

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

Applicant: Group Health Service of : BEFORE THE  
Oklahoma, Inc.  
Trademark: CHISHOLM : TRADEMARK TRIAL  
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES  
Serial No: 78/137,840 : AND  
Attorney: Rachel Blue : APPEAL BOARD  
Address: Doerner, Saunders, Daniel & : ON APPEAL  
Anderson, L.L.P  
320 S. Boston, Suite 500  
Tulsa, OK 60606

**EXAMINING ATTORNEY'S APPEAL BRIEF**

The applicant appeals the trademark examining attorney's final refusal to register the mark CHISHOLM ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES on the ground that it is primarily merely a surname within the meaning of Section 2(e)(4) of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(e)(4).

**FACTS**

On June 21, 2002, the applicant applied to register the wording CHISHOLM ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES on the Principal Register, under Section 1(a) of the Trademark Act, for use with "Insurance Services, Namely, Medicare Program Administration, and Benefits Administration." In the first Office action mailed November 8, 2002, the examining attorney refused registration under Section 2(e)(4) of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(e)(4), because the mark is primarily merely a surname. The examining attorney attached excerpts from PowerFinder database to establish prima facie evidence that the wording CHISHOLM is a surname. A total of 5,013 residential listings were retrieved from the database. The applicant was also advised that registration was available on the Supplemental Register.

<b>SERIAL NO.</b>		<b>APPLICANT</b>
78/137840 GROUP HEALTH SERVICE OF OKLAHOMA, INC. PETC		
<b>MARK</b>		
CHISHOLM ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES		
<b>ADDRESS</b>		
RACHEL BLUE DOERNER, SAUNDERS, DANIEL & ANDERSON 320 SOUTH BOSTON, SUITE 500 TULSA OK 74103-3725		
<b>REF. NO.</b>	<b>MAILING DATE</b>	<b>ACTION NO.</b>
BLU220/01569	09/23/03	03
FORM PTO-1525 (5-90)		U.S. DEPT. OF COMM. & TM OFFICE

On December 4, 2002, the applicant responded to the first Office action by presenting arguments traversing the Section 2(e)(4) refusal. The applicant also submitted a properly formatted disclaimer of the wording ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES. In support of the argument that Chisholm has a geographical meaning, the applicant indicated that it submitted an excerpt from a geographical dictionary and other unidentified evidence. This evidence was not found in the application file or in the Office's Trademark Image Capture Retrieval System (TICRS).

The examining attorney issued a final refusal on February 19, 2003. The final refusal was supported by an excerpt from a book about American surnames, a geographic dictionary definition, ten article excerpts from a computerized database featuring the term CHISHOLM, an encyclopedia excerpt about the Chisholm Trail, and fifteen articles excerpts demonstrating the generic nature of the wording ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.

The applicant filed a Notice of Appeal on May 28, 2003 and on June 21, 2003, the applicant filed an Appeal Brief.<sup>1</sup> The Appeal Brief was accompanied by evidence in support of arguments concerning the geographical and historical significance of the mark.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> It appears that the applicant has submitted a draft or incomplete copy of its brief. The last line of the penultimate page ends in mid-sentence. Furthermore, the last page of the brief contains a conclusion and no references to the incomplete sentence and undeveloped argument from the preceding page.

<sup>2</sup> Although it is unclear whether this information was previously submitted and then misplaced by the Office, the examining attorney waives the right to object to this evidence and will consider it timely filed and part of the record. See TMBP Section 1207.03.

## ARGUMENTS

### **THE APPLICANT'S MARK WAS PROPERLY REFUSED REGISTRATION BECAUSE THE MARK IS PRIMARILY MERELY A SURNAME.**

A mark is not entitled to registration on the Principal Register if it “[c]onsists of a mark which, . . . is primarily merely a surname . . . .” 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(e)(4). A term is primarily merely a surname if its primary significance to the purchasing public is that of a surname. *In re Hutchison Technology, Inc.*, 852 F.2d 552, 7 USPQ2d 1490 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Industrie Pirelli Societa per Azioni*, 9 USPQ2d 1564 (TTAB 1988). A surname combined with wording that is incapable of functioning as a mark should be refused registration on the ground that the entire mark is primarily merely a surname under §2(e)(4). TMEP Section 1211.01(b)(vi). *In re Hamilton Pharmaceuticals Ltd.*, 27 USPQ2d 1939 (TTAB 1993) (HAMILTON PHARMACEUTICALS for pharmaceutical products held primarily merely a surname).

The applicant seeks to register the wording CHISHOLM ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES for use with “Insurance Services, Namely, Medicare Program Administration, and Benefits Administration.” The primary significance of the term CHISHOLM is a surname and any references to CHISHOLM as a geographic place or an obscure historical figure is secondary to its surname significance. Additionally, the wording ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES is generic when used with the listing of administrative services recited by the applicant. The combination of the generic wording and the surname results in a mark, as a whole, that is primarily merely a surname and is not entitled to registration on the Principal Register, without a showing of acquired distinctiveness.

