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Blackberry's Exhibit No. 2002

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Ee

e or **E** (e) *n.*, *pl.* **e's** or **E's** also **es** or **Es** 1. The fifth letter of the modern English alphabet. 2. Any of the speech sounds represented by the letter e. 3. The fifth in a series. 4. Something shaped like the letter E. 5. E A grade that indicates failing status. 6. *Music* a. The third tone in the scale of C major or the fifth tone in the relative minor scale. b. A key or scale in which E is the tonic. 7. *Mathematics* The base of the natural system of logarithms, having a numerical value of approx. 2.71828.

e² *abbr.* electron

E *abbr.* 1a. east b. eastern 2. energy 3. Baseball error 4. excellent

E, *abbr.* 1. earl 2. English

e- also **E-** *pref.* Computer or computer network: *e-cash*; *e-zine*.

See Usage Note at **virtual**. [**<** E-MAIL.]

E·a (ā'ā) *n.* *Mythology* The Babylonian god of primordial waters.

[Akkadian **<** O Akkadian *haya-, living.]

each (ēch) *adj.* Being one of two or more considered individually; every: *Each person voted.* ♦ *pron.* Every one of a group considered individually; each one. ♦ *adv.* For or to each one; apiece. [ME *ech* **<** OE *ælc*.]

USAGE NOTE The traditional rule holds that when the subject of a sentence begins with *each*, it is grammatically singular, and the verb and following pronouns must be singular as well: *Each of the suites has its own bath.* When *each* follows a plural subject, however, the verb and subsequent pronouns remain in the plural: *The suites each have their own baths.* See Usage Notes at **every**, **he**.

each other *pron.* Each the other. Used to indicate that a relationship or action is reciprocal: *The boys like each other.*

ea·ger¹ (ē'gər) *adj.* **-ger·er**, **-ger·est** 1. Having or showing keen interest, intense desire, or impatient expectancy. See Usage Note at **anxious**. 2. *Obsolete* Tart; sharp; cutting. [ME *eger*, sour, sharp, impetuous **<** AN *egre* **<** Lat. *acer*. See **ak-** in App.] —**ea·ger·ly** *adv.* —**ea·ger·ness** *n.*

ea·ger² (ē'gər, ā'gər) *n.* Variant of **eagre**.

eager beaver *n.* *Informal* One who is exceptionally industrious or zealous. —**ea·ger·bea·ver** (ē'gər-be'vər) *adj.*

ea·gle (ē'gəl) *n.* 1. Any of various large birds of prey of the family Accipitridae, having a hooked bill, keen vision, and long broad wings. 2. A representation of an eagle used as an emblem or insignia. 3. A gold coin formerly used in the United States, stamped with an eagle on the reverse side and worth ten dollars. 4. A golf score of two strokes under par on a hole. ♦ *v.* **-gled**, **-gling**, **-gles** —*tr.* To shoot (a hole in golf) in two strokes under par. —*intr.* To score an eagle in golf. [ME *egle* **<** AN **<** O Provençal *aigla* **<** Lat. *aquila*.]

eagle eye *adj.* 1. Keen eyesight. 2. The ability or tendency to pay attention to detail. —**ea·gle·eyed** (ē'gəl-id') *adj.*

eagle ray *n.* Any of numerous rays of the family Myliobatidae, having massive jaws and winglike pectoral fins.

Eagle Scout *n.* One holding the highest rank in the Boy Scouts.

ea·glet (ē'glit) *n.* A young eagle.

ea·gre also **ea·ger** (ē'gər, ā'gər) *n.* See **bore**³. [?]

Ea·kins (ā'kinz), **Thomas** 1844–1916. Amer. painter whose works include *Max Schmitt in a Single Scull* (1871).

ea·dor·man (ē'dər-mən) *n.* The chief magistrate of a district in Anglo-Saxon England. [OE. See **ALDERMAN**.]

Eames (ēnz), **Charles** 1907–78. Amer. designer noted for his chairs made of aluminum tubing and molded plywood.

