

ESTTA Tracking number: **ESTTA433649**

Filing date: **10/03/2011**

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

Proceeding	92051006
Party	Defendant 12 Interactive, LLC
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Date	10/03/2011
Attachments	Exhibit C to 12Interactive NOR.pdf (24 pages)(2100689 bytes)

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

COUCH/BRAUNSDORF AFFINITY, INC.,)

Petitioner/Counter-Registrant,)

v.)

12 INTERACTIVE, LLC,)

Registrant/Counter-Petitioner)

Cancellation No. 92051006

**EXHIBIT C
TO
REGISTRANT'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE**

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perk, *n.*²

DRAFT REVISION Sept. 2008

Brit. /pɜ:k/, *U.S.* /pɜrk/ Forms: 18- **perk**, 18- **perq**. [Shortened < PERQUISITE *n.*

Compare earlier Scots *pirkuz* (shortened < PERQUISITE *n.*, perhaps being reanalysed as 'perquis o't': see *Sc. National Dict.* s.v. *Pirkas* *n.*):

1824 J. MACTAGGART *Sc. Gallovidian Encycl.* 383 *Pirkuz*, any kind of perquisite.]

A small privilege or perquisite customarily due to a member of a particular organization, rank, profession, etc.; an unofficial or fringe benefit enjoyed by an employee; an advantage or benefit arising from a situation.

1869 J. GREENWOOD *Seven Curses London* ix. 169 The species of dishonesty alluded to..is called by the cant name of 'perks', which is a convenient abbreviation of the word 'perquisites'... It applies to such unconsidered trifles as wax candle ends, and may cover the larcenous abstraction by our man-servant of forgotten coats and vests. **1887** *Pall Mall Gaz.* 7 Sept. 5/1 An order that free blacking is no longer to be among the 'perks' of Government office-keepers. **1939** J. MASEFIELD *Live & Kicking Ned* 147 It's the Old Man's perk to order some damned silly thing. **1977** *Times* 8 Feb. 17/1 The philistines would be foolish to regard aid for the arts merely as a perk provided by all for the esoteric pursuits of the few. **1996** *Sunday Tel.* 4 Feb. 20/4 Those representing constituencies outside London receive a generous accommodation allowance and other perks include provision of secretarial help, top-rate mileage and other travel expenses.

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perquisite, *n.*

DRAFT REVISION Dec. 2009

Brit. /'pɜːkwɪzɪt/, *U.S.* /'pɜːkwəzət/ Forms: IME **perquysite**, IME-**perquisite**, 15 17 **perquisities** (plural, prob. transmission error), 15-17 **perquisit**, 16 **perquesite**, 16 **perquisitt**, 17-18 **parquisite** (*irreg.*). *N.E.D.* (1906) also records a form IME **perquesite**. [perquisitum a thing acquired or gained, an acquisition, profit (from 13th cent. in British sources), (in law) acquired property (c1290, 14th or 15th cent. in British sources; compare sense 1a), (in law) casual profits coming to the lord of a manor (1379 in a British source; compare sense 2), an adjunct, appurtenance, or proper accompaniment of something (1494 in a British source as *perquesitum*; compare sense 4), use as noun of neuter of past participle of classical Latin *perquirere* **PERQUIRE** *v.*

With sense 3a compare earlier **PERQUISITIVE** *n.*]

1. a. Law. An acquired piece of property, *esp.* a property acquired otherwise than by inheritance. Cf. **PURCHASER** *n.* 2, **CONQUEST** *n.* 6. Now *hist.* and *rare*.

1443 in J. H. Bloom *Stratford-upon-Avon Guild of Holy Cross* (1907) 4 Yef the rentis wolnat suffise to pay the prystis and make the reparacone, the maystir schalle of his othir perquysites delyuer to the same prokators money suffisaunt and to the satisfaccone of the reparacone. **1475** in A. Clark *Eng. Reg. Godstow Nunnery* (1911) I. 257 The londis the whiche the same Alisaundir had bothe of the yifte of the said Raaf his fadir and also of his owne getyng, of perquysitis in karsynton. **1596** **BACON** *Elem. Common Lawes* (1636) I. xi. 50 Though the law giveth it not in point of inheritance, but onely as a perquisite to any of the bloud so hee be next in estate. **1670** **T. BLOUNT** *Law Dict., Perquisite.*, signifies any thing gained by ones own industry, or purchased with ones own Money; contradistinguished from that which descends to one, from Father, or other ancestor. **1704** **J. HARRIS** *Lexicon Technicum* I. sig. 5^v, Perquisite, is any thing gotten by a Man's own Industry, or purchased with his own Money, different from that which descends to him from his Father or Ancestors.

1959 **EARL JOWITT & C. WALSH** *Dict. Eng. Law* II. 1334/1 *Perquisite*, anything acquired by perquisition.

REG000047

†**b. gen.** An acquisition. *Obs. rare.*

1655 BP. J. TAYLOR *Golden Grove To Rdr.*, Not in the Purchases and Perquisites of the World.

2. Law. Casual profits coming to the lord of a manor, in addition to the regular annual revenue (see quot. 1579). Now *hist.*

Lordships of the manor still exist in much curtailed form, but lords' rights to quit and chief rents, fines, reliefs, heriots, dues, and forfeitures were extinguished by 1940 under §138 of the 1922 Law of Property Act.

α1552 J. LELAND *Itinerary* (1711) II. 19 King Richard the first gave to Cirencestre the Cortes and Perquisites of 7. Hundredes therabout yn Glocestreshir. **1579** *Expos. Termes of Lawe* 156 b, *Perquisites* are aduantages and profittes that come to a mannor by casualty, and not yearly: as Escheates, Hariotes, Relyefes, wayfes, strayes, forfaytures, amercements in courts, wardes, maryages, goods and landes purchased by villaines of the same mannor, and diuers such like things that are not certeine but happen by chaunce, sometymes more often then at other tymes. **α1642** R. CALLIS *Reading of Statute of Sewers* (1647) ii. 101 If the Copyhold were overflowed by the Sea, the Lord should lose his Freehold of the soil, his Seigniory, yearly Rents and Fines for admittances, and all other *perquisites*. **1766** W. BLACKSTONE *Comm. Laws Eng.* II. vi. 88 Marriage, or the *valor maritagii*, was not in socage tenure any perquisite or advantage to the guardian, but rather the reverse. **1818** W. CRUISE *Digest Laws Eng. Real Property* (ed. 2) IV. 320 A court baron being incident to a manor of common right, the manor cannot be granted by a private person, with an exception of the court baron and its perquisites. **1890** C. GROSS *Gild Merchant* I. 6 Commutation of tolls, court perquisites, and other town dues. **1961** N. C. RICHARDSON *Hist. Court of Augmentations 1536-1554* 323 Controversies arose as to exactly what franchised rights, among which were perquisites and profits of court, were included in Augmentations grants of land. **1987** *Economist* (Nexis) 21 Feb. 76 Perks are as old as status, and as durable. Under the nobler title of perquisites they were casual profits that went to the lord of the manor in medieval times.

3. a. Any casual profit, fee, remuneration, etc., attached to an office or position in addition to the normal salary or revenue. Cf. PERK *n.*²

1567 J. JEWEL *Def. Apol. Churche Eng.* 735, I leaue out the yeerely perquisites, that ye Pope made of his Elections, Preuentions, Dispensations, Pluralities, Trialities, Totquottes, Tolerations: for his Bulles, his Seales, his Signatures [etc.]. **1573** in C. Gross *Gild Merchant*.

(1890) II. 76 The wardens..shall have the same perquisits that they nowe have. **1661** J. STEPHENS *Hist. Disc. Procur.* 44 *Procuraciones* for his visitation, *ut supra*, which is a perquisit or profit of his Spirituall Jurisdiction. **1691** T. HALE *Acct. New Inventions* p. lxxvii, That part of their Office that enabled them to receive several Admiralty Perquisites and Droits. **1759** W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. i. 13 When the officers of the Crown received scarcely any salary besides the fees and perquisites of their office. **1765** W. BLACKSTONE *Comm. Laws Eng.* I. iv. 219 The queen..is intituled to an antient perquisite called queen-gold. **1821** T. JEFFERSON *Autobiogr. in Writings* (1984) 60 There shall be no establishment of officers..with either salaries or perquisites. **1869** J. B. BROWN *Misread Passages* ix. 121 The meat offered in sacrifice was in some measure the perquisite of the priest. **1945** J. COLVILLE *Diary* 20 Jan. in *Fringes of Power* (1985) 554 The Annexe is gloomy and one has all the hard work of Chequers..without any of the perquisites. **1970** J. MCPHEE *Crofter & Laird* 47 Free milk from the laird's cows is one of the perquisites the doctor enjoys in return for being here at all. **2001** *N.Y. Mag.* 12 Feb. 21/1 This land of newsmen, most of them depressives in deep mourning for their lost stature and perquisites.

b. In extended use: anything that comes as part of a role or position; a benefit (or disadvantage) arising from a situation.

1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* II. ii. 17, I begin to like her strangely; she's the Perquisite of my Place too; for my Ladies Waiting-Woman is the proper Fees of my Lords Chief Gentleman. **1705** J. VANBRUGH *Confederacy* I. iii, The perquisites of quality are of an unspeakable value! **1742** E. YOUNG *Complaint* IV. 349 Is praise the perquisite of ev'ry paw, Tho' black as hell, that grapples well for gold? **1851** H. MELVILLE *Moby-Dick* xlvi. 236 Crusaders..were not content to traverse two thousand miles of land to fight for their holy sepulchre, without committing burglaries, picking pockets, and gaining other pious perquisites by the way. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 2/2 The King seems to have treated the matter [sc. an attempt to assassinate him] very coolly, remarking, 'It is only one of the little perquisites of my trade.' **1937** *Life* 12 Apr. 38/2 Irvatha, the elephant... had all the perquisites of a movie star, including another elephant as stand-in. **1989** *N.Y. Woman* Sept. 91/1 Even those modest perquisites of life in the sub-yuppie class have become, in some, 'not enough'.

c. A thing that has served its primary purpose or that is no longer in use, and to which a subordinate, employee, etc., has a customary right; *spec.* a share of an animal, a crop, etc. Now chiefly *hist.*

Such perquisites have historically included those of executioners, valets, ladies'

maids, cooks, and various other employees or assistants in any work in which there tends to be some waste or superfluity.

1709 M. PRIOR *Widow & Cat* 39 Was it fit To make my cream a perquisite, And steal, to mend your wages? **1735** W. SOMERVILLE *Chace* II. 285 These claim the Pack, the bloody Perquisite For all their Toils. **1767** *Let. in N.Y. Jrnl.* 26 Nov., In the Hospitals, whatever Patients died, their Hair became the Perquisite of the Nurses, who carefully sheared them, to supply this Great Demand for Human Hair. **1830** *Forby's Vocab. E. Anglia* App. 432 The *umbles* of the deer..were the perquisite of the huntsman. **1855** W. H. PRESCOTT *Hist. Reign Philip II* I. I. vii. 100 The pillage of a place taken by storm was regarded as the perquisite of the soldier. **1894** *Dict. National Biogr.* XXXVII. 266/1 The remnants..were..the perquisites of the hand-loom weavers. **1958** L. DURRELL *Mountolive* xvi. 318 The dead man's clothes are the perquisites of the layer-out. **1992** *J. RULE Vital Cent. (BNC)* 182 The eighteenth-century labourer appropriated a part of his product or a part of the material of his labour. Such bits and pieces considered as perquisites could either be disposed of directly or worked up into articles to be sold.

†d. The proceeds (of whatever kind) derived from any office or position; pay. *Obs.*

Prob. so called first in cases where the income consisted solely or mainly of casual receipts or gratuities.

1712 T. HEARNE *Remarks & Coll.* (1889) III. 413 Dr. Hudson made..[me] Second Keeper of the Bodlejan Library, with liberty allow'd..of being Keeper of the Anatomy Schoole..on purpose to advance the perquisites of the Place which are very inconsiderable. **1785** W. COWPER *Task* VI. 848 Where he that fills an office, shall esteem Th' occasion it presents of doing good More than the perquisite.

e. A gratuity expected or claimed by a waiter, porter, servant, or the like, for the performance of services; a customary tip.

1721 N. AMHURST *Terræ-filius* xlv, Most Candidates get Leave of the Proctor, by paying his Man a Crown, (which is called his Perquisite,) to chuse their own examiners. **1728** J. GAY *Beggar's Opera* II. xii. 34 Your Father's Perquisites for the Escape of Prisoners must amount to a considerable Sum in the Year. **1789** E. BUTLER *Jrnl.* 19 Mar. in *E. M. Bell Hamwood Papers* (1930) viii. 191 Dismissed the young man with a perquisite. **1803** *Censor* 1 Mar. 33 What is given to servants at inns is not to be looked upon as wages, but as perquisites. **1841** W. H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Pauls* I. 325 A party of choristers..were demanding 'spur-money'

of him—an exaction which they claimed as part of their perquisites. **1872** 'E. PERKINS' *Saratoga in 1901* 175 It is from this the waiters make their perquisites. **1911** *Times* 27 July 4/7 Extras, though nominally part of the earnings of the cab, have always been retained by the men as their 'perquisite'. **2003** *Guardian* (Nexis) 28 June 68 Generous tipping..supplements the income of the beneficiary who is paid accordingly lowly on the proviso that perquisites will be forthcoming.

†4. *concr.* An adjunct, appurtenance, or proper accompaniment of something. *Obs.*

1667 S. PEPYS *Diary* 22 Aug. (1974) VIII. 396 My wife very fine today in her new suit of laced cuffs and perquisites. **1686** tr. J. Chardin *Trav. Persia* 383 Casbin..the City is much decay'd,..and..it has lost all those Perquisites that set forth the Pomp and Grandeur of a sumptuous Court.

5. *fig.* A thing to which a person, etc., has (or claims) the sole right.

1793 J. WOLCOT *Poet. Epist. to the Pope* Prol. 8 King~making unto man is justly given, Once the great perquisite indeed of Heaven. **1838** W. H. PRESCOTT *Hist. Reign Ferdinand & Isabella* (1846) II. ix. 452 The government kept a most jealous eye upon what it regarded as its own peculiar perquisites. **1877** W. BLACK *Green Pastures* (1878) xxv. 198 Assaults on seats [in parliament] deemed even more a personal perquisite than his own. **1928** *Times* 30 June 13/1 The office of Governor has become almost a permanent personal perquisite. **1984** G. JONES *Hist. Vikings* (ed. 2) III. v. 282 The office of godi was not coterminous with an estate or original land-taking..but decidedly it remained a perquisite of the rich and powerful.

COMPOUNDS

†perquisite-monger *n. Obs.*

1712 (*title*) The *Perquisite Monger. **1809** E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* I. 94 The perquisite-mongers..blow out the candles with all expedition, to save as much as possible for themselves.

perquisite system *n.*

1865 *Times* 16 Oct. 7/7 By being actually busied in the kitchen a short time daily..a mistress effectually breaks the rod of power in her cook's hands, and can sweep away at once the '*perquisite' system. **1985** *Acad.*

Managem. Jrnl. **28** 162 Emphasis on status differences as expressed in the perquisite system.

perquisite taking n.

