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The dictionary entries are based on the Second Edition of The Random House Dictionary of the English Language

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murdered his brother Abel. Gen. 4. 2. a murderer. muruereu nis prother Abel. Gen. 4. 2. a murderer. 3. raise Cain, Slang. a. become angry or violent: He'll raise Cain when he finds out I lost his watch. b. to behave in a boisterous manner; cause a disturbance: The students raised Cain while the teacher was out. -Cain'ism, n. -Cain-it-ic (kā nit'ik), adj.

Caine (kan), n. (Sir Thomas Henry) Hall, 1853-1931, English novelist.

Cain-gang (kin'gang'), n., pl. -gangs, (esp. collectively) -gang, 1. a member of an Indian people of southern Brazil, 2. a group of languages spoken by the Caingang, constituting a branch of the Ge family of languages. Also, Kaingang.

**Cain-ite** (kā/nīt), n. a member of a Gnostic sect that exalted Cain and regarded the God of the Old Testament as responsible for evil. [< ML Cainīta (see CAIN, -ITE<sup>1</sup>; cf. LL Caiānus with same sense)]

caino-, var. of ceno-1: Cainozoic.

Cai-no-zo-ic (kī/nə zō/ik, kā/-), adj., n. Geol. Ceno-

caique (kä ēk/), n. 1. a single-masted sailing vessel used on the eastern Mediterranean Sea, having a sprit mainsail, a square topsail, and two or more other sails.
2. a long, narrow rowboat used on the Bosporus. Also, caique/. [1615-25; < F < It caicco < Turk kayık; r. caik < Turk kayık]</li>

ça i•ra (sA' ē RA'), French. it will go on.

**caird** (kård; Scot. kärd); n. Scot. 1. a traveling tinker, esp. a gypsy. 2. a wandering tramp or vagrant. [1655-65; < ScotGael ceard tinker; akin to L cerdō workman, Gk kerdő cunning one]

**Caird' Coast'**, a coastal region in Antarctica, E of the Weddell Sea, 23° to 29° W longitude.

**Cai-rene** (ki/rēn, kī rēn/), adj. 1. (sometimes l.c.) of or pertaining to Cairo, Egypt. —n. 2. a native or resident of Cairo, Egypt. [1835-45; CAIR(O) + -ENE]

**Cairn** (kârn), n. a heap of stones set up as a landmark, monument, tombstone, etc. Also, **carn**. [1525-35; earlier carn < ScotGael: pile of stones; perh. akin to HORN] —**cairned**, adj. —**cairn'y**, adj.

cairn-gorm (kârn/gôrm'), n. See smoky quartz. Also called Cairn/gorm stone'. [1785-95; short for Cairn-gorm stone, i.e., stone from Scottish mountain so named] Cairns (kârnz), n. a seaport in NE Australia. 48,557.

**caim/ ter/rier**, one of a Scottish breed of small, short-legged terriers having a rough coat of any of sev-eral solid colors except white. [1905–10; said to be so called because they are found in areas abounding in cairns

**Cai-ro** ( $ki^{\rho}r\bar{o}$ ), *n*. a city in and the capital of Egypt, in the N part on the E bank of the Nile. 5,517,000.

cais-son (kā/sən, -son), n. 1. a structure used in un **calls**•**son** (kā/sən, -son), *n*. **1**. a structure used in un-derwater work, consisting of an airtight chamber, open at the bottom and containing air under sufficient pres-sure to exclude the water. **2**. a boatlike structure used as a gate for a dock or the like. **3**. *Naut.* **a**. Also called **camel**, **pontoon**. a float for raising a sunken vessel, such beside the vessel, made fast to it, and then pumped with to method it humore the a watertight structure built sunk beside the vessel, made fast to it, and then pumped out to make it buoyant. **b**. a watertight structure built against a damaged area of a hull to render the hull wa-tertight; cofferdam. **4**. a two-wheeled wagon, used for-carrying artillery ammunition **5**. an ammunition chest. **6**. a wooden chest containing bombs or explosives, used formerly as a mine. **7**. Archit. coffer (def. 4). [1695– 1705; <F, MF < OPT, equiv. to caisas box (see CASE<sup>3</sup>) + -on aug. suffix] — cais/soned, adj.

cais'son disease', aeroembolism (def. 2). [1880-85,

Caith-ness (kāth/nes, kāth nes/), n. a historic county in NE Scotland.

**cai-tiff** (kā/tif), Archaic. —n. 1. a base, despicable person. —adj. 2. base; despicable. [1250–1300; ME cai-tif < AF < L captivus CAPTIVE]

**Cait·lin** (kat/lin), n. a female given name, Irish form of **Cathleen**, Kathleen.

Ca-ius (kā/əs), n. Saint, died A.D. 296, pope 283-296. Also, Gaius.