Eames chair A trademark for a functional chair with seat and back shaped to the contours of the human body.

ear¹ (īr) *n.* 1. *Anatomy* a. The vertebrate organ of hearing, which maintains equilibrium as well as senses sound. b. The part of this organ that is externally visible. 2. An invertebrate organ analogous to the mammalian ear. 3. The sense of hearing. 4. Sensitivity or receptiveness to sound, esp.: a. Sharpness or refinement of hearing: *a good ear for harmony.* b. The ability to play a passage of music solely from hearing it: *plays the piano by ear.* c. Responsiveness to the sounds or forms of spoken language. 5. Sympathetic or favorable attention. 6. Something resembling the external ear in position or shape, esp.: a. A flexible tuft of feathers located above the eyes of certain birds that functions only in visual communication. b. A projecting handle, as on a vase. 7. A small box in the upper corner of the page in a newspaper or periodical that contains a printed notice. 8. *Informal* Head

for new trends or information. **in one ear and out the other** Without any influence or effect; unheeded. **on its (or someone's) ear** In a state of amazement, excitement, or uproar. **play it by ear** *Informal* To act according to the circumstances; improvise. [ME *ere* **<** OE *ēare*. See **ous-** in App.]

ear² (īr) *n.* The seed-bearing spike of a cereal plant, such as corn. ♦ *intr.v.* **eared**, **ear·ing**, **ears** To form or grow ears. [ME *ere* **<** OE *ēar*. See **ak-** in App.]

ear·ache (īr'āk') *n.* Pain in the ear; otalgia.

ear canal *n.* The narrow tubelike passage through which sound enters the ear.

ear·drop (īr'drɒp') *n.* 1. An earring, esp. one with a pendant. 2. **eardrops** Liquid medicine administered into the ear.

ear·drum (īr'drʌm') *n.* The thin oval-shaped membrane that separates the middle ear from the external ear.

eared (īrd) *adj.* 1. Having ears or earlike projections. 2. Having a specified kind or number of ears.

eared seal *n.* Any of various seals of the family Otariidae, which includes the fur seals, characterized by external ears, oarlike front flippers, and hind flippers for walking on land.

ear·flap (īr'flāp') *n.* A flap on a cap that may be turned down to cover the ears.

ear·ful (īr'fʊl') *n.* 1. An abundant or excessive amount of something heard. 2. Gossip, esp. of an intimate or scandalous nature. 3. A scolding or reprimand.

Ear·hart (ār'härt'), **Amelia** 1897?–1937. Amer. aviator who was the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean (1932). She crashed and disappeared in the Pacific Ocean while attempting to fly around the world.

ear·ing (īr'ing) *n.* *Nautical* A short line attaching an upper corner of a sail to the yard. [Perh. **<** EAR¹.]

earl (īrl) *n.* 1. A British nobleman next in rank above a viscount and below a marquis. 2. Used as a title for such a nobleman. [ME *erl*, nobleman of high rank **<** OE *eorl*.]

ear·lap (īr'lāp') *n.* See **earflap**.

earl·dom (īrl'dəm) *n.* The rank, title, or territory of an earl.

ear·less seal (īr'lis) *n.* Any of various seals of the family Phocidae, marked by short fore flippers, reduced hind flippers for swimming, and the absence of external ears.

ear·lobe also **ear lobe** (īr'lɒb') *n.* The soft, fleshy, pendulous lower part of the external ear.

ear·lock (īr'lɒk') *n.* A lock of curled hair that hangs in front of the ear.

ear·ly (īr'lē) *adj.* **-li·er**, **-li·est** 1. Of or occurring near the beginning of a given series, period of time, or course of events. 2a. Of or belonging to a previous or remote period of time. b. Of or belonging to an initial stage of development. 3. Occurring, developing, or appearing before the expected or usual time. 4. Maturing or developing relatively soon. 5. Occurring in the near future. ♦ *adv.* **-li·er**, **-li·est** 1a. Near the beginning of a given series, period of time, or course of events. b. At or near the beginning of the morning. 2. At or during a remote or initial period. 3. Before the expected or usual time. 4. Soon in relation to others of its kind. —**idiom**: **early on** At an early stage or point. [ME *erli* **<** OE *ærlīce*; *ær*, before + *-lice*, adv. suff.; see **-ly**².] —**ear·li·ness** *n.*

Early, **Jubal Anderson** 1816–94. Amer. Confederate general whose forces threatened Washington DC (1864) but were ultimately defeated by Union troops.

early bird *n.* *Informal* 1. A person who arises early in the morning. 2. One that arrives or takes place early or before others. [**<** the expression "The early bird catches the worm."] —**ear·ly·bird**¹ (īr'lē-bīrd') *adj.*

early music *n.* Western music from the start of the Middle Ages to about 1750, including the medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque periods.