1731 *Gentleman's Mag.* **1** 100 The modern practice of *perquisite-taking, which he says may be stiled a skreen for bribery. **1994** *RAND Jrnl. Econ.* **25** 375 Managers' preferences for perquisite taking, avoiding unpleasant duties, and other at-the-expense-of-the-owners activities puts them in conflict with..owners.

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perinatal (per-i-nayt-əl), *adj.* Of or relating to the period from about the 12th week of gestation through the 28th day of life. Cf. NEONATAL.

per incuriam (pər in-kyoor-ee-əm), *adj.* (Of a judicial decision) wrongly decided, usu. because the judge or judges were ill-informed about the applicable law.

"There is at least one exception to the rule of *stare decisis*. I refer to judgments rendered *per incuriam*. A judgment *per incuriam* is one which has been rendered inadvertently. Two examples come to mind: first, where the judge has forgotten to take account of a previous decision to which the doctrine of *stare decisis* applies. For all the care with which attorneys and judges may comb the case law, *errare humanum est*, and sometimes a judgment which clarifies a point to be settled is somehow not indexed, and is forgotten. It is in cases such as these that a judgment rendered in contradiction to a previous judgment that should have been considered binding, and in ignorance of that judgment, with no mention of it, must be deemed rendered *per incuriam*; thus, it has no authority. . . . The same applies to judgments rendered in ignorance of legislation of which they should have taken account. For a judgment to be deemed *per incuriam*, that judgment must show that the legislation was not invoked." Louis-Philippe Pigeon, *Drafting and Interpreting Legislation* 60 (1988).

"As a general rule the only cases in which decisions should be held to have been given *per incuriam* are those of decisions given in ignorance or forgetfulness of some inconsistent statutory provision or of some authority binding on the court concerned, so that in such cases some features of the decision or some step in the reasoning on which it is based is found on that account to be demonstrably wrong. This definition is not necessarily exhaustive, but cases not strictly within it which can properly be held to have been decided *per incuriam*, must in our judgment, consistently with the *stare decisis* rule which is an essential part of our law, be of the rarest occurrence." Rupert Cross & J.W. Harris, *Precedent in English Law* 149 (4th ed. 1991).

perinde est ac si scriptum non esset (pər-in-dee est ak si skrip-təm non es-et). [Latin] *Scots law*. It is the same as if it had not been written. • A deed that failed to convey the grantor's meaning adequately could not be supplemented by extrinsic evidence and would be void for uncertainty.

per infortunium (pər in-for-t[y]oo-nee-əm), *adj. or adv.* [Latin] By misadventure. • At common law, when one person killed another *per infortunium*, a conviction and royal pardon were necessary even when there was no fault. See *homicide per infortunium* under HOMICIDE.

"It may seem strange to modern minds that for centuries it was a rule of our law that a man who killed another either by misadventure (*per infortunium*) or in reasonable self-defence (against an attack not itself felonious), although he did not commit a felony, must yet be held guilty of unlawful homicide and require the King's pardon if he were to escape punishment, and even if granted pardon would still be liable to suffer forfeiture of his property; and that he was exposed to claims for compensation from the family of the deceased." J.W. Cecil Turner, *Kenny's Outlines of Criminal Law* 113 (16th ed. 1952).

per insidias et industriam (pər in-sid-ee-əs et in-dəs-tree-əm). [Latin] *Hist.* By stratagem and on purpose; intentionally.

periodic alimony. See *permanent alimony* under ALIMONY.

periodic audit. See AUDIT.

periodic estate. See *periodic tenancy* under TENANCY.

periodic payment. See PAYMENT.

periodic-payment-plan certificate. See STOCK CERTIFICATE.

periodic tenancy. See TENANCY.

period of prescription. The period fixed by local law as sufficient for obtaining or extinguishing a right through lapse of time. • In addition to a fixed number of years, the period includes whatever further time is allowed by local law because of infancy, insanity, coverture, and other like circumstances. See PRESCRIPTIVE RIGHT; PRESCRIPTION (3), (4), (5).

peripheral right. See RIGHT.

periphrasis (pə-rif-rə-sis), *n.* (16c) A roundabout way of writing or speaking; circumlocution. — **periphrastic** (pər-ə-fras-tik), *adj.*

perishable-food-disparagement act. See AGRICULTURAL-DISPARAGEMENT LAW.

perjury (pər-jər-ee), *n.* (14c) The act or an instance of a person's deliberately making material false or misleading statements while under oath. — Also termed *false swearing*; *false oath*; (archaically) *forswearing*. [Cases: Perjury ⇨ 1-12.] — **perjure** (pər-jər), *vb.* — **perjured** (pər-jərd), **perjurious** (pər-juur-ee-əs), *adj.* — **perjurer** (pər-jər-ər), *n.*

perjury-trap doctrine. (1989) The principle that a perjury indictment against a person must be dismissed if the prosecution secures it by calling that person as a grand-jury witness in an effort to obtain evidence for a perjury charge, esp. when the person's testimony does not relate to issues material to the grand-jury's ongoing investigation. [Cases: Perjury ⇨ 10, 15.]

perk, *n.* See PERQUISITE.

per legem terrae (pər lee-jəm ter-ee). [Law Latin] By the law of the land; by due process of law.

Perlman doctrine. The principle that a discovery order directed at a disinterested third party is immediately appealable on the theory that the third party will not risk contempt by refusing to comply. • The doctrine originated in *Perlman v. United States*, 247 U.S. 7, 13, 38 S.Ct. 417, 420 (1918). The Court reasoned that the third party's ability to protect his or her rights would be thwarted if the party could not appeal immediately. [Cases: Criminal Law ⇨ 1023(3); Federal Courts ⇨ 574.]

permanency hearing. See HEARING.

permanency plan. A proposed written strategy for the eventual permanent placement of a child who has been removed from his or her parents. • A permanency plan, ideally, provides either for the child's safe return to one or both parents or for the child's adoption. If neither of these alternatives is possible, then the plan will provide for long-term foster care, relative care, or guardianship. Under the Adoption and Safe Families Act, long-term foster care is the choice of last resort. — Also termed *permanent plan*. [Cases: Infants ⇨ 222, 226.]

simple complaint. • Some actions could be brought by a complaint unaccompanied by formal summons.

permutatio (pər-myoo-tay-shee-oh), *n.* [Latin "exchange"] *Roman law.* An agreement for barter or exchange. • The agreement became binding as soon as one party had transferred ownership of his thing to the other. Pl. *permutationes* (pər-myoo-tay-shee-oh-nee-z).

permutation. *Civil law.* Barter; exchange.

per my et per tout (pər mee ay pər too[t]). [Law French] By the half and by the whole. • This phrase described the estate held by joint tenants: *by the half* for purposes of survivorship, *by the whole* for purposes of alienation. Cf. PER TOUT ET NON PER MY. [Cases: Joint Tenancy ↪1.]

pernancy (pər-nən-see). *Hist.* A taking or reception, as of the profits of an estate.

pernor of profits (pər-nər or -nor). *Hist.* A person who receives the profits of property; one who has the pernancy of the profits.

perp (pərp), *n.* *Slang.* Perpetrator <the police brought in the perp for questioning>. See PERPETRATOR.

perpars (pər-pahrz). [Law Latin, fr. Latin *per partes* "by parts"] See PURPART.

perparts. See PURPART.

perpetrate, vb. (16c) To commit or carry out (an act, esp. a crime) <find whoever perpetrated this heinous deed>. — **perpetration, n.**

perpetrator. (16c) A person who commits a crime or offense.

perpetua (pər-pech-oo-ə). See *exceptio peremptoria* under EXCEPTIO.

perpetual bond. See *annuity bond* under BOND (3).

perpetual edict. See *edictum perpetuum* under EDICTUM.

perpetual freehold. See FREEHOLD.

perpetual injunction. See *permanent injunction* under INJUNCTION.

perpetual lease. See LEASE.

perpetually renewable lease. See LEASE.

perpetual policy. See INSURANCE POLICY.

perpetual statute. See STATUTE.

perpetual succession. See SUCCESSION (4).

perpetual trust. See TRUST.

perpetuation of testimony. The means or procedure for preserving for future use witness testimony that might otherwise be unavailable at trial. [Cases: Federal Civil Procedure ↪1291; Pretrial Procedure ↪61.]

perpetuities, rule against. See RULE AGAINST PERPETUITIES.

perpetuity (pər-pə-t[y]oo-ə-tee). 1. The state of continuing forever. 2. *Hist.* An unbarrable entail. 3. *Hist.* An inalienable interest. 4. An interest that does not take

effect or vest within the period prescribed by law. • In reference to the rule against perpetuities, only sense 4 is now current. See RULE AGAINST PERPETUITIES. [Cases: Perpetuities ↪4.]

"A perpetuity is a thing odious in law, and destructive of the Commonwealth; it would put a stop to commerce and prevent the circulation of the riches of the Kingdom, and therefore is not to be countenanced in equity. If in equity you could come nearer to a perpetuity than the rules of Common Law would admit, all men being desirous to continue their estates in their families, would settle their estates by way of trust; which might indeed make well for the jurisdiction of the court, but would be destructive of the commonwealth." (1683) 1 Vern. 163 (per Lord North) (as quoted in George W. Keeton, *English Law: The Judicial Contribution* 118 (1974)).

perpetuity of the king or queen. A fiction of English law that for political purposes the king or queen is immortal; that is, a monarch dies, but the office is never vacant.

per procuracionem (pər prok-yə-ray-shee-oh-nəm). [Latin] By proxy. — Abbr. *per pro.*; *p. proc.*; *p. pro.*; *p.p.* — Also termed *per procuracion*.

perp walk. *Slang.* The act of making a suspect in custody walk before an audience, esp. members of the media. • *Perp* is short for *perpetrator*.

per quae servitia (pər kwee sər-vish-ee-ə). [Latin "by which services"] *Hist.* A real action by which the grantee of a landed estate could compel the tenants of the grantor to attorn to him. • This action was abolished in the 19th century.

perquisite (pər-kwi-zit). (16c) A privilege or benefit given in addition to one's salary or regular wages. — Often shortened to *perk*. [Cases: Officers and Public Employees ↪99.]

perquisitor (pər-kwiz-ə-tər). [Latin "a seeker out"] *Hist.* A purchaser; esp., one who first acquires an estate by sale or gift.

per quod (pər kwod), *adv. & adj.* [Latin "whereby"] (17c) Requiring reference to additional facts; (of libel or slander) actionable only on allegation and proof of special damages. See *actionable per quod* under ACTIONABLE; *libel per quod* under LIBEL; *slander per quod* under SLANDER. [Cases: Libel and Slander ↪1, 33.]

per quod consortium amisit (pər kwod kən-sor-shee-əm ə-mi-zit). [Law Latin] *Hist.* Whereby he lost the company (of his wife). • This phrase was used in a trespass declaration to describe the loss suffered by a husband whose wife had been beaten or otherwise abused. [Cases: Husband and Wife ↪209(3).]

per quod servitium amisit (pər kwod sər-vish-ee-əm ə-mi-zit). [Law Latin] *Hist.* Whereby he lost the services (of his servant). • This phrase was used in a trespass declaration to describe the loss suffered by a master whose servant had been injured by another. [Cases: Labor and Employment ↪127.]



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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Webster's ninth new collegiate dictionary.

Based on Webster's third new international dictionary.

Includes index.

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster Inc.

PE1628.W5638 1987 423 86-23801

ISBN 0-87779-508-8

ISBN 0-87779-509-6 (indexed)

ISBN 0-87779-510-X (deluxe)

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Made in the United States of America

212223242526RMcN87

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body (~ bacteria) 2: having a spiral line of modified cilia around the oral disk (~ protozoa) — *peritrichously* *adv*

periwig \per-i-wig\ *n* [modif. of MF *perruque*] (1529): *PERUKE* — *periwigged* \-wigd\ *adj*

periwinckle \per-i-win-kəl\ *n* [ME *perwinke*, fr. OE *perwince*, fr. L *pervinca*, prob. fr. *per* through + *vinca* (akin to L *vincire* to bind) — more at *VETCH*] (bef. 12c): any of several trailing or woody evergreen herbs (genus *Vinca*) of the dogbane family; as a: a European creeper (*V. minor*) widely cultivated as a ground cover and for its blue or white flowers — called also *myrtle* b: a commonly cultivated subshrub (*V. rosea*) of the Old World tropics that is the source of several antineoplastic drugs — called also *Madagascar periwinkle*

periwinkle *n* [assumed] ME, alter. of OE *pinewinkle*, fr. L *pina*, a kind of mussel (fr. Gk) + OE *-wincle* (akin to Dan *vincle* snail shell); akin to OE *wincian* to wink] (ca. 1530): any of various gastropod mollusks; as a: any of a genus (*Littorina*) of edible littoral marine snails; also: any of various similar or related marine snails (as various American members of *Thais*) b: any of several No. American freshwater snails

perjure \per-jur\ *vi* *per-jured*; *per-juring* \per-j(ə)-rɪŋ\ [MF *perjurer*, fr. L *perjurare*, fr. *per-* to destruction, to the bad + *iurare* to swear — more at *PER, JURY*] (1555) 1 *obs*: to cause to commit perjury 2: to make a perjurer of (oneself)

perjurer \per-jur-ər\ *n* (1553): a person guilty of perjury

perjurious \per-jur-ē-əs\ *adj* (1602): marked by perjury (~ testimony) — *per-jur-i-ous-ly* *adv*

perjury \per-j(ə)-rɪ\ *n* (14c): the voluntary violation of an oath or vow either by swearing to what is untrue or by omission to do what has been promised under oath: false swearing

perk \per-k\ *vb* [ME *perken*] *vi* (14c) 1 a: to thrust up the head, stretch out the neck, or carry the body in a bold or insolent manner b: to stick up or out jauntily 2: to gain in vigor or cheerfulness esp: after a period of weakness or depression — *usu.* used with *up* (he ~ed up noticeably when the letter arrived) ~ *vt* 1: to make smart or spruce in appearance: *FRESHEN IMPROVE* 2: to thrust up quickly or impudently (the fox ~ed its ears)

perk vi (1636): *PERCOLATE*

perk n (ca. 1824): *PERQUISITE* — *usu.* used in pl.