**An analysis of the factors used to make a surname determination, support the examining attorney's position that the primary significance of the mark is a surname.**

The determination as to whether a mark's primary significance to the purchasing public is that of a surname takes into account various factors, such as (i) the degree of a surname's rareness; (ii) whether anyone connected with applicant has the surname in question; (iii) whether the term in question has any recognized meaning other than that of a surname; and (iv) whether the term has the "look and sound" of a surname. *In re Benthin Management GmbH*, 37 USPQ2d 1332 (TTAB 1995).

Here, the examining attorney has met the initial burden establishing a prima facie case that the term CHISHOLM is primarily a surname. *In re Establishments Darty et Fils*, 759 F.2d 15, 225 USPQ 652 (Fed. Cir. 1985). The examining attorney has submitted a representative sampling of the 5,013 residential listings from PowerFinder identifying CHISHOLM as a surname. The Board has held that there is no minimum number of directory listings required to establish a prima facie surname case. *In re Cazes*, 21 USPQ2d 1796, 1797 (TTAB 1991). Nonetheless, the examining attorney has presented a considerable number of residential listings supporting that the name CHISHOLM is not a rare surname.

Furthermore, the excerpts from a computerized database made of record demonstrate that the purchasing public has encountered this surname as the name of a marathon runner, owners of an award winning golden retriever, an artist, a well-known African-American Congresswoman, a business person, a high school athlete, a coach and a deputy.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> The examining attorney refers to the LEXIS/NEXIS<sup>®</sup> excerpts enclosed with the final refusal issued on February 19, 2002.

**Even though no one associated with applicant has the surname CHISHOLM, the term has primary significance as a surname.**

With respect to the second factor, the applicant has stated that no one associated with the applicant bears the name Chisholm. Applicant Brief at 4. This fact alone does not contravene the primary significance of the term CHISHOLM as a surname. See *In re Petrin Corp.* 231 USPQ 902, 902 (TTAB 1986) (Board held that the primary significance of PETRIN was a surname even though no one with the surname was associated with the applicant.)

**The non-surname meanings of the term CHISHOLM as geographic terms and a reference to a historical figure are secondary to the primary surname significance.**

Applying the third factor, the applicant contends the term CHISHOLM has other non-surname meanings. Specifically, the applicant asserts that CHISHOLM has geographic and historic significance. Applicant's Brief at 4. According to the applicant, CHISHOLM has geographical significance "that is at least as well recognized as the surname meaning." Applicant's Response at 2. In support of these arguments, the applicant has made of record information regarding the history and origin of the Chisholm Trail. The Chisholm Trail was a cattle trail located between San Antonio, Texas and Abilene, Kansas used from 1867 to 1871. The evidence of record demonstrates that CHISHOLM is the name of a town in Minnesota with a population of 5,290 in 1990. The applicant has also made of record one hundred excerpts from a narrowly crafted search using the Internet search engine GOOGLE<sup>®</sup> intended to retrieve the term CHISHOLM as a geographic reference.

It is important to note that the applicant seeks to register the wording CHISHOLM ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES and not CHISHOLM TRAIL ADMINISTRATIVE

SERVICES. The applicant's evidence fails to support the arguments that prospective purchasers would recognize CHISHOLM as referring to a geographic place, such as the historical Chisholm Trail, named after Jesse Chisholm, or a small town in Minnesota. Moreover, the applicant's Internet search results retrieved numerous references to CHISHOLM as obscure names of streets, parks, a community center, small towns in Minnesota and Maine, and a bed and breakfast. The applicant's Internet results merely exhibit the normal practice of naming places and buildings after individuals. See *In re Champion International Corporation*, 229 USPQ 550 (TTAB 1985). Despite the applicant's narrow search, seventeen percent of the Internet excerpts demonstrate use of the term CHISHOLM as a surname. The applicant's evidence supports the examining attorney's argument that the primary significance of the term CHISHOLM is that of a surname.

The applicant also argues that CHISHOLM is a historic name referring to Jesse Chisholm. Applicant's Brief at 6. In a recent decision, the Board held that the term SOUSA was not primarily merely a surname and when used with fireworks displays would be viewed by the purchasing public as a reference to John Philip Sousa, a composer and bandleader of patriotic music. *In re Pyro-Spectaculars Inc.*, 63 USPQ2d 2022 (TTAB 2002). While declining to evaluate the name Sousa in terms of a "historical/semihistorical continuum based on past history," the Board opined that the nature of the applicant's goods and services and the significance of the term SOUSA when used with the goods and services was an important consideration. *Id.* at 2024. The Board found that the surname significance of SOUSA was secondary to its reference to a musician well-known for American patriotic music when used with goods and services that are associated with patriotic events. *Id.*

The instant case is readily distinguishable. In this matter, there is no evidence showing widespread present day recognition or continuing fame of Jesse Chisholm. Furthermore, as

conceded by the applicant, purchasers would not believe that the applicant's administrative services are associated with Jesse Chisholm. Applicant's Brief at 6. There is no correlation between the 19<sup>th</sup> century trader and the applicant's insurance administration services. Consequently, the primary significance of the mark is not that of a historic figure.

