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

Proceeding	91186148
Party	Plaintiff Publix Asset Management Company
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Attachments	Declaration of Karen Lee Grubb.pdf (3 pages)(627408 bytes)

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

PUBLIX ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY,

Opposer,

v.

Opposition No. 91186148

Opposition No. 91186863

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA
COMPANY, INC.,

Applicant.

DECLARATION OF KAREN LEE GRUBB

I, Karen Lee Grub, declare as follows:

1. My name is Karen Lee Grubb. I am more than 18 years of age and am qualified to make this statement, which is based upon my personal knowledge.

2. I am employed as a paralegal for Thomas & LoCicero PL, in Tampa, Florida. I have been a paralegal or legal assistant for fifteen (15) years. I regularly conduct research in connection with trademark applications and opposition proceedings.

3. In connection with the above-styled matter, I have reviewed pages 1551 and 1573 of The American Heritage College Dictionary (4th ed. 2007). True and correct copies of those pages from that dictionary are attached to this affidavit.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on September 8, 2010, in Tampa, Florida.


KAREN LEE GRUBB

er-wheel (wō'tər-hwēl, -wēl, wō'tər-) *n.* by falling or running water and used to wheel with buckets attached to its rim for air of inflatable waterproof bags designed ched to each arm to provide buoyancy. ho claims to be able to find underground vining rod; a dowser.

r-würks', wō'tər- *pl. n.* **1a.** (used with a ater system, including reservoirs, pumps, s water to a municipality. **b.** (used with a t, such as a pumping station, within such h a sing. verb) An exhibition of moving in.

it'a- *adj.* **-i-er, -i-est** **1.** Filled with, conth water; wet or soggy: *watery soil*. **2.** Con- r; diluted: *watery soup*. **3.** Suggestive of pale, or liquid: *watery sunshine*. **4.** Lacking ik or insipid: *watery prose*. **5.** Secreting or atery fluid, esp. as a symptom of disease. rful: *a watery goodbye*. —**wa'ter-i-**

'lingz) See **San Salvador**!

Telecommunications Service

mes Dewey **b.** 1928. Amer. biologist who posed the double helix for the molecular ihared a 1962 Nobel Prize.

I (wāt'sən-krik') *n.* A three-dimensional leucle, consisting of two polynucleotide rrm of a double helix and joined in a lad- rogen bonds between the purine and py- ames **WATSON** and **FRANCIS CRICK**.] ational System unit of power equal to one James **WATT**.]

British engineer and inventor who made tents in the steam engine.

An amount of power, esp. electric power, lowatts. **2.** The electric power required by

), **Jean Antoine** 1684–1721. French enes of festive gatherings.

1. A unit of energy, esp. electrical energy, e by one watt acting for one hour and es.

A construction of poles intertwined with s, used for walls, fences, and roofs. **b.** Ma- nstruction. **2.** A fleshy, wrinkled, often f skin hanging from the neck or throat, r birds, such as chickens or turkeys, and Any of various Australian trees or shrubs *tr. v.* **-tled, -tling, -tles** **1.** To construct into wattle. [ME *watcl* < OE *watel*, hur-

building material consisting of interwo- ggs plastered with mud or clay, used esp. simple dwellings or as an infill between arned wall.

rd') *n.* Any of several honeyeaters of the ng wattles on either side.

tər) *n.* An instrument for measuring in in a circuit.

74–1748. English poet and theologian *re Psalms of David Imitated* (1719).

also **Wa-tu-si** (wā-tōō'sē) *n., pl.* **Wa-** or **-sis** Variants of **Tutsi**. [Kinyarwanda: *tutsi*, *Tutsi*.]

thur Saint John 1903–66. British writer clude *Decline and Fall* (1928).