perky \per-ke\ *adj* *per-ki-er*; *est* (1855) 1: briskly self-assured: *COCKY* 2: JAUNTY (a ~ waltz — *New Yorker*) — *per-ki-ly* \-kə-lē\ *adv* — *per-ki-ness* \-kē-nəs\ *n*

perlite \per-lit\ *n* [F, fr. *perle* pearl] (1833): volcanic glass that has a concentric shelly structure, appears as if composed of concretions, is firm, grayish and sometimes spherulitic, and when expanded by heat forms a lightweight aggregate used esp. in concrete and plaster and as a medium for potting plants — *per-lit-ic* \per-'lit-ik\ *adj*

perm \pərm\ (1927): *PERMANENT*

perm vi (1928): to give (hair) a permanent wave

permanently \per-mə-'frəst\ *n* [*permanent* + *frast*] (1943): a permanently frozen layer at variable depth below the surface in frigid regions of a planet (as earth)

permanence \per-mən-'nəns\ *n*, *pl -cies* (15c): the quality or state of being permanent: *DURABILITY*

permanency \per-mən-sē\ *n*, *pl -cies* (1555) 1: *PERMANENCE* 2: something permanent

permanently \pərm-'nənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *permanens*, *permanens*, *pp.* of *permanere* to endure, fr. *per-* throughout + *manere* to remain — more at *PER, MANSION*] (15c): continuing or enduring without fundamental or marked change: *STABLE* *syn* see *LASTING* — *per-manent-ly* *adv* — *per-manent-ness* *n*

permanent *n* (1925): a long-lasting hair wave or straightening produced by mechanical and chemical means — called also *permanent wave*

permanent magnet *n* (1828): a magnet that retains its magnetism after removal of the magnetizing force

permanent press *n* (1964) 1: the process of treating a fabric with a chemical (as a resin) and heat for setting the shape and for aiding wrinkle resistance 2: material treated by permanent press 3: the condition of material treated by permanent press — *per-manent-press* *adj*

permanent tissue *n* (ca. 1928): tissue that has completed its growth and differentiation and is generally incapable of meristematic activity

permanent tooth *n* (1836): any of the second set of teeth of a mammal that follow the milk teeth, typically persist into old age, and in man are 32 in number

perman-ga-nate \per-'man-gə-'nāt\ *n* (1841): a dark purple crystalline compound that is a salt of permanganic acid

perman-gan-ic acid \per-'(ə)man-'gan-ik-, -(ə)man-\ *n* [ISV] (ca. 1836): an unstable strong acid HMnO₃ known chiefly in purple-colored strongly oxidizing aqueous solutions

permeability \per-'mē-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* (1759) 1: the quality or state of being permeable 2: the property of a magnetizable substance that determines the degree in which it modifies the magnetic flux in the region occupied by it in a magnetic field

permeable \per-'mē-'ə-bəl\ *adj* (15c) 1: capable of being permeated: *PENETRABLE*; esp: having pores or openings that permit liquids or gases to pass through (a ~ membrane) (~ limestone)

permeance \-ən(t)ʒ\ *n* (1845) 1: *PERMEATION* 2: the reciprocal of magnetic reluctance

permease \-ās, -āz\ *n* [ISV *perme-* (fr. *permeate*) + *-ase*] (1957): a substance that catalyzes the perme of another substance across a cell membrane

permeate \per-'mē-, -āt\ *vb* *-at-ed*; *-at-ing* [L *permeatus*, *pp.* of *permeare*, fr. *per-* through + *meare* to go, pass; akin to MW *myner* to go, Oslav *miŋiti* to pass] *vi* (1656): to diffuse through or penetrate something ~ *vt* 1: to spread or diffuse through (a room permeated with tobacco smoke) 2: to pass through the pores or interstices of — *per-me-at-ive* \-āt-iv\ *adj*

permeation \per-'mē-'ā-shən\ *n* (ca. 1623) 1: the quality or state of being permeated 2: the action or process of permeating

per men-sem \per-'men-(t)-səm\ *adv* [ML] (1647): by the month

Permian \per-'mē-ən, -er-\ *adj* [*Perm*, region in eastern Russia] (1841): of, relating to, or being the last period of the Paleozoic era or the corresponding system of rocks — *Permian n*

per mill \per-'mil\ *adv* [*per* + L *mille* thousand] (1902): per thousand — *per-mil-lage* \per-'mil-ij\ *n*

per-mis-sible \per-'mis-ə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. ML *permissibilis*, fr. L *permissus*, *pp.*] (15c): that may be permitted: *ALLOWABLE* — *per-mis-sibil-ity* \-mis-ə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* — *per-mis-sible-ness* \-'mis-ə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — *per-mis-si-bly* \-blē\ *adv*

per-mis-sion \per-'mish-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *permissio* — *permissio*, fr. *permissus*, *pp.* of *permittere*] (15c) 1: the act of permitting 2: formal consent: *AUTHORIZATION*

per-mis-sive \per-'mis-iv\ *adj* [ME *permyssyf*, fr. MF *permissif*, fr. L *permissus*, *pp.*] (15c) 1 *archaic*: granted on sufferance: *TOLERATED* 2: granting or tending to grant permission: *TOLERANT* 3: allowing discretion: *OPTIONAL* (reduced the ~ retirement age from 65 to 62) — *per-mis-sive-ly* *adv* — *per-mis-sive-ness* *n*

per-mit \per-'mit\ *vb* *per-mit-ted*; *per-mit-ting* [ME *permitten*, fr. L *permittere* to let through, permit, fr. *per-* through + *mittere* to let go, send] *vt* (15c) 1: to consent to expressly or formally (~ access to records) 2: to give leave: *AUTHORIZE* 3: to make possible ~ *vi*: to give an opportunity: *ALLOW* (if time ~s) *syn* see *LET* — *per-mit-tee* \per-'mit-ē, -per-mit-ē\ *n* — *per-mit-ter n*

per-mit \per-'mit, -pə-'\ *n* (1682) 1: a written warrant or license granted by one having authority (a gun ~) 2: *PERMISSION*

per-mit-tiv-ity \per-'mit-iv-ə-tē-, -mə-\ *n* [*per-mit* + *-ivity* (as in *selectivity*)] (1887): the ability of a dielectric to store electrical potential energy under the influence of an electric field measured by the ratio of the capacitance of a condenser with the material as dielectric to its capacitance with vacuum as dielectric

per-mu-ta-tion \per-'myū-'tā-shən\ *n* [ME *permutacioun* exchange, transformation, fr. MF *permutacion*, fr. L *permutacion*, *permutatio*, fr. *permutatus*, *pp.* of *permutare*] (14c) 1: often major or fundamental change (as in character or condition) based primarily on rearrangement of existent elements (land-owners and peasants... in the ~s of their tortured interdependence — P. E. Mosley) 2 a: the act or process of changing the linear order of an ordered set of objects b: an ordered arrangement of a set of objects — *per-mu-ta-tion-al* \-shənəl-, -shən-'l\ *adj*

permutation group *n* (1904): a group whose elements are permutations and in which the product of two permutations is a permutation whose effect is the same as the successive application of the first two

per-mute \per-'myū\ *vi* *per-mut-ed*; *per-mut-ing* [ME *permuten* to exchange, fr. MF or L; MF *permutare*; fr. L *permutare*, fr. *per-* + *mutare* to change — more at *MISS*] (1878): to change the order or arrangement of: esp: to arrange in all possible ways — *per-mut-able* \-ə-bəl\ *adj*

per-ni-cious \per-'nish-əs\ *adj* [MF *pernicieux*, fr. L *perniciosus*, fr. *pernicies* destruction, fr. *per-* + *nec*, *nex* violent death — more at *NOXIOUS*] (1521) 1: highly injurious or destructive: *DEADLY* 2 *archaic*: *WICKED* — *per-ni-cious-ly* *adv* — *per-ni-cious-ness n*

syn *PERNICIOUS, BANEFUL, NOXIOUS, DELETERIOUS, DETRIMENTAL* mean exceedingly harmful. *PERNICIOUS* and *BANEFUL* both imply causing corrupting or deadly injury. *PERNICIOUS* through evil or insidious corrupting or undermining. *BANEFUL* through poisoning or destroying. *NOXIOUS* applies to what is both offensive and injurious to the health of a body or mind; *DELETERIOUS* applies to what has an often unexpected harmful effect; *DETRIMENTAL* implies obvious harmfulness to something specified.

per-ni-cious anemia *n* (1874): a severe anemia marked by a progressive decrease in number and increase in size and hemoglobin content of the red blood cells and by pallor, weakness, and gastrointestinal and nervous disturbances and associated with reduced ability to absorb vitamin B₁₂ due to the absence of intrinsic factor

per-nick-ety \per-'nik-ət-ē\ *adj* [perh. alter. of *particular*] (ca. 1808): *PERNICIETY*

Per-nod \per-'nō, -pər-\ *trademark* — used for an aromatic French liqueur

per-one-al \per-'s-nē-əl, -pə-'rō-nē-\ *adj* [NL *peroneus*, fr. *perone* fibula, fr. Gk *peronē*, lit., pin; akin to L *per* through — more at *FOR*] (1831): of, relating to, or located near the fibula

per-or-al \per-'ōr-əl, -pə-'(ə)r-, -'ōr-, -'ār-\ *adj* [ISV, fr. L *per* through + *or*, *os* mouth — more at *ORAL*] (1908): occurring through or by way of the mouth — *per-or-al-ly* \-ə-lē\ *adv*

per-or-ate \per-'or-āt\ *also* \per-'v-ī-ōr-ət-ed\; *-or-ating* [L *peroratus*, *pp.* of *perorare* to declaim at length, wind up an oration, fr. *per-* through + *orare* to speak — more at *PER, ORATION*] (1603) 1: to deliver a long or grandiloquent oration 2: to make a peroration

per-or-a-tion \per-'or-ā-'shən, -pə-'\ *n* [ME *peroracyon*, fr. L *peroratio* — *peroratio*, fr. *peroratus*, *pp.*] (15c) 1: the concluding part of a discourse and esp. an oration 2: a highly rhetorical speech — *per-or-a-tion-al* \per-'or-ā-'shənəl, -pə-, -shən-'l\ *adj*

per-ox-i-dase \per-'rāk-sə-'dās-, -dāz\ *n* (ca. 1900): an enzyme that catalyzes the oxidation of various substances by peroxides

per-ox-ide \per-'rāk-sid\ *n* [ISV] (ca. 1804): a compound containing a high proportion of oxygen; esp: a compound (as hydrogen peroxide) in which oxygen is visualized as joined to oxygen — *per-ox-ide-ic* \-'rāk-'sid-ik\ *adj*

peroxide *vi* *-id-ed*; *-id-ing* (1906): to treat with a peroxide; esp: to bleach (hair) with hydrogen peroxide

per-oxi-some \per-'rāk-sə-'sōm\ *n* [*peroxide* + *-sōme*] (1965): a cytoplasmic cell organelle containing enzymes for the production and decomposition of hydrogen peroxide — *per-oxi-som-əl* \-'rāk-sə-'sōm-əl\ *adj*

per-ox-y- \pə-'rāk-si-\ *comb form* [ISV *per-* + *oxy-*]: containing the bivalent group O-O

per-pend \per-'pend\ *vb* [L *perpendere*, fr. *per-* thoroughly + *pendere* to weigh — *vi*: more at *PER, PENDANT*] *vi* (1527): to reflect on carefully

ponder \-v-: *vi*: to be attentive; *REFLECT*

per-pen-dic-u-lar \per-'pan-'dik-yə-'lər\ *adj* [ME *perpendicularer*, fr. MF, fr. L *perpendicularis*, fr. *perpendicularium* plumb line, fr. *per-* + *pendere* to hang — more at *PENDANT*] (14c) 1 a: standing at right angles to the plane of the horizon: exactly upright b: being at right angles to a given line or plane 2: extremely steep: *PRECIPITOUS* 3: of or relating to a medieval English Gothic style of architecture in which vertical lines predominate 4: relating to, uniting, or consisting of individuals of dissimilar type or on different levels *syn* see *VERTICAL* — *per-pen-dic-u-lar-ity* \-'dik-yə-'lar-ə-tē\ *n* — *per-pen-dic-u-lar-ly* \-'dik-yə-'lar-ē\ *adv*

E, fr. ML *permissibilis*, fr. L *per-*mitted; ALLOWABLE — *per-mis-si-*sible-ness \-ˈmɪs-ə-bəl-nəs/ n —

MF, fr. L *permissio*, *permissio*, c) 1: the act of permitting 2

permissif, fr. MF *permissif*, fr. L *per-*mitted; ALLOWABLE — *per-mis-si-*sible-ness \-ˈmɪs-ə-bəl-nəs/ n —

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permutacoun exchange, fr. L *permutatio*, *permutatio*, fr. 1: often major of fundamental based primarily on rearrangement of elements

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perpendicular *n* (1571): a line at right angles to a line or plane (as of the horizon)

perpetrate \pə-ˈpɛ-trət/ vt -trated; -trating [L *perpetratus*, pp. of *perpetrare*, fr. *per-* through + *patrare* to accomplish] (1542): to bring about or carry out (as a crime): COMMIT — *per-pe-trat-ion* \pə-ˈpɛ-trə-shən/ n — *per-pe-trat-er* \pə-ˈpɛ-trət-ər/ n

perpetual \pə-ˈpet-ju-əl/ adj [ME *perpetuel*, fr. MF, fr. L *perpetuus*, fr. *per-* through + *petere* to go to — more at FEATHER] (14c) 1 a: continuing forever; EVERLASTING b (1) valid for all time (2): holding (as an office) for life or for an unlimited time 2: occurring continually; indefinitely long-continued 3: blooming continuously throughout the season *syn* see CONTINUAL — *per-pe-tu-ally* \-ə-lee/ adv

perpetual calendar *n* (1895): a table for finding the day of the week for any one of a wide range of dates

perpetual check *n* (ca. 1909): an endless succession of checks to which an opponent's king may be subjected to force a draw in chess

perpetuate \pə-ˈpet-ju-ət/ vt -ated; -ating [L *perpetuatus*, pp. of *perpetuare*, fr. *perpetuus*] (1530): to make perpetual or cause to last indefinitely (~ the species) — *per-pe-tu-a-tion* \-ə-ˈwā-shən/ n — *per-pe-tu-a-tor* \-ə-ˈwā-tər/ n

perplex \pə-ˈpleks/ vt [obs. *perplex*, adj., involved, perplexed, fr. L *perplexus*, fr. *per-* thoroughly + *plexus* involved, fr. pp. of *plectere* to braid, twine — more at PER-PLV] (1595) 1: to make unable to grasp something clearly or to think logically and decisively about something (her attitude ~es me) (a ~ing problem) 2: to make intricate or involved: COMPLICATE *syn* see PUZZLE

perplexed \pə-ˈpleks-t/ adj (15c) 1: filled with uncertainty: PUZZLED 2: full of difficulty — *per-plek-sed-ly* \-plek-səd-lee/ adv

perplexity \pə-ˈplek-sə-ti/ n, pl. -ties [ME *perplexite*, fr. MF *perplexité*, fr. L *perplexitas*, *perplexitas*, fr. *perplexus*] (15c) 1: the state of being perplexed: BEMUDDERMENT 2: something that perplexes 3: ENTANGLEMENT

perquisite \pə-ˈkwɪ-zɪt/ n [ME, property acquired by other means than inheritance, fr. ML *perquisitum*, fr. neut. of *perquisitus*, pp. of *perquirere* to purchase, acquire, fr. L: to search for thoroughly, fr. *per-* thoroughly + *quaerere* to seek] (1552) 1: a privilege, gain, or profit incidental to regular salary or wages; *esp*: one expected or promised 2: GRATUITY, TIP 3: something held or claimed as an exclusive right or possession (concepts ~ not the ~s of any particular groups — Gilbert Ryle)

per rock \pə-ˈrɒk/ n [F, fr. OF, aug. of *perre*, *perre* rock, stone, fr. L *petra*, fr. Gk] (1723): an outdoor stairway leading up to a building entrance; also: a platform at its top

perry \pə-ˈrɪ/ n [ME *perrie*, fr. MF *peré*, fr. (assumed) VL *piratum*, fr. L *pirum* pear] (14c): fermented pear juice often made sparkling

perse \pə-ˈsɛ/ adj [ME *pers*, fr. MF, fr. ML *persus*] (14c): of a dark grayish blue resembling indigo

