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# AMERICAN HERITAGE COLLEGE dic-tion-ar-y





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# THE AMERICAN HERITAGE® COLLEGE DICTIONARY

# THIRD EDITION

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### Dictionary of the English Language 1

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 $(u_0, y_0) (gwô/yoo/)$  also Kuo•yu (kwô/-) *n*. See mandarin 4. **duo yu** (gwo you y also **huo yu** (gwo') *n*. See mandarin 4. (Chin. (Mandarin) : guó, nation, country + yű, language.] **gup** py (gip'ð) *n., pl. -***ples.** A small live-bearing freshwater gh (Poecilia reticulata or Lebistes reticulatus) native to the Caribbean and popular in home aquariums. [After R.J. Lech-ac Guthy (1836–1916). clerwara in Tarket h

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- mere Guppy (1836–1916), clergyman in Trinidad.]
- mere Guppy (1050-1916), clergyman in Trinidad.] gurgi•ta•tion (gûr/ji-tā/shən) n. A whirling or surging mo-tion, as of water. [LLat. gurgitāre, to engulf (< Lat. gurges, gurgit, whirlpool) + \_ATION.]
- gur gle (gûr 'gəl) v. -gled, -gling, -gles. *intr*. 1. To flow in a broken irregular current with a bubbling sound. 2. To make a sound similar to this. -tr. To express or pronounce with a a solution and the gurguling, gurgle < Med.Lat. \*gurgulāre, to gurgle < Lat. gurgulitā, gurgle < Med.Lat. \*gurgulāre, to gurgle < Lat. gurgulitā, gullet.] - gur/gle n. gurkla (göör/ka) n. 1. A member of a Raiput ethnic group durkla ingent in Naend 2. A Cuchka in dur burger
- Gurina Gurinant in Nepal. 2. A Gurkha in the British or Indian armies. [Nepalese : Skt. gäus, cow + Skt. raksati, he guards.] gurinard (gürinard) n., pl. nards or gurnard. 1. Any of var-inard (gurinard) and the family statistical jous marine fishes of the family Triglidae, having fanlike pectoral fins and an armored head. 2. The flying gurnard. [ME
- OFr. gornart < gronir, to grunt < Lat. grunnire.] gurney (gur ne) n., pl. neys. A metal stretcher with wheeled legs. [Poss. < the name Gurney.]</p>
- gu (goor 'oo, goo-roo') n., pl. -rus. 1. Hinduism. a. A personal spiritual leader. **b**. A spiritual teacher and leader, con-sidered by disciples to have absolute authority. **2.a**. A teacher and guide in spiritual and philosophical matters. b. A trusted counselor and adviser; a mentor. **3.** A recognized leader in a field. [Hindi gurū < Skt. guruh < guru-, heavy, venerable. See gwera-1\*.]
- Gu ryev (goor 'yəf). A city of NW Kazakhstan at the mouth of (d) Type (good ) and the strain term of the mount of the Ural R. on the Caspian Sea; founded 1645. Pop. 145,000. gush (gish) v. gushed, gush•ing, gush•es. — intr. 1. To flow forth suddenly in great volume. 2. To emit a sudden and
- for south in great volume. L. to that a south and abundant flow, as of tears. **3.** To make an excessive display of sentiment or enthusiasm. -tr. To emit abundantly; pour forth. -n. **1.** A sudden copious outflow: a gush of tears. **2.** Excessively demonstrative language or behavior. [ME gush-method for a subscription or is conclusive in the subscription of the en, perh. of Scandanavian orig. See **gheu-\***.] gush•er (güsh/ər) n. One that gushes, esp. an abundantly flow