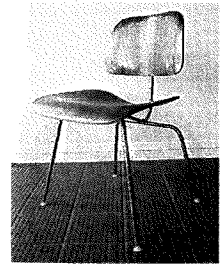
ear·mark (īr'mārk') *n.* 1. An identifying feature or characteristic. 2. An identifying mark on the ear of a domestic animal. ♦ *tr.v.* **-marked**, **-mark·ing**, **-marks** 1. To reserve or set aside for a particular purpose. See **Syns** at **allocate**. 2. To mark in an identifying or distinctive way. 3. To mark the ear of (a domestic animal) for identification.

ear·muff (īr'mʌf') *n.* Either of a pair of ear coverings often attached to a headband and worn to protect the ears.

earn¹ (īrn) *tr.v.* **earned**, **earn·ing**, **earns** 1. **Blackberry's** Exhibit No. 2002



eagle ray
spotted eagle ray
Aetobatus narinari



Eames chair



Amelia Earhart

ā	pat	oi	boy
ā	pay	ou	out
ār	care	ōō	took
ā	father	ōō	boot
ē	pet	ū	cut
ē	be	ūr	urge
ī	pit	th	thin
ī	pie	th	this
īr	pier	hw	which
ō	pot	zh	vision
ō	toe	ə	about,
ā	pay	item	

soupcçon
Southdown



South Africa

thing having the appearance or a consistency suggestive of soup. esp.: a. Dense fog. b. Nitroglycerine. 3. A chaotic or unfortunate situation. —**phrasal verb:** **soup up** *Slang* To modify (something) so as to increase its capacity to perform or satisfy, esp. to add horsepower to (a vehicle). —**idiom:** **in the soup** *Slang* Having difficulties; in trouble. [ME *soupe* < OFr., of Gmc. orig. *Soup up* < SOUP, material injected into a horse to make it run faster (influenced by SUPERCHARGE).]

soup•çon (sōp•sōn, sōp•sōn) *n.* A very small amount; a trace. [Fr. < OFr. *sospeçon*, suspicion < Lat. *suspectiō, suspectiōn-*, fear < *suspectus*, p. part. of *suspicer*, to suspect. See SUSPECT.]

soup du jour (sōp' də zhōr') *n., pl. soups du jour* A soup featured by a restaurant on a given day. [Fr. *soupe du jour* : *soupe*, soup + *du*, of the + *jour*, day.]

soup kitchen *n.* A place where food is offered free or at very low cost to the needy.

soup•spoon (sōp'spōon') *n.* A spoon somewhat larger than a teaspoon, used for eating soup.

soupy (sōp'pē) *adj.* -**ier**, -**iest** 1. Having the appearance or consistency of soup. 2. *Informal* Foggy: *soupy weather*. 3. *Informal* Sentimental.

sour (sour) *adj.* **sour•er**, **sour•est** 1. Having a taste characteristic of that produced by acids; sharp, tart, or tangy. 2. Made acid or rancid by fermentation. 3. Having the characteristics of fermentation or rancidity; tasting or smelling of decay. 4a. Bad-tempered and morose; peevish: *a sour temper*. b. Displeased with something one formerly admired or liked; disenchanted. 5a. Not measuring up to the expected or usual ability or quality; bad. b. Not having the correct or properly produced pitch: *a sour note*. 6. Of, relating to, or being excessively acid soil that is damaging to crops. 7. Containing excessive sulfur compounds. Used of gasoline. ♦ *n.* 1. The sensation of sour taste, one of the four primary tastes. 2. Something sour. 3. A mixed drink made esp. with whiskey, lemon or lime juice, and sugar. ♦ *tr. & intr. v.* **soured**, **sour•ing**, **sours** 1. To make or become sour. 2. To make or become disagreeable, disillusioned, or disenchanted. [ME < OE *sūr*.] —**sour'ish** *adj.* —**sour'ly** *adv.* —**sour'ness** *n.*

sour•ball (sour'bōl') *n.* A round piece of hard tart candy.