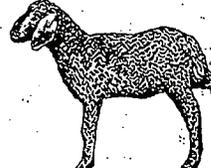
persecute \pə-ˈsi-kyüt/ vt -cuted; -cutting [ME *persecuten*, fr. MF *persecute*, back-formation fr. *persecuteur* persecutor, fr. L *persecutor*, fr. *persecutus*, pp. of *persequi* to persecute, fr. L: to pursue, fr. *per-* through + *sequi* to follow — more at SUE] (15c) 1: to harass in a manner designed to injure, grieve, or afflict; *specif*: to cause to suffer because of belief 2: to annoy with persistent or urgent approaches (as attacks, pleas, or importunities); PESTER *syn* see WRONG — *per-se-cu-tive* \pə-ˈsi-kyüt-iv/ n — *per-se-cu-tor* \-kyüt-ər/ n — *per-se-cu-tor-ry* \-kyüt-ər-ē-, -tör-; -kyüt-ər-ē/ adj

persecution \pə-ˈsi-kyüt-shən/ n (14c) 1: the act or practice of persecuting *esp*. those who differ in origin, religion, or social outlook 2: the condition of being persecuted, harassed, or annoyed

persecutor \pə-ˈsi-kyüt-ər/ n [L *persecutor*, fr. *persecutus*, pp. of *persequi* to persecute, fr. L: to pursue, fr. *per-* through + *sequi* to follow — more at SUE] (15c) 1: to harass in a manner designed to injure, grieve, or afflict; *specif*: to cause to suffer because of belief 2: to annoy with persistent or urgent approaches (as attacks, pleas, or importunities); PESTER *syn* see WRONG — *per-se-cu-tive* \pə-ˈsi-kyüt-iv/ n — *per-se-cu-tor* \-kyüt-ər/ n — *per-se-cu-tor-ry* \-kyüt-ər-ē-, -tör-; -kyüt-ər-ē/ adj

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Persian lamb *n* (1889) 1: a pelt that is obtained from karakul lambs older than those yielding broadtail and that is characterized by very silky tightly curled fur 2: the young of the karakul sheep that furnishes skins used in furriery



Persian lamb 2

persiflage \pə-ˈsɪ-flāzh, -pə-ˈn/ [F, fr. *persifler* to banter, fr. *per-* thoroughly + *siffler* to whistle, hiss, boop, fr. L *sibilare*, of imit. origin] (1757): frivolous bantering talk; light raillery

persimmon \pə-ˈsɪ-mən/ n [of Algonquian origin; akin to Cree *pasimnan* dried fruit] (1612) 1: any of a genus (*Diospyros*) of trees of the ebony family with hard fine wood, oblong leaves, and small bell-shaped flowers; *esp*: an American tree (*D. virginiana*) or a Japanese tree (*D. kaki*) 2: the usu. orange several-seeded globose berry of a persimmon that is edible when fully ripe but usu. extremely astringent when unripe

persist \pə-ˈsɪst, -ˈzɪst/ vi [MF *persister*, fr. L *persistere*, fr. *per-* + *sistere* to take a stand, stand firm; akin to L *stare* to stand — more at STAND] (1538) 1: to go on resolutely or stubbornly in spite of opposition, impertunity, or warning 2 *obs*: to remain unchanged or fixed in a specified character, condition, or position 3: to be insistent in the repetition or pressing of an utterance (as a question or an opinion) 4: to continue to exist *esp*. past a usual, expected, or normal time *syn* see CONTINUE — *per-sis-ter-er* n

persistence \pə-ˈsɪs-tən(t)s, -ˈzɪs-ə/ n (1546) 1: the action or fact of persisting 2: the quality or state of being persistent; *esp*: PERSEVERANCE

persistency \pə-ˈsɪs-ən-si/ n (1597): PERSISTENCE 2

persistently \pə-ˈsɪs-ən-tlee/ adv [L *persistens*, prp. of *persistere*] (1826) 1: existing for a long or longer than usual time or continuously; as a retained beyond the usual period (~ gills) c: effective in the open for an appreciable time usu. through slow volatilizing (mustard gas is ~) d: degraded only slowly by the environment (~ pesticides) e: remaining infective for a relatively long time in a vector after an initial period of incubation (~ viruses) 2 a: continuing or inclined to persist in a course b: continuing to exist in spite of interference or treatment (a ~ cough) — *per-sis-tent-ly* adv

pernickety \pə-ˈsnɪk-ət-ē/ adj [alter. of *pernickety*] (ca. 1905) 1 a: fussy about small details: FASTIDIOUS (a ~ teacher) b: having the characteristics of a snob 2: requiring great precision (a ~ job)

person \pə-ˈsɒn/ n [ME, fr. OF *personne*, fr. L *persona* actor's mask, character in a play, person, prob. fr. Etruscan *phersu* mask] (13c) 1: HUMAN BEING, INDIVIDUAL — sometimes used in combination *esp*: those who prefer to avoid *man* in compounds applicable to both sexes (chairperson) 2: a character or part in or as if in a play; GUEST 3 a: one of the three modes of being in the Trinitarian Godhead as understood by Christians b: the unitary personality of Christ that unites the divine and human natures 4 a *archaic*: bodily appearance b: the body of a human being (unlawful search of the ~) 5: the individual personality of a human being: SELF 6: one (as a human being, a partnership, or a corporation) that is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties 7: reference of a segment of discourse to the speaker, to one spoken to, or to one spoken of as indicated by means of certain pronouns or in many languages; by verb inflection usage *spe* PEOPLE — *per-son-hood* \-hüd/ n — *in person*: in one's bodily presence

personae \pə-ˈsɒ-nə-, -nə/ n [L] (1704) 1 *per-son-ae* \-ˈnē-, -nē/ pl: the characters of a fictional presentation (as a novel or play) (*comic personae*) 2 *pl* *personas* [NL, fr. L]: an individual's social facade or front that *esp*. in the analytic psychology of C. G. Jung reflects the role in life the individual is playing — compare ANIMA

personable \pə-ˈsɒ-nə-bəl, -ˈnə-bəl/ adj (15c): pleasing in person: ATTRACTIVE — *per-son-able-ness* n

personage \pə-ˈsɒ-nɪj, -ˈnɪj/ n (15c) 1: a human individual: PERSON 2: a person of rank, note, or distinction; *esp*: one distinguished for presence and personal power 3: a dramatic, fictional, or historical character; also: IMPERSONATION

personally \pə-ˈsɒ-nə-ˈgrət-ə-, -ˈgrät-ə/ adj [NL, acceptable person] (1882): personally acceptable or welcome

personal \pə-ˈsɒ-nəl, -ˈnəl/ adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *personalis*, fr. L *persona*] (14c) 1: of, relating to, or affecting a person: PRIVATE (done purely for ~ financial gain) 2 a: done in person without the intervention of another; also: proceeding from a single person b: carried on between individuals directly (a ~ interview) 3: relating to the person or body 4: relating to an individual or his character, conduct, motives, or private affairs often in an offensive manner (a ~ insult) 5 a: being rational and self-conscious (~, responsive government is still possible — John Fischer) b: having the qualities of a person rather than a thing or abstraction (a ~ devil) 6: of, relating to, or constituting personal property (a ~ estate) 7: denoting grammatical person

personal equation *n* (1845): variation (as in observation) occasioned by the personal peculiarities of an individual; also: a correction or allowance made for such variation

perpendicular \pə-ˈpend-ju-lər-lee/ adj [ME *perpendicularis*, fr. MF, um plumb line, fr. *per-* + *pendere* to hang] (1527): to reflect on carefully

perpendicular \pə-ˈpend-ju-lər-lee/ adj [ME *perpendicularis*, fr. MF, um plumb line, fr. *per-* + *pendere* to hang] (1527): to reflect on carefully

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PERIODIC TABLE

This is a common long form of the table. Roman numerals and letters heading the vertical columns indicate the groups (there are differences of opinion regarding the letter designations, those given here being probably the most generally used). The horizontal rows represent the periods, with two series removed from the two very long periods and represented below the main table. Atomic numbers are given above the symbols for the elements. Compare ELEMENT table.

Periodic table grid showing elements from Hydrogen (1) to Oganesson (118), with Lanthanide and Actinide series shown below.

*LANTHANIDE SERIES

Lanthanide and Actinide series tables showing elements from Cerium (58) to Lutetium (71) and Thallium (81) to Lawrencium (103).

1Group IA (excluding hydrogen) comprises the alkali metals. 2Group IIA comprises the alkaline-earth metals. 3Group VIIA (excluding hydrogen) comprises the halogens. 4Group Zero comprises the noble gases.

- per-ish \per-ish\ vb : to become destroyed or ruined : DIE
per-ish-able \per-i-shə-bəl\ adj : easily spoiled (~ foods) — perishable n
peri-stal-sis \per-ə-'stəl-səs, -'stəl-\ n, pl -stal-ses : waves of contraction passing along the walls of a hollow muscular organ and esp. the intestine and forcing its contents onward — per-i-stal-tic \-'stəl-tik, -'stəl-\ adj
peri-style \per-ə-'stīl\ n : a row of columns surrounding a building or court
peri-to-ne-um \per-ə-tə-'nē-əm\ n, pl -ne-ums or -nea : the smooth transparent serous membrane that lines the cavity of the abdomen — peri-to-ne-al \-'nē-əl\ adj
peri-to-ni-tis \per-ə-tə-'nī-təs\ n : inflammation of the peritoneum
peri-wig \per-i-'wig\ n : WIG
per-i-win-kle \per-i-'wiŋ-kəl\ n : a usu. blue-flowered creeping plant cultivated as a ground cover
2periwinkle n : any of various small edible seashore snails
per-ju-ry \per-jə-'rē\ n : the voluntary violation of an oath to tell the truth : lying under oath — per-jure \per-jər\ vb — per-jur-er n
1perk \perk\ vb 1 : to thrust (as the head) up impudently or jauntily 2 : to regain vigor or spirit 3 : to make trim or brisk : FRESHEN — perky adj
2perk vb : PERCOLATE
3perk n : PERQUISITE — usu. used in pl.
per-lite \per-'līt\ n : volcanic glass that when expanded by heat forms a lightweight material used esp. in concrete and plaster and for potting plants
1perm \pərm\ n : PERMANENT
2perm vb : to give (hair) a permanent
3perm abbr permanent
per-ma-frost \per-mə-'frōst\ n : a permanently frozen layer below the surface in frigid regions of a planet
1per-ma-nent \per-mə-nənt\ adj : LASTING, STABLE —

peroxide
perp abb.
per-pen-d at right a right ang
— perpe
'lar-ə-tē\
per-pe-tri guilty of shən\ n
per-pet-u : EVERLA annoyant inuous.
perpetual week for
per-pet-u make per u-a-tion
per-pe-tu : ETERNI
per-plex \ FUSE —
per-plexer : PUZZLE
plexed-ly
per-qui-si yond reg
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peritoneum to peroration

more or less completely closed, globöse or flask-shaped body enclosing the asci. [1825-35; < NL; see PERI-, THECA, -UM] —per/i-thē/di-al, *adj.*

per-i-to-ne-um (per'i tō nē'əm), *n.*, *pl.* -to-ne-ums, -to-ne-a (-tē'ə). the serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity and investing its viscera. [1535-45; < LL *peritonaeum* < Gk *peritōnaion*, *n.* use of neut. of *peritōnaios*, synonymous der. of *peritōnos* stretched round. See PERI-, TONE] —per/i-to-ne'ā-l, *adj.* —per/i-to-ne'ā-l-ly, *adv.*

peri-to-ni-tis (per'i tō nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the peritoneum. [1770-80] —per/i-to-nit'ic (-it'ik), *adj.* —per/i-to-nit'ā-l, *adj.*

per-it-ri-chous (pə rī'trī kəs), *adj.* 1. (of bacteria) having a uniform distribution of flagella over the body surface. 2. (of certain protozoans) having cilia arranged spirally around the mouth. [1875-80; PERI- + *-trichous* < Gk *-trichos* -haired, der. of *trix* hair]

per-i-wig (per'i wīg'), *n.* a wig, esp. a peruke. [1520-30; earlier *perwyke*, alter. of MF *peruque* PERUKE]

per-i-win-ckle¹ (per'i wīng'kəl), *n.* any of various small gastropod mollusks of the family Littorinidae, of intertidal waters. [1520-30; perh. reflecting (through assimilation to PERIWINKLE²) OE *piwincle* = *piwne* (< L *pina* < Gk *pīna*, var. of *pīnna* kind of mollusk) + *wincle*, *c.* dial. Dan *winkel* snail shell]

per-i-win-ckle² (per'i wīng'kəl), *n.* any plant of the genus *Vinca*, of the dogbane family, esp. *V. minor*, having glossy evergreen foliage and usu. blue-violet flowers. Also called *myrtle*. (def. 1000; earlier *perwinkle*, *perwinkle*, alter. (see -LE) of ME *perwinke*, *perwinke* < AF *perwinke* (OF *perwinche*) < LL *pervinca*, L *vi(n)capervi(n)ca*; cf. OE *perwince*, MHG *ber(e)wīnke* < LL) —per/i-wīn'kled, *adj.*

per-jure (pūr'jūr), *v.t.*, -jured, -juring. to make (oneself) guilty of swearing falsely, esp. in a court of law. [1475-85; < L *perjūrare* to swear falsely] —per/jūr'er, *n.*

per-jury (pūr'jūrē), *n.*, *pl.* -ries. the willful giving of false testimony under oath, esp. in a legal inquiry. [1250-1300; ME *perjurie* < AF < L *perjūrium* = *perjūr(us)* swearing falsely (see PERJURE) + *-ium* -ium¹] —per/jūr-i-ous-ly, *adv.*

perk¹ (pūrk), *v.t.* 1. to become lively, cheerful, vigorous, etc., again, as after decline or neglect (usu. fol. by *up*). 2. to act, or carry oneself, in a jaunty manner. —*v.t.* 3. to enhance or enliven (often fol. by *up*): to perk up a suit with a new blouse. 4. to raise smartly or briskly (often fol. by *up*): to perk one's head up. [1350-1400; perh. akin to *PEARL*]

perk² (pūrk), *v.t.* to percolate. [1930-35, Amer.; by shortening and resp.]

perk³ (pūrk), *n.* perquisite. [1815-25; by shortening and resp.]

