XIPHISURA

Xiph'o-don (zǐf'ō-dōn), n. [NL.; Gr. ξίφος sword + ὁδούς tooth.] Paleon. A genus of small two-toed extinct artio-dactyls from the Eocene of Europe, typical of a family, Xiph'o-don'ti-dæ (-dōn'ti-dē), syn. of Anopiotheriidæ.

xiph'oid (zǐf'oid; zif'oid; zif'oid;

zoic acid. **Zy-lid'ic** (zī-l'Id'Ik), a. [G. xylidinsäure.] Chem. Designating, or pertaining to, either of two crystalline dibasic acids, $C_0H_3(CO_3H)_3$, one of which is obtained by oxidizing a xylic acid and the other by oxidizing pseudocumene. They are isomeric with uvitic acid.

xy'll-dine (zi'll'-d'n; -dēn; 184), n. Also -din. [G. xylidin.] Any one of six isomeric compounds, (CH₂)₂C₂H₂NH₂, amino derivatives of xylene, resembling aniline. They are liquids, or easily fusible crystalline substances, of which three are derived from metaxylene, two from orthoxylene, and one from paraxylene. The xylidine of commerce, used in making certain dyes, is a liquid consisting of a mixture of five of the above compounds.

Zy'll-tone (-tēn), n. Also zylite oil. [G. xyliton. Cf. xxi.tte ; 2d -one.] Chem. A yellow oil having a geraniumlike odor, produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on acetone, and otherwise.

Zy'llo- (zi'lō-). Combining form from Greek ξυλον, wood.

acetone, and otherwise.

xy'lo-(zi'lō-). Combining form from Greek ξυλον, wood.

xy'lo-bal'sa-mum (zi'lō-bōl'sā-mūm; -bāl'-), n. [L., bal-sam wood, Gr. ξυλοβαλσαμον; ξυλον wood + βάλσαμον; the balsam tree, balsam.] The dried twigs of the balm-of-Gilead tree (Balsamea meccanensis).

xy'lo-graph (zi'lō-grāf), n. [xylo- +-graph.] An engraving; a print made by xylography.

xy-log'ra-pher (zi-lōg'rā-fēr), n. One who practices, or is skilled in, xylography.

xy'lo-graph'ic (zi'lō-grāf'lk) | a. Of or pertaining to xy-xy'lo-graphy'cal-(-1-kā) | lography.

xy-log'ra-phy (zi-lōg'rā-fl'), n. [xylo- +-graphy.] 1. The art of engraving on wood or of taking impressions from engravings so made. See block printing a.

2. The art of making prints from the natural wood grain.

3. A method of printing in colors upon wood for purposes of house decoration.

xy'lod (zi'loid), a. [xylo- +-oid] Resembling wood; having the nature of wood; woody; ligneous.

xy-lom'e-ter (zi-lōm'ē-tēr), n. [xylo- +-meter.] Forestry. An instrument to determine specific gravity of wood.

xy-loph'a-gous (zi-lōt'ā-gūs), a. [Gr. ξνλοφαγος eating graved the set to set the set of the wood to set to set the set of the se

Än instrument to determine specific gravity of wood. **xy-loph'a-gous** (zī-lŏt'á-gis), a. [Gr. ξυλοφάγος eating wood; ξυλου wood + φαγείν to eat.] Zοϋί. a Eating, boring in, or destroying, wood; — said esp. of certain insect larvee, crustaceans, and mollusks. **b** of or pertaining to the genus or division Xylophaga. **xy'lo-phone** (zi'lō-fōn), n. [zylo-+ Gr. φωνή sound.]

1. Music. An instrument consisting of a series of wooden bars, graduated in length to the musical scale,

the musical scale.

Xylophone, 1

the musical scale, Xylophone. 1 resting on belts commonly of straw, and sounded by striking with two small wooden hammers, sometimes by rubbing with rosined gloves. 2. An instrument to determine the vibrative properties of different kinds of wood. $\mathbf{XY-lo'pl} = (zi-lo'pl-iq), n$. [NL., incorrectly fr. Gr. $\xi \dot{\nu} \lambda o \nu$ wood $+ \pi \iota \kappa \rho \dot{\sigma}$; bitter.] Bot. A large genus of chiefly tropical American trees or shrubs with coriaceous, often distichous leaves, rather large flowers, and berrylike aromatic fruits borne on a convex receptacle. Most have bitter wood.

bitter wood. **Zy/lo-plas/tic** ($zi'l\bar{z}$ -plas/tik), a. [xylo-+-plastic.] Formed of, or relating to easts made of, wood pulp in molds. **zy/lo-py-rog/ra-phy** (- $pi-r\bar{v}g/r\bar{a}$ -ff), n. [xylo-+Gr. $\pi\nu\rho$, $\pi\nu\rho\dot{v}$, fire +-gruphy.] Pyrography upon wood. **zy/lo-quin/one** (- $k\bar{v}l$ - $m^2\bar{v}r$

quinone. They are yellow crystalline substances, got esp. by oxidation of xylidines. The para compound, called also philorone, is found in coal tar and wood tar.

xy-lor'cin (zi-lôr'sin), n. [xylene + orcin.] Chem. Either of two isomeric crystalline compounds, C₀H₂(CH₃)₂(OH)_{2n} which are dihydroxy derivatives of xylene and are distinguished as m-xylorcin and p-xylorcin. The latter is called also β-orcin. See orcin.

xy'lose (zi'lōs), n. [xylo- + -ose.] Chem. A nonfermentable sugar of the pentose class, C₃H₁₀O₅, formed by the hydrolysis of xylan; wood sugar.

xy-los'te-in (zi-lōs'tē-in), n. [xylo- + Gr οστον bone.] Chem. A bitter white crystalline glucoside in the poisonous berries of the honeysuckle Lonicera xylosteum.

xy-lot'o-mous (zi-lōt'ō-mis), a. [xylo- + Gr. τρύειν to rub, wear out.] Zööl. Capable of boring or cutting wood; — said of many insects.

Xy-lot'ry-a (zi-lōt'ri-a), n. [NL.; xylo- + Gr. τρύειν to rub, wear out.] A genus of marine bivalves closely allied to Teredo (in which genus it is often placed), and equally destructive to timber. One species (λylotrya fimbrida) abounds on the north Atlantic coast of the United States.

xy'ly1 (ziffl), n. [xylo-+y-l]. Chem. Any of several isomeric univalent radicals, C₈H₉, of which the three xylenes are lydrides.

abounds on the north Atlantic coast of the United States, xy1y1 (2i711), n. [rylo-+-yl.] Chem. Any of several isomeric univalent radicals, C₈H₈, of which the three xylenes are hydrides.

Xy'lylene (I-lēn), n. [See XXLYL, XYLENE.] Chem. Any of several isomeric bivalent radicals, C₈H₈, of which the three xylenes are hydrides.

Xyr'lda'ce-æ (zir'i-dā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. See XYRIS; -ACEÆ.] Bol. A family of plants typifying the order Xyridales, with basal equitant, usually distichous leaves and leafless scapes bearing flowers in the axils of imbricated scales, forming dense heads. There are two genera, Xyris being much the larger. — Xyr'l-da'ceouß (-8½ñ/8), a. Xyr'l-da'les (-1ê½), n. pl. [NL.] Bol. a A Lindleyan alliance including the Xyridaceæ and related families. Obs. b An order of monocotyledonous herbs having flowers mostly with regular corolla and compound superior ovary. There are 11 families, including the Xyridaceæ, Bromeliaceæ, Commelinaceæ, and Pontederiaceæ.

Xyr'ls (zir'is), n. [L., a kind of iris, Gr. ξυρίς.] Bol. A large widely distributed genus of plants, typifying the Xyridaceæ. They have mostly yellow flowers with three sepals, the two lateral small, keeled, and persistent, the other membranous and spreading: the three stamens alternate with bearded staminodia. The species, known as yellow-eyed grass, are abundant in pine barrens of the southern United States.

Xyst (zist), n. [L. zystus, Gr. ξυστός, fr. ξίεν to scrape, polish; — so called from its smooth and polished floor.] Gr. & Rom. Arch. A long and open portico, for athletic exercises, as wrestling, running, etc., for use in winter or in stormy weather; — sometimes inaccurately applied by the Romans to a garden walk lined with trees in a villa.

Xyst'tarch (zis'tār'k), n. [L. zystusches, Gr. ξυστόργης; Gr. & Rom. Arch. A long and open portico, for athletic exercises, as wrestling, running, etc., for use in winter or in stormy weather; — sometimes inaccurately applied by the Romans to a garden walk lined with trees in a villa.

Xyst'tar

Y (wi). 1. The twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet. At the beginning of a word or syllable, except when a prefix (see Y-), it is usually pronounced as a voiced consonant with but slightly audible friction (as in yes); as a prefix, and usually in the middle or at the end of a syllable, it is a vowel (as in myth, happy, my). See Guide to Pron. § 263. The letter comes through the Latin, being a differentiated form of Y added by the Greeks (Y) to the Phoenician alphabet and having at first the value \$\vec{a}_0\$, later \$\vec{a}\$. See Alphabet, thust. In words from the Anglo-Saxon, consonant Y (as in yes) represents A.-S. g(ge, gi). In Middle English this Y was often written 3,

with the sound of y in yes (or otherwise, as final or before l, the sounds of K). The symbol 3 disappeared in England about 1500, becoming confused with z. In certain archaic forms, as ye, ye, yal, y, Y represents Anglo-Saxon and Middle English p (cf. THOKN, n., 4), which became confused with it. It has in such cases the value th (cf. first YF). The name wi is prob. from OF. (assumed) wi, var. of gui, fr. LL. wi, perh. from a name of the Gothic letter having the sound of English w, but with the form of Gr. Y and in words from Greek standing for Greek v, which in old diphthongs (as av) differed in sound from simple vowel v. Etymologically, Y is most nearly related to u, i, o, j, g: as in full, gli, AS. fyllon; E. crypt, grotto; young, juvenite; day, AS. day. See U. I. J. G. V. W.

glo-satoli, consonant tas in sym sym represents A.-S. y (ge, gi). In Middle English this Y was often written 3, meral to the proximal southerding from the tiphoid carding from the riphoid carding from the riphoid carding for the proximal end of the humerus.

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Ko'sa (ksō'sā; the x represents a click, see th CLICK, 3), n. See X ph'n-oster num (2 1 t'0-st 0 n' nm, n. t. pl. Sterak (-nd) Anat. = MIPHISTERNUM.

Xiph'o-su'ra (-sū'n'), n. pl.

[NL: Gr. tichos sword + ovac tail.] Zool. The order of arthropods constituted by the king tail.] Zool. The order of arthropods constituted by the king tail.] Zool. The order of arthropods constituted by the king tail. Jool. The order of arthropods constituted by the king tail. The order of the constituted by the cons

2 As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a The 22d in a series. b [cap.] Chem. Yttrium. c [l. c.] Math. (1) An unknown quantity (which see). (2) An ordinate in a rectilinear coordinate system. d Elec. Admittance.
3. As a medieval Roman numeral, Y stands for 150, and Y for 150,000.
4. As an abbreviation; a In the form Y.: In wigwagging, why. In the form Y. or Y., yard; year or years. Y, or Y (wi), n.; pl. Y's or Ys. (wiz). 1. The letter Y, y, or its sound.
2. Something shaped like the letter Y; as: a A forked holder to support the telescope of a leveling instrument or the axis of a theodolite; a wye. b Rairroads. A portal of the system of the property of the system of the system

holder to support the telescope of a leveling instrument or the axis of a theodolite; a wye. b Railroads. A portant of the axis of a theodolite; a wye. b Railroads. A portant of the axis of a theodolite; a wye. b Railroads. A portant of the axis of a theodolite; a wye. b Railroads. A portant of the axis of the axis

tion of track consisting of two diverging tracks connected

by a cross track. $\mathbf{Y}(\mathbf{wi})$, a. Having the general shape of the (capital) letter \mathbf{Y} : a. (WI), d. Having the general snape of the (capital) letter Y; ass, Ybranch or Y-branch (a Y-shaped pipe in plumbing), Y bridge or Y-bridge, Y connection or Y-connection (a star connection), Y cross or Y-cross (a Y-shaped cross, or a Y branch), Y curve or Y-curve, Y track or Y-track, Y tube or Y-tube, etc.—Y potential, or Y-potential, Elec., the potential difference between a terminal and the neutral point of a three-phase armature.

Y-tube, etc.—Y potential, or Y-potential, Lecc., the potential difference between a terminal and the neutral point of a three-phase armature.

y-(1-), or 1-. [ME. y-, i-, AS. ge-, akin to D. & G. ge-, OHG. gi-, ga-, Goth. ga-, and perh. to Latin con-; originally meaning, together. Cf. com-, AWARE, ENOUGH, HANDIWORK, IWIS, LIKE, a.] A prefix of obscure meaning, originally used with verbs, adverbs, adjectives, and nouns, but in the Middle English period, and by later archaists, used chiefly with past participles. For the sense of many of the latter, not entered, see the main word.

y. [F. -ie or L. -ia; cf. Gr. -a.] A suffix of nouns, esp. of abstract nouns; as, envy, listory, treasury, etc. Cf. -1A.

y, or -16. A noun suffix forming diminutives; as, Johnny, Kitty, lassie, doggy, birdie, etc. Cf. -18.

y, or (esp. after a y) -6y. [AS. -ig.] An adjective suffix signifying of, pertaining to, characterized by, having, full of, or the like; as, heavy, guilty, stony, windy, clayey, etc. yab'ber (yab'er), v. i. [Prob. fr. native yabba; cf. native dial. yaman, yarra, to speak.] To talk; to jabber; esp., to talk in the broken English used by the Australian aborigines. Australia.

yab'ber (yāb'ēr), v. i. [Prob. fr. native yabba; cf. native dial. yaman, yurra, to speak.] To talk it ojabber; esp., to talk in the broken English used by the Australian aborigines. Australia.
yab'ber, yab'ber-yab'ber, n. Talk; jabber; language; conversation; esp., the broken English of the Australian aborigines. Australia.
yab'by, yab'ble (yāb'ī), n. [Native name in Gippsland yappy.] A small burrowing crawfish (Cheraps bicarinaius), found in most creeks and water holes in Australia.
yacht (yōt), n. [D. jagt, jacht; perh. properly, a chase, hunting, fr. jagen to chase, hunt, akin to G. jagen, OHG. jagōn, of uncertain origin.] Naul. A vessel larger than a rowboat, used either for private pleasure, or as a vessel of state to convey distinguished persons from one place to another; a vessel used only for private or official trips, racing, etc. The name is sometimes erroneously applied to public vessels engaged in tourist or pleasure traffic. yacht'. v. i.; yAcht'en; x. Emitton. To sail, cruise, or race in a yacht, as owner or guest.
yacht'na, p. pr. & vo. n. of yacht. Specif.: n. Sailing for pleasure in a yacht.
yacht'man (yōts'mān), n.; pl. Men (-mēn). Also, Obs. or R., yacht'man. One who owns or sails a yacht for pleasure.—yachts'man. One who owns or sails a yacht for pleasure.—yachts'man. Hone who owns or sails a yacht for pleasure.—yachts'man. Specif.: n. [Guarani.] A grayish unspotted wild cat (Felis jaguarundi) ranging from Paraguay to southern Texas, by some considered a color variety of the eyra (which see). Cf. Inchemomarto, 2.
Yah'gan (yā'gān), n. One of a nearly extinct tribe of frue gian Indians on Beagle Channel, Tierra del Fuego, now under mission control. They were among the lowest of savages, though cfficient hunters and fishers and of good physique with the plant of the flow of the flow

religion or worship of Yahueh (Jehovah), or the system of doctrines, etc., connected with it.