source (sōrs, sōrs) *n.* 1. The point at which something springs into being or from which it derives or is obtained. 2. The point of origin, such as a spring, of a stream or river. See **Syns at origin**. 3. One that causes, creates, or initiates; a maker. 4. One, such as a person or document, that supplies information. 5. *Physics* The point or part of a system where energy or mass is added to the system. ♦ *v.* **sourced**, **sourc•ing**, **sourc•es** —**tr.** 1. To specify the origin of (a communication); document. 2. To obtain (parts or materials) from another business, country, or locale for manufacture. —**intr.** To source parts or materials. [ME < OFr. *source* < fem. p. part. of *sourdre*, to rise < Lat. *surgere*. See SURGE.]

source book *n.* 1. A primary document, as of history, literature, or religion, on which secondary writings are based. 2. A collection of such documents.

source code *n.* Code that is written by a programmer in a high-level language and can be read by people but not computers.

source language *n.* The language from which a translation is to be made or from which a word is borrowed.

sour cherry *n.* 1. A deciduous shrub or small tree (*Prunus cerasus*) having white flowers and tart red fruit. 2. This fruit.

sour cream *n.* Cream that has been soured artificially or naturally by the action of lactic-acid bacteria, widely used in cooking and as a garnish.

sour•dine (sōr-dēn') *n.* 1. An obsolete double-reed instrument with a soft tone. 2. A mute, esp. one for a violin. [Fr. < Ital. *sordina*, fem. of *sordino*, a mute. See SORDINO.]

sour•dough (sour'dō') *n.* 1. Sour fermented dough used as leaven in making bread. 2. An early settler or prospector, esp. in Alaska and northwest Canada. [Sense 2 < an association with using pieces of sourdough to leaven bread in the winter.]

sour grapes *pl. n.* Denial of the desirability of something after finding that it cannot be reached or acquired.

sour gum *n.* A deciduous tree (*Nyssa sylvatica*) of eastern North America having glossy, somewhat leathery leaves and soft wood.

Sou•ris (sōr'is) A river, c. 724 km (450 mi), rising in S Saskatchewan, Canada, and flowing SE in a great loop into N ND then NE to the Assiniboine R. in SW Manitoba.

sour mash *n.* 1. A mixture of new mash and mash from a preceding run used to distill certain malt whiskeys. 2. Whiskey so distilled.

sour orange *n.* 1. A spiny evergreen tree (*Citrus aurantium*) native to southern Vietnam and widely cultivated in warmer regions, having globose, reddish-orange, highly acidic fruit. 2. This fruit.

sour•puss (sour'pōos') *n.* *Slang* A habitually gloomy or sullen person. [SOUP + PUSS?]]

sour salt *n.* Crystals of citric acid used in cooking.

sour•sop (sour'sōp') *n.* 1. A tropical American evergreen tree (*Annona muricata*) bearing spiny fruit with tart edible pulp. 2. The fruit of this tree.

sour•wood (sour'wōod') *n.* A deciduous tree (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) of eastern North America having small white urn-shaped flowers. [So called < its sour-tasting leaves.]

Sou•sa (sōw'sə, -sə), **John Philip** Known as "the March King" 1854–1932. Amer. composer of *Stars and Stripes Forever* (1897)

sou•sa•phone (sōw'sə-fōn', -sə-) *n.* A large brass wind instrument, similar in range to the tuba, having a flared bell and a shape adapted to being carried in marching bands. [After John Philip SOUSA.]

sous•chef (sōw'shēf', sōw-shēf') *n., pl. sous•chefs* (-shēf', -shēf') The chef who is second in authority in a restaurant or kitchen, ranking below the head chef. [Fr. : *sous*, under + *chef*.]

souse¹ (sous) *v.* **soused**, **sous•ing**, **sous•es** —**tr.** 1. To plunge into a liquid. 2. To make soaking wet; drench. 3. To steep in a mixture, as in pickling. 4. *Slang* To make intoxicated. —**intr.** To become immersed or soaking wet. ♦ *n.* 1. The act or process of sousing. 2a. Food steeped in pickle, esp. pork trimmings. b. The liquid used in pickling; brine. 3. *Slang* a. A drunkard. b. A period of heavy drinking; a binge. [ME *sousen*, prob. < OFr. *souiser*, to pickle < *souz*, *sous*, pickled meat, of Gmc. orig. See **sal-** in App.]

souse² (sous) *v.* **soused**, **sous•ing**, **sous•es** *Archaic* —**tr.** To pounce on; attack. —**intr.** To swoop down, as an attacking hawk does. ♦ *n.* *Obsolete* A swooping motion of attack. [ME *souse*, swooping motion, alteration of *sours*, source, a rising. See SOURCE.]

