'pi·ta·bl, in"ho-spit'a.bl, a. Not hospitable; not friendly or generous to guests; of a region, climate, or the like, not offering favorable conditions for visitors or travelers; barren or uninviting. —in hos pi ta ble ness, n.—in hos pi ta bly, adv.—in hos pi tal i ty, in hos pi tal i të, in hos pi tal i të, n.

in·hu·man, in·hū'man, in·ū'man, a. [L. inhumanus.] Not human; monstrous; destitute of natural human sympathy for others; brutal; cruel.—in·hu·man·ly, adv.—in·-hu·man·i·ty, in"hū·man'i·tē, in"ū·man'-

i·të, n. pl. in·hu·man·i·ties. in·hu·mane, in"hū·mān', in"ū·mān', a. Lacking in humanity, kindness, or sympathy for the suffering of others; cruel.-

in·hu·mane·ly, adv. in hume, in hūm', v.t.—inhumed, inhuming. [Fr. inhumer, L. inhumo, inhumatum—in-, in, and humus, the ground.] To bury; to inter, as a dead body.-in·hu·ma·tion, in"hū·mā'shan, n.

in·im·i·cal, i·nim'i·kal, a. [L. inimicus—in-, not, and amicus, friendly.] Unfriendly; hostile; adverse; harmful; as, an action - fat, fâte, fât, fâte, fâll; e- met, mē, mēre, her; i- pin, pine; o- not, nôte, möve;

inimical to commerce. Also in · im · i · ca · ble · -in·im·i·cal·ly, adv.—in·im·i·cal·ness,

in·im·i·cal·i·ty, i·nim"i·kal'i·tē, n. in·im·i·ta·ble, i·nim'i·ta·bl, a. Incapable of being imitated or copied; surpassing imitation; matchless .- in · im · i · ta · bil · i · ty, in·im·i·ta·ble·ness, i·nim"i·ta·bil'i·tē, n.

-in·im·i·ta·bly, adv. in·iq·ui·ty, i·nik'wi·të, n. pl. in·iq·ui·ties. [O. Fr. iniquite (Fr. iniquité), < L. iniquitas, < iniquus, unequal, unjust, < in-, not, and aequus, equal.] Gross injustice; wickedness; sin; a wicked act.—in-iq-ui-tous, a.—in-iq-ui-tous-ly, adv.—iniq·ui·tous·ness, n.

in i tial, i nish'al, a. [L. initialis, < initiam, beginning, < ineo, initum, to go in.] Placed at the beginning; of or pertaining to the beginning; beginning; incipient. in i tial ly, adv. —in i tial ness, n.

in i tial, i nish'al, n. The first letter of a word; the first letters in order of a proper name; an enlarged letter often with orna-mentation which introduces a chapter, paragraph, portion of a book, or em-broidered on clothes, as a monogram. v.t. initialed, initialing, initialled, initialling. To put one's initials on or to.

in-i-tial teach-ing al-pha-bet, n. A system for teaching reading in which the basic speech sounds of English are represented by 44 symbols formed by combining letters or phonetic symbols. Abbr. i.t.a., i!t!a, I.T.A., ITA.
in-i-ti-ate, i-nish'ē-āt", v.t.—initiated, initiating. [L. initio, initiatum, < initium.] To

begin or enter upon; to set going; to guide or direct by instruction in rudiments or principles; to introduce or admit into a fraternity, society, or other organization, esp. by sharing secret knowledge.—a. Initiated; introduced to the knowledge of something .- n. One who has been initiated, esp. one who has been newly initiated .in·i·ti·a·tion, i·nish"ē·ā'shan, n. The act or process of initiating; the formal rites by which one is admitted to a group or society. —in·i·ti·a·tive, i·nish'ē·a·tiv, i·nish'i·tiv, a. Serving to initiate; initiatory.—n. An introductory act or step; power or ability to take the lead or originate action. Govt. the power to originate legislation; the right of the voters to propose legislation for approval by the legislature or by referendum.-in·i·ti·a·tor, n.-in·i·ti·a·to·ry,

in ish'ë ·a·tōr"ë, inish'ë ·a·tar"ë, a.
in ject, in jekt', v.t. [L. injectus, pp. of injicere, throw or put in.] To force a fluid into a passage, cavity, or tissue; as, to inject a drug into the body with a syringe; to introduce something new and different into a situation or subject, as a remark; to interject.—in ject a ble, a.—in jection, n.
The act of injecting; a liquid injected into the body, as for medicinal purposes; a shot. Aerospace, the act of placing a man-made satellite or spacecraft into orbit,—injec tor, n. One who or that which injects; a device for forcing water into a steam boiler.

in · ju · di · cious, in "jo · dish'us, a. Acting without sound judgment or discretion; unwise; imprudent,—in · ju · di · cious · ly, adv.-in · ju · di · cious · ness, n.

in-junc tion, in jungk'shan, n. [L. in-junctio, injunctionis, < injungo, to enjoin.]
The act of ordering or directing; a command, admonition, or precept; law, a writ requiring a person to refrain from doing certain acts.—in · junc · tive, a.—in · june · tive · ly, adv.

in. jure, in jer, v.t.—injured, injuring. [Fr. injurier, L. injurior, injuriari, < injuria, injury, injurius, injurious.] To do harm to; to hurt or wound; to impair the excellence, value, or strength of; to damage; to offend or be unjust to, as another's feelings .-

u- tub, cube, bull; oi- oil; ou- pound.

squal or, skwol'er, skwa'ler, n. The state or condition of being squalid; wretchedness and filth.

qua·ma, skwā'ma, n. pl. squa·mae, skwā'mē. [L., scale.] Biol. a scale or scalesqua·ma, like part, as of epidermis or bone. -- squa -ma ceous, a. Scaly.—squa mate, skwä'mat, a. Provided or covered with squamae or scales; scalelike.—squa·ma·tion, skwā·mā'shan, n.

squa·mo·sal, skwa·mō'sal, a. Anat. pertaining to a thin, scalelike element of the temporal bone in the skull of man, or a corresponding bone in other vertebrates.-

n. A squamosal bone.

squa·mous, skwā'mus, a. [L. squamosus, < squama, scale.] Zool. Furnished or covered with, or formed of, squamae or scales, or parts resembling scales; characterized by the development of scales; scalelike; squamosal.—squa-mous-ly, adv.—squamous · ness, n. Also squa · mose, skwā'mōs, skwa · mōs'

squam·u·lose, skwam'ū·lös", skwā'mū·los", a. [L. squamula, dim. of squama, scale.] Biol. furnished or covered with small scales,

squan · der, skwon'der, v.t. [Origin obscure.] To spend extravagantly or wastefully, as money or time; as, to squander an entire inheritance; obs. to scatter or disperse.—n. The act of squandering; extravagant or

wasteful expenditure,—squan-der-er, n. square, skwâr, n. [O.Fr. esquarre, esquerre (Fr. équerre) = It. squadra, ult. < L. ex-, out, and quadra, a square.] A four-sided plane figure having all its sides equal and all its angles right engles equal second all its angles right angles; any space or area, or any flat object or piece, having this form or a form approximating it; a rectangular area, object, or piece; a cubical or rectangular block; a square, rectangular, or quadrilateral area in a city or town, marked off by neighboring and intersecting streets; the distance along one side of such an area; as, a house two squares from here; an open area of this or other form, in a city or town, usually planted with grass and trees; an L-shaped or T-shaped instrument for determining or testing right angles; squared form or condition; milit. a body of troops drawn up in quadrilateral form; arith., alg. the second power of a number or quantity, that is the product of the number or quantity multiplied by itself, as: The square of 4, 4×4 , is 16.—a. Having four equal sides and four right angles, as a figure or area; of a specified length on each side of a square; as, an area 2 feet square, which contains 4 square feet; designating a unit representing an area in the form of a square of the length of a specified linear unit along each edge, used in expressing surface measurement; as, a square inch, square foot, square mile, an area of 4 square feet, which is equivalent to an area 2 feet square; pertaining to such units, or to surface measurement; as, square measure; having four sides and four right angles, but not equilateral; cubical or approximately so, or rectangular and of three dimensions; as, a square box; having a square section, or one that is merely rectangular; as, a square file; having a solid, sturdy form with rectilinear and angular outlines; as, a man of square build; of the form of a right angle, or having some part or parts rectangular; as, a square corner; at right angles, or perpendicular; as, one line square to another; straight, level, or even, as one surface with another. Fig. leaving no balance of debt on either side, or having all accounts settled; as, to make accounts square, to get square with a person; just, fair, or equitable; as square dealing; honest, honorable, or upright; straightforward, direct, or unequivocal. Colloq.

substantial or satisfying; as, a square meal; naut. at right angles to the mast and the keel, as a yard; golf, having an even or equal score; arith., alg. being a square; pertaining to a square. Slang, disdainful or ignorant of the latest customs, fashions, or fads; conservative; old-fashioned.—adv. So as to be square; in square or rectangular form; at right angles; colloq. fairly, honestly, or uprightly.—v.t.—squared, squaring. To reduce to square or rectangular form; to make cubical, or approximately so; make square or rectangular in cross section; to mark out in one or more squares or rectangles; bring to the form of a right angle or right angles; set at right angles to something else; as, to square the yards of a vessel; to set so as to present a square or rectangular outline; make straight, level, or even; test the squareness of, as with a try square; to regulate, as by a standard; conform to or harmonize with; adjust harmoniously or satisfactorily; to balance, as accounts; settle, as a debt, often with up. Math. to find the equivalent of in square measure; to multiply, as a number or quantity, by itself.—v.i. To accord or agree, often with with; boxing, to assume a posture of defense, often with off .- on the square, at right angles; not obliquely. Collog. in an honest or upright manner; honest or straightforward.—out of square, not at right angles; oblique; out of order; out of the proper condition; incorrect or incorrectly.—square·ly, adv.—square·ness, n. square a·way, v.i. To straighten things up

or to make something ready; to assume an offensive or defensive position or posture, as in prize fighting. Naut. to set a ship's yards at 90" angles so the ship can sail

directly before the wind.

square dance, n. A group dance, as a quadrille, performed by several couples arranged in a square or other set pattern .square-dance, v.i.—square-danced, squaredancing .- square danc · ing, n.

squared cir·cle, n. Colloq. a boxing ring. square deal, n. Collog. a trade or transaction which is honest and just.

square knot, n. A common knot in which the ends of the cord or rope come out alongside of the standing parts. Also reef knot.

square meal, *n.* Colloq. a meal which is satisfying and full.

square meas · ure, n. A unit for measuring surface area; a system of such units. See Measures and Weights table, Metric

System table.

square num · ber, n. Math. a number, as I, 4, 9, or 16, which is the square of some integer.

square-rigged, skwâr'rîgd', a. Naut. having the principal sails of a square shape, and extended by yards suspended by the middle.—square-rig ger, n. A squarerigged ship. Also square-rig.

square root, n. Math. a quantity whose square equals a given quantity, as: 3 is the

square root of 9.

square sail, n. Naut, a sail extended on a horizontal yard and suspended so as to hang athwart the ship.

square shoot er, n. Colloq. any person who is considered to be just, honest, and fair in

dealing with others.

square-shoul dered, skwar'shol'derd, a. Having shoulders which are held high, erect, and back so that the posture is straight. square-toed, skwår'tod', a. Having toes which are squared and broad, as some shoes; having to do with a formal, conservative, old-fashioned person,-squaretoed · ness, n.

square-toes, skwar'toz", n. pl. but sing. in constr. Colloq. a formal, conservative, oldfashioned person.

squar-ish, skwar'ish, a. Approximately square, -- squar · ish · ly, adv.

squar·rose, skwar'ōs, skwo·rōs', a. [L. squarrosus, appar, erron, for squamosus, scaly.] Bot, rough with spreading processes, or thickly set with divergent or recurved bracts or leaves, as on the surface of a stem. -squar · rose · ly, adv.

squash, skwosh, v.t. [Cf. O.Fr. esquachier, escachier (Fr. écacher), crush, squash.] To press into a flat mass or pulp; to crush; press into a flat mass of purp; collog to to suppress or put down; to quash; collog to suppress or put down; to quash; collog to be pressed into a flat mass or pulp; to make a splashing sound; splash.—n. The act of squashing, or the fact or sound of being squashed; the impact of a soft, heavy body falling on a surface, or the sound produced by this; something squashed or crushed, or a squashed or crushed mass; something soft and easily crushed. A game resembling rackets, played in a walled court with rackets and a hollow rubber ball; also squash rack ets. A game resembling tennis and squash rackets, but played with a larger ball; also squash ten nis.—a.—adv.—squash er, n.