2. Use of Yahueh as a name for God.

ya (yā). Dial. Eng. var. of you. ya (yā). Mar. (See Yaz.) Yea.
Obs. or Scot. & Dial. [of Yau.]
ya (yā). Dial. Eng. var. of you. ya (yā). Scot. & dial. Eng. of yaap (yā); yôp.) Dial. Eng. yaap (yā). Scot. & dial. Eng. of yaap (yā); yôp. Dial. [Amer. Sp. (Cuba) yabda, the tree, fr. saive name.] Worm bark. yab'ber (yāb'ēr), n. = Yabay. yaf yaf. *2 yare, pret. of oive. yab'bi, you'ber (yāb'ēr), n. = Yabay. yaf yaf. *2 yare, pret. of oive. yab'bi, you'be o. (yā'boō), n. far. ya'ba oa (yā'boō), n. far. [yelp. Dial. Eng. yaf'fai. Var. of Yaf'le, awoodpacker. Dial. Ya'ba, ya'ba oa (yā'kbā), n. [Tag.] A dipterocarpaceous tree (Anisoptera plaqada) of the Philippine Hallow of the interior of Basilan. Ya'can (yā'kān), n., pl. -CANES (Yak'a'na). One of a tribe of Moros of the interior of Basilan. yac'ar-a (yak'kān), n. [See Jac'ca (ykk'an. Either of Waw West Indian taxacous trees (Poolocarpus coviacea and Pumter, ir. jagen to hunt. See Jac'ca (ykk'an. n. Either of wow west Indian taxacous trees (Poolocarpus coviacea and Pumter, ir. jagen to hunt. See Jac'ca (ykk'an. n. Either of yaw'g's ya'y's ya'y

Yah'wist (yä'wist), n. Also Jah'vist (yä'vist), Jah'wist, older Je-ho'vist. The author of the passages of the Old Testament, esp. those of the Hexateuch, in which God is styled Yahweh, or Jehovah; the author of the Yahwistic, or Jehovistic, Prophetic Document (J); also, the document itself. Cf. ELOHIST.

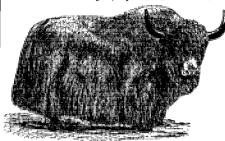
The characteristic manner of the Jehovist differs from that of his predecessor (the Elohist). He is fuller and freer in his descriptions; more reflective in his assignment of motives and causes; more artificial in mode of narration.

Yah-wis'fife (vä-wis'tik).a. Also Jah-vis'tic, Jah-wis'tic.

causes; more renegive in his assignment of motives and causes; more artificial in mode of narration. S. Davidson.

Yah.-wis'tic(ya-wis'tik), a. Also Jah.-vis'tic, Jah.-wis'tic, older Je'ho-vis'tic. Characterized by the use of Yahweh, or Jehovah, as a name of God; — said of certain parts of the Old Testament, esp. of the Hexateuch. Cf. Elohistic. Yahwiste Prophetic Document or Narrative, Old Test. Criticism, an ancient anecdotal history, supposed by some to have been the source of the Yahwistic passages of the Old Testament; — called also, from its supposed origin in Judah, the Judean Prophetic Document.

yak (ykk), n. [Tibetan gyay.] A large wild or domesticated ox (Bos or Poephagus grunniens) of Tibet and adjacent elevated parts of central Asia. Its natural color is blackish brown. Old bulls sometimes become six feet high at the shoulder and weigh 1,200 pounds. Domestic or cross-



Yak. (18)

Yak. (38)
bred varieties are of different colors and smaller size. The hair on the back is short and smooth, but that on the breast, sides, legs, and tail is very long and wavy. When domesticated, the yak is used as a beast of burden, and its flesh, milk, hide, and hair are utilized. See choway.

Ya-kut' (yä-kööt'), n. 1. One of a Mongolian people of northeastern Siberia, mainly along the Lena, said to be the most energetic of the Siberian natives. They are skillful artisans, industrious agriculturists, and keen traders. Many are Christians of the Russian Church.

2. The Turki language of the Yakuts, which is a lingua franca over much of eastern Siberia. See Ural-Altac.

Yale lock (yāl). The cylinder lock as invented by Linus Yale (1821-68), American locksmith, or any later form of the type. See Lock, Illus. Hence Yale key. etc. Trade Names.

yam (yām), n. [Ci. 1t. & Nl. igname, Pg. inhame, prob. from an African name on the Gold Coast.] 1. The edible,

type. See Lock, lllust. Hence Ya yam (yăm), n. [Cf. It. & NL. ig from an African name on the Gold Coast.] 1. The edible, starchy, tuberous root of various plants of the genus Dioscorea, as D. sativa, D. alala, etc. It largely D. sativa, D. alata, etc. It largely replaces the potato as a staple food in tropical climates, and is cooked in the same way; but its fiesh is coarser and less palatable. Yams are cultivated in many varieties, esp. in the West Indies and Polynesia. Also, any plant of this genus. D. villosa is the wild yam of the United States.

2. a The potato. Scot. b The sweet potato. Southern U.S.

Ya'ma (yām'ā; Skr. yū'mā), n.

[Skr.] Hindu Myth. The deification of the first mortal to die, who hence became king and



Yama.

judge of the dead. In the Veda his abode is the sky, but in later times he is, like the Greek Pluto, the lord of the infernal regions. He is represented as of a green color, with red garments, having a crown on his head, his eyes inflamed, and striding a buffalo, holding a club and a noose. yan'a-mai' (yām'ā-ni'), n. [Jap.] a A large Japanese silkworm (Anhersea yammaa) whose larva feeds on the oak, and furnishe sexcellent silk. b Silk produced by this worm, yam bean. A tropical fabaceous plant (Carcar aeroza) with trifoliolate leaves, purplish flowers, and turniplike tuberous roots, which are eaten raw as a salad or cooked. The pods are also edible. Also, the seed of this plant. ya'men (yā'mèn), n. [Chim. ya'a civil or military court + mên² a gate.] In China, the official headquarters or residence of a mandarin, including court rooms, offices, gardens, prisons, etc.; the place where the business of any public department is transacted.

yank (yā'nk), n. 1. A sudden hard blow. Scot. & Dial. Eng.
2. A strong jerk or twitch. Colloq., U. S.
yank, v. t.; yanken (yā'nk); yank'no. 1. To flog; thrash. Dial. Eng.
2. To pull quickly or twitch strongly; to jerk. Collog.
Yan'kee (yā'n'ks), n. [Commonly considered to be a corrupt from of the word English, or of the French word Anglais, by the native Indians of America. According to Thierry, a corruption of Jankin, a diminutive of John, and a nickname given to the English colonists of Connecticut by the Dutch settlers of New York. Dr. W. Gordon ("Hist. of the Amer. War," ed. 1789, vol. i., pp. 224, 325) says it was a favorite cant word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, and that it meant excellent; as, a yankee good horse, yankee good cider, etc. Cf. Scot. yankie a sharp, clever, and rather bold woman, yanky active, nimble, and E. dial. bowy-yanks leather leggins.] 1. A nickname for a native or citizen of New England, esp. one descended from old New England stock; by extension, an inhabitant of the Northern States as distinguished from a Southerner; also, as sometimes use

Ya'qui (yā'kē), n. One of an important and warlike tribe of Piman Indians, with numerous villages along the Yaqui River in Sonora, Mexico. They are strong and active, engaged in stock raising and agriculture. They have carried on determined wars against the Mexican government. Yard (yārd), n. [Mex. yerd, AS. gierd, gynd, a rod, stick, a measure, a yard; akin to OFries. ierde. OS. gerda, D. garde, G. gerte, OHG. gartia, gerta, also to OHG. garti, Cel. gaddr a goad, sting, Goth. gazds, and prob. to L. hasta a spear. Cf. gad, n., hastate] 1. Obs. a A rod; staff; wand. b A branch; twig. c Rule; correction; direction.

2. A measure of length, equaling three feet, or thirty-six inches, being the standard of English and American lineal measure. It equals 0.9144 meter. Abbr., yd. The yard in Great Britain is the distance, at \$2^5 F., between two transverse lines on two gold plugs in a certain bronze bar kept at Westminster. In the United States the yard is legally defined in terms of the metric system, a meter being declared to be 39.37 inches (by the British standard yard it is 39.37013 inches). See measure. Also, any of various local measures of length or area, as a rod. Dial. Eng. b Short for Yard of tann, Yardland.

4. A long piece of timber, as a rafter, etc. Obs.

5. Naut. A long spar usually nearly cylindrical, tapering toward the ends, designed to support and extend a square, lateen, or lug sail. A yard of a square sail is usually hung by the center to the mast. Formerly yards were almost

toward the ends, designed to support and extend a square, lateen, or lug sail. A yard of a square sail is usually hing by the center to the mast. Formerly yards were almost universally made of a single piece of timber, but they are now often built-up and, when large and carried on large vessels, are usually of steel. They are hoisted and lowered by halyards, and trimmed, in the case of square sails, by the braces. A square-sail yard is roughly divided into the slings, or portion in the middle near the mast, the quarres, which extend on each side of the slings about halfvay to the ends, and the yarrans, extending from the quarters to the ends. The limits are not exactly fixed.

6. The penis.

7. [cap.] Astron. See Golden Vary

halfway to the ends, and the yardarms, extending from the quarters to the ends. The limits are not exactly fixed.

6. The penis.

7. [cap.] Astron. See Golden Yard.

7. [cap.] Astron.

7. [cap.] Astr

5. Lumbering. — LANDING, 2 å.
6. A locality in a forest where moose or deer herd in winter for feeding and protection; as, a moose yard.
yard, n. l.; Yard'ed; yard'ino.
1. To confine or inclose in a yard; to shut up, or keep, in a yard; as, to yard cows.
2. Lumbering. To bring to and arrange on a landing.
3. To summon for hiring; — a term used of the summoning of the servants seeking employment at a fair or market (under an old custom, now obsolete) by the coroner of a sheading or district on behalf of the lords, deemsters, and other chief officers entitled to a prior claim for their services at a low wage. Isle of Man.
yard, v. i.
1. To congregate in, or resort to, a yard; — said of moose and deer. U. S.
2. To shoot moose or deer in a yard. U. S.
yard'age (yār'dāj), n.
1. An amount measured in yards (linear, square, or cubic). Rare.
2. Mining. The payment of coal miners according to the bulk of coal mined; the amount of payment so made. yard'age, n. Use of a yard, as for keeping cattle received at a rallroad station; also, the charge for such use. yard'arm' (yār'dārm'), n.
1. Nauk. Either end of a square-rigged vessel's yard. There are no definite limits, but it is generally considered to include the outer quarter.
2. [cap.] Also Golden Yardarn. See Golden Yardarn. See Golden Yardarn.

yard grass. A coarse annual grass (Eleusine indica) having digitate spikes. It is widely distributed in cultivated ground, esp. in dooryards, etc.
yard/mas/ter (yard/mas/ter), n. Railroads. The man in charge of, and directing operations in, a yard.
yard/stick/ (-stfk/), n. 1. A stick three feet, or a yard, in length, used as a measure of cloth, etc. It is usually marked with subdivisions, as feet, inches, etc., on one side and quarters and eighths of the yard on the other.
2. [cap.] Astron. — GOLDEN YARD.
yare (yar), a. [ME. yare, yaru, AS. gearu ready, complete; akin to OS. garu, OH. garo, G. gar, D. gaar completely cooked, Icel. gerr perfect, görva quite, G. gerben to tan, to curry, OHG. garawen, garuen, to make ready; cf. also AS. earu active, ready, OS. aru ready. The initial consonant is perh. due to the prefix ge-(cf. y-). Cf. CAROUSE, GARB clothing, GEAR, n.] Ready; prepared; dexterous; eager; lively; quick to move; active; prempt; also, easily worked; manageable. Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng. "Be yare in thy preparation." Shak. The lesser [ship] will come and go, leave or take, and is yare; whereas the greater is slow. Raleigh yarn (yarn), n. [ME. yarn, yarn, AS. gearn; akin to D. garen, G., OHG., Icel., Sw., & Dan. garn; of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. görn, pl. garnir; gut; perh. akin to E. cord.] 1. Spun wool; woolen thread; also, thread of other material, as of cotton, flax, henn, or silk; material spun and prepared for use in weaving, knitting, manufacturing sewing thread, or the like.
2. Any of the threads forming a strand of a rope.
3. A story, as a tale of sea adventure,

ing sewing thread, or the like.

2. Any of the threads forming a strand of a rope.

3. A story, as a tale of sea adventure, told by a sailor; a tale;—frequently with the implication of untruth or exaggeration; as, to spin a yarn. Colloq.

Yarn (yärn), v. i.; Yarnsto (yärnd); Yarn'ow (yär'ö), n. [ME. yarove, Yarow. a Flowersyarve, sarove, AS. gearne; akin to D. ing stem, much regerve, OHG. garva, garava, G. garbe, duced; b Head of schafgarbe, and perh. to E. yare.] a Flowers.

An asteraceous strong-scented plant (Achillea millefolium) of Europe and America, having finely dissected leaves and small white corymbose flowers. The leaves have been used for smoking. b Any of several closely related American species.