Per-kins (pūr'kīnz), *n.* 1. Frances, 1882-1965, U.S. sociologist. 2. Maxwell (Ewatts), 1884-1947, U.S. editor.

perk-y (pūr'kē), *adj.*, *perk-i-er*, *perk-i-est*. jaunty; cheerful; pert. [1850-55] —perk/i-ly, *adv.* —perk/i-ness, *n.*

per-lite (pūr'lit), *n.* a volcanic glass in which concentric fractures impart a distinctive structure resembling masses of small spheruloids, used as a plant growth medium. [1825-35; < F; see PEARL, -ITE'] —per/it'ic (-it'ik), *adj.*

perm (pūrm), *n.* 1. PERMANENT (def. 4). —*v.t.* 2. to give (the hair) a permanent. —*v.t.* 3. to apply a permanent to the hair. [1925-30; by shortening]

Perm (pūrm, pārm), *n.* a city in the E Russian Federation in Europe, on the Kama River. 1,091,000. Formerly, Molotov.

per-ma-frost (pūr'mā frōst', -frōst'), *n.* (in arctic or subarctic regions) permanently frozen subsoil. [1943; PERMA(NENT) FROST]

Per-ma-gi-loy (pūr'mā'jōi, pūr'mā'jōi'), *Trademark*. a brand name for any of a class of alloys of high magnetic permeability, containing from 30 to 90 percent nickel. [1920-25]

per-ma-nence (pūr'mā nāns), *n.* the condition or quality of being permanent. [1400-50; < ML *permanentia*. See PERMANENT, -ENCE]

per-ma-nen-cy (pūr'mā nān sē), *n.*, *pl.* -cies. 1. PERMANENCE. 2. something that is permanent. [1545-55]

per-ma-nent (pūr'mā nānt), *adj.* 1. existing perpetually; everlasting. 2. intended to serve, function, etc., for a long, indefinite period: permanent headquarters. 3. long-lasting or nonfading: permanent pleats; permanent ink. —*n.* 4. Also called *permanent wave*. a wave or curl set into the hair by the application of chemical preparations or heat and lasting for a number of months. [1400-50; < L *permanens* (s. of *permanēns*), *pp.* of *permanēre* to remain] —per/ma-nent-ly, *adv.*

per-manent mag-net, *n.* a magnet that retains its magnetism after being removed from an external magnetic field. [1820-30] —per/ma-nent mag'net-ism, *n.*

per-manent press, *n.* 1. a process in which a fabric is chemically treated to make it wrinkle-resistant so as to require little or no ironing after washing. 2. the condition of a fabric so treated. [1960-65]

per-manent tooth, *n.* one of the teeth of a mammal, in humans amounting to 32, that erupt with or after the loss of the deciduous teeth and remain for most of adult life. [1830-40]

per-man-ga-nate (pər mǎng'gā nāt'), *n.* a salt of permanganic acid, as potassium permanganate. [1835-45]

per-me-a-bil-i-ty (pūr'mē ə bil'i tē), *n.* 1. the quality or state of being permeable. 2. *Physics*. a. the rate at which a pressurized gas or liquid passes through a porous medium. b. the ability of a medium to permit such flow. 3. a measure of the ability of a material to alter the magnetic field in the area that it occupies. 4. the capability of a porous rock or sediment to permit the flow of fluids through its pore spaces. [1750-60]

per-me-a-ble (pūr'mē ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being permeated.

[1400-50; late ME < LL *permeabilis* = *permea(re)* to PERMEATE + *-bilis* -BLE] —per/me-a-ble-ness, *n.* —per/me-a-bly, *adv.*

per-me-ase (pūr'mē əz', -əz'), *n.* any protein of the cell membrane that functions as a channel for specific molecular substances to enter or leave the cell. [< F *permease* (1956)]

per-me-ate (pūr'mē ət'), *v.*, -at-ed, -at-ing. —*v.t.* 1. to pass into through every part of: sunshine permeating the room. 2. to penetrate through the pores, interstices, etc., of. 3. to be diffused through; *Per-vade: Bias permeated the report.* —*v.i.* 4. to become diffused; *spira* [1650-60; < L *permeatus*, *ptp.* of *permeāre* to pass through = *PER-* + *meāre* to go, extend, have a course] —per/me-a'tion, *n.* —per/me-a'tive, *adj.* —per/me-a'tor, *n.*

Per-mi-an (pūr'mē ən), *adj.* 1. noting or pertaining to a period of the Paleozoic Era occurring from about 280 million to a period of 230 million years ago, a time of mass extinctions and a profusion of amphibian species. —*n.* 2. the Permian Period or System. [1841; after the province of Perm in E Russia (see PERMA), where strata from this period were identified; see -IAN]

per mill or **per mil** (pūr' mīl', pər), *adv.* per thousand. [1900-05]

per-mis-si-ble (pər mis'ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being permitted; allowable. [1400-50; late ME < ML *permissibilis*. See PERMISSION, -IBLY] —per/mis'si-bil-i-ty, *n.* —per/mis'si-bly, *adv.*

per-mis-sion (pər mish'ən), *n.* 1. authorization granted to do something; formal consent: to ask permission to leave the room. 2. the act of permitting. [1400-50; late ME < L *permissio* < *permittere* to permit] —per/mis'sioned, *adj.* —per/mis'sion-ary (-mis'ə rē), *adj.*

per-mis-sive (pər mis'iv), *adj.* 1. tolerant of something, as social behavior or linguistic usage, that others might disapprove or forbid. 2. granting or expressing permission: a permissive nod. 3. optional. 4. *Genetics*. (of a cell) permitting replication of a strand of DNA that could be lethal, as a viral segment or mutant gene. [1425-75; < *per-mis-sive-ly*, *adv.* —per/mis'sive-ness, *n.*

per-mit¹ (v. pər mīt', n. pūr'mīt, pər mīt'), *v.*, -mit-ted, -mit-ting, —*v.t.* 1. to allow to do something: Permit me to explain. 2. to allow to be done or occur: laws permitting the sale of drugs. 3. to tolerate; consent to: a decree permitting religious worship. 4. to afford opportunity for, or admit of: vents to permit the escape of gases. —*v.t.* 5. to grant permission; allow a person to do something. 6. to afford opportunity: when time permits. —*n.* 7. an authoritative or official certificate of permission; license: a fishing permit. 8. a decree granting permission to do something. 9. PERMISSION. [1425-75; < L *permittere* to let go through, relinquish, allow = *PER-* + *mittere* to let go] —per/mit'ter, *n.* —per/mit'ter, *n.* —*Syn.* See ALLOW.

per-mit² (pūr'mīt), *n.* a pompano, *Trachinotus falcatus*, of the waters off the West Indies. [1880-85, Amer.; appar. by folk etym. < Sp *pala meta* a species of pompano, dim. of *paloma* dove < L *palumbus*]

per-mit-tiv-i-ty (pūr'mī tiv'i tē), *n.*, *pl.* -ties. the ratio of the flux density produced by an electric field in a given dielectric to the flux density produced by that field in a vacuum. [1885-90]

per-mu-ta-tion (pūr'myōō tā'shən), *n.* 1. the act of permuting or permutating; alteration; transformation. 2. *Math.* a. the act of changing the order of set elements arranged in a particular way, as *abc* into *acb* or *bac*. b. any of the resulting arrangements. Compare COMBINATION (def. 8). [1325-75; ME *permutacion* (< AF, MF) < L *permutatio* = *permutā(re)* to PERMUTE + *-tio* -TION] —per/mu-ta'tion-ist, *n.*

per-mute (pər myōōt'), *v.t.*, -mut-ed, -mut-ing. 1. to alter; change. 2. *Math.* to subject to permutation. [1350-1400; ME < L *permutare* to exchange, transform. See PER-, MUTATE] —per/mut'a-ble, *adj.* —per/mut'a-bil-i-ty, *n.* —per/mut'a-ble-ness, *n.* —per/mut'a-bly, *adv.*

Per-nam-bu-co (pūr'nām bū'kō), *n.* 1. a state in NE Brazil 7,404,559; 36,000 sq. mi. (98,420 sq. km). *Cap.*: Recife. 2. former name of Recife.

per-ni-cious (pər nish'əs), *adj.* 1. causing insidious harm or ruin; ruinous: a pernicious lie. 2. *Obs.* evil; wicked. [1515-25; < L *perniciosus* ruinous = *pernic(ēs)* ruin (*per-* PER- + *-nic-*, comb. form of *nex* death, murder (s. nec) + *-iēs* *n.* suffix) + *-ōsus* -ous] —per/nic-i-ously, *adv.* —per/nic-i-ous-ness, *n.*

per-ni-cious ane-mia, *n.* a severe anemia associated with inadequate intake or absorption of vitamin B₁₂, characterized by defective production of red blood cells. [1870-75]

per-nick-ety (pər nīk'i tē), *adj.* PERNICKETY. [1800-10; orig. Scot. of uncert. orig.; cf. *per* in other expressive words in Scots, e.g., *per-gaddus* thump, clatter, *per-skeet* fastidious] —per/nick-et-i-ness, *n.*

Per-nik (pər'nīk), *n.* a city in W Bulgaria, near Sofia. 97,225.

per-ni-o (pūr'nē ō'), *n.*, *pl.* per-ni-o-nes (pūr'nē ō'nēz), *CHILBLAIN*. [1670-80; < L *pernio* chilblain on the foot, der. of *perna* haunch of the leg; see -ION]

Per-nod (pər nō', pūr-), *Trademark*. an anise-flavored liqueur, orig. from France.

Per-ón (pə rōn', pā-), *n.* 1. Eva Duarte de, 1919-52, Argentine political figure (wife of Juan Perón). 2. Juan (Domingo), 1895-1974, president of Argentina 1946-55, 1973-74.

per-o-ne-al (pər ōnē'əl), *adj.* pertaining to or situated near the peroneal. [1825-35; < NL *perone(us)* (< Gk *peronē* fibula) + -AL] —per/o-ne-al-ly, *adv.*

per-o-ral (pər ōrəl, -ōr'), *adj.* administered or performed through the mouth, as surgery or administration of a drug. [1905-10; < L *per(ā)* through the mouth + -AL] —per/o-ral-ly, *adv.*

per-o-rate (pər' ō rāt'), *v.t.*, -rat-ed, -rat-ing. 1. to speak at length or elaborately. 2. to end a speech with a peroration. [1595-1605; < *peroratus*, *ptp.* of *perorāre*. See PER-, ORATE] —per/o-rat'or, *n.*

per-o-ra-tion (pər' ō rā'shən), *n.* 1. the concluding part of a speech.

permeabilis = *permea(re)* to permeate + *-ness, n.* — *permea-bly, adv.*
az), *n.* any protein of the cell membrane for specific molecular substances to enter (1956)
v., *-at-ed, -at-ing.* — *v.t.* 1. to pass into or thru permeating the room. 2. to penetrate es, etc., of. 3. to be diffused through; *per- port.* — *v.i.* 4. to become diffused; spread. *ptp.* of *permeare* to pass through = *per- nd; have a course* — *per/me-a'tion, n.*
r/me-a'tor, n.
j. 1. noting or pertaining to a period of the m about 280 million to 230 million years ons and a profusion of amphibian species. l or System. [1841; after the province of], where strata from this period were iden-

nil, *p*er), *adv.* per thousand. [1900-05] *bal*), *adj.* capable of being permitted; al- < ML *permissibilis*. See *PERMISSION*, *-ible*, *per-mis/si-bly, adv.*
), n. 1. authorization granted to do somek *permissio* to leave the room. 2. the act e ME < L *permissio* < *permittere* to re- — *per-mis/sory* (*-mis'ə-rē*), *adj.*

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mpano, Trachinotus falcatus, of the waters 85, *Amer.*; appar. by folk etym. < Sp *palom-* dim. of *paloma* dove < L *palumbus*) *iv* (tē), *n.*, *pl.* -ties, the ratio of the flux scric field in a given dielectric to the flux id in a vacuum. [1885-90]

ī (tā'shan), *n.* 1. the act of permuting or asformation. 2. *Math.* a. the act of chang- is arranged in a particular way, as abc into resulting arrangements. Compare *COMBINA- E permutatōin* (< AF, MF) < L *permutā-* *mutare* + *-tio* -tion) — *per/mu-ta'tion-al, n.*

t., *-mut-ed, -mut-ing.* 1. to alter; change. *utation*, [1350-1400; ME < L *permutāre* to ER, *MUTARE*] — *per-mut/a-ble, adj.* — *per- mite-ness, n.* — *per-mut/a-bly, adv.*

bōō'kō), *n.* 1. a state in NE Brazil. (98,420 sq. km). *Cap.*: Recife. 2. former

adj. 1. causing insidious harm or ruin; ru- Obs. evil; wicked. [1515-25; < L *perni-* s) ruin (*per-fer* + *-nici*, comb. form of + *-tes* *n.* suffix) + *-ōsus* -ous) — *per-ni-* *is-ness, n.*
 a severe anemia associated with inad- of vitamin B₁₂, characterized by defective ls. [1870-75]

i), *adj.* *PERMISSIVE*. [1800-10; orig. Scots; other expressive words in Scots, e.g., *per-* keet fastidious] — *per-nick-ety-i-ness, n.* in W Bulgaria, near Sofia, 97,225.

l. *per-ni-tō-nes* (pūr'nē tō'nēz), *CHILLEAN* lain on the foot, der. of *peru(a)* haunch of *pademark*, an anise-flavored liqueur, orig. *Eva Duarte* de, 1919-52, Argentine politi- on). 2. Juan (Domingo), 1895-1974, pres- 1973-74.
adj. pertaining to or situated near the fib- (e)us (< Gk *peronē fibula*) + *-al*).
l. *adj.* administered or performed through ministration of a drug. [1905-10; < L *per-* + *-al*] — *per/oral-ly, adv.*
, -rat-ed, -rat-ing. 1. to speak at length or eech with a peroration. [1595-1605; < L See *PER-ORATE*] — *per/ora'tor, n.*
an), *n.* 1. the concluding part of a speech.

which recapitulates the principal points. 2. a long speech, often highly rhetorical. [1400-50; < L] — *per/ora'tion-al, adj.*

perovskite (pə rōf'skīt, -rōv'), *n.* 1. a rare titanate mineral, CaTiO₃, forming yellow, brown, or black cubic crystals. 2. any of a family of superconducting ceramics with an atomic structure resembling that of this mineral. [1835-45; < G *Perowskit*, after Count Lev Aleksievich Perovskii (1792-1856), Russian statesman; see *-ite*]

peroxidase (pə rōk'sī dās', -dāz'), *n.* any of a class of enzymes that catalyze the oxidation of a compound by the decomposition of peroxide.