n) A city of NE IL on Lake Michigan N

av-ing, waves —*intr.* **1.** To move freely down in the air, as branches in the wind. th an up-and-down or back-and-forth d-held object. **3.** To have an undulating curl. —*tr.* **1.** To cause to move back and lther once or repeatedly. **2a.** To move or il: *He waved his hand*. **b.** To signal or ex- d or an object held in the hand: *waved person*) to move in a specified direction. s, curls, or undulations. ♦ **1a.** A ridge or along the surface of a large body of swell moving across the interface of two surface tension. **2.** The sea. Often used ng that suggests the form and motion of A moving curve or succession of curves ndulation. **b.** A curve or succession of A curved shape, outline, or pattern. **4.** A or back and forth. **5a.** A surge or rush, den great rise, as in activity or intensity. volves large numbers of individuals. d. ass movements: *the first wave of settlers*.

e. A maneuver in which fans at a sports event simulate an ocean wave by rising quickly in sequence with arms upraised and then quickly sitting down again in a continuous rolling motion. **6.** A widespread persistent meteorological condition, esp. of temperature: *a heat wave*. **7. Physics a.** A disturbance traveling through a medium by which energy is transferred from one particle of the medium to another without causing any permanent displacement of the medium itself. **b.** A graphic representation of the variation of such a disturbance with time. **c.** A single cycle of such a disturbance. —**phrasal verb:** *wave off* **1.** To dismiss or refuse by waving the hand or arm. **2. Sports** To cancel or nullify by waving the arms, usu. from a crosst position: *waved off a goal because time had run out*. [ME *waven* < OE *wafian*. See **webb-** in App.] —**wav'er** *n.*

wave-band (wāv'bānd') *n.* A range of frequencies, esp. radio frequencies, such as those assigned to broadcasting.

wave equation *n.* **1.** A partial differential equation used to represent wave motion. **2.** The fundamental equation of wave mechanics.

wave-form (wāv'fōrm') *n.* The mathematical representation of a wave, esp. a graph obtained by plotting a characteristic of the wave against time.

wave front *n.* The continuous line or surface including all the points in space reached by a wave or vibration at the same instant as it travels through a medium.

wave function *n.* A mathematical function used in quantum mechanics to describe the propagation of the wave associated with any particle or group of particles.

wave-guide (wāv'gid') *n.* A solid dielectric rod or dielectric-filled tubular conductor capable of guiding high-frequency electromagnetic waves.

wave-length (wāv'lēngkth', -lēngth') *n.* The distance between one peak or crest of a wave and the next corresponding peak or crest. —**idiom:** *on the same wavelength* *Informal* in complete accord.

wave-let (wāv'lit) *n.* A small wave; a ripple.

Wavell (wāv'vəl), **Archibald Percival**, 1st Earl Wavell, 1883–1950. British field marshal in North Africa (1940–41) and viceroy of India (1943–47).

wav-vel-lite (wāv'və-lit') *n.* A colorless to greenish yellow or black mineral, Al₂(PO₄)₂(OH)·5H₂O, having finely acicular, radiating crystals. [After **William Wavell** (died 1829), British physician.]

wave mechanics *n.* (used with a sing. or pl. verb) A theory that ascribes characteristics of waves to subatomic particles and attempts to interpret physical phenomena on this basis.

wave number *n.* The reciprocal of the wavelength of a wave.

wav-er (wāv'vər) *intr. v.* **-vered, -ver-ing, -vers** **1.** To move unsteadily back and forth. **2a.** To exhibit irresolution or indecision; vacillate. **b.** To become unsteady or unsure; falter. **3.** To tremble or quaver in sound, as of the voice. **4.** To flicker or glimmer, as light. ♦ **n.** The act of wavering. [ME *waveren*. See **webb-** in App.] —**wav'er-er** *n.*

wave train *n.* *Physics* A succession of similar wave pulses.

wav-y (wāv'vē) *adj.* **-i-er, -i-est** **1.** Abounding or rising in waves: *a wavy sea*. **2.** Marked by or moving in a wavelike form or motion; sinuous. **3.** Having curls, curves, or undulations: *wavy hair*. **4.** Characteristic or suggestive of waves. **5.** Wavering; unstable. —**wav'i-ly** *adv.* —**wav'i-ness** *n.*

waw (wāv, wōv) *n.* Variant of **wav**.

