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**Dictionary of the
Bible Dealing with
its Language,
Literature, and
Contents: Volume 3
(kir-pleiades)**

James Hastings





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Dictionary of the Bible Dealing with its Language, Literature, and Contents: Volume 3 (kir-pleiades)

Author(s): Hastings, James (1852-1922)

Publisher: Grand Rapids, MI: Christian Classics Ethereal Library

Subjects: The Bible
Works about the Bible

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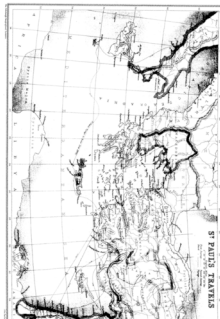
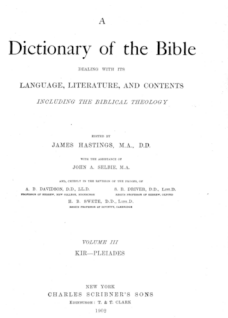
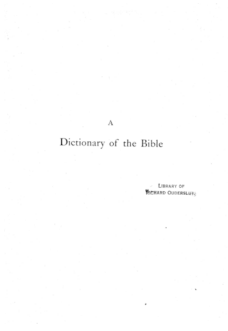
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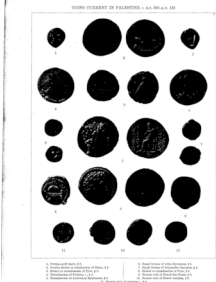
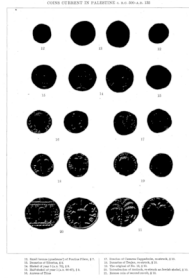
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16 LADYBIRD
LADYBIRD, *Coccinella septempunctata* L. (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae). A small, brightly colored beetle with seven dark spots on its red elytra. It is a common pest of many plants, especially those in the Malvaceae and Fabaceae families. The larvae are also known to be pests of various crops.

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LABRATORY
LABORATORY, a room or building where scientific experiments are conducted. The word is derived from the Latin *labor*, to work, and *orium*, a place. In the early days of science, laboratories were simple rooms where the experiments of the ancients were repeated. As science advanced, the apparatus required for the experiments became more and more complicated, and the laboratories grew in size and complexity. In the modern laboratory, the apparatus is often of great value and cost, and the experiments are often of a highly technical nature. The laboratory is the heart of scientific research, and it is here that the discoveries of the world are made.

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The diagrams illustrate the structure of the eye. The top diagram shows a cross-section of the eye, highlighting the cornea, iris, lens, and retina. The middle diagram shows a side view of the eye, and the bottom diagram shows a detailed view of the eye's internal structures, including the optic nerve and the vitreous body.

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| LANGUAGE OF THE OLD TEST. | LANGUAGE OF THE NEW TEST. |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Hebrew - The original language of the Old Testament, used by the Israelites. It is a Semitic language, closely related to Aramaic and Phoenician. The Old Testament was written in Hebrew, with some portions in Aramaic (e.g., Daniel 2:4-7:28).</p> | <p>1. Greek - The primary language of the New Testament, used by the apostles and early Christians. It is a Hellenistic language, widely spoken in the Eastern Mediterranean region. The Gospels, Acts, and the majority of the Pauline epistles were written in Greek.</p> |
| <p>2. Aramaic - A Semitic language spoken in the Near East, particularly in the region of Mesopotamia and the Levant. It became the lingua franca of the Eastern Mediterranean during the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Some portions of the Old Testament (e.g., Daniel 2:4-7:28) and the New Testament (e.g., Matthew 23:1-12) were written in Aramaic.</p> | <p>2. Latin - A Romance language spoken in the Western Mediterranean region, particularly in Italy and the Roman Empire. It was the official language of the Roman Empire and the language of the Vulgate, the Latin translation of the Bible.</p> |
| <p>3. Arabic - A Semitic language spoken in the Middle East and North Africa. It became the dominant language of the Islamic world after the rise of Islam in the 7th century. The Bible was translated into Arabic during the Islamic Golden Age.</p> | <p>3. Slavonic - A group of languages spoken in the Balkans and Eastern Europe. The Bible was translated into Slavonic during the 9th century by the Byzantine missionaries Cyril and Methodius. This translation is known as the Slavonic Bible.</p> |



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The language of the Old Testament is a subject of great interest and importance. It is the language of the Hebrew people, and it is the language of the Bible. The language of the Old Testament is a mixture of Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek. The Hebrew language is the most important, and it is the language of the Bible. The Aramaic language is also important, and it is the language of the Talmud. The Greek language is also important, and it is the language of the New Testament. The language of the Old Testament is a mixture of these three languages, and it is the language of the Bible.

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41 LANGUAGE OF THE NEW YORK LANGUAGE OF THE NEW YORK
The first of these is the language of the New York State Constitution, which is the only one of the three which is not a part of the common law. The second is the language of the New York State Statutes, which are the only ones which are not a part of the common law. The third is the language of the New York State Courts, which are the only ones which are not a part of the common law.

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LANGUAGE OF THE NEW YORK LANGUAGE OF THE NEW YORK 42
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43

LANGUAGE OF THE NEW YORK LAYERS

THE NEW YORK BAR ASSOCIATION, which has been organized for the purpose of representing the interests of the lay members of the bar, has recently published a report on the "Language of the New York Laymen." The report is a valuable contribution to the study of the language of the laymen, and is well worth a careful study.

The report is divided into two parts, the first of which is devoted to a general discussion of the language of the laymen, and the second to a detailed analysis of the language of the laymen in the various branches of the law.

The first part of the report is devoted to a general discussion of the language of the laymen. It is in this part that the author discusses the various factors which influence the language of the laymen, and the various ways in which the language of the laymen is being improved.

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46

46 LATEST VERSIONS LATEST NEWS
The latest version of the software is now available. It includes several new features and improvements. The user interface has been redesigned to be more intuitive and easier to use. The performance has been significantly improved, allowing for faster processing times. The new version also includes enhanced security features to protect your data. It is highly recommended that you upgrade to the latest version as soon as possible. For more information, please visit our website or contact our support team.

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LATEST LATEST VERSIONS THE OLD 47
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52 LATEX VERSION, THE OLD LATEX VERSION, THE OLD
The following is a list of the most common errors in the LaTeX source files of the book. The errors are listed in two columns, with the error message on the left and the corresponding LaTeX code on the right. The errors are listed in alphabetical order of the error message.



