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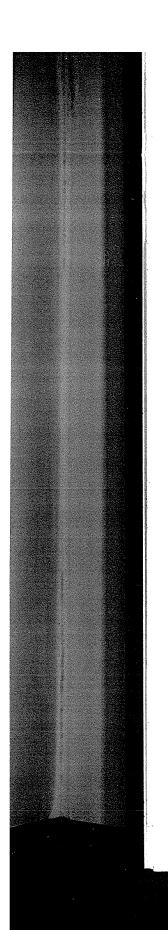
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THIRD EDITION





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Gustave Courbet



course : Slalom ski course

coun tri fied also coun try fied (kun tri-fid') adj. 1. Resembling or having the characteristics of country life; rural. 2. Lacking sophistication. coun•try (kun¹tre) n., pl. -tries. 1.a. A nation or state. b. The

coun-try (kūn/ rē) m, pl. -tries. 1.a. A nation or state. b. The territory of a nation or state; land. c. The people of a nation or state; populace. 2. The land of a person's birth or citizenship. 3. A region, territory, or large tract of land distinguishable by features of topography, biology, or culture. 4. A district outside of cities and towns; a rural area. 5. Informal. Country music. — adj. 1. Of, relating to, or typical of the country. 2. Of or relating to country music. (ME countre < OFr. contree < VLat. *(terra) contrâta, (land) opposite, before < Lat. contrã, opposite. See kom*.] country and western n. See country music.

country club n. A suburban club for social and sports activities, usu. featuring a golf course.

usu. featuring a golf course.

country cousin n. One whose ingenuousness or rustic ways

may bemuse or entertain city dwellers.

coun-try-dance (kun'tre-dans') n. A folk dance of English origin in which two lines of dancers face each other.

origin in which two lines of dancers face each other.

country gentleman n. A man who owns a country estate.

coun•try•man (kūn•trē-man) n. 1. A person from one's own
country; a compatriot. 2. A native or an inhabitant of a particular country. 3. A man who lives in the country.
country mile n. Informal. A very great distance.

country music n. Mus. Popular music based on the folk style
of the southern rural United States or on the music of cowboys in the American West.

Country reseat (kin•trē-est.) A necesses or measing in the

coun try seat (kun'tre-set') n. An estate or mansion in the

coun try side (kun tre-sid') n. 1. A rural region. 2. The in-

habitants of a rural region.

coun-try-wide (kun'tre-wid') adv. & adj. Throughout a

whole country; nationwide: a countryuide search, country, value with a country, and one one's own country, a compatriot. 2. A woman from one's own country, a compatriot. 2. A woman from a particular country. 3. A woman who lives in the country. county (koun'te) n., pl. -ties. 1. An administrative subdivision of a state in the United States. 2.a. A territorial division

ston of a state in the Ontice States. 2.4. A territorial arvision exercising administrative, judicial, and political functions in Great Britain and Ireland. b. The territory under the jurisdiction of a count or earl. 3. The people living in a county. [ME counte, territorial division < OFr. conte, the territory of a count < Med.Lat. comitâtus < LLat., the office of count < Lat., retinue < comes, comit-, companion. See el-*.]

county agent n. A government employee who serves as a consultant and adviser in a chiefly rural county on such matters as agriculture, education, and home economics.

county fair n. A fair usu. held every year in a county.

county palatine n., pl. counties palatine. The domain of a count palatine in England or Ireland.

county seat n. A town or city that is the administrative center

count palatine in England or Ireland.

county seat n. A town or city that is the administrative center of its county.

county town n. Chiefly British. A county seat.

coun+ty-wide (koun/tē-wid/) adv. & adj. Throughout a whole county: found at locations countywide.

coup (kōo) n., pl. coups (kōoz). 1. A brilliantly executed stratagem; a masterstroke. 2. A coup d'état. [Fr., stroke < OFr. colp < LLat. colpus. Sec core!.]

coup de grâce (kōo² da grās²) n., pl. coups de grâce. 1. A deathblow delivered to end the misery of a mortally wounded victim. 2. A finishing stroke or decisive event. [Fr.: coup, stroke + de, of + grâce, mercy.]

coup de main (da mān²) n., pl. coups de main. A sudden action undertaken to surprise an ennemy. [Fr.: coup, stroke, blow + de, of + main, hand.]

coup d'é+tat (dā-tā²) n., pl. coups d'état or coup d'états (dā-tā²). The sudden overthrow of a government by a usu. small group of persons in or previously in positions of authority. [Fr.: coup, blow, stroke + de, of + état, state.]

coup de thé-â-tre (da tā-ā'tra) n., pl. coups de théātre. 1. A sudden, dramatic turn of events in a play. 2. An unexpected and sensational event, esp. one that reverses or negates a situation. [Fr.: coup, stroke + de, of + théātre, theater.]

coup d'oell (dœ'ya) n., pl. coups d'oell. A quick survey; a glance. [Fr.: coup, stroke + de, of + chie, yee.]

coupe¹ (kōop) n. 1.a. A dessert of ice cream or fruit-flavored ice, garnished and served in a special dessert glass. b. The stemmed glass in which a coupe is served. 2. A shallow bowl-

ice, garnished and served in a special dessert glass. b. The stemmed glass in which a coupe is served. 2. A shallow bowl-shaped dessert dish. [Fr., cup < LLat. cuppa.] coupe² (koop) n. Var. of coupé 2. coupe⁸ (koop) n. Var. of coupé 2. coupé (koop) n. Var. of coupé 2.

seats inside and one outside. **2.** Also **coupe** (koop). A closed two-door automobile. [Fr. < p.part. of *couper*, to cut < *coup*,

Cou•pe•rin (kōō-pa-rān', kōōp-rān'), François. 1668–1733. French composer who was court organist to Louis XIV. cou•ple (kūp'sl) n. 1. Two items of the same kind; a pair. 2. Something that joins or connects two things together; a link. 3. (used with a sing. or pl. v.) a. Two people united, as by marriage. b. Two people together. 4. Informal. A few;

several: a couple of days. 5. Phys. A pair of forces of

several: a couple of days. S. Phys. A pair of forces of emagnitude acting in parallel but opposite directions, apled, pling, ples. — tr. 1. To link together; connect, 2-1 join as spouses; marry. b. To join in sexual union, 3. Each link (two circuits or currents) as by magnetic induces, — intr. 1. To form pairs; join. 2. To unite sexually; coppies.