**The term CHISHOLM has the look and sound of a surname.**

Lastly, the applicant's mark has the look and sound of a surname. As noted in *American Surnames*, CHISHOLM is an American surname with Scottish origins. Smith, Elsdon, *American Surnames* 246 (1972). The term CHISHOLM has the look and sound of other American surnames, such as Chisom, Chisum, Chisolm, Holmes, and Holm. Moreover, the term is not presented in a stylized form, with a symbol or design element and would not be perceived as an acronym.

In summation, analysis of the *Bentlin* factors clearly supports the examining attorney's position that the term CHISHOLM is primarily merely a surname. The term is a common surname with no other significant non-surname meanings and it bears the look and sound of a surname.

**The addition of generic wording to a surname fails to overcome a finding of primarily merely a surname.**

A surname combined with incapable matter, such as a generic term, is still primarily merely a surname under Trademark Act Section 2(e)(4), 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(4). See *In re Hamilton Pharmaceuticals Ltd.*, 27 USPQ2d 1939 (TTAB 1993); *In re Cazes*, 21 USPQ2d 1796 (TTAB



1991); *In re Possis Medical, Inc.*, 230 USPQ 72 (TTAB 1986); *In re E. Martinoni Co.*, 189 USPQ 589 (TTAB 1975). TMEP §1211.01(b)(vi). Otherwise, one could evade Section 2(e)(4) by the easy expedient of adding the generic name of the goods or services to a word that is primarily merely a surname.

Here, the addition of the wording ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES to the surname CHISHOLM fails to overcome the Section 2(e)(4) refusal. The applicant seeks to register the mark for use with “Insurance Services, Namely, Medicare Program Administration, and Benefits Administration.” ADMINISTRATIVE is defined as the management of affairs. The *Oxford Dictionary and Thesaurus American Edition* (1996). The word “affairs” is relevantly defined as business transactions. *Webster’s II New College Dictionary* 18 (1995).<sup>4</sup> Accordingly, administrative services involve the management of business transactions. In this case, ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES is the generic name for the applicant’s Medicare program administration, and benefits administration services. Although the wording ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES broadly encompasses a full range of services, ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES remains the common name for each service within the genus, including the applicant’s insurance administration services.

The applicant argues that ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES is too vague and does not provide concrete information about the types of administration offered by the applicant. Applicant’s Brief at 8. However, this argument is unpersuasive. Using the applicant’s reasoning, the wording “vehicle” would not be a generic name for a “six-cylinder red convertible” because it fails to provide specific information about the goods.

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<sup>4</sup> The examining attorney respectfully requests that the Board take judicial notice of the dictionary definitions for “administrative” and “affair.” See, e.g., *Hancock v. American Steel & Wire Co. of New Jersey*, 203 F.2d 737, 97 USPQ 330, 332 (CCPA 1953) and *University of Notre Dame du Lac v. J.C. Gourmet Food Imports Co., Inc.*, 213 USPQ 594, 596 (TTAB 1982), *aff’d*, 703 F.2d 1372, 217 USPQ 505 (Fed. Cir. 1983). A copy of the dictionary definitions is provided herein.

In the instant case, as demonstrated by the aforementioned dictionary definitions, ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES is the name of the class of services offered by the applicant. Additionally, the relevant purchasing public understands the designation to refer to the class of services. As highlighted in the following article excerpts from the Lexis/Nexis® database search of the wording ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES,<sup>5</sup> the purchasing public is familiar with the generic term ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES and its use to refer to services involving applications, claims and benefits processing or managing.<sup>6</sup>

Resource Management, which provides administrative services such as payroll, benefits, human resources and risk management, also has branch offices in St. George and Seattle. *Utah Briefs*, THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE, Jan. 31, 2003, at C9. (emphasis added.)

Olympic Health Management Systems, a 20,000-member health plan in Bellingham, WA, and Medicare administrative services provider for a number of national insurers, has become Synertech's newest ASP customer and its first focused exclusively on the Medicare niche. *Medicare Administrator Goes ASP*, HEALTH MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGY, Jan. 2003, at Pg. 10. (emphasis added.)

However, Mr. Tighe ruled out keeping BlueCross as an administrative services organization, which would process claims while the state assumes the risk. . . . John Commins, *Fee-For Service Option "Not a Solution,"* CHATTANOOGA TIMES, Jan. 25, 2000, at Pg. A1. (emphasis added.)

While it has become common for doctors to join management companies, specialists are just now beginning to jump on board. By providing such administrative services as bookkeeping, benefits and payroll, management companies enable doctors to focus on medical care . . . . *Pediatrics: New Wave for Physician Management*, MEDICAL INDUSTRY TODAY, June 19, 1997. (emphasis added.)

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<sup>5</sup> The Trademark Trial and Appeal Board has held that materials obtained through computerized text searching are competent evidence to show the descriptive use of terms under Trademark Act Section 2(c)(1), 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(e)(1). *In re National Data Corp.*, 222 USPQ 515, 517 n.3 (TTAB 1984).