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LATEX VERSION, THE OLD LATEX VERSION, THE OLD 53
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| 1. The first column contains the Latin text of the Vulgate, which is the standard Latin translation of the Bible. It is written in a Gothic script. | 2. The second column contains the Latin text of the Vulgate, which is the standard Latin translation of the Bible. It is written in a Gothic script. |



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LATEX VERBOSUS, THE OLD **LATEX VERBOSUS, THE OLD** 61

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81 LATEX VERBOSUS, THE OLD **LATEX**

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LATEX **LATEX** 63

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44 LATER LAW IN OLD TESTAMENT

The law of Moses is the central theme of the Old Testament. It is the law that God gave to Moses on Mount Sinai. The law is given in the form of a covenant between God and the people of Israel. The law is the basis of the Jewish religion and the foundation of the Christian faith. The law is the standard by which the people of Israel are judged. The law is the source of life and blessing for the people of Israel. The law is the way of righteousness and the path of holiness. The law is the light that guides the people of Israel in the dark. The law is the truth that sets the people of Israel free. The law is the love that binds the people of Israel together. The law is the power that makes the people of Israel a holy nation. The law is the glory that makes the people of Israel a witness to the world. The law is the life that makes the people of Israel a blessing to the world.

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66

LAW IN OLD TESTAMENT

The law of Moses is the central theme of the Old Testament. It is the law that God gave to Moses on Mount Sinai. The law is given in the form of a covenant between God and the people of Israel. The law is the basis of the Jewish religion and the foundation of the Christian faith. The law is the standard by which the people of Israel are judged. The law is the source of life and blessing for the people of Israel. The law is the way of righteousness and the path of holiness. The law is the light that guides the people of Israel in the dark. The law is the truth that sets the people of Israel free. The law is the love that binds the people of Israel together. The law is the power that makes the people of Israel a holy nation. The law is the glory that makes the people of Israel a witness to the world. The law is the life that makes the people of Israel a blessing to the world.

67

LAW OF OLD TESTAMENTS

1. The Law of Old Testament is the body of laws and regulations that governed the life of the Israelites from the time of Moses to the time of the Babylonian Exile. It is a complex system of laws that cover a wide range of subjects, including civil, criminal, and religious law. The laws are contained in the books of Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

2. The Law of Old Testament is based on the principle of retributive justice, which is the idea that the punishment should be proportional to the crime. This is expressed in the famous phrase, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." The law also emphasizes the importance of justice and fairness, and the need for the ruler to be just and fair to all his subjects.

3. The Law of Old Testament is also a system of laws that is based on the principle of covenant. The covenant is a binding agreement between God and the Israelites, and the laws are the terms of the covenant. The covenant is a central theme in the Old Testament, and it is the basis for the relationship between God and the Israelites.

4. The Law of Old Testament is a system of laws that is based on the principle of holiness. The Israelites are called to be holy, and the laws are designed to help them achieve holiness. The laws cover a wide range of subjects, including the Sabbath, the Year of Jubilee, and the laws of purity.

5. The Law of Old Testament is a system of laws that is based on the principle of love. The Israelites are called to love God and their neighbor, and the laws are designed to help them achieve love. The laws cover a wide range of subjects, including the laws of love, the laws of justice, and the laws of holiness.

68

LAW OF OLD TESTAMENTS

6. The Law of Old Testament is a system of laws that is based on the principle of justice. The Israelites are called to be just, and the laws are designed to help them achieve justice. The laws cover a wide range of subjects, including the laws of justice, the laws of love, and the laws of holiness.

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8. The Law of Old Testament is a system of laws that is based on the principle of love. The Israelites are called to love God and their neighbor, and the laws are designed to help them achieve love. The laws cover a wide range of subjects, including the laws of love, the laws of justice, and the laws of holiness.

9. The Law of Old Testament is a system of laws that is based on the principle of justice. The Israelites are called to be just, and the laws are designed to help them achieve justice. The laws cover a wide range of subjects, including the laws of justice, the laws of love, and the laws of holiness.

10. The Law of Old Testament is a system of laws that is based on the principle of holiness. The Israelites are called to be holy, and the laws are designed to help them achieve holiness. The laws cover a wide range of subjects, including the laws of holiness, the laws of justice, and the laws of love.

69

LAW OF OLD TESTAMENTS

11. The Law of Old Testament is a system of laws that is based on the principle of love. The Israelites are called to love God and their neighbor, and the laws are designed to help them achieve love. The laws cover a wide range of subjects, including the laws of love, the laws of justice, and the laws of holiness.

12. The Law of Old Testament is a system of laws that is based on the principle of justice. The Israelites are called to be just, and the laws are designed to help them achieve justice. The laws cover a wide range of subjects, including the laws of justice, the laws of love, and the laws of holiness.

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LAW OF NEW YORK
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[Text of the law on page 14]

15 LAW OF NEW YORK
[Text of the law on page 15]

16 LAW OF NEW YORK
[Text of the law on page 16]



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LAW OF NEW YORK: 82
LAW OF NEW YORK: 83

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82

82 LAW IN NEW ENGLAND. LAW OF NEW ENGLAND.

The law in New England is based on the common law of England, which was introduced by the first settlers. The law of New England is characterized by its flexibility and its ability to adapt to the needs of the community. The law of New England is also characterized by its emphasis on the protection of individual rights and the promotion of the public good.

83

LAWYERS. LAWYERS.

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84

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85

SAYING OF SAIDIN **SAYING OF SHELLEY** 85

The saying of Saidin is a...
The saying of Shelley is a...

86

SAYING OF SHELLEY **SAYING OF SHERMAN** 86

The saying of Shelley is a...
The saying of Sherman is a...

87

SAYING OF SHERMAN **SAYING OF SHERMAN** 87

The saying of Sherman is a...
The saying of Sherman is a...

88

88 LAGUNA AND NOTES LEAD

LAGUNA AND NOTES. In this section, the text discusses the chemical properties and uses of lead, including its role in alloys and its toxicity. It mentions that lead is a soft, malleable metal that is resistant to corrosion and is used in various applications such as lead-acid batteries, radiation shielding, and in the production of lead shot.

LAGUNA AND NOTES LEAD

LAGUNA AND NOTES. This section continues the discussion on lead, focusing on its historical use and the environmental impact of lead pollution. It notes that lead has been used since ancient times and that its presence in the environment can be harmful to human health, particularly through the ingestion of lead-contaminated water or food.

LAGUNA AND NOTES LEAD

LAGUNA AND NOTES. The text in this section describes the physical and chemical characteristics of lead, such as its density, melting point, and reactivity. It also touches upon the extraction of lead from its ores and the various compounds it forms, including lead oxide and lead sulfate.