Yash-mak' { yäsh-mäk'; yäsh/mäk), n. [Turkish yash-mac' } yāshmāq.] A kind of double veil worn by Molammedan women when not in their private apartments.

by Mohammedan women when her in a partments.

yat'a ghan (yat'a-gan; Turk.ya'tä-gan'), n. Also yat'a-gan. [Turk. ya'tä-gan']. A long knife, or short saber, without a crosspiece, common among Mohammedans, usually having a double curve to the edge and the back nearly straight.

yaup (yôp; yäp), n. [Partly imitative; cf. gaup, v., yap, yep.]. Scot. & Dial. or Collog. 1. a A loud cry or noise. b A cry of distress, rage, or the like, as of a child in pain.

yaup (yop; yaup). ...
v., Yap, Yelp.] Scot. & Dial. or Colloq. 1. a A loud
cry or noise. b A cry of distress, rage, or the like,
as of a child in pain.
2. The blue titmouse. Local, Eng.
yau'pon (yô'pŏn), n. Also sometimes written
ya'pon, you'pon, yu'pon. A species of holly Yataghan.
(Ilex vomidoria) native of the southern United States. The
smooth elliptical leaves are used as a substitute for tea,
and formerly were used in preparing the black drink of North Carolina Indians.
vau-ti'a (you-tē'ā), n. [Native

lina Indians.

yau-ti'a (you-tē'ā), n. [Native name in the Antilles.] In Porto Rico, any of several araceous plants or their starchy edible roots, which are cooked and eaten roots, which are cooked and eaten like yams or potatoes; as: a Any species of Xanthosoma. X. sagittefolia is the spoonflower or arrow-leaved spoonflower. b The taro; — of ten distinguished as yautia malanga.

yaw (yō), n. Med. One of the tumors characteristic of yaws or

yaw (yô), n. Med. One of the tumors characteristic of yaws, or

Yaupon. frambœsia. To rise in blisters.

yaw, v. i.; yawed (yôd); yaw'ing.

breaking in white froth, as cane juice in the clarifiers in '

yaw (y6), v. i. & t. [Orig. uncert.; cf. Icel. jaga to move sugar works.

yaw (y6), v. i. & t. [Orig. uncert.; cf. Icel. jaga to move on the sugar works.]

Naut. To steer wild, to out of the line of her course; to deviate from her course, as when struck by a heavy sea; — said of a ship.

A corpulent and ungraceful body, that yawed from side to side as he walked

Charles Reade.

A corpulent and ungraceful body, that yawed from side to side as he walked

YaW, n. Naul. A movement of a vessel by which she temporarily alters her course; a deviation from a straight course in steering.

YaW'ey (yô'1), n. [D. jol.; akin to LG. & Dan. jolle, Sw. julle.

Cf. Jolly-BoAT.] Naul. 1. A ship's small boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; a jolly-boat.

2. A light sailing vessel with stem and stern alike and usually carrying one, two, or three lugsails;—now only with distinguishing place names, as Yarnouth yaucl. Eng.

3. A fore-and-aft-rigged vessel with a mainmast stepped a little farther forward than in a sloop and

than in a sloop and carrying a mainsail and jibs, with a jigger mast far aft, usually placed abaft the rudder post. Cf. KETCH.

rudder post. Cf. KETCH.

yawn (yôn), v. i.;

yawn'ing. ME.

ganien, prob. for ganien, and ganien, gonien, gonien, ganien, gonien, and ginian, influenced by the kindred ME. yonen, yennen, yennen, genien, genien, also giễn, Icel. gina to yawn, gina (comp.) to yawn, open wide; akin to G. giàhnen to yawn, OHG. ginen, geinōn, also giễn, Icel. gina to yawn, gin the mouth, OSlav. zigali to yawn, L. hiare to gape, yawn; cf. Gr. xetá a hole. The vowel sound is perh. imitative. Cf. Gr. xetá a hole. The vowel sound is perh. imitative. Cf. Gr. xetá a hole. The vowel sound is perh. imitative. Cf. Gr. xetá a hole. The vowel sound is perh. imitative. Cf. Gr. xetá a hole. The vowel sound is perh. imitative. Cf. Gr. xetá a hole. The vowel sound is perh. imitative. Cf. Gr. xetá a hole. The vowel sound is perh. imitative. Cf. Gr. xetá a hole. The vowel sound is perh. imitative. Cf. Shak.

2. To open wide; to gape, as if to allow the entrance or exit of something.

"T is now the very witching time of night.

When churchyards yawn

3. To open the mouth, or to gape, through surprise or bewilderment.

Shak.

4. To desire to swallow anything; to express desire by

The now the very witching time of night.

When churchyards yawin

3. To open the mouth, or to gape, through surprise or bewilderment.

4. To desire to swallow anything; to express desire by yawning; to be eager; to long; as, to yawn for fat livings. One long, yauring gaze."

Jo desire to swallow anything; to express desire by yawning; to be eager; to long; as, to yawn for fat livings. One long, yauring gaze."

Jo desire to make by opening. Rare.

To affect, bring, do, or the like, by or with yawning.

To affect, bring, do, or the like, by or with yawning.

Jawn, n. 1. An involuntary act, excited by drowsiness, etc., and consisting of a deep and long inspiration following several successive attempts at inspiration, the mouth, fauces, etc., typically being wide open.

Act of opening wide, or of gaping.

Act of opening wide, or of Farical yawas teleose Imprisoned spirits

yaws (yôz), n. [African yaw a raspberry.] Med. A kind of tropical disease; frambæsia (which see).

yaw'-weed' (yô'wēd'), n. A low shrubby rubiaceous plant (Morinda royoc) of Florida and the West Indies. It has small white odorous flowers, and was formerly considered a remedy for yaws.

Yaz'ob Fraud (yāz'ōo, yāz'ōō). U. S. Hist. The grant by the State of Georgia, by Act of Jan. 7, 1795, of 35,000,000 acres of her western territory, for \$50,000, to four companies known as the Yazoo Companies from the region granted; —commonly so called, the act being known as the Yazoo Frauds Act, because of alleged corruption of the legislature, every member but one being a shareholder in one or more of the companies. The act granting the land was repealed in 1796 by a new legislature, and the repealing provision was incorporated in the State constitution in 1795. In 1802 the territory was ceded to the United States Supreme Court, which (1810) declared the repealing act of 1796 with orde

y-cleped', y-clept' (Y-klěpt'), p. p. [AS. geclipod, p. p. of clipian, cleopian, chiopian, to call. See CLEFE; Y-] Called; named. Obs. or Archaic.

Y CUITENT. Elec. The current through one branch of the star arrangement of a three-phase circuit. See STAR, n., 5 h. ye (thē; cf. THR, def. arl.). An old method of printing the article the (AS. pe), "y" being used for the Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, and Middle English character thorn (p). It is often printed ye as if a contraction, like ye for that, and is sometimes incorrectly pronounced yē. See Y and cf. THONN, n., 4.

ye (thē; cf. The, def. art.). An old method of printing the article the (AS. De), "y' being used for the Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, and Middle English character thorn (D). It is often printed ye as if a contraction, like ye for that, and is sometimes incorrectly pronounced yē. See Y and cf. Thorn, n., 4.

Ye (yē), pron. [ME. ye, ze, nom. pl., As. ye, yē; cf. OS. ge, ye, fo, Ofries. gī, i, D. gij, Dan. & Sw. i, Icel. žr. OHG. ir, G. ièr., Goth. jus, Lith. jus., Gr. inexis, Skr. yuyam.] The personal pronoun of the second person. Ye is used: 1. As nominative pl.; — orig. its only construction.

But ye are washed, but ye are sanctified. 1. Cor. vi. 11.

As objective pl. "Strange news to tell ye." Dryden.

Vain pomp and glory of this world, I hate ye. Shak.

An And ye, sir clerk, lat be your schamfastnesse. Chaucer.

Lisjunctively, by way of address or for emphasis.

Hush ye, hush ye, little pet ye! Scott.

Hush ye, hush ye, little pet ye! Scott.

Yea (vã: obs. or archaic y is). [ME. ye, ya, ze, ya, As. géa, gē. akin to Offries. gē. iē, OS., D., OHG., G., Dan., & Sw. ja, clel. jā, Goth. ja, jat, and prob. to Gr. f. truly, verily. Offress. jat. jat., and prob. to Gr. f. truly, verily. Offress. Jan. and prob. to Gr. f. truly, verily. Offress. Jan. and prob. to Gr. f. truly, verily. Offress. Jan. and prob. to Gr. f. truly, verily. Offress. Jan. and prob. to Gr. f. truly, verily. Offress. Jan. and prob. to Gr. f. truly, verily. Offress. Jan. and prob. to Gr. f. truly, verily. Offress. Jan. and prob. to Gr. f. truly, verily. Offress. Jan. and prob. to Gr. f. truly, verily. Offress. Jan. and prob. to Gr. f. truly, verily. Offress. Jan. and prob. to Gr. f. truly, verily. Offress. Jan. and prob. to Gr. f. truly, verily. Offress. Jan. and prob. to Gr. f. truly, verily. Offress. Jan. and prob. to Gr. f. truly, verily. Offress. Jan. and prob. to Gr. f. truly, verily. Offress. Jan. and prob. to Gr. f. truly, verily. Offress. Jan. and Jan. and prob. to Gr. f. truly, verily. Offress. Jan. and Jan. and Jan. and Jan. and Jan. and

3. The time in which any planet completes a revolution about the sun; as, the year of Jupiter or of Saturn.
4. pl. Age, or old age; as, a man in years. Shak. year and a day. Law, the time allowed in various legal limitations of time for an act or an event to take place, so that there shall certainly be an interim of a full year. In computing a year and a day after an event, the day on which the event happened is included in the reckoning. Sometimes in arbitrary legal reckoning the period is longer than a calendar year and a day. — y. in, y. out, from year to year; always. — y. of confusion, the Tuth year of the Roman Era, 47 E. c., when the Julian calendar was introduced. — y. of grace, any year of the Christian Era; annus Domini; A. D. or A. D. — y. of our ford, annus Domini; year of grace. — y.'s mind, Eccl., a commemoration of a deceased person, as by a Mass, a year after his death. Cf. MONTI'S MIND 2.

Year bird. An East Indian white-tailed hornbill (Rhyticeros undulutus) having on the base of the beak strong plications, each supposed to represent a year of growth. Year'book' (Yei'bōōk') n. 1. A book published yearly; any annual report or summary of the statistics or facts of a year, designed to be used as a reference book; as, a church yearbook.

2. Eng. Laur. Any of the series of books containing annual reports of cases as indeed in the courts of England from

2. Eng. Law. Any of the series of books containing annual

a year, designed to be used as a reference book; as, a church yearbook.

2. Eng. Law. Any of the series of books containing annual reports of cases as judged in the courts of England from 1292 (20 Edw. I.) to the reign of Henry VIII. They were published annually in Law French at the expense of the crown, and afford the earliest reports of any substantial value as precedents. There are several breaks in the series. Yearling (-ling), n. [year+1st-ling.] An animal one year old, or in the second year of its age; — applied chiefly to cattle, sheep, and horses. The racing and trotting rules provide that the age of a horse shall be reckoned from Jan. 1st of the year of foaling.

year'ling, a. A year old; of a year's age or duration. year'long' (-löng'; 205), a. Lasting through a year. year'long or coming every year; annual; as, a yearly income, feast.

2. Lasting a year; as, a yearly plant.

3. Accomplished in, or embracing, a year; as, the yearly circuit, or revolution, of the earth.

year'ly, adv. [AS. géarlice.] Annually; once a year; from year to year; as, blessings yearly bestowed.

Yearn (yûrn), v. i.; YEARNED (yûrud); YEARN'ING. [ME. yernen, zernen, zernen, zernen, zernen, agerien, and yernen, and yernen gladly, willingly, G. gern, OHG. gerno, adv., gern, a., G. gier greed, OHG. girī greed, ger desirous, geron to desire, G. begehren, led. girna to desire, giarn eager; Goth. fainugairns; covetous, gairnjan to desire, and perh. to Gr. xaipeur to rejoice, be glad, Skr. hary to desire, to like.] 1. To be filled with longing desire; to be rendered uneasy with eager longing for or want of a thing; as, he yearned for news of his family.

Joseph made haste; for his bowels did yearn upon his brother; and he sought where to weep.

Your mother's heart yearns towards you. Addison.

and he sought where to weep.

Your mother's heart yearns towards you. Addison.

2. To

Dial. Eng. "My manly heart doth yearn." Shak.

3. Hunting. To give tongue; — said of dogs.

Syn.—See Long.

yearn, v. t. To pain; grieve; vex. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

It years me not if men my garments wear. Shak.

year's purchase (vēr2). The amount that is yielded by the annual income of property; — used in expressing the value of a thing in the number of years required for its income to yield its purchase price, in reckoning the amount to be paid for annuities, etc.

yeast (yēst), n. [ME. yest, yest, AS. gist; akin to D. gest, gist, G. gischt, gäscht, OHG. jesan (strong, v. i.), jerian (weak, v. t.), to ferment, G. gischen, gäschen, gähren, Gr. (zero's) boiled, '¿eiv to boil, Skr. yas.] 1. A substance consisting of the aggregated cells of certain minute ascomyce-tous fungi (see def. 2), and appearing as a surface froth or as a thick sediment in fruit juices, malt worts, and other saccharine liquids, in which it induces alcoholic fermentation through the agency of an enzyne (see zymase a). Surface or top yeast, resulting in top fermentation, develops more rapidly and at higher temperatures than sedimentary or bottom yeast, which gives rise to bottom fermentation. Yeast is widely used in making alcoholic liquors, esp. beer; also, in baking, as a means of leavening.

2. Any minute unicellular fungus of the genus Saccharomyces, a yeast plant or cell. See Saccharomyces, a yeast plant or cell. See Saccharomyces, a proper of form, as of water.

4. Spune, or foam, as of water.

yeast'-bit'ten, a. Brewing. Too much affected by yeast; — said of beer when the yeast froth has reëntered the body.

yearde. + YARD.

YELLOWBILL

YEAST CAKE. A mealy or doughy cake impregnated with live germs of the yeast plant, used for raising bread, etc. Yeast fungus. A fungus of the order Saccharomycetales. Yeast fungus. A fungus of the order Saccharomycetales. Yeast Y (yōs't1), α. Resembling, or consisting of, yeast; frothy; foamy; spumy; also, light; frivolous; trivial. Yelk (yĕlk), n. Yolk. Obsoles. or Dial.

Yell (yĕl), v. t., Yellen (yĕld); Yell'Ino. [ME. yellen, 3ellen, AS. giellan, gillan, gyllan; a kin to D. gillen, OHG. gellan, G. gellen, Icel. gjalla, Sw. gälla to ring, resound, and to AS., OS., & OHG. galan to sing, Icel. gala. Cf. NIGHTINGALE, STANNEL.] To cry out with a loud and sharp, or with a hideous, noise; to shriek; to cry or scream as with agony or horror.

They yelleden as feendes doon in helle. Chaucer Nor the night raven, that still deadly yells. Spenser Yell, v. t. To utter or declare with a yell; to shout. Yell, n. 1. A sharp and loud, hideous, or inarticulate outcry; as: a A scream or shriek, more or less involuntary, resulting from terror, pain, rage, or other strong feeling. b A cry of certain animals. c A characteristic shout or cry, as used sometimes in warfare; as, an Apache yell; the yell of charging cavairy.

2. A shout or cheer, usually rhythmic and composed of an agreed or fixed set of words or syllables, used esp. by college students. U. S. & Canada.

