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Day

10 he corried on during the sky. 2, the highs of sky; day.

12. See day

13. Astron.

12. Also called mean socker sky, at vision of times of the sky, at the cart of mean space sky, at vision of time and the sky, at the sky, and the sk

low cost.

day' coach', an ordinary railroad passenger car, as
day' coach', an ordinary railroad passenger car, as
distinguished from a sleeping car, parlor car, etc.
day'dream' (da' drem'), n. 1. a visionary fancy indulged in while awake; reverie. — 1. 2. to indulge in
such reveries. [Day' + DREAM] — day'dream'er, n.

day'dream'y, adj.

—day/dream/y, adj.

day/flow-er (dā/flou/er), n. any plant of the genus Commelina, of the spiderwort family, usually bearing cymes of small, blue flowers. [DAY + FLOWER]

day-fly (dā/fli/), n., pl. -flies. a mayfly. [DAY + FLY²]

Day-Glow (dā/glō/), n. Trademark. a highly luminous printing ink.

day-flower (dF/mu/qr), n. any plant of the genus Commelina, of the spiderwort family, usually bearing cymes of small, blue flowers. [Ar + Flowers]

lay-flower (dF/mu/qr), n. any plant of the genus Commelina, of the spiderwort family, usually bearing cymes of small, blue flowers. [Ar + Flowers]

lay-flow (dF/dFl/), n., pl.-flies. a mayly. [Dax + Flx2]

Day-Glow (dF/gFd), n. Trademark. a highly luminous printing ink.

day/ in Court, 1. the day on which one involved in a lawsuit is to be afforded the opportunity to appear and be heard in out. A hachance been given his day in court.

day/ lay-flome, a harub, Cestrum diurnum, of the west indies, having clusters of white flowers that are very fragrant by day.

day/ la/bore, an unskilled worker paid by the day.

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day/ la/b

existence.

Day-ton (dāt/9n), n. 1. Jonathan, 1760-1824, U.S.
politician, Speaker of the House 1795-99. 2. a city in
SW Ohio 262,332 (1960). 3. a town in N Kentucky,
9050 (1960). 4. a town in E Tennessee. 3500 (1960).
5. a town in E Texas. 3367 (1960). 6. a town in SE
Washington. 2913 (1960).

Washington. 2913 (1960).

Bay-to-na Beach/ (de to/no). a city in NE Florida:
seashore resort. 37,395 (1960).

day-work (de/wirk/). n. work done and paid for by
the day. [ME dai-work the amount of land worked by
a team in one day. OE dag-woord day's work. See Dax,
work] —day-work/er, n.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY REY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; m., modification of; obl., ob'ique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.

ship', n.

dea-con-ess (dē/ka nis), n. 1. (in certain Protestant churches) a woman belonging to an order or sisterhood dedicated to the care of the sick or poor or who is engaging in other social-service duties, as teaching or missionary work. 2. a woman elected by a church to assist the clergy. [earlier deaconisse, m. LL diāconisse, fem. of diāconus deaconis eee-Ess]

dea-con-ry (de/kən rē), n., pl. -ries. 1. the office of a deacon. 2. deacons collectively. [ME dekenry. See DEACON, -RY]

fem of diacous diacous; see -ress]

deacon. 72, deacons collectively. [ME dekenry. See deacons. 2. deacons collectively. [ME dekenry. See deacons. 2. deacons collectively. [ME dekenry. See deacon. 2. deacons collectively. [ME dekenry. See deacon. 2. deacons collectively. [ME dekenry. See deacon. 2. deacon.

In the stimilar is appearance. 5. (used to indicate messas):

In all chus (fa/s kes) s. Class. Myth. a river god, the motive or direction from outside to a point within little motive or direction from outside to a point within little motive or direction from outside to a point within little motive or direction from outside to a point within little motive or direction from outside to a point within little motive or direction from outside to a point within little motive or direction from outside to a point within little motive or direction from outside to a point within little motive or direction. It is a fifter or power. It is not because it is a final system of the motive of the sense of the s

The desired must be an other of the proling proposed in the control of the proling proposed in the proposed proposed in the proposed propo

in ab-strac-to (in ab strak-tō), Latin. in the abstract. in-ac-ces-si-ble (in-ab ses/a bal), adj. not accessible; inapproachable. [< LL inaccessibile; See In-3, and war, who reigns over heaven: identified with the ness, n.—in-ac-ces-si-bly, adv.

in-ac-cu-rac-cy (in ak-yor a s5), n., pl. -cies for 2.

1. the quality or state of being inaccurate. 2. that which is inaccurate; error. [In-3] + Accuracy]

—Syn. 1. incorrectness, erroneousness, inexactness. 2. mistake, blunder, slip, inexactitude.

2. mistake, blunder, at-cu-rate (in ak-yor ib), adj. not accurate; not exact, correct, or true. [In-3] + Accurate — in-ac-cu-rate ly, ada. —in-ac-cu-rate-ness, n.

