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

Proceeding	92046185
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**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,

Registration No. 986,668 (WASHINGTON REDSKINS & DESIGN)
Registered June 18, 1974,

Registration No. 978,824 (WASHINGTON REDSKINS)
Registered February 12, 1974,

and Registration No. 836,122 (THE REDSKINS—STYLIZED LETTERS)
Registered September 26, 1967

Amanda Blackhorse, Marcus Briggs-Cloud,)
Phillip Gover, Jillian Pappan and Courtney Tsotigh,)

Petitioners,)

v.)

Pro-Football, Inc.,)

Registrant.)

Cancellation No. 92/046,185

PETITIONERS' REPLY IN SUPPORT OF THEIR TRIAL BRIEF

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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.”⁵ 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),⁹ 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.

“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).

¹²*The 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.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷ 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."¹⁹ 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."²¹ 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”
<i>Webster’s New American Dictionary</i> (1965)	No definition	“ <i>colloq.</i> ”
<i>The Random House Dictionary</i> (1966)	“ <i>Dial.</i> ”	No usage labels
<i>World Book Dictionary</i> (1967 ed. and 1980 ed.)	<i>U.S. informal or Dialect.</i>	No usage label for relevant definition
<i>The American Heritage Dictionary</i> (1969 ed. and 1976 ed.)	“ <i>Nonstandard.</i> ” “Facetious respelling of INDIAN.”	No usage label for relevant definition
<i>Thorndike-Barnhart Dictionary</i> (1974)	No definition	“a term often considered offensive” – same label as used with “redskin”
<i>The International Webster New Encyclopedic Dictionary of the English Language</i> (1975)	No definition	No usage label for relevant definition
<i>Webster’s New Twentieth Century Dictionary</i> (1977 ed.)	No definition	No usage label for relevant definition
<i>The HBJ School Dictionary</i> (1977)	No definition	No usage label for relevant definition
<i>Scott Foresman Advanced Dictionary</i> (1979 ed.)	No definition	No usage label for relevant definition
<i>Webster’s New Collegiate Dictionary</i> (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").²⁵ 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

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

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

²⁷*See* 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.”²⁸ 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.”³⁰ 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.”³¹

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 Tsofigh 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.

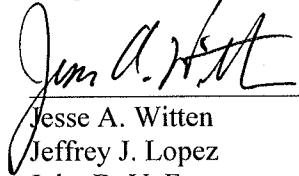
Finally, PFI has not introduced any evidence that its marks will in fact lose value if the registrations are cancelled, only that the value of the marks “may be affected”; according to PFI’s evidence, “[i]f the registrations are cancelled, the value of Registrant’s marks may be affected because Registrant 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.

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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:

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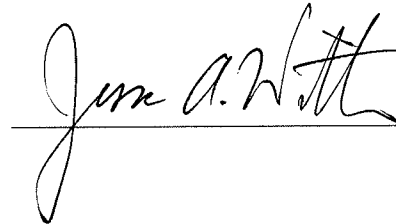
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James A. Witt", written over a horizontal line.

EXHIBIT A

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COMPLETE IN FOUR VOLUMES

VOLUME ONE



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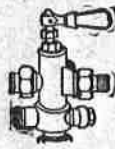
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initiate (i nish'i at) *n.* A person who has been initiated; a beginner.
initiation (i nish i ā'shun) *n.* The act of initiating; the fact of being initiated; ceremonious introduction into some sect, society, or association.
initiative (i nish'i ā 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 ā tiv) *adj.* Having the function, power, or faculty of initiating; characterized by initiating. **-ly adv.**
initiatory (i nish'i a tō ri) *adj.* Initial; introductory; used in initiation. **ini'tia-torily 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'tēr) *n.* Apparatus for injecting water into a steam boiler; one who or that which injects.

injurious (in joo dish'us) *adj.* Imprudent, unwise. *Syn.* Ill-advised, impolitic, indiscreet. **-ly adv.** **-ness n.**
injunction (in jungk'shun) *n.* An order, esp. from a court; the act of enjoining or the condition of being enjoined.
injure (in'jēr) *vt.* To hurt or damage. *Syn.* Mar, hurt, spoil, deteriorate, wrong, aggravate, sully, harm, maltreat, offend. **in'jurer n.**
injurious (in joor'i us) *adj.* Hurtful; detrimental. *Syn.* Baneful, harmful, pernicious, slanderous, deleterious, abusive, noxious, defamatory, prejudicial, wrongful, damaging. **-ly adv.** **-ness n.**
injury (in'jēr i) *n.* [*pl.* injuries] That which causes harm or damage; the damage or hurt done.
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 rights.
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'hörn) *n.* A small container for writing ink.
inkhorn (ingk'hörn) *adj.* Pedantic.

Injector.

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 surface 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 ēr) *n.* A resident of the inland.
in-law (in'lō) *n.* A relative by marriage.
inlaw (in lō') *vt.* To bring within the authority and protection of the law; to clear of outlawry. **in'lawry n.**
inlay (in lā') *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'lā) *n.* Inlaid work; a filling in a tooth.
inlet (in let') *vt.* [inlet, in letting] 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'li ēr) *n.* Stratified rock surrounded 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 inhabitant.
in medias res (in mē'di as rēz). Into the midst of things.
in memoriam (in mē 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 inn.
innate (in'nāt) *adj.* Inborn, not acquired. *Syn.* Inborn, congenital, inbred. **-ly adv.** **-ness n.**
inner (in'ēr) *adj.* Internal; pertaining to the mind or spirit, as an *inner* experience. **-ly adv.**
inner (in'ēr) *n.* The inside part.
innermost (in'ēr mōst) *adj.* Farthest inward.
innermost (in'ēr mōst) *n.* The inmost part.
innervate (i nūr'vāt) *vt.* To furnish with nerve force or with nerves; to stimulate activity in a nerve or organ.
innervation (in ēr vā'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 nūr'v) *vt.* To furnish with nervous energy or power; to animate.
innholder (in'höld 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'kēp ēr) *n.* One who operates an inn, hotel, or tavern.
innocence (in'ō 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'ō sen si) *n.* An instance of innocence.
innocent (in'ō 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, immaculate, stainless. *Ant.* Guilty. **innocently 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. **-ly adv.** **-ness n.**
innominate (i nom'i nāt) *adj.* Lacking a name.
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.
innocious innoxious
innuend innuend
derogati derogati
innumer innumer
number number
counted counted
adv. adv.
innumer innumer
less; coi less; coi
innutriti innutriti
trition; trition;
nutri't nutri't
inobserv inobserv
attentiv attentiv
inobse inobse
inoculab inoculab
being a being a
tion; c tion; c
inocula inocula
disease disease
inocular inocular
in mak in mak
inoculat inoculat
virus o virus o
measur measur
a plant a plant
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inoculat inoculat
inocula inocula
serum serum
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inoculu inoculu
used f used f
inodiati inodiati
hateful hateful
inodoro inodoro
odor. odor.
inoffens inoffens
harmful harmful
inoffici inoffici
do one do one
accor accor
office office
inopera inopera
ble; n ble; n
tion. tion.
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ing; v ing; v
inoperc inoperc
an op an op
mal c mal c
has n has n
inoppo inoppo
portu portu
propr propr
-ness -ness
inoppo inoppo
believ believ
inopi inopi

squall (skwól) *n.* A sudden, hard gust of wind; a screaming outcry.

squall (skwól) *vi.&vt.* 1 To scream or utter loudly and discordantly. 2 To blow, as a gust of wind. **squall'er** *n.*

squally (skwól'i) *adj.* [squalier, squalliest]. Blowing or threatening to blow in gusts or blasts.

squalor (skwol'ér) *n.* Wretched poverty.

squander (skwon'dér) *n.* Act of spending lavishly or wasting. — *vt.* To spend lavishly; to disperse. **squan'derer** *n.*

square (skwár) *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 is 4.

square (skwár) *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 (skwár) *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 (skwár) *adv.* Fairly; honestly; directly; in a square form or manner. **square'ness** *n.* — **square'ly** *adv.*

square dance. A dance in which the participants 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 (skwár'hed) *n.* One with a head relatively square: specifically a 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 (skwár'rigd') *adj.* Having rectangular sails on yards hung horizontally by the middle across the masts: opposite of *fore-and-aft-rigged*. **square-rig'ger** *n.* A square-rigged vessel.

square root (skwár rōōt) *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 rectangular sail set at right angles to the vessel's axis.

square shooter. A person who acts fairly and honestly. **square shooting.**

square-toed (skwár'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 squashed fruits. 5 The sound made by a person walking in mire.



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

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.*

squash (skwosh) *adj.* With or as with a squash.

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.&vt.* [squatted or squat, squatting]. 1 To settle down as if sitting. 2 To settle land either under a government lease so as ultimately to take title to it or hold without right or title.

squatter (skwot'ér) *n.* 1 One who occupies land without right or under government lease in expectation of acquiring ownership. 2 An Australian sheep rancher.

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

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

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

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

squeak (skwēk) *n.* 1 A thin, sharp, penetrating sound, as, the squeak of an ungreased wheel. 2 A narrow escape.

squeak (skwēk) *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 (skwēl) *n.* A sharp, shrill cry, prolonged like that of a pig.

squeal (skwēl) *vi.* 1 To utter a shrill cry 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** *adv.*

squeegee (skwē'jē) *n.* A strip of rubber, 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.

squeeze (skwēz) *vi.&vt.* 1 To make one's 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. 3 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 card.

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

squelcher (skwelch'ér) *n.* 1 A blow that squelches. 2 A final retort that crushes opposition. 3 One who or that which squelches.

squib (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.

squib (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 explode, as a squib.

squid (skwid) *n.* A kind of 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-

terranean as a stimulant of any of several parts of the body.

squilla (skwil'ē) *n.* the mantis under shell.

squinch (skwintch) *n.* A support or a superimposed member.

squint (skwint) *n.* A squint with the eye.

squint (skwint) *adj.* Inclining or oblique.

squint (skwint) *vt.* To squint.

squire (skwaier) *n.* 1 A justice of the peace. 2 A lover.

squire (skwaier) *vt.* To court.

squirm (skwirm) *vi.* To squirm.

squirm (skwirm) *n.* A squirm.

squirrel (skwirl) *n.* A squirrel.

squirrel (skwirl) *vt.* To squirrel.

squirt (skwirt) *n.* A squirt.

squirt (skwirt) *vt.* To squirt.

squish (skwish) *n.* A squish.

squish (skwish) *vt.* To squish.

stab (stab) *n.* A stab.

stab (stab) *vt.* To stab.

stable (stāb) *n.* A stable.

stable (stāb) *adj.* Stable.

stability (stāb'ily) *n.* Stability.

Table
16

THE
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of the
ENGLISH
LANGUAGE

JESS STEIN

Editor in Chief

LAURENCE URDANG

Managing Editor



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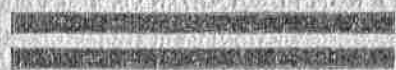
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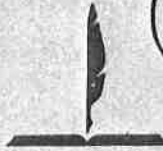
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————— DICTIONARY



L-Z

not square with his equalize the scores

sail with the yard

b. to take, or cause to make a new start; *He tumbled away I'd get me back in a wooden es).*

self in a position of pare to fight, espe- usual, the extremists out everything but the Wall Street Journal

ake up for something b. to get even.

find a square equal try to do something

one owes; settle an- nestly; to speak for

square; in a square

3. at right angles; irectly; precisely; *etween the eyes.*

ultimately < Latin ke square < *quadrar* ir]

ark [or].

ce performed by an s (a set) arranged in the quadrilla and e dances are socially have been recovering ularity (Emory S.

'dans', -dāns), i.e., do a square dance.

(skwārd), *Informal*; prize ring.

id honest treatment.

rd).

m), *n. Slang*. 1. the square; a hero, who well cut that you can ate squaredom (New ho are squares.

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

quare measure, equal ot.

ed'), *n. U.S. Slang*; 1; do it. 2. a Scan-

of square measure, h by 1 inch; *A in h hits the rain drops and per square inch*

ang, a person who st or respectable in-

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

ition in the cricket atsman and nearly ket. 2. the field's

'v. in a square man- us entirely rational, philosophy of the -clerical, democrati-

stantial or satisfy- et was, I knew, they and he did not do-

r).

stem for measuring

square foot

square yard

square rod

acre

square mile or section

ownship

, *n.* the quality or

oduct of a number 25 (5 × 5), or 36

square peg, a person or thing that is unfit or unsuitable: *You can't put a square peg in a round hole.*

square piano, a rectangular piano having horizontal strings parallel to the keyboard.

square-er (skwār'or), *n.* a person who re-nakes wood, stone, etc., to a square form.

square-rigged (skwār'rig'd'), *adj.* having the principal sails set at right angles across the masts.

square-rig-ger (skwār'rig'or), *n.* a square-rigged ship: *In Boston . . . you could look over the harbor at the big square-riggers anchored in the stream (Atlantic).*



Square-rigged Sails on the Foremast of a barkentine

square root, a num- ber that produces a given number when multiplied by itself: *The square root of 64 is 8. The genius of Wil- Hamilton sought the square root of sixties one (Walter de la Mare).*

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

square shooter, *Informal*, a fair and honest person: *I trust businessmen and their wives, who buy annually, as square shooters (Wall Street Journal).*

square shooting, *Informal*, the behavior or activities of a square shooter.

square-should-ered (skwār'shōl'derd'), *adj.* having shoulders that are high, not sloping, and well braced back: *She was . . . tall, square-shouldered, and erect (Harper's).*

square-tail (skwār'tāl'), *n.* 1. a brook trout. 2. a prairie chicken.

square-toed (skwār'tōd'), *adj.* 1. (of a shoe) having a broad, square toe. 2. old-fashioned and homely in habits, ideas, etc.: *We old people must retain some square-toed predilection for the fashions of our youth (Edmund Burke).*

square-toes (skwār'tōz'), *n.* a precise, formal, old-fashioned person, having strict or narrow ideas of conduct.

square wheel, a flat wheel.

square-ish (skwār'ish'), *adj.* nearly square; having breadth more nearly equal to length or height than is usual.

square-rose (skwar'ōs, skwo rōs'), *adj.* 1. *Botany*, a. composed of or covered with scales, bracts, or other processes standing out at right angles or more widely, as a calyx or involucre. b. standing out at right angles or more widely, as scales, bracts, etc. 2. rough with spreading scales or other processes. [*< Latin squarrosus scurvy, scabby*]

square-rous (skwar'ōs), *adj.* squarrose.

square-ru-lose (skwar'ōs lōs), *adj.* *Botany*, somewhat squarrose. [*diminutive form of squarrose*]

squash' (skwosh), *v.t.* 1. to squeeze or press into a flat mass or pulp; crush: *The boy squashed the bug.* 2. to put an end to in a summary manner; stop by force; suppress; squash: *The police squashed the riot.* 3. *Informal*, to silence or disconcert (a person) with a crushing argument, reply, etc. —*v.i.* 1. to be pressed into a flat mass; flatten out or impact or under pressure: *Cream puffs squash easily.* 2. to make a splashing sound; shove, walk, etc., with a splash: *We heard him squash through the mud and slush.* 3. to crowd; squeeze.