Yellow (yĕl'ō), a.; YEL'LOW-ER (-Ēr); YEL'LOW-EST. [ME. yelow, yelwe, yelow; Jalowe, 3olou, fr. AS. geolu (gen. masc. & neut. geolwes); akin to D. geel, OS. & OHG. gelo, G. gelb, Icel. gulr, Sw. gul, Dan. guul, L. helrus light bay, Gr. χλόη young verdure, χλωρός greenish yellow, Skr. hari tawny, yellowish. Cf. Chloning, all all bitter liquid, cold, you.k.] 1. Of the color yellow; of the color of gold, sulphur, or the like. See YELLOW, n.

Her yellow hair was browded [braided] in a tress. Chaucer. First fruits, the green ear and the yellow sheaf. Millon.

2. Jaundiced; hence, jeslous, envious, melancholy, etc.
3. Cowardly; hence, dishonorable; mean; contem

3. The yolk of an egg. Li. White, n., 2 D.
4. pl. a Jaundice, esp. of domestic animals. Shak. b
Fig., jealousy.
5. pl. A peculiar and very destructive disease of the peach,
manifested by the production of numerous sterile shoots,
the gradual yellowing of the foliage, and ultimate death
of the tree. It spreads rapidly in an orchard unless eradicated. The cause is unknown, but it is attributed to an
excess of enzymes causing chemical changes in the tissues.
6. One of a group of butterflies in which the predominating color is yellow. It includes the common small yellow
butterflies. Also, pl., this group.
7. Dial. Eng. a Woadwaxen. b Wild cabbage (Brassica
campestris). Obs. c Charlock (Brassica arrensis).
8. Gold. Dial. Eng.
yellow (yelfo), v. t., yellowed (-ōd); yellow-ing. To
make yellow; to cause to have a yellow tinge or color.
Cowslips pellowed the neadow flats. G. Meredith.
yellow, v. i. To become yellow or yellower.
yellow atrophy. Med. A fatal affection of the liver, in
which it undergoes fatty degeneration, and becomes rapidly smaller and of a deep yellow tinge. The marked
symptoms are jaundice, black vomit, delirium, convulsions, and coma.
vellow-backed (-bākt), a. Having the back yellow.

idly smaller and or a deep yenow tingo. The marked symptoms are jauna due to be to the convulsions, and coma.
yellow-backed rockfish, a rockfish (Sebastodes madger) of the Pacific coast of North America. It becomes nearly two feet long and is an important food fish.
yellow bass (bas). A North American fresh-water bass (Murone interrupia) native of the lower parts of the Mississippi and its tributaries. It is yellow, with several more or less broken black stripes or bars.
yellow-bel'lled, a. Having a yellow or yellowish belly yellow-bel'lled, a. Having a yellow or yellowish belly yellow-bel'lled, the result of the convention of the strip of eastern North America. —y. sapsucker or woodpecker. See sapsucker. —y. terrapin. See Terrapin, 1.
yel'low-bel'ly (yel'5-bel'l), n. a The red-breasted bream (Lepomis auritus). B The squamfish. C A serranoid food fish (Ctenolates, or Plectroptites, ambiguus) of Australian rivers and lagoons. d The tortoise shell from the plastron of the turtle. It is of a uniform yellow color. Trade Term.

ycholde Contr. for Iwould. Obs.
ychone. Each one. Obs. Ct. Ill. A.
ychone. Each one. Obs. Ct. Ill. A.
ychone. Each one. Obs. Ct. Ill. A.
yclad ('t.kiād', p. p. Clad.
Archaic. [Cali; name. Obs.]
y-cleep.e. v. t. [See Y-CLEFED.]
y-clenzed. y-clight, y-clomben.
y-clongen. Obs. p. of CLEANSE,
y-clore, p. p. [AS. gedroren, p. n. of (ge)dréosan to fall.] Fallen.
CLITCH, CLIMS. CLIMG. Archaic. V. See Y-CLEFED.]
y-clenzed. y-clight, y-clomben.
y-clongen. Obs. p.p. of CLEANSE,
CLITCH, CLIMB, CLING.
y-cluped. + Y-CLEFED.
Y connection. See Y. a.
y-conquest, p. p. Conquered.
Obs.
y-coped, a. Dressed in a cope.
y-core, y-coroned. Obs. p. p. of

y-coped, a. Dressed in a copery-y-core, y-coroned. Obs. p. p of CHOOSE, CROWN.
y-couped, a. [OF, & F. couper-to cut. Cf. v.-]. Cut; slit. Obs. Y cross. See Y, a.
y-callid. Ose Y, b. of Kill.
See Y, a. For various words begin-ning ud., see forms in 1D-; as, for yddo: see IDIOT.
y-d. For various words in y-d., see forms in D-; as, for y-drawe, see forms in D-; as, for y-drawe, see DRAW. See also Y.
y-d. Abbr. Yard.
Y-da-lir (A'dā-lr; e'-), n. [Icel. Y-da-lir (A'dā-lr; e'-), n. [Icel.

Ydalir (W duller; e -), n. [168] Ydalir.] See Asgard. ydan. † IDENT. yday. Short for Yesterday. ydder. † UDDER. yddi, + toddin, - toddin,

yeast' - bit'ten, a. Brewing Too much affected by yeast;
, Sorthic Year.

Ydre. + Hydra. [stone. Obs.]
ydriades, n. A kind of precious ydromance. + Hydromancy.
y-droke. Obs. p. p. of drink, yeardely et al. (1988)
yeardely et al.

rivers and lagoons. d The tortoise shell from the plastron of the turtle. It is of a uniform yellow color. Trade Term.

yestere. † Yeter.
yeft. † Petter.
yeft. † Petter.
yeft. † Patter.
yeft

yellow or yellowish, as the yellow-breasted chat (see 3d CHAT, 3).

yellow buckeye. A buckeye (**Esculus octandra*) of the southern United States, with yellow flowers or sometimes, in cultivation, with red flowers.

yellow buckthorn. An American buckthorn (**Rhamnus curotiniam*) having leaves yellowish on the lower surface.

yellow calla. An African aroid (**Aroides hastatum*) resembling the common calla, but having yellow instead of white spathes. It is cultivated as a house plant.

yellow codar. a A prinaceous tree of the Pacific coast of the United States (**Chamneyparis noothatensis*); also, its hard yellow wood, which is the most valuable of Alaskan timbers, unsurpassed for cabinetwork. Called also yellow cypress, **Alaska cedar*. B The western cedar **Inniperrus occidentalis.** of In Australia, a species of sumac (**Rhas rhodamhema*), **yellow-cov'ered*, a. Having a yellow cover; covered or bound in yellow paper.

yellow-covered literature, cheap sensational or trashy nowless, magazines, etc. **:—from the color of the covers common to novels of this class and to French novels. **Collog*, **Zhamazines*, **etc.**:—from the color of the covers common to novels of this class and to French novels. **Collog*, **Zhamazines*, **etc.**:—from the color of the covers common to novels of this class and to French novels. **Collog*, **a Any species of **Barbarea*, or winter cress. **b Any of several species of **Rorippa*, as **R. **pathestris*.**

yellow deal. **a In Great Britain, the wood of the Scotch pine. **b In the United States, the wood of the yellow pine **Pinns echinata.**

yellow dock. **a A broad-leaved species of dock (**Rumez*)

yellow dalsy. The coneflower Rudbeckia hirda. yellow deal. a in Great Britain, the wood of the Scotch pine. b In the United States, the wood of the Scotch pine. b In the United States, the wood of the yellow pine Pinns echinata.

yellow dock. a A broad-leaved species of dock (Rumez crispus). Yellow-eyed(id), ac. Having a yellow eye or eyes, or yellow about the eyes. Yellow-eyed grass, any plant of the genus Xyris. Yellow-eyed grass, any plant of the genus Xyris. Yellow fever. Med. An acute, infectious, often fatal, febrile disease, characterized by jaundice, hemorrhages, a sudden onset of fever, vomiting, albuminuria, etc. It occurs in certain tropical and senutropical regions, namely parts of Central and South America, Mexico, the West Indies, the west coast of Africa, the Iberian peninsula, and the southern United States. It is due to some organism, as yet not discovered, and is transmitted by one or more species of mosquito (see Yellow-Feven Mosquitro). One attack usually confers immunity.

Yellow-lever ily. A small fly of the genus Sciara sometimes appearing in numbers in the southern United States coincidently with epidemics of yellow fever, but not known to have any connection with that disease.

Yellow-fever mosquito. A small dark-colored mosquito (Stegomyla catopus) of the warmer parts of the New World. It, with possibly other species of the same genus, is regarded as the only agent in the transmission of yellow fever. The organism producing yellow fever is believed to be carried from one human being to another in much the same way as the malaria parasite is carried by mosquitoes of the genus Anopheles. See Stegomyla, MALARIA PARASITE. Cf. ANOPHELES.

Yellow fir. a The Scotch pine. b The Douglas spruce. O The western American fir Abies yandis.

Yellow flag. The quarantine flag of all nations, also carried at vessel's fore to denote infectious disease on board. Yellow flag. The pellow irls.

Yellow flag. The pellow irls.

Yellow flag. The pellow irls.

Yellow flag. The Australian grass tree or its resin

where ammer is perh. fr. As.

amore a kind of bird, or fr. G.

ammer a yellow-hammer, OHG. [For yellow-ammer,

amero.] a A common European finch (Emberiza citrinella). The male is bright yellow pean mich (Embertiza cirrillet)
[a]. The male is bright yellow
on the breast, neck, and sides
of the head, with the back
yellow and brown, and the
top of the head and the tail
quills blackish. b The Yellow-hammer (Emberiza citriflicker. Local, U.S. nella). Male.

yellow dead nettle. The weasel-

quills blackish. b The flicker. Local, U. S.

yellow bird's-nest. The pinesap Hypopitys hypopitys. [teum. yellow body. Anat. Corpus luyellow body. Anat. Colloy. [the soon or mulatto. [the soon of the soon

bler. [See NIGHT HERON.] yellow-crowned night heron.] yellow-crowned night heron. yellow foot'ed. a. Having yellow-flowered. Palse fox-glove. III. S. b. The European yellow dowered Digitalis lutea.

yellow dead nettle. The weaselsmont.
yellow dip. See DIP, n., 13.
yel'low-dog' mon'ey. Money
issued by a wildent State bank:
loosely, any wildent money.
Cf. RED-DOG MONEY. Obs. or
list. U. S.
yellow dogwood. Bastard dogyellow duckwing. A breed of
game ow b having golden yelyel'low-dye' tree. An African
annonaccous tree (Aylopia polwearya), having bitter bark and

annonaceous tree (Aylopia polycarpa), having bitter bark and yielding a yellowish dye.
yellow earth. Specif., yellow

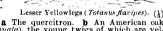
yellow eglantine. The Austrian eglantine (Rosa eglanteria), yellow fiddlewood. Spur tree, yel'low-fin', n. a A large squetegance b Yellow perch. Local, U.S.

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yellow-flowered iris (tris pseudacoras)
yell'ow-ish, a. Somewhat yellow, as amber. — yell'ow-ish ness, n. yellow iack. a The yellow fever. b
The quarantine flag. See Yellow Yellow-headed BlackFLAG, QARANTINE FLAG. CA Salvery and golden carangoid food fish (Caranx bartholomæi) of Florida and the West Indies.
yellow facket. a Any of several American social wasps of the genus Vespa, in which the color of the body is partly bright yellow. The wasps are noted for their riritability and painful stings. b A riding jacket of golden yellow silk, worn as imperial insignia when in attendance upon the Chinese sovereign, in the field, or upon journeys, and conferred as the highest imperial decoration.
yellow lady's—slipper. Any yellow-flowered orchid of the genus Cypripedium; specif., in Great Britain, C. calceolus, and in the United States, C. hirsudum.
yel'low-legs' (yêl'-elgz'), n. Either of two American shore birds allied to the greenshank but having long yellow legs. The lesser yellowlegs (Tottous Havipes) is about eleven inches long (including the bill), streaked brownish gray on the head, neck, breast, and upper parts, with white on the belly, and barred on the sides and tail. The greater, or winter, yellowlegs (T. meha-yellowlegs) (T. meha-yellowlegs)

greater, or winter, yellowlegs (T. medanoleneus) is similar in color, but is about four teen inches long.

yellow lupine.
A European yellow-flowered lupine (Lupinus) cultivated as a forage plant.



wellow oak. a The quercitron. b An American oak (Quercus acuminata), the young twigs of which are vellowish. Its hard wood is used in cooperage. c The yellow chestnut oak. chestnut oak. yellow oat grass. A European and Asiatic grass (Trise-tum flaveseens) with yellow panicles. It is sometimes cultivated in meadows, but has no especial value. yellow perch. The common American perch. See PERCH, I.

tysted in meadows, but has no especial value.

yellow pimpernel. a An apiaceous plant (Pimpinella integrifula) of eastern North American perch. See PERCH, 1.

yellow pimpernel. a An apiaceous plant (Pimpinella integrifula) of eastern North American, laving yellow flowers. b The wood pimpernel.

yellow pine. Any of various American pines, or their generally hard and durable timber; specif.: a In the Eastern States, Pimus exhibitate, a rather tall slender tree with short leaves and orange-colored or yellowish brown wood; also, the Georgia pine or the loblolly. b In the western United States, the bull pine; also, Pinus arizonica.

yellow Pace. The tulip tree or its wood.

Yellow Race. The Mongolian race; — so called from its typically yellow or light brown complexion. See Man, I.

yellow rail. A very small American rail (Cohrmicops noveboracensis) in which the lower parts are dull yellow, darkest on the breast. The back is streaked with brownish, yellow, and black, and spotted with white.

yellow-roots; specif.: a The shrub yellowroot. b The goldenseal.

yel'low-rump'(-rump'), n.
The myrtle warbler. Local, U.S.

ront, U. S.

yellow-rumped (rumpt),
a. Having the rump or
adjacent parts yellow.
yellow-rumped warbler, the
myrtle warbler.
yel'low-shaft'ed, a. Having certain feathers with yellow shafts, as the yellowshafted ficker (Colaptes auratus). See 4th Flicker.
yellow snake. A West Indian boa (Chilobothrus inornatus) common in Jamaica. It becomes from eight to ten feet
long. The body is yellowish or yellowish green, mixed with
black, and anteriorly with black limes.
yellow sponge. A common commercial sponge (Spongia
agaricina, var. corlosia) of Florida and the West Indies.

ggarterna, var. cortosta) of Florida and the West Indies.

yellow George. See Gronge, 4.b.
yellow House. The kinkajour, who is a dark quadroon or mulatto. Collon, U.S.
yellow goatigh. See Goatfish.
yellow goatsbeard. See Trangorough gold or golds. See 2di
yellow gowan. Any of several
yellow locate. a The common foot, marsh marigold, etc. Seat.
wellow locate. a The common foot, marsh marigold, etc. Seat.
wellow locates a The common foot, marsh marigold, etc. Seat.
wellow locates a The common yellow locates. The common foot, marsh marigold, etc. Seat.
wellow locates a The common foot, marsh marigold, etc. Seat.
wellow locates a The common foot, marsh marigold, etc. Seat.
wellow locates a the common foot, marsh marigold, etc. Seat.
wellow locates a the common foot, marsh marigold, etc. Seat.
wellow light to the locates a the common foot, marsh marigold, etc. Seat.

