## **EXHIBIT 1**

Chaland he all has have the



app



app, *n*.

DRAFT ENTRY June 2010

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apotelesmatical, a. apotemnophilia, n.

apothec

apothecal, a.

apothecariry apothecary

apothecaryship

apothecial, a.

apothecium

apothem

apotheose, r.

apotheosis

apotheosize, v.

apotheosized; ppl. a.

apotheosy

apotherapy

apothesis apotome

apotropaic, a.

apotropaism, n.

apotropous, a.

a-pout, adv.

apozem

apozemical, a

apozymase

app, n.

appair, apair, v.

appaired, ppl. a.

appairer

appairing, vbl. n.

appäirment

appal, appall, n

appal, appall, v. Appalachian, a. and n.

appale, apale, v.

appalement

appaling, vbl. n.

appalled, ppl. a.

appalling, ppl. a.

appallingly, adv.

appalment

**Appaloosa** 

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**Durrance Declaration** EXHIBIT 3 - Page 1

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Computing colloq.

( Pronunciation )

Etymology) Quotations

(Date chart)

An application, esp. an application program (see  $\underline{\text{APPLICATION}}$  n. Compounds 2). Also freq. in killer app n. at KILLER n. Additions. Cf. applications program n. at APPLICATION n. Compounds 2b. [1985 Info World (Nexis) 29 July 39 One step in that direction is Apple's recent beta testing of the new programming tools called Mac App.] 1985 Info World (Nexis) 9 Dec. 41 At first look, the user sees only one new menu ('apps' for applications) at the top of the screen. 1992 Dr. Dobb's Jrnl. Sept. 1/1 (advi.) With all these tools, you'll write the most powerful, robust apps imaginable. 1998 Internet Week 29 June 33/3 The company hopes..that commonly used apps such as a 'configurator', used to determine the minimum hardware and software configuration for a particular app, can be shared. 2000 Independent 28 Feb. (Review section) 9/2 People could adopt new technologies, new platforms, and new application software over time but their data and apps could persist on servers 'out there' somewhere.

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ment of a gametopnyre uncon,
rence of meiosis or spore formation. —a "pos por "ous (a-pòs par-os),
spr'o "spor" (c-spōr" (k, -spōr') ad],
a "pos tas sy (a-pōr') to -si n, pl. -sias Abandonment of one's religious falsh, a political party, one's principles, or a cause, [Middle English
apostasia, from Old French, from Late Lain apostasia, defection, from
Late Greek apostasia, from Greek apostasis, revolt, from aphistanai, apostate, to revolt: apo-, apo- + histanai, to stand, place; ace stà- in Appendix
[]

avious tate (a-pòs'tât', -(lt) n. One who has abandoned one's religious faith, a political party, one's principles, or a cause. [Middle English, from Old French, from Late Latin apostata, from Greek apostates, from aphistanal, to revolt. See APOSTASK.] ——a-pos'tate' ad.

apparament vertice (s-porto-tiz') intr.u. -tized, -tizeing, -tizes To apparent one's religious faith, a political party, one's principles, or a

a posequerie ceri (2' pō-stir'ē-ōr'ē, -ōr'ē, -ōr'ē, -ōr'ē, -òr'ē, -ðr'ē, -òr'ē, Justified by appeal to experience. b. Knowable from experience. [Medical Lath. ] Latin a from + Latin posterior, ablative of posterior, later.]

—s! posseta (e-posta) n. Ta. Apostle One of a group made up especially of the 32 disciples chosen by Jeaus to preach the gospel. b. A missionary of the early Christian Church. c. A leader of the first Christian mission to a country or region. 2. One of the 12 members of the administrative council in the Mormon Church. 3a. One who pioneers an important reform movement, cause, or belief: on apostle of conservation. b. A passionate adherent a strong supporter. [Middle English, from Old English apostle) of the Creek apostle, town country the first apostle of the country of English apostol and from Ole French apostle, both from Creek apostolos, messenger, from apostelein, to send off; apost apost establish e

in the West.

a-pos-to-late (a-pos/ta-lat/, -lit) n. 1. The office, duties, or mistion of an apostle. 2. An association of individuals for the dissemination of a religion or doctrine. [Late Latin apostolarus, from apostolus, apostle.