squash, skwosh, n. pl. squash es, squash. [From Amer. Indian name.] A plant of the genus Cucurbita, cultivated in the Americas as an article of food; the flesh of this fruit boiled and mashed, served as a vegetable or

used as a filling for pies.

squash bug, n. An ill-smelling, dark-colored insect, Anasa tristis, injurious to the leaves of squash, pumpkin, and other plants of the gourd family.

squash-y, skwosh'ë, a.—squashier, squashiest. Soft or pulpy, as overripe food; soft and wet; miry; muddy.—squash-i-ly, adv.—

squash · l·ness, n.

squat, skwot, v.i.—squatted or squat, squat-ting. [O.Fr. esquatir, < es- (< L. ex-, out) and quatir, press down, < L. coactus, pp. of cogere, drive together.] To sit down in a low or crouching position with the legs drawn up closely beneath or in front of the body; to crouch or cower down, as an animal; to settle on land, esp. public or new land, without any title or right; to settle on public land under government regulation, as for the purpose of acquiring title. -v.t. To cause, as a person, to squat; to put in a squatting attitude or posture. Brit. dial. to flatten, crush, or bruise; to knock, dash, or throw.—a.—squatter, squattest. [Orig. pp. of squat, v.] Short and thickset or thick, as persons or animals, the body or figure, or the like; low and thick or broad; seated or being in a squatting position; squatting; crouching.-n. The act or fact of squatting or crouching; a squatting attitude or posture. Brit. dial. a bump, jar, or jolt; a bruise.—squat·ly, adv.—squat·ness, n. squat·ter, skwot'er, n. One who or that

which squats; one who settles on land, esp. public or new land, without any title or permission; one who settles on land under government regulation, for the purpose of acquiring title.

squat-ter sov-er-eign-ty, n. A derisive term applied by its opponents to the pre-Civil War political doctrine of popular sovereignty. See popular sovereignty. squat-ty, skwot'e, a.—squattier, squattiest. Squat; short and thick; low and broad; as,

a squatty house.

squaw, skwa, n. [Algonquian.] A N. American Indian woman, esp. a wife; slang, any woman: used facetiously.

squaw-fish, skwa'fish", n. pl. squaw-fish, squaw-fish-es. A large carplike food fish of the genus Ptychocheilus, common in rivers of the Pacific coast of the U.S. and Canada; a viviparous surf fish, Taeniotoca lateralis, found in the Pacific Ocean off N. America.

ch- chain, G. nacht; th- THen, thin; w- wig, hw as sound in whig; z- zh as in azure, zeal. Italicized vowel indicates schwa sound.

WEBSTER'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY

UNABRIDGED

SECOND EDITION-DELUXE COLOR

WEBSTER'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY

Second Edition

PE 1625 W4 1977

Copyright © 1977 and 1975 by William Collins+World Publishing Co., Inc.

Copyright ©1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970 by The World Publishing Company

Previous edition Copyright © 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954 by the World Publishing Company

Copyright © by The World Syndicate Publishing Company 1936, 1938

Copyright © by Louise A. Cooper 1933, 1934, 1935

Copyright © by Geo. W. Ogilvie 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1924, 1926

Full-Color Plates Copyright © 1972 by The World Publishing Company

Copyright under the Universal Copyright Convention; the International Copyright Union; Pan-American Conventions of Montevideo, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and Havana.

ISBN #0-529-04852-3



PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

17- 153890

F

who becomes so by the birth of a child, but whose estate is not consummated till the death of the wife.

in i'ti ate (-i'shi-), n. one who has recently been, or is ab .ut to be, initiated.

in i ti a'tion, n. [Fr. initiated.]

in initiation, a taking part in sacred rites, from initiation, a taking part in sacred rites, from initiation, or being initiated.

1. an initiating or being initiated.

2. the ceremonies or rites by which a person is initiated into a fraternity, etc.

is initiated into a fraternity, etc.

in l'tl-à-tive, a. of, or having the nature of, initiation; introductory; init.al. in l'tl-à-tive, n. 1. the action of taking the first step or move; responsibility for beginning or origination.

first step or move; responsibility for beginning or originating.

2. the characteristic of originating new ideas or methods; ability to think and act without being urged; enterprise.

3. (a) the right of a legislature to introduce new legislation on some specified matter; (b) the right of a group of citizens to introduce a matter for legislation either to the legislature or directly to the voters; (c) the procedure by which such matters are introduced, usually a petition signed by a specified percentage of the voters.

in 'tiātor, n, [LL. initiator, from initiare, to begin (L., to initiate).] one who or that which initiates.

initiates.
in 17th a tory, a. 1. of or pertaining to or suitable for a beginning or introduction; introductory; initial; as, an initiatory step.
2. initiating or serving to initiate; used in an initiation; as, initiatory ceremonies.
Two initiatory rites of the same general import cannot exist together.—J. M. Mason.

in !'tl a to ry, n. an introductory rite. [Rare.]

in-l'ti-a-to-ry, n. an introductory rite. [Rare.]
in-l'ti-a-trix, n. [LL. f. of initiator, a beginner,
initiator.] a woman who initiates. [Rare.]
in-l'tion (-ish'un), n. a beginning.
in-ject', v.l.; injected, pt., pp.; injecting, ppr.
[Fr. injecter, from L. injectus, pp. of injicere,
to throw, cast, or put in; in, in, and jacere, to
throw.]

throw.] 1. to force or drive (a fluid) into some pas-

age or cavity; especially, to introduce or force (a liquid) into some part of the body by means of a syringe, hypodermic needle, etc.

2. to fill (a cavity, etc.) by injection.

3. to introduce or throw in a remark, etc.;

to interject.
4. to cast or throw (on). [Obs.]

to cast or throw (on). [Ubs.]
 in-jec'tion, n. [L. injectio (-onis), a throwing or casting into, a laying on, from injectus, pp. of injicere, to throw or cast into, to inject.]
 an injecting.
 something injected; especially, a liquid injected into the body.
 congestion.
 in-jec'tion cock, the cock in a steam engine by which cold water is admitted into a condenser.

denser.

in jec'tion en'gine, a steam engine in which
the steam is condensed by a jet of cold water
injected into the condenser.

in jec'tion pipe, a pipe through which water
is injected into the condenser of a steam engine, to condense the steam.

in jec'tion valve, the valve in a steam engine
through which cold water is admitted into
the condenser.

in jec'tion wa'ter, the water injected into the
condenser of a steam engine to condense the
steam.

in ject'or, n. [from L. injectus, pp. of injecte, to inject.] one who or that which injects; especially, a device for injecting water into a steam boiler.

steam boiler.
in-jel'ly, v.l. to bury in jelly. [Rare.]
in-join', v.l. to enjoin. [Obs.]
in-joint', v.l. to unite; joint. [Obs.]
in-jū-qun'di-ty, n. unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [Obs.]
in-jū-di'ciāi (-dish'āi), a. not according to the
forms of law. [Rare.]
in-jū-di'cioue, a. 1. not judicious; showing
poor judgment; lacking discretion; unwise;
as, an injudicious person.
2. not according to sound judgment or dis-

2. not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise; as, an injudicious measure.
Syn.—unwise, indiscreet, hasty, imprudent,
rash, undiscerning, ill-advised.
in jū di/clous ly, adv. in an injudicious man-

ner; unwisely.
in jū di'clous ness, n. the quality of being in-

judicious.

in-junc'tion, n. [LL. injunctio (-onis), a command, order, from L. injunctus, pp. of injungere, to command, order, enjoin, lit., to join or fasten into; in, into, and jungere, to join.]

 an enjoining; a bidding; a command.
 something enjoined; a command; an order.

3. a legal order from a court prohibiting a person or group from carrying out a given action, or ordering a given action to be done.

Syn.—command, order, precept, behest,

mandate.
in jure, v.t.; injured, pt., pp.; injuring, ppr.
[Fr. injurier; L. injuriari, to injure, from injuria, an injury, wrong; in-priv., and jus, juris, right, law.]

1. to do physical harm or damage to; to hurt.

2. to wrong or offend deeply; to be unjust

Syn.—damage, impair, deteriorate, hurt, harm, spoil, abuse, wrong. in'jur er, n. one who or that which injures.

in'jur-er, n. one who or that which injures.
in jū'ri-a, n.; pl. in jū'ri-ae, [L.] in law, a
legal wrong; an act or omission of which the
law takes cognizance as a wrong.
in jū'ri-ous, a. [Fr. injurieux; L. injuriosus,
harmful, unjust, injurious, from injuria, a
wrong, injury.]
1. injuring or likely to cause injury; of a
harmful character; hurtful; detrimental.
2. insolent; insulting; slanderous or libelous.

Injurious duke, that threat'st where is no

cause. —Shak.

Syn.—hurtful, deleterious, prejudicial, noxious, detrimental, baneful, pernicious, mischievous, damaging.

in jū'ri-ous-ly, adv. in an injurious manner; wrongfully; hurtfully; mischievously.

in jū'ri-ous-ness, n. the quality of being injurious injury.

jurious; injury, n; pl. in'jù ries, [ME. injurie; OFr. in'jù ry, n; pl. in'jù ries, [ME. injurie; OFr. injure; L. injuria, wrong, an injury, an unjust act, from injuriosus, acting unjustly; in-priv., and jus, juris, right, justice.]

1. physical harm or damage to a person, property, etc.

property, etc.

unjust treatment; violation of rights; offense.

offense.

3. an injurious act.

4. insult. [Obs.]

Syn.—damage, hurt, harm, mischief, detriment, wrong, impairment.—Damage is that injury to a thing which occasions loss to a person or a diminution of value to a thing; hurt implies a wound inflicted physically or emotionally that destroys the soundness or integrity of things; harm suggests the causing of pain or distress; mischief suggests a troubleof pain or distress; mischief suggests a troublesome injury, that may simply produce inconenience or annoyance.

in just', a. unjust. [Obs.] in jus'tice, n. [OFr. injustice; L. injustitia, in-in-jus'tice, n. [OFr. injustice; L. injustitia, injustice, from injustus, not just; in-priv., and justus, just.]

justus, just.]

1. the quality of being unjust or unfair; lack of justice; wrong.

2. an unjust act; an injury.

Syn.—injury, unfairness, grievance, wrong, iniquity.

link, n. [ME. inke, ynke; OFr. enque; LL. encaustum; Gr. enkaustom, a purple or red ink, from enkaustos, burnt in, from enkauston, to burn in; en, in, and kaiein, to burn.]

1. a colored liquid used for writing, draw-

1. a colored liquid used for writing, draw-

ing, etc.
2. a sticky, colored paste used in printing; printer's ink.
3. a dark, liquid secretion squirted out by cuttlefish, etc. to cloud the water for protec-

tion.

China ink; see India ink.
indelible ink; an ink that makes a mark
which cannot easily be erased or removed:
called also marking ink, permanent ink.
invisible ink; a colorless ink that cannot be
seen on paper until it is treated with heat,
vapor, or a chemical reagent: also called
sympathetic ink.
lithographic ink: an ink used for writing on

lithographic ink; an ink used for writing on stone or for transferring autographically from paper to stone. It is composed of wax, dry white soap, tallow or lard, shellac, mastic, and lampblack.

lampblack.

permanent ink; same as indelible ink.

sympathetic ink; same as invisible ink.
lik, v.t.; inked (inkt), pt., pp.; inking, ppr. 1.

to cover with ink; to spread ink on.

2. to mark or color with ink.
lik, n. [etym. unknown.] the socket of a mill spindle.

ink bag, the bladder-shaped sac in cuttlefish, etc., containing a black, viscid fluid resem-bling ink which, in case of danger, the animals

eject in order to make the surrounding water opaque and thus conceal themselves: called also ink gland, ink sac.
ifik'ber"ry, n.; pl. ifik'ber"ries, 1. an ever. green holly growing in eastern North America.
2. the pokeweed.
3. the dark-purple or black fruit of either of these plants.

of these plants.

ink'er, n. a person or thing that inks; specifically, in printnig, a roller for spreading ink on ink'fish, n. a cuttlefish or squid.

enc gre I

ter etc

for

ink foun'tain (-tin), an inking trough, ink'horn, n. a small vessel formerly used to hold ink, made of horn or other material, ink'horn, a. affectedly learned; pedantic, ink'horn ism, n. an affected, pedantic, or bombastic expression. [Obs.]

ink'i-ness, n. 1. the condition of being covered with ink.