—*v.i.* 1. the act, fact, or sound of something being squashed or crushed. 2. the impact of a soft, heavy body falling on a surface. 3. the sound produced by this. 4. something easily squashed: *The grapes are a squash and not fit to eat.* 5. squash tennis. 6. squash rackets. 7. *British*, a beverage made with fruit juice and (usually) carbonated water: *I'll have a lemon squash if you don't mind (Graham Greene).*

—*v.t.* [*< Old French squasser, ultimately < Latin ex-out + quassare < quatero to shake. Compare QUASH!.*] —squash'er, *n.*

squash' (skwosh), *n., pl. squash or squash-*

—*v.* 1. the fruit of any of various annual gourdlike plants of the gourd family, often eaten as a vegetable or made into a pie. 2. any of these plants. [*American English, short for earlier squanters*] *Algonkian*

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

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

squash-i-ly (skwosh'ə 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 hand- ball and tennis, played with rackets and a hollow rubber ball in a walled court.

squash-y (skwosh'i), *adj.*, *squash-i-er, squash-i-est.* 1. having a soft or pulpy consistency; easily squashed: *squashy cream puffs.* 2. soft and wet: *squashy ground.* 3. having a squashed or flattened look: *a squashy nose.*

squat (skwot), *v., squat-ter or squat, squat-ting, 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 found it 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 dirt 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 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. —*v.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 teapot, a squat building.*

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

[*< Old French esquatr* to crush, ultimately < Latin *ex-out + coactare* 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 occupied or held by a squatter.

squat-ter (skwot'or), *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).*

squat-toe-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 (skwō), *n.* 1. a North American Indian girl or woman. 2. such a girl or woman 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 (skwō'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 (skwōk), *v.i.* 1. to call or cry with a 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 harshly. 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 (skwōk'box'), *n.*, or **squawk box**, *U.S. Slang*, a loudspeaker in a public-address system or intercom.

squawk-er (skwō'kar), *n.* 1. a person or thing that squawks. 2. a speaker of intermediate size in a phonograph, tape recorder, 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 customs (used in an unfriendly way).

squaw-root (skwō'rūt', -rūt'), *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.

squeak (skwēk), *v.i.* 1. to make a short, sharp, shrill 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).* —*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. 2. *Informal*, a narrow chance or escape. 3. narrow squeak, *Informal*, a narrow escape; close shave: *Those two elections, however, were narrow squeaks (New York Times).* [probably imitative. Compare Swedish *squaka* to croak.] —squeak'ing-ly, *adv.*

squeak-er (skwē'kar), *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'kə li), *adv.* with a thin, squeaky sound or voice: *to sing squeakily.*

squeak-i-ness (skwē'ki nis), *n.* (of sound) thin sharpness or shrillness.

squeak-y (skwē'ki), *adj.*, *squeak-i-er, 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.t.* to utter sharply and shrilly: *to 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'lor), *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 (skwē'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 scaymous < Anglo-French escaymous 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

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having; not have inhu- lation. n. **initial** (i nish'ə līz), v.t., -ized, -izing. to set an instruction, switch, or the like) to start or re-start a computer program or routine. —|n|t|al|i- z|a|t|ion, n.
initial side, *Trigonometry*, the line whose amount of rotation determines the size of an angle.
initiate (v. i nish'ē āt, n., adj. i nish'ē it, -āt), v., -ated, -ating, n., adj. —v.t. 1 to be the first one to start; set going; begin: *This year we shall initiate a series of free concerts.* *svn*: originate, commence. 2 to admit (a person) by special forms or ceremonies into a group or society: *The old ceremonies initiated the new members.* *svn*: install, introduce. 3 to help to get a first understanding; introduce into the knowledge of some art or subject: *to initiate a person into business methods.* *The teacher initiated the class into the wonders of science by telling a few interesting things about the earth and stars.*
 —n. a person who is or has been initiated.
 —adj. 1 initiated. 2 *Obsolete*, having to do with one newly initiated.
 [*<* Latin *initiare* (with English *-ate*) *<* *initium* a beginning; see *etym.* under *initial*] —|i|n|t|ia|t|or, n.
initiation (i nish'ē ā'shan), n. 1 the act or process of being the first one to start something; beginning; initiating. 2 the fact of being initiated. 3 formal admission into a group or society. 4 the ceremonies by which one is admitted to a group or society: *A great many members of the club showed up for the initiation.*
initiative (i nish'ē ā'tiv, -ē ā'tiv), n., adj. —n. 1 the active part in taking the first steps in any undertaking; lead: *She is shy and does not take the initiative in making acquaintances.* *No one suggested that he should take up painting; he did it entirely on his own initiative.* 2 readiness and ability to be the one to start something; enterprise: *A good leader must have initiative.* 3 the right to be the first to act, legislate, or otherwise begin legally. 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. 5 the procedure for doing this.
 —adj. serving to initiate; initiatory. —|i|n|t|ia|tive-ly, adv.
initiator (i nish'ē ā'tōr, -tōr'), adj. 1 beginning; introductory; opening; first. 2 of initiation; serving to initiate into some society or some special knowledge.
initiatress (i nish'ē ā'tris), n. a female initiator.
initiatrice (i nish'ē ā'trikes), n., pl. |i|n|t|ia|trix|es, |i|n|t|ia|trix|es (i nish'ē ā'trī'sēz). —initiatress.
inject (in jekt'), v.t. 1 to force (liquid or medicine) into a cavity, passage, or tissue: *Drugs are often injected into the body.* *The biologist injected coloring matter into anatomical specimens for the study of the structure.* 2 to fill (a cavity, passage, or tissue) with liquid forced in: *The dentist injected the boy's gums with novocaine.* 3 *Figurative*, to throw in; insert: *While she and I were talking, he injected a remark into the conversation.* *svn*: introduce, suggest. [*<* Latin *injectus*, past participle of *inicare* throw in *<* *in-* in + *jacere* throw]
injectable (in jekt'ə bəl), adj., n. —adj. that can be injected.
 —n. a drug or medicine that may be injected directly into the bloodstream.
injection (in jek'shan), n. 1 the act or process of injecting: *Those drugs are given by injection as well as through the mouth.* 2 a liquid injected: *A drug is given as an injection.* 3 a bloodshot or hyperemic condition. 4 the act or process of placing a spacecraft into orbit.
injection laser, *Electronics*, a laser that generates radiant energy by the injection of charges into a p-n junction of gallium arsenide or other semiconductor; semiconductor laser.
injection molding, a method of producing thermoplastic materials by forcing the thick resin out of a heated cylinder into a mold.
injector (in jekt'ər), 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 engine, or rocket motor.
injera (in'zə rə), n. a slightly sour bread, somewhat like a pancake, eaten in Ethiopia. [*<* Amharic *injera*]
joke (in'jōk'), n. a joke that only members of an in-group can appreciate.
injudicious (in'ju dish'əs), adj. showing bad judgment; unwise; not judicious: *An injudicious person says or does things without thinking what their results may be.* *The American public raised very little fuss about the injudicious odds (Harber's).* *svn*: indiscreet, impractical, imprudent.
 —|i|n|j|u|d|ic|i|o|u|s|ly, adv. —|i|n|j|u|d|ic|i|o|u|s|ness, n.
injun or **injun** (in'jun), n. U.S. *Informal* or *Dialect*, an American Indian.
injunction (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.* *svn*: 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*, -ōnis *<* Latin *injungere* enjoin *<* *in-* in + *jungere* join]
injunctive (in jungk'tiv), adj. serving to command.
injure (in'jər), v.t., -jured, -juring. 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: *Those that are not favoured will think themselves injured (Samuel Johnson).* [*back formation <* *injury*] —|i|n|j|u|r|a|ble, adj. —|i|n|j|u|r|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.*
injurious (in jur'ē əs), adj. 1 causing injury; harmful: *Hail is injurious to crops.* *svn*: 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. *svn*: calumnious. [*<* Latin *injūriōsus <* *injūria*; see *etym.* under *injury*] —|i|n|j|u|ri|o|u|s|ly, adv. —|i|n|j|u|ri|o|u|s|ness, n.
injury (in'jər ə), n., pl. -ries. 1 hurt or loss caused to or endured by a person or thing; harm; damage: *He escaped from the train wreck without injury.* *The accident will be an injury to the reputation of the railroad.* 2 unfairness; wrong: *The saint never did injury to any man.* *svn*: 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]
injustice (in jus'tis), 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 liquid thrown out for protection especially by cuttlefish or squid.
 —v.t. 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 <* Greek *ēnkauston*, neuter adjective *<* stem of *enkaiein* burn in *<* *en-* in + *kalein* to burn] —|i|n|k'er, n. —|i|n|k'less, adj. —|i|n|k'like', adj.
inkberry (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. 3 = pokeweed. 4 its berry.
inkblot (ingk'blot), n. 1 a spot or stain made with ink. 2 one of the designs or patterns used in the Rorschach test.
inkblot test, = Rorschach test.
inkhorn (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 broken 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 (Richard K. Peffly).*
inkle (ing'kol), n. 1 a narrow, colored linen tape. 2 the thread or yarn from which it is manufactured. [*origin uncertain*]
inkle (ing'kol), v.t., v.i., -kled, -kling. 1 to give a hint of; hint. 2 *Dialect*, to get an inkling or notion of. [*Middle English* *incklen* to whisper, hint *<* Old English *inca* suspicion]
inkling (ingk'ling), n. a vague notion; slight suspicion; hint: *to give a person an inkling of what is going on.* [*<* *inkle*(v) + *-ing*]
inklinger (ingk'sling'ər), n. *Slang*. 1 a writer. 2 a clerk in a loggers' camp.

inkstand (ingk'stand'), n. 1 a stand to hold ink and pens. 2 a container used to hold ink.
inkwell (ingk'wel'), n. a container used to hold ink on a desk or table.
inkwood (ingk'wūd), n. a small tree of the soapberry family, found in the West Indies and southern Florida. It has hard, reddish-brown wood.
inky (ing'kē), adj., **inkily**, **inkiest**. 1 like ink; dark or black: *inky shadows*. 2 covered with ink; marked or stained with ink: *the inky hands of a printer*. 3 of ink; written with ink; using ink. 4 full of ink. —|i|n|k|ly, adv. —|i|n|k|ness, n.
inky cap, any one of a genus of mushrooms whose top disintegrates into a black liquid after the spores are discharged.
inlaid (in lā'd), v.t., -laced, -lacing. = *enlaid*.
inlaid (in'lād'), 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 workmen inlaid colored tiles in a design in the kitchen floor.* *The floor was inlaid with colored tiles.*
inland (adj. in'lənd; n., adv. in'lənd, -lənd'), 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 inland from New York to Chicago.*
inlander (in'lən dər), n. a person who lives in the interior of a country; inland inhabitant.
Inland Mails, *British*, domestic mails.
Inland Revenue, *British*, internal revenue.
inlaw (in lō'), v.t. *Old English Law*, to clear of outlawry or attainder; restore to the protection of the law.
in-law (in'lō'), n. *Informal*, a person related by marriage: *The stories, which he has absorbed by listening to his wife and in-laws . . . (Atlantic).*
inlawry (in'lō'rē), n. *Old English Law*, restoration to the protection of the law.
inlay (in'lā), v., -laid, -laying, n., pl. -lays. —v.t. 1 to set into the surface as a decoration or design: *The craftsman inlaid strips of gold in the top 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. 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 *Horticulture*, a graft made by inlaying. —|i|n|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.
inleakage (in'lē'kiŋ), n. 1 the act of leaking in: . . . *lightening up the system to avoid air inleakage (C. Rogers McCullough).* 2 something that leaks in. 3 the amount leaking in.
inlet (in'let), n., v., -let, -letting. —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.* *svn*: 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; admission.
 —v.t. to let in; insert (one thing) in another.
inlier (in'lī'ər), n. *Geology*, a part of one formation completely surrounded by another formation of a later date.
inlimine (in lim'ə nē), *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, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; It, Tce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oll, out; cup, pūt, rūle; child; long; thin; xnen; zh, measure; e represents a in about, e in taken, l in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

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squat (skwɒt), *v.*, **squatted** or **squat**, **squatting**, **squats** — *v.t.* 1 to sit on the heels; crouch: *He squatted on his heels for a few minutes.* 2 to sit on the ground or with the legs closely drawn up beneath or close to the body: *The Indians squatted around the fire.* 3 to sit on the ground or on a chair, talking the way farmers do (Newsweek). **squat** *n.* 1 the act of squatting or sitting close to the ground to avoid observation or capture, as a hare does: *Some tenth-century squats in his hole like the holes of a fox (Algernon Charles Swinburne).* 2 a man, woman, or child who settles on land without title or right: *He was a squatter man, of the Ohio, where he had acquired ownership of it under government regulation.* 3 a person who settles on public land to acquire ownership of it under government regulation. **squat** *adj.* 1 seated in a squatting position, crouching: *A squat figure could be seen in front of the house.* 2 short and thick, like the figure of an animal: *The Indian was a squat, dark man. That is a squat man.* **SYN:** dumphy. **squat** *adj.* 1 the act of squatting or sitting close to the ground; crouching. 2 a squatting posture. **SYN:** French *esquatir* to crush, ultimately < *coactare* constrain < *cogere* drive — *co-* together + *agere* drive) — **squatness**, *n.* **squatter** (skwɒt'ər), *n.* 1 a person who settles on land without title or right: *Judging from the squatters on similar lands in the reserves (Saskatoon Herald).* 2 a person who settles on public land to acquire ownership of it under government regulation. 3 a person or animal that crouches or squats. 4 a person who operates a sheep ranch or farm in Australia. [*< squat + -er*] **squatter** (skwɒt'ər), *v.t.* to plunge into or move in water with much splash and noise: *He squatted right, U.S. the right or right of a squatter to the land on which he has settled. Gramp ... took up the land, by squatter's right, about 1892 (Atlantic).* **squatter sovereignty**, *n.* the right claimed by the settlers of new territories to make their own laws, especially in regard to slavery; popular sovereignty: *the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" (determination of the status of slavery) (B. B. Morris).* **squaw** (skwɒ), *n.* 1 a North American Indian woman or wife. 2 *Slang.* any girl or woman. 3 *Slang.* a female spouse; wife. [American English, earlier, an Indian woman or wife < Algonquian (compare Massachusetts *squa*)] **squawberry** (skwɒ'ber'ē, -bər-) *n.*, *pl.* -berries, *n.* a growing shrub of the eastern United States having tart, inedible berries; deerberry. **squawfish** (skwɒ'fish'), *n.*, *pl.* -fishies or (colloquially) -fish, any one of several large, slender fish, common in rivers of the Pacific coast of North America. **squawk** (skwɒk), *v.*, *n.* — *v.t.* 1 to make a loud, harsh sound; squall or screech hoarsely: *Hens squawked when frightened.* 2 to give out a discordant sound; creak or squeak harshly. 3 *Slang.* figurative, to complain loudly; give vent to vigorous protests: *Machine tool builders squawked as the Air Force buys \$500,000 worth of tools abroad (Wall Street Journal).* — *v.i.* 1 to utter harshly and loudly, with or as if in a squawk. 2 a squawking; loud, harsh sound. 3 *Slang.* figurative, a loud complaint; vigorous protest. 4 = **squawk** 1. **squawk box** (skwɒk'bɒks'), *n.*, or **squawk box**, *n.* *Slang.* a loudspeaker in a public-address system or intercom. **squawker** (skwɒk'ər), *n.* 1 a person or thing that squawks. 2 a speaker of intermediate size, as in a phonograph or tape recorder, designed to produce frequencies in the middle range. **squaw** (skwɒl), *v.i.*, *v.t.* to cry out loudly: *Hardly had the White House meeting over than the United Union started squawking about how the president was "playing with fire" (Time).* [variant of **squawk**] **squaw man**, a white man living with an Indian

