

Xiph'o-don (zif'ô-dôn), n. [NL.; Gr. *ξίφος* sword + *δόνος* tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of small two-toed extinct artiodactyls from the Eocene of Europe, typical of a family, **Xiph'o-don'ti-dae** (-dôn'ti-dê), syn. of *Anoplotheriidae*.

Xiph'oid (zif'oid; zif'oid; 27f), a. [Gr. *ξίφοειδής* sword-shaped; *ξίφος* a sword + *εἶδος* form, shape; cf. *F. xiphoides*.] *Anat.* a Like a sword; ensiform. b Pert. to the xiphoid process; xiphoidian. — **xiphoid appendage, appendix, cartilage, or process, Anat. & Zool.**, the posterior, in man the lowermost, division of the sternum; the ensiform process; the xiphisternum. It is usually more or less cartilaginous throughout life. — **x. bone**, a slender ossification in the nuchal ligament of certain birds, as the cormorant. — **x. process.** a The xiphisternum. b The tail of a king crab.

Xiph'oid, n. The xiphisternum.

Xiph'ol'di-an (zif'oi'di-ân), a. *Anat.* Xiphoid.

Xo'a-non (zô'â-nôn), n.; L. pl. *XOANA*. [Gr. *ξόανον*.] *Gr. Antiq.* A rude and primitive image of wood; usually, an archaic wooden idol.

XP (ki rô; kê rô). [Belongs here in appearance only.] The first two letters of the Greek word ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, Christ; — an abbreviation used with the letters separate or, often, in a monogram, often inclosed in a circle, as a symbol or emblem of Christ. Its use as an emblem was introduced by Constantine the Great, whence it is known as the **Constantinian symbol, or monogram.**

Xu-rel' (hoo-rêl'; 262), n. [Cf. *JUREL*.] a The horse-eye jack. b A saurel.

Xy-lan (zil'ân), n. *Chem.* A gummy substance of the pentosan class, present in woody tissue, and yielding xylose on hydrolysis; tree gum; wood gum.

Xylem (zil'êm), n. [G. *ξύλον*, fr. Gr. *ξύλον* wood. Cf. *PHLOËM*.] *Bot.* That portion of a vascular bundle which consists of tracheal tissue, wood cells, and wood parenchyma; woody tissue; — *disting.* from *phloëm*.

Xylene (zil'ên), n. [Gr. *ξύλον* wood.] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric hydrocarbons, C₈H₁₀(CH₃)₂, of the benzene series, found in coal and wood tar and certain kinds of petroleum, and also prepared artificially. They are dimethyl derivatives of benzene, and are called *specif. ortho-xylene, meta-xylene, or isoxylene*, and *para-xylene*. All are ordinarily colorless oily liquids, and each is the parent substance of a distinct series of compounds.

Xy-lo-nol (zil'ô-nôl; -nôl), n. [*Xylene* + *-ol*.] *Chem.* Any one of six isomeric phenol derivatives of xylene, obtained as crystalline substances, (C₆H₄)₂C₂H₄OH.

Xy-lo-tic (zil'ô-tik), a. *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline acid, C₆H₄(CH₃)₂(OH)CO₂H, obtained by action of sodium and carbon dioxide on cedar xylenol.

Xy-li-a (zil'li-â; zil'li-), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *ξύλον* wood; — from its woody pod.] *Bot.* A monotypic genus of Asiatic mimosaecous trees, having globose heads of small greenish flowers succeeded by falcate compressed pods. *X. xylocarpa* is the acle.

Xy-lic (zil'lik), a. *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, any of several isomeric acids, C₆H₄(CH₃)₂CO₂H, carboxylic derivatives of xylene and, equally, dimethyl derivatives of benzoic acid.