peroxide (pə rōk'sīd), *n.*, *v.*, *-id-ed, -id-ing.* — *n.* 1. a hydrogen peroxide, H₂O₂, or H-O-O-H. b. a compound containing the bivalent group -O-, derived from hydrogen peroxide. — *v.t.* 2. to use peroxide as a bleaching agent on (esp. the hair). [1795-1805]

peroxy-, *a* combining form used in the names of chemical compounds in which the bivalent group -O- is present.

perp (pōrp), *n.* *Slang.* PERPETRATOR. [1975-80]

perpend (pūr'pənd), *n.* a large stone passing through the entire thickness of a wall. [1225-75; var. of *parpen(d)*, ME *perpein*, *parpein* a stone dressed on more than one side < OF *perpein*, *parpein*]

perpend (pər'pend), *v.t.* 1. to consider. — *v.i.* 2. to ponder; deliber- ate. [1520-30; < L *perpendere* to weigh carefully, ponder = *per-* + *pendere* to weigh]

perpendic-u-lar (pūr'pəndīk'ulər), *adj.* 1. vertical; straight up and down; upright. 2. meeting a given line or surface at right angles. 3. maintaining a standing or upright position; standing up. 4. having a sharp pitch or slope; steep. 5. (*cap.*) of or pertaining to the last phase of English Gothic architecture, prevailing from the late 14th to early 16th century, characterized by predominantly vertical tracery and the use of the fan vault. — *n.* 6. a perpendicular line; plane, or position. 7. an instrument for indicating the vertical line from any point. [1350-1400; ME *perpendicular(e)* < (AF, OF) < L *perpendicularis* vertical — *perpendicularum* plumb line (see *PERPEND*, *-i-*, *-tate*) + *-aris* -AR'] — *per/pen-dic'u-lar'i-ty, n.* — *per/pen-dic'u-lar-ly, adv.*

perpetrate (pōr'pī trāt'), *v.t.* -*trat-ed, -trat-ing.* to carry out; en- act; commit: to perpetrate a hoax. [1540-50; < L *perpetrātus*, *ptp.* of *perpetrāre* = *per-fer* + *-trāre*, comb. form of *patrāre* to father, bring about, der. of *pater* FATHER; see *-ATE*'] — *per/per-tra'tion, n.*

perpetra-tor (pōr'pī trā'tər), *n.* a person who perpetrates a crime. [1565-70]

perpet-u-al (pər'petch'oo əl), *adj.* 1. continuing or enduring forever; everlasting. 2. lasting an indefinitely long time. 3. continuing or continued without intermission or interruption: a perpetual stream of visitors. 4. blooming throughout the growing season. — *n.* 5. a perpetual plant. 6. a variety of continuously blooming hybrid rose. [1300-50; ME *perpetuel* (< MF) < L *perpetuus* permanent = *perpetuus* uninter- rupted (*per-fer* + *petere* to seek, reach for + *-uus* deverbal adj. suffix) + *-ūlis* -AL'] — *per/per-tu-a-l-ly, adv.* — *Syn.* See *ETERNAL*.

perpetual cal-en-dar, *n.* a calendar devised to be used for many years, as one for determining the day of the week on which a given date falls. [1890-95]

perpetual mo-tion, *n.* the motion of a theoretical mechanism that, without any losses due to friction or other forms of dissipation of en- ergy, would continue to operate indefinitely at the same rate without any external energy being applied to it. [1585-95]

perpet-u-ate (pər'petch'oo āt'), *v.t.* -*at-ed, -at-ing.* to make perpet- ual; preserve from extinction or oblivion. [1520-30; < L *perpetuātus*, *ptp.* of *perpetuāre*, der. of *perpetuus* uninterrupted. See *PERPETUAL*, *-ity*] — *per/per-tu-a'tion, n.* — *per/per-tu-a'tor, n.*

perpetu-i-ty (pūr'pī tōō'ī tē, -tyōō'), *n.*, *pl.* -ties. 1. the state or character of being perpetual. 2. endless or indefinitely long duration or existence. 3. an annuity paid for life. [1375-1425; late ME *perpetu-* < L *perpetuātus*. See *PERPETUAL*, *-ity*]

per-phen-a-zine (pər'fēn'ə zēn', -zīn), *n.* a crystalline, water- insoluble powder, C₁₇H₁₉ClN₃O₂, used as a tranquilizer and in treating intractable hiccups and nausea. [1955-60; *PER* + *PHEN(OTH)AZINE*]

per-pi-gnan (pək'pē nyān'), *n.* a city in S France. 113,646.

per-plex (pər'pleks'), *v.t.* 1. to cause to be puzzled or bewildered (over what is not understood or certain). 2. to make complicated; con- fuse. 3. to hamper with complications, confusion, or uncertainty. [1585-95; back formation from *PERPLEXED*] — *per/plex'er, n.*

per-plex-ed (pər'pleks'əd), *adj.* 1. bewildered; puzzled. 2. complicated; involved; entangled. [1350-1400; ME *perplex* confused (< L *per-* + *plexus*; see *PER-*, *COMPLEX*) + *-ed*] — *per/plex-ed-ly, adv.*

per-plex-i-ty (pər'pleks'ī tē), *n.*, *pl.* -ties. 1. the state of being per- plexed; bewilderment. 2. something that perplexes. 3. an entangled or confused condition or situation. [1350-1400; ME *perplexite* < OF < L *perplexitās* = L *perplex(us)* (see *PERPLEXED*) + *-itās* -ity]

per-qui-site (pūr'kwō zīt), *n.* 1. an incidental payment, benefit, or privilege over and above regular income or salary. 2. a gratuity; tip. 3. something demanded or due as a particular privilege: *homage that was once the perquisite of royalty.* [1400-50; late ME < ML *per-* *quisitum* something acquired, *n.* use of neut. of L *perquisitus*, *ptp.* of *perquirere* to search everywhere for, inquire diligently]

Per-rault (pə rō', pe-), *n.* Charles, 1628-1703, French poet, critic, and author of fairy tales.

Per-rin (pə rān'), *n.* Jean Baptiste (zhān), 1870-1942, French physi- ologist; Nobel prize 1926.

per-ron (pər'ron; Fr. pə rōn'), *n.*, *pl.* per-rons (pər'anz; Fr. pə rōn'). an outside platform upon which the entrance door of a building

opens, with steps leading to it. [1350-1400; ME < MF, OF, der. of *per-* erre stone < L *petra* < Gk *pētra*]

Per-ry (pər'ē), *n.* 1. Matthew Calbraith, 1794-1858, U.S. commodore. 2. his brother, Oliver Hazard, 1785-1819, U.S. naval officer.

Pers or **Pers.**, 1. Persia. 2. Persian.

pers., 1. person. 2. personal.

per se (pūr sē, sē', pər), *adv.* by, of, for, or in itself; intrinsically. [1565-75; < L *per se* by itself, trans. of Gk *kath' autō*]

Perse (pərs, pūrs), *n.* St. John (sin/jan), St. JOHN PERSE.
per-se-cute (pūr'sī kyōōt'), *v.t.* -*cut-ed, -cut-ing.* 1. to subject to harassing or cruel treatment, as because of religion, race, or beliefs; oppress. 2. to annoy or trouble persistently. [1400-50; back formation from *persecutor* persecutor (< AF) < LL *persecutor* orig. prosecutor = L *persecut-*, var. s. of *persequi* to prosecute, pursue closely (see *PER-*, *SEQUENCE*) + *-tor* -TOR] — *per/se-cu'tive, adj.* — *per/se-cu'tor, n.* — *per/se-cu'tory* (-kyōō'tə-rē, -kyə tōr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.*

per-se-cu-tion (pūr'sī kyōō'shən), *n.* 1. the act of persecuting. 2. the state of being persecuted. [1300-50] — *per/se-cu'tion-al, adj.*

Per-se-oid (pūr'sē'ōid), *n.* any of a shower of meteors appearing in August and radiating from a point in the constellation Perseus. [1875-80; *Perse(us)* + *-oid*, or directly < Gk *Perseidēs* offspring of Perseus]

Per-seph-o-ne (pər'sef'ə nē), *n.* an ancient Greek goddess, the daughter of Zeus and Demeter, abducted by Hades to be queen of the underworld.

Per-sep-o-lis (pər'sep'ə-lis), *n.* an ancient capital of Persia: its ruins are near Shiraz in SW Iran.

Per-se-us (pūr'sē'əs, -syoōs), *n.*, *gen.* -*sei* (-sē'ē) for 2. 1. a hero, the son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa and afterward saved Andromeda from a sea monster. 2. a northern constella- tion between Cassiopeia and Taurus containing the variable star Al- gol.

per-se-ver-ance (pūr'sə vēr'əns), *n.* steady persistence in a course of action, a purpose, a state, etc., esp. in spite of difficulties, obsta- cles, or discouragement. [1300-50; ME *perseverance* < MF *persever-* *ance* < L *perseverantia*. See *PERSEVERE*, *-ANCE*] — *per/se-ver'ant, adj.* — *Syn.* *PERSEVERANCE*, *PERSISTENCE*, *TENACITY* imply determined continu- ance in a state or in a course of action. *PERSEVERANCE* suggests effort maintained in spite of difficulties or long-continued application; it is used in a favorable sense: *The scientist's perseverance finally paid off in a coveted prize.* *PERSISTENCE*, which may be used in a favorable or unfavorable sense, implies steadfast, unremitting continuance in spite of opposition or protest: *an annoying persistence in a belief.* *TENACITY* is a dogged and determined holding on: *the stubborn tenacity of a salesman.*

per-se-ver-ate (pər'sev'ə-rāt'), *v.i.* -*at-ed, -at-ing.* to repeat a word, gesture, or act insistently or redundantly. [1910; back forma- tion from *perseveration* < G *Perseverationstendenz*] — *per/se-ver'a-* *tion, n.*

per-se-vere (pūr'sə vēr'), *v.i.* -*ver-ed, -ver-ing.* to persist in pursu- ing something in spite of obstacles or opposition. [1325-75; ME < MF *perseverer* < L *perseverāre* to persist, der. of *perseverus* very strict. See *PER-*, *SEVERE*] — *per/se-vere'ing-ly, adv.*

Per-shing (pūr'shing, -zhing), *n.* John Joseph ("Blackjack"), 1860-1948, U.S. general in World War I.

Pers-ia (pūr'zha, -sha), *n.* 1. Also called Persian Empire. an ancient empire located in W and SW Asia: at its height it extended from Egypt and the Aegean to India; conquered by Alexander the Great 334-331 B.C. 2. former official name (until 1935) of IRAN.

Pers-ian (pūr'zhan, -shan), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to ancient, medie- val, or modern Persia, its people, or their language. — *n.* 2. a native, inhabitant, or citizen of Persia. 3. an Iranian language, the principal language of Iran and much of Afghanistan. 4. *PERSIAN CAT*. [1325-75; ME *Persien* < MF (see *PERSIA*, *-AN*); *i.* OE *Persisc* (see *-ISH*)]

Pers-ian car-pet, *n.* a handwoven carpet or rug produced in Iran and characteristically having a tight, velvety pile and intricate designs of flowers, leaves, animals, etc., in rich, harmonious colors. Also called *Pers-ian rug*. [1610-20]

Pers-ian cat, *n.* one of a breed of longhaired domestic cats with a short, stocky body and a broad, round head. [1815-25]

Pers-ian Em-pire, *n.* *PERSIA* (def. 1).

Pers-ian Gulf, *n.* an arm of the Arabian Sea, between SW Iran and Arabia. 600 mi. (965 km) long.

Pers-ian Gulf States, *n.* *pl.* GULF STATES (def. 2).

Pers-ian lamb, *n.* 1. the lamb of the Karakul sheep. 2. its fur, used by furriers.

Pers-ian mel-on, *n.* 1. a round muskmelon having a green, reticu- late, upribbed rind and orange flesh. 2. the plant bearing this fruit.

per-si-flage (pūr'sə flāzh', pūr'), *n.* light, bantering talk. [1750-60; < F, der. of *persifler* to banter = *per-fer* + *siffler* to whistle, hiss]

per-sim-mon (pər'sim'ən), *n.* 1. any of several trees of the genus *Diospyros*, of the ebony family, bearing showy white flowers and a large, plumlike orange fruit that is edible and sweet when very ripe and soft. 2. the fruit itself. [1612 (John Smith); < Virginia Algon- quian [E sp.] *pessemmins*, *pichamins*, *pushemins*, *putchamins* (un- identified initial element + reflex of Proto-Algonquian **nūr*- fruit; berry)]

per-sist (pər'sist', -zist'), *v.i.* 1. to continue steadily or firmly in- some state, purpose, or course of action, in spite of opposition or criti- cism. 2. to last or endure tenaciously: *The legend of King Arthur has persisted for nearly five hundred centuries.* 3. to be insistent in a statement, request, or question. [1530-40; < LL *persistere* to stand firm, persist

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pe-ri-od-ic law (pîr'ê-dôd'ik) n. Chemistry The principle that the properties of the elements recur periodically as their atomic numbers increase.

pe-ri-od-ic sentence (pîr'ê-dôd'ik) n. A sentence in which the main clause or its predicate is withheld until the end; for example, *Despite heavy winds and ground fog, we landed.*

pe-ri-od-ic table (pîr'ê-dôd'ik) n. Chemistry A tabular arrangement of the elements in rows according to their atomic numbers so that elements with similar properties are in the same column. See table at element.

pe-ri-od-on-tal (pêr'ê-dôn'tal) adj. 1. Surrounding or enclosing a tooth. 2. Relating to or affecting periodontal tissue and structures. —pe-ri-od-on-tal-ly adv.

pe-ri-od-on-tia (pêr'ê-dôn'shâ) n. Periodontics.

pe-ri-od-on-tics (pêr'ê-dôn'tiks) n. (used with a sing. verb) The branch of dentistry that deals with the study and treatment of periodontal disease. —pe-ri-od-on'tic, pe-ri-od-on'ti-cal adj. —pe-ri-od-on'tist n.

pe-ri-od-ny-chi-um (pêr'ê-dô-nîk'ê-âm) n., pl. -i-a (-ê-â) The border of epidermal tissue surrounding a fingernail or toenail. [NLat. : PERI- + Gk. onux, onukh-, nail.]

pe-ri-os-te-um (pêr'ê-ôs'tê-âm) n., pl. -te-a (-tê-â) The dense fibrous membrane covering the surface of bones except at the joints and serving as an attachment for muscles and tendons. [NLat. < Llat. periosteon < Gk. < periosteos, around the bone: peri-, peri- + osteon, bone; see ost- in App.] —pe-ri-ôs'te'al (-tê-âl), pe-ri-ôs'te-ous (-tê-ôs) adj.

pe-ri-os-ti-tis (pêr'ê-ôs'tî-tis) n. Inflammation of the periosteum. —pe-ri-ôs'ti-tic (-tî'tik) adj.