2. blackness; darkness.

ink'ing roll'er, in printing, a roller with an elastic covering made of glue, molasses, etc., used to supply the form with ink.

ink'ing trough (trof), a trough from which an inking roller receives its supply of ink: also called ink foundain.

in'kle, n. [prob. from obs. D. inckel (D. enkel), single (with reference to the narrow width).]

1. a kind of braided linen tape,

2. the thread or yarn from which this is

made.
in'kle, v.t. to have a hint of; to guess. [Brit.
Dial.]

Dial.] in'kling, n. [from ME. inclen, to give an ink-

ling of .

1. a hint; a suggestion; a slight indication.

2. a vague idea or notion; a suspicion.

2. a vague a mushroom, Coprinus alruink mush'room, a mushroom, Coprinus alru-mentarius, that yields a fluid resembling ink

in'kneed (-nēd), a. knock-kneed.

in'kneed (-ned), a. knock-kneed.
in-knit' (-nit'), v.t.; inknitted, pt., pp.; inknitting, ppr. to knit up; to draw together. [Obs.]
in-knot' (-not'), v.t.; inknotted, pt., pp.; inknotting, ppr. to bind, as with a knot. [Rare.]
ink nut, the fruit of several species of Tarminalia, as Terminalia bellerica, Terminalia chebula, etc., used in making black ink and dye.

ink plant, 1. a shrub of New Zealand, Coriaria thymifolia: the juice of the fruit forms a red

2. a related shrub, Coriaria myrtifolia, of Europe: its leaves yield a black dyestuff.

ifik pow'der, a powder which when dissolved
will make ink.

ink'root, n. the marsh rosemary or sea lav-ender, Statice limonium.

ink'stand, n. 1. an inkwell.

2. a receptacle to contain ink, pens, and other materials used in writing.

ink'stone, n. a stone slab on which ink is

mixed.
ink'well, n. a container for holding ink, usually set in a desk, inkstand, etc.
ink'wood, n. a tropical tree of the soapberry family, having dark wood and growing in Florida and the West Indies.

ink writ'er, an instrument which makes a record in ink, used in telegraphy.

ink'y, a.; comp, inkier; superl. inkiest, 1. resembling ink; black; dark.
2. colored, marked, covered, or smeared with ink.

in-lace', v.t. see enlace. in lag'ary, n. [AS. in, in, and lagu, law.] in old English law, the restitution of an outlawed person to the protection of the law. [Obs.]

in la ga'tion, n. inlagary. [Obs.]

in laid', a. [pp. of inlay.]

1. set in a surface so as to form a decoration, usually level with the surface.

2. decorated with material set in the surface.

in'land, n. the interior of a country or region;

inland areas.
in'land, a. 1. interior; confined to a country remote from the sea or ocean; as, an inland town or lake.

town or take.

2. carried on within a country; domestic; not foreign; as, inland trade or transportation; inland navigation.

in'land, adv. into or toward the interior; away from the coast or border.

in'land er, n. one who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea.

in law', v.t. [ME. inlawen; AS. inlagian.] tore

e mile

ondition of

h square

uare middle nd lates essel.

ship

ty which

ded to a

nest and

rect pour

or tors Ormal

al, old.

i some

hor, as

square

hing, m L

, to

into

vy

OF

d.

to sit on the heels with the knees bent, to crouch with the feet drawn in close to

the body.

as an animal.

4. to settle on land, especially public or unoccupied land, without right or title.

5. to settle on public land under regulation by the government, in order to get title to it. equal, v.f. to cause to squat; usually reflexive. squit. a. 1. sitting or seated in a squatting position.

position.

2 short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting; as, a squat woman.

squatt, #. 1, the posture of one who squats.

2 the act of squatting.

3 a small separate vein of ore.

4 a mineral consisting of tin ore and spar.

[Brit. Dial.]

squatt, #. the angelfish.

squatteries.

squat, n. the angelish.

squat'a-röle, squat'e-röle, n. the gray plover
or sindpiper, Squatavola helvetica.

Squat'i-nå, n. the typical genus of the Squatinidx. a family of cartilaginous fishes somewhat
akin to the rays, including Squatina angelus,
the angelfish or monkfish.

equat'i noid, a. like or pertaining to the genus

squat'i nold, n. a fish of the genus Squatina. squat'tage, n. in Australia, land leased from the government. [Colloq.]

the government, [Colloq.]
squit/ter, n. 1. a person or animal that
squats, or crouches.
2. one who settles on public or unclaimed
land without a title.
3. one who occupies an unsettled tract of
land under regulation of the government, in
order to get title to it.

squat'ter, v.i. to plunge and splash along through water; to wade with a splashing noise. [Scot. and Brit. Dial.]

squat'ty, a.; comp. squattier; superl. squat-tiest, dumpy; short and stout.

squaw, n. [Am. Ind.]
1. an American Indian woman or wife.
2. any woman: chiefly humorous.

any woman: chiefly humorous.
 squäw'ber"ry, n.; pl. squäw'ber"rles, the squäw'fish, n.; pl. squäw'fish or squäw' fish es, a long, siender fish of the carp family, found in rivers of the northern Pacific coast of the United States and Canada.

squaw hug'kie ber"ry, the deerberry, a low shrub of the heath family, growing in the eastern part of the United States.

quawk, p.i. [cchoic.]

1. to utter a loud, harsh cry, as a parrot or chicken.

2. to complain or protest, especially in a loud or raucous voice. [Slang.]

squiiwk, v.t. to utter in a squawk. squäwk, n. 1. a loud, harsh cry. 2. a loud, raucous complaint or protest.

[Slang.]
3. the black-crowned night heron.

equiwk duck, a duck of the genus Anas, having patches of reddish-brown about the eyes: also called the bimaculate duck. [Brit. Dial.]

squawk'er, n. one who or that which squawks; especially, a decoy used in hunting ducks.

squawk'ing thrush, the mistlethrush. [Brit. squäwl, v.i. to squall.

squaw man, a white man married to or living with an American Indian woman.

squaw'root, n. 1. an American leafless parasitic herb. Conopholis americana, found growing in clusters on the roots of some trees, especially of oaks.

2. the blue cohosh.

squaw'weed, n. the golden ragwort, Senecio

squeak, v.i.; squeaked (skwēkt), pt., pp.; squeaking, ppr. [Sw. sqvāka, to cry like a frog.]
1. to utter or make a thin, sharp, high-

pitched cry or sound.

2. to act as an informer; to squeal. [Slang.]

equeak, v.f. 1. to utter or produce in a squeak.
2. to cause (a door, etc.) to squeak.

equeak, n. 1. a squeaking.
2. a thin, sharp cry or sound, usually short.

narrow squeak; a narrow escape: also close
(or near) squeak, [Colloq.]

equeak'er, n. 1. one who or that which
squeaks.

2. an Australian crow shrike of the genus

squeak'l·ly, adv. with a squeaky sound. squeak'l·ness, n. the quality or state of being

squeaky. squeaking. y, adv. in a squeaking manner. squeak'ng. q, comp. squeakier; superl. squeakiest, making squeaks; squeaking. squeaking. squeaking. squeaking. squeaking. ppr. [ME. squelen; prob. echoic.]

1. to utter or make a loud, sharp, high-mitched ery or squad.

pitched cry or sound. 2. to act as an informer; to betray a secret.

[Slang.] squeal, v.t. to utter in a squeal.

aqueal, n. 1. a squealing.
2. a loud, sharp, high-pitched cry or sound, somewhat prolonged.

squeal'er, n. 1. one who or that which

queal'er, n. 1. one who or that which squeals.

2. the American golden plover.

3. the European swift; the screecher.

4. the harlequin duck.

5. an informer. [Slang.]

queam'ish, a. [ME. squaimous, from Anglo-Pr. escoimous, orig., disdainful, shy.]

1. having a digestive system that is easily upset; easily nauseated; queasy.

2. easily shocked or offended; prudish.

3. excessively fastidious; oversensitive.

squeam'ish ly, adv. in a squeamish manner. squëam'ish ness, n. the quality or state of being squeamish.

squeam'ous, a. squeamish. [Obs.] squea'si ness, n. nausea; queasiness. [Obs.] squea'sy, a. queasy; nice; squeamish. [Obs.]

squēa'ṣy, a. queasy; nice; squeamisn. [UDs.]
squee'gee, n. [prob. from squeege, intens. form of squeeze.]
1. a T-shaped tool having the crossbar edged with a strip of rubber or the like, used to scrape water from a flat surface, as in washing windows.
2. a rubber roller used for this purpose in photographic development, lithography, etc. Also squilgee.

Also squitgee.

squee'dee, n.t.; squeegeed, pt., pp.; squeegeeing, ppr. to scrape, press, or treat with a squeegee: also squilgee.

squeez'able, a. 1. that can be squeezed, pressed, compressed, etc.

2. capable of being constrained or forced to yield something.

squeeze, v.t.; squeezed, pt., pp.; squeezing, ppr. [ME. squise, from AS. cwisan, to

squeeze.]

1. to press hard or closely; to exert pressure on, especially from two or more sides, often in order to extract liquid, as juice, or

the like; to compress.

2. to get, bring forth, or extract by pressure; as, she squeezed water from the clothes.

3. to get, extract, or extort by force or un-

fair means.

4. to force or cause to pass by pressing; as, he squeezed his hand through the opening.

5. to oppress with exactions, burdensome taxes, or the like.

6. to embrace closely; to hug.

7. to make a fascimile impression, or

7. to make a lastimite impressor, squeeze, of.
8. to put pressure or bring influence to bear upon (a person or persons) to do a certain thing, as to pay money, etc. [Colloq.]
9. in bridge, to force (an opponent) to play a potentially winning card in a trick that he

cannot win.

Syn.—hug, compress, crowd, pinch.

squeeze, v.i. 1. to yield or give way to pres-

sure.
2. to exert pressure.
3. to force one's way by pushing or pressing (with in, out, through, etc.).

squeeze, n. 1. a squeezing or being squeezed; hard or close pressure.

2. (a) a close embrace; a hug; (b) a firm pressing or grasping of another's hand in one's course.

one's own.
3. the state of being closely pressed or

packed; crush.

4. a facsimile impression made by pressing a soft substance onto something, as a coin or inscription. 5. a small quantity of something extracted

by squeezing.

6. pressure or influence brought to bear, as in extortion. [Colloq.]

7. in bridge, a play in which one player is squeezed by another.

squeezed by another.

squeeze play, 1. in bridge, a play in which an opponent's discard forces him to reveal a possible taking card in one suit or to relinquish control of another suit.

2. in baseball, a play in which the batter tries to bunt, permitting a runner on third base to try for home on the pitch.

squeez'er, n. 1. one who or that which

squeezes.
in metallurgy, a machine used to squeeze the balls of puddled iron.
[pl.] playing cards, having the number of spots and the suit indicated in the upper lefthand corner.

squeez'ing, n. 1. the act of one who or that which squeezes.

2. [pl.] that which is forced out by pressure;

dregs.
3. same as squeeze, n. 4.

squelch, n. [from earlier quelch (fusion of quell and crush) with s-intens.]

1. the sound of liquid, mud, slush, etc. moving under pressure or suction, as in wet above.

2. a crushed mass of something.
3. a crushing retort, answer, rebuke, etc. [Colloq.]

squelch, v.t.; squelched, pt., pp.; squelching, ppr. 1. to crush or smash by or as by falling or stamping upon; to squash.
2. to suppress, subdue, or silence completely and with a crushing effect.

squelch, v.i. 1. to make a squelch (sense 1).

2. to walk heavily, as through mud or slush, or in wet shoes, making such a sound. squench, v.t. to quench. [Obs.]

sque-teague' (-teg'), n.; pl. sque-teague', [Am. Ind.] any of several food fishes of the genus Cynoscion found off the Atlantic coast of eastern North America; also called weak-fish and sea trout.

squib, n. [prob. echoic.]