—Syn. inexact, loose; incorrect, erroneous, wrong, faulty.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: < descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with;

March 4.

in-aus-pi-cious (in/ô spish/os), adj. not auspicious; boding ill; unfavorable. [in-3 + Auspicious] —in/aus-pi/cious-ly, adv.—in/aus-pi/cious-ness, n.

in-be-ing (in/bē/ing), n. 1. the condition of existing in something else; immanence. 2. inward nature. [in (adv.) + Being]

in-be-tween (in/bi twēn/), n. 1. Also, in/be-tween/er. one who or that which is between two extremes, two contrasting conditions, etc.; yees, noes, and in-betweens; for professional, amateur, and in-between—adj. 2.

it deriv, derivative; coulv. equivalent: imit. imitative:

1.1

CONGISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or derived from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; cm., modification of; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown, perhaps; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; ; *, hypothetical. See the full key inside the front cover.



me. Z. the scheduled ce.

lism. the day shift of a $Y + SIDE^1$

ven name. Also, Daisy. men. Archaic. an um-See DAY, 'S1, MAN1] r a bill or note falls due. Dea., Deacon.

rchaic. dawn; daybreak.

see morning star.

vork of computing the ecceeding nautical day. ch a batch of glass is for one day's work. me between sunrise and

1. occurring each day; lay worries. 2. involving eds or desires; limited to me without preparation to-mouth and day-to-day

athan, 1760-1824, U.S. se 1795-99. 2. a city in a town in N Kentucky. Tennessee. 3500 (1960). 960). **6.** a town in SE

), a city in NE Florida:

rk done and paid for by nount of land worked by rc day's work. See DAY,

, $n_{\underline{\cdot}} - v.t.$ 1. to stun or : He was dazed by a blow lder; dazzle: The splendor 3. a dazed condition: was in a daze for a week. as in dasask to become -daz·ed·ly ze, mope]

ng, n. —v.t. 1. to overitense light: Coming from y the sudden sunlight. 2. e by brilliancy, splendor, d him. -v.i. 3. to shine gems dazzling in the sunlight: Her eyes dazzled in on by brilliance: Once one it no longer dazzles. —n. ng: the dazzle of the spotzles; bewildering bright-[DAZE + -LE] —daz/-

b 2. Domesday Book.

ce noise, adjusted. Also,

iministration. . c. L. Deisigh

Latin (decide); also used as a profile to define tion, removal, and separation (dehumidify), negation tion, removal, and separation (dehumidify), negation (demerit; derange), descent (degrade; deduce), reversal (detract), intensity (decompound). Cf. di-2, dis-1. [ME < L, comb. form repr. de (prep.) from, away from, of, out of, etc.; in some words, < F < L de- or dis- dis-1] **DE**, destroyer escort.

ially three, allowed by D.E., Doctor of Engineering.

de·a·cet·y·late (de/ə set/əlat/), v.t., -lat·ed, -lat·ing. Chem. to remove the acetyl group from (an organic -de/a·cet/y·la/compound). [DE- + ACETYLATE] tion, n.

re, OE daegsteorra. See dea con (de/kən), n. 1. (in hierarchical churches) a member of the clerical order next below that of a 2. (in other churches) an appointed or elected officer having variously defined duties. 3. (in Free-masonry) one of two officers in a masonic lodge. —v.t.
4. to pack (vegetables or fruit) with only the finest pieces or the most attractive sides visible. 5. to falsify (something); doctor. 6. New Eng. to castrate (a pig or other 7. Archaic. to read aloud (a line of a psalm, hymn, etc.) before singing it. [ME deken, OE diacon < LL diācon(us) < Gk diākonos servant, minister, deacon, equiv. to diā- DIA- +-konos service] —dea/conship', n.

dea-con-ess (de/kə nis), n. 1. (in certain Protestant churches) a woman belonging to an order or sisterhood dedicated to the care of the sick or poor or who is engaging in other social-service duties, as teaching or missionary work. 2. a woman elected by a church to assist the clergy. [earlier deaconisse, m. LL diāconissa,

fem. of diaconus DEACON; see -ESS]

dea·con·ry (dē/kən rē), n., pl. -ries. 1. the office of a deacon. 2. deacons collectively. [ME dekenry. See

DEACON, -RY]

de-ac-ti-vate (dē ak/tə vāt/), v., -vat-ed, -vat-ing. -v.t. 1. to cause to be inactive; remove the effectiveness of. 2. to demobilize or disband (a military unit). 3. to render (a bomb, shell, or the like) inoperative, esp. by disconnecting, removing, or otherwise interfering with the action of the fuze. 4. Chem. to render (a chemical, enzyme, catalyst, etc.) inactive. —v.i. 5. Physical Chem. to lose radioactivity. [DE- + ACTIVATE] -v.i. 5. de-ac/ti-va/tion, n. —de-ac/ti-va/tor, n.

dead (ded), adj. 1. no longer living; deprived of life: dead people; dead flowers; dead animals. 2. not endowed with life; inanimate: dead stones. 3. resembling death; deathlike: a dead sleep; a dead faint. 4. bereft of sensation; numb: She was half dead with fright. My leg feels dead. 5. lacking sensitivity of feeling; insensitive: dead to all sense of shame; dead to the needs of others. 6. incapable of being emotionally moved; unresponsive: dead to his attentions; dead to the nuances of the music. 7. (of an emotion) no longer felt; ended; extinguished: a dead passion; dead affections. 8. Law. deprived of civil rights so that one is in the state of civil death, esp. deprived of the rights of property. 9. no longer current or prevalent, as in effect, significance, or practice; obsolete: a dead law; a dead controversy. 10. (of a language) no longer in use as a sole means of oral communication among a people: Latin is a dead language. 11. utterly tired; exhausted: They felt dead from the six-hour trip. 12. infertile; barren: dead land. 13. not moving or circulating; stagnant; stale: dead water; dead air. 14. no longer functioning, operating, or productive: a dead motor; a dead oil well; a dead battery. 15. put



DOCKET

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