89

90

91

LEIATON 80
The word **LEIATON** is derived from the Greek word **λεω** (leo) meaning "to be old" or "to be grey". It is often used in the context of old age or wisdom. In the Bible, it is used to describe the grey hair of a man, symbolizing experience and maturity. The word is also used in various other contexts, such as in the names of places and people.

92

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94

L **LEAD** **LEAD**
The amount of lead which is used in the...
in 1891...
LEAD **LEAD**
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97

L **LEADERSHIP** **47**
The concept of leadership is central to the study of organizations and management. It involves the ability to influence others to achieve common goals. Leadership is not a position but a behavior that can be learned and developed. Effective leaders are those who inspire, motivate, and guide their followers. They possess a clear vision, communicate it effectively, and empower their team members. Leadership is essential for the success of any organization, as it determines the direction and performance of the team.

48 **LEADERSHIP** **LEADERSHIP**
Leadership is a complex phenomenon that has been studied extensively by scholars. It is defined as the process of influencing others to achieve a common purpose. Leaders are individuals who have the ability to inspire and motivate their followers. They are responsible for setting a vision, defining goals, and providing the resources and support needed for the team to succeed. Leadership is a skill that can be developed through practice and experience. It is a key factor in the success of organizations and is essential for the well-being of society.

LEADERSHIP **LEADERSHIP** **49**
Leadership is a dynamic process that evolves over time and across different contexts. It is not a static trait but a set of behaviors and skills that can be adapted to various situations. Leaders must be able to listen to their followers, understand their needs, and respond accordingly. They must also be able to communicate effectively, both verbally and non-verbally. Leadership is a responsibility that comes with the role of a leader. It is a privilege to lead, and it requires a high level of integrity and ethical behavior. Leadership is a key to the success of any organization and is essential for the progress of humanity.

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106 LEVITICUS LEVITICUS

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| 106 | LEVITICUS | LEVITICUS | 107 |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----|

A. Special Notes.

1. The word "Leviticus" is derived from the Hebrew word "Levi," which means "priest." The book is named after the tribe of Levi, which was chosen by God to be the priestly tribe of Israel.

2. The book is divided into 27 chapters, which are organized into three main sections: the laws of holiness (chapters 1-17), the laws of purity (chapters 18-24), and the laws of justice (chapters 25-27).

3. The book is written in a poetic style, with many parallelisms and metaphors. It is one of the most beautiful books in the Bible.



107

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109

LEWIS, LEWIS 108
The Lewis family, which has been prominent in the history of the State since the settlement of the first colony, is one of the oldest and most distinguished in the South. The name is of English origin, and is derived from the name of the town of Lewis in the county of Shropshire, England. The first Lewis to settle in the State was John Lewis, who came to the colony in 1670. He was a member of the first Virginia Council, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His son, John Lewis, was also a member of the Council, and was one of the signers of the Constitution. The Lewis family has produced many other distinguished men, and has played a prominent part in the history of the State.

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112

112 LITHIUM
LITHIUM, a soft, silvery-white metal, is the lightest of all metals. It is highly reactive and is found in nature only in combination with other elements. It is used in the manufacture of certain types of glass, and in the production of certain types of alloys. It is also used in the treatment of certain types of mental illness.

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115

| LIFE AND DEATH | LIFE AND DEATH |
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| <p>114</p> <p>The first of the two columns contains text from page 114, including the heading "LIFE AND DEATH" and the number "114".</p> | <p>115</p> <p>The second column contains text from page 115, including the heading "LIFE AND DEATH" and the number "115".</p> |



| LIFE AND DEATH | LIFE AND DEATH |
|--|---|
| <p>116</p> <p>The first of the two columns contains text from page 116, including the heading "LIFE AND DEATH" and the number "116".</p> | <p>117</p> <p>The second column contains text from page 117, including the heading "LIFE AND DEATH" and the number "117".</p> |



| LIFE AND DEATH | LIFE AND DEATH |
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| <p>118</p> <p>The first of the two columns contains text from page 118, including the heading "LIFE AND DEATH" and the number "118".</p> | <p>119</p> <p>The second column contains text from page 119, including the heading "LIFE AND DEATH" and the number "119".</p> |



118 LIFE AND DEATH

There is a great deal of talk about the "right to life" and the "right to death." But what do these rights mean? Are they rights that can be enforced by law? Or are they merely moral principles? The question is not as simple as it seems. For example, if a person has a "right to life," does this mean that the state has a duty to protect that person's life at all costs? Or does it mean that the state has a duty to provide for the person's basic needs, such as food, shelter, and healthcare? The answer to these questions depends on one's view of the nature of rights and the role of the state.

LIFE AND DEATH

The right to life is a fundamental right that is recognized in many international human rights instruments. It is also a central principle in many legal systems. However, the right to life is not absolute. There are many situations in which the state may lawfully take the life of a person, such as in the case of capital punishment or in the case of a just war. The question is not whether the state has the right to take a life, but whether it has a duty to protect the life of every individual.

THE RIGHT TO DEATH

The right to death is a more controversial issue. Some people argue that every individual has a right to die, especially in the case of a terminal illness or a severe and incurable disability. They argue that the state has a duty to provide a means of death for these individuals. However, others argue that the right to death is not a right at all, but rather a choice. They argue that the state has no duty to provide a means of death, and that individuals should be free to choose their own fate.

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LEONARD HOFFER LEONARD HOFFER

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LEXICON OF ...
The first section of the text discusses the historical context of the lexicon, tracing its roots back to ancient Greek and Latin. It highlights the importance of precise terminology in various fields, particularly in science and medicine, where clear communication is essential for progress and safety. The text then delves into the methodology used to compile the lexicon, emphasizing the thoroughness of the research and the inclusion of both common and specialized terms.

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LEXICON OF ...
This section continues the exploration of the lexicon's scope, detailing the inclusion of terms from various disciplines such as biology, chemistry, and physics. It discusses the challenges of defining complex scientific concepts in a way that is accessible to a broad audience while maintaining accuracy. The text also touches upon the cultural and linguistic influences that have shaped the language, providing a rich background for the reader.

171

LEXICON OF ...
The final section of the text focuses on the practical application of the lexicon, discussing how it can be used as a valuable resource for students, researchers, and professionals alike. It emphasizes the role of the lexicon in promoting interdisciplinary collaboration and the exchange of ideas. The text concludes with a call to action, encouraging readers to explore the full range of terms and definitions provided in the volume.

