

EXHIBIT K

AN

AMERICAN DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY

NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.

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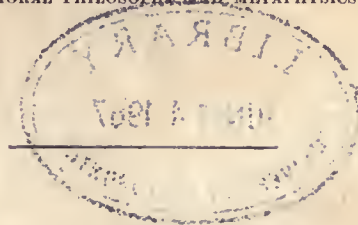
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ABOUT

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ABSCISSION

1. On the exterior part or surface of; on every side of; all over or around; in a circle surrounding; round.

Bind them about thy neck. *Prov. iii. 3.*

2. Over or upon different parts of; through or over in various directions; here and there in.

Roving still about the world. *Milton.*

3. In contiguity or proximity to; not far from; in connection with; high; near, in place, time, quantity, or the like;—hence, much used in inexact or approximative statements.

He went out about the third hour. *Matt. xxi. 3.*
There fell . . . about three thousand. *Ex. xxxii. 28.*

4. In concern with; engaged in; dealing with; occupied upon; hence, before a verbal noun or an infinitive, ready to; on the point or verge of; in act of.

I must be about my Father's business. *Luke ii. 49.*

Paul was now about to open his mouth. *Acts xviii. 14.*

5. Relating to; concerning; with reference to; touching. "To treat about thy ransom." *Milton.*

A bout', *adv.* 1. On all sides; around.

And all about found desolate. *Milton.*

2. In circuit; around the outside; following or measuring the exterior surface or edge; as, a mile about, and a third of a mile across.

3. Here and there; around; in one place and another; in movement.

Wandering about from house to house. *I Tim. v. 13.*

4. Nearly; approximately; with close correspondence; in manner, degree, &c.; as, about ns cold; about as high.

5. To a reversed position; in the opposite direction; around; as, to face about; to turn one's self about.

To come about, to occur in the order of things; to take place.—To bring about, to cause to take place; to accomplish.—To go about, to undertake; to prepare one's self; to endeavor.

A-bout'-sledge, *n.* The largest hammer used by smiths.

Wcale.

A-bove' (*a bîv'*), *prep.* [A-S. *abufan*, above, from *ufan*, *ufon*, above; compounded of prefix *be* and *ufan*, *ufon*, *ufte*, above, Ger. *oben*.]

1. Higher in place.

The fowls that fly above the earth. *Gen. i. 20.*

2. Superior to in any respect; surpassing; beyond; as, things above comprehension; above mean actions.

I saw in the way a light from heaven above the brightness of the sun. *Acts xxvi. 13.*

3. More in number, quantity, or degree than.

Haanish feared God above many. *Neh. vii. 2.*

He was seen by above five hundred brethren. *I Cor. xv. 6.*

A-bove', *adv.* 1. In a higher place; overhead; in or from heaven; as, the clouds above.

Every good gift . . . is from above. *Jas. i. 17.*

2. Before in rank or order. "That was said above."

Dryden.

3. Higher in rank or power; as, he appealed to the court above.

Above all, before every other consideration; chiefly; in preference to other things.—Above is often used elliptically as an adjective by omitting the word mentioned, quoted, or the like; as, the above observations, the above reference, the above articles.

A-bove'-board, *adv.* Above the board or table; hence, in open sight; without trick, concealment, or deception.

This expression is said by Johnson to be borrowed from gamblers, who, when they change their cards, put their hands under the table.

A-bove'-titled, *a.* Cited before, in the preceding part of a book or writing.

A-bove'-deck, *a.* On deck; and hence, without artifice.

A-bove'-mentioned, *a.* Mentioned before.

A-bove'-said, *a.* Mentioned or recited before.

A-bove'-stairs, *adv.* On the floor above.

Ab-ra-ca-dā-brā, *n.* A cabalistic word among the ancients. It was written in successive lines in the form of an inverted triangle, each line being shorter by a letter than the one above, till the last letter A formed the apex of the triangle at the bottom. It was supposed to have power to cure certain diseases. At present the word is used chiefly in jest to denote something without meaning.

A-brade', *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. ABRADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABRADING.] [Lat. *abrudere*, to scrape off, from *ab* and *rudere*, to scrape, shave.] To rub or wear off; to waste by friction.

Itale.

A-brade', *v. t.* Same as ABRAD.

Spenser.

A-bra-ham'ite, *a.* Pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch; as, the Abrahamic covenant.

Mason.