Xy-lic'ic (zil'lid'ik), a. [G. *ξύλιναίσα*.] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, either of two crystalline dibasic acids, C₆H₄(CH₃)₂(CO₂H)₂, one of which is obtained by oxidizing a xylic acid and the other by oxidizing pseudocumene. They are isomeric with *utvic acid*.

Xyl'dine (zil'yî-dîn; -dên; 184), n. Also **din**. [G. *ξύλιν*.] Any one of six isomeric compounds, (C₆H₄)₂C₂H₄NH₂, amino derivatives of xylene, resembling aniline. They are liquids, or easily fusible crystalline substances, of which three are derived from metaxylene, two from orthoxylylene, 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.

Xyl'tone (-tôn), n. Also **xylite oil**. [G. *ξύλιτον*. Cf. *XYLITE*; 2d -ONE.] *Chem.* A yellow oil having a geranium-like odor, produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on acetone, and otherwise.

Xy-lo- (zil'ô-). Combining form from Greek *ξύλον*, wood.

Xy-lo-bal'sa-mum (zil'ô-bôl'sâ-mûm; -bôl's), n. [L., balsam wood, Gr. *ξύλοβαλσαμον*; *ξύλον* wood + *βάλσαμον* the balsam tree, balsam.] The dried twigs of the balsam-of-Gilead tree (*Balsamea meccanensis*).

Xy-lo-graph (zil'ô-gráf), n. [*Xylo-* + *-graph*.] An engraving on wood, or the impression from such an engraving; a print made by xylography.

Xy-log'ra-pher (zil'ô-grâ-fêr), n. One who practices, or is skilled in, xylography.

Xy-lo-graph'ic (zil'ô-grâf'ik), a. Of or pertaining to xylography.

Xy-lo-graph'ic-al (-kâl), } *lography.*

Xy-log'ra-phy (zil'ô-grâ-fî), n. [*Xylo-* + *-graphy*.] 1. The art of engraving on wood or of taking impressions from engravings so made. See **BLOCK PRINTING**. 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-loid (zil'oid), a. [*Xylo-* + *-oid*.] Resembling wood; having the nature of wood; woody; ligneous.

Xy-lom'e-ter (zil'ôm'ê-têr), n. [*Xylo-* + *-meter*.] *Forestry.* An instrument to determine specific gravity of wood.

Xy-loph'a-gous (zil'ô-fâ-gûs), a. [Gr. *ξύλοφάγος* eating wood; *ξύλον* wood + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] *Zool.* a Eating, boring in, or destroying, wood; — said esp. of certain insect larvae, crustaceans, and mollusks. b Of or pertaining to the genus or division *Xylophaga*.

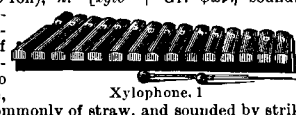
Xy-lo-phon (zil'ô-fôn), n. [*Xylo-* + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] 1. *Music.* An instrument consisting of a series of wooden bars, graduated in length to the musical scale, resting on belts commonly of straw, and sounded by striking with two small wooden hammers, sometimes by rubbing with rosined gloves. 2. An instrument to determine the vibrative properties of different kinds of wood.

Xy-lo-pl'a (zil'ô-pl'â), n. [NL., incorrectly fr. Gr. *ξύλον* wood + *πικρόν* bitter.] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American trees or shrubs with coriaceous, often distichous leaves, rather large flowers, and beryllike aromatic fruits borne on a convex receptacle. Most have bitter wood.

Xy-lo-plas'tic (zil'ô-plâs'tik), a. [*Xylo-* + *-plastic*.] Formed of, or relating to casts made of, wood pulp in molds.

Xy-lo-py-rog'ra-phy (-pi-rôg'râ-fî), n. [*Xylo-* + Gr. *πύρ*, *πυρός*, fire; + *-graphy*.] Pyrography upon wood.

