EXHIBIT L

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DORSET & BABER

WEBSTER'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY

Second Edition

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outlined by the veins in the wing of an insect.

10. in electricity, (a) a receptacle containing electrodes and an electrolyte, used either for generating electricity by chemical reactions or for decomposing compounds by electrolysis; (b) any compartment of a storage battery.

11. in sociology, any group within a large organization whose purpose is to propagandize, proselytize, etc.

Bunsen cell; a cell in which carbon forms the negative electrode, zinc the positive, and nitric acid is used in a porous cup with the carbon, while sulfuric acid is in the outer vessel with the zinc.

Daniell cell; a cell in which the anode is zinc, the cathode copper. The zinc plate is surrounded by a porous cup filled with dilute sulfuric acid, or a zinc sulfate solution; the copper electrode is immersed in a solution of copper sulfate.

gravity cell; a modification of the Daniell cell, in which the two fluids are separated by their difference in specific gravity, so that the porous septum is dispensed with.

Grove cell; a cell in which platinum replaces the carbon of the Bunsen cell.

primary cell; see *primary cell*.

cell, *v.t.*; celled, *pt., pp.*; celling, *ppr.* to shut up in a cell. [Rare.]

cel'là, *n.*; *pl.* **cel'lae,** [L. *cella*, a small room, hut.] the inner part of an ancient Greek or Roman temple, exclusive of the porticoes.

cel'lar, *n.* [ME. *celler*; OFr. *celier*; L. *cellarium*, a pantry, storeroom, from *cella*, a small room, hut.]

1. a room or group of rooms below the ground level and usually under a building, often used for storing fuel, provisions, etc.
2. a cellar for wines.
3. a stock of wines; as, he keeps a good *cellar*.

the cellar; the lowest position, as in the relative standings of competing teams. [Colloq.]

cel'lar, *v.t.* to store in a cellar.

cel'lar-āge, *n.* 1. space of or in a cellar.
2. cellars collectively.
3. charge for storage in a cellar.

cel'lar-ēr, cel'lar-ist, *n.* [L. *cellarius*, a steward, butler, from *cellarium*, a pantry.] an officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar, or the charge of procuring and keeping the provisions.

cel'lar-et, *n.* a cabinet for bottles of wine or liquor, glasses, etc.

celled (seld), *a.* furnished with a cell or cells: commonly used in hyphenated compounds; as, single-*celled*.

Cel·lep'ō·rà, Cel·lip'ō·rà, *n.* [L. *cella*, a cell, and *porus*, Gr. *poros*, a passage.] a genus of molluscoid animals, phylum *Bryozoa*, composed of minute distinct cells arranged like fringes in longitudinal rows.

cel·lif'ēr·ous, *a.* [L. *cella*, a cell, and *ferre*, to bear.] bearing or producing cells.

cel'list, 'cel'list (chel'), *n.* a person who plays the cello; violoncellist.

cel'lō, 'cel'lō (chel'), *n.*; *pl.* **cel'lōs** or **'cel'lōs, cel'li** or **'cel'li** (chel'), [from *violoncello*.] an instrument of the violin family, between the viola and the double bass in size and pitch; violoncello.



CELLO

cel·loi'din, *n.* [*cell*, and *-oid*, and *-in*.] a concentrated solution of pyroxylin used in microscopy for embedding specimens that are to be cut into thin cross sections.

cel'lō·phāne, *n.* [from *cellulose*, and Gr. *phanein*, to appear, seem.] a thin, transparent material made from cellulose, used as moisture-proof wrapping for foods, tobacco, etc., or to make packages look more attractive: formerly a trade-mark (*Cellophane*).

Cel'lū·cot"tŏn, *n.* the trade name of a very absorbent surgical dressing; also, [c–] the dressing itself.

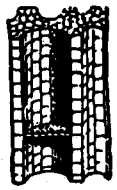
cel'lū·là, *n.* [L. *cellula*, dim. of *cella*, a room, hut.] a small cell.

cel'lū·lăr, *a.* 1. of or like a cell.
2. consisting of or containing cells.

cellular or *cell theory*; the theory that all animal and vegetable bodies consist of either a cell or cells, and that all cells develop from other cells.

cellular plants; plants having no spiral vessels, as mosses, lichens, etc.

cellular tissue; (a) in anatomy, the ordinary connective tissue made up of cells with large interspaces; (b) in botany, parenchyma, or vegetable pulp.