172

172 INDEX, GENERAL OF INDEX, GENERAL OF
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the State of New York, since the last session of the Legislature. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and the offices to which they have been appointed are given in parentheses. The names of the persons who have been reappointed to their former offices are given in italics.

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175

ETYMOLOGY **ETYMOLOGY**

The word "ethics" is derived from the Greek word "ethos," which means "character" or "habit." It is a branch of philosophy that deals with the study of moral principles and values. Ethics is concerned with the distinction between right and wrong, good and bad, and the study of the moral character of individuals and societies. It is a discipline that seeks to understand the nature of morality and the reasons behind our moral choices.

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178 ESTERES

En el estudio de la actividad catalítica de los complejos de coordinación de los metales de transición, se ha observado que la actividad catalítica de los complejos de los metales de transición de la primera serie de transición (Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni) es superior a la de los complejos de los metales de la segunda y tercera serie de transición (Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Se, Br, I, Pt, Au, Hg, Tl, Pb, Bi, Po, At, Rn).

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ESTERES 179

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186 MARGARITA, THE MARGARITA, THE

| Author | Title | Year | Genre | Notes |
|------------|---------------|------|-------|-------|
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1871 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1872 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1873 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1874 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1875 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1876 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1877 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1878 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1879 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1880 | Novel | |

(Note: The table above is a simplified representation of the content on page 186. The actual page contains a detailed list of works with extensive annotations.)

187

187 MARGARITA, THE MARGARITA, THE

| Author | Title | Year | Genre | Notes |
|------------|---------------|------|-------|-------|
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1881 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1882 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1883 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1884 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1885 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1886 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1887 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1888 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1889 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1890 | Novel | |

(Note: The table above is a simplified representation of the content on page 187. The actual page contains a detailed list of works with extensive annotations.)

188

188 MARGARITA, THE MARGARITA, THE

| Author | Title | Year | Genre | Notes |
|------------|---------------|------|-------|-------|
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1891 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1892 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1893 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1894 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1895 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1896 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1897 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1898 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1899 | Novel | |
| Margherita | The Margarita | 1900 | Novel | |

(Note: The table above is a simplified representation of the content on page 188. The actual page contains a detailed list of works with extensive annotations.)

189



MACEONIA **BOOKS OF** **MACEONIA** **BOOKS OF** 195
The name Maceonia is derived from the Greek word *μακεδονία* (Makedonia), which means "Macedonia". It is a common name for a group of books in the Bible, specifically the books of the New Testament. The books of Maceonia are the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, and the Acts of the Apostles. These books are written in Greek and are the primary sources for the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. The books of Maceonia are also known as the Synoptic Gospels, because they share a common narrative and structure. The books of Maceonia are also known as the Canonical Gospels, because they are the only Gospels that are included in the Bible. The books of Maceonia are also known as the Evangelical Gospels, because they are written by the apostles who were the first to preach the Gospel. The books of Maceonia are also known as the Historical Gospels, because they provide a historical account of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. The books of Maceonia are also known as the Theological Gospels, because they provide a theological interpretation of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. The books of Maceonia are also known as the Literary Gospels, because they are written in a literary style. The books of Maceonia are also known as the Canonical Gospels, because they are the only Gospels that are included in the Bible. The books of Maceonia are also known as the Evangelical Gospels, because they are written by the apostles who were the first to preach the Gospel. The books of Maceonia are also known as the Historical Gospels, because they provide a historical account of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. The books of Maceonia are also known as the Theological Gospels, because they provide a theological interpretation of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. The books of Maceonia are also known as the Literary Gospels, because they are written in a literary style.

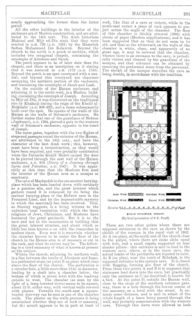
196

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198



202



203



204

205 MAGI MAGI
The word 'magi' is derived from the Persian word 'magus', which was used to refer to the priests of the Zoroastrian religion. In the Bible, the magi are mentioned in the Gospel of Matthew, where they are described as wise men from the East who followed the Star of Bethlehem to find the infant Jesus. The magi are also mentioned in the Talmud and other Jewish texts. In the Middle Ages, the word 'magi' was used to refer to wizards or magicians. In modern times, the word 'magi' is often used to refer to the three wise men who followed the Star of Bethlehem.

205

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207



MARLBOROUGH 214
MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Dec. 10.—(AP)—The state legislature today passed a bill to create a new state agency to oversee the state's health care system. The bill, which passed in a 100-0 vote, would create the Massachusetts Health Care Commission, which would be responsible for overseeing the state's health care system, including the state's hospitals, nursing homes, and health care providers. The commission would also be responsible for developing and implementing a state health care plan. The bill is expected to be signed into law by the governor in the next few days.

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216





234 **MAVER** **MAVER**
The word maverick is a term which has become very common in the West. It is derived from the name of a man who lived in the early part of the century. He was a man of great energy and ability, and he was known for his independence and his refusal to be controlled by others. He was a man who was not afraid to stand up for his principles, and he was a man who was not afraid to take risks. He was a man who was a pioneer in many ways, and he was a man who was a true leader. His name has become a synonym for a man who is independent and who is not afraid to stand up for his principles.

235

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| MADRID | MADRID | 243 |
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| <p>MADRID (Sp. <i>Madrid</i>), a city in central Spain, capital of the country and of the community of Madrid. It is situated on the northern slope of the Guadarrama mountains, about 20 miles (32 km) from the Bay of Biscay. The city is one of the largest and most important in Spain. It is a major center of industry, commerce, and culture. The city is known for its architecture, art, and history. It is also a major center of education and research.</p> | <p>MADRID (Sp. <i>Madrid</i>), a city in central Spain, capital of the country and of the community of Madrid. It is situated on the northern slope of the Guadarrama mountains, about 20 miles (32 km) from the Bay of Biscay. The city is one of the largest and most important in Spain. It is a major center of industry, commerce, and culture. The city is known for its architecture, art, and history. It is also a major center of education and research.</p> | |



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| MADRID | MADRID | 244 |
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246 MARK JONES MARK JONES
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| MARK, HOTEL OF | MARK, HOTEL OF |
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| <p>MARK, HOTEL OF. See HOTEL MARK.</p> | <p>MARK, HOTEL OF. See HOTEL MARK.</p> |



| MARK, HOTEL OF | MARK, HOTEL OF |
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| <p>MARK, HOTEL OF. See HOTEL MARK.</p> | <p>MARK, HOTEL OF. See HOTEL MARK.</p> |



| MARK, HOTEL OF | MARK, HOTEL OF |
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| <p>MARK, HOTEL OF. See HOTEL MARK.</p> | <p>MARK, HOTEL OF. See HOTEL MARK.</p> |



851 **WALK, GUYTON OF** **WALK, GUYTON OF**
WALK, GUYTON OF. (1792-1868). English naturalist and geologist. He was born in 1792 at Walsingham, Norfolk, England. He was educated at Cambridge University and spent much of his life in the field, particularly in the study of the geology of the North Devon coast. He is best known for his work on the geology of the North Devon coast, particularly the study of the rocks of the Mendips. He was a member of the Geological Society of London and the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He died in 1868 at Walsingham, Norfolk, England.