- ing gas or oil well.
- gush y (gush e) adj. -i er, -i est. Marked by excessive displays of sentiment or enthusiasm. - gush' i · ly adv. - gush / i • ness n.
- gus set (gus it) n. 1. A triangular insert, as in the seam of a garment, for added strength or expansion. 2. A triangular metal bracket used to strengthen a joist. 3. A piece of mail or plate arrow protecting the joints in a suit of armor. [ME < OFr. gousset, perh. dim. of gousse, pod, husk.] gus•sy (gus\*e) t.u. -sied, -sy•ing, -sies. Slang. To dress or decorate elaborately. [Perh. < Australian slang gussie, an ef-
- decorate elaboratory. [1 cm.  $\sim$  Australian stating gassie, and the feminate man, dim. of the personal name Augustus.] gust<sup>1</sup> (gust) n. 1. A strong, abrupt rush of wind. 2. A sudden burst, as of rain or smoke. 3. An outburst of emotion, and the strong structure is the structure in the structure is the structure is the structure is the structure is the structure in the structure is the structure is the structure in the structure is the structu intr.v. gust • ed, gust • ing, gusts. To blow in gusts. [Prob. < ON gustr. See gheu-\*.]
- gust<sup>2</sup> (gust) n. 1. Archaic. Relish; gusto. 2. Obsolete. a. The sense of taste. b. Personal taste or inclination; liking. [ME guste, taste < Lat. gustus. See GUSTO.] gus•ta•tion (gu-stā'shən) n. The act or faculty of tasting. [Lat.
- gustātio, gustātion-, an appetizer < gustātus, p.part. of gustāre, to taste < gustus, taste. See GUSTO.] gus-ta-to-ry (gŭs/ta-tôr'ē, -tôr'ē) also gus-ta-tive (-ta-tǐv)
- adj. Of or relating to the sense of taste.
- vô ä' mä-thĕ'rô). See Guadalupe Hidalgo.
- Gus·ta·vus I (gus-ta/vəs, -ta/-). 1496-1560. King of Sweden (1523-60) who established Lutheranism as the state religion. Gustavus II. "Gustavus Adolphus." 1594-1632. King of Swe-
- den (1611-32) drawn into the Thirty Years' War by his desire to assure Swedish control of the Baltic States.
- Site to assure swearsn control of the partic states. Gustavus III. 1746–92. King of Sweden (1771–92) who waged war against Russia (1788–90). Gustavus IV. 1778–1837. King of Sweden (1792–1809) whose loss of Swedish possessions to France and Russia led to bit debrase his dethronement.
- Gustavus V. 1858-50. King of Sweden (1907-50) who kept Sweden neutral through both World Wars.
- Gustavus VI. 1882-1973. King of Sweden (1950-73) who
- was the last Swedish monarch with real political power. gus•to (güs•tō) n., pl. -toes. 1. Vigorous enjoyment; zest. 2. Individual taste. 3. Archaic. Artistic style. [Ital. < Lat.
- gustus, taste. See guess\*.] gust'y (gus'të) adj. -i·er, -i·est. 1. Blowing in or marked by gusts: a gusty storm. 2. Characterized by sudden outbursts. gust'i · ly adv. - gust'i · ness n.
- gut (gut) n. 1.a. The intestine. b. The embryonic digestive tube. 2. guts. The bowels; entrails; viscera. 3. *Slang*. a. Innermost emotional or visceral response. b. guts. The essential compo-nents or inner working parts. 4. guts. *Slang*. a. Courage; fortitude. b. Nerve; audacity. 5. *Slang*. A gut course. 6. A thin touch and mode from the interime of animals usin sheep. tough cord made from the intestines of animals, usu. sheep,