CELLULAR TISSUE IN PLANTS

cel'lū·lăr, *n.* a plant having no spiral vessels, and bearing no flowers, as lichens and mosses.

cel'lū·lāte, *a.* cellular.

cel'lū·lāte, *v.t.*; cellulated, *pt., pp.*; cellulating, *ppr.* to make cellular; to form into cells.

cel'lū·lā·ted, *a.* cellular.

cel'lūle, *n.* a very small cell, as on the wings of *Neuroptera*, or in the parenchyma of plants.

cel·lū·lī'te' (-lēt'), *n.* [Fr., lit., cellulitis, but popularized commercially by Nicole Ronsard, Fr. dietitian.] fatty deposits on the hips and thighs: a non-medical term.

cel·lū·lī'tis, *n.* [L. *cellula*, a dim. of *cella*, a cell, and *-itis*.] an inflammation of a cellular tissue, especially of subcutaneous tissue.

cel'lū·loid, *n.* [*cellu*lose, and *-oid*.] a thin, inflammable substance made from pyroxylin and camphor, used for photographic films, toilet articles, etc.: a trade-mark (*Celluloid*).

cel'lū·lōse, *a.* [L. *cellula*, dim. of *cella*, a room, hut.] containing or made up of cells.

cel'lū·lōse, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cellula*, dim. of *cella*, a small room, hut.] the chief substance composing the cell walls or woody part of plants, a carbohydrate of unknown molecular structure but having the composition represented by the empirical formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$: it is used in the manufacture of paper, rayon, explosives, etc.

cellulose acetate; any of several compounds produced by the action of acetic acid or acetic anhydride upon cellulose in the presence of concentrated sulfuric acid: used in making artificial silks, photographic films, etc.

cellulose nitrate; an ester of nitric acid and cellulose obtained by the action of nitric acid upon wood, cotton, or some other form of cellulose in the presence of concentrated sulfuric acid: it is used in the manufacture of guncotton and other explosives, rayon, varnishes, etc.

cel'lū·lōse, *v.t.*; cellulosed, *pt., pp.*; cellulosing, *ppr.* to treat or cover with a cellulose compound.

cel'lū·lōsed, *a.* made or consisting of cellulose.

cel·lū·lōs'ic, *n.* a product or material made from cellulose.

cel'lū·lous, *a.* 1. full of cells.
2. consisting of cells.

cell wall, in biology, the covering or separating wall of a cell; especially, the relatively rigid covering of a plant cell.

cē'lom, *n.* the coelom.

Cē·lō'si·à, *n.* [Gr. *kēlos*, dry, burned, from the burned-like appearance of the flowers of some species.] a genus of annual plants, generally native to the tropics, order *Amaranthaceæ*. The cockscomb, *Celosia argentea*, common in cultivation, is perhaps the best known variety.

cel'ō·tex, *n.* [cf. *cellulose* and *texture*.] a composition board made of sugar-cane residue, used for insulation in buildings: a trade-mark (*Celotex*).

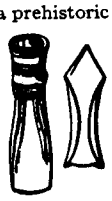
cel'si·tūde, *n.* [L. *celsitudo*, from *celsus*, high.] height; elevation of rank; excellency. [Obs.]

Cel'si·us, *a.* [after Anders *Celsius* (1701–1744), Swed. astronomer, the inventor.] designating or of a thermometer on which, under laboratory conditions, 0° is the freezing point and 100° is the boiling point of water; centigrade: the formula for converting a Celsius temperature to Fahrenheit is $C° = 5/9(F° - 32)$.

Celt, (*or* kelt), *n.* [L. *Celtæ*, pl.; Gr. *Keltoi*, Celts; W. *celt*, a covert, *celtiad*, one that dwells in a covert, from *celu*, to hide.]

1. a Celtic-speaking person: the Bretons, Irish, Welsh, and Highland Scots are Celts.
2. one of an ancient people in central and western Europe, reputedly including the Gauls and Britons.

celt, *n.* [LL. *celtis*, a chisel, a celt.] a prehistoric tool of stone or bronze, resembling a chisel or ax head.



CELTS

Celt·i·bē'ri·ăn, *a.* [L. *Celtiberi*, compounded of *Cellæ*, Celts, and *Iberi*, Iberians, the supposed original inhabitants of Spain.] pertaining to Celtiberia and its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, an ancient people of Spain.