253

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MARK, COINTEL OF 255

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258

258 NAME, OFFICE, OF NAME, OFFICE, OF
The following table shows the names and offices of the members of the Council of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, as of January 1, 1950. The members are listed in alphabetical order of their names. The names of the members who have since died are indicated by a dagger (†) after their names. The names of the members who have since resigned are indicated by a double dagger (‡) after their names. The names of the members who have since been elected to the Council are indicated by a double dagger (‡) after their names. The names of the members who have since been elected to the Council are indicated by a double dagger (‡) after their names.

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264

MARRIAGE **MARRIAGE**
The union of two persons in a legal relationship, usually involving the exchange of vows and the formation of a family. In many cultures, marriage is a religious or social institution. It is often a legal contract that grants certain rights and responsibilities to the partners. The concept of marriage varies significantly across different societies and historical periods.

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267



270 MARRIAGE MARRIAGE

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MARRIAGE MARRIAGE 271

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291

284 MATHEMATICS MATHEMATICS

MATHEMATICS is the study of the properties and relationships of numbers, shapes, and space. It is a branch of science that deals with the measurement, counting, and calculation of quantities. The word "mathematics" is derived from the Greek word "mathema," which means "learning" or "study."

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297







MAGAZINE 308
The first of the new magazines to be published in the United States is the "Magazine" which will be published by the National Magazine Company. It is a monthly publication of 100 pages, containing a variety of articles, stories, and illustrations. The first issue is expected to be published in the near future.

MAGAZINE 309
The second of the new magazines to be published in the United States is the "Magazine" which will be published by the National Magazine Company. It is a monthly publication of 100 pages, containing a variety of articles, stories, and illustrations. The first issue is expected to be published in the near future.

MAGAZINE 310
The third of the new magazines to be published in the United States is the "Magazine" which will be published by the National Magazine Company. It is a monthly publication of 100 pages, containing a variety of articles, stories, and illustrations. The first issue is expected to be published in the near future.

310

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312

312 MEDICAL REGULATION MEDICAL REGULATION
The Medical Regulation Act, 1933, was passed by the British Parliament in 1933. It was the first of a series of Acts designed to regulate the medical profession in the United Kingdom. The Act gave the Medical Council for the United Kingdom the power to regulate the medical profession. It also gave the Council the power to make regulations for the regulation of the medical profession. The Act was a landmark in the history of the medical profession in the United Kingdom. It was the first time that the medical profession had been regulated by a central body. The Act was a landmark in the history of the medical profession in the United Kingdom. It was the first time that the medical profession had been regulated by a central body.

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354 MIDDLEBURY MIDDLEBURY
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384 MIBACIA MIBACIA
The first of these is the fact that the
MIBACIA is a very common name
in the literature of the subject.
It is found in the works of many
of the most distinguished authors
of the time, and is also mentioned
in the Bible. The second is the
fact that the MIBACIA is a very
valuable commodity, and is
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MIRACLE

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The patient, a 35-year-old man, was admitted to the Milwaukee Hospital on Monday, and is now recovering. The patient had been in the city for several days before the onset of the illness.

The Milwaukee Board of Health is now conducting a thorough investigation into the case, and is trying to determine the source of the infection.

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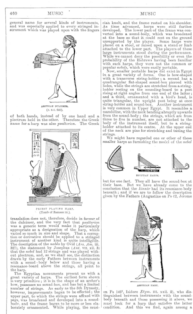












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484 NADAL, THOMAS NADAL, THOMAS

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485 NADAL, THOMAS NADAL, THOMAS

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486 NADAL, THOMAS NADAL, THOMAS

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NAPOLEON **NAPO** 485
The name Napoleon is derived from the Italian word *napoli*, which means Naples. It was first used as a surname by the French nobleman Napoleon Bonaparte. The name became famous through his military conquests and the French Revolution. Napoleon Bonaparte was a French military leader and emperor who played a central role in the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars. He is known for his military genius and for creating the Napoleonic Code, a system of law that influenced many other legal systems. Napoleon was born on August 15, 1769, in Corsica, and died on May 5, 1821, in St. Helena. He was a member of the Bonaparte family, which was of Italian descent. Napoleon's rise to power was rapid, and he became the first Emperor of the French in 1804. He led France to numerous military victories, including the Battle of Austerlitz in 1805 and the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. After his defeat at Waterloo, he was exiled to the island of St. Helena, where he spent the last years of his life. Napoleon's legacy is complex, and he is often regarded as one of the greatest military leaders in history. His actions have shaped the course of European history and the modern world.

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NADIR 498
The point on the Earth's surface directly opposite the zenith is the nadir. It is the point in the sky directly below the observer. The nadir is the point in the sky directly below the observer. The nadir is the point in the sky directly below the observer.

NADIR 499
The point on the Earth's surface directly opposite the zenith is the nadir. It is the point in the sky directly below the observer. The nadir is the point in the sky directly below the observer.

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NEOMALYX 83
NEOMALYX, a genus of the family Melyridae, was described by Mulsant & Reiche in 1851. It is characterized by the presence of a dark spot on the elytra, and the absence of a dark spot on the pronotum. The genus is named in honor of the French naturalist, M. de Mulsant.

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| 511 | INDEX | 512 | INDEX |
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| 513 | INDEX | 514 | INDEX |
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| 515 | INDEX | 516 | INDEX |
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NEBO 517

NEBO, a town in the north of the island of Java, in the district of ...

NEBO 518

NEBO, a town in the north of the island of Java, in the district of ...

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NEBO 519

NEBO, a town in the north of the island of Java, in the district of ...

NEBO 520

NEBO, a town in the north of the island of Java, in the district of ...

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NEBO 521

NEBO, a town in the north of the island of Java, in the district of ...

NEBO 522

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520



NEW ENGLAND NEW ENGLAND
The first of the New England states to be admitted to the Union was Massachusetts in 1780. It was followed by Vermont in 1792, New Hampshire in 1776, and Connecticut in 1788. These four states were the original members of the New England confederation. The confederation was a loose association of states that shared a common language, culture, and history. It was not a formal political union, but it was a strong bond of fellowship that has endured to this day.