squaw, especially one who has more or less abandoned white customs (used in an unfriendly way). **squawroot** (skwɒ'rūt, -rūt'), *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** (skwɒj), *v.t.*, **squdged**, **squdging**, to squish; squash. [imitative] **squdgy** (skwɒj'ē), *adj.*, **squdgi**er, **squdgi**est. 1 squishy; squasy: *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 Deering).* **squeak** (skwēk), *v.*, *n.* — *v.t.* 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 *sqvaka* to creak.] — **squeakingly**, *adv.* **squeaker** (skwēk'ər), *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).* **squeaky** (skwēk'ē), *adj.*, **squeak**ier, **squeak**iest. 1 characterized by squeaking sounds; tending to squeak: *a squeaky window.* 2 squeaking; thin and shrill: *a squeaky voice.* — **squeakily**, *adv.* — **squeakiness**, *n.* **squeal** (skwēl), *v.*, *n.* — *v.t.* 1 to make a long, sharp, shrill cry: *A pig squeals when it is hurt.* 2 *Slang.* to inform on another. 3 *Informal.* figurative, to complain loudly; squawk. — *v.t.* to utter sharply and shrilly: *to squeal 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] **squealer** (skwēl'ər), *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. **squeamish** (skwē'mish), *adj.* 1 too proper, modest, or decent; easily shocked; prudish: *a squeamish old maid.* 2 excessively fastidious or punctilious; too particular; too scrupulous: *Trilles magnified into importance by a squeamish conscience (Macaulay).* **SYN:** 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 *squeamish*, variant of *scoymous* < Anglo-French *scoymous* disdainful, shy; origin uncertain] — **squeamishly**, *adv.* — **squeamishness**, *n.* **squeegee** (skwē'jē), *n.*, *v.*, **-geed**, **-geeing**, *n.* — *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*] **squeezability** (skwē'zə bil'ə tē), *n.* the quality or condition of being squeezable. **squeezable** (skwē'zə bəl), *adj.* that can be squeezed: *squeezable bottles.* — **squeezably**, *adv.* **squeeze** (skwēz), *v.*, **squeezed**, **squeez**ing, *n.* — *v.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 opening. 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 *cwisan*] — **squeeze'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** (skwēz'bɒks'), *n.* *Informal.* an accordion: *A German in Lederhosen broke out the squeezebox and played "Lili Marlene" for hours (Listener).* **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).* **squegger** (skwēg'ər), *n.* *Electronics.* an oscillator in which squeeging occurs. [probably < *s(eif)que(n)ching* (oscillator) + *-er* 1] **squeeging** (skwēg'ing), *n.* *Electronics.* a form of oscillation that builds up periodically to a certain 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 demonstration 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] — **squelcher**, *n.* **squelchy** (skwel'chē), *adj.* 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).* **squeteague** (skwē'tēg), *n.*, *pl.* -teague. 1 the

Pronunciation Key: hat, ăgə, câre, făr, let, ēqual, tēm; it, Tō; hot, ōpen, âger, ôil, out; cup, püt, rûle; child; long; thin; ðen; zh, measure; ə represents a in about, e in taken, l in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.



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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 (skwŏb'ē) *adj.* -bier, -biest. Short and fat; squat.

squad (skwŏd) *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.* **squaddod**, **squadding**, **squads**. 1. To form into a squad or squads. 2. To assign to a squad. [Old French *esquad(r)e*, from Old Spanish *escuadra*, "square," "square formation (of troops)," from *escuadrar*, to square, form a squad, from Vulgar Latin *exquadrare* (unattested): *ex-* (intensive) + Latin *quadrare*, 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 (skwŏd'rŏn) *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).

—*tr.v.* **squadroned**, -roning, -rons. To form into a 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 (skwā'lēn') *n.* 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*) + *-ENE*.]

squal-id (skwŏl'id) *adj.* 1. Having a dirty or wretched appearance. 2. Morally repulsive; sordid. —See Synonyms at *dirty*. [Latin *squalidus*, from *squālere*, to be filthy, from *squālus*, scabby, filthy.] —**squal'id-ly adv.** —**squa-lid'i-ty** (skwŏ-lid'ə-tē), **squal'id-ness n.**

squall' (skwŏl) *n.* A loud, harsh outcry. —*intr.v.* **squalled**, **squalling**, **squalls**. To scream or cry harshly and loudly. [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Old Norse *skvala*, to splash. [SQUEAL.] —**squall'er n.**

squall² (skwŏl) *n.* 1. A brief, sudden, and violent windstorm, 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.

squall-y (skwŏl'ē) *adj.* -ier, -iest. 1. Characterized by squalls; stormy; gusty. 2. *Informal.* Marked by disturbance or trouble.

squal-or (skwŏl'ŏr) *n.* The state or quality of being squalid; filth and misery. [Latin, from *squālere*, to be filthy. See *squalid*.]

squa-ma (skwā'mə) *n., pl.* -mæ (-mē). 1. A scale or scalelike structure. 2. A thin plate of bone. [Latin *squāma*, scale.] —**squa'mate' (-mät')** *adj.*

squa-ma-tion (skwā-mā'shən) *n.* 1. The condition of being scaled. 2. An arrangement of scales, as on a fish.

Squa-mish. Variant of *Squamish*.

squa-mo-sal (skwā-mŏ'səl) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the squamous area of the temporal bone. —*n.* A squamosal bone. [From Latin *squāmosus*, SQUAMOUS.]

squa-mous (skwā'mŏs) *adj.* Also **squa-mose** (-mŏs'). 1. Covered with or formed of scales; scaly. 2. Resembling a scale or scales; scalelike. [Latin *squāmosus*, from *squāma*, scale, SQUAMA.] —**squa'mous-ly adv.** —**squa'mous-ness n.**

squam-u-lose (skwām'yo-lŏs') *adj.* Having or consisting of minute scales; minutely scaly. [From New Latin *squāmula*, diminutive of Latin *squāma*, scale, SQUAMA.]

squan-der (skwŏn'dŏr) *tr.v.* -dered, -dering, -ders. 1. To spend wastefully or extravagantly; dissipate. 2. *Obsolete.* To scatter. —*n.* Extravagant expenditure; prodigality. [Origin unknown.] —**squan'der-er n.** —**squan'der-ing-ly adv.**

square (skwār) *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. 5. Any of the quadrilateral spaces dividing a checkerboard. 6. a. An open, often quadrilateral 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. 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. 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 sturdiness. 6. Honest; direct; a *square answer*. 7. Just; equitable; a *square deal*. 8. Paid-up; settled. 9. *Golf.* Even; tied. 10. *Slang.*

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 set 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. 5. In an honest manner; straightforwardly. [Middle English, from Old French *esquare*, from Vulgar Latin *exquadrare* (unattested), from *exquadrare* (unattested), to square; Latin *ex-* (intensive) + *quadrare*, to square, from *quadrus*, a square (see *kwetwer-* in Appendix*.)] —**square'ly adv.** —**square'ness n.** —**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 (skwār'dāns') *intr.v.* -danced, -dancing, -dances. 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-rig-ger (skwār'rig'ŏr) *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 (skwār'ŏs', skwŏ-rŏs') *adj.* 1. *Biology.* Having rough or spreading scalelike processes. 2. *Botany.* Spreading or recurved at the tip: *squarrose bracts*. [Latin *squarrosus*, alteration (influenced by Latin *squāma*, scale) of *escharosus* (unattested), scabby, from Greek *eskhara*, hearth, scab, SCAR.]

squash' (skwŏsh, skwŏsh) *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 *isquotersquash*, from Massachusetts *askōotatquash*: *askōt-* (unidentified root) + Proto-Algonquian *askw-*, plant + *-ash*, inanimate plural ending.]

squash² (skwŏsh, skwŏsh) *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 squeelching 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) + *quassare*, frequentative of *quater*, to shake, beat, shatter (see *kwāt-* 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 (skwŏsh'ē, skwŏsh'ē) *adj.* -ier, -iest. 1. Easily squashed. 2. Overripe and soft; pulpy. 3. Buggy; squishy. —**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**, **squat-ter**. 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 *esquait*: *es-*, from Latin *ex-* (intensive) + *quait*, *catir*, to press flat, from Vulgar Latin *coactire* (unattested), to press together, from Latin *cogere* (past participle *coactus*), to drive together: *com-*, together + *agere*, to drive (see *ag-* in Appendix*.)]

squat-ter (skwŏt'ŏr) *n.* 1. One who settles on unoccupied land without legal claim. 2. One who occupies a piece of public land so as to acquire title.

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

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

squawk (skwŏk) *v.* **squawked**, **squawking**, **squawks**. —*intr.* 1. To utter a harsh scream; screech. 2. To make a loud or angry protest. —*tr.* 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 SQUEAK.] —**squawk'er n.**

squaw man. A frontiersman having an Indian wife. —*intr.* 1. To utter a harsh scream; screech. 2. To make a loud or angry protest. —*tr.* To utter with or as if with a squawk. —*n.* 1. A loud screech; squall. 2. A loud or insistent protest. [Perhaps



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Crookneck squash



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minor quarrel; bicker. See Synonyms at *argue*. —*n.* A trivial quarrel. [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Swedish dialectal *squabbel*, to quarrel (imitative).] —*squabbler* *n.*

squab-by (skwŏb'ē) *adj.* -bler, -biest. Short and fat; squat. **squad** (skwŏd) *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 *esquadrre*, from Old Spanish *escuadra*, "square," "square formation (of troops)," from *escuadrar*, to square, form a squad, from Vulgar Latin *exquadrare* (unattested): *ex-* (intensive) + Latin *quadrare*, 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 (skwŏd'rŏn) *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). —*tr.v.* *squadroned, -roning, -rons.* To form into a squadron or squadrons. [Italian *squadrono*, "square formation (of troops)," from *squadra*, squad, "square," from Old Italian, from *squadrare*, to square, from Vulgar Latin *exquadrare* (unattested). See *squad*.]

squa-lene (skwŏl'ēn') *n.* A natural unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon, C₂₀H₃₀, 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*) + *-ENE*.]

squal-id (skwŏl'id) *adj.* 1. Having a dirty or wretched appearance. 2. Morally repulsive; sordid. —See Synonyms at *dirty*. [Latin *squalidus*, from *squalere*, to be filthy, from *squalus*, scabby, filthy.] —*squal'id-ly* *adv.* —*squa-lid'i-ty* (skwŏ-lid'ē-tē) *squal'id-ness* *n.*

squall (skwŏl) *n.* A loud, harsh outcry. —*intr.v.* *squalled, squalling, squalls.* To scream or cry harshly and loudly. [Probably from Scandinavian, akin to Old Norse *skvala*, to squeal.] —*squall'er* *n.*

squall (skwŏl) *n.* 1. A brief, sudden, and violent windstorm, 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.

squally (skwŏl'ē) *adj.* -lor, -lest. 1. Characterized by squalls; stormy; gusty. 2. *Informal.* Marked by disturbance or trouble. **squal-or** (skwŏl'ŏr) *n.* The state or quality of being squalid; filth and misery. [Latin, from *squalere*, to be filthy. See *squalid*.]

squa-ma (skwŏ'mā) *n., pl. -mæ (-mē).* 1. A scale or scalelike structure. 2. A thin plate of bone. [Latin *squamā*, scale.] —*squa'mat'e* (-māt') *adj.*

squa-ma-tion (skwŏ-mā'shən) *n.* 1. The condition of being scaly. 2. An arrangement of scales, as on a fish.

Squa-mish. Variant of *Suquamish*.

squa-mo-sal (skwŏ-mŏ'səl) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the squamous area of the temporal bone. —*n.* A squamosal bone. [From Latin *squamōsus*, SQUAMOUS.]

squa-mous (skwŏ'məs) *adj.* Also *squa-mose* (-mŏs'). 1. Covered with or formed of scales; scaly. 2. Resembling a scale or scales; scalelike. [Latin *squamōsus*, from *squāma*, scale, SQUAMA.] —*squa'mous-ly* *adv.* —*squa'mous-ness* *n.*

squam-u-lose (skwŏm'yŏ-lŏs') *adj.* Having or consisting of minute scales; minutely scaly. [From New Latin *squamula*, diminutive of Latin *squāma*, scale, SQUAMA.]

squan-der (skwŏn'dŏr) *tr.v.* -dered, -dering, -ders. 1. To spend wastefully or extravagantly; dissipate. 2. *Obsolete.* To scatter. —*n.* Extravagant expenditure; prodigality. [Origin unknown.] —*squan'der'er* *n.* —*squan'der-ing-ly* *adv.*

square (skwŏr) *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. 5. Any of the quadrilateral spaces dividing a checkerboard. 6. a. An open, often quadrilateral 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. 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. 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 sturdiness. 6. Honest; direct: *a square answer*. 7. Just; equitable: *a square deal*. 8. Paid-up; settled. 9. *Golf.* Even; tied. 10. *Slang.* Rigidly conventional; unsophisticated. —*square peg in a round hole.* A misfit. —*v.* *squared, squaring, squares.* —*tr.* 1. To cut to a square or rectangular shape. 2. To test for conformity to a

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. 5. In an honest manner; straightforwardly. [Middle English, from Old French *esquare*, from Vulgar Latin *exquadra* (unattested), from *exquadrare* (unattested), to square: Latin *ex-* (intensive) + *quadrare*, to square, from *quadrus*, a square (see *kwetwer-* in Appendix*.)] —*square'ly* *adv.* —*square'ness* *n.* —*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 (skwŏr'dāns) *intr.v.* -danced, -dancing, -dances. 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-rig-ger (skwŏr'rig'ŏr) *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 (skwŏr'ŏs', skwŏ-rŏs') *adj.* 1. *Biology.* Having rough or spreading scalelike processes. 2. *Botany.* Spreading or recurved at the tip: *squarrose bracts*. [Latin *squarrosus*, alteration (influenced by Latin *squāma*, scale) of *escharosus* (unattested), scabby, from Greek *eskharā*, hearth, scab, SCAR.]

squash (skwŏsh, skwŏsh) *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 Massachusetts *askōōtasquash*: *askōō-* (unidentified root) + Proto-Algonquian *askw-*, plant + *-ash*, inanimate plural ending.]

squash (skwŏsh, skwŏsh) *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 *exquassare* (unattested), "to break to pieces": Latin *ex-* (intensive) + *quassare*, frequentative of *quater*, to shake, beat, shatter (see *kwet-* 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 (skwŏsh'ē, skwŏsh'ē) *adj.* -lor, -lest. 1. Easily squashed. 2. Overripe and soft; pulpy. 3. Boggy; squishy. —*squash'y-ly* *adv.* —*squash'y-ness* *n.*

squat (skwŏt) *v.* *squated 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, squat-ter.* 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 *esquaitr*: *es-*, from Latin *ex-* (intensive) + *quatir*, *catir*, to press flat, from Vulgar Latin *coactire* (unattested), to press together, from Latin *cogere* (past participle *coactus*), to drive together; *com-*, together + *agere*, to drive (see *ag-* in Appendix*.)]

squat-ter (skwŏt'tŏr) *n.* 1. One who settles on unoccupied land without legal claim. 2. One who occupies a piece of public land so as to acquire title.

squaw (skwŏ) *n.* 1. A North American Indian woman. 2. A woman; wife. Used humorously or disparagingly. [Massachusetts *squa, esqua*, from Proto-Algonquian *ethkwēwa* (unattested), "woman."]