1. a little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder, or combustible matter, sent into the air burning, and bursting with a crack; a firecracker which hisses and spurts, ending in an explosion; also, in England, any ending in an explosion; also, in England, any

ending in an explosion, ass, in the firecracker.

2. a broken-firecracker that burns without exploding, making a hissing noise.

3. a sarcastic speech or attack; a lampoon.

4. one who writes squibs; a petty fellow.

[Obs.]

quib, v.t. and v.t.; squibbed, pt., pp.; squibbing, ppr. 1. to burn or shoot off (a squib).

2. to write or utter a squib or squibs (against)

3. to fire or explode with the sound of a

squid. n.; pl. squids or squid, [prob. from dial. squil, squirt.]

1. a cephalopod with ten arms, two being much longer than the others, and a long slender body; small squid are used as bait and for food for food.

2. an artificial bait, made in imitation of a squid, used in fishing.
giant squid; a very large cephalopod.
squid, v.i. to fish with squids.

squid'ding, n. fishing with squids.

squid'ding, n. fishing with squids.
squid hound, a fish; the striped bass,
squid'-jig'ger, n. a device consisting of a
number of fishhooks fastened together by
their shanks, the points standing out in different directions, used in trolling for squids,
squig'gle, v.t. [dial. for swiggle.] to shake a
fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed.
[Brit. Dial.]
squig'ole, v.i. to move about like an eel: to

squig'gle, v.i. to move about like an eel; to squirm. [Slang.] squil'gee, n. same as squeegee.

squil'gee, v.t.; squilgeed, pt., pp.; squilgeeing, ppr. same as squeegee.

ppr. same as squeegee.
squill, n. [Fr. squille; from L. squilla, scilla; Gr.
skilla, a quill.]
1. a liliaceous plant, Scilla maritima (Urginea scilla), found in southern Europe and northern Africa:
it is nearly allied to the hyacinths, onions, etc.
having a spreading perianth, stamens shorter than the perianth, smooth filaments, a three-parted ovary, and a three-cornered capsule with three many-seeded cells; also called sea onion.

sea onion.

2. the dried bulb of this

(Scilla maritima) Z. the three band that splant, sliced and used in medicine as an expectorant, diuretic, etc.

3. any of a number of related plants of the lily family, with blue, white, or purple flowers.

The HBJ School Dictionary

PE1628 H426 1977

Copyright © 1977, 1972, 1968 by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ISBN 0-15-321142-3

Illustrations: Diamond Art Studio; Fred Irvin

Maps: Harbrace



in·her·i·tor [in·her'a·tar] *n*. Someone who inherits something; heir.

in·hib·it [in·hib'it] v. To hold back, check, or restrain (an act, impulse, etc.): Her words were *inhibited* by shyness.

in·hi·bi·tion [in'(h)i·bish'ən] n. 1 The act of inhibiting. 2 An inhibited condition. 3 A belief, feeling, fear, or other force within that keeps a person from acting or thinking freely: to overcome one's inhibitions.

in·hos·pi-ta·ble [in·hos/pi-ta·bəl or in/hos·pit/ə-bəl] adj. 1 Not kind and generous towards
guests; not hospitable. 2 Providing no shelter
or comfort: an inhospitable climate.

in·hu·man [in·(h)yōo'mən] adj. 1 Cruel, brutal, or monstrous: inhuman treatment. 2 Not human in nature or form. — in·hu/man·ly adv.

in·hu·man·i·ty [in/(h)yoō·man/ə·tē] n., pl. in-hu·man·i·ties 1 Extreme cruelty. 2 A cruel action or word.

in-im-i-cal [in-im/i-kəl] adj. 1 Unfavorable; opposed: Rust is inimical to machines. 2 Not friendly: an inimical nation.

in·im·i·ta·ble [in·im/o·ta·bəl] adj. That cannot be copied or imitated; matchless: her inimitable grace. — in·im/i·ta·bly adv.

in·iq·ui·tous [in·ik'wə·təs] adj. Extremely wicked or unjust; sinful: an iniquitous act.

in-iq·ui·ty [in·ik/wə·tē] n., pl. in·iq·ui·ties
1 Great evil or injustice; wickedness. 2 An evil or unjust action; sin.

in-i-tial [in-ish'əl] adj., n., v. in-i-tialed or in-i-tialled, in-i-tial-ing or in-i-tial-ling 1 adj. Of or coming at the beginning; earliest; first: his initial attempt. 2 n. (often pl.) The first letter of a name or word. 3 v. To mark or sign with one's initials: The teacher initialed the note.

in-i-tial-ly [in-ish/əl-lē] adv. At the beginning; at first.

Initial Teaching Alphabet An alphabet of 43 characters representing the sounds of English.

for use in teaching beginners to read.

in-i-ti-ate [v. in-ish'ē-āt, n. in-ish'ē-īt] v. in-i-ti-at-ed, in-i-ti-at-ing, n. 1 v. To set up or set going; start; begin: to initiate changes. 2 v. To make (someone) a member of a club or society, usually by putting him through special ceremonies or tests. 3 n. A person who has recently been admitted to a club or society. 4 v. To instruct or introduce: We initiated her into the art of cooking. — in-i'ti-a'tion n. — in-i'ti-a-tor n.

in:i-ti-a-tive [in-ish'(ē-)ə-tiv] n. 1 The first step in starting or doing something: to take the *initiative*. 2 The power, ability, or right to take the first step: to have the *initiative*. 3 The right or procedure by which citizens may introduce bills in a legislature by petition

bills in a legislature by petition.

in-iect. Fin-iekt/1 " 1 To drive or shoot in

hypodermic needle or syringe: to mid antitoxin. 2 To treat with injections: to mid dog with serum. 3 To put or throw in comment, suggestion, quality, etc.): to mid humor into a play. — in jec'tion n.

inlay

in-ju-di-cious [in/joō·dish'əs] adj. Not shown good judgment; thoughtless; unwise; an injudicious remark. —in/ju-di/cious-ly adi in-junc-tion [in-jungk'shən] n. 1 An order direction, or command. 2 An order issued by a court of law forbidding or requiring someone to do something.

in-jure [in'jar] v. in-jured, in-juring To hurt, harm, or damage: She injured her arm The gossip injured his reputation.

in-ju-ri-ous [in-joor/ē-əs] adj. Causing hut or damage; harmful: injurious insects.

in-ju-ry [in'jər-ē] n., pl. in-ju-ries Hurt, harm, or damage done to someone or something a head injury; an injury to one's pride.

in-jus-tice [in-jus/tis] n. 1 Lack of justice fairness, or equal treatment; the injustice of an innocent man's being punished. 2 An unjustaction; a wrong: to do an injustice.

ink [ingk] 1 n. A black or colored liquid substance, used for writing, drawing, and printing 2 v. To put ink on or over: to ink out a word, 3 n. The dark liquid that octopuses, squids, and cuttlefish shoot out into the water to hide themselves.

ink·ling [ingk'ling] n. A slight suggestion of hint: to give an inkling of one's plans. ink·stand [ingk'stand'] n. 1 A rack for holding

pens and ink. 2 A container for ink.

ink.well [ingk'wel'] n. A container for ink.

sometimes set into the surface of a desk.

ink·y [ing'kē] adj. ink·i·er, ink·i·est 1 Dark as black ink: the *inky* night. 2 Covered or stained with ink: *inky* fingers.

in·laid [in/lad or in·lad/] 1
Past tense and past participle
of INLAY. 2 adj. Set into and
even with the surface of some-

thing to form a design: a box with inlaid ivory. 3 adj. Decorated with pieces of contrasting material set evenly into the surface of comething, an inlaid wall panel.

Inkwells

of something: an inlaid wall panel.
in·land [adj. in'land, n., adv. in'land or in'land [adj. Not near the coast or the borders of a country; of or in the interior: inland population; an inland state. 2 n. The inner part of a country; the interior, 3 adr. In or towards an interior region: We live inland; they traveled inland.

in-law [in'lô'] n. informal A relative by

in-lay [v. in-la' or in'la', n. in'la'] r. in laid, in-lay ing, n. 1 v. To set into a surface so as to form a decoration or design: to inlay dark wood in light wood 2 v. To decorate by inserting such in light wood 2 v. To decorate by inserting such

thell. B n. Material or a design mlaid. 4 n. A filling, as of gold. cavity in a tooth and cemented in let [in/let' or in/let] n. 1 A mater leading into the land from a larger body of water.

2 An entrance or opening.

1 mate [in/mat/] n. 1 A person confined in a prison, exclum. or other such insti-

sylum, or other such institution. 2 An inhabitant or resident. a-most [in/mōst/] adj. Far-

thest in, deepest, or most sect

inn [in] n. A restaurant or located by a road and serving trinnate [ināt' or in'āt] adj. Numberent: innate ability. — in-inner [in'ər] adj. 1 Farther the inner halls. 2 Of the mind or life. 3 Private; intimate; see feelings.

nner ear In human beings, a of the ear that contains organs hearing and balance. See pictur in ner-most [in'er-most/] adj.

in ning [in/ing] n. 1 A divisi me during which each team I until it makes three outs. A same has nine innings. 2 (often action, as by a person or r Democrats have their innings. Inneeper [in/ke/per] n. A

in no cence [in/a sans] n. 1 F null, or blame. 2 Natural sin

in no cent [in's sont] 1 adj.

lame or evil; guiltless: He w

come 2 adj. Showing a lack of

ample: naive: an innocent girl.

harmies an innocent girl.

A adj. Having no bad

intention; harmless; an inno

in nocently adv.

In motions remark. — in n in motions remark. — in n in motions remark. — in n in no va-tion [in/o-vā/shən] is the usual way of doing things the usual way of doing things to usual way of doing things are no va-tor [in/o-vā/tar] n. in no-va-tor [in/o-vā/tar] n. introduces new ideas, methods in nu-en-do [in/yōo-en/dō] does A sly hint, usually one hody's reputation: to accuse linear mera-ble [i-n(y)ōo/m many to be counted; countles

add, ace, care, pälm; end e a in above, e in sicken, i in as a conformist or as one behind the times.

21 adj. slang Conventional or behind the times.

on the square 1 At right angles.

2 informal In a fair and honest manner. —

square off To take a position for attack or defense. — square oneself informal To make up for something one did that was wrong: He tried to square himself with the man he had cheated. — square peg in a round hole A misfit. — square'ly adv. — square'ness n. square dance U.S A dance in which four couples form a square and then do various steps. square-rigged [skwar'rigd'] adj. Fitted with

four-cornered sails extended on yards fastened at the middle across the mast. square-rig-ger [skwår'rig'ər] n. A

square-rigged ship.
square root The
factor of a number
which, multiplied by
itself, gives the original number: The
square root of 25 is 5.



A square-rigged ship

squash¹ [skwosh] n. The fleshy, edible fruit of various trailing plants of the gourd family. ϕ Squash comes from an

Algonquian Indian word. **squash**² [skwosh] **1** v. To crush or become crushed into a pulp or soft mass. **2** n. A crushed mass. **3** n. The sudden fall of a heavy, soft, or bursting body, or the sound it makes. **4** n. The sound made by walking through ooze or mud. **5** v. To press or squeeze: So many people squashed into the auditorium that it became very hot and stuffy. **6** v. To put down; quell or suppress: to squash a revolt. **7** n. A game like tennis or handball, played on an indoor court with rackets and a ball.

squash y [skwosh'ē] adj. squash i-er, squash i-est 1 Soft, moist, and mushy: squashy earth. 2 Easily squashed: a soft, squashy tomato.

ting, n., adj. 1 v. To crouch and sit on one's heels, with the knees bent and the weight usually on the balls of the feet. 2 v. To sit on the ground with the legs drawn close to the body. 3 n. The act of squatting. 4 n. A squatting position. 5 adj. Crouching. 6 adj. Short and thick in shape. 7 v. To settle on a piece of land without owning it, paying for it, or having a right to it. 8 v. To settle on government land in accordance with laws that will eventually give title to it.

squat'ter n.
 squaw [skwô] n. An American Indian woman or wife.
 Squaw comes from an Algonquian Indian word meaning woman.

squawk [skwôk] 1 v. To give a shrill, harsh cry, as a parrot. 2 n. Such a shrill, harsh cry. 3 v. slang To complain or protest loudly. 4 n. slang A loud complaint or protest.

squeak [skwēk] 1 n. A thin, sharp, shrill sound. 2 v. To make a squeak, as a mouse or door. — close squeak or narrow squeak informal A narrow escape. — squeak'y adj. squeal [skwēl] 1 v. To give a long, shrill, high-

pitched cry, as a pig. 2 n. A cry like this. 3 s. slang To turn informer; tattle.

squeam-ish [skwē'mish] adj. 1 Easily made a little sick at the stomach. 2 Too easily disgusted or shocked; prudish.—squeam'. ish-ness n.

squee-gee [skwē'jē] n. A tool with a handle

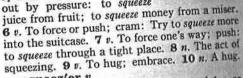
and a crosspiece edged with rubber or leather, used to move a liquid over or off a surface as in washing windows. squeeze [skwēz] v. squeezed, squeezing, n.

squeezed, squeezing, n.