Xy-lo-quin'one (-kwîn'ôn; -kwî-nôn'), n. [*Xylene* + *quinone*.] *Chem.* Any dimethyl derivative, C₆H₄(CH₃)₂O₂, of



Xylophone. 1

Y

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 V added by the Greeks (Υ) to the Phœnician alphabet and having at first the value *oo*, later *u*, coming into the Anglo-Saxon alphabet with the value *û*, later *e*. See *ALPHABET, Illustr.* In words from the Anglo-Saxon, consonant Y (as in *yes*) represents A-S. *y* (*ge, g*). In Middle English this Y was often written *ȝ*.

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with the sound of *y* in *yes* (or otherwise, as final or before *t*, the sounds of *k*). The symbol ζ disappeared in England about 1500, becoming confused with *z*. In certain archaic forms, as *ye, ye, yel, yt*, Y represents Anglo-Saxon and Middle English *þ* (cf. *THORN*, n. 4), which became confused with it. It has in such cases the value *th* (cf. first *YE*). The name *wi* is prob. from OF. (assumed) *wi*, var. of *qui*, fr. LL. *ui*, 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 *υ*, which in old diphthongs (as *av*) differed in sound from simple vowel *υ*. Etymologically, Y is most nearly related to *u*, *i*, *o*, *j*, *g*; as in *full, fill, AS. fyllan*; *E. crypp, grotto*; *young, juvenile*; *day, AS. dag*. See U, I, J, G, Y, W.

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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 rectangular coordinate system. d *Elec.* Admittance.

3. As a medieval Roman numeral, Y stands for 150, and \bar{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 **y's** (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 *Railroads.* A por-

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Y

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofô; êve, êvent, ênd, recônt, makêr; ice, ïl; ôid, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; üse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equal.

tion of track consisting of two diverging tracks connected by a cross track.

Y (wi), a. Having the general shape of the (capital) letter Y; as, Y branch 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 (-), or i. [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, HANDWORK, IWS, 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, see the main word.

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

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

-y, or (esp. after a y) -ey. [AS. -ig.] An adjective suffix signifying of, pertaining to, characterized by, having, full of, or like; as, heavy, guilty, stony, windy, clayey, etc.

yab'ber (yab'ber), 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, yab'ber-yab'ber, n. Talk; jabber; language; conversation; esp., the broken English of the Australian aborigines. Australia.

yab'by, yab'ble (yab'by), n. [Native name in Gippsland yappi.] A small burrowing crayfish (Cheraps bicarinatus), found in most creeks and water holes in Australia.

yacht (yot), n. [D. jagt, yacht; perh. properly, a chase, hunting, fr. jagen to chase, hunt, akin to G. jagen, OHG. jagon, of uncertain origin.] Naut. 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'ED; YACHT'ING. To sail, cruise, or race in a yacht, as owner or guest.

yacht-built, a. Built on the lines, or constructed with the elegance, of a yacht.

yacht'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of YACHT. Specif.: n. Sailing for pleasure in a yacht.

yachtsman (yot'smān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). Also, Obs. or R. yacht'man. One who owns or sails a yacht for pleasure. —YACHTS-MAN-SHIP, YACHT-MAN-SHIP, n.

Ya'gua-run'di (yā'gwā-rūn'dī), n. [Guarani.] A grayish spotted wild cat (Felis jaguarundi) ranging from Paraguay to southern Texas, by some considered a color variety of the eyra (which see). Cf. DICHROMATIC 2.

Yah'gan (yā'gān), n. One of a nearly extinct tribe of Fuegian Indians on Eagle Channel, Tierra del Fuego, New Zealand. They were among the lowest of savages, though efficient hunters and fishers and of good physique.

Yah'ho (yā'hō), n. 1. In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of a filthy race of brutes having the form and all the vices of man. The Yahoos are represented as being subject to the Houyhnhnms, or horses endowed with reason.

2. [i. c.] Hence, any brutish or vicious character.

3. [i. c.] A raw countryman; a lout; a greenhorn. U. S.

