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THIRD EDITION



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Manufactured in the United States of America

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Nder n. A pungent blended condiment prepar

rtain rais er (ra'zar) n. 1. A short play or ski

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curule chair n. A seat with heavy curved legs and no back, restrued for the use of the highest officials in ancient Rome. nr.va:cous (kûr-vā/shəs) adi. Having the curves of a full or volgenuous figure. -- curva/ceous-ness n.

where n. A pungent blended condiment pressure of the set of the highest officials in ancient Rome consonething, b. The evil or midis in an or as if in response to such an appeal 2 response of the set of the highest officials in ancient Rome consonething, b. The evil or midis is a source or cause of evil, a score is not of the set of the highest officials in ancient Rome consonething, b. The evil or midis is a source or cause of evil, a score is not of being curved. 2. Math. a. The rate of change in rate of being curved. 2. Math. a. The rate of change in rate of curves (herry dishs) and the rate of being curved. 2. Math. a. The rate of change in rate of curves in a spectra of the rate of being curved. 2. Math. a. The rate of change in rate of curves in a submit of the same of being curved. 2. Math. a. The rate of change in rate of least of the rate of the highest of being curves of a hill or the curves of a least of the rate of the same of the rate of the rate of the same of the rate of the same of the rate of the same of the rate of the rate of the rate of the same of the rate of

g. Harvey Williams. 1869 – 1939. Amer. neurologist not-his study of the brain and the pituitary gland.
William, 1732 – 1810. Amer. jurist; associate justice U.S. Supreme Court (1789 – 1810).
g's disease (köösh/ingz) n. The form of Cushing's ome involving the pituitary gland.
S syndrome n. A syndrome caused by an increased tion of ACTH or by excessive intake of glucocorti-characterized by obesity and weakening of the muscles.
Harvey Williams CUSHING.]

The find of a private reprimand given to ever pois to 0.5. trace. Train lecture n. A private reprimand given to ever pois to 0.5. trace. Train raiser (ra'zar) n. 1. A short play or ski his study of the brain and the pituitary gland. Train raiser (ra'zar) n. 1. A short play or ski his study of the brain and the pituitary gland. Train (khr'tl) n. Archaic. 1. An animal with a U.S. Supreme Court (1789–1810). Train (khr'tl) n. Archaic. 1. An animal with a U.S. Supreme Court (1789–1810). Train ark network or docked. — adj. Obsolet y disease (koösh/ing) n. The form of Cushing's or docked. [Obsolete Fr. courtault < OFr. < come involving the pituitary gland. Train ark n. Archaic. A curlass. [By folk ety. < canic time involving the pituitary and weakening of the muscles. Curtaice, curlass < OFr. courtelac. See curnas] that active the private (lat. curling tharvey Williams Cushno.] Train ark n. Archaic. A curlass. [By folk ety. < canic time tharvey Williams of cushno.] Train ark n. Archaic. A curlass. [By folk ety. < canic time to resing, reclining, or kneeling. 2. Something resilient arest, support, or shock absorber. 3. A padlike body canson law is held by a man over the proper common law is held by a man over the proper contril, dim. of cort, court. See court.] Curtis (khr'tis), Benjamin Robbins. 1809–74. 33. Curtis (khr'tis), Glenn Hammond. 1878–1934 Autor of the U.S. Supreme Court (18 ation pioneer who developed the first scaplan curtis, (hart fis), Glenn Hammond. 1878–193 ation pioneer who developed the first scaplan ation pioneer who developed the first scaplan ation pioneer

or rounded projection on the chewing surface of a tooth. D. A triangular fold or flap of a heart valve. 3. *Math.* A point at which a curve crosses itself and at which the two tangents to the curve coincide. 4. Archit. The point of intersection of two ornamental arcs or curves. 5. Astron. Either point of a cres-cent moon. 6. A transitional point or time, as between two attralogical entry.

cent moon. o. A transitional point or time, as between two astrological signs. [Lat. cuspis, point.] cus•pate (kŭs/pāt/) also cus•pat-ed (-pā/tīd) adj. 1. Having a cusp. 2. Shaped like a cusp. cus•pid (kŭs/pīd) n. A canine tooth. [< Lat. cuspis, cuspid-, point]

cus•pi•(aus·piu/n. A comme count ( aus·pi•dat·ed (-dā'tīd) adj.
cus•pi•date (kūs'pī-dāt') also cus•pi•dat·ed (-dā'tīd) adj.
1. Having a cusp. 2. Biol. Terminating in or tipped with a sharp firm point. [Lat. cuspidātus, p.part. of cuspidāre, to make pointed < cuspis, cuspid-, point.]</li>
cus•pi•da•tion (kūs'pī-dā'shən) n. Archit. Decoration with cusps.