1 v. To press hard upon or press together: to squeeze an orange. 2 n. A firm press.

3 v. To apply pressure:

Don't squeeze so hard. 4 v. To yield to pressure: Wet cloth squeezes easily. 5 v. To push out by pressure: to squeeze



A squeegee

- squeez'er n.
squelch [skwelch] v. informal To subdue or

make silent, as with a crushing reply. **squib** [skwib] n. 1 A small firework that explodes like a rocket after being thrown or rolled.

2 A broken firecracker that burns with a spitting sound. 3 A short speech or piece of writing that is witty and critical.

is witty and critical.

squid [skwid] n., pl. squid or squids A sca
animal like the cuttlefish, but having a longer,
thinner body, tail fins, and two of the ten arms
around its mouth longer than the others.

squint [skwint] 1 v. To look with half-closed eyes, as into bright light. 2 n. The act or habit of squinting. 3 v. To look sideways. 4 n. A hasty glance. 5 v. To be cross-eyed. 6 n. A

Squire [skwîr] n., v. squired, squiring 1 n. In England, a country gentleman or a person who owns much land. 2 n. U.S. In small and rural areas, a title sometimes used for justices of the peace, etc. 3 n. A young man who served as an attendant to a knight. 4 n. A man who escorts a woman. 5 v. To escort (a woman).

wriggle, often from pain, nervousness, etc.
squir.rel [skwûr'al] n. 1 A small, furry animal
that has a long bushy tail, sharp teeth, and lives

in trees. 2 The squirrel's fur.

squirt [skwûrt] 1 v. To come out or cause to come out in a thin stream or jet; spurt. 2 v. To wet by squirting: John squirted Tom with his water pistol. 3 n. A squirting or spurting. 4 n. A

jet of liquid squirted out.
pudent, usually young, pers
The symbol for the elen
Sr. Abbreviation of SENIOR
St. Abbreviation of STEAN
t. Abbreviation, in prope
Trait. 3 STREET.
Stab [stab] v. stabbed, st

pierce or wound with a pointhrust: She stabbed the pir To give a wound or inflict; a pointed weapon: The inher like a dagger. 4 n. A pointed weapon. 5 n. stabbing. 6 n. A sudden, a stab of conscience. 7 n. in a stab at painting pictur back. To slander or injur

way. — stab'ber n.
sta bil·i·ty [sta·bil'a·tē] :
steadiness; balance. 2 Fi
resolution. 3 Continued e:
durability.

sta bi-lize [stā'bə-līz] v. lizing 1 To make firm steady; keep from changi 3 To steady the motion of by means of a stabilizer. v. §3

sta bi-liz-er [stā/bə-lī/zə thing that stabilizes. 2 construction to keep the r bin steady. "2"

stable! [sta'bal] adj.

1 Not easily moved or steadfast. 2 Long last durable. 3 Able to kee original position.

original position.

stable² [stā'bəl] n., v.

1 n. A building set apart
ing horses or cattle. 2 v.
stable: We made sure tha
for the night. 3 n. A groung to a single owner.

stac-ca-to [sta-kä/tō] adj tos 1 adj. Sounding for value, as a musical note; a 2 adv. In a staccato ma 3 adj. Using staccato not or passage

stack [stak] 1 n. A la straw, etc., usually cone derly pile or heap: a stather or place in a pile stack hay. 4 n. A group supporting one another. library where most of the A chimney; smokestack in a secret and dishones of cards.

add, āce, cāre, pālm; = a in above, e in sicken check; ring; t Scott, Foresman Advanced Dictionary

Doubleday Edition

Dictionary Dictionary Dictionary Dictionary Dictionary

Thorndike/Barnhart

Copyright © 1979, Scott, Foresman and Company, Glenview, Illinois.

This dictionary is a revision of the THORNDIKE-BARNHART ADVANCED DICTIONARY Copyright © 1974, 1973 Scott, Foresman and Company.

This dictionary is a major revision of the THORNDIKE-BARNHART HIGH SCHOOL DICTIONARY Copyright © 1968, 1965, 1962, 1957, 1952, 1941 Scott, Foresman and Company.

All Rights Reserved.

Printed in the United States of America.

This dictionary includes a few entries that are registered trademarks in the United States at the time of this book's copyright; the entries are so identified, as a fact of reference. No judgment should be made or understood, however, as to the actual legal status of any word in the dictionary.

LC 78-111276



Y S XQ

vote, especially by petition. 5 procedure for doing this.

initiatory (inish/ēətôr/ē, inish/ēətōr/ē), adj. 1 first; beginning; introductory. 2 serving to initiate into some society or some special knowledge or study.



in ject (in jekt/), v.t. 1 force (liquid, medicine, etc.) into a chamber, passage, cavity, or tissue: inject penicillin into a muscle, inject fuel into an engine. 2 fill (a cavity, etc.) with liquid forced in: The dentist injected the boy's gums with Novocaine. 3 throw in; insert; interject: inject a remark into a conversation. [< Latin injectum thrown in < in-in + jacere to throw]—in jec/tor, n.

in jec tion (in jek'shen), n. 1 act or process of injecting: Drugs are often given by injection. 2 liquid injected: an injection of penicil-

lin.

in ju di cious (in/jü dish/əs), adj. showing bad judgment; not judicious; unwise.
—in/ju di/cious ly, adv.—in/ju-di/cious ness, n.

in junc tion (in jungk'shən), n. 1 an authoritative or emphatic order; command: Injunctions of secrecy did not prevent the news from leaking out. 2 a formal order from a court of law ordering a person or group to do, or refrain from doing, something. 3 act of commanding or authoritatively directing. [< Late Latin injunctionem < Latin injungere enjoin | in- in + jungere join]

in junc tive (in jungk/tiv), adj. serving to

command.

in jure (in/jər), v.t., -jured, -juring. 1 do damage to; harm; hurt: Do not break or injure the bushes in the park. See synonym study below. 2 be unfair to; do injustice or wrong to.

Syn. 1 Injure, hurt, impair mean to harm or damage. Injure implies any sort of damage, large or small: Dishonesty injures business. Hurt particularly means to cause physical injury or bodily or mental pain to a person or animal: He hurt my hand by twisting it. Impair means to injure by weakening strength or value gradually in ways that cannot by remedied: Poor eating habits impair health.

in jur i ous (in jur/ē əs), adj. 1 causing injury; harmful: Hail is injurious to crops. 2 unfair; unjust; wrongful. [< Latin injuriosus] —in jur/i ous ly, adv. —in jur/i-

ous ness, n.

in jury (in/jorē), n., pl. -jur les. 1 hurt or loss caused to or endured by a person or thing; harm; damage. 2 unfairness; injustice; wrong. [< Latin injuria unfairness, wrong < in-not + jus, juris right]

in justice (in jus/tis), n. 1 lack of justice; being unjust. 2 an unjust act.

ink (ingk), n. 1 a colored or black liquid used for writing, printing, or drawing. 2 a dark

liquid thrown out for protection by cuttlefish, squids, etc. —v.t. put ink on; mark or stain with ink. [< Old French enque < Late Latin encaustum < Greek enkauston < enkaiein burn in < en- in + kaiein to burn] —ink'er, n. —ink'like', adj.

n. —ink/like/, adj.
ink blot (ingk/blot/), n. 1 blot made with ink. 2 one of the designs or patterns used in

the Rorschach test.

ink horn (ingk/hôrn/), n. a small, portable container, often made of horn, formerly used to hold ink. —adj. learned or bookish; pedantic: inkhorn terms.

ink ling (ingk/ling), n. a vague notion; slight suspicion; hint. [Middle English < inclen to whisper, hint < Old English inca doubt]

ink stand (ingk/stand/), n. 1 stand to hold ink and pens. 2 container used to hold ink. ink well (ingk/wel/), n. container used to hold ink on a desk or table.

ink y (ing/kē), adj., ink i er, ink i est. 1 like ink; dark; black: inky shadows. 2 covered with ink; marked or stained with ink. 3 of ink; neing ink ink inks and ink ince in the shadows.

ink; using ink. —Ink/i ness, n.
in laid (in/lād/), adj. 1 set in the surface as a
decoration or design: The top of the desk had
an inlaid design of light wood in dark.
2 decorated with a design or material set in
the surface: The box had an inlaid cover.

—v. pt. and pp. of inlay.
in land (adj. in/land; n., adv. in/land, in/land/), adj. 1 of or situated in the interior part of a country or region: Illinois is an inland state. 2 domestic; not foreign: Inland trade. —n. interior of a country; land away from the border or the coast. —adv. in or toward the interior.

in land or (in/len der), n. person who lives in the interior of a country.

Inland Passage, coastal waterway connecting Seattle, Washington, with the coastal cities of British Columbia and Alaska.

Inland Sea, sea or strait formed by the three large islands of W Japan. 240 mi. long. in-law (in/16/), n. INFORMAL. person related by marriage.

in lay (in la'), ν , laid, laying, n.— ν .t. 1 to set in the surface as a decoration or design: inlay strips of gold. 2 decorate with a design set in the surface: inlay a wooden box with gold.—n. 1 an inlaid decoration, design, or material. 2 a shaped piece of gold, porcelain, etc., cemented in a tooth as a filling.— $\ln \ln \log \nu$, n.

in let (in/let), n. 1 a narrow strip of water running from a larger body of water into the land or between islands. 2 way of entering; entrance.

in lo co parentis (in lō/kō pəren/tis), LATIN. in the place of a parent; as a parent. in ly (in/lē), adv. 1 inwardly; within. 2 thoroughly; deeply.

in mate (in/māi), n. 1 person confined in a prison, asylum, hospital, etc. 2 person who lives in the same building with another; occupant: inhabitant.

in me di as res (in mā/dē as rās/; inmē/dē as rēz/), LATIN. in or into the midst of things; beginning in the middle of the action or story, rather than at the beginning.

in me mo ri am (in me môr/ē em; in memor/ē em), LATIN. in memory (of); to the memory (of).

in most (in/most), adj. 1 farthest in; deepest: the inmost depths of the mine. 2 most inward; most private, secret, or hidden: one's inmost thoughts.

inn (in), n. 1 a public house for lodging and caring for travelers. Hotels have largely

taken the place of the old inn. 2 restaurant or tavern. [Old English < inne in]

in nards (in'ordz), n.pl. INFORMAL. 1.the internal organs of the body; viscera. 2.the internal workings or parts of any complet mechanism, structure, etc. [variant of inwards]

in nate (i nāt', in'āt), adj. 1 existing in a person from birth; natural; inborn; native, 2 existing naturally in anything; inherent [< Latin innatum < in- in + nasci be born — in nate/ley, adv. — in nate/leys, a

—in nate/ly, adv. —in nate/ness, n.
in ner (in/ar), adj. 1 situated more within
farther in; inside. 2 more intimate; more
private, secret, or hidden: She kept her inner
thoughts to herself. 3 of the mind or soul,
mental or spiritual. [Old English innera, comparative of inne within] —in/ner ly, adv.
—in/ner ness, n.

inner city, U.S. 1 the central part of a large city or metropolitan area; the heart or core of a city. 2 this part characterized by congetion, poverty, dirt, etc.; the city slums.

inner ear, the innermost part of the ear, behind the middle ear. In man it contains the semicircular canals, the cochlea, and the sensory ends of the auditory nerve. See ear for diagram.

Inner Light, (in the belief of Quakers) the light of Christ in the soul, acting as a spiritual guide.