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

squawk (skwŏk) *v.* *squawked, squawking, squawks.* —*intr.* 1. To utter a harsh scream; screech. 2. To make a loud or angry protest. —*tr.* 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 SQUEAK.] —*squawk'er* *n.*

squaw man. A frontiersman having an Indian wife.

squaw-root (skwŏ'rŏot', -rŏot') *n.* A plant, *Conopholis americana*, of eastern North America, that has yellowish flowers, a stem covered with brownish scales, and is parasitic on the roots



squash'
Cucurbita pepo
Crookneck squash

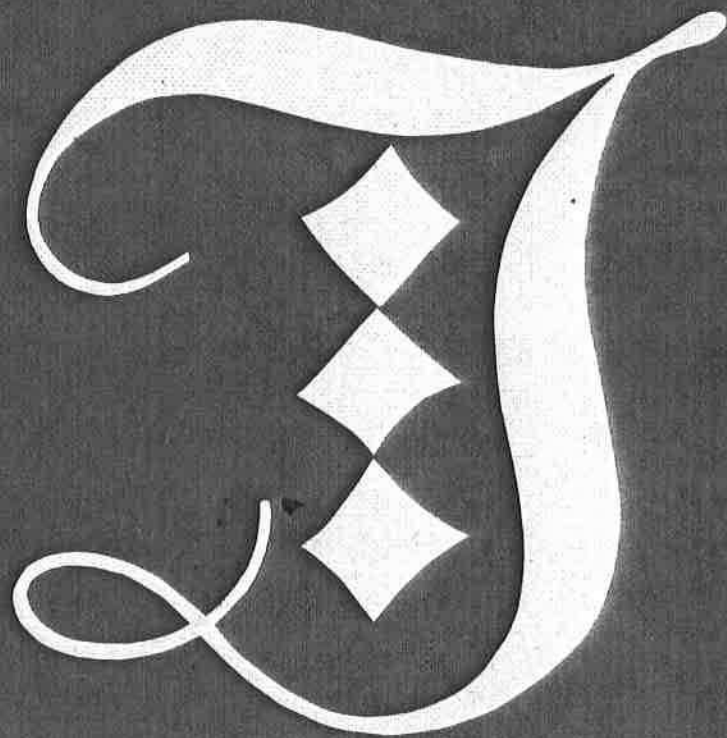


squinch
In the cathedral at
Oxford, England

ă pat/ă pay/ăr care/ă father/b bib/ch church/d deed/ē pet/ē be/f fife/g gag/h hat/hw which/i pit/i ple/lr pier/j judge/k kick/l lid, needle/m mum/n no, sudden/ng thing/ŏ pot/ŏ toe/ŏ paw, for/oi noise/ou out/ŏo took/ŏo boot/p pop/r roar/s sauce/sh ship, dish

1253
of oaks and other trees.
female disorders.]
squeak (skwĕk) v. squeaked
water or make a brief thin, t
by a slight margin. Used v
informal. —tr. To utter i
thin, shrill cry or sound
[Middle English *squeken*, fr
Old Norse *skvaka*, to cro
squeak-y (skwĕk'ē) adj. -ie
bones; tending to squeak. -
squeal (skwĕl) v. squealed
water or produce a loud, shr
a friend or a secret; turn ir
with a squeal. —n. A loud
thin squelen, probably fr
skvala, to shriek (probably
squeam-ish (skwĕm'ish) adj
a. Nauseated. 2. Easily off
cessively fastidious; overs
squeak, variant of *squawm*
squeam, dizziness. See *swel*
adv. —squeam'ish-ness n.
squee-gee (skwĕj'ē) n. 1.
crosspiece edged with rubbe
from a surface, as a wind
rubber roller used in printin
gee, -gaing, -gees. To v
[Probably from *squeege*, per
squeeze (skwĕz) v. squeezed
press hard upon or together;
on, as by way of extracting
extract from by applying
squeeze juice from a lemon.
squeez. 5. To obtain room
6. To oppress with burdenso
(an opponent) to use a pote
cannot take. —intr. 1. To g
pressure. 3. To force one's
1. An act or instance of comi
clasp or brief embrace. 3. A
press. 4. a. An amount sque
ingredient; pinch. 5. Pressur
won or goal. Also called "squ
a potentially winning card i
ive form of *quease*, to pre
English *ewjan*. See *gweya-i*
squeeze play. 1. Baseball. A
to hunt so that a runner on t
pressure, a squeeze (see).
squelch (skwĕch) v. squelch
1. To crush by or as if by tr
put down or silence, as with
make a squishing sound. —
squishing, squashing, or suck
sound. 2. A crushing reply. 3
radio receiver when the sign
anything but noise. [Imitati
sque-teague (skwi'tēg) n. p
(see).] 2. Any of several leg
identified Algonquian word
squib (skwib) n. 1. a. A firec
that burns but does not expl
literary effort, such as a lamp
squid (skwid) n., pl. squids or
cephalopod mollusks of the g
genera, having a usually elong
the mouth, a vestigial internal
rounded fins. Compare *octopu*
squiggles (skwig'gl) n. A small
wiggled, -gling, -gles. To s
squirm and wriggle.] —squi
squill (skwil) n. 1. Any of sever
squilla, native to Eurasia, havin
blue, white, or pink flowers. 2
lure. 3. The dried inner scales
as rat poison and formerly as a
and diuretic. [Middle English,
Greek *skillat*.]
squill-la (skwil'la) n., pl. -las or sq
scurrowing marine crustacean
having a pair of jointed gra
"mantis shrimp." "mantis cr
genus, from Latin *squilla*, shri
squilling (skwiling) n. A quart
swelling or corbeling thrown a
a square tower as the transiti
structure. [Variant of *scunch*,
squint (skwint) v. squinted, sq
look with the eyes partly open;
letters, deciphering slowly" (Am
pliance to the side. 3. To suffer f
indirect or implicit tendency. U
—tr. 1. To cause to squint. 2.
The act of squinting. 2. An
squintus. —adj. 1. Looking obli
with strabismus. [Short for *as*
squint-eyed (skwint'id') adj. 3
narrowed or squinting eyes. 1

Thorndike
Barnhart
intermediate
dictionary



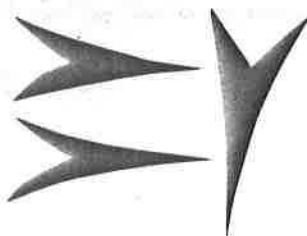
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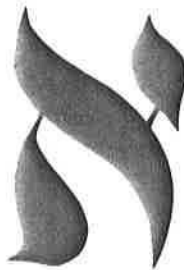


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T63
1974

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.



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or tenderness; cruel;
 n lack of concern for
 others. 2 not human;
 qualities natural to a
 ve of the Olympic run-
 : inhuman powers of
 -in hu/man ly, adv.
 'hyü män'), not hu-
 kindness, mercy, or
 . —in/hu mane/ly.

in/hyü man/ə tē), 1 a
 lack of kindness, mer-
 s; cruelty; brutality.
 el, or brutal act. n.
 es.
 'ə kəl), 1 unfriendly;
 people were inimical
 nfavorable; harmful;
 is inimical to success.
 ly, adv.
 (in im/ə tə bəl), im-
 e or copy; matchless.

im/ə tə blē), in an in-
 adv.
 ik/wə tās), very un-
 'wə tē), 1 very great
 ness. 2 a wicked or
 g children from their
 g them was one of the
 ery. n., pl. in lq ui-

), 1 occurring at the
 earliest: His initial ef-
 vas a failure, but he
 ond time that he tried.
 f a word: The initials
 ited States. 3 to mark
 als: John Allen Smith
 J.A.S. 4 an extra large
 rated, at the beginning
 her division of a book.

1/ə lē), at the begin-

'ē āt for 1-3; i nish/ē i r
 4), 1 be the first one
 g; begin: This year we
 ies of free concerts for
 dmit (a person) with
 es into a group or so-
 mbers initiated the new
) to get a first under-
 ce into the knowledge
 bject: initiate a person
 hods. The teacher initi-
 to the wonders of sci-
 few interesting things
 nd stars. 4 person who
 v., i ni ti at ed, ini ti-

ish/ē ā/shən), 1 act or
 ; the first one: to start
 nning. 2 formal ad-
 oup or society. 3 cer-

emonies by which one is admitted to a
 group or society: A great many mem-
 bers of the club showed up for the
 initiation. n.
i ni ti a tive (i nish/ē ā 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
 enact a new law by vote. 4 procedure
 for doing this. n.



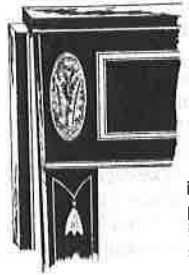
i ni ti a tor (i nish/ē ā tər), person or
 thing that initiates. n.
in ject (in jekt'), 1 force (liquid, med-
 icine, etc.) into a passage, cavity, or
 tissue: Drugs are often injected into the
 body. 2 fill (a cavity, etc.) with liquid
 forced in: The dentist injected the boy's
 gums with novocaine. 3 throw in; in-
 sert: While she and I were talking he
 injected a remark into the conversa-
 tion. v.
in jec tion (in jek/shən), 1 act or pro-
 cess 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/shən), 1 com-
 mand; 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
 teachers from striking before the end of
 the school year. n.
in jure (in/jər), 1 do damage to; harm;
 hurt: Do not break or injure the bushes
 in the park. The misunderstanding in-
 jured their friendship. 2 be unfair or
 unjust to; do wrong to. v., in jured,
 in jur ing.
in ju ri ous (in jür/ē əs), 1 causing in-
 jury; harmful: Hail is injurious to crops.
 2 unfair; unjust; wrongful. adj.
in jur y (in/jər ē), 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 jus tice (in jus/tis), 1 lack of jus-
 tice; 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/hörn'), a small con-
 tainer, 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.
ink y (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/lād' or in lād'), 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/lənd), 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/lō'), INFORMAL. person re-
 lated by marriage. n.
in lay (in lā' or in/lā' for 1,2; in/lā/
 for 3,4), 1 to set in the surface as a dec-
 oration 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 mater-
 ial. 4 a shaped piece of gold, porcelain,
 etc., cemented in a tooth as a filling. 1,2
 v., in laid, in lay ing; 3,4 n.

hat, āge, fār; let, ēqual, tērm;
 it, ice; hot, ōpen, ōrder;
 oil, out; cup, pūt, rüle; ch, child;
 ng, long; sh, she; th, thin;
 FH, then; zh, measure;

ə 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 per-
 son who lives in the same building with
 another; occupant; inhabitant. n.
in me mo ri am (in mə mōr/ē əm),
 LATIN. in memory of; to the memory
 of.
in most (in/mōst), 1 farthest in; deep-
 est: 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 per-
 son; 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.
in ner 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 ear¹
 for diagram.
in ner most (in/ər mōst), farthest in;
 inmost: the innermost parts of a ma-
 chine. adj.
inner tube, a separate rubber tube



inlay (def. 3)
 part of an
 inlaid table with
 several inlays

redbreast

<i>adj.</i> adjective	<i>n.</i> noun
<i>adv.</i> adverb	<i>prep.</i> preposition
<i>conj.</i> conjunction	<i>pron.</i> pronoun
<i>interj.</i> interjection	<i>v.</i> verb
<i>pl.</i> plural	<i>pl.</i> 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 kə/shən), act of dedicating anew. *n.*

redeem (ridēm/), 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), 1 that 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 demp tion (ri demp/shən), 1 a buying back; paying off. 2 a ransom. 3 deliverance; rescue. 4 deliverance from sin; salvation. *n.*

red-handed (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: *red-hot rumors.* *adj.*

re di rect (rē/də rekt/ or rē/di 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 red-letter day in one's life.* *adj.*

red ness (red/nis), quality of being red; red color. *n.*

re do (rē dü/), do again; do over. *v.*, **re did** (rē did/), **re done** (rē dun/), **re do ing**.

red o lence (red/əns), redolent condition or quality. *n.*

red o lent (red/ənt), 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 redolent of history.* *adj.* —**red/o-lent ly**, *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.* *adj.*

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 (ri dres/ for 1; rē/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.

re du ce (ri düs/ or ri dyüs/), 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 duc ing**.

re duc er (ri dü/sər or ri dyü/sər), person or thing that reduces. *n.*

re duc i ble (ri dü/sə bəl or ri dyü/sə bəl), that can be reduced: *4/8 is reducible to 1/2.* *adj.*

re duc tion (ri duk/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 sə), 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/dənt), 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 ri dyü/plə kāt), to double; repeat. *v.*, **re du pli cat ed**, **re du pli cat ing**.

re du pli ca tion (ri dü/plə kə/shən or ri dyü/plə kə/shən), 1 a duplicating or a being reduplicated; doubling; 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 wing thrush with a reddish side of the wings.

red-winged blackbird (red/wingd/), redwing (a small European bird with a reddish tail).

red wood (red/w), evergreen tree of the Pacific Northwest; sequoia; big tree of California.

re ech o (rē ek/ō), house reechoes (a sound that is repeated several times), of an echo. 1 *v.*, **re ech o es**.

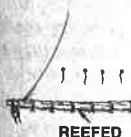
reed (rēd), 1 a kind of hollow, jointed stem of a plant that grows in places. 2 such a stem from the stalk of a plant, or an instrument that produces a sound by the current of air moving through it. *n.*

reed instrument, instrument that produces a sound by the current of air moving through it. *n.*

reed organ, a musical instrument producing tones by air moving through metal reeds and pipes. *n.*

reed y (rē/dē), 1 a pond. 2 made of a reed or reeds: *reed y like a reed instrument.* *adj.*

reef¹ (rēf), a narrow strip of sand, or coral at the edge of the water: *The ship ran aground on the hidden reef.* *n.* [Dutch *riffe* or *rif*]



REEFED

reef² (rēf), 1 the part of a sail that is rolled or folded up. 2 the part of a sail exposed to the wind by rolling up the part of it. 1 *n.*, 2 *v.*

reef er (rē/fər), 1 a short coat of a sailor. 2 a sailor especially by sailors. *n.*

reek (rēk), 1 a strong, unpleasant smell: *the reek of a strong, unpleasant smell.* 2 a strong, unpleasant smell: *the reek of a strong, unpleasant smell.* *n.*

reel¹ (rēl), 1 a frame for winding thread, rope, wire, etc. 2 a thing wound on

g: a square meal.
d when a number is
: 16 is the square of
(number) by itself: 25
25. 23 squared: a
SLANG. person who
al or old-fashioned.
ventional or old-
i-9,13,21,24 n., 2,
23,25 adj., squar-
5,12,15,17,18,22 v.,
ing. —squarely,
35, n.