Foot, marsh marigold, etc. Scot. or Dad. Eng.
yellow ground Mining. A yellow diamond-bearing clay found at the surface, overlying the kimberlite. S. Africa.
yellow-mellite. S. Africa.
yellow-mam. Var. of Yellow-HAMMER. [YELLOW. yellow-ing, p. pr. \$\psi\$, no. 10 yellow-jasmine. a The common jasmine. Almanna officinate). See Jasmine. The common fasmine for the surface of Gelsemium (G. sempervirens):—called also false jasmine. See GELSEMIUM, 1, & JASMINE D.

thus, yellow-ly, adv. of YELLOV yellow mackerel. A ye. 10w-4y, am. of YELLOW.
Yellow mackerel. A jurel
(Carangus crysos),
yel'low-man, n. A man dressed
in yellow, as a bumbailiff. Obs.
yellow marrow. See MARROW, I.
yellow mastwood. A species of
prickly ash (Canthorythun coriyellow melllot. A yellow-flowered species of melliot (Melliotus officinalis). See MELLOTUS,
yellow metal. Specifi: a Muntz
metal. b Gold.
yellow-ness. n. See.-NESS.
yellow ocher or och re. See
OCHER.
yellow orpiment. King's vellow

JANNINE D. The charlock.

JANNINE D. The cha

yellow-billed (vgčl/5-bild/), a. Having the bill wholly or partly yellow or yellowish.

yellow-billed cuckoo. Sec cuckoo, 1.—y. loon, a very large loon (Guvia adams) of northwestern Arctic America.

y. magpie. See MADFI, 1.—y. tropic bird. See tropic Bird.

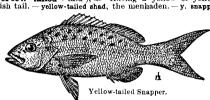
yellow birch. An American birch (Betula latea) with lustrous gray or yellow thin bark; also, its hard strong light brown wood, used for furniture, buttons, etc.

yellow-headed biack bird.

yellow-headed biack bird.

See golden oriole. Local, Eng.

Yellow Book. [F. livre juane.] In France, an official government publication bound in yellow covers. Cf. Entack Book, BLUEBOOK, GLEEN BOOK, BLUEBOOK, GLEE



Yellow-tailed Snapper.

a common snapper (Ocyurus chrysurus) of Florida, the West Indies, and northern South America. Yellow-throat' (+hrōt'), n. Any of several American ground warbiers of the genus Geothlypis; esp., the Maryland yellow-throat (which see). Yellow-throat'ed, a. Having the throat wholly or partly yellow or yellowish. — yellow-throated vireo, a vireo (Lamiviceo divarifrons) of eastern North America with bright yellow throat and head. — y. warbler, a wood warbler (Dendroica dominica) of the southern United States. Yellow tit. Any of several crested titmice of the genus Machiolophus, native of India. The predominating colors of the plumage are yellow and green. Yellow-vented buibul, a Javan buibul (Pyenonotus aurigaster). Yellow wartall. A wagtail of the genus Budyles. The common European species is E. ron. An allied species (B. flatus diascensis) inhabits the coast of northern Alaska Yellow warbler. As a small North American warbler (Dendroica exciter) ery common throughout the United States and frequently breeding in shade trees in cities and villages. It is bright yellow warbler. Local, Eng.

yellow wash. Pharm. Yellow Water Hily. Any plant of the genus Nymphæa, usually having yellow flowers.

yellow water Hily. Any plant of the genus Nymphæa, usually having yellow flowers.

yellow-weed' (yelfo-wed'), n. a = sneezeweed a. b. Any of several species of goldenrod. Local, U.S. c = 1st wello, 1. Dial. Eng. d. Rape. Dial. Eng. e. The European ragwort Senecio jacobæa.

yellow-wood' (-wood'), n. The wood of any of several different kinds of trees; also, any of the trees themselves; specif.: a In the United States:

(1) A southern fabaceous tree (Cladrastis ludea) having oddpinnate leaves and showy white fragrant flowers in terminal panicles. The heavy hard wood yields a yellow dye. Called also Kentiferia frutescens. (3) The Yellowwood (Cladrastis ludea) having oddpinnate leaves and showy white fragrant flowers in terminal panicles. The heavy hard wood yields a yellow dye cost of ventile from the gold of



vellow peril. The danger, held (Lepidium comprestre). by some to exist, of an incursion of the Chinese or Japanese into the Chinese or Japanese in the Chinese or Japanese in

published in Fraser's Magazine in 1807-89, yellow poll. The widgeon. Local. Eng. Water filty-yellow pond Hy. The yellow yellow poppy. Prickly poppy. Yellow Precipitate. Med. Chem. See MERCHIC OXIDE. Pollow prassian ferrocyanide. [ROOT.] yellow pritses of potash. Potassian ferrocyanide. [ROOT.] yellow rattle. See RATILE, 9a. yellow rattle. See RATILE, 9a. yellow redpoll. Palm warbler-yellow yellow reinshor yellow reinshor yellow seigh. Agreenish or yellow seight. Agreemish or yellow seight. Propens tone fly of the genus Chloroperla; —so called by anglers. [Honymus draco.] yellow seight. Dragonet (Crityllow-seed', n. The field cress

yellow tamarind. A tropical American acacia (Acacia villosa). Jamatica. A thistle of the southern United States (Cardinas spinossisimus), having yellow the top, n. a A variety of turnip. b Goldenrod. U.S. a A grass of the genus Agrostis. yellow trefoil. The black medicyellow turnip. The rutabaga-yellow ultramarine. See Bartting (HROMATE, yellow wax. Pharm. Unhicached heeswax. yellow willow. Golden willow. yellow willow. Golden willow. yellow willow. Bodden willow. WILLOW-HERB.

yielding the dye called fustic. (2) The coral tree (Erythrina). Local, Bernuda. C in Australia (1) The rutaceous tree Acronychia (Evis. (2) The satinwood Daphanadra micrantha. (3) A sumac (Rhus rhodanthema) yielding a handsome dark yellow wood yellow-wort (yêl'ō-wûrt'), n. A European yellow-flowered bitter gentianaceous plant (Chlora perfoliata), sometimes used as a tonic.

yelp (yĕlp), v. i.; yelled (yĕlpt); yello'ing. [ME. yelpen, yelpen, to boast, boast noisily, AS. gielpan, gilpan, gylpan; akin to OHG. gelph arrogant; cf. Icel. gjālpat oyelp. Cf. yaur.] 1. To boast; brag. Obs.

2. [Perh. a different word; cf. Icel. gjālpa. Cf. yell., yaur.] To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a hound or a wild turkey hen; to bark or cry shrilly, as with eagerness, pain, or fear.

yelp, n. 1. A boast. Obs.

YAUF.] To utter a snarp, quick cry, as a hound or a wint turkey hen; to bark or cry shrilly, as with eagerness, pain, or fear.

yelp, n. 1. A boast. Obs.

2. A sharp quick cry; a bark.

yelp'er (yêl'pêr), n. 1. A boaster. Obs.

2. One that yelp; as: a The avocet. Local, Eng. b The greater yellowlegs. Local, U.S. c The redshank (Totanus calidris). Dial. Eng.

3. Hunling. A call or whistle used to imitate the yelp of the wild turkey hen.

yel'ting (yêl'ting), n. [Orig. uncert.] The Florida and West Indian red snapper (Lutianus aya); also, sometimes, one of certain other allied species, as L. caxis.

yen (yĕn), n. sing. & pl. [Jap., fr. Chin. yiian² round, a circle.] The monetary unit of Japan, divided into 100 sen; also, a gold or silver coin of this value. Since 1897 the value of the yen has been fixed at 7.5 gram of pure gold (equivalent to about \$0.48 sor 2s. \$\frac{1}{2}0.\$\text{. The Old silver yen is now withdrawn, and the old yen of gold is used at double its face value.

yoo'man (yō'mān), n.; pl. -men (-nēn). [ME. yoman, yeman, yoman; of uncertain origin; perhaps the first syllable is akin to Ofries. gā district, region, G. gau, OHG. gewi, gouwi, Goth. gawi.] 1. An attendant; esp., a gentleman attendant in a royal or noble household, subordinate in rank to an esquire, who performed menial services; a retainer; as, yeoman for the mouth, a butler; yeoman of the chamber or wardrobe. Obs. or Hist.

2. A subordinate or assistant, as a sheriff's officer or deputy balifit, or a journeyman of aguild. Obs. Shak.

3. A common man, or one of the commonalty of the first or most respectable class; a freeholder; a man free born. The word has long been used as an addition in legal documents in England, and this use has survived in some States of the United States.

4. Eng. a A yeoman of the guard. b Mil. A member of the younarry cavalry.

5. Nav. A petty officer rated or enlisted to perform cleri-

of the yeomanry cavalry.

5. Nav. A petty officer rated or enlisted to perform clerical duties in a department of a war vessel. There are

of the yeomanry cavairy.

5. Nav. A petty officer rated or enlisted to perform clerical duties in a department of a war vessel. There are chief yeomen and yeomen of the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes, yeoman of the guard, one of the bodyguard of the English sovereign, consisting of one hundred yeomen under several officers, armed with partisans, and habited in a uniform dating from the 15th century. They are members of the royal household. Yeo'man-ly, a. Pertaining to a yeoman; of yeoman's rank; becoming, or suitable to, a yeoman; yeomanilke. Yeo'man-ry (yo'mān-rī), n. 1. The position or rank of a yeoman. Obs. or Hist.

2. The collective body of yeomen; yeomen collectively.

3. That which befits, or is characteristic of, a yeoman. Obs.

4. A British volunteer cavalry force, growing out of a royal regiment of fox hunters raised by Yorkshire gentlemen in 1745 to fight the Pretender, Charles Edward. The members furnish their own horses, have fourteen days' annual camp training, and receive pay and allowances when on duty. In 1901 the name was altered to imperial yeomanny in recognition of the services of the force in the Boer war. See ARM yoranization.

Yellow wove. A cheap blue wove | yea (yĕn), n. (Klamath Indian

yellow wove. A cheap blue wove paper:— a misnomer. Eng. yellow wove. A cheap blue wove paper:— a misnomer. Eng. yellow-worker. In the fucoid seaweed Ascophyllum nodosum. Jellow warker. The fucoid seaweed Ascophyllum nodosum. Jellow warbler. Beuropean willow warbler. Beuropean willow warbler. Beuropean wood warbler. See wa A B L E R. 3. Local, Eng. yellow-yellow yam. A kind of sweet polato. Hind. U. S. yellow-yellow yam. A kind of sweet polato. Hind. U. S. yellow-yellow yellow. A kind of sweet yellow yellow. Furopean yellow-yellow yellow. Pind. U. S. yellow-yellow. Yellow. Yello ye'nibe (ya'nit), n. 14en 18e mai.d.

ye'nibe (ya'nit), n. 14en 18e mai.d.

Historianiy: cf. F. yenite.] Mrn.

yeniade., n. Also yenlet. [AS.

yeniade.] An estuary. Obs.

yenoh. + ENOUGH.

yenseying. + GAINSAYING.

yen (yō), n. Short for YEOMAN.

yeo (yō), n. Short for YEOMAN.

yeo (yō), n. Short for YEOMAN.

yeo (yō), n. Short for YEOMAN.

yeo, hor. Yeomany.

yeoldaele. + YULEDAY.

yeolp. + YELL.

yeo'man-like', a. Yeomanly.

yeome. + YAND.

yeon. + YOND.

yeon. + YOND.

yeor. + YAND.

yeor. - YET.

yeo'ver. + YET.

yeo'ver. - YET.

ye man.] 10 take care (01); to guard; to govern; head; regard. Obs yome less. a. [AS. gymeldae.] youngless. a. [AS. govern.] youngless. youngless.

yeo'man's service (yō'mānz). Great and loyal service, assistance, or support;—alluding to the historic sturdy bravery and service of the yeomen in English armies.

yer (ye'r). [Prob. var. of -ier.] A suffix forming agent nouns. Cf. -eer. -ler.

"F Bowyer, lawyer, sawyer, mowyer about exhaust the examples of this suffix. It should not be confused with y + er, as in player, layer.

yer'ba (yer'bā; E. yūr'bā), n. [Sp.] An herb; a plant; specif., maté, or Paraguay tea;—short for yerba maté or yerba de maté. Yerba is used in combination with other nouns in many Spanish plant names.

yer'ba bed maté. Yerba is used in combination with other nouns in many Spanish plant names.

yer'ba bed na (bwānā) [Sp., good herb], a trailing mint of California (Micromeria chamissonis) having small white flowers. It has been used as an anthelmintic and emmenagogue.—y. del o'so (del ō'sō) [Sp., herb of the bear], a Californian buckthorn (Rhamus california).—y. de maté (dā mātā), y. maté. See Yerba.—y. man'sa (mān'sā; mān'sā; mān'sa; plant (Anemopsis californica) with a pungent aromatic rootstock and small spicate flowers subtended by a white involucre, the whole inflorescence suggesting an anemone. It is used medicinally by the Mexicans and the Indians.—y. re'u-ma (rā/ōō-mā; rōo/mā) [cf. Sp. reuma heumatism], a low Californian undershrub (Prankenia grandifolia). See Frankenia.—y. saa'ra'da (sā-grā/dā) [Sp., sacred herb], a Brailian verbenaceous plant (Anemopsis californian broaginaceous shrub (Eriodiciyon californian undershrub (Prankenia grandifolia). See Frankenia.—y. saa'ra'da (sā-grā/dā) [Sp., sacred herb], a Brailian verbenaceous plant (Anemopsis calida yis, as given by Walker (c. 1800)).

[ME. yis, zis, zes, zise, AS. gese, yise; prob. fr. yēa, yē, yea;—swā sa sentence word equivalent to It is so, or expressing as an affirmation what has just been put in question. In sense 2 it is otten used as a conjunction. It denotes: 1. Aye, yea;—opposed to no. Until about 1550 a distinction was made between yes and yea no and nay. Yea and na

addition of something more emphatic; as, to bring a possible, yes, a probable, curse.

yes, n.; pl. yeses (yes/ez; -Yz; 151). An affirmative reply;

sible, yes, a probable, curse.

yes, n. p. l. Yeses (yĕs'ēz; -Iz; 151). An affirmative reply; a yea.

yes'-no', a. [The sense arose in connection with the submission by referendum of the adoption of the Federal Constitution to a vote to be given by yes or no.] Favoring in some measure both sides of a question when they are generally regarded as diametrically opposed; "carrying water on both shoulders;" trimming.—yes'-no', v. i.—yes'-no'er (-nō'ēr), n.—yes'-no'ism (-1z'm), n. All Political Cant. Australia.