pe-ri-ot-ic (pêr'ê-dô'tik) adj. 1. Situated around the ear. 2. Of or relating to the bones immediately around the inner ear.

pe-ri-pa-tet-ic (pêr'ê-pâ-tê'tik) adj. 1. Walking about or from place to place; traveling on foot. 2. Peripatetic Of or relating to the philosophy of Aristotle, who conducted discussions while walking about in the Lyceum of ancient Athens. —pe-ri-pa-tet-ic n. 1. One who walks from place to place; an itinerant. 2. Peripatetic A follower of the philosophy of Aristotle. [ME peripatetik < Lat. peripateticus < Gk. peripatetikos < peripatein, to walk about, or < peripatos, covered walk (where Aristotle allegedly lectured) ; peri-, peri- + ptein, to walk; see pent- in App.]

pe-ri-pe-te-ia also pe-ri-pe-ti-a (pêr'ê-pâ-tê-â, -tî-â) n. A sudden change of events or reversal of circumstances, esp. in a literary work. [Gk. < peripiptein, to change suddenly; peri-, peri- + piptein, pet-, to fall; see pet- in App.]

pe-ri-pe-ty (pâ-rîp'ê-tî) n. Peripeteia. [Fr. péripétie < Gk. peripeteia. See PERIPETEIA.]

pe-ri-ph-e-r-al (pâ-rîf'ê-r-âl) adj. 1. Relating to, located in, or constituting an outer boundary or periphery. 2. Perceived or perceiving near the outer edges of the retina. 3. Anatomy a. Of the surface or outer part of a body or organ; external. b. Of or relating to the peripheral nervous system. 4. Of minor relevance or importance. 5. Auxiliary. —pe-ri-ph-e-r-al-ly adv.

pe-ri-ph-e-ral nervous system n. The part of the vertebrate nervous system constituting the nerves outside the central nervous system and including the cranial nerves, spinal nerves, and sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

pe-ri-ph-e-ry (pâ-rîf'ê-rî) n., pl. -ies 1. A line that forms the boundary of an area; a perimeter. 2. The surface of a solid. 3a. The outermost part or region within a precise boundary. b. A zone constituting an imprecise boundary. [ME periferie < Med.Lat. periferia < Llat. periphēra < Gk. periphēra < periphēros, carrying around: peri-, peri- + phērein, to carry; see bher- in App.]

pe-ri-ph-ra-sis (pâ-rîf'râ-sis) n., pl. -ses (-sêz') 1. The use of circumlocution. 2. A circumlocution. [Lat. < Gk. < periphrazein, to express periphrastically: peri-, peri- + phrazein, to say.]

pe-ri-ph-ras-tic (pêr'ê-frâs'tik) adj. 1. Having the nature of or characterized by periphrasis. 2. Grammar Constructed by using an auxiliary word rather than an inflected form; for example, *did say* is the periphrastic past tense of *say*, but *said* is the inflected past tense. —pe-ri-ph-ras-tic-ally adv.

pe-ri-ph-y-ton (pâ-rîf'î-tôn) n. Sessile organisms, such as algae and small crustaceans, that live attached to surfaces projecting from the bottom of a freshwater aquatic environment. [NLat. < Gk. periphuton < neut. sing. of periphutos, planted all over < periphuein, to grow around, cling to: peri-, peri- + phuein, to grow; see bheue- in App.]

pe-ri-rip-tal (pâ-rîp'tar-âl) adj. Architecture Having a single row of columns on all sides. [Lat. peripteros < Gk. : peri-, peri- + pteron, wing; see pet- in App.]

pe-ri-rique (pâ-rêk') n. A strongly flavored black tobacco grown in Louisiana and used in blends. [Louisiana Fr., perhaps from Pé-rique, a nickname of Pierre Chenet, a Louisiana tobacco grower.]

pe-ri-sarc (pêr'î-sârk') n. A horny external covering that encloses the poly colonial cells of certain hydrozoans. [PERI- + Gk. sarx, sark-, flesh.] —pe-ri-sar-cal, pe-ri-sar-cous adj.

pe-ri-scope (pêr'î-skôp') n. Any of various tubular optical instruments that contain reflecting elements, such as mirrors and prisms, to permit observation from a position displaced from a

direct line of sight. —pe-ri-scop'ic (-skôp'ik), pe-ri-scop'ic-ally (-î-kal) adv.

pe-ri-ish (pêr'îsh) v. -ished, -ish-ing, -ish-es —intr. 1. To die or be destroyed, esp. in a violent or untimely manner. 2. To pass from existence; disappear gradually. 3. Chiefly British To spoil or deteriorate. —tr. To bring to destruction; destroy. —Idiom: pe-ri-ish the thought Used to express the wish that one not even think about something. [ME perishes < OFr. peris, periss-, to perish < Lat. perire : per-, per- + ire, to go; see ei- in App.]

pe-ri-ish-a-ble (pêr'î-shâ-bal) adj. Subject to decay, spoilage, or destruction. —pe-ri-ish-a-ble-ness n. —pe-ri-ish-a-ble-ly adv.

pe-ri-s'o-dac'tyl (pâ-rîs'ô-dâk'tel) adj. Zoology 1. Having an uneven number of toes. 2. Of or relating to certain hoofed mammals, such as horses and rhinoceroses, of the order Perissodactyla, having an uneven number of toes. [NLat. perissodactylus < Gk. perissodaktulos : perissos, irregular, uneven (< peri, beyond see peri- in App.) + daktulos, finger.] —pe-ri-s'o-dac'tyl-ly adv.

pe-ri-stal-sis (pêr'î-stâl'sîs, -stâl'-) n., pl. -ses (-sêz) The wavelike muscular contractions of the alimentary canal or other tubular structures by which contents are forced onward toward the opening. [NLat. < Gk. peristaltikos, peristaltic < peristellein, to wrap around: peri-, peri- + stellein, to place; see stel- in App.] —pe-ri-stal'tic (-stôl'tik, -stâl'-) adj. —pe-ri-stal'tic-ally adv.

pe-ri-stome (pêr'î-stôm') n. 1. Botany A fringe of toothlike appendages around the mouth of a moss capsule. 2. Zoology The area or parts around the mouth in some invertebrates. —pe-ri-sto-mal (-stô'mâl), pe-ri-sto-mi'al (-stô'mê-âl) adj.

pe-ri-style (pêr'î-stîl') n. 1. A series of columns surrounding a building or enclosing a court. 2. A court enclosed by columns. [Fr. peristyle < Lat. peristylum < Gk. peristalon < neut. of peristilos, surrounded by columns: peri-, peri- + stulos, pillar; see sta- in App.] —pe-ri-styl'ar (-stî'lâr) adj.

pe-ri-the-cium (pêr'ê-thê'shê-âm, -stê-âm) n., pl. -cia (-shî-â, -stê-â) A small flask-shaped fruiting body in ascomycetous fungi that contains the ascospores. [NLat. : PERI- + Gk. theke, dim. of thêkê, case; see dhê- in App.]

pe-ri-to-ne-um also pe-ri-to-nae-um (pêr'î-tô-nê-âm) n., pl. -to-ne-a also -to-nae-a (-tn-ê-â) The serous membrane that lines the walls of the abdominal cavity and folds inward to enclose the viscera. [ME < Llat. peritoneum < Gk. peritonion: ult. peri-, peri- + teinein, to stretch; see ten- in App.] —pe-ri-to-ne-al adj. —pe-ri-to-ne-al-ly adv.

pe-ri-to-ni-tis (pêr'î-tô-nî-tis) n. Inflammation of the peritoneum.

pe-ri-trich (pêr'î-trîk') n., pl. pe-ri-trichs also pe-ri-tri-cha (pâ-rî-trî-kâ) Any of various protozoans, such as the vorticella, having a wide oral opening surrounded by cilia. [NLat. Peritrichida, former order name: PERI- + Gk. thrix, trikh-, hair.]

pe-ri-tri-chous (pâ-rî-trî-kôs) adj. 1. Having flagella uniformly distributed over the body surface, as certain bacteria. 2. Having a band of cilia around the mouth, as certain protozoans. —pe-ri-tri-chous-ly adv.

pe-ri-wig (pêr'î-wîg') n. A wig, esp. a peruke. [By folk-et. < OFr. peruque. See PERUKE.]

pe-ri-win-ckle (pêr'î-wîng'kal) n. 1. Any of several small, often edible marine snails, shells of the genus Littorina, having thick cone-shaped whorled shells. 2. Their shell. [ME periwink, prob. alteration of OE pinewinckle : Lat. pīna, mussel (< Gk. pīna) + OE -winckel, snail shell.]

pe-ri-win-ckle² (pêr'î-wîng'kal) n. 1. Any of several shrubby, trailing evergreen plants of the genus Vinca, esp. V. minor, having dark green opposite leaves and flowers with a blue funnel-shaped corolla. 2. A pale purplish blue. [ME periwinkle, dim. of periwide < OE pervince < Lat. (vinca) pervinca < pervincere, to wind about.]

pe-ri-ure (pêr'î-jûr) tr.v. -jured, -jur-ing, -jures Law To make (oneself) guilty of perjury by deliberately testifying falsely under oath. [ME perjuren < OFr. perjurer < Lat. perjurare : per-, per- + iurare, to swear.] —pe-ri-jur'er n.

pe-ri-ur-y (pâ-rî-jû-rê) n., pl. -ries 1. Law The deliberate, willful giving of false, misleading, or incomplete testimony under oath. 2. The breach of an oath or promise. [ME perjurie < AN < L. perjurium < perjurare, to perjure. See PERJURE.] —pe-ri-jur-ous (pâ-rî-jûr'ê-ôs) adj. —pe-ri-jur-ous-ly adv.

perk (pârk) v. perked, perk-ing, perks —intr. 1. To stick up or jolt out. 2. To carry oneself in a lively and jaunty manner. —to jolt out 2. To cause to stick up quickly. —perk up 1. To regain or cause to regain one's good spirits or liveliness. 2. To refresh the appearance of. [Poss. ME perken, to perk < perk, rod, perch, prob. < Med.Lat. perca and < OFr. perche, perche, both < Lat. perca, rod. See PERCH.]

perk² (pârk) n. Informal A perquisite.

perk³ (pârk) intr.v. perked, perk-ing, perks Informal To percolate. *The coffee was perking on the stove.*

Perkins (pêr'kînz), Frances 1882-1965. Amer. social reformer who served as US secretary of labor (1933-45).

Perkins, Maxwell Everts 1884-1947. Amer. editor who helped writers such as F. Scott Fitzgerald.

perk-y (pârk'ê) adj. -i-er, -i-est 1. Having a buoyant air; briskly cheerful. 2. Jaunty; sprightly. —perk-y-ness n.

per-lite also pearl-ite (pûr'lî'tî) n. A volcanic glass consisting of concentric cracks and a relatively high weight used in a heat-expanded form as a lightweight aggregate and potting soil. [Fr. (< perle, pearl < OFr.; see Ger. Perlit (< Perle, pearl), ult. < VLat. *perula.)]

perm (pûrm) Informal N. A permanent. —tr.v. perm-ing, perms To give (hair) a permanent.

Perm (pêrm, pyêrm) A city of W-central Russia on the foothills of the Ural Mts. Pop. 1,091,056.

per-ma-frost (pûr'mâ-frôst', -frôz'tî) n. Permanent frost, occurring throughout the Polar Regions as perennially frigid areas. [PERMA(NENT) + FROST.]

per-mal-loy (pûr'mâ-loi', pûrm-âl'oi') A trademark of several alloys of nickel and iron having high malleability.

per-ma-nence (pûr'mâ-nêns) n. The quality of being permanent.

per-ma-nen-cy (pûr'mâ-nên-sî) n. Permanence. —per-ma-nent (pûr'mâ-nên-t) adj. 1. Lasting or remaining essential change: "the universal human yearning for permanent, enduring, without shadow of change" (W. D. Howells). 2. Not expected to change in status, condition, or plan. —per-ma-nent-ly adv. —per-ma-nent-ness n.

per-ma-nent magnet n. A piece of magnetic material in magnetism after it is removed from a magnetic field. —per-ma-nent-ly adv. —per-ma-nent-ness n.

per-ma-nent press n. 1. A chemical process in which permanently shaped and treated for wrinkle resistance treated by permanent press. —per-ma-nent-ly adv. —per-ma-nent-ness n.

per-ma-nent tooth n. One of the second set of teeth in humans have 32 permanent teeth.

per-man-ga-nate (pârm-âng'gâ-nâ'tî) n. Any of permanganic acid, all of which are strong oxidizing agents.

per-ma-nen-tial acid (pûr'mâ-nên-shî-âl, -mâng-ê-âl) n. An inorganic acid, HMnO₄, existing only in dilute solution. —per-ma-nen-tial-ly adv. —per-ma-nen-tial-ness n.

per-me-a-ble (pûr'mê-â-bal) adj. That can be permeated or gas through a porous material.

per-me-able (pûr'mê-â-bal) adj. That can be permeated or gas through a porous material.

per-me-ance (pûr'mê-âns) n. A measure of the ability of a circuit to conduct magnetic flux; the reciprocal of reluctance. [Lat. permeare, to penetrate. See PERMEATE.]

per-me-ase (pûr'mê-âs') n. Any of several cell-membrane proteins that function as channels for the transport of molecules in or out of the cell.

per-me-ate (pûr'mê-â'tî) v. -at-ed, -at-ing, -ates To pass through or flow throughout; pervade. 2. To pass through or interstices of: liquid permeating a membrane. —per-me-ate-ly adv. —per-me-ation n.

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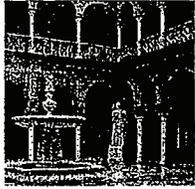
per-meth-rin (pârm-êth'rîn) n. A topical insecticide, C₁₅H₁₀Cl₂O₃, used to treat head lice, mites, and ticks. —per-meth-rin-ic (pârm-êth'rîn-îk) adj. —per-meth-rin-ically adv.

per-mis-sion (pârmîs'î-ôn) n. 1. The act of permitting; esp. formal consent; authorization. [ME < OFr. permissio, permission- < permissus, p. part. of permittere, to permit.]

per-mis-sive (pârmîs'îv) adj. 1. Granting or inclining to; tolerant or lenient. 2. Permitting discussion. 3. Archaic Not forbidden; permitted. —per-mis-sive-ly adv. —per-mis-sive-ness n.

per-mit (pârmî't) v. -mit-ted, -mit-ting, -mits To allow the doing of (something); consent to. 2. To grant or allow (someone); authorize: permitted him to enjoy the opportunity or possibility for. —intr. To afford or allow. —tr. (pârmî't, por-mî't) 1. Permission. 2. A document or certificate giving permission for something: a license or warrant. [ME permitten < Lat. per-mittere, to let go.] —pe-

REG000067



peristyle
courtyard in Casa Pilatos,
Seville, Spain



periwinkle!
angulate periwinkles
Littorina angulifera



Frances Perkins

perpetuity
personable

perpetual- < perpetuus, continuous. See PERPETUAL.] —perpetuance, perpetuation n. —perpetuator n.
perpetuity (pûr'pî-tûd'i-tê, -tyûd' -) n., pl. -ties 1. The quality or condition of being perpetual. 2. Time without end; eternity. 3. Law A property interest granted contingent upon the fulfillment of a condition that may not be fulfilled until more than 21 years after the death of a person alive at the time of the creation of the interest, thus void under the classic rule against perpetuities. —idiom: in perpetuity For an indefinite period of time; forever.

perphenazine (pâr-fên'â-zên') n. A crystalline compound, C₁₂H₁₆ClN₂OS, used as a tranquilizer and in treating nausea and vomiting. [PER- + PHEN(YL) + (PIPER)AZINE.]