<sup>6</sup> The examining attorney refers to the excerpted articles from a search in a computerized database in which ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES within 3 of claim or benefit or Medicare appeared in 1289 stories. These materials were included in the final Office action mailed February 19, 2003.

Paul Revere also will provide claims and related administrative services for Equitable's existing disability income business. Provisions or guarantees of existing Equitable disability policies will not change in any way. *Paul Revere Life*, BEST'S REVIEW—LIFE-HEALTH INSURANCE EDITION, July, 1993, Vol. 94; No. 3 at 143. (emphasis added.)

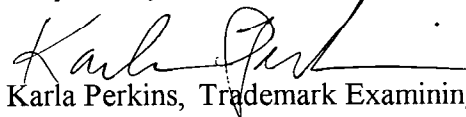
These excerpts demonstrate that the wording ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES has a readily recognized meaning as a class of services and is generic when used with the applicant's recited services.

### CONCLUSION

Once the examining attorney has made a prima facie showing regarding the surname significance of a mark, the applicant bears the burden of showing that the primary significance of the term to the purchasing public is other than that of a surname. Here, the applicant has failed to rebut the examining attorney's prima facie showing. Therefore, consistent with the relevant controlling authorities, the examining attorney properly refused registration.

For the foregoing reasons, the refusal to register on the basis of Section 2(e)(4) of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(e)(4) on the ground that the mark is primarily merely a surname should be affirmed.

Respectfully submitted,



Karla Perkins, Trademark Examining Attorney  
Law Office 102  
(703) 308 - 9201 x. 169

Thomas Shaw, Managing Attorney  
Law Office 102  
(703) 308 - 9102 x. 102

■ 1 see BORDER v. 3a; (adjoining) neighboring, contiguous, adjacent, abutting, bordering, next.

**adjourn** /ə'dʒɜːn/ v. 1 tr. a put off; postpone. b break off (a meeting, discussion, etc.) with the intention of resuming later. 2 intr. of persons at a meeting: a break off proceedings and disperse. b (foll. by *to*) transfer the meeting to another place. [ME f. OF *ajourner* (as AD-, *jorn* day ult. f. L *diurnus* DIURNAL): cf. JOURNAL, JOURNEY]

■ 1 a see POSTPONE. b see DISSOLVE v. 3a.

**adjournment** /ə'dʒɜːnmənt/ n. adjourning or being adjourned.

**adjudge** /ə'dʒɜːdʒ/ v. tr. 1 adjudicate (a matter). 2 (often foll. by *that* + clause, or *to* + infin.) pronounce judicially. 3 (foll. by *to*) award judicially. 4 *archaic* condemn. [ME f. OF *ajuger* f. L *adjudicare*: see ADJUDICATE]

**adjudicate** /ə'dʒʊdɪkeɪt/ v. 1 intr. act as judge in a competition, court, tribunal, etc. 2 tr. a decide judicially regarding (a claim, etc.). b (foll. by *to be* + compl.) pronounce (*was adjudicated to be bankrupt*). □ **adjudication** /-dɪkə'ʃən/ n. **adjudicative** adj. **adjudicator** n. [L *adjudicare* (as AD-, *judicare* f. *judex* -*icis* judge)]

■ 1 see JUDGE v. 5b. 2 a see JUDGE v. 1a, 3.

**adjunct** /ə'dʒʌŋkt/ n. 1 (foll. by *to, of*) a subordinate or incidental thing. 2 an assistant; a subordinate person, esp. one with temporary appointment only. 3 *Gram.* a word or phrase used to explain or amplify the predicate, subject, etc. □ **adjunctive** /ə'dʒʌŋktɪv/ adj. **adjunctively** /ə'dʒʌŋktɪvli/ adv. [L *adjunctus*: see ADJOIN]

■ 1 see ACCESSORY n. 1, EXTENSION 4. 2 see ASSISTANT 2.

**adjure** /ə'dʒʊə/ v. tr. (usu. foll. by *to* + infin.) charge or request (a person) solemnly or earnestly, esp. under oath. □ **adjuration** /ə'dʒʊərə'shən/ n. **adjuratory** /-rətəwreɪ/ adj. [ME f. L *adjurare* (as AD-, *jurare* swear) in LL sense 'put a person to an oath']

**adjust** /ə'dʒʌst/ v. 1 tr. a arrange; put in the correct order or position. b regulate, esp. by a small amount. 2 tr. (usu. foll. by *to*) make suitable. 3 tr. harmonize (discrepancies). 4 tr. assess (loss or damages). 5 intr. (usu. foll. by *to*) make oneself suited to; become familiar with (*adjust to one's surroundings*). □ **adjustable** adj. **adjustability** /ə'dʒʌstə'bɪləteɪ/ n. **adjuster** n. **adjustment** n. [F *adjuster* f. OF *ajoster* ult. f. L *juxta* near]

■ 1 put in (working) order, put or set to rights, (fine-)tune, fix, arrange, rearrange, reset, set, reposition, change, alter, modify, regulate, calibrate; repair. 2 see ADAPT 1b. 3 set right, arrange, settle, harmonize, reconcile, resolve, set or put to rights; redress, rectify, correct, patch up. 4 see EVALUATE 1. 5 (*adjust to*) adapt to, accommodate oneself to, accustom oneself to, familiarize oneself with, inure oneself to; get used to, acclimatize to, reconcile oneself to, acclimate to. □ **adjustable** see ADAPTABLE 2. **adjustability** see FLEXIBILITY (FLEXIBLE). **adjustment** alteration, setting, regulation, correction, calibration, tuning; arrangement, coordination, alignment, harmonization.