1 at right angles,
; fairly; honestly.
the sails so that the
e the wind.
4AL. put oneself in a
or attack.
NFORMAL. I make
ne has said or done.

ance performed by a
ged around a square
lle is one type of

asure of area one
foot wide; any area

asure of area one
nch wide; any area

it firmly joining two
or cord. Each end is
which both encloses
the other. See knot

(skwer/'rig/ or
g the principal sails
ross the masts. adj.

quare-rigged sails
the foremast

(skwer/'rig/ 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:
i squash and not fit
r sound of squash-
stop by force: *The
shed the riot.* 5 to
ither of two games
d ball and tennis.
court with rackets

and a rubber ball. 1,4,5 v., 2,3,6 n.,
pl. **squashes**. [from French of the
1500's *esquasser*, from Latin *ex-*
out + *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 **squashes**. [shortened
from earlier *squantersquash*, from an
Algonquian word]

squashiness (skwosh/'ē nis), a being
squashy. n.

squashy (skwosh/'ē), 1 easily
squashed: *squashy cream puffs*. 2 soft
and wet: *squashy ground*. adj.,
squashier, **squashiest**.

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.,
squatted or **squatting**; 3,7
adj., **squat** or **squat test**; 4 n.

squatter (skwot/'ər), 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** or
squat tiest.

squaw (skwō), a North American In-
dian woman (a term often considered
offensive). n.

squaw fish (skwō/'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 (skwōk), 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 Repre-
sentatives*. 4 INFORMAL. a chance to
get by or through; chance of escape: *a
narrow squeak*. 1,3 v., 2,4 n.

squeakily (skwē/'kə lē), in a squeaky
manner: *sing squeakily*. adv.

squeakiness (skwē/'kē nis), quality
of being squeaky. n.

squeaky (skwē/'kē), squeaking. adj.,
squeakier, **squeakiest**.

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.

squeamish (skwē/'mish), 1 too prop-
er, 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'ishly**, adv.
—**squeam'ishness**, n.

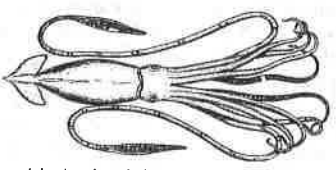
squeegee (skwē/'jē/), tool consisting
of a blade of rubber and a handle, used
for sweeping water from wet decks,
removing water from windows after
washing, etc. n.

squeeze (skwēz), 1 press hard; com-
press: *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 pres-
sure: *squeeze juice from a lemon*. 6 get
by pressure, force, or effort: *The dic-
tator 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.

squeezer (skwē/'zər), person or thing
that squeezes. n.

quelch (skwelch), cause to be silent;
crush: *She quelched him with a look of
contempt*. v.

quib (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.

squiggle (skwig/'əl), 1 a wriggly twist
or curve. 2 make with twisting or curv-
ing lines. 3 twist and turn about; writhe;
squirm; wriggle. 1 n., 2,3 v., **squig-
gled**, **squigging**.

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, fār; let, ēqual, tērm;
it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder;
oil, out; cup, pūt, rīle; ch, child;
ng, long; sh, she; th, thin;
FH, 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 at-
tend as squire. 6 a woman's escort. 7 es-
cort (a woman). 1-4,6 n., 5,7 v.,
squired, **squiring**.

squirm (skwērm), 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, annoy-
ance, confusion, etc. 1,3 v., 2 n.

squirm y (skwē/'mē), squirming; wrig-
gling. adj., **squirmier**, **squirmiest**.

squirrel (skwē/'əl), 1 a small,
bushy-tailed rodent that usually lives in
trees. 2 its gray, reddish, or dark-brown
fur. n.

squirt (skwērt), 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 some-
thing that squirts. 7 INFORMAL. an in-
significant 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,

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squal-or, skwól'ér, skwá'lér, *n.* The state or condition of being squalid; wretchedness and filth.

squa-ma, skwá'ma, *n.* pl. **squa-mae**, skwá'mē. [L., scale.] *Biol.* a scale or scale-like part, as of epidermis or bone.—**squa-ma-ceous**, *a.* Scaly.—**squa-mate**, skwá'mát, *a.* Provided or covered with squamæ or scales; scalelike.—**squa-ma-tion**, skwá'má'shan, *n.*

squa-mo-sal, skwa-mó'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, skwá'mus, *a.* [L. *squamosus*, < *squama*, scale.] *Zool.* Furnished or covered with, or formed of, squamæ or scales, or parts resembling scales; characterized by the development of scales; scalelike; squamosal.—**squa-mous-ly**, *adv.*—**squa-mous-ness**, *n.* Also **squa-mose**, skwá'môs, skwa-môs'.

squam-u-lose, skwam'ū-lôs", skwá'mū-lôs", *a.* [L. *squamula*, dim. of *squama*, scale.] *Biol.* furnished or covered with small scales.

squan-der, skwon'dér, *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 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. *Colloq.* 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**, **square-dancing**.—**square danc-ing**, *n.*

squared cir-cle, *n.* *Colloq.* a boxing ring.

square deal, *n.* *Colloq.* 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 1, 4, 9, or 16, which is the square of some integer.

square-rigged, skwâr'rigd', *a.* *Naut.* having the principal sails of a square shape, and extended by yards suspended by the middle.—**square-rig-ger**, *n.* A square-rigged 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-should-ered, skwâr'shōl'dérd, *a.* Having shoulders which are held high, erect, and back so that the posture is straight.

square-toed, skwâr'tōd', *a.* Having toes which are squared and broad, as some shoes; having to do with a formal, conservative, old-fashioned person.—**square-toed-ness**, *n.*

square-toes, skwâr'tōz", *n. pl. but sing. in constr.* *Colloq.* a formal, conservative, old-fashioned person.

squar-ish, skwâr'ish, *a.* Approximately square.—**squar-ish-ly**, *adv.*

squar-rose, skwâr'ôs, skwo-rôs', *a.* [*L. squarrosus*, appar. error. 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; to suppress or put down; to quash; *colloq.* to silence, as with a crushing retort.—*v.i.* 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.*—**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'ē, *a.*—**squashier**, **squash-iest**. Soft or pulpy, as overripe food; soft and wet; miry; muddy.—**squash-ily**, *adv.*—**squash-i-ness**, *n.*

squat, skwot, *v.i.*—**squatted** or **squat**, **squat-ting**. [O.Fr. *esquattir*, < *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'ér, *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'ē, *a.*—**squattier**, **squattiest**. Squat; short and thick; low and broad; as, a *squatty* house.

squaw, skwā, *n.* [Algonquian.] A N. American Indian woman, esp. a wife; *slang*, any woman; used facetiously.

squaw-fish, skwā'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.

WEBSTER'S
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WEBSTER'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY

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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 about to be, initiated.

in-i-ti-a-tion, *n.* [Fr. *initiation*; L. *initiatio* (-onis), an initiation, a taking part in sacred rites, from *initiare*, to initiate.]

1. an initiating or being initiated.
2. the ceremonies or rites by which a person is initiated into a fraternity, etc.

in-i-ti-a-tive, *a.* of, or having the nature of, initiation; introductory; initial.

in-i-ti-a-tive, *n.* 1. the action of taking the 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-i-ti-a-tor, *n.* [LL. *initiator*, from *initiare*, to begin (L., to initiate).] one who or that which initiates.

in-i-ti-a-tō-ry, *a.* 1. of or pertaining to or suitable for a beginning or introduction; introductory; initial; as, an *initiatō-ry* step.

2. initiating or serving to initiate; used in an initiation; as, *initiatō-ry* ceremonies.

Two *initiatō-ry* rites of the same general import cannot exist together.—J. M. Mason.

in-i-ti-a-tō-ry, *n.* an introductory rite. [Rare.]

in-i-ti-a-trix, *n.* [LL. *f.* of *initiator*, a beginner, initiator.] a woman who initiates. [Rare.]

in-i-tion (-ish'un), *n.* a beginning.

in-ject, *v.t.*; 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.]

1. to force or drive (a fluid) into some passage 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.]

in-ject-ion, *n.* [L. *injectio* (-onis), a throwing or casting into, a laying on, from *injectus*, pp. of *injicere*, to throw or cast into, to inject.]

1. an injecting.
2. something injected; especially, a liquid injected into the body.
3. congestion.

in-ject-ion cock, the cock in a steam engine by which cold water is admitted into a condenser.

in-ject-ion en-gine, a steam engine in which the steam is condensed by a jet of cold water injected into the condenser.

in-ject-ion pipe, a pipe through which water is injected into the condenser of a steam engine, to condense the steam.

in-ject-ion valve, the valve in a steam engine through which cold water is admitted into the condenser.

in-ject-ion 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 *injicere*, to inject.] one who or that which injects; especially, a device for injecting water into a steam boiler.

in-jel'ly, *v.t.* to bury in jelly. [Rare.]

in-join', *v.t.* to enjoin. [Obs.]

in-joint', *v.t.* to unite; joint. [Obs.]

in-jū-cun'di-ty, *n.* unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [Obs.]

in-jū-di-ci-āl (-dish'āl), *a.* not according to the forms of law. [Rare.]

in-jū-di-ci-ous, *a.* 1. not judicious; showing poor judgment; lacking discretion; unwise; as, an *injū-di-ci-ous* person.

2. not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise; as, an *injū-di-ci-ous* measure.

Syn.—unwise, indiscreet, hasty, imprudent, rash, undiscerning, ill-advised.

in-jū-di-ci-ous-ly, *adv.* in an injudicious manner; unwisely.

in-jū-di-ci-ous-ness, *n.* the quality of being injudicious.

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.]

1. an enjoining; a bidding; a command.
2. 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-jū-re, *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 to.

Syn.—damage, impair, deteriorate, hurt, harm, spoil, abuse, wrong.

in-jū-rē, *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. *injuriōsus*, 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.

in-jū-ry, *n.*; *pl.* *in-jū-ries*, [ME. *injurie*; OFr. *injure*; L. *injuria*, wrong, an injury, an unjust act, from *injuriōsus*, acting unjustly; *in-* priv., and *jus*, juris, right, justice.]

1. physical harm or damage to a person, property, etc.
2. unjust treatment; violation of rights; 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 troublesome injury, that may simply produce inconvenience or annoyance.

in-just', *a.* unjust. [Obs.]

in-just-ice, *n.* [OFr. *injustice*; L. *injustitia*, injustice, from *injustus*, not just; *in-* priv., and *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.

ink, *n.* [ME. *inke*, *ynke*; OFr. *enque*; LL. *encaustum*; Gr. *enkaston*, a purple or red ink, from *enkaustos*, burnt in, from *enkaein*, to burn in; *en*, in, and *kaein*, to burn.]

1. a colored liquid used for writing, drawing, 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 protection.

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 stone or for transferring autographically from paper to stone. It is composed of wax, dry white soap, tallow or lard, shellac, mastic, and lampblack.

permanent ink; same as **indelible ink**.

sympathetic ink; same as **invisible ink**.

ink, *v.t.*; inked (ink't), *pt.*, *pp.*; inking, *ppr.* 1. to cover with ink; to spread ink on.

2. to mark or color with ink.

ink, *n.* [etym. unknown.] the socket of a mill spindle.

ink bag, the bladder-shaped sac in cuttlefish, etc., containing a black, viscid fluid resembling 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*.

ink'ber'ry, *n.*; *pl.* *ink'ber'ries*, 1. an evergreen holly growing in eastern North America.

2. the pokeweed.
3. the dark-purple or black fruit of either of these plants.

ink'er, *n.* a person or thing that inks; specifically, in printing, a roller for spreading ink on type.

ink'fish, *n.* a cuttlefish or squid.

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 rōll'er, in printing, a roller with an elastic covering made of glue, molasses, etc., used to supply the form with ink.

ink'ing trough (trōf), a trough from which an inking roller receives its supply of ink; also called *ink fountain*.

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.]

in'king, *n.* [from ME. *incken*, to give an inking of.]

1. a hint; a suggestion; a slight indication.
2. a vague idea or notion; a suspicion.

ink mush'room, a mushroom, *Coprinus atramentarius*, that yields a fluid resembling ink.

in'kneed (-nēd), *a.* 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 *Terminalia*, 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 ink.

2. a related shrub, *Coriaria myrsifolia*, of Europe: its leaves yield a black dyestuff.

ink pow'der, a powder which when dissolved will make ink.

ink'root, *n.* the marsh rosemary or sea lavender, *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'a-ry, *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-lā-gā'tion, *n.* inlagary. [Obs.]

in-lā'id', *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'lānd, *n.* the interior of a country or region; inland areas.

in'lānd, *a.* 1. interior; confined to a country; remote from the sea or ocean; as, an *inland* town or lake.

2. carried on within a country; domestic; not foreign; as, *inland* trade or transportation; *inland* navigation.

in'lānd, *adv.* into or toward the interior; away from the coast or border.

in'lānd-er, *n.* one who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea.

in-lāw', *v.t.* [ME. *inlawen*; AS. *inlagian*.] to re-

squat

1. to sit on the heels with the knees bent.
 2. to crouch with the feet drawn in close to the body.
 3. to crouch or cower close to the ground, 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.
squat, *v.t.* to cause to squat; usually reflexive.
squat, *a.* 1. sitting or seated in a squatting position.
 2. short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting; as, a *squat* woman.
squat, *n.* 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.]
squat, *n.* the angelfish.
squat'*a-rôle*, **squat**'*e-rôle*, *n.* the gray plover or sandpiper, *Squatulola helvetica*.
Squat'*i-ná*, *n.* the typical genus of the *Squatina*, a family of cartilaginous fishes somewhat akin to the rays, including *Squatina angelus*, the angelfish or monkfish.
squat'*i-noid*, *a.* like or pertaining to the genus *Squatina*.
squat'*i-noid*, *n.* a fish of the genus *Squatina*.
squat'*táge*, *n.* in Australia, land leased from the government. [Colloq.]
squat'*tér*, *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'*tér*, *v.t.* to plunge and splash along through water; to wade with a splashing noise. [Scott. and Brit. Dial.]
squat'*ty*, *a.*; *comp.* squattier; *superl.* squattiest, dumpy; short and stout.
squaw, *n.* [Am. Ind.]
 1. an American Indian woman or wife.
 2. any woman; chiefly humorous.
squaw'*ber*'*ry*, *n.*; *pl.* **squaw**'*ber*'*ries*, the squaw huckleberry.
squaw'*fish*, *n.*; *pl.* **squaw**'*fish* or **squaw**'*fish-es*, a long, slender fish of the carp family, found in rivers of the northern Pacific coast of the United States and Canada.
squaw **huc**'*kle-ber*'*ry*, the deerberry, a low shrub of the heath family, growing in the eastern part of the United States.
squawk, *v.t.* [echoic.]
 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.]
squawk, *v.t.* to utter in a squawk.
squawk, *n.* 1. a loud, harsh cry.
 2. a loud, raucous complaint or protest. [Slang.]
 3. the black-crowned night heron.
squawk **duck**, a duck of the genus *Anas*, having patches of reddish-brown about the eyes; also called the *bimaculate* duck. [Brit. Dial.]
squawk'*ér*, *n.* one who or that which squawks; especially, a decoy used in hunting ducks.
squawk'*ing* **thrush**, the mistlethrush. [Brit. Dial.]
squawl, *v.t.* 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 aureus*.
squeak, *v.t.*; *squeaked* (skwékt), *pt.*, *pp.*; *squeaking*, *ppr.* [Sw. *squäka*, 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.]
squeak, *v.t.* 1. to utter or produce in a squeak.
 2. to cause (a door, etc.) to squeak.
squeak, *n.* 1. a squeaking.
 2. a thin, sharp cry or sound, usually short, narrow squeak; a narrow escape; also close (or near) squeak. [Colloq.]
squeak'*ér*, *n.* 1. one who or that which squeaks.
 2. an Australian crow shrike of the genus *Sirepera*.