Inner Mongolia, region in N China, south and east of the Mongolian People's Republic in ner most (in/or most), adj. farthest in inmost.

in ner sole (in/ər sōl/), n. insole.
inner space, 1 space beneath the surface
of the sea. 2 region of the mind beyond the
surface.



inlay (def. 1) several inlays on a portion of an inlaid table

inner tube, a flexible, inflatable rubber tube used inside the outer casings of some

In ness (in/is), n. George, 1825-1894

American painter, in ning (in/ing), n. 1 division of a busebal game during which each team has a turn a bat. 2 the turn one team or group has to the and score in a game. 3 Usually, inning, the time a person or party is in power, chans for action: When our party lost the election the other side had its innings. [Old Englatinning a taking in < in in]

in nings (in/ingz), n. (in cricket) an inems in heep er (in/kē/pər), n. person wie

owns, manages, or keeps an inn.
in no cence (in/2 sons), n. 1 freedom for
sin, wrong, or guilt: The accused man pranshis innocence with an alibi. 2 simplicity; lest
of cunning; naïveness: the innocence of
little child. 3 the common bluet.

in no cent (in/2 sant), adj. 1 doing no wrote or evil; free from sin or wrong; not gully See synonym study below. 2 without know edge of evil: A baby is innocent. 3 having

showing the simplic a child; guileless; i harmless: innocent mocent person. 2 centem < in-not + i cent ly, adv.

eently, adv.
Byn. adi. 1 Innoc
less mean free froi
eent implies having
done no wrong, and
punishment for a
track driver was pilaughter. Blameles
nor deserving blame
has actually been de
ters in the accident
meaning to innocen
dom from guilt or a
fairier was not guiltle
In no cent II (in/o
from 1130 to 1143,
Innocent III, 11
1198 to 1216.

1198 to 1216. Innocent IV, died to 1254. Innocent XI, 1611 to 1689.

in noc u ous (i nok/ or injurious; harmle < in not + nocuus hu —in noc/u ous ly,

in nom i nate bone

bone.

in no vate (in/o vāt),

-//. make changes; l
of new ways of doing l
of new ways of doing l
(something); bring ir
(< Lain innovatum m
sive) + novus new]
in no va tion (in/o v.

made in the establishe
a making changes; br
new ways of doing thi
lin no va tion al (in/o
having to do with inno
lin no va tive (in/o vā

Inna bruck (inz/bruk)

in nu en do :(in/yii en la nindirect hint or re la nindirect suggestion an indirect suggestion seraon: spread scale Lain, literally, by 1 do do, hint < in+ + nu nu mer a ble (inii/ bal), adj. too many tountless. See many in nu mer a ble nes a bly, ady.

in nu mer ous (i nü/n
adj. ARCHAIC. innumer:
h ob serv ance (ir
institution, 2 nonobse

mob servant (in/:
inattentive. 2 not obse
not ulant (in ok/yə l
act in inoculating.

in oc u late (in ok/yə lat ing.—y.f. 1 infect sath killed or weakened it sath killed or weakened in district sath with sath individual in the sath individual individual in the sath individual individu

el; even: 7 correctly Bleaving no balance: square. 9 just; fair; absolutely square in 10 straightforward: refusal. 11 satisfying meal. 12 squared: a lied by itself. 14 solid 5 SLANG. too conven-16 all square, INFORat is owing, done what 1; tied: The two teams ne end of the second

ectangular, or cubical: nite. 2 mark out as a 3 bring to the form of a orner. 4 make straight, e a picture on a wall. ce: Let us square our regulate. 7 in mathe cribe a square equivaa circle. b multiply (a sy itself. 8 stang. win silence or consent of, bribe. 9 square one. take up for something d. b get even. -v. acts do not square with are away, a set the will stay before the v start. 3 square off. If in a position of de-

airly or honestly: speak as to be square; in a form. 3 at right angles. are ultimately < Latin square < ex- out + < quattuor four) -square/ness, n.

nce performed by a set around a square space. ype of square dance. kwer/dans/, skwar/-, -danc ing. do a square anc/er, n. DRMAL, fair and honest

ure of area one foot long ly area equal to that. See

isure of area one inch vide; any area equal to or table.

tied with two overhand Is come out alongside of will not slip and is easily diagram.

system of units; such as re, used for measuring for table.

square-rigged sails on the foremast

(wer/rigd/, skwar/rigd/). incipal sails set at right (skwer/rig/or, skwar/rigged ship.
ber that produces a given number when multiplied by itself: The square root of 16 is 4.

square sail, a four-sided sail carried on a yard across the mast.

square shooter, INFORMAL. a fair and honest person.

quare-shoul dered (skwer/shōl/dərd, skwar'shol'dord), adj. having shoulders that are high, not sloping, and well braced back. squar ish (skwer'ish, skwar'ish), adj. nearly square; having breadth more nearly equal to length or height than is usual.

squar/ishly, adv.
squash (skwosh), v.t. 1 squeeze or press into a flat mass or pulp; crush: She squashed the bug. 2 put an end to; stop by force; suppress; quash: The police quickly squashed the riot. 3 INFORMAL, silence or disconcert with a crushing argument, reply, etc. -v.i. The pressed into a flat mass or pulp: Cream puffs squash easily. 2 make a splashing sound; move with a squashing sound: squash through the mud and slush. 3 crowd; n. 1 something squashed; a mass. 2 act, fact, or sound of crushed mass. squashing. 3 either of two games somewhat like handball and tennis, played in a walled court with rackets and a rubber ball. BRITISH. beverage made with fruit juice and, usually, carbonated water. [< Old French esquasser, ultimately < Latin ex- out

+ quassare to press] —squash'er, n.
squash² (skwosh), n., pl. squash or
squash es. 1 any of a genus of vinelike plants belonging to the gourd family. 2 its fruit, eaten as a vegetable or often used in ples. [short for earlier squantersquash < Algonquian]

squash bug, a large, foul-smelling, dark-colored insect of North America, injurious to squash and to some other plants.

squash y (skwosh'ē), adj., squash i er, squash i est. 1 easily squashed: squashy cream puffs. 2 soft and wet: squashy ground, 8 having a squashed or flattened look: a -squash/ily, squashy nose.
—squash'i ness, n.

squat (skwot), v., squatted or squat, squatting, adj., squatter, squattest, n. -v.l. 1 crouch on the heels. 2 sit on the ground or floor with the legs drawn up closely beneath or in front of the body. 3 settle on another's land without title or right. 4 settle on public land to acquire ownership of it under government regulation. -v.t. seat (oneself) with the legs drawn up. —adj. Icrouching: a squat figure sat in front of the fire. 2 short and thick; low and broad: a squat teapot. -n. 1 act of squatting. 2 a squatting posture. [< Old French esquatir to crush] —squat/ly, adv. —squat/ness, n. squat ter (skwot/ər), n. 1 person who settles on another's land without right. 2 person who settles on public land to acquire ownership of it. 3 person or animal that crouches br squats.

squatter sovereignty, U.S. popular sovereignty.

squat ty (skwot/ē), adj., -ti er, -ti est. short and thick; low and broad; squat.

squaw (skwô), n. 1 a North American Indian woman or wife. 2 SLANG. woman or wife. [< Algonquian]</p>

squaw fish (skwô/fish/), n., pl. -fish es or fish. any of several large, slender carps, common in rivers of the Pacific coast of North America.

quawk (skwôk), v.i. 1 make a loud, harsh sound: Hens and ducks squawk when fright-

ened. 2 SLANG. complain loudly. -v.t. utter harshly and loudly. —n. 1 a loud, harsh sound. 2 slang. a loud complaint. [imitative] -squawk/er, n.

squaw man, a white man married to an Indian squaw, especially one who has more or less abandoned white customs.

squeak (skwēk), v.i. 1 make a short, sharp, shrill sound: A mouse squeaks. 2 INFORMAL. get or pass (by or through) with difficulty: The bill squeaked through the House of Representatives. —v.t. 1 cause to squeak. 2 utter with a squeak. —n. 1 a short, sharp, shrill sound. 2 INFORMAL, chance to get by or escape: a narrow squeak. [apparently im-

squeak y (skwē/kē), adj., squeak i er, squeak i est. squeaking. -squeak/ily, adv. —squeak/i ness, n.

squeal (skwēl), v.i. 1 make a long, sharp, shrill cry: A pig squeals when it is hurt. turn 2 SLANG. informer; 3 INFORMAL. complain loudly; squawk. —v.t. utter sharply and shrilly. —n. a long, sharp, shrill cry. [imitative] —squeal/er, n. squeam ish (skwē/mish), adj. 1 too proper, modest, etc.; easily shocked; prudish. 2 too particular; too scrupulous. 3 slightly sick at one's stomach; nauseated. 4 easily affected with nausea; queasy. [< Anglo-French escoymous] ... -squeam/ish ly, -squeam'ish ness, n.
squee gee (skwē'jē'),

-gee ing. -n. 1 tool consisting of a blade of rubber or the like and a handle, used for sweeping water from wet decks, removing water from windows after washing, etc. 2 any of various similar devices. - v.t. sweep, scrape, or press with a squeegee. [perhaps < squeege, variant of squeeze]

(skwez), squeezed, ν., squeezing, n. -v.t. 1 press hard; compress: squeeze a lemon. 2 hug; embrace: She squeezed her child. 3 force or thrust by pressing: squeeze oneself through a narrow opening. 4 force out or extract by pressure: squeeze juice from a lemon. 5 get by force, pressure, or effort; extort: The dictator squeezed money from the people. money from the people. 6 INFORMAL, put pressure on or try to influence (a person or persons) to do something, especially to pay money: The blackmailer squeezed his victim for more money. 7 burden; oppress: Heavy taxes squeezed the people. -v.i. 1 yield to pressure: Sponges squeeze easily. 2 force a way: I squeezed through the crowd.

1 a squeezing; tight pressure. 2 a friendly or affectionate pressing of another's hand in one's own. 3 hug; embrace. 4 crush; crowd. 5 a small quantity or amount squeezed out. 6 something made by pressing; cast; impression. 7 INFORMAL, situation from which escape is difficult, as when a retailer is caught between low prices and high

fultimately Old English -squeez'a ble, adj. -squeez'er, n. squeeze bottle, a plastic bottle which is

squeezed to force out its contents.

squeeze play, (in baseball) a play in which the batter bunts the ball, giving a runner on third base a good chance to score.

squelch (skwelch), v.t. 1 cause to be silent; crush; She squelched him with a look of contempt. 2 strike or press on with crushing force; put down; squash; suppress. 1 walk in mud, water, wet shoes, etc., making a splashing sound; slosh. 2 make the sound

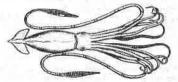
hat, age, far; let, equal, term; it, ice; hot, open, order; oil, out; cup, put, rule; ch, child; ng, long; sh, she; th, thin; TH, then; zh, measure;

a represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

< = from, derived from, taken from.

of one doing so. -n. 1 INFORMAL. a crushing retort. 2 a splashing sound made by walking in mud, water, wet shoes, etc. [apparently imitative] -squelch/er, n.

squib (skwib), n. 1 a short, witty, or satirical attack in speech or writing; lampoon. 2 a broken firecracker. 3 a small firework that burns with a hissing noise and finally explodes. [origin uncertain]



squid-body of this type to 18 ft. long

squid (skwid), n., pl. squids or squid, v., squid ded, squid ding. —n. any of various saltwater cephalopod mollusks, having eight arms and two tentacles that surround the mouth, a round or elongated body, and a pair of tail fins. Small squids are much used as bait. -v.i. fish with a squid as bait. [origin uncertain}

squig gle (skwig/əl), n., v., -gled, -gling. —n. a wriggly twist or curve. —v.t. make with twisting or curving lines. —v.i. twist and turn about; writhe; squirm; wriggle. [blend of squirm and wriggle]

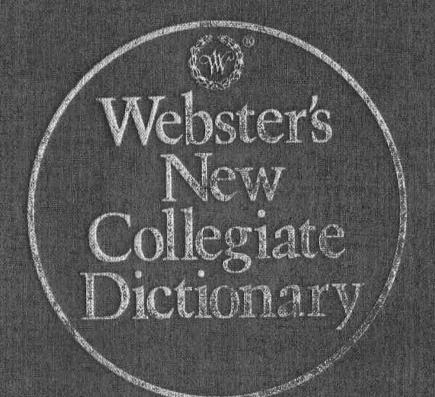
squill (skwil), n. 1 plant of the lily family, whose onionlike bulb is used in medicine. 2 its bulb. [< Latin squilla < Greek skilla] squint (skwint), v.i. 1 look with the eyes partly closed. 2 look sideways. 3 incline;

tend: The general's remark squinted toward treason. 4 be cross-eyed. 5 run or go obliquely. —v.t. 1 hold (the eyes) partly closed. 2 cause to look sideways. —n. 1 a looking with partly closed eyes. 2 a sidelong look; hasty look; look. 3 tendency to look sideways. 4 inclination; tendency. 5 cross-eyed condition. —adj. 1 looking sideways; looking askance. 2 cross-eyed. [< asauint. of uncertain originl -squint/er, n.

squinting modifier, (in grammar) a modifier placed in such a way that it may be taken to modify either a preceding or a following word; an ambiguous modifier. EXAMPLE: In "A man who runs swiftly tires," swiftly is a squinting modifier.

squinty (skwin/tē), adj., squintier, squintiest. having a squint.

squire (skwir), n., v., squired, squiring. -n. 1 (in Great Britain) a country gentleman or landed proprietor, especially the chief landowner in a district. 2 (in the United States) a justice of the peace or a local judge. 3 a young man of noble family who attended a knight till he himself was made a knight. 4 a male personal attendant, especially of a sov-



a Merriam Webster

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



00005630629



Copyright © 1980 by G. & C. Merriam Co.