Celt·i·bē'ri·ăn, *n.* an inhabitant of Celtiberia, the name given in ancient times to central Spain.

Celt'iç (*or* kelt'ik), *a.* [L. *Celticus*; Gr. *Keltikos*, from *Keltoi*, Celts.] of the Celts, their languages, culture, characteristics, etc.

Celtic cross; a Latin cross having a wheellike circle around the intersection of the limbs.

Celt'iç, *n.* a subfamily of the Indo-European family of languages with a *Goidelic* branch (Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic, and Manx) and a *Brythonic* branch (Breton, Cornish, and Welsh.)

Celt'i·cişm, *n.* 1. the manners and customs of the Celts.
2. a Celtic idiom, as in Irish English.
3. fondness for Celtic customs.

Celt'i·cīze, *v.t.* to render Celtic.

Celt'i·cīze, *v.i.* to become Celtic.

Celt'is, *n.* [L., an African species of lotus.] a genus of trees of several species, family *Ulmaceæ*; the nettle trees. *Celtis occidentalis*, the hackberry, is the principal North American species.

cem'bà·lō, *n.* [It.] (a) the harpsichord; (b) the dulcimer.

cē·ment', *n.* [ME. *ciment*; OFr. *cement, ciment*; L. *cæmentum*, rough stone, chippings, from *cædere*, to cut.]

1. a substance made of powdered lime and clay, mixed with water and used to fasten stones and bricks together, or as paving: the mixture (mortar) hardens like stone when it dries.
2. any soft substance that fastens things together firmly when it hardens, as paste or glue.
3. a cementlike substance used in filling cavities, as in teeth.
4. anything that joins together or unites; a bond.
5. the bony outer crust of the root of a tooth.
6. in metallurgy, a dust or powder, as of charcoal or sand, or a finely divided metal, used in cementation.
7. in placer and hydraulic mining, a firml compacted mass of gravel, held together b clay or silica.

Portland cement; see under *Portland*.

rubber cement; a cement made of pure rubber mechanically mixed with sulfur and dissolved in some such hydrocarbon as benzene, gasoline, etc.

cē·ment', *v.t.*; cemented, *pt., pp.*; cementing, *ppr.* 1. to unite or join with or as with cement.
2. to unite firmly or closely; as, to *cement* friendship.
3. to spread or cover with cement.

cē·ment', *v.i.* to become cemented; to stick; to cohere.

cē·ment'ăl, *a.* pertaining to cement, as of a tooth.

cē"men·tā'tion, *n.* 1. a cementing or being cemented.
2. in chemistry, the process by which a solid substance is caused to enter into or combine with another at a high temperature without fusion of either; specifically, the conversion of iron into steel by heating the iron in a mass of ground charcoal, and thus causing it to absorb a certain quantity of the charcoal.

cē·ment'à·tō·ry, *a.* cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly.

cē·ment'ēr, *n.* one who or that which cements.

cē·ment'īte, *n.* [*cement*, and *-ite*.] the carbide of iron, Fe_3C, occurring in steel, cast iron, and most other alloys of iron and carbon.

cē"men·ti'tious (-tish'us), *a.* [L. *cæmentitius*, pertaining to quarried stones; from *cæmentum*, rough stone, stone chippings.] pertaining to cement; having the quality of cementing; of the nature of cement.

cē·men'tum, *n.* [L.; cf. *cement*.] the hard, bony tissue forming the outer layer of the root of a tooth: also *cement*.

cem·ē·tē'ri·ăl *a.* pertaining to a cemetery or burial. [Rare.]

cem'ē·ter·y, *n.*; *pl.* **cem'ē·ter·ieş,** [LL. *cæmeterium*; Gr. *koimētērion*, a sleeping place, cemetery, from *koiman*, to put to sleep.] a place set apart for burial or interment; a graveyard; a necropolis.

cen'à·çle, *n.* [Fr. *cénacle*, from L. *cenaculum*, a dining room, from *cena*, dinner.]

1. [C-] the room in which Jesus and his disciples ate the Last Supper.
2. a coterie, as of writers.

cē·nā'tion, *n.* [L. *cenatio*, from *cenare*, to dine, eat.] the act of dining or supping. [Obs.]