squeak'*ly*, *adv.* with a squeaky sound.
squeak'*ly-ness*, *n.* the quality or state of being squeaky.
squeak'*ing-ly*, *adv.* in a squeaking manner.
squeak'*y*, *a.*; *comp.* squeakier; *superl.* squeakiest, making squeaks; squeaking.
squeal, *v.t.*; *squealed*, *pt.*, *pp.*; *squealing*, *ppr.* [M.E. *squelens*; prob. echoic.]
 1. to utter or make a loud, sharp, high-pitched cry or sound.
 2. to act as an informer; to betray a secret. [Slang.]
squeal, *v.t.* to utter in a squeal.
squeal, *n.* 1. a squealing.
 2. a loud, sharp, high-pitched cry or sound, somewhat prolonged.
squeal'*ér*, *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.]
squeam'*ish*, *a.* [M.E. *squamious*, from Anglo-Fr. *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.
squeam'*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.]
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 *squillee*.
squee'*gee*, *v.t.*; *squeegeed*, *pt.*, *pp.*; *squeegeeing*, *ppr.* to scrape, press, or treat with a squeegee; also *squillee*.
squee'*z-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.* [M.E. *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 unfair 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 facsimile impression, or 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 pressure.
 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 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.
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.

squill

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.
squeeze'*ér*, *n.* 1. one who or that which squeezes.
 2. in metallurgy, a machine used to squeeze the balls of puddled iron.
 3. [*pl.*] playing cards, having the number of spots and the suit indicated in the upper left-hand corner.
squeeze'*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 *quellch* (fusion of *quell* and *crush*) with *s-* intens.]
 1. the sound of liquid, mud, slush, etc. moving under pressure or suction, as in wet shoes.
 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.]
squē'*téague*' (-tég'), *n.*; *pl.* **squē**'*téague*' [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 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.]
squib, *v.t.* and *v.i.*; *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 squib.
squid, *n.*; *pl.* **squids** or **squid**, [prob. from dial. *squid*, *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.
 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 **hound**, a fish; the striped bass.
squid'*-jig*'*gér*, *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'*gle*, *v.i.* to move about like an eel; to squirm. [Slang.]
squill'*gee*, *n.* same as *squeegee*.
squill'*gee*, *v.t.*; *squilleed*, *pt.*, *pp.*; *squilleeing*, *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*.
 2. the dried bulb of this plant, 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.



SQUILL (*Scilla maritima*)

**The HBJ
School
Dictionary**

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1977

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in-her-itance [in-her'ə-təns] *n.* 1 The act, fact, or right of inheriting: He is wealthy by *inheritance*. 2 Something inherited, as money.

in-her-i-tor [in-her'ə-tər] *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-tə-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)yōō'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)yōō-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'ə-tə-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-iti-aled* or **in-iti-aled, in-iti-aling** or **in-iti-aling** 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-it] *v. in-iti-ated, in-i-ti-ating, 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.

in-ject [in-jekt] *v.* 1 To drive or shoot in

hypodermic needle or syringe: to *inject* an antitoxin. 2 To treat with injections: to *inject* a dog with serum. 3 To put or throw in (a comment, suggestion, quality, etc.): to *inject* humor into a play. — **in-jec'tion** *n.*

in-ju-di-cious [in'jōō-dish'əs] *adj.* Not showing good judgment; thoughtless; unwise: an *injudicious* remark. — **in'ju-di'cious-ly** *adv.*

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'jər] *v. in-jured, in-jur-ing* To hurt, harm, or damage: She *injured* her arm. The gossip *injured* his reputation.

in-ju-ri-ous [in-jōōr'ē-əs] *adj.* Causing hurt 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-just-ice [in-jus'tis] *n.* 1 Lack of justice, fairness, or equal treatment; the *injustice* of an innocent man's being punished. 2 An unjust action; 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 or 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** [ingk'kē] *adj. inki-er, inki-est* 1 Dark as black ink: the *inky* night. 2 Covered or stained with ink: *inky* fingers.

in-laid [in'lād or in-lād'] 1 Past tense and past participle of **INLAY**. 2 *adj.* Set into and even with the surface of something to form a design: a box with *inlaid* ivory. 3 *adj.* Decorated with pieces of contrasting material set evenly into the surface of something: an *inlaid* wall panel.

in-land [*adj.* in'lənd, *n., adv.* in'lənd or in'lənd'] 1 *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 *adv.* In or towards an interior region: We live *inland*; They traveled *inland*.

in-law [in'lō'] *n. informal* A relative by marriage instead of by blood.

in-lay [*v.* in-lā' or in'lā', *n.* in'lā'] *v. in-laid, in-laying, 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



Inkwells

shell. 3 *n.* Material or a design inlaid. 4 *n.* A filling, as of gold, cavity in a tooth and cemented in. **in-let** [in'let' or in'let'] *n.* 1 A water leading into the land from a larger body of water. 2 An entrance or opening.

in-mate [in'māt'] *n.* 1 A person confined in a prison, asylum, or other such institution. 2 An inhabitant or resident.

in-most [in'mōst'] *adj.* Farthest in, deepest, or most secret layer.

inn [in] *n.* A restaurant or located by a road and serving travelers.

in-nate [in-nāt' or in'āt] *adj. N* inherent: *innate* ability. — **in-**

in-ner [in'ər] *adj.* 1 Farther than the inner halls. 2 Of the mind or life. 3 Private; intimate; secret feelings.

inner ear In human beings, a part of the ear that contains organs hearing and balance. See picture.

in-ner-most [in'er-mōst'] *adj.* innermost.

in-ning [in'ing] *n.* 1 A division of a game during which each team plays until it makes three outs. A game has nine innings. 2 (*often action*, as by a person or party) Democrats have their *innings*.

inn-keep-er [in'kē'pər] *n.* A person who operates an inn.

in-no-cence [in'ə-səns] *n.* 1 Freedom from guilt, or blame. 2 Natural sinlessness: a baby's *innocence*.

in-no-cent [in'ə-sənt] 1 *adj.* blame, or evil; guiltless: He was *innocent*. 2 *adj.* Showing a lack of guile; naive: an *innocent* girl. 3 *adj.* Having no bad intention; harmless: an *innocent* remark. — **in-no-cent-ly** *adv.*

in-noc-u-ous [i-nok'yōō-əs] *adj.* causing injury or harm; harmless: an *innocuous* remark. — **in-**

in-no-va-tion [in'ə-vā'shən] *n.* 1 A change from the usual way of doing things. 2 Something newly introduced: an *innovation* in 19th-century education.

in-no-va-tor [in'ə-vā'tər] *n.* One who introduces new ideas, methods, etc.

in-nu-en-do [in'yōō-en'dō] *v. in-nu-enced, in-nu-encing* To suggest or hint, usually in a sly way: to *innuendoe* one's reputation: to accuse by *innuendo*.

in-num-er-a-ble [i-n(y)ōō'm-ə-bəl] *adj.* Too many to be counted; countless.

add, ace, care, palm; 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. — **squarely adv.** — **squareness n.**

square dance U.S. A dance in which four
 couples form a square and then do various steps.

square-rigged [skwār'rigd'] *adj.* Fitted with
 four-cornered sails
 extended on yards
 fastened at the mid-
 dle across the mast.

square-rig-ger
 [skwār'rig'ər] *n.* A
 square-rigged ship.

square root The
 factor of a number
 which, multiplied by
 itself, gives the origi-
 nal number: The
 square root of 25 is 5.

squash¹ [skwosh] *n.*
 The fleshy, edible fruit of various trailing plants
 of the gourd family. ♦ *Squash* comes from an
 Algonquian Indian word.

squash² [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.

squashy [skwosh'ē] *adj.* **squash-i-er,**
squash-i-est **1** Soft, moist, and mushy:
squashy earth. **2** Easily squashed: a soft,
squashy tomato.

squat [skwot] *v.* **squat-ted** or **squat, squat-**
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 [skwō] *n.* An American Indian woman
 or wife. ♦ *Squaw* comes from an Algonquian
 Indian word meaning *woman*.

squawk [skwōk] **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.



A square-rigged ship

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 v.**
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, squeez-ing, 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*
 juice from fruit; to *squeeze* money from a miser.
6 v. To force or push; cram: Try to *squeeze* more
 into the suitcase. **7 v.** To force one's way; push:
 to *squeeze* through a tight place. **8 n.** The act of
 squeezing. **9 v.** To hug; embrace. **10 n.** A hug.
 — **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 ex-
 plodes 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.

squid [skwid] *n., pl. squid or squids* A sea
 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
 cross-eyed condition.

squire [skwīr] *n., v.* **squired, squir-ing** **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).

squirm [skwūrm] *v.* To bend and twist the body;
 wriggle, often from pain, nervousness, etc.

squirrel [skwūr'əl] *n.* **1** A small, furry animal
 that has a long bushy tail, sharp teeth, and lives
 in trees. **2** The squirrel's fur.

squirt [skwūrt] **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**



A squeegee

jet of liquid squirted out.
 prudent, usually young, pers
Sr The symbol for the elen
Sr. Abbreviation of SENIOR
S.S. Abbreviation of STEAM
St. Abbreviation, in propo
2 STRAIT. **3** STREET.

stab [stab] *v.* **stabbed, s-**
 pierce or wound with a poi
 thrust: She *stabbed* the pir
 To give a wound or inflict
 a pointed weapon: The i
 her like a dagger. **4 n.** A
 pointed weapon. **5 n.** A
 stab of conscience. **7 n. in**
 a *stab* at painting pictur
 back To slander or injur
 way. — **stab'ber n.**

stability [stā'bil'ə-tē] *n.*
 steadiness; balance. **2** Fi
 resolution. **3** Continued e
 durability.

stabil-ize [stā'bā-liz] *v.*
liz-ing **1** To make firm
 steady; keep from changi
3 To steady the motion o
 by means of a stabilizer.
n. ¶3

stabil-iz-er [stā'bā-lī-zə] *n.*
 thing that stabilizes. **2**
 construction to keep the r
 ship steady. ¶3

stable¹ [stā'bəl] *adj.*
1 Not easily moved or
 steadfast. **2** Long la
 durable. **3** Able to kee
 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 grou
 ing to a single owner.

stac-ca-to [stā-kā'tō] *adj*
tos **1 adj.** Sounding for
 value, as a musical note;
2 adj. In a staccato ma
3 adj. Using staccato not
 or passage.

stack [stāk] **1 n.** A la
 straw, etc., usually conc
 derly pile or heap: a s
 gather 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 dishonest
 of cards.

add, āce, cāre, pālm;
 o = a in above, e in sicken
 check; ring; t

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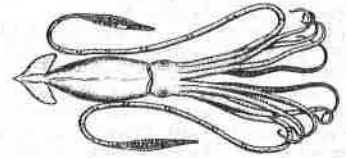
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hat, äge, fär; let, ēqual, tērm;
it, ice; hot, öpen, ördör;
oil, out; cup, püt, rüle;
ch, child; ng, long; sh, she;
th, thin; ꝥH, then; zh, measure;

ə 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]

squiggle (skwiggl), *n., v., -gled, -gling.* —*n.* a wriggly twist or curve. —*v.i.* 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. [*< asquint*, of uncertain origin] —*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-

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.

square-shouldered (skwer/'shōl'dərd, skwar/'shōl'dərd), *adj.* having shoulders that are high, not sloping, and well braced back.

squarish (skwer/'ish, skwar/'ish), *adj.* nearly square; having breadth more nearly equal to length or height than is usual. —*squar'ishly*, *adv.*

squash¹ (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.* 1 be 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; squeeze. —*n.* 1 something squashed; a crushed mass. 2 act, fact, or sound of squashing. 3 either of two games somewhat like handball and tennis, played in a walled court with rackets and a rubber ball. 4 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. squashes 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 pies. [short for earlier *squattersquash* < Algonquian]

squash bug, a large, foul-smelling, dark-colored insect of North America, injurious to squash and to some other plants.

squashy (skwosh/'ē), *adj., squashier, squashiest.* 1 easily squashed: *squashy cream puffs.* 2 soft and wet: *squashy ground.* 3 having a squashed or flattened look: *a squashy nose.* —*squash'i*ly, *adv.* —*squash'i*ness, *n.*

squat (skwot), *v., squatted or squat, squatting, adj., squatter, squatter, n.* —*v.i.* 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.* 1 crouching: *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.*

squatter (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 or squats.

squatter sovereignty, U.S. popular sovereignty.

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

squaw (skwō), *n.* 1 a North American Indian woman or wife. 2 SLANG. woman or wife. [*< Algonquian*]

squaw fish (skwō/'fish'), *n., pl. -fish es or -fish.* any of several large, slender carps, common in rivers of the Pacific coast of North America.

squawk (skwōk), *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 imitative]

squeaky (skwē/'kē), *adj., squeakier, squeakiest.* squeaking. —*squeak'i*ly, *adv.* —*squeak'i*ness, *n.*

squeal (skwēl), *v.i.* 1 make a long, sharp, shrill cry: *A pig squeals when it is hurt.* 2 SLANG. turn informer; inform. 3 INFORMAL. complain loudly; squawk. —*v.t.* utter sharply and shrilly. —*n.* a long, sharp, shrill cry. [imitative] —*squeal*'er, *n.*

squeamish (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'i*shly, *adv.* —*squeam'i*shness, *n.*

squeegee (skwē/'jē), *n., v., -geed, -geeing.* —*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*]

squeeze (skwēz), *v., squeezed, 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: *The dictator squeezed 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.*

—*n.* 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 costs. [ultimately Old English *cwysan*] —*squeeze*'a ble, *adj.* —*squeeze*'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. —*v.i.* 1 walk in mud, water, wet shoes, etc., making a splashing sound; slosh. 2 make the sound

el; even. 7 correctly
3 leaving no balance;
square. 9 just; fair;
absolutely square in
s. 10 straightforward;
refusal. 11 satisfying;
meal. 12 squared; a
died by itself. 14 solid
5 SLANG. too conven-
16 all square. INFOR-
at is owing, done what
1; tied: *The two teams
ie end of the second*

rectangular, 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 equiva-
a circle. b multiply (a
y itself. 8 SLANG. win
silence or consent of,
bribe. 9 square one.
take up for something
d. b get even. —*v.t.*
acts do not square with
are away, a set the
y will stay before the
start. 3 square off,
lf in a position of de-*

airily or honestly: *speak
o as to be square; in a
form. 3 at right angles,
re ultimately < Latin
square < ex-out +
< quattuor four)*

—*square*'ness, *n.*

nce performed by a set
around a square space.

ype of square dance.

kwor/'dans/, skwar/'

,-danc ing, do a square
anc'er, *n.*

RMAL. fair and honest

ure of area one foot long
y area equal to that. See

asure of area one inch
y area equal to
or table.

ried with two overhand
ls 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


kwor/'rigd/, skwar/'rigd/.

ncipal sails set at right
asts.