used as strings for musical instruments or as surgical sutures. used as strings for musical instruments or as surgical sutures. 7. A narrow passage or channel. 8. Fibrous material taken from the silk gland of a silkworm before it spins a cocoon, used for fishing tackle. - tr.v. gut • ted, gut • ting, guts. 1. To remove the intestines or entrails of; eviscerate. 2. To extract essential or major parts of. 3. To destroy the interior of. - adj. Slang. Arousing or involving basic emotions; visceral. - idiom. gut it out. Slang. To show pluck and perseverance in the face of opposition or adversity. [< ME guttes, entrails < OE euttas. See ofheu\*1. - out/tv adj.

OE guttas. See gheu-\*.] - gut'ty adj.

GUT abbr. Grand unified theory.

- **gut** buck set (git / bick / in *Mus.* 1. An early type of jazz characterized by a strong beat and rollicking delivery, similar to barrelhouse. 2. A homemade bass instrument. [< guthuck-
- et bass, homemade bass instrument made from a bucket.] gut course n. Slang. An undemanding academic course of study. [Poss. < GUT, to extract, excerpt.]
- Gu•ten•berg (goot/n-bûrg'), Johann or Johannes. 1400?-68? German printer who is considered the inventor of movable type, using it to print the Mazarin Bible (c. 1455). Guth•rie (guth•rē), Woodrow ("Woody") Wilson. 1912-67.
- Amer. folk singer and composer whose songs include "This Land Is Your Land" (1940).
- Guth run (gooth ' roon') n. Var. of Gudrun. gut less (gut lis) adj. Slang. 1. Lacking courage or drive.
- 32. Lacking substance; weak. gut/less\*ness n. guts y (gut/sē) adj. -i\*er, -i\*est. Slang. 1. Marked by courage or daring; plucky. 2. Robust and uninhibited; lusty. guts/i · ly adv. - guts / i · ness n.
- gut ta (gut of n, pl. gut tae (gut  $i e^{j}$ ). 1. Archit. One of a series of small droplike ornaments on a Doric entablature. 2. Pharm. A drop, as of liquid medicine. [ME < Lat., drop.] gut ta-per cha (gut of source) traject traject traject
- the latex of any of several tropical trees of the genera Palaquium and Payena, used as an electrical insulator and in golf balls. [Malay getah perca : getah, sap + perca, strip of cloth.]
- gut•tate (gŭt/āt/) also gut•tat•ed (-ā/tĭd) adj. 1. Having or resembling drops. 2. Spotted as if by drops. [Lat. guttātus,
- speckled < gutta, drop.] gut•ta•tion (gŭ-tā'shən) n. The exudation of water from leaves as a result of root pressure.
- gut ter (gut ' ar) n. 1. A channel at the edge of a street or road for carrying off surface water. 2. A trough fixed under or along the eaves for draining rainwater from a roof. Also called regionally eaves spout, eaves trough, rainspout, spouting. 3. A furrow or groove formed by running water. 4. A trough or channel for carrying something off, such as that on either side of a bowling alley. **5**. *Print*. The white space formed by the inner margins of two facing pages. 6. A degraded and squalid class or state of human existence. -v. -tered, -ter • ing, -ters. -tr. 1. To form gutters or furrows in. 2. To provide with gutters. -intr. 1. To flow in channels or **2.** To provide with gutters. -mtr. 1. 10 now in channels of rivulets. **2.** To melt away through the side of the hollow formed by a burning wick. Used of a candle. **3.** To burn low and unsteadily; flicker. -adj. Befitting the lowest class of human life; vulgar, sordid, or unprincipled. [ME goter, guter OFr. gotier < gote, drop < Lat. gutta.]

Regional Note: The channels along the edge of a roof for carrying away rainwater are variously known as eaves spouts or eaves troughs in New England and the Great Lakes states, spouting or rainspouts in New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, and the Delmarva Peninsula, and gutters from Virginia southward. The transition points mark unusually clear boundaries for the three major dialect areas - Northern, Midland, and Southern - traditionally acknowledged by scholars of American dialects. Atypically, Southern gutters seems to have be-come the standard U.S. term.

- gut ter snipe (gut / ər-snīp / ) n. 1. A street urchin. 2. A person of the lowest class.
- gut tur al (gut / ər-əl) adj. 1. Of or relating to the throat. 2. Having a harsh grating quality, as some sounds made in the back of the mouth. 3. Ling. Velar. [Fr. < NLat. gutturalis < Lat. guttur, throat.] - gut'tur•al•ism, gut'tur•al/i•ty (-a-
- răl i-tē), gut tur•al•nes n. gut tur•al•ly adv. gut•tur•al•ize (gŭtiər-ə-līzi) t.v. -ized, -iz•ing, -iz•es. 1. To pronounce in a guttural manner. 2. Ling. To velarize. - gut'tur·al·i·za/tion (-ə-li-zā/shən) n.
- guy (gi) *n*. A rope, cord, or cable used to steady, guide, or secure something. -tr.v. guyed, guy ing, guys. To steady, guide, or secure with a guy. [Partly < ME gie, guide, guy (< OFr. guie < guier, to guide; see weid-\*) and partly < LGer.; akin to Du. gei, brail.] and the second seco
- Persons of either sex. 3. Chiefly British. A person of odd or grotesque appearance or dress. 4. Often Guy. An effigy of Guy
- Fawkes paraded through English towns and burned on Guy Fawkes paraded through English towns and burned on Guy Fawkes Day. – tr.v. guyed, guy•ing, guys. To hold up to ridicule; mock. [After Guy Fawkes.] Guy. abbr. Guyana

Guy•a•na (gī-ăn'ə, -ä'nə). Formerly Brit•ish Gui•a•na (brit/ish gē-ăn/ə, -ä/nə, gī-). A count por RESouth 7-00351