**adjutant** /ə'dʒʊtənt/ n. 1 a *Mil.* an officer who assists superior officers by communicating orders, conducting correspondence, etc. b an assistant. 2 (in full **adjutant stork** or **bird**) a giant Indian stork. □ **Adjutant General** a high-ranking Army or National Guard administrative officer. □ **adjutancy** /-tənsi/ n. [L *adjutare* frequent. of *adjuvare*: see ADJUVANT]

**adjuvant** /ə'dʒʊvənt/ adj. & n. ● *adj.* helpful; auxiliary. ● *n.* an adjuvant person or thing. [F *adjuvant* or L *adjuvare* (as AD-, *juvare* *juv*-help)]

**Adlerian** /ə'dliːəriən/ adj. of or relating to A. Adler, Austrian psychologist d. 1937, or his system of psychology.

**ad lib** /əd'lib/ v., adj., adv., & n. ● *v. intr.* (ad libbed, ad libbing) speak or perform without formal preparation; improvise. ● *adj.* improvised. ● *adv.* as one pleases; to any desired extent. ● *n.* something spoken or played extempore. [abbr. of AD LIBITUM]

■ *v.* see IMPROVISE 1. ● *adj.* see EXTEMPORANEOUS.

**ad libitum** /əd'libɪtəm/ adv. = AD LIB *adv.* [L, = according to pleasure]

**ad litem** /əd'liːtəm/ adj. (of a guardian, etc.) appointed for a lawsuit. [L]

**ad loc** abbr. to or at that place. [L *ad locum*]

**Adm. abbr.** (preceding a name) Admiral.

**adman** /əd'mæn/ n. (*pl. admen*) *colloq.* a person who produces advertisements commercially.

**admass** /əd'mɑːs/ n. *esp. Brit.* the section of the community that is regarded as readily influenced by advertising and mass communication.

**admeasure** /əd'miːʒər/ v. tr. apportion; assign in due shares. □ **admeasurement** n. [ME f. OF *amesurer* f. med.L *ad-mensurare* (as AD-, MEASURE)]

**admin** /əd'mɪn/ n. *Brit. colloq.* administration. [abbr.]

**adminicle** /əd'mɪnɪkəl/ n. 1 a thing that helps. 2 (in Scottish law) collateral evidence of the contents of a missing document. □ **adminicular** /əd'mɪnɪkʊlə/ adj. [L *adminiculum* prop]

**administer** /əd'mɪnɪstər/ v. 1 tr. attend to the running of (business affairs, etc.); manage. 2 tr. a be responsible for the implementation of (the law, justice, punishment, etc.). b *Ecc.* give out, or perform the rites of (a sacrament). c (usu. foll. by *to*) direct the taking of (an oath). 3 tr. a provide; apply (a remedy). b give; deliver (a rebuke). 4 intr. act as administrator. □ **administrable** adj. [ME f. OF *aministrer* f. L *administrare* (as AD-, MINISTER)]

■ 1 administrate, manage, control, run, direct, conduct, superintend, supervise, oversee, preside over, head, look after. 2 a execute, carry out, discharge, deal out, dispense; apply, implement. 3 a dispense, apply, supply, furnish, give (out), provide (with), distribute, deliver, deal, hand out, *literary* mete out. b see DELIVER 7. □ **administrable** manageable, controllable; executable, dischargeable, dispensable.

**administrate** /əd'mɪnɪstəɪt/ v. tr. & intr. administer (esp. business affairs); act as an administrator. [L *administrare* (as ADMINISTRER)]

■ see ADMINISTER 1.

**administration** /əd'mɪnɪstəɪrɪ'shən/ n. 1 management of a business. 2 the management of public affairs; government. 3 the government in power. 4 a a President's period of office. b a President's advisers, cabinet officials, and their subordinates. 5 *Law* the management of another person's estate. 6 (foll. by *of*) a the administering of justice, an oath, etc. b application of remedies. [ME f. OF *administration* or L *administratio* (as ADMINISTRATE)]

■ 1 management, direction, conduct, supervision, oversight, superintendence, regulation, charge. 2, 3 authority, management, ministry, government, leadership, *derog.* regime. 4 a presidency, term, office, rule. 6 dispensation, provision, delivery, distribution, application.