See APOSTAE.:

ap-cost tol-ic (&p'a-citi/'tk) ap-costol-i-cni (-i-tal) adj. 5. Of or relating to an apostle. 2a. Of, relating to, or contemporary with the 12 Apostles. 3b. Of, relating to, or derived from the teaching or practice of the 12 Apostles. 3a. Of or relating to a succession of spiritual authority from the 12 Apostles, regarded by Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Bastern Orthodox, and some others to have been perpetuated by successive ordinates. nations of bishops and to be requisite for valid orders and administration of accuments. b. Roman Catholic Church Of or relating to the pope as the successor of Saint Reter; papal. —ap'os\*tol/liveal-iy.

osetoleic lety (-statissist) n.

apostolic delegate n. Roman Catholic Church An ecclesiastical representative of the Vatican to a country having no formal diplomatic relations with it.

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Apocatoleic Father (apostoleik) n. A church father of the first or second century A.D. who was believed to have received personal in-struction from the 12 Aportles or from their disciples.

a posstro phe' (a photus-te) n. The superscript sign (') used to indicate the omission of a letter or letters from a word, the possessive case or the plurals of numbers, letters, and abbreviations. [French, from Like Latin appersophus, from Greek appearsophus, from apostrophein, to turn; see streb(h)- in Appendix I.]

- ap osstroph'is (ap'-strafrik) adj.

a post trouphia (a-ph/tro-te) n. The direct address of an absent or imaginary person or of a personlifted abstraction, especially as a digression in the course of a speech or composition. [Late Latin apostrophe, from Court forms.]

and based on an ounce equal to 480 grains and a pound equal to 12 ounces. It has been largely replaced by measures of the metric system.

it has been largely replaced by measures of the metric system.

apporth-sectarry (s-path/I-kër'e) m. pl. -less 1. One that prepares and sells drugs and other medicines; a pharmacist. 2. See pharmacy (sense 2). Indiedle English apotecarie, from Old French apotecarie and from Medieval Latin apothecarius, both from Late Latin, clerk, from Latin spothics, storehouse, from Greek apothekë: apo-, awayt see APO-thicks expended; see dhe- in Appendix 1.

about the continuous (from Greek apothekë: apo-, awayt see APO-thicks expended; see dhe- in Appendix 1.)

A disk-shaped or cup-shaped ascocarp of some lichens and the fungi Aboutpretes, from Latin apotheca, storehouse. See APOTHECARY, apothecatic (l-that) adj.

apothecatic (l-that) adj.

apothecatic (l-that) adj.

her owne/cial (-shal) adj.

ap-owthegm also ap-o-phthagm (ap/o-thèm') n. A terse, with, ap-owthegm also ap-o-phthagm; (Greek apophthegma, from apophthagma, the speak plainty: apo., intensive pref.; see APO— + phthagesihal, state, to speak plainty: apo., intensive pref.; see APO— + phthagesihal, state, to speak plainty: apo-owtheg-mat/ic (-thèg-māt/ic), apo-owtheg-mat/ical-iy adv.

APO-owthern (apo-thèm') n. The perpendicular distance from the

a poth e osis (a-poin e-osis, ap a-uncasa) on presentant or transcendent position; glorification. 2. Elevation to a presminant or transcendent position; glorification: "Many observers have tried to attribute Warhol's current apotheosis to the subversive power of ar-tistic vision" (Michiko Kakutani). 3. An exalted or glorified example: Their leader was the apotheosis of courage. (Late Latin apotheosis, from Greek, from apotheoun, to deify: apo., change; see APO- + theos, god; see dhes- in Appendix I.)

ap-o-the-o-size (ap'a-the'a-siz', a-poth'e-a-siz') m.v. -sized, -sizeing, -sizees To glorify; exalt

ap-o-tro-pa-ic (ap's-150-pa'ik) adj. Intended to ward off evil: an apartopair symbol. [Prom Greek aparropairs, from apartepein, to ward off: apo-, apo-+ prepein, to turn; see trop- in Appendix I.) —ap'c-tro-pa'i-cal-ly adv.

wpp (ap) n. Informal A computer application. [Short for APPLICATION.]

Apopaolaochioa (ap/s-ja/chē-s, -cho, -lāch/s-s, -lāch/s-). A region of
the eastern United States including the Appalachian Mountains.