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Guoyu

Guyana



Guyana

ă p <b>a</b> t ā p <b>ay</b> âr c <b>are</b>	oi b <b>oy</b> ou <b>ou</b> t oo t <b>oo</b> k
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ē b <b>e</b>	ûr <b>ur</b> ge
ĭ p <b>i</b> t	th <b>th</b> in
ī pie	th this
îr p <b>ier</b>	hw <b>wh</b> ich
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ô p <b>aw</b>	item

Stress marks:

(primary);

' (secondary), as in dictionary (dik /sha-něr /ē)

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- por gy (pôr gē) n., pl. porgy or -gies. 1. Any of various deep-bodied marine food fishes of the family Sparidae, esp. the common species Pagrus pagrus of Mediterranean and Atlantic waters. 2. Any of several fishes similar to the porgy. [Alteration of Sp. and Port. pargo, both alteration of Lat. phager, a kind of fish < Gk. *phagros*, sea bream.] **po ri** (pôr ē). A city of SW Finland on the Gulf of Borhnia NW
- of Helsinki; chartered 1564. Pop. 78,933.
- po rif er an (pa-rif / ar-an) n. Any of various members of the phylum Porifera constituting the sponges. [< NLat. Porifera, phylum name : Lat. porus, passage; see PORE<sup>2</sup> + Lat. -fera, neut. pl. of -fer, -fer.] - po • rif' er • al, po • rif' er • an adj.
- po riff er ous (po riff or os) adj. 1. Having pores. 2. Of or relating to the poriferans.
- pork (pôrk, pork) n. 1. The flesh of a pig or hog used as food. 2. Slang. Government funds, appointments, or benefits that are dispensed or enacted by politicians to gain favor with their constituents. [ME < OFr. porc, pig < Lat. porcus. See porko-\*.]
- pork barrel n. Slang. A government project or appropriation that yields jobs or other benefits to a specific locale and patronage opportunities to its political representative. pork belly n. A side of fresh pork.
- pork belly n. A side of fresh pork. pork er (pôr / kər, põr /-) n. A fattened young pig. pork pie (pôrk / pi', põrk /-) n. A man's hat having a low flat crown and a flexible brim. por ky (pôr / kē, pör /-) n., pl. -kies. Informal. A porcupine.
- porn (pôrn) also por no (pôr no) Slang. -n. Pornography. adj. Pornographic. - porn'y adj.
- por · nog · ra · phy (pôr-nog / ro-fe) n. 1. Sexually explicit material that sometimes equates sex with power and violence. 2. The presentation or production of this material. [Fr. pornographie < pornographe, pornographer < LGk. pornographos, writing about prostitutes : porné, prostitute; see per 5\* + graphein, to write; see - GRAPHY.] - por • nog/ta pher n. - por ' no • graph' ic (pôr ' nə-grāf' ĭk) adj. - por ' no • graph / i · cal · ly adv.
- po•ros•i•ty (pə-ros/i-tē, pô-) n., pl. -ties. 1. The state or property of being procus. 2. A structure or part that is po-rous. 3. The ratio of the volume of all the pores in a material to the volume of the whole. [ME porosite < OFr. < Med.Lat.