**administrative** /əd'mɪnɪstəɪtɪv, -trətɪv/ adj. concerning or relating to the management of affairs. □ **administratively** adv. [F *administratif* -ive or L *administrativus* (as ADMINISTRATION)]

**administrator** /əd'mɪnɪstəɪtər/ n. 1 a person who administers a business or public affairs. 2 a person capable of organizing (*is no administrator*). 3 *Law* a person appointed to manage the estate of a person who has died intestate. 4 a person who performs official duties in some sphere, e.g., in religion. □ **administratorship** n. **administratrix** n. [L (as ADMINISTRER)]

**admirable** /əd'mɪərəbəl/ adj. 1 deserving admiration. 2 excellent. □ **admirably** adv. [F f. L *admirabilis* (as ADMIRE)]

■ 1 see PRAISEWORTHY. 2 wonderful, awe-inspiring, excellent, estimable, splendid, superb, marvelous, superior, first-rate, first-class, of the first water, fine, *colloq.* top-drawer, ripsnorting, A1, smashing, magi; see also GREAT adj. 5. □ **admirably** marvelously,

/.../ pronunciation ● part of speech  
 □ phrases, idioms, and compounds  
 □ derivatives ■ synonym section  
 cross-references appear in SMALL CAPITALS or italics

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**aer-o-bal-lis-tics** (ăr'ô-bə-lis'tiks) *n.* (*sing. in number*). Ballistics, esp. of missiles. — **aer'o-bal-lis'tic** *adj.*

**aer-o-bat-ics** (ăr'ô-băt'iks) *n.* (*sing. or pl. in number*). [AERO- + (ACRO)BATICS.] Performance of stunts, as rolls and loops, with an aircraft.

**aer-obe** (ăr'ôb') *n.* [Fr. *aérobie*. Gk. *aēr*, air + Gk. *bios*, life.] An organism, as a bacterium, requiring molecular oxygen or air to live.

**aer-o-bic** (ăr'ô-b'ik) *adj.* 1. Living or occurring only in the presence of oxygen. 2. Of or relating to aerobics. 3. Of or relating to aerobes.

**aer-o-bics** (ăr'ô-b'iks) *n.* [**< AEROBIC >**] (*sing. or pl. in number*). 1. Conditioning of the cardiopulmonary system by means of vigorous exercise that seeks to increase efficiency of oxygen intake. 2. Aerobic exercises, as running or calisthenics.

**aer-o-bi-ol-o-gy** (ăr'ô-bi-ôl'ô-jē) *n.* The branch of biology dealing with the atmospheric dispersion of materials of biologic significance, as microorganisms or pollen. — **aer'o-bi-ol'og'i-cal** (ə-lôj'i-kəl) *adj.* — **aer'o-bi-ol'og'i-cal-ly** *adv.*

**aer-o-bi-um** (ăr'ô-bē-əm) *n.* [NLat. **< AEROBE >**] An aerobe.

**aer-o-drome** (ăr'ô-drôm') *n.* Chiefly Brit. var. of AIRDROME. The dynamics of gases, esp. of atmospheric interactions with moving objects. — **aer'o-dy-nam'ic** *adj.*

**aer-o-dyne** (ăr'ô-din') *n.* [AERO- + Gk. *dunamis*, power **< duna-sthai**, to be able.] A heavier-than-air aircraft that derives its lift from motion.

**aer-o-em-bo-lism** (ăr'ô-ēm'bə-liz'əm) *n.* 1. The presence of air bubbles in the heart or blood vessels, often resulting from a neck wound. 2. Caisson disease.

**aer-o-foil** (ăr'ô-fôil) *n.* Chiefly Brit. var. of AIRFOIL.

**aer-o-gram** also **aer-o-gramme** (ăr'ô-grām') *n.* AIR LETTER 2.

**aer-o-lite** (ăr'ô-lit') also **aer-o-lith** (-lith') *n.* A chiefly siliceous meteorite. — **aer'o-lit'ic** (-lit'ik) *adj.*

**aer-ol-o-gy** (ăr'ô-lô-jē) *n.* Total atmospheric meteorology as opposed to surface-based study. — **aer'o-log'ic** (ăr'ô-lôj'ik), **aer'o-log'i-cal** *adj.* — **aer'ol'o-gist** *n.*

**aer-o-mag-net-ics** (ăr'ô-măg-nēt'iks) *n.* (*sing. in number*). The science of magnetic characteristics associated with atmospheric conditions. — **aer'o-mag-net'ic** *adj.* — **aer'o-mag-net'i-cal-ly** *adv.*

**aer-o-me-chan-ics** (ăr'ô-mə-kăn'iks) *n.* (*sing. in number*). The science of the motion and equilibrium of air and other gases, comprising aerodynamics and aerostatics. — **aer'o-me-chan'i-cal** *adj.* — **aer'o-me-chan'i-cal-ly** *adv.*

**aer-o-med-i-cine** (ăr'ô-méd'i-sin) *n.* The medical study and treatment of disturbances, disorders, and diseases resulting from or associated with atmospheric flight. — **aer'o-med'i-cal** *adj.*

**aer-o-me-te-or-o-graph** (ăr'ô-mē'tē-ôr'ô-grāf', -ôr') *n.* An aircraft instrument for simultaneously recording temperature, atmospheric pressure, and humidity.