Sousse (sōds) also **Su•sah** or **Su•sa** (sōw'sə, -zə) A city of NE Tunisia on an inlet of the Mediterranean Sea; founded in ancient times by the Phoenicians. Pop. 69,530.

sous vide (sōw vēd') *n.* The cooking of various ingredients in a plastic pouch. [Fr., in a vacuum, vacuum-packed : *sous*, under + *vide*, vacuum.] —**sous•vide'** (sōw-vēd') *adj.*

sou•tache (sōw-tāsh') *n.* A narrow flat braid in a herringbone pattern. [Fr. < Hung. *sujtás*.]

sou•tane (sōw-tān', -tān') *n.* A cassock, esp. one that buttons up and down the front. [Fr., alteration (influenced by Fr. *sous*, under) of obsolete *sottane* < Ital. *sottana* < *sotto*, under < Lat. *subtus* < *sub*. See **upo** in App.]

Sou•ter (sōw'tor), **David Hackett** b. 1939. Amer. jurist; appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1990.

south (south) *n.* 1a. The direction along a meridian 90° clockwise from east; the direction to the right of sunrise. b. The cardinal point on the compass 180° clockwise from due north and directly opposite north. 2. An area or region lying in the south. 3. often **South** a. The southern part of the earth. b. The southern part of a region or country. 4. **South** The southern part of the United States, esp. the states that fought for the Confederacy in the Civil War. ♦ *adj.* 1. To, toward, of, facing, or in the south. 2. Originating in or coming from the south. ♦ *adv.* 1. In, from, or toward the south. 2. *Slang* Into a worse or inferior condition, as of decreased value: *stocks that headed south*. [ME < OE *sūth*. See **sawel-** in App.]

South Africa A country of S Africa on the Atlantic and Indian oceans. Orig. inhabited by Khoikhoi, San, and Bantu-speaking peoples, it was administered by a union of British and Boer colonies after 1910, operating under a policy of apartheid. An interim constitution ending white rule was adopted in 1993; multiracial elections were first held in 1994. Caps. Pretoria, Cape Town, and Bloemfontein. Pop. 40,436,000. —**South African** *adj. & n.*

South America A continent of the S Western Hemisphere SE of North America between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans extending from the Caribbean Sea S to Cape Horn. —**South American** *adj. & n.*

South•amp•ton (south-hāmp'tən, sou-thāmp't-) A borough of S-central England on an inlet of the English Channel opposite the Isle of Wight. Pop. 209,192.

Southampton Island An island of E Nunavut, Canada, at the entrance to Hudson Bay.

South Atlantic Ocean The S part of the Atlantic Ocean, extending S from the equator to Antarctica.

South Bend A city of N IN NW of Fort Wayne; built on the site of a fur-trading post est. 1820. Pop. 107,789.

south•bound (south'bound') *adj.* Going toward the south.

south by east *n.* The direction or compass point halfway between due south and south-southeast, or 168°45' east of due north. ♦ *adv. & adj.* Toward or from south by east.

south by west *n.* The direction or compass point halfway between due south and south-southwest, or 168°45' west of due north. ♦ *adv. & adj.* Toward or from south by west.

South Car•o•li•na (kār'ə-lī'nə) A state of the SE US bordering on the Atlantic Ocean; admitted as one of the original Thirteen Colonies in 1788. It seceded from the Union in 1860, precipitating the Civil War. Cap. Columbia. Pop. 4,012,012. —**South Car'•o•lin'i•an** (-līn'ē-ən) *adj. & n.*

South Central Niger-Congo *n.* A branch of the Niger-Congo language family.

South China Sea An arm of the W Pacific bounded by SE China, Taiwan, the Philippines, Borneo, and Vietnam.

South Dakota A state of the N-central US; admitted as the 40th state in 1889. The region was split off from ND at the time it achieved statehood. Cap. Pierre. Pop. 754,844. —**South Dakotan** *adj. & n.*

South•down (south'daun') *n.* Any of a breed of sheep of less sheep of Blackbelly, having short dense wool that is fine-textured.