Apopaolaochioan dulcimer (äpio-lii/chi-on, -chan, -liich/6-on, lich on) n. See duicimer (sense 1).

Appalachian Mountains also Appalachians (appalachians (appalachians, -chanz, -lich/e-anz, -lich/e-anz, -lich/e-anz, -lich/e-anz) A mountain system of eastern North America extending about 2,574 km (1,600 ml) southwest from New-foundland, New Brunswick, and southern Quebe, Canada, to central Al-abama. The range includes the Allegheny, Blue Ridge, and Cumberland mountains, Mount Mitchell in western North Carolins is the highest peak, rising to 2,038.6 m (6,684 ft).

Appalachian tea n. 1. See withe rod. 2. See inkberry (sense 1).

Appalachian Trail A hiking path of the eastern United States extending about 3.298 km (2,050 mi) from Mount Katabidin in central Maine to Springer Mountain in northern Georgia, it is the world's long-est continuous mountain trail.

est continuous mountain trail.

ap-pall (2-pôl) fr.w. -palled, -pall-ing, -palls 'lò fill with consternation or dismay. See synonyms at dismay. [Middle English apallen, to grow faint, from Old French apalir: a-, to (from Latin ad-; see AD-) + palir, to grow pale (from pale, pale, from Latin pallidus, from pallère, to grow pale; see pel- in Appendix [1].

ap-pall-ing (2-pôl'ling) adj. Causing consternation or dismay; frightful: appalling working conditions; appalling violence. —-ap-pall-ingel/adir.

ingely adv

Apepaelooesa (äpia-louisa) ii. A breed of saddle horse developed in northwest North America, characteristically having a spotted rump. [Perhaps from alteration of Opelousas, city of southern Louisiana.]

Perhaps from alteration of Opelausas, city of southern Louisiana.]

ap-pa-nags also ap-a-nags (lip's-nij) n. 1. A source of revenue, such as land, given by a sovereign for the maintenance of a member of the ruling family. 2. Something extra offered to or claimed by a party as due; a perquisite: The leaders of the opposition party agreed to accept amother government's appanages, and in doing so became an officially pald agency of a foreign power. 3. A cightful or customary accompaniment or adjunct. (French appanage, from Old French, from appane, to make provisions for, possibly from Medieval Latin appalare: Latin ad-, ad-+ Latin panis, bread; see p8- in Appendar 1.]

appasarat (lin's-rit', a'no-rit') n. See anoaratus (sense 2). (Rus-

Lann pants, bread; see pa- in Appendix 1.]

ap-pa-rat (åp'a-rāt', å'pa-rāt') n. See apparatus (sense 2). [Russian, the government organization or staff, from German Apparat, a political organization, from Latin apparātus, preparation. See APPARATUS.]

ap-pa-ra-tchik (â'pa-rāt'chik) n. pl. -tchiks or -tchi-ki (-chi-kè). A member of a Communist apparat. 2. An unquestioningly loyal subordinate, especially of a political ieader or organization. [Russian, from apparat, apparat, See APPARATU.]

apparat, apparat, see APPARAT.

Apparate us (50'-cil/2s, -18'tsa) n., pl. apparatus or -uses 1s.

An appliance or device for a particular purpose: an x-ray apparatus. be.

An integrated group of materials or devices used for a particular purpose, dental apparatus. See synonyms at a mulipriment. Za. The totality of means by which a designated function is performed or a specific task executed, as in a system of government. b. A political organization or an underground political movement. Also called apparat. 3. Physiology A group or system of organs that collectively perform a specific function

group or system of organs that collectively perform a specific innucion or process: the respiratory apparatus; the digestive apparatus. 4. The critical and source material that accompanies an edition of a text. [Latin apparatus, preparation, from past participle of apparatus, preparation, and + parate, to prepare; see pare-'in Appendix I.]

apppare-el (2-pār'ol) n. 1. Clothing, especially outer garments; attire.