waw-wa (wāv'wā') *n.* Variant of **wah-wah**.

wax (wāks) *n.* **1a.** Any of various natural, oily or greasy heat-sensitive substances, consisting of hydrocarbons or esters of fatty acids. **b.** Beeswax. **c.** Cerumen. **2a.** A plastic solid or semisolid, such as paraffin, originating from petroleum and used in coatings, as insulation, and in crayons. **b.** A preparation containing wax used for polishing floors and other surfaces. **3.** A resinous mixture used by shoemakers to rub on thread. **4.** A phonograph record. **5.** Something suggestive of wax in being impressionable or readily molded. ♦ *adj.* Made of wax. ♦ *tr. v.* **waxed, wax-ing, wax-es** **1.** To coat, treat, or polish with wax. **2. Informal** To make a phonograph record of. —**idiom:** *on wax* In the medium of phonograph recordings. [ME < OE *waxan*.]

wax² (wāks) *intr. v.* **waxed, wax-ing, wax-es** **1.** To increase gradually in size, number, strength, or intensity. **2.** To show a progressively larger illuminated area, as the moon does in passing from new to full. **3.** To grow or become as specified: *waxed poetic*. [ME *waxen* < OE *waxan*.]

wax bean *n.* A variety of string bean having yellow pods.

wax-ber-ry (wāks'bēr'ē) *n.* The waxy fruit of the wax myrtle or the snowberry.

wax-bill (wāks'bil') *n.* Any of various tropical Old World birds of the genus *Estrilda* and related genera, having a short, often brightly colored waxy beak.

waxed paper (wāks't) *n.* Wax paper.

wax-en (wāks'ən) *adj.* **1.** Made of or covered with wax. **2.** Pale or smooth as wax: *waxen skin*. **3.** Weak, pliable, or impressionable.

wax-er (wāks'ər) *n.* One that polishes with or applies wax.

wax moth *n.* See **bee moth**.

wax museum *n.* A place where life-size wax figures, usu. of famous people, are exhibited.

wax myrtle *n.* An evergreen shrub (*Myrica cerifera*) of the south-

east United States having usu. serrate leaves and small berrylike fruit with a waxy coating.

wax palm *n.* Any of several palm trees that yield wax, as *Copernicia pruriifera*, the source of carnauba wax, or *Ceroxylon alpinum* of South America.

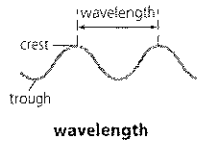
wax paper *n.* Paper that has been made moistureproof by treatment with wax, used esp. in cooking and in food storage.

wax-wing (wāks'wīng') *n.* Any of several birds of the genus *Bombycilla*, having crested heads, grayish-brown plumage, and waxy red tips on the wing feathers.

wax-work (wāks'wŭrk') *n.* **1.** The art of modeling in wax. **2.** A figure made of wax, esp. a life-size wax effigy of a famous person. **3. waxworks** (used with a sing. or pl. verb) An exhibition of wax figures in a museum.

wax-y (wāks'ē) *adj.* **-i-er, -i-est** **1.** Resembling wax, esp.: **a.** Pale. **b.** Smooth and lustrous. **c.** Pliable or impressionable. **2.** Consisting of, abounding in, or covered with wax. **3. Pathology** Containing amyloid deposits, as an organ.