**aer-om-e-ter** (ăr'ô-m'ē-tar) *n.* A device for determining the weight and density of air or other gas.

**aer-o-naut** (ăr'ô-nôt') *n.* [AERO- + Gk. *nautēs*, sailor.] A pilot or navigator of a balloon or lighter-than-air craft.

**aer-o-nau-tics** (ăr'ô-nô'tiks) *n.* (*sing. in number*). 1. Design and construction of aircraft. 2. Aircraft navigation. — **aer'o-nau'tic**, **aer'o-nau'ti-cal** *adj.* — **aer'o-nau'ti-cal-ly** *adv.*

**aer-o-neu-ro-sis** (ăr'ô-nō-ôr'ô-sis, -nyō-) *n.* Nervous exhaustion from prolonged piloting of aircraft.

**aer-on-o-my** (ăr'ô-nōn'ô-mē) *n.* The study of the upper atmosphere, esp. of regions of ionized gas.

**aer-o-pause** (ăr'ô-pôz') *n.* The region of the atmosphere above which aircraft cannot fly.

**aer-o-phag-ia** (ăr'ô-fā'jə) *n.* Abnormal spasmodic swallowing of air, esp. as a symptom of hysteria.

**aer-o-pho-bi-a** (ăr'ô-fô'bē-ə) *n.* Abnormal fear of air, esp. drafts.

**aer-o-phore** (ăr'ô-fôr', -fôr') *n.* A device to supply air to a non-breathing infant or to a person in an anaerobic environment, as a closed mine or an underwater area.

**aer-o-phyte** (ăr'ô-fit') *n.* Bot. An epiphyte.

**aer-o-plane** (ăr'ô-plān') *n.* Chiefly Brit. var. of AIRPLANE.

**aer-o-shell** (ăr'ô-shēl') *n.* A protective all-covering shell for a spacecraft re-entering the atmosphere from space at high speeds.

**aer-o-sol** (ăr'ô-sôl', -sôl') *n.* [AERO- + SOL(UTION).] 1. A gaseous suspension of fine particles. 2. a. A substance, as a detergent, insecticide, or paint, packaged under pressure in a dispenser. b. An aerosol bomb.

**aerosol bomb** *n.* A usu. hand-held container or dispenser from which an aerosol is released.

**aer-o-space** (ăr'ô-spās') *adj.* 1. Of or designating the earth's atmosphere and the space beyond. 2. Of or relating to the science or technology of flight. — **aer'o-space'** *n.*

**aer-o-sphere** (ăr'ô-sfir') *n.* The lower part of the atmosphere, in which flight is possible.

**aer-o-stat** (ăr'ô-stăt') *n.* [Fr. *aérostat*: Gk. *aēr*, air + Gk. *statos*, standing.] An aircraft, esp. a balloon or dirigible, deriving its lift from the buoyancy of surrounding air rather than from aerodynamic motion. — **aer'o-stat'ic**, **aer'o-stat'i-cal** *adj.*

**aer-o-stat-ics** (ăr'ô-stăt'iks) *n.* (*sing. in number*). The science of

gases in equilibrium and of the equilibrium of balloons or aircraft under changing atmospheric flight conditions.

**aer-o-ther-mo-dy-nam-ics** (ăr'ô-thūr'mô-dī-nām'iks) *n.* (*sing. in number*). The study of the thermodynamics of gases, esp. at high relative velocities.

**aer-y<sup>1</sup>** (ăr'ē, ār'ē, ăr'ē) *adj.* **-i-er**, **-i-est**. Ethereal.

**aer-y<sup>2</sup>** (ăr'ē, ār'ē, ăr'ē) *n.* var. of AERIE.

**Aes-cu-la-pi-an** (ēs'kyə-lā'pē-ən) *adj.* [After AESCULAPIUS.] Of or relating to medicine or the art of healing.

**Aes-cu-la-pi-us** (ēs'kyə-lā'pē-əs) *n.* [Lat. **< Gk. Asklēpios >**] Roman Myth. The god of medicine and healing.

**Ae-sir** (ā'sir') *pl.n.* [ON, pl. of *áss*, god.] Norse Myth. The gods.

**Ae-so-pi-an** (ē-sô'pē-ən) also **Ae-sop-ic** (ē-sôp'ik) *adj.* 1. Characteristic of Aesop's animal fables. 2. Veiled in allegorical suggestive hints, and euphemisms so as to elude political censorship **< 't** could express their views only in a diluted form, resorting to Aesop's hints and allusions" — Isaac Deutscher

**aes-the-sia** (ēs-thē'zha) *n.* [Back-formation **< ANESTHESIA >**] Ability to perceive or feel.

**aes-thete** (ēs'thēt') *n.* [Back-formation **< AESTHETIC >**] 1. One who cultivates a superior appreciation of the beautiful. 2. One whose pursuit and admiration of beauty is considered affected or excessive.