**Ca-jan** (kā<sup>z</sup>jen), n., pl. **-jans**, (esp. collectively) **-jan** for 2. **1.** a member of a group of people living in parts of the South, esp. Alabama, whose ancestry is a mixture of white, black, and possibly Indian. **2.** Cajun. [see white, black, and possibly Indian. CAJUN]

**CAJUNJ Cajes-put** (kaj/ə pət, -pŏot/), n. a tree, Melaleuca leucadendron, of the myrtle family, native to Australia and New Guinea, having papery bark and yielding a greenish, aromatic oil (caj/əput oil/) used in medicine and perfumes. Also, caj/a-put, caj/u-put. Also called paperbark. [< NL cajuputi < D kajoe-poetih(-olie) </br>

Malay kayu putih the cajeput tree (kayu white + putih tree)] tree)]

**caj-e-put-ol** (kaj/ə pə tôl/, -tol/), n. Chem. cineole. Also, **caj/u-put-ol/**. [CAJEPUT +  $-OL^2$ ]

**ca-jole** (ka jol/), v.t., v.i., **-joled**, **-jol-ing**. to persuan by flattery or promises; wheedle; coax. [1635–45; < cajole ro cajole or chatter like a jaybird, appar. deriv. "cajole birdcage (< LL caveola < L cave(a) cAGE + -o OLE<sup>1</sup>) + -er inf. suffix] -ca-jole/ment, n. -ca-jol/e n. -ca-jol/ing-ly, adv. to persuade -ca-jole/ment, n. -ca-jol/er,

**Ca-jol-er-y** (kə jō/lə rē), n., pl. -er-ies. persuasion by flattery or promises; wheedling; coaxing. [1640-50; < F cajolerie. See CAJOLE, -ERY]

**Ca-jun** (kā/jən), n. 1. a member of a group of people

DOCKE.

**cake** (kāk), n., v., **caked**, **cak·ing**. —n. **1**. a sweet, baked, breadlike food, made with or without shortening, baked, breadlike food, made with or without shortening, and usually containing flour, sugar, baking powder or soda, eggs, and liquid flavoring. 2. a flat, thin mass of bread, esp. unleavened bread. 3. pancake; griddlecake. 4. a shaped or molded mass of other food: a fish cake. 5. a shaped or molded mass in a cake of soap; a cake of ice. 6. Animal Husb. a compacted block of soybeans, cottonseeds, or linseeds from which the oil has been pressed, usually used as a feed or feed supplement for cattle. 7. a piece of cake. Informal. something easily done: She though her first solo flight was a piece of cake. 8. take the cake, Informal. a, to surpass all oth-ers, esp. in some undesirable quality; be extraordinary or unusual: His arrogance takes the cake. b. to win first ers, esp. in some undestrable quanty, be extraordinary of unusual: His arrogance takes the cake. **b**. to win first prize. -w.t. **9**. to form into a crust or compact mass. -w.i. **10**. to become formed into a crust or compact mass. [1200-50; ME < ON kaka; akin to ME kechel lit-tle cake, G Kuchen; see cookie] --cak'y, cak'ey, adj. --Syn. **10**. harden, solidify, dry, congeal.

**caked' breast'**, *Pathol.* a painful hardening of one or more lobules of a lactating breast, caused by stagna-tion of milk in the secreting ducts and accumulation of blood in the expanded veins; stagnation mastitis.

cake/ eat/er, Older Slang. 1. a ladies' man. 2. an effeminate lover of ease and pleasure. [1920-25]

cake' flour', finely ground wheat flour.

**cake/ make/up**, face makeup in the form of a cake, usually applied with a damp sponge.

**cakes**<sup>1</sup> and **ale**<sup>1</sup>, the good things of life; material pleasures: Their thoughts were only of cakes and ale.

cake-walk (kāk/wôk/), n. 1. (formerly) a promenade **cake-walk** (käk/wôk/), n. 1. (formerly) a promenade or march, of black American origin, in which the couples with the most intricate or eccentric steps received cakes as prizes. 2. a dance with a strutting step based on this promenade. 3. music for this dance. 4. Informal. something easy, sure, or certain,  $-v_{ii}$ , 5. to walk or something easy, sure, or certain. -v.i. 5. to walk or dance in or as if in a cakewalk. [1860–65; CAKE + WALK] -cake/walk/er. n.

**Cak-ra** (chuk/re), *n. Yoga.* any of the points of spiritual power located along the body, usually given as six in number. The points are personified by gods and can be released through the proper exercises. Also, **chakra**. [< Skt: lit., wheel]

**cak-ra-var-tin** (chuk/re vär/tin), n. (in Indian philos-ophy, politics, etc.) an ideal, universal, enlightened ruler, under whom the world exists in justice and peace. Also, **chakravartin.** [< Skt]

Cal (kal), n. a male given name, form of Calvin.