- porositās < porosus, porous. See porous.] po•rous (pôr'əs, por'-) adj. 1. Full of or having pores. 2. Ad-mitting the passage of gas or liquid through pores or interstices. **3.** Easily crossed or penetrated. [ME < OFr. poreux, poros < Med.Lat. porōsus < Lat. porus, passage. See rore<sup>2</sup>.] - po'rous · ly adv. - po'rous · ness n.
- por phyr i a (pôr-fir ' ē-ə) n. Any of several disorders of porphyrin metabolism, usu. hereditary, characterized by the presence of large amounts of porphyrins in the blood and urine. [NLat. : PORPHYR(IN) + -IA<sup>1</sup>.] - por • phyr' ic adj.
- por phy rin (pôr / fo-rin) n. Any of various nitrogen-containing organic compounds, derived from pyrrole and occurring in protoplasm. [Gk. porphura, purple; see PURPLE + -IN.] por•phy•rit•ic (pôr'fə-rit'ik) also por•phy•rit•i•cal (-ĭ-kəl)
- adj. 1. Containing relatively large isolated crystals in a mass of fine texture. **2**. Of or containing porphyry.
- por phy roid (pôr ' fa-roid') n. Metamorphic rock having porphyritic texture.
- por phy rop sin (pôr' fə-röp sin) n. A purple pigment similar to rhodopsin, found in the rods of the retinas of freshwater fishes and certain frogs. [Gk. porphura, purple + OPSIN.]
- por · phy · ry (pôr ' fa-rē) n., pl. -ries. Igneous rock having porphyritic texture. [ME porphiri, porfurie < OFr. porfire < Ital. porfiro < Med.Lat. porphyrium < Lat. porphyritēs < Gk. porphuritēs < porphura, purple (< its color). See PURPLE.]
- por · poise (por / pas) n., pl. porpoise or -pois · es. 1. Any of several gregarious toothed whales of the genus Phocaena and related genera of oceanic waters, having a blunt snout and a triangular dorsal fin. 2. Any of several related mammals, such as the dolphin. [ME porpeis < OFr. (prob. transl. of a Gmc. compound meaning sea pig) : porc, pig (< Lat. porcus; see porko-\*) + peis, fish (< Lat. piscis).] por-rect (po-rect / pô-) adj. Zool. Stretched out or forth; ex-tended for the second sec
- tended, esp. forward: porrect mandibles. [Lat. porrectus, p.part. of *porrigere*, to stretch out : *por-*, forward, out; see **per1**\* + *regere*, to direct, rule; see DIRECT.]
- por ridge (pôr' ĭj, pŏr'-) n. A soft food made by boiling oatmeal or another meal in water or milk. [Alteration of POTTAGE (influenced by obsolete porray, vegetable soup, ult. < Lat. porrum).] - por'ridg•y adj
- por rin ger (pôr / in-jər, por / -) n. A shallow cup or bowl with a handle. [ME, alteration of potinger, potager < OFr. potager < potage, soup. See POTTAGE.] Port<sup>1</sup> (pôrt, pôrt) n. 1.a. A place on a waterway with facilities
- for loading and unloading ships. **b**. A city or town on a wa-terway with such facilities. **c**. The waterfront district of a city. 2. A place along a coast that gives ships and boats protection; a harbor. 3. A port of entry. [ME < OE < Lat. portus. See
- port<sup>2</sup> (port, port) Naut. -n. The left-hand side of a ship or aircraft facing forward. -adj. Of, relating to, or on the port