**aes-thet-ic** (ēs-thēt'ik) *adj.* [G. *ästhetisch* **< NLat. aesthēticus** Gk. *aisthētikos*, of sense perception **< aisthēta**, perceptible things *aisthenasthai*, to perceive.] 1. Of or relating to aesthetics. 2. a. Of relating to the sense of the beautiful. b. Artistic **< an aesthetic fi-ure >**. 3. a. Having a love of beauty. b. Informal. Being in accord with accepted notions of good taste. — **aes-thet'i-cal-ly** *adv.*

**aes-the-ti-cian** (ēs'thī-tsh'ən) *n.* A critic concerned with the theory of beauty and the fine arts.

**aes-thet-i-cism** (ēs-thēt'is-tz'əm) *n.* 1. The pursuit of the beautiful. 2. a. The belief that beauty is the basic principle from which other principles are derived. b. A doctrine whereby art and artists thought to have no obligation or responsibility other than that of striving for beauty.

**aes-thet-ics** (ēs-thēt'iks) *n.* (*sing. in number*). 1. The branch of philosophy that provides a theory of the beautiful and of the fine art. 2. The theories and descriptions of the psychological response to beauty and artistic experiences. 3. The branch of metaphysics concerned with the laws of perception in the philosophy of Kant.

**aes-ti-val** (ēs'tā-vəl) *adj.* [ME *estival* **< OFr. < Lat. aestivalis < stivus < aestas, summer]. Of, relating to, or appearing in summer.**

**aes-ti-vate** (ēs'tā-vāt') *vi.* **-vat-ed**, **-vat-ing**, **-vates**. [Lat. *stivare < aestivus*, summery. — see AESTIVAL.] 1. Zool. To pass summer, esp. in a state of dormancy. 2. To spend the summer.

**aes-ti-va-tion** (ēs'tā-vā'shən) *n.* 1. The act of spending the summer. 2. Zool. A state of dormancy during the summer or periods drought. 3. Bot. The arrangement of floral organs, as petals and sepals, in the unopened bud.

**Ae-ther** (ē'thēr) *n.* [Lat. **< Gk. aithēr**, upper air.] Gk. Myth. 1. poetic personification of the upper air breathed by the Olympians.

**ae-ti-ol-o-gy** (ē'tē-ôl'ô-jē) *n.* var. of ETIOLOGY.

**af-** *pref. var. of AD- 1.* — Used before *f*.

**a-far** (ə-fār') *adv.* [ME *afēr < on fer*, far, and *of fer*, from afar **< feor. far**]. 1. From a distance **< traveling from afar >**. 2. At or to a distance: far away **< heard the sirens afar off >**.

**af-feared** also **a-feared** (ə-fīrd') *adj.* [ME *afēred < OE afæran*, p. part. of *afæran*, to frighten: *ā-* (intensive) + *færan*, to frighten **< f fear**] Regional or Archaic. Afraid.

**a-fe-brile** (ə-fē-brəl, ə-fēb'rəl) *adj.* Having no fever.

**af-fa-ble** (āf'ə-bəl) *adj.* [OFr. **< Lat. affabilis < affari**, to speak to *ad-*, to + *fari*, to speak.] 1. Easy to converse with: AMIABLE. 2. Marked by gentleness or graciousness **< an affable manner >** — **af'fa-bil-ty** *n.* — **af'fa-bly** *adv.*

**af-fair** (ə-fār') *n.* [ME *afere < OFr. affaire < à faire*, to do.] 1. Something done or to be done. 2. **affairs**. Business transactions. 3. a. occurrence, event, or matter. b. An object or device **< The couch v. a shabby affair >**. c. **affairs**. Personal belongings. 4. A private matter. 5. A matter causing scandal and controversy. 6. A love affair, esp. brief one.

**af-fect<sup>1</sup>** (ə-fēkt') *vt.* **-fect-ed**, **-fect-ing**, **-fects**. [Lat. *affice* *af-*, to + *facere*, to do.] 1. To bring about a change in: INFLUENCE. **usage:** As a verb *affect* is most commonly used in the sense "to influence" (*how smoking affects the health*), whereas *effect* means "to bring about" (*layoffs designed to effect savings*). 2. To move emotionally. 3. To attack or infect, as a disease. — *n.* (āf'ekt'). 1. Psych. a. A feeling or emotion as distinguished from cognition, thought, action. b. A strong feeling having active consequences. 2. Obs. A position, feeling, or tendency. — **af'fect'less** *adj.*

**\* syns:** AFFECT, GET TO, IMPACT, IMPRESS, INFLUENCE, MOVE, STRIKE, SWAY, TOUCH *v.* **core-meaning:** to evoke a usu. strong mental or emotional response from **< a play that deeply affected the audience >** **< a generation affected by war >**

**af-fect<sup>2</sup>** (ə-fēkt') *vt.* **-fect-ed**, **-fect-ing**, **-fects**. [ME *afectere*

ă pat. ă pay. ăr care. ă father. ɛ pet. ɛ be. hw which. ı tie. ır pier. ɔ pot. ɔ toe. ɔ paw. for. oi noise. ɔɔ to



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