2. A covering or adocument trees with their apparel of foliage. 4 tr.,
elad, -eleing, -els or -elled, -eleing, -els 1. To dothe or dress, 2.
To adorn or embellish, [Middle English apparel], from Old French apaell meas-ration from agnerallier to prepare noscible from Vulgar Latin rell, preparation, from apareillier, to prepare, possibly from Vulgar Latin \*appariculare, from Latin apparare. See APPARATUS.

ap-parent (-pār'an, -pār'-) adj. 1. Readily seen; visible. 2. Readily understond clear or obvious. 3. Appearing as such but not necessarily so; seeming: an apparent advantage. [Middle English, from Orench aparant, present participle of aparon, to appear. See APPEAR.]
—ap-par'ent-by adv. —ap-par'nnt-ness n.

Synonyms apparent, clear, cleor-cut, distinct, evident, manifest, obvious, patent, plain These adjectives mean readily seen, perceived, or understood: angry for no apparent reason; a clear danger; clear-cut evidence of tampering sistinct fingerprints; evident hostility; manifest pleasure; obvious errors; patent advantages; making my meaning plain.

Usage Note Used before a noun, apparent means "seeming": For all his apparent wealth, Pat had no money to pay the rent. Used after a form of the verb be, however, apparent can mean either "seeming" (as in His

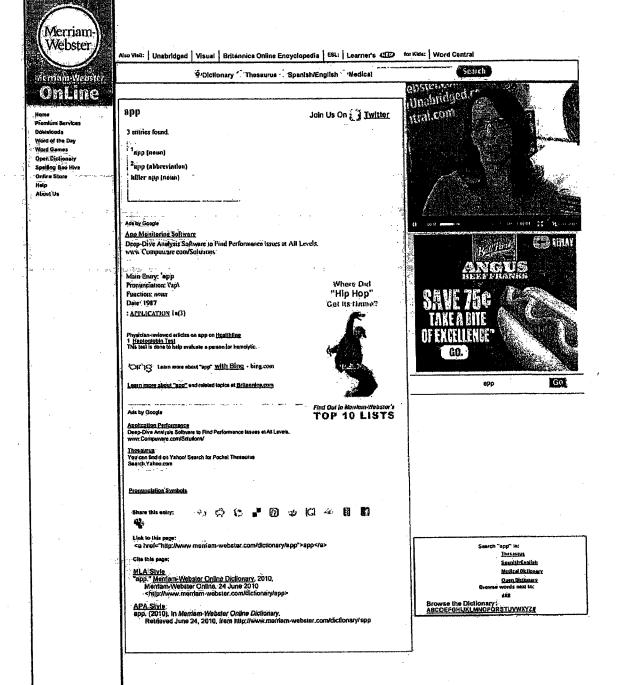


Appaloosa

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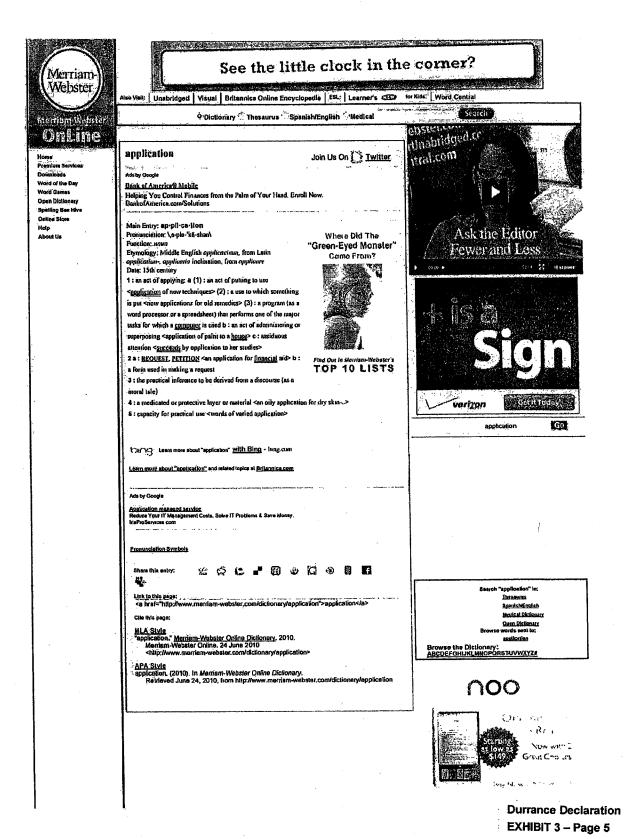
Stress marks: / (primary); (secondary); as in dictionary (dik/sha-nër/ë)

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