(skwer/'rig'ər, skwar/'

-rigged ship.

ber that produces a given



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le of winning favor: PLEASING (an ~ ted in order to gain favor: FLATTER, a-shē-āt-in-ē) *adv*
 y)lūd n [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *infidus* gratitude]; forgetfulness of sev- er: UNGRATEFULNESS
 n [ME, fr. L *ingrediens*, *ingrediens* in- + *gradī* to go — more at GRAD] compound or is a component part of: CONSTITUENT *syn* see ELEMENT

L *ingressus*, fr. *ingressus*, pp. of *in-*: ENTRANCE: *specif*: the entrance of a occultation, or transit 2: the power s — *in-gres-sion* \in-'grēsh-ən\ n
 1: of, relating to, or involving in- 2: INCHOATIVE 2 — *ingressive* in-

oup with which one feels a sense of erests — compare OUT-GROUP
 growing or tending inward
 own in; *specif*: having the free tip of an ~ toenail 2: having the direc- interest inward rather than outward
 388 \-'grōn-nōs\ n
 a growing inward (as to fill a void) r into a space

inguinalis, fr. *inguin-*, *inguen* groin — to, or situated in the region of the : lateral regions of the abdomen
 vi *-tat-ēd*; *-tat-ing* [L *ingurgitans*, *gurgit-*, *gurgis* whirlpool — more at fily or in large quantities: GUZZLE — 'tā-shān\ n
 inic acid hydrazide] isoniazid
inhabiten, fr. MF & L; MF *inhabiten*, *inhabitare* to dwell, fr. *habitus*, pp. of *habere* 1: to occupy as a place of settled
 ~ed a small two-room apartment) in any manner or form (the human I Newman) ~ vi, *archaic*: to have — *in-hab-it-able* \in-'bəl\ *adj* — *in-*

se\ n: INHABITATION
 n: one that occupies a particular ~ for a period of time (~s of large of the intestine)
 shān\ n: the act of inhabiting: the

itants
 ~ething (as an allergen or medica-
 ~nt *adj*
 , in-'ā-\ n 1: the act or an in-ial (as medication) to be taken in by
 shōl-, shōn-'l\ *adj*
 in-'l-āt-\ n: a device providing a
 m dioxide for breathing that is used
 cial respiration
 d; *in-hal-ing* \in-'hāl-\ n: (as in ex-
 breathing 2: to take in eagerly or
 meals at once — Ring Lardner) ~ vi
 'in-\ n
 e that inhales 2: a device by means
 inhaled 3: SNIFFER
 -ik\ *adj*: not harmonic: DISCOR-

, *adj* 1: not harmonious: DISCOR-
 onial: CONFLICTING — *in-har-mo-ni-*
 -ness n
 \ n: DISCORD
 d; *in-her-ing* [L *inherere*, fr. *in-* +
 HERITATE]: to be inherent: BELONG-
 er-\ n: the quality, state, or fact of

erent-, *inhaerens*, pp. of *inherere*
 or essential character of something
 ed habit: INTRINSIC — *in-her-ent-*

therient to make heir, inherit, fr. MF
 L *inhereditare*, fr. L *in-* + *hereditas*
 ~ITY\ vt 1: to come into possession
 r divine portion (and every one who
 r sisters... for my name's sake, will
 eternal life — Mt 19:29 (RSV)) 2 a
 descendent by law from an ancestor
 is a devise or legacy 3: to receive
 ~mission (~ a strong constitution)
 as if from an ancestor (~ed the prob-
 ~vi to take or hold a possession or
 ~er-i-tor \-ot-ər\ n — *in-her-it-ress*
 ~tricks\ n
 ~\ *adj* 1: capable of being inherited
 of taking by inheritance — *in-her-it-*
 -ness n — *in-her-it-able-ness* \-hēr-ət-

is\ n 1 a: the act of inheriting
 of genetic qualities by transmission:
 the acquisition of a possession, con-
 ~nations 2: something that is or
 ~ITION b: a valuable possession that
 ~ature 4 obs: POSSESSION *syn* see
 ~ise in the form of a percentage of the
 l that is levied on the privilege of an

hair to receive property as an inheritance 2: DEATH TAX: *esp*: ES-

TATE TAX
 in-hib-it \in-'hib-ət\ vb [ME *inhibiten*, fr. L *inhibitus*, pp. of *inhibere*,
 fr. *in-* + *habere* to have — more at HABIT] vt 1: to prohibit from
 doing something 2 a: to hold in check: RESTRAIN b: to dis-
 courage from free or spontaneous activity esp. through the oper-
 ation of inner psychological impediments or of social controls ~ vi
 to cause inhibition *syn* see FORBID *ant* allow — *in-hib-it-ive*
 \-ət-iv\ *adj* — *in-hib-it-ory* \-ə-, -tōr-ē-, -tōr-\ *adj*

\-ət-iv\ *adj* — *in-hib-it-ive* \-ət-iv\ n 1 a: the act of inhibiting; the
 in-hib-it-ion \in-'hib-ət-ən\ n 1: something that forbids, debars, or
 state of being inhibited b: something that forbids, debars, or
 restricts 2: an inner impediment to free activity, expression, or
 functioning: as a: a psychological activity imposing restraint upon
 another activity b: a restraining of the function of a bodily organ
 or an agent (as an enzyme)
 in-hib-it-er or in-hib-it-er \in-'hib-ət-ər\ n: one that inhibits; *esp*
 : an agent that slows or interferes with a chemical action (as rust-
 ing)

in-hos-pi-ta-ble \in-'hɔs-'pit-ə-bəl, ('ɔn-'hās-('p)it-\ *adj* 1: not
 showing hospitality; not friendly or receptive 2: providing no
 shelter or sustenance: BARREN — *in-hos-pi-ta-ble-ness* n — *in-*
 hōs-pi-ta-bly \-bly\ *adv*
 in-hos-pi-tal-ity \in-'hɔs-'pit-əl-ə-ti\ n: the quality or state of
 being inhospitable

in-hous \in-'hauz, in-'ā\ *adj*: of, relating to, or carried on within
 a group or organization (can be an outside or an ~ job — *Book*
 Production Industry) — *in-house* *adv*
 in-hu-man \in-'hyū-mən, -'yū-\ *adj* [MF & L; MF *inhuman*, fr. L
inhumanus, fr. *in-* + *humanus* human] 1 a: lacking pity, kind-
 ness, or mercy: SAVAGE (an ~ tyrant) b: COLD, IMPERSONAL (his
 usual quiet, almost ~ courtesy — F. Tennyson Jesse) c: not
 worthy of or conforming to the needs of human beings (~ living
 conditions) 2: of or suggesting a nonhuman class of beings —
 in-hu-man-ly *adv* — *in-hu-man-ness* \-mən-nəs\ n
 in-hu-mane \in-'hyū-mān, -'yū-\ *adj* [MF *inhuman* & L *in-*
humanus]; not humane: INHUMAN 1 — *in-hu-mane-ly* *adv*
 in-hu-man-ty \in-'hyū-mən-ət-ē\ n, pl -ities 1 a: the quality or state
 of being cruel or barbarous b: a cruel or barbarous act 2: ab-

sence of warmth or geniality: IMPERSONALITY
 in-hum \in-'hyūm\ n: *in-hum-ness*; *in-hum-ing* [prob. fr. F *inhumere*,
 fr. L *inhumare*, fr. *in-* + *humus* earth — more at HUMBLE]: BURY,
 INTER — *in-hu-m-ation* \in-'hyū-'mā-shən\ n
 in-im-ic-al \in-'im-ik-əl\ *adj* [L *inimicus*, fr. L *inimicus* enemy —
 more at ENEMY] 1 a: having the disposition of an enemy: HOST-
 ~ILE b: reflecting or indicating hostility: UNFRIENDLY 2: being
 adverse usu. by reason of hostility or malevolence *syn* see AD-
 ~VERSIVE — *in-im-ic-al-ly* \-ik-əl-ē\ *adv*
 in-im-it-a-ble \in-'im-ət-ə-bəl\ *adj* [MF or L; MF, fr. L *imitabilis*,
 fr. *in-* + *imitabilis* imitable] 1: not capable of being imitated
 ~MATCHLESS — *in-im-it-a-ble-ness* n — *in-im-it-a-bly* \-bly\ *adv*
 in-iq-u-i-tous \in-'ik-wət-əs\ *adj*: characterized by iniquity *syn* see
 VICIOUS *ant* righteous — *in-iq-u-i-tous-ly* *adv* — *in-iq-u-i-tous-*
 -ness n

in-iq-u-i-ty \in-'wik-ət-ē\ n, pl -ties [ME *iniquite*, fr. MF *iniquité*, fr. L
iniquitas, *iniquitas*, fr. *iniquus* uneven, fr. *in-* + *aequus* equal] 1
 : gross injustice: WICKEDNESS 2: an iniquitous act or thing: SIN
 in-it-ial \in-'ish-əl\ *adj* [L *initialis*, fr. *initium* be-
 ginning, fr. *initus*, pp. of *inire* to go into, fr. *in-* + *ire* to go — more
 at ISSUE] 1: of or relating to the beginning: INCIPIENT 2: placed
 at the beginning: FIRST — *in-it-ial-ly* \-'ish-(ə-)lē\ *adv* — *in-it-ial-*
 -ness \-'ish-əl-nəs\ n
 in-it-ial 1 a: the first letter of a name b pl: the first letter of
 each word in a full name (found that their ~s were identical) 2
 : a large letter beginning a text or a division or paragraph 3: AN-
 ~ALOG PRECURSOR: *specif*: a meristematic cell
 in-it-ial ~ or in-it-ial-ized; *in-it-ial-ing* or *in-it-ial-ing* \-'ish-
 -ə-'līŋ\ 1: to affix an initial to 2: to authenticate or give pre-
 liminary approval to by affixing the initials of an authorizing repre-
 sentative
 in-it-ial-ism \in-'ish-ə-'līz-əm\ n: an acronym formed from initial
 letters

in-it-ial-ize \-'līz, v -līz; -līz-ing\ to set (as a computer program
 counter) to a starting position or value — *in-it-ial-iza-tion* \in-'ish-
 -ə-'līz-ə-'tā-shən\ n
 in-it-ial rhyme 1: ALLITERATION 2: BEGINNING RHYME
 in-it-ial side n: the stationary straight line that contains the point
 about which another straight line is revolved in forming a trigono-
 metric figure
 in-it-ial teaching alphabet n: a 44-symbol alphabet designed esp.
 for use in the initial stages of teaching children to read English

in-it-iate \in-'ish-ē-'at\ vt -at-ed; -at-ing [LL *initiatum*, pp. of *ini-*
 -tate, fr. L, to induct, fr. *initium*] 1: to cause or facilitate the
 beginning of: set going (~ a program of reform) (enzymes that ~
 fermentation) 2: to instruct in the rudiments or principles of
 something: INTRODUCE 3: to induct into membership by or as if
 by special rites *syn* see BEGIN *ant* consummate — *in-it-ia-tor*
 \-ət-ər\ n
 in-it-iate \in-'ish-(ē-)ət\ *adj* 1 a: initiated or properly admitted
 (as to membership or an office) b: instructed in some secret
 knowledge 2 obs: relating to an initiate
 in-it-iate \in-'ish-(ē-)ət\ n 1: a person who is undergoing or has
 undergone an initiation 2: a person who is instructed or adept in
 some special field

in-it-ia-tion \in-'ish-ē-'ā-shən\ n 1 a: the act or an instance of
 initiating b: the process of being initiated c: the rites, ceremo-
 nies, ordeals, or instructions with which one is made a member of a
 sect or society or is invested with a particular function or status 2
 : the condition of being initiated into some experience or sphere of
 activity: KNOWLEDGEABLENESS (clear to a reader of any degree of
 ~ — J. W. Beach)
 in-it-ia-tive \in-'ish-ət-iv\ *adj*: of or relating to initiation: INTRO-
 ~DUCTORY, PRELIMINARY
 in-it-ia-tive n 1: an introductory step (he took the ~ in attempt-
 ing to settle the issue) 2: energy or aptitude displayed in initia-

tion of action: ENTERPRISE (a man of great ~) 3 a: the right to
 initiate legislative action b: a procedure enabling a specified
 number of voters by petition to propose a law and secure its sub-
 mission to the electorate or to the legislature for approval — com-
 pare REFERENDUM — on one's own initiative: at one's own dis-
 cretion: independently of outside influence or control

in-it-ia-to-ry \in-'ish-(ē-)ə-, -tōr-ē-, -tōr-\ *adj* 1: constituting a be-
 ginning 2: tending or serving to initiate
 in-ject \in-'jekt\ vt [L *injectus*, pp. of *inicere*, fr. *in-* + *jacere* to
 throw — more at JET] 1 a: to throw, drive, or force into some-
 thing (~ fuel into an engine) b: to force a fluid into (as for medi-
 cal purposes) 2: to introduce as an element or factor in or into
 some situation or subject (condemning any attempt to ~ religious
 bigotry into the campaign — *Current Biog.*) — *in-ject-able* \-'jek-
 tə-bəl\ *adj* — *in-ject-er* \-'jek-tər\ n
 in-ject-ant \-'jek-tənt\ n: a substance that is injected into some-
 thing

in-jection \in-'jek-shən\ n 1 a: an act or instance of injecting
 (the ~ of academic values into that aspect of our national life 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-ject-er \in-'jek-tər\ n: a safety razor with a blade dispenser
 single-edged blade that is forced into place by a blade dispenser
 in-ju-di-cious \in-'ju-'dish-əs\ *adj*: not judicious: INDISCREET,
 UNWISE — *in-ju-di-cious-ly* *adv* — *in-ju-di-cious-ness* n
 in-junc-tion \in-'jɔŋ(k)-shən\ n [MF & LL; MF *injonction*, fr. LL
injunction-, *injunctio*, fr. L *injunctus*, pp. of *injungere* to enjoin —
 more at ENJOIN] 1: the act or an instance of enjoining: ORDER,
 ADDITION 2: a writ granted by a court of equity whereby one is
 required to do or to refrain from doing a specified act — *in-junc-*
 -tive \-'jɔŋ(k)-tīv\ *adj*

in-jure \in-'jər\ vt in-jured; in-jur-ing \in-'j-(ə-)rɪŋ\ [back-formation
 fr. *injuria*] 1 a: to do an injustice to: WRONG b: to harm, im-
 pair, or tarnish the standing of c: to give pain to (~ a man's
 pride) 2 a: to inflict bodily hurt on b: to impair the sound-
 ness of c: to inflict material damage or loss on — *in-jur-er* \in-'
 jər-ər\ n
syn INJURE, HARM, HURT, DAMAGE, IMPAIR, MAR *shared meaning*
 element: to affect injuriously *ant* aid

in-ju-ri-ous \in-'jūr-ē-əs\ *adj* 1: inflicting or tending to inflict
 injury: DETRIMENTAL (~ to health) 2: ABUSIVE, DEFAMATORY
 (~speak not ~ words — George Washington) — *in-ju-ri-ous-ly* *adv*
 — *in-ju-ri-ous-ness* n
 in-jur-y \in-'j-(ə-)rē\ n, pl -ries [ME *injuria*, fr. L *injuria*, fr. *injurus*
 injurious, fr. *in-* + *jur-*, *jus* right — more at JUST] 1 a: an act
 that damages or hurts: WRONG b: violation of another's rights
 for which the law allows an action to recover damages 2: hurt,
 damage, or loss sustained *syn* see INJUSTICE