way (wā) *n.* **1a.** A road, path, or highway affording passage from one place to another. **b.** An opening affording passage: *the only way into the attic*. **2a.** Space to proceed. **b.** Opportunity to advance: *the way to peace*. **3.** A course that is or may be used in going from one place to another: *the shortest way home*. **4.** Progress or travel along a certain route or in a specific direction. **5.** A course of conduct or action. **6.** A manner or method of doing: *no way to reach her*. **7.** A usual or habitual manner or mode of being, living, or acting. **8.** An individual or personal manner of behaving, acting, or doing. **9.** also **ways** (wāz) (used with a sing. verb) *Informal* Distance: *a long way*. **10a.** A specific direction: *He glanced my way*. **b.** A participant. Often used in combination: *a three-way conversation*. **11a.** An aspect, particular, or feature: *in no way comparable*. **b.** Nature or category: *not much in the way of a plot*. **12.** Freedom to do as one wishes. **13.** An aptitude or a facility: *a way with words*. **14.** A state or condition. **15.** Vicinity. **16.** A longitudinal strip on a surface that serves to guide a moving machine part. Often used in the plural. **17. ways** (used with a sing. or pl. verb) *Nautical* The structure on which a ship is built and from which it slides when launched. **18. Nautical** Motion through the water: *The ship had too much way on*. ♦ *adv. Informal* **1.** By a great distance or to a great degree; far. **2. Slang** Very; extremely: *way cool*. **3.** From this place; away: *Go way*. —**idioms:** all the way From beginning to end; completely. by the way Incidentally. by way of **1.** Through; via. **2.** As a means of. go out of one's (or the) way To inconvenience oneself in doing something beyond what is required. in a way **1.** To a certain extent; with reservations. **2.** From one point of view. in the way In a position to obstruct, hinder, or interfere. no way *Informal* Certainly not. on one's (or the) way In the process of coming, going, or traveling. on the way On the route of a journey. out of the way **1.** In such a position as not to obstruct, hinder, or interfere. **2.** Taken care of. **3.** In a remote location. **4.** Of an unusual character; remarkable. **5.** Improper; amiss. [ME < OE *weg*. See **weg-** in App.]



waxwing
cedar waxwing
Bombycilla cedrorum

SYNONYMS *way, route, course, passage, pass, artery* These nouns refer to paths leading from one place or point to another. *Way* is the least specific: "Many ways meet in one town" (Shakespeare). *Route* refers to a planned, well-established, or regularly traveled way: "Their one purpose of speed over the great ocean routes was achieved by perfect balance of spars and sails to the curving lines of the . . . hull" (Samuel Eliot Morison). *Course* suggests the path or channel taken by something that moves: "earth's diurnal course" (William Wordsworth). *Passage* denotes a traversal over, across, or through something: "The shortcut was a passage between the buildings. Pass usually refers to a way affording passage around, over, or through a barrier: "They had reached one of those very narrow passages between two tall stones" (George Eliot). An *artery* is a main route for the circulation of traffic: "An accident on the central artery backed up traffic." See also **Syns** at **method**.

USAGE NOTE In American English *ways* is often used as an equivalent of *way* in phrases such as *a long ways to go*. The usage is acceptable but is widely regarded as informal.

way-bill (wā'bil') *n.* A document giving details and instructions relating to a shipment of goods.

way-far-er (wā'fār'ər) *n.* One who travels, esp. on foot. [ME *wai-farere*: *wai*, way; see **WAY** + *faren*, to go on a journey (< OE *faran*; see **per-** in App.).]

way-far-ing (wā'fār'ing) *n.* Traveling, esp. on foot. [< ME *wai-faringe*, journeying < OE *wegfarende*: *weg*, way; see **WAY** + *farende*, pr. part. of *faran*, to go on a journey; see **per-** in App.] —**way-far'ing** *adj.*

way-lay (wā'laɪ) *tr. v.* **-laid** (-lād'), **-lay-ing, -lays** **1.** To lie in wait for and attack from ambush. **2.** To accost or intercept unexpectedly. —**way-lay'er** *n.*

Wayne (wān), **Anthony** Known as "Mad Anthony," 1745–96. Amer. Revolutionary general at Brandywine (1777) and Monmouth (1778).

Wayne, John 1907–79. Amer. film actor who played tough heroes in Westerns such as *Red River* (1948).

way-out (wā'out') *adj.* *Slang* Very unconventional, unusual, or strange.