- side. tr. & intr.v. port · ed, port · ing, ports. To turn (a craft) or make a shift to the port side. [Prob. < port side < PORT<sup>1</sup>.
- port3 (pôrt, port) n. 1. Naut. a. A porthole. b. Archaic. A cover for a porthole. **2.** An opening, as in a cylinder or valve face, for the passage of steam or fluid. **3.** A hole in an armored vehicle or a fortified structure for viewing or for firing weapons. 4. Comp. Sci. a. An entrance to or exit for a data network. b. A connection point for a peripheral device. 5. Scots. A gateway or portal, as to a town. [ME, gate, porthole < OFr. porte, gate < Lat. porta. See per-2\*.]
- port<sup>4</sup> also Port (pôrt, port) n. A rich sweet fortified wine. [After Oporto.]
- port<sup>5</sup> (pôrt, port) tr.v. port ed, port ing, ports. To carry (a weapon) diagonally across the body, with the muzzle or blade near the left shoulder. -n. 1. The position of a weapon when ported. 2. The manner in which one carries oneself; bearing. [Fr. porter, to carry < OFr. < Lat. portāre. See per-2\*.]
- Port. abbr. Portugal; Portuguese.
- port · a · ble (pôr ' tə-bəl, por ' -) adj. 1. Carried or moved with ease. **2.** Obsolete. Bearable; endurable. -n. Something portable, such as a light typewriter. [ME < OFr. < LLat. portābilis < Lat. portāre, to carry. See per-2\*.] - port'a · bil'i.ty, port/a.ble.ness n. - port/a.bly adv.
- port age (pôr' tij, por', pôr-täzh') n. 1.a. The act or an in-stance of carrying. b. A charge for carrying. 2. Naut. a. The carrying of boats and supplies overland between two waterways or around an obstacle to navigation. b. A track or route used for such carrying. - tr. & intr.v. -aged, -ag . ing, -ag . es. Naut. To transport or travel by portage. [ME < OFr. < por-ter, to carry < Lat. portāre. See per-2\*.] Por•tage (pôr/tij, por/-). 1. A city of NW IN, a suburb of Gary on Lake Michigan. Pop. 29,060. 2. A city of SW MI S
- of Kalamazoo. Pop. 41,042. **por tal** (pôr'tl, põr'-) n. 1. A doorway, an entrance, or a gate,
- esp. a large and imposing one. **2.** An entrance or a means of entrance. **3.** The portal vein. -adj. **1.** Of or relating to the portal vein or the portal system. 2. Of or relating to a point of entrance to an organ, esp. the transverse fissure of the liver, through which the blood vessels enter. [ME < OFr. < Med. Lat. portāle, city gate < neut. of portālis, of a gate < Lat. porta, gate. See per- $2^*$ . N., sense 3 and adj. < NLat. porta (hepatis), transverse fissure (of the liver) < Lat., gate.] Port Al·ber•ni (ăl-bûr'nē). A city of SW British Columbia,
- Canada, on SE-central Vancouver I. Pop. 19,892.
- portal system n. A system of blood vessels that begins and ends in capillaries.
- por tal-to-por tal (pôr ' tl-tə-pôr ' tl, por ' tl-tə-por ' tl) adj. Of or based on the time a worker spends on the employer's property, calculated from arrival to departure.
- **portal vein** *n*. A vein that conducts blood from the digestive organs, spleen, pancreas, and gallbladder to the liver.
- por ta men to (pôr'tə-měn'tō, pōr'-) n., pl. -ti (-tē) or -tos. Mus. A smooth uninterrupted glide in passing from one tone to another, esp. with the voice or a bowed stringed instru-ment. [Ital. < portare, to carry < Lat. portāre. See per-2\*.] Port An•ge•les (ăn'jə-lis). A city of NW WA S of Victoria,
- British Columbia, Canada. Pop. 17,710.
- Port Arothur (är thar). A city of extreme SE TX on Sabine Lake near the LA border. Pop. 58,724.
- **por ta tive** (pôr ' ta tiv, pôr ' -) adj. 1. Portable. 2. Capable of or used in carrying. [ME portatif < OFr. < Lat. portāre, to</p> carry. See per-2\*.]
- Port-au-Prince (pôrt'ō-prins', pōrt'-, pôr'tō-prăns'). The cap. of Haiti, in the SW part on an arm of the Caribbean; founded by French sugar planters in 1749. Pop. 684,284.
- Port Ches ter (ches / tər). A village of SE NY on Long Island
- Sound near the CT border. Pop. 24,728. Port Col·borne (köl/bûrn'). A city of SE Ontario, Canada, on Lake Erie W of Buffalo NY. Pop. 19,225.
- Port Co quit lam (ko-kwit / lam). A city of SW British Columbia, Canada, on the Fraser R. E of Vancouver. Pop. 27,535.
- port · cul · lis (pôrt-kŭl / is, port-) n. A grating of iron or wooden bars or slats, suspended in the gateway of a fortified place and lowered to block passage. [ME port-colice < OFr. porte coleice, sliding gate : porte, gate (< Lat. porta; see per-2\*) coleice, fem. of coleis, sliding (< VLat. \*colaticius < Lat.
- colātus, p.part. of colāre, to filter, strain < colum, sieve).] Port du Sa•lut (pôrt' də să-loo', port', pôr' dü să-lu') n. Var. of Port Salut.
- **Porte** (pôrt, pōrt) *n*. The government of the Ottoman Empire. [Fr., short for *la Sublime Porte*, the High Gate < OFr. *porte*, gate. See PORT<sup>3</sup>.
- porte-co · chère or porte-co · chere (pôrt'kō-shâr', port'-) n. 1. A carriage entrance leading through a building or wall into an enclosed courtyard. 2. An enclosure over a driveway at the entrance of a building to provide shelter. [Fr. porte cochère : porte, door + cochère, for coaches.]
- Port E · liz · a · beth (ĭ-lĭz ' >-b>th). A city of SE South Africa on an inlet of the Indian Ocean. Pop. 281,600. por•tend (pôr-těnd/, pôr-) tr.v. -tend•ed, -tend•ing, -tends. IPR2017-00351

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porcupine fish Diodon hystrix



porringer c. 1730 silver porringer by Simeon Soumaine (1685 - 1750)



portcullis

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oi bov

Stress marks:

ă pat

(primary); (secondary), as in dictionary (dĭk /shə-nĕr /ē)

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porgy

portend