Yah'weh (yā'wē), Yah'we, n. Also Jah'weh (yā'wē), Jah'we, etc. A modern transliteration of the Hebrew word translated Jehovah in the Bible; — used by some critics to discriminate the tribal god of the ancient Hebrews from the Christian Jehovah. See TETRAGRAMMATON.

Yahweh or Yahwe is the spelling now generally adopted by scholars; the older Jahweh is a Germanism.

Yah'wism (yā'wīz'm), n. Also Jah'wism (-vīz'm), 1. The religion or worship of Yahweh (Jehovah), or the system of doctrines, etc., connected with it.

2. Use of Yahweh as a name for God.

ya (yā), Dial. Eng. var. of YOU. ya (yā), adv. [See YEA.] Yea. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. [See YEA.]

yab'ber (yāb'ber), n. = YAB'BY.

yab'bi (yāb'bi), n. = YAB'BY.

ya'bo' (yā'bō'), n. A night heron. Porto Rico.

ya'bo' (yā'bō'), n. = YAB'BY.

ya'cal (yā'kāl), n. [Tag.] A dipterocarpaceous tree (Anisoptera platagata) of the Philippine Islands, having valuable hard wood. It also yields a transparent illuminating resin.

Ya'can (yā'kān), n.; pl. -CANES (yā'kānēs). One of a tribe of Mosos of the interior of Brasilian.

ya'ca-re (yā'kā-rā), n. [See JACARE.] See CAYMAN 1.

ya'ca (yā'kā), n. Either of two West Indian taxodium trees (Podocarpus caribaea and P. purthianae) or their wood.

yach (yāch), v. t. To happen upon; to surprise. South Africa.

yacht'dom (yot'dōm), n. See -DOM.

yacht'er (yot'er), n. One who sails in a yacht. Rare.

yachts'wom'an (yot'swōm'ān), n.; pl. -WOMEN (-wōm'ēn). [In dial.] A woman who rents, or sails in a yacht for pleasure.

yacht'y (yot'y), a. Like a yacht; neat and trim in appearance, with a suggestion of elegance; as, a yacht-y carriage.

Yac'hā'ra palm (yā's'hā'rā), n. Var. of JACITARA PALM.

yad (yād), yade (yād), Scot. vars. of YAD, a mare.

Ya'da-va (yā'dā-vā), n. In India, a race in which Krishna is reputed to have been born. Many Indians, esp. in Gujrat, claim descent from this race.

Yah'wist (yā'wīst), n. Also Jah'wist (yā'wīst), Jah'wist, older Je-ho'wist. 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); and 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. S. Davidson.

Yah'wis'tic (yā'wīst'ik), a. Also Jah'wis'tic, Jah'wis'tic, older Je-ho'wis'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.

Yahwistic 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 (yāk), n. [Tibetan yag.] A large wild or domesticated ox (Bos or Poëpagus 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-

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 COWRY.

Ya'kut' (yā'kūt'), 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-ALTAIC.

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

Yam (yām), n. [Cf. It. & NL. yamale, Pg. inhame, prob. 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. alata, etc. It largely replaces the potato as a staple food in tropical climates, and is cooked in the same way; but its flesh 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 potato. Scot. b The sweet potato. Southern U. S.

Ya'ma (yāmā), n. [Skr. yāma, the deification of the first mortal to die, who hence became king and

Yak. (yā)

Yakut bear. A large brown bear (Ursus dallas) of the vicinity of Yakutat Bay, Alaska, allied to the Kodiak bear.

yald (yāl'd), Dial. Eng. of ALE.

yald (yāl'd), Obs. or Scot. pret. of YIELD.

yald (yāl'd), Var. of YALD.

yāl' (yāl'), Obs. or dial. Eng.

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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.

yam'a-mat' (yām'ā-mā't'), n. [Jap.] A large Japanese silk-worm (Antheraea yamanai) whose larva feeds on the oak, and furnishes excellent silk. b Silk produced by this worm.

yam bean. A tropical fabaceous plant (Cacara erosa) with trifoliate 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.