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

Stress marks:
/ (primary);
' (secondary), as in **lexicon** (lĕk'si-kŏn')

wire glass
wit²

savory² *n.* the Northern Hemisphere, the solstice that December 22.
y of several thick-rinded varieties of squash for long periods.
r-tōr' A city of N Switzerland NE of Zuperial city in 1415. Pop. 84,600.
ar-tim' *n.* The season of winter, eat planted in the autumn and harvested the early summer.
1p, John 1588-1649. English colonial ad the first governor of Massachusetts Bay Colms between 1629 and 1649. His son John rnor of Connecticut (1636, 1657, and
win·ter·y (wīn'tə-rē) *adj.* -tri·er, -tri·est
1. Belonging to or characteristic of win-e of winter, as in cheerlessness. —win'tri·
2. *adj.* Of or being a situation in which the of two often opposing groups.
(nē) *adj.* win·i·er, win·i·est Having the line; heady or intoxicating.
(l) *adj.* Inclined or vertical shaft or passage between ration of obsolete winds, prob. < WIND³, ap-

wipe, **wiping**, **wipes** **1a.** To subject to light is with a cloth, in order to clean or dry. **b.** *ing.* **c.** To rub, move, or pass (a cloth, for ce. **2a.** To remove by or as if by rubbing. **b.** ly, as from the memory. **3a.** To spread or iping. **b.** To form (a joint) in plumbing by a piece of cloth or leather. **4.** *n.* 1. The act ng. **2.** Something used for wiping. **3.** A cam part; a wiper. **4a.** A blow or swipe. **b.** *infor-* transition from one scene in a film to an-eans of a line passing across the screen.
wipe out **1.** To destroy or be destroyed com-urder. **3.** *Sports* To lose one's balance and surfing. [ME *wipen* < OE *wipian*.]
(i) *adj.* *Slang* Totally exhausted.
1a. *n.* The act or an instance of wiping out. **2.** *Sports* A fall, as from a surfboard or
 One that wipes. **2.** Something, such as a **3.** A device designed for wiping, as on an d. **4.** A projecting cam that activates an- . A movable electrical contact.
 pliable metallic strand or rod made in many rs and often electrically insulated, used upport or to conduct electricity. **2.** A group ed or twisted together as a functional unit; resembling a wire, as in slenderness. **4.** An ction. **5.** *Slang* A hidden microphone, as on t telegraph service. **b.** A telegram or cable- ce. **8.** The screen on which sheets of paper making machine. **9.** *Sports* The finish line
wires **a.** The system of strings for manipulat- w. **b.** Hidden controlling influences. **11.** **2.** Fencing usu. made of barbed wire. **4.** *v.* s —*tr.* **1.** To bind, connect, or attach with string (beads, for example) on wire. **3.** To f electrical wires. **4.** *Slang* To install elec- quipment in (a room, for example). **5.** To To send a telegram to. **7.** *Computer Science* ibility) through logic circuitry that is per- the hardware. **8.** To determine or put into l or neurological mechanisms; hard-wire: *l in the brain.* —*intr.* To send a telegram. **he wire** *Informal* To the very end, as in a ire. **1.** *Sports* At the finish line. **2.** *Informal* e. [ME < OE *wir*.] —*wir*·**a**·**ble** *adj.*
 juipped with a system of wires, as for elec- television, or computer network con- nected with hidden electronic eavesdropp- d or supported by wires. **b.** Tied or bound g Having influential connections, as with s of an organization. **5.** *Slang* Very stimu- n a stimulant.
1 tr.v. -drew (-drōw'), -drawn (-drōn'), To draw (metal) into wire. **2.** To treat fa with great length, excessive detail, or over- —*wire*·**d**·**draw**' *n.*
(i) *adj.* Overly subtle and particularized. y of a breed of small fox terrier developed nd having a rough wiry coat.
 mitted by means of electronic commu- n or modem.
 auge for measuring the diameter of wire, k having variously sized slots in its periph- d plate with similar slots along its edge. **2.**