Philippines Copyright 1980 by G. & C. Merriam Co.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data Main entry under title:

Webster's new collegiate dictionary.

Editions for 1898-1948 have title: Webster's collegiate dictionary. Includes index.

1. English language—Dictionaries.

PE1628.W4M4 1980 423 79-24073

ISBN 0-87779-398-0

ISBN 0-87779-399-9 (indexed)

ISBN 0-87779-400-6 (deluxe)

Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary principal copyright 1973

COLLEGIATE trademark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

All rights reserved. No part of this work covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

3536373839RMcN80

t

L. Dr. James

WV Name and Carlos

A Kill money and a comme

Proposition and (wegoett-materous) REAL CHILD INDIGES Page with the later enstronigna out to Sed out suiveries Tisacital tada ... DiQuie more than TESOS AND SERVE synthesis summer e tem resonale ... before out to a BBUTTHING RED IN SCHOOL COLUMN of dinovi hilling a Anthony to the second to be unique or the Mit To dol or i sout

dominant act of your new homeouther ac-

odwi szod. 15 tem i Road kitti is nej min

Hman

ted in order to gain favor: PLEASING (an ted in order to gain favor: PLEATING (an ted in order to gain favor: PLEATING (an ted in order to gain favor: PLEATING (an timed) gratitude; forgetfulness of seved: UNGRATEFULNESS or [ME, fr. L. ingredient, Ingredient, Ingredient in: + gradi to go — more at ORADI compound or is a component part of constituent syn see ELEMENT

L ingressus, fr. ingressus, pp. of is:
ENTRANCE specif: the entrance of a ccultation, or transit 2: the power as — in-gress-ion \(\)...\(\). in-gress-ion \(\)...\(\) in-gress-ion \(\)...\(\) in-gress-ion \(\).

1: of, relating to, or involving is:
2: INCHOATIVE 2 — ingressive n —

oup with which one feels a sense of terests — compare our-orour growing or tending inward own in; specif: having the free tip or an ~ toenail) 2: having the direction interest inward rather than outward as growing inward (as to fill a void) or into a space.

a growing inward (as to fill a void)
or into a space
inguinalis, fr. inguin, inguen groin—
to, or situated in the region of the
to, or situated in the region of the
to stream of the abdomen
vt -tat-ed; -tat-ing [L. ingurpturus
gurgit, gurges whiripool — more as
filly or in large quantities: ourzettia-shan n
inic acid hydrazide] isonizid
inhabiten, fr. MF & L; MF enhabiten
tare to dwell, fr. habitus, pp. of habite
tare to dwell, fr. habitus, pp. of settled
(~ed a small two-room apartment)
in any manner or form (the humas
I Newman) ~ vt. archaic to have
— in-hab-it-able \-a-bol\ adj — in-

SE n: INHABITATION n: one that occupies a particular for a period of time (~s of large of the intestine) shon n: the act of inhabiting : the

mething (as an allergen or medicant adjunt a omething (as an allergen or medica-

', 'in-,\ n
e that inhales 2: a device by meses
inhaled 3: SNIFTER
i-ik\ adj: not harmonic: DISCOS-

adj 1: not harmonious: niscos. 18-ness n

the result of th

ierent-, inhaerens, prp. of inhaering or essential character of something ed habit: INTRINSIC — In-her-ent-

theriten to make heir, inherit fr. ME L inhereditare, fr. L in + hereditarity w 1: to come into possessor divine portion (and every one where sisters ... for my name's sake, will eternal life — Mt 19:29 (RSV)) descendible by law from an ancestor is a devise or legacy 3: to receive namission (~ a strong constitution) si from an ancestor (~ d the problem of the prob

of genetic qualities by transmission the acquisition of a possession concrations 2: something that is corron b: a valuable possession that ature 4 obs: Possession syr se

ise in the form of a percentage of the I that is levied on the privilege of an

to receive property as an inheritance 2 : DEATH TAX; esp : ES-

hat to receive property as an inheritance 2: DEATH TAX, esp: Estable to the beautiful property of the beautiful property o

in blator or in-hib-it-or \(\text{in-hib-it-or}\) n: one that inhibits; esp in blator or in-hib-it-or \(\text{in-hib-it-or}\) n: one that inhibits; esp in a gent that slows or interferes with a chemical action (as rustine) as a gent that slows or interferes with a chemical action (as rustine) in hospitable \(\text{in-hib-orbita-hib}\) not irrendly or receptive \(2\): providing no shelter or sustenance: BARREN — in-hospi-ta-ble-ness \(n - \) in-hib-orbita-ble-ty \(\text{oin-hib-orbita-hib-orbita-hib}\) n-hospitable \(\text{in-hib-it-orbita-hib-orbita-hib-it-hib-hib-it-hib-it-hib-hib-it-hib-it-hib-it-hib-hib-it-hib-hib-it-hib-

ncous ant righteous — in-iq-in-tous-ly day — in-iquitely new to the iniquite, in-iquite, in-iquita, in-iniquita, in-iniqui

witative and person of the sil, e-def-ni/ mailaitan

by special rites syn see BEGIN and consummate — ini-ti-a-tor \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\f

n 1: an introductory step (he took the ~ in attempts to settle the issue) 2: energy or aptitude displayed in initia-

in-jec-tant \'jek-tant\ n: a substance that is injected into something in-jection \in-jek-shan\ n 1 a: an act or instance of injecting (the ~ of academic values into that aspect of our national file is a highly desirable... development — Goodwin Watson) b: the placing of an artificial satellite or a spacecraft into an orbit or on a trajectory; also: the time or place at which injection occurs 2: something (as a medication) that is injected in-jec-tor razor \in-jek-tar-\ n: a safety razor with a narrow sin-jec-doged blade that is forced into place by a blade dispenser in-ju-dicious \in-ju-dicious\ \i

pride) Z a: to inflict material damage or loss on — in-jur-er \injur-er \inj

nothing ink 2inkhorn adj: ostentatiously learned: PEDANTIC (~ terms) in kle \in-kle \in-kol\ n [origin unknown]: a colored linen tape or braid woven on a very narrow loom and used for trimming; also: the thread used

thread used in-kling n [ME yngkiling, prob. fr. inclen to hint at; akin to OE inca suspicion, Lith ingls sluggard] 1: a slight indication or suggestion: HINT, CLUE (there was no path — no ~ even of a track — New Yorker) 2: a slight knowledge or vague notion (had not the faintest ~ of what it was all about — H. W. Carter) ink-stand \n: INKWELL; also : a stand with fittings for holding ink and pens

pens
ink-well \'in-,kwel\'n: a container (as in a school desk) for ink
inky cap n: a mushroom (genus Coprinus, cap C. atramentarius) whose pileus melts into an inky fluid after the spores have

matured in-laid \(\frac{adj}{adj}\) a : set into a surface in a decorative design (tables with \(\circ \text{marble}\) b : decorated with a design or material set into a surface (a table with an \(\circ \text{top}\) 2 of ilmoleum : having a design that goes all the way through to the backing



* kitten er further a back a bake a cot, cart e abut ch chin e less é easy g gift i trip i life g sing ő flow ó flaw ói coin th thin th this ú foot y yet yil few yu furious zh vision aù out] Joke

squabble • squawfish 2squabble vi squab-bled; squab-bling \-(\(\frac{1}{2}\)-\) lin\; to quarrel noisily and to no purpose: WRANGLE — squab-bler\-(\(\frac{1}{2}\)-\) lin\; 1 to quarrel noisily and to no purpose: WRANGLE — squab-bler\-(\(\frac{1}{2}\)-\) lin\; 1 (SP) excuadra & Olt squadra derivs. of (assumed) VL exquadrare to make square — more at SQUARE\ 1: a small organized group of military personnel; esp: a tactical unit that can be easily directed in the field 2: a small group engaged in a common effort or occupation 2squad va squad-ded; squad-ding: to arrange in squads squad car n: a police automobile connected by a two-way radio with headquarters — called also cruiser, prowl car squad-ron \'skwäd-ron\ n [It squadrone, aug. of squadra squad]: a unit of military organization: a: a cavalry unit higher than a troop and lower than a regiment b: a naval unit consisting of two or more divisions and sometimes additional vessels c (1): a unit of the U.S. Air Force higher than a flight and lower than a group c (2): a military flight formation squadron leader n: a commissioned officer in the British air force who ranks with a major in the army squad room n 1: a room in a barracks used to billet soldiers 2: a room in a police station where members of the force assemble squa-lene \'skwä-len\ n [ISV, fr. L squalus, a sea fish]: an acyclic hydrocarbon C₂₀H₂₀ that is widely distributed in nature (as in seeds and esp. in shark-liver oils) and is a precursor of sterols (as cholesterol) aqual-id \'skwäl-ad\' adi [L squalidus — more at SQUALOR] terol).

squal-id \'skwäl-əd\\ adj [L squalidus — more at squal-id\\ skwäl-əd\\ adj [L squalidus — more at squal-id\\ 2: marked by filthiness and degradation from neglect or poverty 2: SORDID syn see DIRTY — squal-id-ly adv — squal-id-ness n squal-id-ness n lequal \'skwöl\\ vb [of Scand origin; akin to ON skval useless chatter] vi: to cry out raucously: SCREAM ~ vi: to utter in a strident voice — squaller n "squall n: a raucous cry

squall n [prob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw skval rushing water]

a sudden violent wind often with rain or snow 2: a short-lived commotion
*squall vi: to blow a squall
squally \'skwo-le\ adj squall-ler; -est 1: marked by squalls 2
: oustry squamy \ skwal-\ aaj squamer, \ \ skwāl-\ n \ [L; akin to L squalidus squalid, squama scale]: the quality or state of being squalid squama scale]: the quality or state of being squalid squama \ (squama scale): the quality or state of being squalid squama \ (squama scale): scale \ squama \ (squama scale): scale \ squama \ (skwā-\ n, pl \ squa-mae \ skwā-\ në, skwā-\ n, pl \ squa-mae \ (skwā-\ në, skwā-\ në, pl \ squa-mae \ (skwā-\ në, skwā-\ në, skwā-\ ne, pl \ squa-mae \ (skwā-\ në, skwā-\ në, skwā-\ nē, skwā-\