What points of public policy are touched upon receive a gingerly nessno treatment.

'yes'ter', yes'ter', a. [See Yesterday.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, yesterday. Rare, exc. in combination.

yes'ter'day (-då), n. [ME. zisterdai, As. geostran dæg, fr. geostran, geostra, giestran, gistran, gystran, yesterday (akin to D. gisteren, G. gestern, OHG. gestaron, icel. ger yesterday, to-morrow, Goth. gistradlagis to-morrow, L. heri yesterday, Gr. yôés, Skr. hyas) + dæg day. Cf. hestern, The syllable ter is a comparative suffix.] 1. The day last past; the day next before the present.

All our pesterday have lighted fools

The way to dusty death.

2. Fig.: A recent time; time not long past.

We are but of nesterday, and know nothing. Job viii. 9.

yes'ter-day, adv. On the day last past; on the day preceding to-day; as, the affair took place yesterday, the vening of yesterday; the evening of yesterday; the evening last past. Also used adverbially. Rare, Archaic, or Poetic.

negap crafty, shrewd, crooked. | p. p. of Yerk.

A shrewd person. Obs.

yes/ter-eve (yes/ter-ev'), e'ven (-e'v'n), eve'ning (-ev-ning), n. The evening of past Also used adverbially. Rare, Archaic, or Poetic.

past Also used adverbially. Rare, Archaic, or Poetic.

past Also used adverbially. Rare, Archaic, or Poetic.

past Ashewed person Obs.

past Also used adverbially. Rare, Archaic, or Poetic.

past Also used adverbially. Rare, Archaic, or Poetic.

past Ashewed person Obs.

person Yere shewed; to led to led to led to led. Ashewed; to led to led

| yes'ter-morn' (yes'ter-môrn'), -morn'ing (-môr'ning), n.
The morning of yesterday; the morning of the day last
past. Also used adverbially. Archaic or Poetic.
yes'ter-night' (-nit'), adv. [AS. gystran niht. See YESTERDAY.] On the night last past. Archaic.
yes'ter-night', n. The night last past. Archaic.
yes'ter-noon' (-nôon'), n. The noon of yesterday; the
noon of the day last past. Archaic.
yes'ter-year' (-vēr'), n. The week last past. Archaic.
yes'ter-year' (-vēr'), n. The wear last past; last year.
Also used adverbially. Archaic.
yes'treen' (yés'trên'), n. Yestereve; yesternight; last
night; yesterday. Archaic, Poetic, or Scot. & Dial. Eng.
yet (yét). [ME. yet, 3et, 3it, AS. git, yÿt, giet, gieta; orig.
uncert.] An adverbial particle, sometimes taking the
construction of a conjunction or of a predicate adjective.
It denotes: 1. As soon as now; hitherto;—indicating
present time considered as a limit of priority for an event,
now chiefly in interrogative and negative expressions, and
often in the phrase as yet; as, Is it time to go yet?

He never yet no villainy ne said. Chaucer.
Continuing; as previously; still;—indicating a point
of time at which there is continuance of a former state.
Wercof the remembrance is yet. Gower.
Facts they had heard while they were yet heathens.

Whereof the remembrance is yet. Gower.
Facts they had heard while they were yet heathens Addison. 3. Hence, in addition; further; still;—esp. with comparatives, and indicating a degree of continuance.

This furnishes us with yet one more reason. Atterbury.

The rapine is made yet blacker by the pretense of piety and justice.

L'Estrange.

This furnishes us with yot one more reason. Atterbury. The rapine is made yet blacker by the pretense of picty and justice.

4. Before all is done; eventually; — indicating a future time prior to the conclusion of the matter in question. "He'll be hanged yet." Shak.

5. Although such is the case; at any rate; — indicating a consideration opposed to one just given.

I kill'd a man, whose death I much repent;
But yet I slew him manfully in fight. Shak.
Since you could not be my son-in-law,
Be yet my nephew

Yet, conj. 1. Nevertheless; however; but.
Yet I say unto you. That even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.
Good, yet remember whom thou hast aboard. Shak.
2. Although; though. "My soul, yet I know not why, hates nothing more than he."
Syn.—See But.
Yew (yöö), n. [ME. ew, AS. éow, īw, eoh; akin to D. iji, OHG. īwa, īha, G. eibe, Icel. ÿr; cf. Ir. eo, inbhar, Gael. inbhar, inghar, W. yw, ywen, Lith. jēva the black alder tree.]
1. a A large European taxaceous tree (Taxus baccata) with dark green foliage. It is much cultivated, esp. in cemeteries. As in other eoniferous trees, the pollen is often dispersed in smokelike clouds. Also, its heavy, fine-grained light brown or red



the Mohammedans. — Yezde-girdian, or Yezdegerdian, Era. See Era. Yez'-di (yēz'-dē), n. One of a sect of reputed Devil worshipers of Armenia and the Caucasus. They believe that Satan, after his fall, was reinstated in heaven by God and is beyond human criticism. They probably represent an ancient Iranian belief modified by Christianity, Mohammedanism, etc.

worshipers of Armenia and the Caucasus. They believe that Safan, after his fall, was reinstated in heaven by God and is beyond human criticism. They probably represent an ancient Iranian belief modified by Christianity, Mohammedanism, etc.

yet. n. [See YET to pour.] A kind of iron pan or boller. Obs. yet. n. [See YET to pour.] Aby of several large marine gastropods of the system of the syst

6. To admit to be true; to concede; allow; acknowledge.

I yield it just, said Adam, and submit.

Milton.

to yield the breath, the ghost, or the life, to die; to expire;—
often followed by up.

yield (yēld), v. i. 1. To produce; bear; to make or give a return; as, the apple trees did not yield well this year.

2. To give way; to give up the contest; to submit; surrender; succumb; to cease opposition; to comply; consent; as, the door yielded; I yielded to his request.

And yield to mercy while 'tis offered you? Shak:

And yield to mercy while 'tis offered you? Shak:

3. To give place, as to something superior; to give precedence; to be succeeded by something or some one else; as, they will yield to us in nothing.

Syn.—Yield, submit. To yield is in general to give up or give way; submit often implies a more definite surrender to another's will or authority; as, "He laughed, and yielded readily." (Tennyson); "Prove it:—if better, I submit and bow" (Couper); "when evening yields to night" (Shelley); "the Indian Summer of her heart, which was slow to submit to age" (Stevenson). But the two words are often interchangeable. See Obedient.

yield (yēld), n. [From Yield, v.; cf. AS. gield a payment.] 1. Payment; tribute. Obs.

2. That which is yielded; amount or quantity yielded; product;—applied esp. to products resulting from growth or cultivation. "A goodly yield of fruit." Bacon.

3. Act of yielding. Rare.

yielding, p. pr. of yield. Specif.: p. a. That yields; inclined to yield; esp., inclined to give way, or comply; fiexible; compliant; as, a yielding temper.

Syn.—Obsequious, attentive, obedient.

yielding and paying, Law. the initial words of the rent-reserving clause (the reddendum) in leases. Ygg'dra-sill (Ig'drá-sil), n. [Icel.] Norse Myth. The great tree which supports the universe; — in the "Grimnismal" called Askr Ygydrasills (Yggdrasill's ash), Yggdrasill being probably a name for the wind. The same poem describes the tree as having three roots, Hel dwelling under one (cf. NIFLHEIM), the frost giants under another (cf. JOTUNHEIM), and mankind under the third (cf. MIDGARD). A wise eagle sits at the top; the roots are gnawed by Mithogg and other serpents; harts bite the foliage, and the squirrel Ratatosk carries words of strife up and down. Other poems give varying accounts regarding Yggdrasill, on the basis of which Viktor Rydberg reconstructs it as follows: The northern root stands over the reservoir Hvergelmir and over Nifhel, inhabited by the frost giants, where are the nine regions of punishment, including Nastrond. The second, or central, root overspreads the region of Mimir's fountain; the third, or southern, root is over Urth's fountain and the subterranean assembly place of the gods, connected hy Bifrost with Asgard. The quaking of Yggdrasill releases the monsters that are confined in the lower regions for the conflict of Ragnarok. Ygddrasill, as the world tree, is generally considered to be a late addition to Norse mythology. Cf. NINE WORLDS, NORN, YMIR. Ygg'dra-sill (Ig'dra-sil), n. [Icel.] Norse Myth. The great

addition to Norse mythology. CI. NINE WORLDS, NORN, YMIR.

YId'dish (yId'ish), n. [G. jiulisch, prop., Jewish, fr. Jude Jew. See Jew, Jewish.] A language used by German and other Jews, being a Middle German dialect developed under Hebrew and Slavic influence; Judeo-German. It is written in Hebrew characters.

yield (yēld), v. t.; yield'ed; yield'ing, [ME. yelden, yelden, 3ilden, AS. gieldan, gildan, to pay, give, restore, make an offering; akin to Ofries. jelda, OS. geldan, D. gelden to cost, to be worth, G. gellen, OHG. gellan to pay, to give up, Dan. gielde to be worth, Sw. gälla to be worth, gilda to pay, Goth. gildan in fragildan, usgildan. Cf. Gello a payment, Gull.] 1. To pay or repay; to give a reward to; to requite; reward; recompense. Obs. or Archaic.

Tend me to night two hours, I ask no more,

Archaic.

Tend me to night two hours, I ask no more,
And the gods yield you for t.

2. To give in return for labor expended, or to produce as payment or interest on what is expended or invested; to pay; as, he made an investment that now yields five or six

per cent.

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength.

Gen. iv. 12.

thee her strength.

3. To produce; furnish; afford; render; give forth.

"Vines yield nectar."

4. To give; grant; afford; as, to yield passage.
Pray for my soul, and yield me burial. Tennyson.

5. To give up, as something that is claimed or demanded; to make over to one who has a claim or right; to surrender; relinquish; render; as, to yield a city, an opinion, a right, etc. a right, etc.

And, force perforce, I'll make him yield the crown. Shak

flexible; compliant; as, a yielding temper.

Syn.—Obsequious, attentive, obedient.

yielding and paying, Law. the initial words of the rentreserving clause (the reddendum) in leases.

yield ont. Mech. The stress at which a piece under strain yields markedly, becoming permanently distorted, without increase of load. Under continued and increased stress the piece finally breaks asunder.

yii'mi-lik (yi'rmi-lik), n. [Turk, yigirmi twenty + suffix -lik.] a Λ silver coin of Turkey worth about 25 cents or 12½d. Obs. b Λ current Turkish coin. See METALLIK.

-yi (-II). [Gr. νλη wood, material.] Chem. A suffix used in names of chemical radicals, esp. univalent ones, as in ethyl, carbonyl, hydroxyl, etc. The suffix -yl was first used in 1832 by Liebig and Wohler in naming benzoyl, in the sense of stuft, or fundamental material, then in 1834 by Dumas and Peligot in naming methyl, in the sense of wood. After this -yl was generally used in the former sense.

y'lang-y'lang (&'l'ang-l'ang), n. [From a name in the Philippines; cf. Tag. along-tlung Canangium odoratum.] a Λα annonaceous tree (Canangium Canangium odoratum) of Malaysia, the Philippines, etc. It has greenish yellow, very fragrant flowers, and is often planted for shade. b Λα essence or perfume distilled from the flowers of this tree.

Y level, or Y'-lev'el, n. A surveyor's level having the piace of the color. to make over to one who has a claim or right, to surrent er; relinquist; render; as, to yield a city, an opinion, a right, etc.

a right, etc.

And, force perforce, I'll make him yield the crown. Stat.

Prince, p. p. 10 HOLEN. Ob.

And, force perforce, I'll make him yield the crown. Stat.

Prince, p. p. 10 HOLEN. Ob.

And, force perforce, I'll make him yield the crown. Stat.

Prince, p. p. 10 HOLEN. Ob.

And, force perforce, I'll make him yield the crown. Stat.

Prince, p. p. 10 HOLEN. Ob.

And, force perforce, I'll make him yield the crown. Stat.

Prince, p. p. 0 HOLEN. Ob.

And, force perforce, I'll make him yield the crown. Stat.

Prince, p. p. 0 HOLEN. Ob.

And, force perforce, I'll make him yield the crown. Stat.

Prince, p. p. 0 HOLEN. Ob.

And, force perforce, I'll make him yield the crown. Stat.

Prince, p. p. 0 HOLEN. Ob.

And, force perforce, I'll make him yield the crown. Stat.

Prince, p. p. 0 HOLEN. Ob.

And, force perforce, I'll make him yield the crown. Stat.

Prince, p. p. p. 0 HOLEN.

And, force perforce, I'll make him yield the crown. Stat.

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And, force perforce, I'll make him yield the crown. Stat.

Prince, p. p. 0 HOLEN.

And, force perforce, I'll make him yield the crown. Stat.

Prince, p. p. 0 HOLEN.

And, force perforce, I'll make him yield the crown. Stat.

Prince, p. p. 0 HOLEN.

Prince, p

telescope supported in Y-shaped rests. For purposes of adjustment the telescope can be rotated around its own axis, or can be taken out of the supports and turned end for end. Adjustment is easier, but much less permanent, than with a dumpy level. Y'mir (i'mēr; ĕ'mēr), n. Also Y'mer (ĕ'mēr). [Icel. Ymir.]
Norse Myth. The primeval giant from whose body the gods created the world. According to the myth, he had been killed by Odin, Vili, and Ve, who shaped from his blood the sea, from his fiesh the earth, from his bones the mountains and rocks, from his skull the sky, and from his brain the clouds. He is called the "rime-cold giant," regarded as personifying primeval waters, or perhaps chaos. Cf. Yggdrasill, and see Audhumla.

Ynam-hu' (ĕ'nām-bōo'), n. [Tupi inambú.] A very large tinamou (Rhymchotus rufescens) of southern Brazil and Argentina.

Argentina

Argentina.

yo'del | (yō'd'l), v. t. & i.; -DELED OF -DELLED, -DLED (-d'ld);
yo'dle | -DEL-ING OF -DEL-LING, -DLING. [G. joideln.] To sing in a manner common among the Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers, suddenly changing from chest voice to head voice, or falsetto, and the contrary; to warble.

head voice, or falsetto, and the contrary; to warble.

yo'del | n. A song or refrain sung by yodeling or waryo'de | yō'ga | yō'ga | n. [often cap.] [Skr. yōga union.] Hinduism.