A standardized system of wire sizes.
wire glass *n.* Sheet glass reinforced with wire netting.
wire·grass (wīr'grās') *n.* Any of various grasses, such as Ber- muda grass, having tough wiry roots or rootstocks.
wire·hair (wīr'hār') *n.* See *wire fox terrier*.
wire-haired (wīr'hārd') *adj.* Having a coat of stiff wiry hair. Used esp. of breeds of dogs.
wire-haired pointing griffon *n.* Any of a breed of medium-sized hunting dog originating in the Netherlands and having a rough steel-gray coat with patches of chestnut.
wire-haired terrier *n.* See *wire fox terrier*.
wire-less (wīr'līs) *adj.* **1.** Having no wires: a *wireless security sys- tem*. **2.** Chiefly *British* Of or relating to radio communication. **4.** Chiefly *British* **1.** A message transmitted by wireless telegraph or telephone. **2.** Radio. **4.** *tr.* & *intr.v.* -lessed, -less'ing, -less'es Chiefly *British* To communicate with or send communications by wireless.
wireless telegraphy *n.* Telegraphy by radio rather than by long-distance transmission lines.
wireless telephone *n.* See *radiotelephone*.
wire·man (wīr'mān) *n.* **1.** One who works with electric wiring. **2.** *Slang* One who taps telephone lines; a wiretapper.
wire·pho·to (wīr'fō'tō) A trademark used for a photograph electrically transmitted over telephone wires.
wire·pull·er (wīr'pūl'ər) *n.* **1.** *Slang* One who uses private in- fluence or underhand means to reach a goal. **2.** One who pulls wires or strings, as of puppets. —*wire*'pull'ing *n.*
wire rope *n.* Rope made of twisted strands of wire.
wire service *n.* A news-gathering organization that distributes syndicated copy electronically, as by teletype or the Internet, usu. to subscribers.
wire·tap (wīr'tāp') *n.* **1.** A concealed listening or recording de- vice connected to a communications circuit. **2.** The act of install- ing such a device. **4.** *v.* -tapped, -tap'ping, -taps —*tr.* **1.** To connect a wiretap to. **2.** To monitor (a telephone line) with a wiretap. —*intr.* To install a wiretap or use it to monitor com- munications. —*wire*'tap'per *n.*
wire·worm (wīr'wūrm') *n.* **1.** The yellowish hard-bodied larva of various click beetles that feeds on the roots and seedlings of many crop plants. **2.** Any of various millipedes.
wiring (wīr'ing) *n.* **1.** The act of attaching, connecting, or in- stalling electric wires. **2.** A system of electric wires.
wir·ra (wīr'ə) *interj.* *Irish* Used to express sorrow or anxious con- cern. [*< Ir.Gael. a Mhuire, Virgin Mary*; *a, O (< OIr. á) + Mhuire, Mary*.]
wiry (wīr'ē) *adj.* -i·er, -i·est **1.** Of or relating to wire. **2.** Resem- bling wire in form or quality, esp. in stiffness: *wiry red hair*. **3.** Sinewy and lean. **4.** Produced by or as if by wire being vibrated. Used of sounds. —*wir*'i·ly *adv.* —*wir*'i·ness *n.*
Wis. *abbr.* **1.** Wisconsin **2.** Bible Wisdom of Solomon
Wis·con·sin' (wīs-kōn'sin) A state of the N-central US; admit- ted as the 30th state in 1848. The region became part of the Northwest Terr. in 1787. Cap. Madison. Pop. 5,363,675. —*Wis-* con'sin'ite' *n.*
Wis·con·sin' (wīs-kōn'sin) *adj.* Of the fourth glacial stage of the Pleistocene Epoch in North America.
Wisconsin River A river of central and SW WI flowing c. 692 km (430 mi) to the Mississippi R.
wis·dom (wīz'dəm) *n.* **1.** The ability to discern or judge what is true, right, or lasting; insight. **2.** Common sense; good judgment. **3a.** The sum of learning through the ages; knowledge. **b.** Wise teachings of the ancient sages. **4.** A wise outlook, plan, or course of action. **5.** *Wisdom* Wisdom of Solomon. [ME < OE *wisdom*. See *weid-* in App.]
Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Si·rach (sī'rāk') *n.* Ecclesiasti- cus.
Wisdom of Solomon *n.* See *table at Bible*.
wisdom tooth *n.* One of four rearmost molars on each side of both jaws in humans.
wise¹ (wīz) *adj.* **wis·er**, **wis·est** **1.** Having the ability to discern or judge what is true, right, or lasting; sagacious: a *wise leader*. **2a.** Exhibiting common sense; prudent: a *wise decision*. **b.** Shrewd; crafty. **3.** Having great learning; erudite. **4.** Provided with in- formation; informed. Used with *to*. **5.** *Slang* Rude and disrespectful; impudent. —*phrasal verb:* **wise up** *Slang* To make or become aware, informed, or sophisticated. [ME < OE *wis*. See *weid-* in App.] —*wise*'ly *adv.* —*wise*'ness *n.*
wise² (wīz) *n.* Method or manner of doing; way: *in no wise*; *in any wise*. [ME < OE *wise*. See *weid-* in App.]
Wise, Stephen Samuel 1874-1949. Hungarian-born Amer. founder of the World Jewish Congress (1936).
-wise *suffix* **1.** In a specified manner, direction, or position: *clock-* wise. **2.** *Usage Problem* With reference to; in regard to: *profitwise*. [ME < OE *wisan* < *-wise*, manner. See *wise*².]