Cal. kilocalorie.

cal, calorie (def. 1a).

Cal., California.

cal., 1. calendar. 2. caliber. 3. calorie (def. 1a).

**Calaba** (kə lä/bə), n. 1. a tree, Calophyllum brasi-liense, of the West Indies and Central and South Amer-ica, having leathery leaves and fragrant white flowers. 2. the reddish wood of this tree. Also called Maria, Santa Maria. [1745-55; < AmerSp]

**Cal-a-bar** (kal/a bär/, kal/a bär/), n. 1. a river in SE Nigeria. ab. 70 mi. (113 km) long. 2. a seaport near the mouth of this river. 187,000.

**Cal'abar bean'**, the violently poisonous seed of an African climbing plant, *Physostigma venenosum*, of the legume family, the active principle of which is physostigmine. Also called **ordeal bean**. [1875-80; named after Cluster Microsoft CALABAR, Nigeria]

cal-a-bash (kal/e bash/), n. 1. any of various gourds **Call-a-DASH** (kal/a bash'), n. 1. any of various gounds, esp. the bottle gourd, Lagenaria sicceraria. 2. a tropical American tree, Crescentia cujete, of the bignonia family, bearing large, gourdlike fruit. 3. any of several other plants having gourdlike fruit. 4. the fruit of any of these plants. 5. the dried, hollowed-out shell of any of plants having gold links. 5. the dried, hollowed-out shell of any of these plants. 5. the dried, hollowed-out shell of any of these fruits, used as a container or utensil. 6. a bottle, kettle, ladle, etc., made from such a shell. 7. a tobacco pipe with a large bowl made from a calabash and usually having a curved stem. 8. a gourd used as a rattle, drum, etc. [1590-1600; < MF calabase < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (1590-1600; < MF calabase < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (ab grade from source) that is the second state for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (1590-1600; < MF calabase < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-ter (b) for the second state < Sp calabaza < Cata-for the second state < Sp calabaza <etc. [1590-1600; < MF calabasse < Sp calabaza < Cata-lan carabaça, perh. < Ar qar'ah yābisah gourd (that is) dry]

ca·la·ba·za, (kal/ə bä/zə, kä/lə-; Sp. kä/lä vä/sä), n., pl. -zas (-zəz; Sp. -säs). a calabash.

**cal-a-ba-zil-ia** (kal/a be zē/a), n. a prostrate vine, *Cucurbita foetidissima*, of the gourd family, native to southwestern North America, having yellow flowers, round, inedible green and yellow fruit, and an unpleas-ant odor. Also called **mock orange**, **Missouri gourd**, **wild pumpkin**. [1880-85, Amer.; < MexSp calabacilla < Spic acuipting uncumbar dim of calabacil see CALA Sp: squirting cucumber, dim. of calabaza; see CALA-BASH

**cal-a-boose** (kal/ə boos/, kal/ə boos/), n. Slang. jail; prison; lockup. [1785–95, Amer.; (< North American F) < Sp calabozo dungeon, of obscure orig.]

**Cale-brasel-la** (kal/a bra zel/a), *n*. a card game for three persons that is played with a 40-card pack made by removing the eights, nines, and tens from a regular 52-card pack. [< 1t calabresella, equiv. to calabres(e) (Calabr(ia) CALABRIA + -ese -ESE) + -ella dim. suffix (<

Naples ITALY TYRRHENIAN SEA Calabria Messina Reggio Calabria SICILY & IONIAN SEA MEDIT. SEA

**ca-la-di-um** (kə lā/dē əm), n. any of several tropical American plants of the genus *Caladium*, of the arum family, cultivated for their variegated, colorful leaves, [1835-45; < NL: orig. coined as genus name for taro on basis of Malay *kəladi* (sp. *keladi*) araceous plant; see -IUM

Ca.lah (kā/lə), n. Biblical name of Kalakh.

**Cal-ais** (kal'ā, ka lā', kal'is; Fr. ka le'), n. a seaport in N France, on the Strait of Dover: the French port nearest England. 79,369.

**Ca-lais** (ke lā/is), n. Class. Myth. the winged son of Boreas the north wind. As Argonauts he and his brother Zetes chased away the Harpies. Also, **Kalais**.

Ca·lak·mul (kä/läk mool/), n. a ruined Mayan city in SE Mexico.

Ca-la-ma (kä lä'mä), n. a city in N-Chile. 26,166.

**cal-a-man-co** (kal-a mang<sup>2</sup>kö), n., pl. -cos for 2. 1, a glossy woolen fabric checkered or brocaded in the warp so that the pattern shows on one side only, much used in the 18th century. 2. a garment made from this fabric. Also, **calimanco**. [1585–95; of obscure orig.]