3. To join chemically. — adj. Informal. Two or tew, [kt. OFr. < Lat. cópula, bond, pair.]

Usage Note: When used to refer to two people who is ton socially as a unit, as in a married couple, the word compay take either a singular or a plural verb, depending whether the members are considered individually or continuous control of the couple were married last week. Only one consumation counted for. When a pronoun follows, the couple act may take in the couple of their (less commonly its) vacation in Italy. • Creating the properties in formal writing. But the inexacting the appropriate in formal writing. But the inexacting the couple of may usefully suggest that the writer is indied. have sometimes maintained that a couple of is too increase be appropriate in formal writing. But the inexactifude discouple of may usefully suggest that the writer is indifferent the precise number of items involved. The usage should coursidered unobjectionable on all levels of style. Courpler (kinp'lor) n. 1. One that couples, esp. a device to coupling two railroad cars. 2. Mus. A device connecting an organ keyboards so that they may be played together.

Courplet (kinp'lir) n. 1. A unit of verse consisting of two accessive lines, usu. rhyming and having the same meter. 2 is similar things; a pair. [Fr. < OFr., dim. of couple, couple, 5.

COUPLE.]

COU-pling (kūp'ling) n. 1. The act of forming couples 2. It act of uniting sexually. 3. A device that links or counce 4. Electron. Transfer of energy from one circuit to anote 5. The body part of a four-footed animal that connects hindquarters to the forequarters.

COU-pon (kōo'p'on', kyōo'-) n. 1. A negotiable certificate 2 tached to a bond that represents a sum of interest & 2.a. One of a set of detachable certificates that may be not off and redeemed as needed. b. A detachable part, as off advertisement, that entitles the bearer to certain benefits, so as a refund. C. A certificate accompanying a product that: advertisement, that entitles the bearer to certain benefits, as as a refund. c. A certificate accompanying a product that we be redeemed for a cash discount. d. A printed form to be as as an order blank or for requesting information or obtains a discount. 3. A detachable slip calling for periodic payment as for merchandise bought on an installment plan. [Fr. C. Colpon, piece cut off < colper, to cut < colp, blow. See cut out < a colpon, piece cut off < colper, to cut < colp, blow. See cut out < a colpon, the cut of the state or quality of minds spirit that enables one to face danger, fear, or vicissitudes with the collection of the co

spir that charles one to have tanger, rear, or vicishinds we self-possession and resolution; bravery. [ME corage < One VLat. *corāticum < Lat. cor, heart. See kerd.*.]

cou-ra-geous (ka-rā/jos) adj. Having or characterized be courage; valiant. See Syns at brave. — cou-ra/geous-ya-cou-ra/geous-ness n.

cou-rante (koo-rant/) n. 1. A 17th-century French day

characterized by running and gliding steps to an accompa-ment in triple time. 2. Mus. The second movement of a classical baroque suite. [Fr. < fem. pr.part. of courir, to me < OFr. courre < Lat. currere. See kers.*].

Cour air tyle also Co'ran tyln (kor'on-tin', kôr'). A ne rising in SE Guyana and flowing c. 724 km (450 mi) no Atlantic Ocean.

Cour bet (kôor-bà', -bè'), Gustave. 1819—77. French paire known for his realistic depiction of everyday scenes cour gette (kôor-zhèt') n. Chiefly British. A zucchini. Edial., dim. of courge, gourd < OFr. cohourde < Lat. cue bita!

bita.]

cou•rl•er (koor/e-or, kûr/-, kûr/-) n. 1.a. A messenger, e one on official diplomatic business. b. A spy carrying ser information. 2.a. A personal attendant hired to make a rangements for a journey. b. An employee of a travel ages serving as a guide for tourists. [Fr. courrier < OFr. < Olicorriere < correre, to run < Lat. currere. See kers-!) cour-lan (koor/lan) n. See limpkin. [Fr., perh. alterations courliri < Galibi kurliri.]

Courtiand also Kurtiand (koortiand). A historical region of Latvia between the Baltic Sea and the Western Dvina R. Larvia between the Baltic Sea and the Western Dvina R.

course (kôrs, kôrs) n. 1. Onward movement in a particular direction; progress. 2. The direction of continuing movemes.

3. The route or path taken by something, such as a streathat moves. See Syns at way. 4. Movement in time; durable S. Syorts. A designated area of land or water on which a risheld or a sport played. 6. A mode of action or behave 7. A typical or natural manner of proceeding or developm customary passage. 8. A systematic or orderly succession, sequence. 9. A continuous layer of building material, subtrick on a wall or roof of a building. 10.a. A complete be of prescribed studies constituting a curriculum. b. A unit such a curriculum. 11. A part of a meal served as a unit atom time. 12. Naut. The lowest sail on a mast of a square-rigg ship. 13. A point on the compass, esp. the one toward wish a ship is sailing. — v. coursed, cours-ing, cours-es-1. To move swiftly through or over; traverse. 2.a. To be (game) with hounds. b. To set (hounds) to chase game—intr. 1. To proceed or move swiftly along a specified cours-ing.