Yam'en (yām'ēn), n. [Chin. yā a civil or military court + mēn 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 (yānk), n. 1. A sudden hard blow. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

2. A strong jerk or twitch. Collog., U. S.

yank, v. t. YANKED (yānk't); YANK'ING. 1. To flog; thrash. Dial. Eng.

2. To pull quickly or twitch strongly; to jerk. Collog.

Yan'kee (yānk'kē), n. [Commonly considered to be a corrupt pronunciation 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. 324, 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. yan-kee a sharp, clever, and rather bold woman, yan-ky active, nimble, and E. dial. bowy-yan-ky leather leggings.] 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 used by foreigners, any inhabitant of the United States.

From meanness first this Portsmouth Yankee rose, And still to meanness all his conduct flows.

Oppression, A Poem by an American (Boston, 1768).

2. pl. Short for YANKEE RAILS. Stang, London.

Yan'kee, a. Cf. perh. to, or characteristic of, the Yankees. The alertness of the Yankee aspect. Hawthorne.

Yankee clover. = JAPAN CLOVER. — Y. rails, stocks of American railroads. Stang, London. Y. shilling, New England shilling, or 161 cents. See SHILLING, 3. U. S.

Yan'kee-Do'-dle (-dō'dl'), n. 1. A song and air, popularly recognized as quasi-national in the United States. The words, which are doggerel and of which there are several versions, are said to have been written originally in 1755, in derision of the provincial troops, by Dr. Schuckburgh, a surgeon in Lord Amherst's army. The origin of the air, which is shrill and shallow, has not been ascertained; some say that it was first known in England in Oliver Cromwell's time; others that it was "an Old Dutch catch adapted into an English satirical chant, and adopted, with conscious or unconscious irony, by the American (Revolutionary) troops (Encyc. Brit.); others that it was derived from a military march played by the Hessians troops during the American Revolution. The air occurs under its present name in Samuel Arnold's opera "Two to One" (London, 1784).

2. A Yankee; an American. Rare and Jocos. Moore.

yap (yāp), n. [Prob. imitative. Cf. YAPUP.] 1. A snappish bark; yelp. Scot. or Dial.

2. Dial. or Stang. a Talk; gab. b The mouth.

3. A yelping dog; a cur. Dial. Eng.

4. A peevish or cross person, esp. a child. Dial. Eng.

5. Stang. a A noisy, contemptible, or worthless person. b One who is ill-bred or contrived and unsophisticated.

yap, v. i. 1. To bark snappishly; to yelp. Scot. or Dial.

2. To cheep, as a young bird. Dial.

3. To talk noisily; chatter; scold. Scot., Dial., or Stang.

yapp binding, or yapp (yāp), n. [From a man named Yapp, for whom a London publisher bound Bibles in this style about 1850.] Bookbinding. A style of binding in which a limp cover binds over the edges without being cut at the corners; — in the United States (but not in England) called divinity circuit binding (which see). Eng. — YAPPED (yāp't), a.

v. [ME. yemeren, yameren, AS. geomiran, geomiran, fr. gemōran sad, sorrowful; akin to D. & G. jammer misery.] Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. a whimper; grumble; b whine; b (l) Shout; yelp. (2) Scream; cry; — said of birds. c Desire; crave; yearn.

yap'mer-ly, a. Lamentable. Obs. — as, Lamentably, Obs.

yapp (yāp), n. [Shoshone Indian yappā.] Either of two West American apocynous herbs (Carum yappineri and C. kelloggii); also, its edible tuber.

yapp'ing (yāp'ing), n. = YAP.

yapp'ing (yāp'ing), n. = YAP.

yapp'ing (yāp'ing), n. = YAP.

yapp'ing (yāp'ing), n. = YAP.