cusps, cus•pi•dor (kŭs<sup>1</sup>pi·dôr<sup>1</sup>, -dôr<sup>1</sup>) n. A spittoon. [Port. < cuspir, to spit < Lat. conspuere, to spit upon : com<sup>2</sup>, com<sup>2</sup> + spuere,

to spit.] cuss (kus) Informal. - intr. & tr.v. cussed, cuss-ing, cuss-es.

cuss (kūs) Informal. - intr. & tr.v. cussed, cuss ing, cuss es. To curse or curse at. -n. 1. A curse. 2. An odd or perverse creature. [Alteration of curse.] cuss ed (kūs/id) adj. Informal. 1. Perverse; stubborn. 2. Curs-ed. - cuss/ed iy adv. - cuss/ed eness n. cus-tard (kūs/tord) n. A dish consisting of milk, eggs, flavor-ing, and sometimes sugar, boiled or baked until set. [ME crus-tade, custard, a pie with a crust, prob. < OProv. croustado. See cRoustade.] - cus/tard y adj. custard apple n. 1. Any of several tropical American trees of the genus Annona, esp. A. reticulata, having large, nearly

tade, custard, a pie with a crust, prob. < OProv. croustado. See cnoustand. - usy tard y adj.</li>
custard apple n. 1. Any of several tropical American trees of the genus Annona, esp. A. reticulata, having large, nearly heart-shaped edible fruits. 2. The fruit of any of these trees. Cus-ter (küs/ton), George Armstrong. 1839-76. Amer. solder who was killed and his troops annihilated by Sioux and Cheyenne warriors at Little Bighorn.
custard Hall (kü-stô/dč-al) adj. 1. Of or relating to the work of guarding or maintaining. 2.a. Having custody, esp. of a child. b. Of or relating to child custody. 3. Marked by care and supervision rather than efforts to cure.
cus-to-di+al (kü-stô/dč-al) adj. 1. One in charge of something; a caretaker. 2. A janitor. - cus-to/di-an-ship' n.
cus-to-dy (küs/to-dē) n., pl. -dies. 1. The act or right of guarding, esp. such a right granted by a court. 2. Care, supervision, and control exerted by one in charge. See Syns at care. 3. The state of being detained or held under guard, esp. by the police: took the suspect into custody. [ME custodie < Lat. custodia < custos, custod, guard.]</li>
cus-tom (küs/tam) n. 1. A practice followed by people of a particular group or region. 2. A habitual practice of a person. See Syns at habit. 3. Law. A common tradition or usage so long established that it has the force or validity of law. 4.a. Habitual patronage. b. Habitual customers; patrons. 5. customs. (used with a sing. v.) a. A duty or tax imposed on imported and, less commonly, exported goods. b. The governmental agency authorized to collect these duties. c. The procedure for inspecting goods and baggage entering a country. 6. Tribute, service, or rent paid by a fendal tenant to a lord. -adj. 1. Made to order. 2. Specializing in the making or selling of made-to-order goods. IME custume < OFr. costume < Lat. consultido, consultidim. - consultido, consultidim. - customer arises n. custom = relexited. See Syns at naking or selling of made-to-order goods. IME

ifications of the buyer. cus•tom•er (kus/ta-mar) n. 1. One that buys goods or serv-

ices. 2. Informal. An individual with whom one must deal. cus tom house (kus tam hous') also cus toms house (tamz) n A sovernment building (-tamz-) n. A governmental building or office where customs are collected and ships are cleared for entering or leaving the country.

customs unlon n. An international association organized to eliminate customs restrictions between member nations and establish a uniform tariff policy toward nonmember nations. cut (kit) v. cut, cut etting, cuts. - tr. 1. To penetrate into parts with or as if with a sharp-edged instrument; sever. 3. To sever the edges or ends of; shorten: cut one's bair. 4. To reap; harvest: cut grain. 5. To fell by sawing; hew. 6. To have (a new tooth) grow through the gums. 7. To form or shape by severing or incising. 8.a. To form by penetrating, probing, or digging: cut a trench. b. To exhibit the appearance or give the impression of: cuts a fine figure. 9. To separate from a main impression of: cuts a fine figure. 9. To separate from a main

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î pie	th this	
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ŏ pot	zh vision	
ō toe	a about,	
ô paw	item	

Stress marks: (primary); ' (secondary), as in dictionary (dik/sha-něr/č)

curule chair cut

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country. cus \* tom \* lze (küs'tə-mīz') tr.v. -ized, -lz \* ing, -lz \* es. To makeor alter to individual or personal specifications. - cus'tom ·<math>l \* za'tlon (-i-za'shən) n. - cus'tom \* iz'er n. cus \* tom-made (küs'təm-mād') adj. Made according to thespecifications of an individual purchaser.Clistoms unlug n. An international association pregnized tocustoms unlon n. An international association organized to