527

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NEW TESTAMENT CANON NEW TESTAMENT CANON 541

THE NEW TESTAMENT CANON is the collection of books which are recognized as authoritative and inspired by the Christian Church. The term "New Testament" is derived from the Greek words "neue" (new) and "testamentum" (covenant), referring to the new covenant established by Jesus Christ. The canon is divided into three main sections: the Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles, and the Revelation.

The Gospels, which are the first four books of the New Testament, tell the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. They are the Matthew Gospel, the Mark Gospel, the Luke Gospel, and the John Gospel. The Acts of the Apostles, the fifth book, describes the early church and the missionary work of the apostles. The Epistles, which are the next 21 books, are letters written by the apostles to various churches and individuals. The Revelation, the last book, is a prophetic book that describes the end of the world and the return of Jesus Christ.

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544

544 RECORDS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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850 NIGHT HAWK
The night hawk is a bird of prey, and is found in all parts of the world. It is a very common bird, and is often seen flying about at night. It has a long, pointed beak, and its wings are spread out when it is in flight. It is a very agile bird, and is able to catch its prey with great accuracy. It is a very interesting bird, and is worth watching if you have the opportunity.

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| NO | SYMBOL | SYMBOL, VALUE OF |
|-----|--------|------------------|
| 557 | ... | ... |

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| NO | SYMBOL | SYMBOL, VALUE OF |
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| 558 | ... | ... |

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| NO | SYMBOL | SYMBOL, VALUE OF |
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NEWS
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572

| Year | Population | Area | Density |
|------|------------|---------|---------|
| 1800 | 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 10 |
| 1810 | 1,100,000 | 100,000 | 11 |
| 1820 | 1,200,000 | 100,000 | 12 |
| 1830 | 1,300,000 | 100,000 | 13 |
| 1840 | 1,400,000 | 100,000 | 14 |
| 1850 | 1,500,000 | 100,000 | 15 |
| 1860 | 1,600,000 | 100,000 | 16 |
| 1870 | 1,700,000 | 100,000 | 17 |
| 1880 | 1,800,000 | 100,000 | 18 |
| 1890 | 1,900,000 | 100,000 | 19 |
| 1900 | 2,000,000 | 100,000 | 20 |



573

| Year | Population | Area | Density |
|------|------------|---------|---------|
| 1800 | 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 10 |
| 1810 | 1,100,000 | 100,000 | 11 |
| 1820 | 1,200,000 | 100,000 | 12 |
| 1830 | 1,300,000 | 100,000 | 13 |
| 1840 | 1,400,000 | 100,000 | 14 |
| 1850 | 1,500,000 | 100,000 | 15 |
| 1860 | 1,600,000 | 100,000 | 16 |
| 1870 | 1,700,000 | 100,000 | 17 |
| 1880 | 1,800,000 | 100,000 | 18 |
| 1890 | 1,900,000 | 100,000 | 19 |
| 1900 | 2,000,000 | 100,000 | 20 |



574

| Year | Population | Area | Density |
|------|------------|---------|---------|
| 1800 | 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 10 |
| 1810 | 1,100,000 | 100,000 | 11 |
| 1820 | 1,200,000 | 100,000 | 12 |
| 1830 | 1,300,000 | 100,000 | 13 |
| 1840 | 1,400,000 | 100,000 | 14 |
| 1850 | 1,500,000 | 100,000 | 15 |
| 1860 | 1,600,000 | 100,000 | 16 |
| 1870 | 1,700,000 | 100,000 | 17 |
| 1880 | 1,800,000 | 100,000 | 18 |
| 1890 | 1,900,000 | 100,000 | 19 |
| 1900 | 2,000,000 | 100,000 | 20 |





OBITUARY
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WESTWY 148
WESTWY, W. V. (1890-1960) - A prominent businessman and politician in West Virginia. He served as the 15th Governor of West Virginia from 1923 to 1927. He was also a member of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. He was known for his efforts to improve the state's infrastructure and economy during the early 20th century.

594

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596

OLD TESTAMENT OLD TESTAMENT
The first part of the Bible, containing the history of the Jews from the time of Adam to the birth of Jesus Christ. It is divided into the Law (the first five books) and the Prophets (the remaining books). The Law is also known as the Pentateuch, and the Prophets as the Former Prophets. The Old Testament is written in Hebrew, with some parts in Aramaic and Greek. It is the foundation of the Christian faith, and is read and studied by Christians of all denominations.

597

OLD TESTAMENT OLD TESTAMENT
The second part of the Bible, containing the history of the Jews from the time of Adam to the birth of Jesus Christ. It is divided into the Law (the first five books) and the Prophets (the remaining books). The Law is also known as the Pentateuch, and the Prophets as the Former Prophets. The Old Testament is written in Hebrew, with some parts in Aramaic and Greek. It is the foundation of the Christian faith, and is read and studied by Christians of all denominations.

598

OLD TESTAMENT OLD TESTAMENT
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611

OLD TREATMENT CLINIC OLD TREATMENT CLINIC
The first of these is the fact that the treatment of the patient is not based on a thorough knowledge of the patient's condition. The second is the fact that the treatment is not based on a thorough knowledge of the patient's condition. The third is the fact that the treatment is not based on a thorough knowledge of the patient's condition.

612

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614

614 OLD TESTAMENT CANON OLD TESTAMENT CANON
The canon of the Old Testament is the collection of books which are regarded as authoritative and inspired by God and which form the basis of the Christian religion. The canon is divided into three parts: the Law, the Prophets, and the Writings. The Law consists of the five books of Moses: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. The Prophets consist of the books of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, and the twelve minor prophets. The Writings consist of the books of Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Job, Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Chronicles. The canon is closed, meaning that no new books can be added to it.

615

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616

616 OLD TESTAMENT LANGUAGE OLD TESTAMENT LANGUAGE
The language of the Old Testament is Hebrew. The Hebrew language is a Semitic language and is the language of the Jews. The Old Testament is written in Hebrew, with the exception of a few books which are written in Aramaic. The Hebrew language is a rich and expressive language, and it is the language of the Bible. The Old Testament is written in a style which is both simple and elegant. The language is clear and concise, and it is easy to understand. The Old Testament is a masterpiece of literature, and it is a source of inspiration and guidance for all who read it.