A-bra-ham'ite-al, *a.* Relating to Abraham.

Ogilvie.

Ab-ra-ham-mān, *n.* One of a set of impostors who wandered over England, after the dissolution of the religious houses, feigning lunacy for the sake of obtaining alms.

Nares.

To sham Abraham, to feign sickness. *Goldsmith.*

A-brād', *v. t.* [A-S. *abredian*.] To awake; to arouse. [Obs.]

For fear lest her unwares she should abraid. *Spenser.*

A-brān'eli-nn, *n.* [Gr. *ā priv.* and *βράγχος*, *brāykhos*, *βράνχιον*, *brānykhion*, pl. *βράγχια*, *brānychia*, branchiae, the gills of fishes.] (Zool.) One of an order of annelids, so called because the species composing it, including worms and leeches, have no external organs of respiration.

Brande.

A-brān'el-ate, *a.* (Zool.) Having no gills. *Owen.*

A-brāse', *a.* [See ABRASE.] Made clean by rubbing. [Obs.] "An abrase table." *B. Jonson.*

Ab-rā'sion (*ab-rā'zhun*), *n.* [Lat. *abrasio*, Fr. *abrasion*. See ABRASE.]

1. The act of abrading, wearing, or rubbing off.

2. The substance rubbed off. *Berkeley.*

3. (Med.) A superficial excoriation, with loss of substance under the form of small shreds. *Dunglison.*

A-brāun', *n.* [Ger., from *abrubmen*, to take away, remove.] A red ochre used to darken mahogany.

Sinmonds.

A-brū'as, *n.* [A name devised by the heretic Basilides, containing those Greek letters which, according to the numeral system then in use, stood for 365, and expressing the all-pervading spirits of the universe.]

1. A mystical word engraved on gems among the ancients.

2. A gem or stone thus engraved.

A-brū'y', *v. i.* To start up; to awaken. [Obs.] "He out of sleep abruyed." *Spenser.*

Ab-ra-zil'e, *a.* (Min.) Not effervescing when melted before a blowpipe.

Ogilvie.

A-brēst' (*a-brēst'*), *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *breast*.]

1. Side by side, with breasts in a line; as, two men rode abreast.

2. (Naut.) Opposite to; off; over against;—with *of*; as, abreast of Montauk Point.

3. At the same time; simultaneously. [Obs.]

Abreast therein began a convocation. *Faller.*

Ab-re-nounce', *v. t.* To renounce; to reject. [Obs.]

They abrenounce and cast them off as though they hated them. *Lutwiler.*

Ab-re-ūn'el-ā'tion (*shī-n'zhun*), *n.* [L. Lat. *abrenuntiatio*, from *abrenuntiare*, compounded of *ab* and *renuntiare*. See RENOUNCE.] Absolute renunciation or denial. [Obs.]

An abrenunciation of that truth which he so long had professed, and still believed. *Faller.*

Ab-rēp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *abripere*, to snatch away, from *ab* and *ripere*, to snatch.] A carrying away; the state of being seized and carried away.

Ab-ruy'-oir' (*ā-brū-voir'*), *n.* [Fr. *abreuvoir*, a watering place, from *abreuer*, to water, for *abreuer*, Fr. *abreuer*, Sp. *abreviar*, It. *abbeverare*, from Lat. *ad* and *bibere*, to drink.]

1. A receptacle for water. *Jodrell.*

2. (Masonry.) The joint between stones, to be filled with mortar. *Gwilt.*

Ab-ri-cock, *m.* See APRICOT.

A-bridge', *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. ABRIDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABRIDGING.] [Fr. *abréger*, Fr. *abreugar*, *abreugar*, *abreugar*. See ABBREVIATE.]

1. To make shorter; to shorten.

To what purpose serve these abridged cloaks? *W. Scott.*

2. To shorten or contract by using fewer words, yet retaining the sense in substance; to epitomize; as, Justin abridged the history of Troglus Pompeius.

3. To lessen; to diminish; as, to abridge labor; to abridge power or rights.

4. To deprive; to cut off;—followed by *of*, and formerly by *from*; as, to abridge one of his rights.

5. (Math.) To reduce to a more simple expression, as a compound quantity or equation.

A-bridge'er, *n.* One who abridges.