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yapp'ing (yāp'ing), n. = YAP.

y-cloped', y-clopt' (Y-klep't), p. p. [AS. *gecliped*, p. p. of *clipan*, *cleopian*, *clopian*, v. call. See **CLEPE**, v.] Called; named. *Obs. or Archaic.*

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

ye (yē), *pron.* [ME. *ye*, *ye*, nom. pl., AS. *ge*, *gē*; cf. OS. *ge*, OFries. *gā*, I. D. *gij*, Dan. & Sw. *i*, Icel. *er*, OHG. *ir*, G. *ih*, Goth. *jus*, Lith. *jus*, Gr. *hēis*, Skr. *yuyam*.] The personal pronoun of the second person. **Ye** is used: 1. As nominative pl.; — orig. its only construction. *Ye* ben to me right welcome heartily. *Chaucer.* But *ye* are washed, but *ye* are sanctified. 1 Cor. vi. 11. 2. As objective pl. "Strange news to tell *ye*." *Dryden.* 3. As nominative and objective *sing.* Vain pomp and glory of this world, I hate *ye*. *Shak.* And *ye*, sir clerk, let be your schamfastness. *Chaucer.* 4. Disjunctively, by way of address or for emphasis. Hush *ye*, hush *ye*, little pet *ye*! *Scott.*

Since the 16th century *ye* has often been used interchangeably with *you*, as both nominative and objective. In ordinary discourse it is now superseded by *you*, *ye* occurring only in solemn or poetical style and in dialect.

yea (yā; *obs. or archaic* yē). [ME. *ye*, *ya*, *ye*, *ja*, AS. *gēa*, *gē*; akin to OFries. *gē*, Icel. OS. D., OHG., G., Dan., & Sw. *jā*, Icel. *jā*, Goth. *jā*, *jai*, and prob. to Gr. *ἦ* truly, verily. Cf. **YE**.] An affirmative adverbial particle, used also as a sentence equivalent (def. 1), conjunction (def. 3), and predicate adjective (def. 4), now superseded in senses 1 and 3 by *yes* (which see) except in sacred or solemn discourse: 1. **Yes**; — formerly esp. in simple, as distinguished from emphatic, affirmation or assent. See **YES**, 1. Let your communication be *yea*, *yea*; nay, nay. *Matt. v. 37.* 2. Indeed; truly; — introducing a sentence or clause. **Yea**, hath God said, **Ye** shall not eat of every tree of the garden? *Gen. iii. 1.* 3. More than this; not only so, but; — used to mark the addition of something more emphatic. Cf. **YEA**, adv., 2. I therein do rejoice, *yea*, and will rejoice. *Phil. i. 18.* 4. Assured; certain; — used predicatively. *Archaic.* All the promises of God in him *yea*. *2 Cor. i. 20.*

yea, n. An affirmative reply or vote; one who votes in the affirmative; as, a vote by *yeas* and *nays*.

yeann (yēn), v. t. & i.; **YEANNED** (yēnd); **YEANNING**. [AS. (assumed) *geannian*; *ge* + *annian* to yearn; perh. akin to E. *eue*. Cf. **EAN**.] To bring forth young, as a goat or a sheep; to ean; lamb.

yeann'ing (-l'ing), n. [*yeann* + 1st *-ing*. Cf. **EANLING**.] A lamb or a kid; an eanling.