USAGE NOTE The suffix *-wise* has a long history of use to mean "in the manner or direction of," as in *clockwise*, *otherwise*, and *slantwise*. Since the 1930s, however, the suffix has been widely used in the vaguer sense of "with reference to," as in *This has not been a good year saleswise*. This usage has always been associated with informal prose and is still considered by many to be awk-

ward; it can be avoided by using paraphrases: *This has not been a good year with respect to sales*.
wise·a·cre (wīz'ə'kōr) *n.* *Slang* A person regarded as disagree- ably egotistical and self-assured. [Alteration (by folk ety.) of MDu. *wisseggher*, soothsayer, transl. of MHGer. *wissage* < OHGer. *wissago*, seer, alteration of *wizago* < *wizag*, knowledge- able. See *weid-* in App.]
wise·ass also **wise·ass** (wīz'ās') *n.* *Vulgar Slang* A smart aleck.
wise·crack (wīz'krāk') *Slang* *n.* A flippant, usu. sardonic re- mark. **4.** *intr.v.* -cracked, -crack'ing, -cracks To make or utter a wisecrack. —*wise*'crack'er *n.*
wise guy *n.* *Slang* A smart aleck.
wise man *n.* **1.** One of the magi who paid homage to the baby Jesus; a magus. **2.** A sage.
wis·en·heim·er also **wis·en·heim·er** (wīz'en-hī'mər) *n.* *In-* formal A smart aleck. [wīz' + Ger. *-enheimer* (in such surnames as *Oppenheimer*).]
wi·sent (vē'zənt) *n.* The European bison (*Bison bonasus*) having a smaller and higher head than the North American bison. [Ger. < MHGer. < OHGer. *wisunt*.]
wish (wīsh) *n.* **1.** A desire, longing, or strong inclination for a spec- ific thing. **2.** An expression of a wish; a petition. **3.** Something desired or longed for. **4.** *v.* wished, wish'ing, wish'es —*tr.* **1.** To long for; want. See *Syns at desire*. **2.** To entertain or express wishes for; bid: *He wished her good night*. **3.** To call or invoke upon: *I wish them luck*. **4.** To order or entreat: *I wish you to go*. **5.** To impose or force; foist. —*intr.* **1.** To have or feel a desire. **2.** To express a wish. [ME *wish* < *wishen*, to wish < OE *wyscan*. See *wen-* in App.] —*wish*'er *n.*
USAGE NOTE When *wish* precedes a subordinate clause contain- ing a contrary-to-fact statement, strict grammatical correctness requires that one use *were* rather than *was*: *I wish I were lighter on my feet*. However, precedent for using the indicative *was* in such clauses can be found in the works of many good writers. See *Usage Notes at if, want*.
wish·bone (wīsh'bōn') *n.* **1.** The forked bone anterior to the breastbone of most birds, formed by the fusion of the clavicles. **2.** *Football* An offensive formation in which the halfbacks are po- sitioned behind and to the left and right of the fullback. [*< the superstition that when two people pull the bone apart, the one with the longer part will get a wish*.]
wish·ful (wīsh'fəl) *adj.* Having or expressing a wish or longing. —*wish*'ful·ly *adv.* —*wish*'ful·ness *n.*