A-bridge'ment, *n.* 1. That which abridges or cuts short. [Obs.] "Look where my abridgment comes" [i. e., that which cuts short my speech]. *Shak.*

2. That which diminishes; a reduction or deprivation; as, an abridgment of expenses, an abridgment of pleasures.

3. An epitome or compend of a book; as, an abridgment of some history.

4. A dramatic performance which crowds the events of years into a few hours.

What abridgment have you for this evening? What mask? *Shak.*

Syn.—ABRIDGMENT, COMPENDIUM, EPITOME, ABSTRACT, SYNOPSIS. An abridgment is made by omitting the less important parts of some larger work; as, an abridgment of a dictionary. A compendium is a brief exhibition of a subject, or science, for common use; as, a compendium of American Literature. An epitome corresponds to a compendium, and gives briefly the most material points of a subject; as, an epitome of history. An abstract is a brief statement of a thing in its main points. A synopsis is a bird's-eye view of a subject, or work, in its several parts.

A-brūch', *v. t.* [See *infra*.] To let out, as liquor from a cask; to broach; to tap. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

A-brūch', *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *broach*, *q. v.*]

1. Bronched; letting out or yielding liquor, or in a condition for letting out; as, a cask is abroached.

2. Hence, in a state to be diffused or propagated. "Set mischief abroach." *Shak.*

3. Hence, in a state to be diffused or propagated.

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30. Hence, in a state to be diffused or propagated.

A-broad' (*brād'*), *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *broad*, *q. v.*]

1. At large; widely; without confinement within narrow limits; over a wide space; as, a tree spreads its branches abroad. "The fox roams far abroad." *Prior.* Hence,

2. Beyond or out of a house, camp, or other inclosure; as, to walk abroad.

I went to St. James', where another was preaching in the court abroad. *Everlyn.*

3. Beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries; as, to go abroad for an education; we have broils at home and enemies abroad.

4. Before the public at large; extensively.

He . . . began . . . to blaze abroad the matter. *Mark i. 45.*

Ab-ro-ga-ble, *a.* Capable of being abrogated.

Ab-ro-gā'te, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. ABRAGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABRAGATING.] [Lat. *abrogare*, to abolish, repeal, from *ab* and *rogare*, to ask, require, propose; Fr. *abroger*.] To annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor;—applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of established customs, &c.

Let us see whether the New Testament abrogates what we so frequently see in the Old. *South.*

Whose laws, like those of the Medes and Persians, they can not alter or abrogate. *Burke.*

Syn.—To stablish; annul; to do away; set aside; revoke; repeal; cancel; annihilate. See ASCITISH.

Ab-ro-gā'te, *a.* Abrogated or annulled. [Obs.]

Ab-ro-gā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *abrogatio*, Fr. *abrogation*.] The act of abrogating; repeal by authority. *Thome.*

A-brood', *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *brood*, *q. v.*] In the act of brooding. [Obs.] *Saunders.*

A-brook' (27), *v. t.* [Prefix *a* and *brook*, *q. v.*] To brook; to endure. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Ab-rod'ā-nūm, *n.* [Gr. *ἀβρόδον* and *ἀβρότον*, Lat. *abrodonum*, N. Lat. *abrodonum*, Fr. *abrotone*.] (Bot.) A species of artemisia (*A. abrodonum*), commonly called southernwood. *Loudon.*

Ab-rupt', *a.* [Lat. *abruptus*, *p. p.* of *abrumper*, to break off, fr. *ab* and *rumper*, to break; Fr. *abrupt*.]

1. Broken, steep, craggy, as rocks, precipices, and the like; precipitous. "Tumbling through rocks abrupt." *Thomson.*

2. Without notice to prepare the mind for the event; sudden. "Your abrupt departure." *Shak.*

3. Having sudden transitions from one subject to another; unconnected.

The abrupt style, which hath many bresches. *B. Jonson.*

4. (Bot.) Suddenly terminating. *Gray.*

Syn.—Sudden; unexpected; hasty; rough; blunt; disconnected; broken.

Ab-rupt', *n.* [Lat. *abruptum*.] An abrupt place. *Itale.*

"Over the vast abrupt." *Milton.*

Ab-rupt', *v. t.* To tear off or sunder. [Obs.] "Till death abrupts them." *Browne.*

Ab-rūp'tion (*rūp'shun*), *n.* [Lat. *abruptio*, Fr. *abruption*.] A sudden breaking off; a violent separation of bodies. *Woodward.*

Ab-rūp'tly, *adv.* In an abrupt manner; without giving notice, or without the usual forms; suddenly.

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