in-just-ice \in-'jʌs-təs\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *injustitia*, fr. *injustus*
 unjust, fr. *in-* + *justus* just] 1: absence of justice: violation of
 right or of the rights of another: UNFAIRNESS 2: an unjust act
syn INJUSTICE, INJURY, WRONG, GRIEVANCE *shared meaning*
 element: an act that inflicts undeserved hurt

ink \ɪŋk\ n, often attrib [ME *enke*, fr. OF, fr. LL *encaustum*, fr.
 neut. of L *encaustus* burned in, fr. Gk *enkaustos*, verbal of *enkaiein*
 to burn in — more at ENCAUSTIC] 1: a colored usu. liquid mat-
 erial for writing and printing 2: the black protective secretion of a
 cephalopod — *ink-iness* \-ɪŋk-ē-nəs\ n — *ink-y* \-ɪŋk-ē\ *adj*
 2ink vt: to put ink on (~ a pen); also: to write on, draw, or sign in
 ink (~ed a new contract)

ink-ber-ry \-ɪŋk-'ber-ē\ n [fr. the use of the berries for making ink]
 1 a: a holly (*Ilex glabra*) of eastern No. America with evergreen
 oblong leathery leaves and small black berries b: POKEWEEB 2
 : the fruit of an inkberry

ink-blot test \-ɪŋk-'blət\ n: any of several psychological tests
 based on the interpretation of irregular figures (as blots of ink)
 ink-horn \-ɪŋk-'hɔ(ə)rŋ\ n: a small portable bottle (as of horn) for
 holding ink

inkhorn *adj*: ostentatiously learned: PEDANTIC (~ terms)
 ink-ke \-ɪŋk-ē\ n [origin unknown]: a colored linen tape or braid
 woven on a very narrow loom and used for trimming; also: the
 thread used

ink-ling \-ɪŋ-'klɪŋ\ n [ME *ynkilling*, prob. fr. *inclin* to hint at; akin
 to OE *inca* suspicion, Lith *ingis* sluggish] 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 \-ɪŋk-'stænd\ n: INKWELL; also
 : a stand with fittings for holding ink and
 pens

ink-well \-ɪŋ-'kwel\ n: a container (as in a
 school desk) for ink
 inky cap n: a mushroom (genus *Coprinus*,
 esp. *C. atramentarius*) whose pileus melts
 into an inky fluid after the spores have
 matured

in-laid \in-'lād\ *adj* 1 a: set into a
 surface in a decorative design (tables with
 ~ marble) b: decorated with a design
 or material set into a surface (a table with
 an ~ top) 2 of *linoleum*: having a de-
 sign that goes all the way through to the
 backing



inky cap

ə abut ʰ kitten ər further ə back ā bake ɪ cot, cart
 ə out ɔ chin ɛ less ē easy ɡ gift ɪ trip ɪ life
 ɹ joke ɟ sing ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔɪ coin θ thin θ this
 ɪ loot ʊ foot ɪ yet ɪl few ɪl furious zʰ vision

2squabble *vi* **squab-ble**; **squab-ble** \-(ə-)'lɪŋ\ : to quarrel noisily and to no purpose: WRANGLE — **squab-ble** \-(ə-)'lɪŋ\ *n*
1squad \ˈskwɑd\ *n* [MF *esquade*, fr. OSP & OIt; OSP *escuadra* & OIt *squadra* derivs. of (assumed) VL *exquadrate* 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 *vi* **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 \ˈskwɑd-rən\ *n* [It *squadron*, 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 \ˈskwɑ-lən\ *n* [ISV, fr. L *squalus*, a sea fish]: an acyclic hydrocarbon C₃₀H₅₀ that is widely distributed in nature (as in seeds and *esp.* in shark-liver oils) and is a precursor of sterols (as cholesterol)
squal-id \ˈskwɑl-əd\ *adj* [L *squalidus* — more at SQUALOR] **1**: marked by filthiness and degradation from neglect or poverty **2**: SORDID *syn* see DIRTY — **squal-id-ly** *adv* — **squal-id-ness** *n*
1squall \ˈskwɒl\ *vb* [of Scand origin; akin to ON *skval* useless chatter] *vi*: to cry out raucously: SCREAM *~ vi*: to utter in a strident voice — **squall-er** *n*
2squall *n*: a raucous cry
3squall *n* [prob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw *skval* rushing water] **1**: a sudden violent wind often with rain or snow **2**: a short-lived commotion
4squall *vi*: to blow a squall
squally \ˈskwɒ-lē\ *adj* **squall-er**; **-est** **1**: marked by squalls **2**: GUSTY
squa-lor \ˈskwɑl-ər\ *also* \ˈskwɑl-\ *n* [L; akin to L *squalidus* *squalid*, *squama* scale]: the quality or state of being squalid
squam- or **squamo-** *comb form* [NL, fr. L *squama*]: scale: *squama* (*squamation*)
squa-ma \ˈskwɑ-mə, ˈskwɑ-\ *n*, *pl* **squa-mae** \ˈskwɑ-mē, ˈskwɑ-mī\ [L]: SCALE; *also*: a structure resembling a scale
squa-mate \-ˈmāt\ *adj*: SCALY (~ reptiles)
squa-ma-tion \ˈskwɑ-mə-shən\ *n* **1**: the state of being scaly **2**: the arrangement of scales on an animal
1squa-mo-sal \ˈskwɑ-mō-səl, -zəl\ *adj* **1**: SQUAMOUS **2**: of, relating to, or being a membrane bone of the skull of many vertebrates corresponding to the squamous portion of the temporal bone of man
2squamosal *n*: a squamosal bone
squa-mose \ˈskwɑ-mōs, ˈskwɑ-\ *adj*: SQUAMOUS
squa-mous \-məs\ *adj* [L *squamosus*, fr. *squama* scale] **1 a**: covered with or consisting of scales: SCALY **b**: of, relating to, or being a stratified epithelium that consists at least in its outer layers of small scalelike cells **2**: of, relating to, or being the anterior upper portion of the temporal bone of various mammals (as man) — **squa-mous-ly** *adv*
squamous cell *n*: a cell of or derived from squamous epithelium.
squa-mu-lose \ˈskwɑ-myə-lōs, ˈskwɑ-\ *adj* [L *squamula*, dim. of *squama*]: minutely squamous
1squan-der \ˈskwɑn-dər\ *vb* **squan-dered**; **squan-der-ing** \-d(ə-)rɪŋ\ [origin unknown] *vi* **1**: to cause to disperse: SCATTER **2**: to spend extravagantly or foolishly: DISSIPATE *~ vi*: DISPERSE, SCATTER *syn* see WASTE — **squan-der-er** \-dər-ər\ *n*
2squan-der *n*: an act of squandering
1square \ˈskwɑ(ə)r, ˈskwe(ə)r\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *esquarre*, fr. (assumed) VL *exquadra*, fr. *exquadrate* to square, fr. L *ex-* + *quadrate* to square — more at QUADRATE] **1**: an instrument having at least one right angle and two straight edges used to lay out or test right angles **2**: a rectangle with all four sides equal **3**: any of the quadrilateral spaces marked out on a board for playing games **4**: the product of a number multiplied by itself **5 a**: an open place or area formed at the meeting of two or more streets **b**: BLOCK **6c** **6**: a solid object or piece approximating a cube or having a square as its largest face **7**: an unopened cotton flower with its enclosing bracts **8**: a person who is overly conventional or conservative in taste or way of life — on the **square** **1**: at right angles **2**: in a fair open manner: HONESTLY — **out of square**: not at an exact right angle
2square *adj* **squar-er**; **squar-est** **1 a**: having four equal sides and four right angles **b**: forming a right angle (~ corner) **2**: raised to the second power **3 a**: being approximately a cube (~ cabinet) **b**: of a shape suggesting strength and solidity (~ shoulders) (*a* ~, thick, hard-working man — Maria Edgeworth) **c**: rectangular and equilateral in section (~ tower) **4 a**: converted from a linear unit into a square unit having the same length of side — see METRIC SYSTEM table, WEIGHT table **b**: being of a specified length in each of two equal dimensions (10 feet ~) **5 a**: exactly adjusted: precisely constructed or aligned **b**: JUST, FAIR (~ in all his dealings) **c**: leaving no balance: SETTLED **d**: EVEN, TIED **e**: SUBSTANTIAL, SATISFYING (~ meal) **f**: being unsophisticated, conservative, or conventional **6**: set at right angles with the mast and keel — used of the yards of a square-rigged ship — **square-ly** *adv* — **square-ness** *n*
3square *vb* **squared**; **squaring** *vi* **1 a**: to make square or rectangular (~ a building stone) **b**: to test for deviation from a right angle, straight line, or plane surface **2**: to bring approximately to a right angle (*squared* his shoulders) **3 a**: to multiply (a number) by itself: raise to the second power **b**: to find a square equal in area to (~ a circle) **4**: to regulate or adjust by or to some standard or principle (~ our actions by the opinions of others — John Milton) **5 a**: BALANCE, SETTLE (~ an account) **b**: to even the score of **6**: to mark off into squares **7 a**: to set

right: bring into agreement **b**: BRIBE, FIX *~ vi* **1**: to act with exactness: match precisely **2**: to settle matters; *esp*: pay the bill **3**: to take a fighting stance *syn* see AGREE
4square *adv* **1**: in a straightforward or honest manner **2 a**: as to face or be face to face **b**: at right angles **3**: with nothing intervening: DIRECTLY (ran ~ into him) **4**: in a firm manner (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 take up a fighting stance *~ vi*: to put in order or in readiness
square bracket *n*: BRACKET **3a**
square dance *n*: a dance for four couples who form a hollow square — **square dancer** *n* — **square dancing** *n*
square deal *n*: a honest and fair transaction or trade
square knot *n*: a knot made of two reverse half-knots and typically used to join the ends of two cords — see KNOT illustration
square matrix *n*: a mathematical matrix with the same number of 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 demonstrated the four logical oppositions of contrariety, subcontrariety, subalternation, and contradiction
squar-er \ˈskwɑ-ər, ˈskwe-r\ *n*: one who squares; *esp*: a workman who squares timber or stone
square rig *n: a sailing-ship rig in which the principal sails extended on yards fastened to the masts horizontally and at the center
square-rigged \ˈskwɑ(ə)r-ˈrɪgd, ˈskwe(ə)r-\ *adj*: having a square rig
square-rig-ger \-ˈrɪg-ər\ *n*: a square-rigged craft
square root *n*: a factor of a number that when squared gives the number (the square root of 9 is ±3)
square sail \ˈskwɑ(ə)r-səl, ˈskwe(ə)r-səl\ *n*: a 4-sided sail extended on a yard suspended at the middle from a mast
square shooter *n*: a just or honest person
square-should-ered \ˈskwɑ(ə)r-ˈshɒl-dəd, ˈskwe(ə)r-\ *adj*: having shoulders that are high and well braced back
square-toed \-ˈtɒd\ *adj* **1**: having a toe that is square **2**: OF FASHIONED, CONSERVATIVE — **square-toed-ness** *n*
square wave *n*: the rectangular wave form of a quantity that varies periodically and abruptly from one to the other of two uniform values
squar-ish \ˈskwɑ(ə)r-ɪʃ, ˈskwe(ə)r-\ *adj*: somewhat square in form or appearance — **squar-ish-ly** *adv* — **squar-ish-ness** *n*
1squash \ˈskwɒʃ, ˈskwɒʃ-\ *vb* [MF *esquasser*, fr. (assumed) *exquassare*, fr. L *ex-* + *quassare* to shake — more at QUASH] *vi*: to press or beat into a pulp or a flat mass: CRUSH **2**: to press down: SUPPRESS (~ a revolt) *~ vi* **1**: to flatten out under pressure or impact **2**: to proceed with a splashing or squelching 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 on oozy ground or in water-soaked boots **4**: a crushed mass **5 a**: sweetened citrus fruit juice usu. with added soda water: SQUASH RACQUETS
3squash *adv*: with a squash or a squashing sound
4squash *n*, *pl* **squashes** or **squash** (by shortening & altering earlier *isquatersquash*, fr. Natick & Narraganset *askútasquash*): any of various fruits of plants (genus *Cucurbita*) of the gourd family widely cultivated as vegetables and for livestock feed; *a*: a plant and *esp.* a vine that bears squashes
squash bug *n*: a large black American bug (*Anasa tristis* of the family Coreidae) injurious to squash vines
squash racquets *n* *pl* *but sing in constr*: a singles or doubles game played in a 4-wall court with a long-handled racket and a rubber ball that can be caromed off any number of walls
squash tennis *n*: a singles racket game resembling squash racquets played with an inflated ball the size of a tennis ball
squashy \ˈskwɒʃ-i, ˈskwɒʃ-\ *adj* **squash-i-er**; **-est** **1**: easily squashed: very soft (~ cushions) **2**: softly wet: BOGGY: soft because overripe (~ melons) — **squash-i-ly** \-i-lee\ *adv* — **squash-i-ness** \-e-nəs\ *n*
1squat \ˈskwɑt\ *vb* **squat-ted**; **squat-ting** [ME *squatten*, fr. *esquater*, fr. *es-* (fr. L *ex-*) + *quatir* to press, fr. (assumed) *coactire* to press together, fr. L *coactus*, pp. of *cogere* to drive together — more at COAGENT] *vi* **1**: to cause (oneself) to crouch sit on the ground **2**: to occupy as a squatter *~ vi* **1**: to crouch close to the ground as if to escape observation (*squatting* hare): to assume or maintain a position in which the body is supported 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 that squats **2 a**: a place where one squats **b**: the lair of a small animal (~ of a hare)
3squat *adj* **squat-ter**; **squat-test** **1**: sitting with the haunches close above the heels **2 a**: low to the ground **b**: marked, disproportionate shortness or thickness — **squat-ly** *adv* — **squat-ness** *n*
1squat-ter \ˈskwɑt-ər\ *vi* [prob. of Scand origin; akin to Dan *skvæt* to sprinkle]: to go along through or as if through water
2squat-ter *n*: one that squats: as **a**: one that settles on property without right or title or payment of rent **b**: one that settles public land under government regulation with the purpose of acquiring title
squat-ter sovereignty *n*: POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY **2**
squat-ty \ˈskwɑt-ē\ *adj* **squat-ti-er**; **-est** **1**: low to the ground: DUMPY, THICKSET
squaw \ˈskwɒ\ *n* [of Algonquian origin; akin to Natick *squaw* woman] **1**: an American Indian woman **2**: WOMAN, WIFE usu. used disparagingly
squaw-fish \-ˈfɪʃ\ *n*: any of several large cyprinid fishes (genus *Ptychocheilus*) of western N. America*

EXHIBIT B

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LYSSES

JAMES

JOYCE

V-380 \$5.95

A VINTAGE GIANT



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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.

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he called it. Soup, joint and sweet. Never know whose thoughts you're chewing. Then who'd wash up all the plates and forks? Might be all feeding on tabloids that time. Teeth getting 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. Famished 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 Mac-Trigger.* 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.

[171]

(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. Grave-diggers bury Hamlet *père* and Hamlet *filis*. 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 as actual 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.

(210)

—*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 bachelor.

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.

(218) Off an inward bound tram stepped the reverend Nicholas 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.