wish fulfillment *n.* **1.** Gratification of a desire. **2.** In psychoana- lytic theory, the satisfaction of a desire, need, or impulse through a dream or other exercise of the imagination.
wishful thinking *n.* Identification of one's wishes or desires with reality.
wish list *n.* An often mental list of things wanted.
wish·wash (wīsh'wōsh', -wōsh') *n.* *Informal* **1.** Speech or writ- ing deemed banal or foolish. **2.** A thin watery drink. [Reduplica- tion of *wash*.]
wish·y·wash·y (wīsh'ē-wōsh'ē, -wō'shē) *adj.* -i·er, -i·est *In-* formal **1.** Thin and watery, as tea or soup; insipid. **2.** Lacking in strength of character or purpose; ineffective. [Reduplication of *washy*, thin, watery < *WASH*.] —*wish*'y·wash'·i·ness *n.*
wisp (wīsp) *n.* **1.** A small bunch or bundle, as of straw, hair, or grass. **2a.** One that is thin, frail, or slight. **b.** A thin or faint streak or fragment, as of smoke or clouds. **3.** A fleeting trace or indica- tion; a hint. **4.** A flock of birds, esp. snipe. **5.** See *ignis fatuus* **1.** **4.** *v.* wisped, wisping, wisps —*tr.* To twist into wisps or a wisp. —*intr.* To drift in wisps. [ME.] —*wisp*'i·ly *adv.* —*wisp*'i·ness (wīsp'ē-nīs) *n.* —*wisp*'ly *adj.*
wist (wīst) *v.* *Archaic* Past tense and past participle of *wit*².
Wis·ter (wīst'ər), Owen 1860-1938. Amer. writer known esp. for his novel *The Virginian* (1902).
wis·ter·i·a (wī-stī'rē-ə) also **wis·tar·i·a** (wī-stār'ē) *n.* Any of several climbing vines of the genus *Wisteria* in the pea family, having pinnately compound leaves and drooping racemes of pur- plish or white flowers. [NLat. *Wisteria*, genus name, after Caspar Wistar (1761-1818), American physician.]
wist·ful (wīst'fəl) *adj.* **1.** Full of wishful yearning. **2.** Pensively sad; melancholy. [*< obsolete wistly, intently*.] —*wist*'ful·ly *adv.* —*wist*'ful·ness *n.*
wit¹ (wīt) *n.* **1.** The natural ability to perceive and understand; in- telligence. **2a.** Keeness and quickness of perception or discern- ment; ingenuity. Often used in the plural. **b.** *wits* Sound mental faculties; sanity. **3a.** The ability to perceive and express in an in- genuously humorous manner the relationship between seemingly incongruous or disparate things. **b.** One noted for this ability, esp. one skilled in repartee. **c.** A person of exceptional intelli- gence. —*idioms:* **at (one's) wits' end** At the limit of one's men- tal resources; utterly at a loss. **have (or keep) (one's) wits about (one)** To remain alert or calm, esp. in a crisis. [ME < OE. See *weid-* in App.]
wit² (wīt) *v.* **wist** (wīst), **wit·ting** (wīt'ing), *first and third person singular present tense wot* (wōt) *Archaic* —*tr.* To be or become aware of; learn. —*intr.* To know. —*idiom:* **to wit** That is to say; namely. [ME < OE *witan*. See *weid-* in App.]



wisent
Bison bonasus

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

Stress marks:
 / (primary);
 ' (secondary), as in
 lexicon (lĕk'si-kōn')