

New Webster's Dictionary of the English Language

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writers of *Tracts for the Times*, a series of papers published in England between 1833 and 1841 as part of the Oxford movement; pertaining to any exponent, supporter, or tenet of the Oxford movement.—*n.*—*Trac-tar-i-an-ism*, trak-târ'ê-a-niz'um, *n.*
trac-tate, trak'tât, *n.* A treatise; a tract.
trac-tile, trak'til, *a.* [*L. trahere* (pp. *tractus*), draw.] Capable of being drawn; that may be drawn out in length; ductile.—*trac-til-i-ty*, *n.*
trac-tion, trak'shan, *n.* [*Fr. traction*, < *L. traho, tractum*, to draw.] The act of drawing or pulling; the act of drawing a body along a plane, as when a vessel is towed in water; a body's friction on a surface, as an automobile tire on a highway; *med.* the action of pulling on an organ or a muscle to relieve or lessen pressure, or repair a dislocation.—*trac-tion-al*, *trac-tive*, trak'tiv, *a.*
trac-tion en-gine, *n.* A steam locomotive engine for dragging heavy loads on ground or roads.
trac-tor, trak'tér, *n.* [*M.L.*, < *L. trahere*, draw.] A strong, heavy-treaded, motorized vehicle used for pulling or drawing heavy equipment and farm machinery; a truck which hitches to and hauls a trailer and consists of an engine and a cab one who or that which draws or pulls; something used for drawing or pulling. *Aeron.* an airplane with a propeller mounted at the front; also *trac-tor air-plane*.
trade, trád, *n.* [*M.E. trade*, < *M.L.G. trade*, track; akin to *E. tread*.] A line of work or form of occupation pursued as a business or calling, esp. some line of skilled mechanical work learned by apprenticeship, as distinguished from mercantile, professional, or agricultural occupations or from unskilled labor; as, the *trade* of a carpenter; anything practiced as a means of getting a living or money; a line of mercantile or commercial business or the traffic in a particular commodity or class of commodities; as, the silk *trade*; those engaged in a particular line of business; as, the sale of books to the *trade*; the buying and selling or exchanging of commodities either by wholesale or by retail, within a country or between countries; as, domestic or foreign *trade*; business, patronage, or custom; a particular commercial or business transaction; a purchase, sale, or exchange; a bargain or deal; *usu. pl.* a trade wind.—*v.t.*—*traded*, *trading*. To buy, sell, barter, or traffic in; to exchange, or give in exchange; as, to *trade* one thing for another.—*v.i.* To carry on trade; as, to *trade* with the Indians; to traffic, followed by *in*; as, to *trade in* wheat; to make an exchange; to make purchases or to shop.—*a.*—*trade in*, to exchange, as a used item, for credit toward the purchase of a similar one; as, to *trade in* one's old typewriter.—*trade on* or *up on*, to use for personal gain; as, to *trade on* the family name.
trade ac-cep-tance, *n.* A bill of exchange, drawn on the purchaser by the person selling, having the acceptance of the purchaser for a future payment.
trade book, *n.* A book intended for the public, as distinct from an instruction or textbook or limited edition of that book.
trade coun-cil, *n.* A council made up of local trade unions.
trade dis-count, *n. Com.* A reduction of list price for a retailer or other large buyer allowed by someone in manufacturing or one dealing in wholesale goods.
trade dol-lar, *n.* A dollar which consisted of somewhat more silver than was standard, issued by the U.S. from 1873 to 1885 for trade or business with the Orient.
trade e-di-tion, *n.* A publication of a work, as a book, intended for sale to the general public, as distinguished from *text edition*.
trade-in, trád'in, *n.* A used article, as a car
 ch-chain, *G. nacht*; th-THen, thin; w-wig, hw as sound in whig; z-zh as in azure, zeal. *Ita*

or radio, given in trade as part payment for a new article; an instance of business transacted in this manner.—*a.*—*trade in*, *v.t.*
trade-last, trád'last', trád'lást', *n. Colloq.* a compliment conveyed to the person so flattered by a third person who has heard it paid, in exchange for a similarly favorable comment heard about the latter. Abbr. *T.L.*
trade-mark, trád'márk', *n.* A distinctive mark, wording, or device adopted by a manufacturer, business, or dealer, usu. registered with a government agency, and impressed on his goods and labels to distinguish them from those of others.—*v.t.* To stamp, as a trademark, on; to officially record, as a trademark.
trade name, *n.* A name invented or adopted as the distinctive name of some article of commerce; the name by which an article or substance is known to the trade; the name or style under which a firm does business.
trad-er, trád'ér, *n.* One engaged in trade or commerce; a stock exchange broker who operates only for his own account; a vessel employed regularly in any particular trade.
trade route, *n.* A land or sea route traveled by traders, as in caravans or merchant ships.
trad-es-can-ti-a, trád'is-kan'shē-a, trád'-is-kan'sha, *n.* [*N.L.* from John Tradescant (died about 1638), gardener to Charles I.] Any plant of the genus *Tradescantia*, belonging to the spiderwort family.
trade school, *n.* A school teaching the theory and practice of a trade.
trade se-cret, *n.* A private formula or process used by a profession, trade, or manufacturer to their advantage.
trades-folk, trád'z'fók', *n. pl.* Persons in business or trade. Also *tradespeople*.
trades-man, trád'z man, *n. pl. trades-men.* A skilled laborer; craftsman; mechanic; *Brit.* a shopkeeper.—*trades-wom-an*, trád'z'wum'an, *n. pl. trades-wom-en.*
trades-peo-ple, trád'z'pē'pl, *n. pl.* Trades-folk.
trade un-ion, *n.* A labor union, comprised of workers in related fields or crafts, as distinct from a general labor union. Also *Brit. trades-un-ion*.—*trade un-ion-ism*, *Brit. trade-un-ion-ism*, *n.*—*trade un-ion-ist*, *Brit. trade-un-ion-ist*, *n.*
trade wind, *n.* [*Cf.* the obs. phrase to *blow trade*, of the wind, to blow in one regular course.] One of the winds prevailing over the oceans from about 30° north latitude to about 30° south latitude, and blowing from northeast to southwest in the northern hemisphere, and from southeast to northwest in the southern hemisphere, toward the equator.
trad-ing post, *n.* A post or station established for carrying on trade in an unsettled or thinly settled region by a trading company or trader.
trad-ing stamp, *n.* A printed stamp of a certain value, given by the dealer to the customer, a quantity of which may be redeemed for merchandise.
tra-di-tion, tra-dish'an, *n.* [*Fr. tradition*, < *L. trado*, to hand over, deliver.] The handing down of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity by oral communication; that which is handed down from age to age by oral communication; a doctrine or statement of facts so handed down. *Theol.* an unwritten set of theories and laws, among the Jewish people, which are believed to have been obtained and orally handed down from Moses; similar Christian doctrines acquired and handed down orally. *Law*, a transference of something into the buyer's possession.—*tra-di-tion-less*, *a.*
tra-di-tion-al, tra-dish'a-nal, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from tradition; com-