Perpiñan (pêr-pî-nyân') A city of S France near the Spanish border and the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. 105,869.

perplex (pâr-plêks') tr.v. -plexed, -plexing, -plexes 1. To confuse or trouble with uncertainty or doubt. 2. To make confusedly intricate; complicate. —perplexingly adv.

perplexed (pâr-plêks't) adj. 1. Filled with confusion or bewilderment; puzzled. 2. Full of complications or difficulty; involved. [ME < perplex, confused < OFr. perplexe < Lat. perplexus: per-, per- + plexus, p. part. of plectere, to intertwine; see plek- in App.] —perplexedly (-plêks'id-lê) adv.

perplexity (pâr-plêks'i-tê) n., pl. -ties 1. The state of being perplexed or puzzled. 2. The state of being intricate or complicated. 3. Something that perplexes.

perp walk n. The deliberate escorting of an arrested suspect by police in front of the news media, esp. as a means of pressuring or humiliating the suspect.

perquisite (pûr'kwî-zî't) n. 1. A payment or profit received in addition to a regular wage or salary, esp. a benefit expected as one's due. See Syn at right. 2. A tip; a gratuity. 3. Something claimed as an exclusive right. [ME perquisites, property acquired otherwise than by inheritance < Med.Lat. perquisitum, acquisition < Lat., neut. p. part. of perquirere, to search diligently for: per-, per- + quaerere, to seek.]

Perroult (pâr-rô', pè-), Charles 1628-1703. French writer best known for his *Contes de ma Mère l'Oye* (c. 1697), a collection of retold fairy tales including "Sleeping Beauty."

perry (pêr'ê) n., pl. -ries A fermented, often effervescent beverage made from pears. [ME pære < OFr. pære < VLat. *piratum < Lat. pîrum, pear.]

Perry, Matthew Calbraith 1794-1858. Amer. naval officer who opened diplomatic relations with Japan (1854).

Perry, Oliver Hazard 1785-1819. Amer. naval officer who led the fleet that defeated the British in the Battle of Lake Erie (1813) during the War of 1812.

pers. abbr. person
Pers. abbr. 1. Persia 2. Persian

perse (pûrs) adj. Dark grayish blue or purple. [ME pers < OFr. < Med.Lat. persus, back-formation < Lat. Persicus, Persian < Gk. Persikos, a Persian < Persê < OPers. Pârsa, of Median orig.; akin to OPers. Parthava-, Parthian.]

per se (pâr sâ', sê') adv. Of, in, or by itself or oneself; intrinsically. [Lat. per se: per, per + sê, itself.]

Perse (pûrs, pûrs), Saint-John See Alexis Saint-Léger Léger.

perse-cute (pûr'sî-kyû't) tr.v. -cuted, -cutting, -cutes 1. To oppress or harass with ill-treatment, esp. because of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or beliefs. 2. To annoy persistently; bother. [Ult. < LLat. persecutus, p. part. of persequi, to persecute < Lat., to pursue: per-, per- + sequi, to follow; see sek- in App.] —per-se-cu'tee' (-kyûd-tê') n. —per-se-cu'tive, per-se-cu'to'ry (-kyûd-tôr'ê, -tôr'ê, -kyûd'ta-rê) adj. —per-se-cu'tor n.

persecution (pûr'sî-kyûd'shan) n. 1. The act or practice of persecuting on the basis of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or beliefs that differ from those of the persecutor. 2. The condition of being persecuted. —per-se-cu'tion'al adj.

Perseid (pûr'sê-id) n., pl. Per-se-ids or Per-se-ides (pâr-sê'i-dêz') One of a shower of meteors that appears to originate in the vicinity of the constellation Perseus during the second week of August. [Lat. Perseus, the constellation Perseus; see PERSEUS, or < Gk. Persêides, pl. of Persêis, offspring of Perseus (< Perseus, Perseus).]

Persephone (pâr-sêf'ô-nê) n. Greek Mythology The daughter of Demeter and Zeus who was abducted by Hades but was rescued by her mother and thereafter spent six months of the year on earth and six in the underworld.

Persepolis (pâr-sêp'ô-lîs) An ancient city of Persia NE of modern Shiraz in SW Iran; ceremonial cap. of Darius I and his successors.

Perseus (pûr'sê-us, -syûs') n. 1. Greek Mythology Andromeda's husband, who killed Medusa. 2. A constellation in the Northern Hemisphere near Andromeda and Auriga. [Lat. < Gk.]

perseverance (pûr'sêv'â-râns) n. 1. Steady persistence in adhering to a course of action, a belief, or a purpose; steadfastness. 2. Christianity The Calvinistic doctrine that God's chosen will continue in a state of grace to the end and will be saved.

perseverate (pâr-sêv'â-râ't) intr.v. -ated, -ating, -ates Psychology To manifest or experience perseveration. [Back-formation < PERSEVERATION.] —per-sev'er'a'tive adj.

perseveration (pâr-sêv'â-râ'shan) n. 1. Psychology a. Uncontrollable repetition of a particular response, such as a word or gesture, despite the absence of a stimulus, usu. caused by an organic disorder. b. The tendency to continue or repeat an act or activity after the cessation of the original stimulus. 2. The act or an instance of persevering; perseverance.

persevere (pûr'sê-vîr') intr.v. -vered, -vering, -veres To persist in a purpose, idea, or task in the face of obstacles or discouragement. [ME perseveren < OFr. perseverer < Lat. perseverare < perseverus, very serious: per-, per- + severus, severe; see segh- in App.] —per-sev'er'ing-ly adv.

Perishing (pûr'shîng, -zhîng), John Joseph Known as "Black Jack." 1860-1948. Amer. general who commanded the American Expeditionary Force in Europe during World War I.

Persia (pûr'zha, -sho) 1. also Persian Empire A vast empire of SW Asia founded by Cyrus II after 546 B.C., brought to its height by Darius I and his son Xerxes, and conquered by Alexander the Great in 334 B.C. 2. See Iran.

Persian (pûr'zhan, -shan) adj. Of Persia or Iran or their peoples, languages, or cultures. n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Persia or Iran. 2. Any of the western Iranian dialects or languages of ancient or medieval Persia and modern Iran.

Persian cat n. A stocky domestic cat having long silky fur, short legs, and a broad round head with small ears.

Persian Gulf also Arabian Gulf An arm of the Arabian Sea between the Arabian Peninsula and SW Iran.

Persian Gulf War n. See Gulf War.

Persian lamb n. 1. The lamb of the karakul sheep of Asia. 2. The pelt of a Persian lamb, having glossy, tightly curled fur.

Persian melon n. A variety of melon (*Cucumis melo*) having a netted unridged rind and musky orange-colored flesh.

persiflage (pûr'sî-flâzh') n. 1. Light good-natured talk; banter. 2. A light or frivolous manner of discussing a subject. [Fr. < persifler, to banter: per-, intensive pref. (< Lat.; see PER-) + sifler, to whistle (< OFr. < LLat. stililare, alteration of Lat. sibilare).]

persimmon (pâr-sîm'mon) n. 1. Any of various chiefly tropical trees of the genus *Diospyros*, having orange-red fruit that is edible only when completely ripe. 2. The fruit of any of these trees. [Of Virginia Algonquian orig.]

persist (pâr-sîst', -zîst') intr.v. -sisted, -sisting, -sists 1. To be obstinately repetitious, insistent, or tenacious. 2. To hold firmly and steadfastly to a purpose, state, or undertaking despite obstacles, warnings, or setbacks. 3. To continue in existence; last. [Lat. persistere: per-, per- + sistere, to stand; see stâ- in App.] —per-sis'ter n.

persistence (pâr-sîs'tans, -zîs't-) n. 1. The act of persisting. 2. The state or quality of being persistent; persistency. 3. Continuance of an effect after the cause is removed. —per-sis'ten'cy n.

persistently (pâr-sîs'tant, -zîs't-) adv. 1. Refusing to give up or let go; persevering obstinately. 2. Insistently repetitive or continuous. 3. Existing or remaining in the same state for an indefinitely long time; enduring; persistent rumors. 4. Botany Lasting past maturity without being shed. 5. Zoology Retained permanently, rather than disappearing in an early stage of development. —per-sis'tent-ly adv.

per-snicker-ty (pâr-snik'ti-tê) adj. 1a. Overparticular about trivial details; fastidious; b. Snobbish; pretentious. 2. Requiring strict attention to detail; demanding. [Alteration of PERNICIOUS.] —per-snik'et'i-ne's n.

person (pâr'sôn) n. 1. A living human. Often used in combination: chairperson; spokesperson; salesperson. 2. An individual of specified character. 3. The composite of characteristics that make up an individual personality; the self. 4. The living body of a human. 5. Physique and general appearance. 6. Law A human or an organization with legal rights and duties. 7. Christianity Any of the separate individualities of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. 8. Grammar a. Any of three groups of pronoun forms with corresponding verb inflections that distinguish the speaker (first person), the individual addressed (second person), and the individual or thing spoken of (third person). b. Any of the different forms or inflections expressing these distinctions. 9. A character or role, as in a play; a guise. —idiom: in person In one's physical presence; personally. [ME < OFr. persone < Lat. persona, prob. < Etruscan phersu, mask.]

USAGE NOTE The word person has found widespread use in recent decades as a gender-neutral alternative to man in the names of occupational and social roles, such as businessperson, chairperson, and layperson. In addition, a variety of entirely new, more inclusive phrases have arisen to compete with or supplant men compounds. Now we often hear first-year student instead of freshman and letter carrier instead of mailman. In other cases, a clipped form, such as chair for chairman, or a phrase, such as member of the clergy for clergyman, has found widespread use as a neutral alternative. Reflecting this trend, many governmental agencies have adopted such words in their documents.

personna (pâr-sô'nâ) n. 1. pl. -nas or -nae (-nê) A voice of character representing the speaker in a literary work. 2. personae The characters in a dramatic or literary work. 3. pl. personae The role that one assumes in public. [Lat. persona. See PERSON.]
personable (pûr'sâ-nâ-bal) adj. Pleasing in personality or

appearance. —per'son'a-ble-ness n. —per'son-age (pûr'sô-nîj) n. 1. A character. 2. A person of distinction < persona. See PERSON.]

persona grata (grâ'ta, grât'a) adj. Fully esp. to a foreign government. [LLat. persona < grata, fem. of gratus, acceptable.]
person-al (pûr'sô-nâl) adj. 1. Of or relating to a particular person. 2. Done, made, or performed for or directed toward a particular person. 3. Concerning a particular person and his interests, or activities; intimate. 4a. Aime intimate aspects of a person, esp. in a crib. b. Tending to make remarks, or be unduly other's affairs. 5. Of or relating to the bo relating to or having the nature of a p; mar indicating grammatical person. n notice in a newspaper. 2. personals A col magazine featuring personal notices.

personal computer n. A computer built for use by an individual.

personal digital assistant n. A lightweight pen-based computer used as a personal or personal effects pl. n. Privately owned i regularly worn on one's person.

personal equation n. Psychology 1. Person variation in observation, judgment, allowance or adjustment made for such va personal foul n. A foul in a game that usi tact with or willful roughing of an oppone person-a-li-a (pûr'sô-nâ'le-â, -nâl'yô) sions or references. 2. Personal belonging sionia, neut. pl. of personalia, relating to a m.]

personalism (pûr'sô-nâ-lîz'm) n. 1. characterized by purely personal modes of id; idiosyncrasy. 2. Philosophy Any of vari tive idealism regarding personality as the ke of reality. —per'son'al-ist adj. & n. —pe person-al-i-ty (pûr'sô-nâl'i-tê) n., pl. -i condition of being a person. 2. The totali as of character or behavior, peculiar to a s; pattern of collective character, behavioral, tional, and mental traits of a person. 4. Dis person, esp. those distinguishing persons make one socially appealing. 5a. A person's distinctive traits of mind and behavior. b. nence or notoriety; television personalities. t sonal remark. Often used in the plural: Let's alities. 7. The distinctive characteristics of [ME personalite < OFr. < LLat. personalitas sonal < persona, person. See PERSON.]

personalize (pûr'sô-nâ-lîz) tr.v. -ized, -lize (a general remark) in a personal man human or personal qualities to; personify. 3. gaved, or monogrammed with one's nam son-al-i-za'tion (-lî-zâ'shon) n.

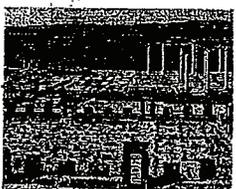
personally (pûr'sô-nâl'i) adv. 1. Witho another; in person. 2. As far as oneself is co: son. 4. In a personal manner: took it persona personal pronoun n. A pronoun designati ing (I, me, we, us), the person spoken to (yo thing spoken about (he, she, it, they, him, he personal property n. Law Temporary or m person-al-i-ty (pûr'sô-nâl-tê) n., pl. -ties eny; chattels. [AN personalte < LLat. personai PERSONALITY.]

personal watercraft n. 1. A motorized rec: de normally ridden by straddling a seat. 2. (Such water vehicles considered as a group. persona non grata (nôn grât'a, grât'a) adj or unwelcome, esp. to a foreign governm gata: Lat. persona, person + Lat. nôn, not i gatus, acceptable.]

personate (pûr'sô-nâ't) tr.v. -at-ed, -a play the role or portray the part of (a charac To endow with personal qualities; personify. the identity of, with intent to deceive. [LLat. j to bear the character of, represent < Lat. persô son: —per'son'a'tion n. —per'son'a'tiv e'for n.]

personate (pûr'sô-nâ't) adj. Botany Having throat closed by a prominent palat. [Lat. j < persona, mask. See PERSON.]

personification (pâr-sôn'fî-kâ'shon) n. 1. personifying. 2. A person or thing typifyi: gies an embodiment. 3. A figure of speech i objects or abstractions are represented with l form. 4. Artistic representation of an abstrac t person.

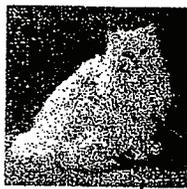


Persepolis



Perseus

Perseus with the Head of Medusa, 1545-54 bronze sculpture by Benvenuto Cellini, Loggia dei Lanzi, Florence, Italy



Persian cat