A form of ascetic philosophy which enjoins complete abstraction from all worldly objects. By it the votary expects to
obtain union with the universal spirit, knowledge of the past and
future and of the organization of the universe, and various occult
powers which free the yogi from ordinary physical laws.

In India, training in mystical insight has been known from
time immemorial as poga. Yoga means the experimental union
of the individual with the divine. It is based on persevering exercise; and the diet, posture, breathing, intellectual concentration, and moral discipline vary slightly in the different systems
which teach it.

yo'gi (yō'gō) | n. [Hind. yōaā. Skr. yōaān.] A follower

which teach it.

yo'gi (yō'ge)

n. [Hind. yōgī, Skr. yōgin.] A follower

yo'gin (yō'gen)

of the yoga philosophy; an ascetic.

yo'gurt (yō'giz'm), n. Yoga, or its practice.

yo'gurt (yō'gō'gō'n)

n. Also yoh'ourt (yō'gō'ot). [Turk.

yōgurt, yōurt.] A semisolid cheeselike preparation from

fermented milk, having much the same properties as kefir,

used as food in the Levant.

yo'jan (yō'jō'n), yo'ja-na (-jō-nā), n. [Hind. yōjan, fr.

Skr. yōjuna.] A Hindu measure of distance, varying from

four to ten miles, but usually about five. The value used

by Hindu astronomers is said to be 4.92 miles (7.92 km.).

yoke (yōk), n. [ME. yok, yoc, AS. geoc; akin to D. juk, yoke (yōk), n. [ME. yok, 3oc, AS. geoe; akin to D. juk, OHG. joh, G. joch, Icel. & Sw. ok, Dan. aag, Goth. juk,

Y'mer (E'mer). Var. of Ymir. y-met. Obs. p. p. of Meet, Mette.

Nette.

yoch'el (yŏk'el), n. = Yokel.
yock (yŏk), yocke. Obs. or Scot.
& dial. Eng. var. of Yoke.
yock'el (yōk'el), n. [Of. Yar-File.] The green woodpecker.
Local. Eng.
yocunde. Hocund.
yod (yŏd), yode (yōd) Dial. Eng.
yot. or yodh (yōd), n. [Heb.
yod.] The tenth letter (\$) of
the Hebrew alphabet, equiv. to
Eng. y (yes). As a numeral = 10.
yode. [ME. yode, yede, yede,
yede, eode, ass. éode, used as
pret. of gōn to go.] Obs. pret.
of Go.
yo'del-er. yo'del-ler (yō'dĕl-ēr: p. of MURDER, MUZZLE.

Y moth, or Y-moth, n. Any of several species of Plusia, esp. P. gamma, a handsome European noctuid. See GAMMA MOTH. The Mother of Part yo'dler), yo'dler (-dler), n. One who yodes, yoe. yoe. yo. Dial. Eng. var. of Hew. yoethe. + Youth yot yoe. Ohs. pret. of Give. yoh (yō), n. [Chinese.] Music. An ancient Chinese reed pipe with three to seven holes.played with one hand. yo. him' blne(yō-hīm' bīn; -bēn; l84), n. Also-bin. A crystalline al k al oi d. C₂₈H₃₂O₄N₂, in the bark and leaves of an African rubiaceous tree (Corymanthe yo-himbi). yo'-ho', mtcrj. An exclamation used as a signal for effort, a cry test (yo'ck (y

Lith. jungas, Russ. igo, Ir. ughaim harness, W. iau yoke, L. jugum, Gr. Svior, Skr. yuga, and to L. jungere to join, G. Skr. yuga, Skr. yuga, and to L. jungere to join, G. Skr. yuga, Skr. yuga, and to L. jungere to join, G. Skr. yuga, Skr. yuga, C. S. Or., and to L. jungere to join, G. Skr. yuga, C. S. Or., and to L. jungere to join, G. Skr. yuga, C. Skr. yuga, C.

in exact usage, yolk is restricted to the nutritive material only, the food yolk. In the egg of a bird the formative yolk occupies a small area (the cicatricle) at one side of a relatively enormous mass of food yolk. The latter, which serves only as nutriment for the embryo, consists of a central flask-shaped mass and numerous thinconcentric layers of light yellow white yolk, alternating with thicker layers of darker yellow yolk. See EGG, Illust. In the ova of other animals the food yolk, when present, may be distributed uniformly through the protoplasm (alectiful ova) or more or less concentrated toward one pole (tetolectiful ova). Its amount determines the size of the ovum, and its distribution has a profound effect on the claracter of the segmentation. See ovum, 1 and Illust. Chemically, yolk contains vitellin, lectifin, proteid, nuclein, cholesterin, fat, etc.

2. Suint.

Yolk plug. Embruol. A pluslike mass of volk called the contraction.

bution has a profound effect on the character of the segmentation. See ovins, and *Illus*. Chemically, yolk contains vitellin, lecithin, proteid, nuclein, cholesterin, fat, etc.

2. Suint, *Yolk plug*. *Embryol*. A pluglike mass of yolk cells found in the blastopore of the embryos of certain vertebrates yolk sac. *Embryol*. A more or less spherical membranous sac attached to an embryo and inclosing food yolk, as in most vertebrates and cephalopods. It is continuous, through the vitelline duct, with the intestinal cavity of the embryo, and, being abundantly supplied with blood vessels, is, throughout embryonic life and in some forms later, the enhief organ of nutrition. Cf. *Unballical Vesicle*.

Yolk/**(yōk*fi, yōl*/ki), a.; Yolk*/-er. (I-ēr; -ki-ēr); Yolk*/-er. I. Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, yolk.

2. Full of suint; greasy; — said of unwasiled wool.

yom(yōm*; in *phrases yōm*), n. [Heb. yōm*.] Day; — a Hebrew word used in the names of various Jewish feasts; as, Yom*Kippur (yōm kip*ōōr), Day of Atonement (see under Day; Yom Teruah (tēr*ōō*a) [lit., day of shouting], Feast of Trumpets (see under Feast).

yon (yōn), a. & adu. [ME. yoa, yon. AS. geon; akin to G. jener, OHG. jenēr, Icel. enn, inn, Goth. jains. Cf. Beyond, Yonder, OHG. jenēr, Icel. enn, inn, Goth. jains. Cf. Beyond, Yon, pron. That or those yonder. *Now Rare or Dial.* yon'der* (yōn'dēr), adv. [ME. yonder, yonder; ac. OD. ginuler, Goth. jaindrē there. See Yond, adv.] At or in that (indicated and more or less distant) place.

Yon'der, a. Being at a distance within view, or conceived of as within view; that or those there; yon. "Yon flowery arbors, yonder alleys green." *Millon.* Yon'der*, a. Being at a distance within view, or conceived of as within view; that or those there; yon. "Yon flowery arbors, yonder alleys green." *Millon. Ancren Riule. of yore, of old time; formerly; long ago; as, in days of yore. "But Satan now is wiser than of yore." *Pope. Cons. or Archaic, exc. of yore.

*Set Years.] 1. In timelong past; in old

ick celeorated by Shakespeare. Sterne used the name as his pseudonym in the "Sentimental Journey."

York'-Ant'werp rules (yôrk'Ant'werp). Marine Insurance. A body of rules relating to general average, agreed to at a congress held at York. England, in 1864, adopted with revisions at a conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations held at Liverpool in 1890. They were formally declared to be exclusively authorized by the association in 1892. York'ist (yôr'k'Ist), n. Eng. Hist. A member or supporter of the English royal house of York, founded by Richard, Duke of York, in the time of Henry VI. Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III. were the reigning members of the house. See Wars of the Roses. — a. Of or pertaining to the dukes or the royal house of York.
York rite (yôrk). [From York, England.] Freemasonry. The rite or ceremonial observed by one of the Masonic systems; also, the system itself, which, in America, confers 13 degrees, the last three in commanderies of Knights Templars. In England but four degrees are conferred. Cf. Scottish Rite.

York'shire (yôrk'shir; -shêr; cf. shire), n. A county in

Templars. In England but four degrees are conferred. Cf. Scottish RITE.

York'shire (yōrk'shir; -shēr; cf. shire), n. A county in the north of England.

Yorkshire bond. Musoury. — FLYING BOND. — Y. buck, Cookery, a Welsh rabbit with slices of bacon and a poached egg upon it. Cf. Golden Buck. — Y. carary, one of a long, slim, erect variety of canaries. — Y. coach horse, one of an English breed of large strong horses allied, and similar in color, to the Cleveland bay. — Y. fog, velvet grass. — Y. grease, wool fat. See LANGLIN — Y. hog, one of several breeds or varieties of pure white hogs usually designated according to size as large, middle, and small whites. — Y. light, a window made with sashes sliding in one plane, as disting, from hinged casements. The movement is generally horizontal, to avoid the necessity of a weighted sash.

- Yorkshire pie, a meat or game pie baked in a raised crust.
- Y. pudding, a batter pudding baked under meat. - Y. punch, a hot punch with calf's-foot jelly added. - Y. terrier, one of a breed of toy terriers, set sumiler and having a more silky coat.
York use (us). Eccl. The one of the three printed uses of Edward and the Samul use. So use, m., let north. It was based on the Samul use. So use, m., let north. It was based in the Samul use. So use, m., let north. It was based to find the Samul use. So use, m. let north. It was based to find the Samul use. So use, m. let north with the samulation of health samulation of the samulation of the samulation of health samulatio

tree (Colinus cotinus), which yields an orange dye; fustet. —Y. Germany, a school of writers in Germany, arising York'ish. a. Of or pert to the county or city of York. England: adjacing to the royal house of York. See YORKIST. Yorks (Nork), n. pl. Stock Exchange. Shares in the ordinary stock of the Great Northern Railway. Cont. British. York shilling: A New York town, Ya. [From York-town, Ya. [From York-town, Ya. [From York-town, Ya. [Feel. = Chespherke. York hearth of York have York hearth of York hearth

distinguished as formative york, the mere many many rial, usually present, as food york, or nutritive york. Often, yorke'a-ble, a. See -able.

yorke'a-ble, a. See -able.
yorke'a-ble, a. See -able.
yorke'a-ble, a. See -able.
yorke'a-ble, a. See -able.
yorke allow.
Yorke bone. The malar boneyorke olm. The European hornbeam (Carpinus betulus).
yorkel, a. [Cf. lokwil. See
yorke left. a. A small farm or
yorke left. a. A small farm or
yorke'mate'. n. Yorke fellow.
yorke'mate'. n. Yorke fellow.
yorke'mate'. n. Yorke fellow.
york'mate'. n. Nore fellow.
york'mate'. n. Yorke fellow.
york'mate'.

about 1830. They advocated the principles of democracy, socialism, and rationalism, the separation of church and state, and the raising of the social and political position of woman. Among their leading exponents were Gutzkow, Heine, Laube, Kühne, Mundt, and Wienborg. The organization of Young Germany was broken up after the failure of the revolutionists of 1848-49. "Young Guard. See OLD GUARD A. — y. hyson. See Hyson. — Y. Ireland, a party of Irish agitators arising during the efforts of O'Connell after 1841 for the repeal of the Act of Union, and differing from him in their advocacy of seeking political reform and separation from England by physical force. To this end the Young Irelanders attempted to bring together both Protestants and Roman Catholics. Alarmed by the party's activity in 1848, the British government arrested and deported some of the leaders, soon after which the movement ended. — Y. Italy [It. La Giovane Iludia], an association of Italians organized in 1831 by Mazzini to deliver the Italian peninsula from Austrian domination and to unite it under a republican form of government. Unlike the Carbonari (see Carbonarko), it sought to attain its purposes by agitation and open insurrection rather than by conspiracy. Although short-lived and failing to promote a revolution, it served to quicken the spirit of Italian patrictism and to facilitate the subsequent success of Victor Emmanuel and Cavour. Societies in other countries were formed with Young Italy as a model. — y. Laird, the eldest son and heir of a laird." Scot. — y. man, a beau, or suitor Uncultivated. — Y. Men's Christian Association, an organization for promoting the spiritual, intellectual, social, and physical welfare of young men, founded, June 6, 1844, by George Williams (knighted therefor by Queen Victoria) in London. In 1851 it extended to the United States and Canada, and in 1855 representatives of similar organizations throughout Europea of bringing about an Alpine confederation, including Switzerland, Tirol, Savoy, and the variou **young** (y \tilde{u} ng), n. The offspring of animals, either a single

YOUNG

animal of offspring collectively.

[The egg] bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclosed
Their callow young,
with young, with child; pregnant.

with young, with child; pregnant, young'er (yin'gén), compar of Young. — younger children, Eng. Law, in the law of primogeniture, any children other than the eldest male child, including in the broadest use all daughters. — y. hand, Card Playing, the one not having the lead, in two-handed games.

young'ling (ying'ling), n. [AS. geongling.] 1. A young person; a youth; also, an animal, plaut, etc., which is

account, sem one not not not make the process of the continues.

[As. geongling.] 1. A young a nimal, plant, etc., which is would suffer him to spend his youth at home.

[As. geongling.] 2. A youth. Sharp youth age, youth, obs. [Obs.] youth age, youth a person; a youth; also, an animal, plant, etc., which is younger (yth) get). n. One who is younger; a junior. Obs young'-eyed', a. Having the bright eyes of youth.
Young'-lelm'holtz, the'ory (yth) get of youth 'Arc of yowr, n. § v. youth' age, n. Youth. Obs. youthen'holts, he from the bright eyes of youth.
Young'-lelm'holtz, he for youth of youthen'holts, it youth' nead, n. Youth Archaic. German physicist, See color, lyong' is he (ish), a. See Ish. young' is he (ish), a. See Ish. young' you, a. [As geonyfie] Youthful. Obs. Youth of youth'ness (yōth' raes), n. Youth'ness, or youth'ness, or youth'ness, or youth'ness, or youth'ness, or youth'ness, or youth'ness, n. Youth' obs. Young's reversing layer (yong). [After C. A. Young, 'Month' obs. and youth'ness, n. Youth youngth (youngth), n. routh, youngthed, p. p. Made youth in youngthed, p. p. Made youth in the property of the

in its early life; any young, immature, or recent thing.
"More dear... than young/ings to their dam." Spenser.
2. A beginner; a neophyte; a novice. Rare.
young/ling (yūng'llug). a. Young; youthful.
Young's modulus (yūngz). [After Thomas Young, English physicist.] Physics. A numerical quantity denoting the resistance of a substance to longitudinal stress. It may be defined as the stretching force required to double the length of a wire of unit cross section, or practically as the product of the original length and the stretching force, divided by the product of the cross section and elongation. It is a constant for any given material. Expressed in trilious of dynes per square centimeter itis. for brass, 53-9.37; for copper, 0.98-1.0; for lead, 0.15-0.18; for iron, 1.7-2.4; for glass, 0.66-0.78; for oak, 0.92; for poplar, 0.65. Called also the stretch modulus.