municated from ancestors to descendants.—*tra-di-tion-al-ly*, *adv.*
tra-di-tion-al-ism, tra-dish'a-na-lizm, *n.* Adherence to or importance placed on tradition; a doctrine professing that divine revelation is the only valid source of religious truth.—*tra-di-tion-al-ist*, *n.*—*tra-di-tion-al-is-tic*, *a.*
trad-i-tor, trád'i-tér, *n. pl. trad-i-to-res*, trád'i-tór'éz, trád'i-tár'éz. A traitor of early Christian times who surrendered the scriptures or sacred vessels and betrayed other Christians during the Roman persecutions.
tra-duce, tra-dös', tra-düs', *v.t.*—*tradeduc*, *trading*. [*L. traduco, traducere*, to lead along, exhibit, disgrace, defame—*trans*, over, and *duco*, to lead.] To misrepresent willfully; to defame; to falsely accuse; to vilify.—*tra-duce-ment*, *n. tra-duc-er*, *n.*
traf-fic, traf'ik, *n.* [*Fr. trafic*, *It. traffico*, prob. < *L. transfero*, to bear across, transport.] Goods or persons collectively passing along a road, railroad, boat route, or airway; the movement of these goods or persons; dealings; the transportation business; an interchange of goods or merchandise between countries, communities, or individuals; trade; commerce; a heavy exchange or buying and selling of anything, as goods; the business flow of a system of communication, as measured by the signals and messages transmitted; illegal trade, as in stolen merchandise.—*v.i.*—*trafficked*, *trafficking*. To do business, esp. illegally; to have business or dealings usu. followed by *with*.—*traf-fick-er*, *n.*
traf-fic cir-cle, *n.* See *rotary*. Also *Brit. round-a-bout*.
traf-fic court, *n.* A court whose jurisdiction is usu. limited to decisions on charges of violation of traffic ordinances or statutes.
traf-fic is-land, *n.* A prohibited spot in the roadway, used for some other purpose than vehicular traffic; a safety zone for pedestrians; a median strip.
traf-fic light, *n.* Color-coded lights that caution, stop, and start traffic; directional lights that show open or closed lanes; turn signals, as green arrows. Also *traf-fic sig-nal*.
trag-a-canth, trag'a-kanth', *n.* [*Fr. tragacanth*, the gum (now usu. *adragante*, *adragante*), also the plant yielding it, < *L. tragacantha*, < *Gr. trágos*, goat, and *ákantha*, thorn.] A mucilaginous substance derived from various old-world shrubs of the genus *Astragalus*, used in making pills, candies, and preserved foods, and in processing textiles and leather.
tra-ge-di-an, tra-jé'dē-an, *n.* [*L. tragædus*.] A writer, or esp. an actor of tragedy.
tra-ge-di-enne, tra-jé'dē-en, *n.* [*Fr. tragédienne*.] An actress of tragedy.
trag-e-dy, traj'i-dē, *n. pl. trag-e-dies*. [*L. tragoedia*, < *Gr. trago(i)dia*, tragedy—*trágos*, a he-goat, and *oídē*, *o(i)de*, a song, < *aeidō*, to sing; because, it is said, a goat was the prize of the early tragic choirs in Athens.] A drama, usu. in verse, portraying the struggle of a strong-willed protagonist against fate, as predestined by mysterious, divine, social, or psychological forces culminating in disaster and usu. death, caused by a flaw, as envy or ambition, in the protagonist's character, usu. resolved by the protagonist's belated recognition and acceptance of fate, and in classical tragedy, according to Aristotle's dictum, arousing terror and pity; the genre to which such dramas belong, as opposed to *comedy*; a medieval didactic narrative in verse or prose concerning the fall of a great person; the perception of human existence conveyed by a tragedy; any disaster, misfortune, death, or sequence of interrelated disasters

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