617

OSLEEN **OSMA** 619

OSLEEN (O'sle-eh) n. A small town in the northwestern part of the state, in the county of the same name. It is situated on the northern bank of the Red River, about 10 miles from the mouth of the river. It is one of the oldest settlements in the state, and was founded in 1820. It is now a small town, with a population of about 100. It is the seat of the county of the same name.

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624

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626

68 **OSCAR** 69

OSCAR (n) - a name for a small, light aircraft, often used for training or recreation. It is also a name for a type of award given to the best actor in a film.

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630

60 **OSER** 61

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631

62 **OSER** 63

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638

PARIS

PARIS, Dec. 15 (AP)—The French government today announced that it had decided to accept the terms of the armistice with Germany, which would end the fighting in France.

The announcement came after a long and difficult negotiation process. The French government had initially refused to accept the terms, but eventually agreed to a ceasefire and the withdrawal of French forces from the battlefield.

The armistice would take effect at 11 a.m. on Dec. 25, 1940. It would allow German troops to occupy the northern and western parts of France, while the southern part of the country would remain under French control.

The French government also agreed to the evacuation of prisoners of war and the release of French civilians held in Germany.

The news of the armistice was met with a mix of relief and disappointment. Many French citizens were weary of the war, but others were angry at the perceived betrayal of the French government.

The armistice marked the end of the Battle of France and the beginning of the Vichy regime in France.



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644 PALESTINE PALESTINE
The British Mandate for Palestine, 1920-1948, was a period of significant political and social change. The British Mandate was established in 1920 and lasted until 1948. It was a period of British rule over the territory of Palestine, which was then a British Mandate for Palestine. The British Mandate was a period of British rule over the territory of Palestine, which was then a British Mandate for Palestine. The British Mandate was a period of British rule over the territory of Palestine, which was then a British Mandate for Palestine.



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647

PALESTINE 647
The British Mandate for Palestine was a legal instrument that established the British administration of the region from 1920 to 1948. It was based on the Balfour Declaration of 1917, which expressed the British government's support for the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine. The Mandate provided for the development of the economy, the education system, and the legal system. It also established the Palestine Commission, which was responsible for the administration of the territory. The Mandate was a key document in the history of the region, and it played a central role in the development of the state of Israel.

648

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650

400 PALESTINE PALESTINE
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| 654 | FALLO | FALM 1935 |
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| [Detailed table of contents for page 654, including sections like 'FALLO' and 'FALM 1935'] | | |



| 655 | FALLO | FALM 1935 |
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| [Detailed table of contents for page 655, including sections like 'FALLO' and 'FALM 1935'] | | |



| 656 | FALLO | FALM 1935 |
|--|-------|-----------|
| [Detailed table of contents for page 656, including sections like 'FALLO' and 'FALM 1935'] | | |



| PLA | PUPIN | 85 |
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| <p>PLA, <i>Platanus</i>, a genus of trees in the family <i>Platanaceae</i>. The most common species is <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>, the American sycamore, which is native to the eastern United States and southeastern Canada. It is a large, spreading tree with a thick, deeply furrowed bark and large, heart-shaped leaves. The tree is known for its ability to grow in a wide range of soil conditions and its resistance to many diseases and insects.</p> | <p>PUPIN, <i>Alfred</i>, a Swiss physicist and mathematician who is best known for his work on the theory of electromagnetism. He is famous for his discovery of the "Pupin coil," a type of inductor that can store energy in a magnetic field. He also made significant contributions to the theory of the transmission of electrical signals over long distances.</p> | |

660

| 86 | PARALEL (2) (3) | PARALEL (2) (3) |
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| | <p>PARALEL (2) (3), a term used in geometry to describe two lines that are parallel to each other and intersected by a transversal line. The angles formed by the transversal and the parallel lines are called corresponding angles, alternate angles, and co-interior angles. These angles have specific relationships that are used to prove that two lines are parallel.</p> | <p>PARALEL (2) (3), a term used in geometry to describe two lines that are parallel to each other and intersected by a transversal line. The angles formed by the transversal and the parallel lines are called corresponding angles, alternate angles, and co-interior angles. These angles have specific relationships that are used to prove that two lines are parallel.</p> |

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| PARALEL (2) (3) | PARALEL (2) (3) | 88 |
|--|--|----|
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| 662 | PARABOLIC DE PT | PARABOLIC DE PT |
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| 662 | PARABOLIC DE PT | PARABOLIC DE PT |
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665

| PARAGRAPHS | PARAGRAPHS |
|--|--|
| 1. The first paragraph discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a business setting. It highlights the role of the accounting department in providing reliable financial data to management. | 1. The first paragraph discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a business setting. It highlights the role of the accounting department in providing reliable financial data to management. |
| 2. The second paragraph explores the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data. It compares traditional manual entry with modern computerized systems, noting the advantages of automation in terms of speed and accuracy. | 2. The second paragraph explores the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data. It compares traditional manual entry with modern computerized systems, noting the advantages of automation in terms of speed and accuracy. |
| 3. The third paragraph delves into the challenges faced by businesses in the digital age, particularly regarding data security and privacy. It discusses the need for robust cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive financial information from cyber threats. | 3. The third paragraph delves into the challenges faced by businesses in the digital age, particularly regarding data security and privacy. It discusses the need for robust cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive financial information from cyber threats. |
| 4. The fourth paragraph examines the impact of regulatory changes on business operations. It analyzes how new accounting standards and tax laws require companies to adjust their internal controls and reporting processes. | 4. The fourth paragraph examines the impact of regulatory changes on business operations. It analyzes how new accounting standards and tax laws require companies to adjust their internal controls and reporting processes. |
| 5. The fifth paragraph concludes by emphasizing the importance of continuous learning and adaptation in the ever-evolving business landscape. It suggests that companies should invest in training and development to stay ahead of the competition. | 5. The fifth paragraph concludes by emphasizing the importance of continuous learning and adaptation in the ever-evolving business landscape. It suggests that companies should invest in training and development to stay ahead of the competition. |



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PARADISE 671
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| PABOCHA | PABOCHA |
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| 1. Pabochas, a small town in the province of Tucumán, Argentina, is known for its traditional architecture and historical significance. It was founded in the 17th century and has since become a popular destination for tourists interested in colonial history and culture. | 2. Pabochas, a small town in the province of Tucumán, Argentina, is known for its traditional architecture and historical significance. It was founded in the 17th century and has since become a popular destination for tourists interested in colonial history and culture. |



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| 686 | PARVOVIRUS | PARVOVIRUS |
| [Detailed table of contents for page 686, listing various sub-topics and their corresponding page numbers within the page's span.] | | |