Young'ster (yūng'ster), n. A young person; a youngling;

glass, 0.66-0.78; for oak, 0.92; for poplar, 0.05. Called also the stretch modulus.

young'ster (yūng'ster), n. A young person; a youngling; lad; sometimes, a young animal, as a colt or filly; specif., in the British navy, a midshipman who has not yet served four years; — distinguished from oldster.

youn'ker (yūn'ker), n. [D. jonker, jonkheer; jong young + heer a lord, sir, gentleman. See young, a.] 1. A young gentleman, knight, or gallant. Obs. Spenser.

2. A youth; stripling; youngster. Now Colloq.

3. A novice; greenhorn; dupe. Obs.

your (yōor), pron. & a. [ME. your, 3our, cowr, cower, AS, kower, originally used as the gen. of ge, gē, ye: akin to OFries. iuwer your, OS. iuwar, D. uw, OHG. iuwēr, G. euer, Icel. yōar, Goth. izwara, izwar, and E. you. Se you! of or belonging to you. Your is used: 1. As genitive case of you: of you. Obs., except in such phrases as "your rescue," "in your midst," etc., where it may be construed as an objective or other genitive. as "your rescue," "in your must, etc., where construed as an objective or other genitive.

Ich am youre alre hele [the salvation of you all].

Piers Plowman.

as "your rescue," "in your midst," etc., where it may be construed as an objective or other genitive.

Ich am youre aire hele [the salvation of you all].

Piers Plouman.

2. As possessive adjective: your house; your duty.

3. Absolutely, for yours. Obs.
When ye ben his..., as he is youre. Chancer.

"Four, like you, is now either sing, or pl., and is sometimes used impersonally, esp. by way of designating a class or type as familiar. See you.

Jour medalist and critic are much nearer related. Addison. your lane, alone by yourself. Obs.

yours (yōrz), pron. & a. The form of the possessive your used absolutely, that is, with no governed noun following; — often after of. "An old fellow of yours." Chancer. See rossessive case. Yours sometimes is used in the specific sense of your friends or family, your letter, etc.; as in, "you and yours;" "yours of the 9th is at hand." — yours truly, yours respectfully, yours faithfully, yours sincerly, etc., conventional phrases used just before the signature in letters; — sometimes, esp. yours truly, also used substantively in colloq. or humorous speech by a speaker in alluding to himself.

your-self! (yōōr-self!), pron.; pl. yourself. (-sēlvz!).

[your + self.] An emphasized form of the pronoun of the second person. It is used: 1. For emphasis: a As a simple objective; as, here is a present for yourself. b In apposition with ye, you.

Of which right now ye han yourself heard. Chancer. The religious movement which you yourself, as well as 1, so faithfully followed from first to last.

C As a subject nominative. Archaic or Dial.

If yourself self of the divided as in "your own self," being treated as possessive and noun.

C As a predicate nominative, often with the force of by yourself, alone; as, shall you go yourself?

2. Your true, normal self or condition. Cf. Himself, being treated as possessive and noun.

G As a predicate nominative, often with the force of by yourself, alone; as, shall you go yourself?

1. Quality or state of being young; youthfulness; juvenitity. "In my f

3. a A young person; esp., a young man.
Seven youths from Athens yearly sent.

3. a A young person: esp., a young man.

Seven pouths from Athens yearly sent. Dryden.

b Young persons, collectively.

It is fit to read the best authors to yousk first. B. Jonson.

4. Novelty; freshness; recentness. Obs. & R. youth-and-old-age, the zinnia.

youthful (yööth/fööl), a. 1. Possessing youth; characterized by youth; not yet mature; young.

Such sights as youthful days; youthful thoughts." Milton.

2. Of or pertaining to the early part of life; suitable to youth; as, youthful days; youthful thoughts." Walm, youthful blood." Shak. "Youthful thoughts." Milton.

3. Fresh; vigorous; as, youthful strength and spirits.

4. Early. "The youthful season of the year." Shak.

5. Plyss. Geog. Having accomplished but a small part of the work to be done; young; adolescent;—said of rivers, drainage, etc., also of the topography which characterizes the corresponding stage of drainage. See River, 1.

Syn.—Youthful, uvenile, person, youthful indirections.

JOVENILE often suggests immaturity, and is applied esp. to that which pertains to or is suited to youth; as, youthful experion wholly in the sense of childlish, trivial, petty; novise has no such commotation; as, "the . . . simile . . is puerile, absurd, and preposterous" (Landon); puerile objections; boyish pastimes, boyish enthusiasm, bee Childlish, trivial, petty; novise has no such commotation; as, "the . . . simile . . is puerile, absurd, and preposterous" (Landon); puerile objections; boyish pastimes, boyish enthusiasm, bee Childlish, trivial, petty; novise has no such commotation; as, "the . . . simile . . is puerile, absurd, and preposterous" (Landon); puerile objections; boyish pastimes, boyish enthusiasm, bee Childlish, trivial, petty; novise has no such commotation; as, "the . . . simile . . is puerile, absurd, and preposterous" (Landon); puerile, absurd, puerile, absurd

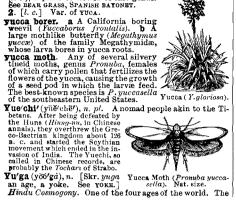
native name in Santo Domingo.] 1. Bot. A genus of American liliaceous, sometimes arborescent, plants having long,

y-see, r. t. & i. | AS. gesom.] To
see i bchold. Obs.
yeakele + itcicle.
ysel. + itsel.
Yse.l. + (1-scolt'), Y-solde'
(-sold'), Y-soude'(-sood'), Vars.
of Isolde. See Tristram, 2.
y-shend, r. t. | (AS. gesocadran.)
To shend i disgrace. Obs.
y-shogged, p. p. [See Shoq. v.]
Shaken. Obs.
y-shahad. Obs. p. p. of shed.
y-sal. + y-sre.
y-sil. do. p. p. of shed.
y-sal. + y-sre.
y-sil. do. p. p. of Seen.
Y-solde. Obs. p. p. of Seen.
Y-solde. See Y-sell.
Y-soude. See Y-sell.
Y-soude. See Y-sell.
Y-soude. Obs. p. p. of supy-soph'd-gus. + R-Sophagus.
y-souph'd-gus. + F-Sophagus.
y-souph'd-gus. + F-S

ns. for y-seed, see SHED.
ysse-ikkle + ICICLE.
ysse-ikkle + ICICLE.
y-sared. Obs. p. p. of SHROUD.
y-stall. r. t. To install. Obs.
y-steke. Obs. p. p. of SYICK.
ys'tle (Is'tlC). Var. of IXTLE.
y-stonge. y-streith. y-suyled.
Obs. p. p. of STING, STRETCH,
SOIL.

pointed, often rigid, fibrous-margined leaves on a woody caudex, and bearing a large panicle of white blossoms. Several, as I. gloriosa and I. fidumentosa, are cultivated. Also [I. c.], a plant or flower of this genus. See BEAR GRASS, SPANISH BATONET.

2. [I. c.] Var. of YUCA.



first is the Krita Yuga, or golden age, the duration of which is 1,723,000 years; the second is the Treta Yuga, a fourth darker and less righteous than the preceding, and a fourth briefer, enduring 1,236,000 years; the third is the Dvapara Yuga, yet a fourth darker and briefer, 864,000 years; the last is the Kail Yuga, the present age, darkest and briefest of all, enduring 432,000 years. The total period, 4,320,000 years, is a Maha Yuga or Manvantara. The close of a Manwantara is signalized by a pralaya, or apparent destruction of the world, which inaugurates the "night of Brahma," and endures until at the end of a thousand cycles of time Brahma awakes and renews the cycle of the ages, or "day of Brahma." A night and a day of Brahma form a Kaipa. The durations vary in different Hindu sources. Yulan (y60'lan), n. [Chin. yii-lan², lit., beautiful (flower) tree.] A Japanese magnolia (Magnotia yulan) with large white flowers appearing before the leaves.

Yule (y50!), n. [ME. yol, 3ol, AS. géol, geolhol; akin to géola December or January, Icel. jöl yule, Ylir the name of a winter month, Goth, jiuleis, Sw. jul Christmas, Dan. juul. The word is perh. akin to L. joculus, dim. of jocus joke, jest, sport, pastime. Cf. Joke, Jollys.] Christmas or Christmastide; the feast of the Nativity of Jesus Christ, yule block, clog, or log a large log formerly put on the hearth on Christmas Eve, as the foundation of the fire. It was brought in with much ceremony.

Yule'tide' (-tid'), n. An Indian of the most important tribe of the Vuman stock, formerly of Arizona and the adjacent parts of Mexico and California, now on a reservation in southeastern California.

Yu'man (yōō'măn), a. Designating, or pertaining to, an important linguistic stock of North American Indians of the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico, nearly all agriculturists and adept potters and basket makers. Their usual dwelling is the brush wikiup, and in their native state they wear little elothing. The Yuma, Maricopa, Mohave, Walapi, and Yavapai are among the chief tribes, all of fine physique.

Yun'ca (yōōn'kā), n. An Indian of a linguistic stock of tribes of the Peruvian coast who had a developed agricultural civilization at the advent of the Spaniards, before which they had been conquered by the Incas. They constructed irrigating canals which are still in use, adorned their buildings with bas-reliefs and frescoes, and were skilled goldsmiths and silversmiths.—Yun'can (-kān), a. yuz'luk (yōōz'lōōk), yuz'lik (-līk), n. [Turk. yūz'tik, fr. yūz a hundred.] a A Turkish coin of the nominal value of 100 paras or 2} piasters. b The gold medjidie, worth one hundred piasters.

Y-wain', Y-waine' ('I-wān'), n. A Knight of the Round Table whose adventures are described in "Ywain and Gawain," an English metrical romance of the 14th century, a paraphrase of "Le Chevalier au Lyon," written in the 12th century by the French poet Chrestien de Troyes. Ywain is identical with Owain, or Owen, ap Urien, mentioned by Taliesin and other Welsh bards, and the subject of a tale in the "Mabinogion" entitled "The Lady of the Fountain." He saves a lion from a dragon, and the grateful animal thereafter attends him and assists him.

Z(zē; in England commonly, in America sometimes, called zĕd; formerly ulso Yz'ard). 1. The twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiced consonant, the sonant correlative of S. Z for Middle English 3, with the sound of y (cf. Y), occurs in a few Scottish names and words, as Menzies, capercailze (cf. cAfercallis). The letter Z comes from the Latin through the Greek, this having it from a Semitic source, the ultimate origin being perh. Egyptian. See Alphaber, Illust. Etymologically Z is most closely related to s, y, and j; as in glass, glaze; E. yoke, Gr. fyvyc, L. jugum; E. zealous, jealous. See Guide, § 266. The name ze is for older zed (see zed), accommodated to other letter names ending with e, as those of b, c, d, etc. For the symbol y see Y.

Z. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a The twenty-third in a series. b Math. An unknown quantity (which see under unknown). c Astron. Zenith distance. d Engin. Modulus of a section. e Elec. Impedance.

3. As a medieval numeral, 2,000; Z = 2,000,000.

4. As an abbreviation: a In the form Z: Various proper names, as Zachary, Zenas, Zenobia, etc. b In the form Z. or Z: zeile (G., line); zoll (G., inch, and toll).

Z(zē), n. pl. Z's (zēz). 1. The letter Z, z, or its sound; zed.
Z. Something having the general shape of the letter Z.
Z(zē), a. Of the general form of, or marked with, the letter Z.—Z bash, etc., of a Z-shaped cross section.

Za-catte (tha kārtā; sā: ; 268), n. [Sp.] Forage of grassy yucac acetus. yucca plan. Any Yungin zero descriptions.

plants; herbage; specif., in the Philippines, a grass (Homalocenchirus hexandirus) cultivated for forage.

Zad'ki-el (zăd'ki-čl), n. 1. According to the Jewish rabbins, the angel of the planet Jupiter.

2. A pseudonyn of the astrologer Lieutenant Richard James Morrison (1795-1874), of the British navy.

Zaffer (zăf'êr), n. Also Zaff're, and formerly Zaffree, Zaffar, Zaffir, etc. [F. zafre (perh. fr. It.), also safre; cf. Sp. zafra, safra, It. zaffera, G. zaffer; perh. orig. the same word as OF. safre, safir, sapphire; or perh of Arabic origin. Cf. sappenhs.] a An impure oxide of cobalt obtained as a dark earthy powder, usually by roasting cobalt glanee with sand or quartz. It is used in the manufacture of smalt, and in porcelain painting and pottery enameling to produce a blue color. b Loosely, any of various mixtures of zaffer proper with silica, iron oxide, etc.

Za'greus (zā'grūs; -grē-ūs), n. [Gr. Zaypevs.] Gr. Relig.
Dionysus (which see) as a bull god, a form under which he appears esp. in Crete, his worship in early times probably including the eating of the flesh of a bull. The influence of this worship reappears in Orphism.

Zagreus appears little in literature: he is essentially a ritual figure, the center of a cult so primitive, so savage, that a civilized literature instinctively passed him by, or at most figured him as a shadowy Hades.

Zal'o-phus (zăl'ō-fūs), n. [NL; Gr. ζa- very + λódos crest.] Zoôl. A genus of eared seals including the California sea lion (Z. californianus).

Zam-bal' (săm-bāl'; zām-bāl'; 208), Zam-ba'le (-bā'lā),

n.; pl.-Bals (-bälz') or -Bales (-bä'lās). A Malay of a peaceable Christian people of Zambales, western Luzón. Their language is called Tino. — Zam-ba'lan (-bā'lān), a. Za'mi-a (zā'mī-a), n. [L. zamiae, pl., erroneous reading in Pliny for azamiae (nuces) pine nuts; cf. Gr. ζαμία, ζημία, hurt, damage, and Gr. ἀζά-νευ, ἀζαίνευ, το dry up.] Bol. A genus of tropical and subtropical American cycadaceous plants having a short thick trunk or caudex partly above the soil, a crown of palmilke leaves, and oblong cones or strobiles. The Florida species are called coontie (which see). Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus. Za-min'dar' (zā-mēn'dār'), ze-min'dar' (zā-mēn'dār'), n. [Hind. zamāndār, fr. Per. zamīn land +-dār suffix of agent.] India. A landowner; also: a Formerly, under the Mohammedan administration, a collector of the land revenue of a specified district for the Zamia (Z. ingovernment. b Now, usually, a kind of feudatory recognized as an actual proprietor so long as he pays the government a fixed revenue, averaging in different provinces less than one half the net revenue.

in different provinces less than one half the net revenue.

Z. — Z ban, or Z-ban, Z bann, or Z-bann, Z ton, rail, etc. A has beam, etc., of Z -bannel etc., bar beam, etc., bar Z-bannel etc., bar beam, etc., bar desired etc., bar beam, etc., b