**Cal-a-man-der** (kal's man'der), n. the hard, mottled brown and black wood of any of several trees of the genus *Diospyros*, used for cabinetwork. [1795-1805; perh. metathetic var. of COROMANDEL]

**Callarmatri** (kal/ə mär/ē, kä/lə; *I*. kä/lä mä/Rē), n. *Italian Cookery.* squid. [< It, pl. of calamaro, calamaio, (for pesce calamaio) < LL calamārium inkhorn, pen case (referring to the ink ejected by the squid), L calamārius pertaining to a pen; see CALAMUS; -ARY]

**Cal-a-mar-y** (kal/a mer'e, -ma rē), n., pl. -mar-ies. a squid, esp. of the genus Loligo. Also, **cal-a-mar** (kal/a-mär'). [1560-70; appar. < L calamārius (see CALAMARI), though the metaphor may be dependent on a popular form such as It calamaro]

**Ca·la·mian' Is'lands** (kä'lä myän'), a group of about 100 islands in the SW Philippines. 600 sq. mi. (1554 sq. km). Largest island, Busuanga.

sq. km). Largest island, Busuanga. **cal-a-mime** (kal/9 min/, min), n. 1. a pink, water-insoluble powder consisting of zinc oxide and about 0.5 percent ferric oxide, used in ointments, lotions, or the like, for the treatment of inflammatory conditions of the skin. 2. Mineral. hemimorphite. 3. Chiefly Brit. smith-sonite (def. 1). [1595-1605; < ML calamina, unexplained alter. of L cadmia CADMIUM; see -INE<sup>1</sup>]

cal/amine brass/, an alloy of zinc carbonate and coper, formerly used to imitate gold.

**cal-a-mint** (kal'a mint), n. any of several aromatic plants belonging to the genus Calamintha (or Satureja) of the mint family, having simple, opposite leaves and drooping clusters of flowers. Also called **basil thyme**. [1225-75; alter. (by assoc. with MINT<sup>2</sup>) of ME calament < ML calamentum, L calamintha < Gk kalaminthē]

ML calamentum, L cataminina  $\leq$  GK kalaminine] cal-a-mite (kal/a mit/), n. any fossil plant of the genus Calamites and related genera of the Carboniter-ous Period, resembling oversized horsetails and con-stituting much of the coal used as fuel. [1745-55;  $\leq$  NL Calamites the genus name, L calamites  $\leq$  Gk kalamites reedlike. See catAmus, -tre!] -cal-a-miteoan (kal/a-mi/té on), adj. -ca-lami-toid (ka lam'i toid/), adj.

**ca-lam-i-tous** (kə lam'i təs), adj. causing or involving calamity: disastrous: a calamitous defeat. [1535-45; calamity, disastrous: a calamitous defeat. [1535-45; CALAMIT(v) + -ous] -ca-lam'itous-ly, adv. -ca-lam'itous-ness, n. -Syn. catastrophic, ruinous, devastating. -Ant.

beneficial, advantageous.

cenericial, auvantageous. ca-lam-i-ty (kə lam'i tē), n., pl. -ties. 1. a great mis-fortune or disaster, as a flood or serious injury. 2. grievous affliction; adversity; misery: the calamity of war. [1375-1425; late ME calamite < MF < L calami-tāt- (s. of calamitās), perh. akin to incolumitās safety] —Syn. 1. reverse, blow, catastrophe, cataclysm; mis-chance, mishap. See disaster.

Calam'ity Jane', (Martha Jane Canary Burke) 1852?-1903, U.S. frontier markswoman.

**cal-a-mon-din** (kal/a mun/den), n. **1**. a small citrus tree, Citrofortunella mitis, of the Philippines. **2**. the small, tart, tangerinelike fruit of this tree. [1925-35; < small, tart, tangerinelik Tagalog kalamunding]

**calea-mus** (kal'a mas), *n.*, *pl.*-mi (-mi<sup>7</sup>). **1.** the sweet flag, Acorus calamus. **2.** its aromatic root. **3.** any of various tropical Asian palms of the genus Calamus, some of which are a source of rattan. **4.** the hollow base of a feather; a quill. See illus. under **feather**. [1350-1400; ME < L < Gk kálamos reed, stalk]

**ca·lan·do** (kä län<sup>4</sup>dö), Music. —adj. 1. becoming slower and softer; dying away. —adv. 2. in a slower; softer manner. [‡1850-55; < It; slackening < L ca-landum, ger. of calare to let down < Gk chalàn to loosen, slacken]

ca.lan.the (ka lan'the), n. any of various tropical and

calash