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| PARVOVIRUS | PARVOVIRUS | 687 |
| [Detailed table of contents for page 687, listing various sub-topics and their corresponding page numbers within the page's span.] | | |

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| 688 | PARVOVIRUS | PARVOVIRUS |
| [Detailed table of contents for page 688, listing various sub-topics and their corresponding page numbers within the page's span.] | | |













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| PAYDAY HERBOTS | PAYMENT | 131 |
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| THE PAYMENT | PLACE | 132 |
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| 132 | 132 | 132 |

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| PLACE | PLACE | 133 |
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| 133 | 133 | 133 |

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PUBLIC VEHICLES
The Public Vehicle Law, which was passed by the House of Representatives on March 1, 1934, and by the Senate on March 15, 1934, is the first comprehensive legislation in the United States to regulate the operation of public vehicles. The law covers all motor vehicles used for the transportation of passengers for hire, and is designed to protect the public from the hazards of unlicensed and unregulated vehicles. The law requires that all public vehicles be licensed and that the licensees be bonded to the extent of \$10,000. The law also requires that all public vehicles be inspected and that the inspectors be bonded to the extent of \$5,000. The law further requires that all public vehicles be equipped with certain safety devices, such as brakes, lights, and horns, and that the drivers be licensed and bonded to the extent of \$5,000. The law also provides for the establishment of a Public Vehicle Board, which will be responsible for the regulation and supervision of the public vehicle industry. The law is a landmark piece of legislation, and it is hoped that it will result in a safer and more efficient public vehicle industry.

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84 PETER (1890) PETER (1890)
The first of the two columns of text on page 84 discusses the various forms of the name Peter, including Petrus, Petros, and Petrus. It also mentions the Greek word Πέτρος and its derivation from the verb πέτρον, meaning 'to build'. The second column continues the discussion, mentioning the name's use in the New Testament and its significance in the early Christian church.

PETER (1890) PETER (1890) 85
The first column on page 85 discusses the name Peter in the context of the apostle Peter, mentioning his role as the first pope and his martyrdom. The second column discusses the name Peter in the context of the Roman Empire, mentioning the name's use by emperors and its significance in the Roman pantheon.

86 PETER (1890) PETER (1890)
The first column on page 86 discusses the name Peter in the context of the Roman Empire, mentioning the name's use by emperors and its significance in the Roman pantheon. The second column discusses the name Peter in the context of the early Christian church, mentioning the name's use by the apostle Peter and its significance in the church's history.



PETER (1870-71) 767
The first of the apostles to be named in the New Testament. He was a fisherman and was called by Jesus to be one of his disciples. He was the first to confess Jesus as the Christ and was given the keys of the kingdom of heaven. He was the first to preach the Gospel to the Gentiles and was the first to be crucified for his faith.

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794 PETER, FIRST EPISTOLA PETER, FIRST EPISTOLA
The epistle of Peter is a letter of instruction and encouragement written to Christians in the Roman Empire. It is one of the seven catholic epistles. The letter is addressed to "the exiles of the Dispersion" and is divided into three chapters. The first chapter discusses the need for holiness and the role of the Holy Spirit. The second chapter discusses the need for patience and the role of the church. The third chapter discusses the need for love and the role of the church. The letter is written in a simple, direct style and is considered one of the most important documents in the New Testament.

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809

808 FEDERAL RECORDS SYSTEM
The Federal Records System is a comprehensive system for the collection, organization, and maintenance of records. It is designed to ensure the integrity and accessibility of government information. The system includes various components such as record-keeping procedures, storage methods, and retrieval systems. It is essential for the efficient operation of government agencies and for the preservation of historical records.

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| 812 | PETRA, RECORD SPIRITALE | PETRA, RECORD SPIRITALE | 813 |
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| [Detailed text in two columns, likely a table or ledger with multiple rows of entries.] | | | |

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| 813 | PETRA, RECORD SPIRITALE | PETRA, RECORD SPIRITALE | 814 |
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| 814 | PETRA, RECORD SPIRITALE | PETRA, RECORD SPIRITALE | 815 |
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PARAGUAY **PARAGUAY**

PARAGUAY (Paraguay) is a landlocked country in South America, bordered by Brazil to the north and east, Uruguay and Argentina to the south, and Chile to the west. It is the only South American country that is entirely landlocked. The capital and largest city is Asunción, located on the eastern bank of the Parana River. The country is known for its rich cultural heritage, including its unique blend of Spanish and Guaraní influences. The national language is Guaraní, which is spoken by a significant portion of the population. Paraguay is also known for its extensive natural resources, including timber, minerals, and agricultural products like soybeans and beef. The country has a long history of political instability, with several military coups and periods of authoritarian rule. In 1973, a military coup overthrew the elected president, and the country was ruled by a military junta until 1989. Since then, Paraguay has held several democratic elections, but it continues to face challenges such as corruption and human rights issues.

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830 PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA
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842 PHILIPPINE SPIDERS BY THE PHILIPPINE SPIDERS BY THE
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PRELUDE
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FRIDAY 862
The American people are in a state of...
FRIDAY 863
The American people are in a state of...
FRIDAY 864
The American people are in a state of...
FRIDAY 865
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FRIDAY 866
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FRIDAY 862
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| PERUSA | PHYLACTERIDA PROTELEN 870 |
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| <p>Perusa is a genus of the family Phylacteridae, characterized by its elongated, spindle-shaped body and its unique mode of locomotion. It is found in various aquatic environments, particularly in the shallow waters of the tropics.</p> | <p>Phylacterida protelela is a species within the genus Phylacterida. It is distinguished by its specific morphological features, including the shape of its head and the arrangement of its legs. This species is commonly found in the same habitats as the genus it belongs to.</p> |



| PHYLACTERIDA PROTELEN | PHYLACTERIDA PROTELEN |
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| D 1 | D 2 | D 3 | D 4 | D 5 |
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| PHYLACTERIDA PROTELEN | PHYLACTERIDA PROTELEN 871 |
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879 PILATE, ACTS OF PILATE 879

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88 PLASTER OF PARIS PLASTER OF PARIS
The plaster of Paris is a white, crystalline, anhydrous salt of calcium sulfate, which is obtained by heating gypsum to a temperature of about 150°C. It is used in the form of a powder, which is mixed with water to form a paste. The paste sets and hardens to a solid mass, which is used for making casts, models, and other objects. The setting reaction is exothermic and is accompanied by a decrease in volume. The plaster of Paris is also used in the form of a brick, which is made by mixing the powder with sand and water, and then pressing it into a brick shape. The brick is used for making walls and other structures.

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