**squamosa | squamosa | squamosa

right: bring into agreement b: BRIBE, FIX ~ vi 1: to as with exactness; match precisely 2: to settle matters; esp: pay the bill 3: to take a fighting stance syn see AGREE square adv 1: in a straightforward or honest manner 2 a: as to face or be face to face b: at right angles 3: with nothin intervening: DIRECTLY (ran ~ into him) 4: in a firm man (looked him ~ in the eye) 5: in a square shape square away vi 1: to square the yards so as to sail before wind 2: to put everything in order or in readiness 3: to tu up a fighting stance ~ vi: to put in order or in readiness square bracket n: BRACKET 3s square bracket n: a dance for four couples who form a holl square dance n: a donce for four couples who form a holl square was not n: a knot made of two reverse half-knots and ty cally used to join the ends of two cords — see KNOT illustration square matrix n: a mathematical matrix with the same number rows and columns

square matrix n: a mathematical matrix with the same number rows and columns square measure n: a unit or system of units for measuring area see METRIC SYSTEM table, WEIGHT table square of opposition: a square figure on which may be demistrated the four logical oppositions of contrariety, subcontrarie subalternation, and contradiction square-er\'skwar-or, 'skwer-\n: one who squares; esp: a workm who squares timber or stone square rig n: a saling-ship rig in which the principal sails extended on yards fastened to the masts horizontally and at the center

center square-rigged \'skwa(a)r-\'rigd, 'skwe(a)r-\ adj : having equipped with a square rig square-rig-ger\-'rig-ar\ n : a square-rigged craft square root n : a factor of a number that when squared gives number (the square root of 9 is + 3) square sail \'skwa(a)r-sai, 'skwe(a)r-sai\ n : a 4-sided sall tended on a yard suspended at the middle from a mast square-shoul-dered \'skwa(a)r-'shōl-dord, 'skwe(a)r-\ adj : h ing shoulders that are high and well braced back square-toed\-'tōd\ adj 1: having a toe that is square 2: o FASHONED. CONSERVATIVE—square-toed-ness n square-toed-order n : the rectangular wave form of a quantity to varies periodically and abruptly from one to the other of two u form values.

varies periodically and abruphy from one to the other of two form values square square ish (*kwa(a)r-ish, 'skwe(a)r-\ adj : somewhat square form or appearance — squar-ish-ly adv — squar-ish-ness n lsquash (*skwish, 'skwosh\ vb (MF exquasser, fr. (assumed) exquassare, fr. Lex-+ quassare to shake — more at quash] very to press or beat into a pulp or a flat mass: CRUSH 2: to down: Suppress (~a revolt) ~ w 1: to flatten out under pn sure or impact 2: to proceed with a splashing or squelch sound 3: SQUEEZE.PRESS — squash-er n 2squash n 1 obs: something soft and easily crushed; specif: unripe pod of peas 2: the sudden fall of a heavy soft body or sound of such a fall 3: a squelching sound made by walking oozy ground or in water-soaked boots 4: a crushed mass 6 f: sweetened citrus fruit juice usu, with added soda water: SQUASH RACQUETS

oozy ground or in water-soaked boots 4: a crushed mass 5 £: sweetened citrus fruit juice usu, with added soda water: SQUASH RACQUETS

3equash adv: with a squash or a squashing sound

4squash n, pl squash or or squash [by shortening & alter, earlier isquoutersquash, fr. Natick & Narraganset askutasqua: any of various fruits of plants (genus Cucurbita) of the got family widely cultivated as vegetables and for livestock feed; a splant and esp. a vine that bears squashes squash bug n: a large black American bug (Anasa trists of family Coreidae) injurious to squash vines squash racquets n pl but sing in constr: a singles or doubles gaplayed in a 4-wall court with a long-handled racket and a rubl ball that can be caromed off any number of walls squash tennis n: a singles racket game resembling squash quets played with an inflated ball the size of a tennis ball squashy \'skwäsh-\(\frac{1}{2}\), 'skw\(\frac{1}{2}\), 'skw\(\frac{1}{2}\), 'skw\(\frac{1}{2}\), 'adj squash-ler; -\(\frac{1}{2}\) et a squash-ler; -\(\frac{1}{2}\) et a squash-ler, soft because overripe (\sim \text{unbins}) \squash-\(\frac{1}{2}\) gaush-ler; -\(\frac{1}{2}\) et a squash-lenes\(\frac{1}{2}\), 'skw\(\frac{1}{2}\) of the squatting [ME squatten, fr. squattin, fr. es- ex- (fr. L ex-) + quattir to press, fr. (assumed) coactire to press together, fr. L coactus, pp. of cogere to drive gether — more at COGENT] wt 1: to cause (oneself) to crouch sit on the ground 2: to occupy as a squatter \(\sim \text{u}\) it o crouch sit on the ground 2: to occupy as a squatter \(\sim \text{u}\) it o crouch on the feet and the knees are bent so that the buttocks rest on near the heels 3: to become a squatter

2 aguat 1 a: the act of squatting b: the posture of one the

on the feet and the knees are bent so that the buttocks rest on near the heels 3; to become a squatter
2squat n 1 a: the act of squatting b: the posture of one it squats 2 a: a place where one squats b: the lair of a sm animal (~ of a hare)
3squat adj squatter; squattest 1: sitting with the hauncleose above the heels 2 a: low to the ground b: marked disproportionate shortness or thickness — squatly adv — squaes n

ness n

*squatter \'skwät-ər\ vi [prob. of Scand origin; akin to Dan skw

to sprinkle]: to go along through or as if through water

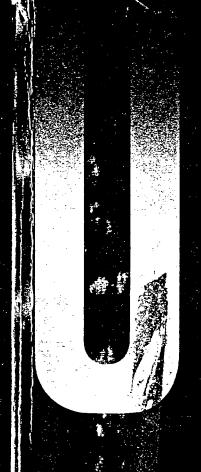
*squatter n: one that squats; as a; one that settles on prope

without right or title or payment of rent b; one that settles

public land under government regulation with the purpose of

public land under government regulation with the purpose or quiring title squatter sovereignty n: popular sovereignty 2 squatty 'isk wät-e\ adj squatti-er; -est 1: low to the ground: DUMPY, THICKSET squaw \skwo\ n [of Algonquian origin; akin to Natick squawoman] 1: an American Indian woman 2: woman, wife usu, used disparagingly squaw-fish _\fish n, n: any of several large cyprinid fishes (gen Ptychochellus) of western No. America

EXHIBIT B



LYSSES

JAMES

JOYCE

V-380 \$5.9

A VINTAGE GIANT



Ti ha dc hi fo n: Ve: o r

Because of the many scholarly notes which refer to the 1934, first American edition, this edition of *Ulysses* indicates in the margins the page numbers of that edition; these are placed next to the line which contains the last word of the old page. Page numbers in this edition appear in brackets at the bottom of the page.

Copyright, 1914, 1918, by Margaret Caroline Anderson. Copyright renewed, 1942, 1946, by Nora Joseph Joyce. Copyright, 1934, by Modern Library, Inc. Copyright renewed, 1961, by Lucia and George Joyce.

10.

13.

14.

15.1

This edition, corrected and reset, 1961.

All rights reserved under International and Pan-American Copyright Conventions.

Manufactured in the United States of America

VINTAGE BOOKS

are published by

Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. and Random House, Inc.

he called it. Soup, joint and sweet. Never know whose houghts you're chewing. Then who'd wash up all the plates and forks? Might be all feeding on tabloids that time. Teeth zetting worse and worse.

After all there's a lot in that vegetarian fine flavour of things from the earth garlic, of course, it stinks Italian organgrinders crisp of onions, mushrooms truffles. Pain to animal too. Pluck and draw fowl. Wretched brutes there at the cattlemarket waiting for the poleaxe to split their skulls open. Moo. Poor trembling calves. Meh. Staggering bob. Bubble and squeak. Butchers' buckets wobble lights. Give us that brisket off the hook. Plup. Rawhead and bloody bones. Flayed glasseyed sheep hung from their haunches, sheepsnouts bloodypapered snivelling nosejam on sawdust. Top and lashers going out. Don't maul them pieces, young one.

Hot fresh blood they prescribe for decline. Blood always needed. Insidious. Lick it up, smoking hot, thick sugary. Fam-

ished ghosts.

Ah, I'm hungry.

He entered Davy Byrne's. Moral pub. He doesn't chat. Stands a drink now and then. But in leapyear once in four. Cashed a cheque for me once.

What will I take now? He drew his watch. Let me see now.

Shandygaff?

-Hellow, Bloom! Nosey Flynn said from his nook.

—Hello, Flynn. —How's things?

-Tiptop . . . Let me see. I'll take a glass of burgundy and

. . let me see.

Sardines on the shelves. Almost taste them by looking. Sandwich? Ham and his descendants mustered and bred there. Potted meats. What is home without Plumtree's potted meat? Incomplete. What a stupid ad! Under the obituary notices they stuck it. All up a plumtree. Dignam's potted meat. Cannibals would with lemon and rice. White missionary too salty. Like pickled pork. Expect the chief consumes the parts of honour. Ought to be tough from exercise. His wives in a row to watch the effect. There was a right royal old nigger. Who ate or something the somethings of the reverend Mr MacTrigger. With it an abode of bliss. Lord knows what concoction. Cauls mouldy tripes windpipes faked and minced up. Puzzle find the meat. Kosher. No meat and milk together.

(168)

He returns after a life of absence to that spot of earth where he was born, where he has always been, man and boy, a silent witness and there, his journey of life ended, he plants his mulberrytree in the earth. Then dies. The motion is ended. Gravediggers bury Hamlet père and Hamlet fils. A king and a prince at last in death, with incidental music. And, what though murdered and betrayed, bewept by all frail tender hearts for, Dane or Dubliner, sorrow for the dead is the only husband from whom they refuse to be divorced. If you like the epilogue look long on it: prosperous Prospero, the good man rewarded, Lizzie, grandpa's lump of love, and nuncle Richie, the bad man taken off by poetic justice to the place where the bad niggers go. Strong curtain. He found in the world without asactual what was in his world within as possible Maeterlinck says: If Socrates leave his house today he will find the sage seated on his doorstep. If Judas go forth tonight it is to Judas his steps will tend. Every life is many days, day after day. We walk through ourselves, meeting robbers, ghosts, giants, old men, young men, wives, widows, brothers-in-love. But always meeting ourselves. The playwright who wrote the folio of this world and wrote it badly (He gave us light first and the sun two days later), the lord of things as they are whom the most Roman of catholics call dio boia, hangman god, is doubtless all in all in all of us, ostler and butcher, and would be bawd and cuckold too but that in the economy of heaven, foretold by Hamlet, there are no more marriages, glorified man, an androgynous angel, being a wife unto himself.

-Eureka! Buck Mulligan cried. Eureka!

Suddenly happied he jumped up and reached in a stride John Eglinton's desk.

—May I? he said. The Lord has spoken to Malachi.

He began to scribble on a slip of paper.

Take some slips from the counter going out.

-Those who are married, Mr Best, douce herald, said, all save one, shall live. The rest shall keep as they are.

He laughed, unmarried, at Eglinton Johannes, of arts a

Unwed, unfancied, ware of wiles, they fingerponder nightly each his variorum edition of The Taming of the Shrew.

-You are a delusion, said roundly John Eglinton to Stephen. You have brought us all this way to show us a French triangle. Do you believe your own theory?

of saint Francis Xavier's church, upper Gardiner street, stepped on to an outward bound tram.

Off an inward bound tram stepped the reverend Nicholas (218)Dudley C. C. of saint Agatha's church, north William street, on to Newcomen bridge.

At Newcomen bridge Father Conmee stepped into an outward bound tram for he disliked to traverse on foot the dingy

way past Mud Island.

Father Conmee sat in a corner of the tramcar, a blue ticket tucked with care in the eye of one plump kid glove, while four shillings, a sixpence and five pennies chuted from his other plump glovepalm into his purse. Passing the ivy church he reflected that the ticket inspector usually made his visit when one had carelessly thrown away the ticket. The solemnity of the occupants of the car seemed to Father Conmee excessive for a journey so short and cheap. Father Conmee liked cheerful decorum.

It was a peaceful day. The gentleman with the glasses opposite Father Conmee had finished explaining and looked down. His wife, Father Conmee supposed. A tiny yawn opened the mouth of the wife of the gentleman with the glasses. She raised her small gloved fist, yawned ever so gently, tiptapping her small gloved fist on her opening mouth and smiled tinily, sweetly.

Father Conmee perceived her perfume in the car. He perceived also that the awkward man at the other side of her was

sitting on the edge of the seat.

Father Conmee at the altarrails placed the host with difficulty in the mouth of the awkward old man who had the

shaky head.

At Annesley bridge the tram halted and, when it was about to go, an old woman rose suddenly from her place to alight. The conductor pulled the bellstrap to stay the car for her. She passed out with her basket and a market net: and Father Conmee saw the conductor help her and net and basket down: and Father Conmee thought that, as she had nearly passed the end of the penny fare, she was one of those good souls who had always to be told twice bless you, my child, that they have been absolved, pray for me. But they had so many worries in life, so many cares, poor creatures.

From the hoardings Mr Eugene Stratton grinned with thick

niggerlips at Father Conmee.

222