year (yēr), n. [ME. *year*, *yer*, *yer*, AS. *gēar*; akin to OFries. *gēr*, OS. *jār*, *gēr*, D. *jahr*, OHG. *jār*, G. *jahr*, Icel. *ár*, Dan. *aar*, Sw. *år*, Goth. *jēr*, Gr. *gōra* a season of the year, springtime, a part of the day, an hour, *ōpos* a year, *Avestan yāre* year. Cf. **HOUR**, **YORE**.] 1. The time of one apparent revolution of the sun around the ecliptic; the period occupied by the earth in making its revolution around the sun, called the **astronomical**, **equinoctial**, **natural**, **solar**, or **tropical** year, whose length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.5 seconds. The **littions** year is the interval between two successive returns of the sun to center to *mean longitude* 280° being in reducing star places. The **lunar** year is a period of 12 lunar months. The **lunar astronomical year**, of 12 lunar synodical months, has a length of 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 34 seconds. The **common lunar year** consists of 12 lunar civil months, or about 354½ days. See **ANOMALISTIC YEAR**, **SIDERAL YEAR**, **TROPICAL YEAR**. 2. A period of 365 days or, in the case of leap year, 366 days. The **calendar**, **civil**, or **legal** year has the same number of days, is divided into 12 calendar months, and is now reckoned as beginning with January 1 and ending with December 31. Formerly, in England, the legal year began on Annunciation Day, March 25; the change to January 1 took place on that day in 1752; in Scotland such a change had been made in 1600. Hence, dates between January 1 and March 25 are sometimes written thus: February 21, 1574-5, that is, 1575 according to present reckoning. In statutes a year means a calendar year, unless a contrary intention is expressed. At the common law and as defined in some codes a half year consists of 181 days, a quarter of a year, of 91 days. The lunar year of 354 days, divided into 12 months, is the regular common Hebrew year and was the ancient Greek year, intercalation being resorted to in order to maintain some correspondence between the lunar and solar years. See **CALENDAR**, **LEAP YEAR**, **BISSEXTILE**, **COMMON YEAR**, **MOHAMMEDAN YEAR**, **JEWISH CALENDAR**, **GREEK CALENDAR**, **LUNISOLAR PERIOD**, **SOTHIC YEAR**.

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 70th year of the Roman Era, 47 B. C., when the Julian calendar was introduced. — *y.* of grace, any year of the Christian Era; *annus Domini*; A. D. or A. D. — of our Lord, *annus Domini*; year of grace. — *y.* of mind, *Ecccl.*, a commemoration of a deceased person, as by a Mass, a year after his death. Cf. **MONTH'S MIND** a.

year bird. An East Indian white-tailed hornbill (*Rhyticeros undulatus*) having on the base of the beak strong projections, each supposed to represent a year of growth.

year'book (yēr'boók'), 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. 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.

year'ling (-l'ing), 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 a horse shall be reckoned from Jan. 1st of the year of foaling.

year'ling, a. A year old; or, of a year's age or duration.

year'long (-l'ong); 205; a. Lasting through a year.

yearly, a. [*AS. gēarlīo*.] 1. Happening, accruing, 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.

yearly, adv. [*AS. gēarlīo*.] Annually; once a year; from year to year; as, blessings **yearly** bestowed. *Shak.* Yearly will I do this rite.

yeann (yēn), v. i.; **YEARNED** (yēnd); **YEARNING**. *Shak.* *yeann*, *zern*, *zern*, *zern*, AS. *geornian*, *gyrnan*, *giernan*, fr. *georn* desirous, eager; akin to OS. *gein* desirous, *giernean*, *gernean*, to desire, D. *gaarne* gladly, willingly, G. *gern*, OHG. *gerno*, adv. *gern*, a. G. *gier* greed, OHG. *giri* greed, *ger* desirous, *gerōn* to desire, G. *begehren*, Icel. *gairna* to desire, *gairn* eager, Goth. *faihgairns* covetous, *gairnjan* to desire, and perh. to Gr. *χαίρω* 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. *Gen. xliii. 30.* Your mother's heart *yearns* towards you. *Addison.* 2. To feel grief or pity; to grieve; mourn. *Now Rare or Dial. Eng.* "My manly heart doth *yearn*." *Shak.* 3. *Hunting.* To give tongue; — said of dogs. **Syn.** — See **LONG**.

yearn, v. t. To pain; to grieve; vex. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* *It yearns* me not if men my garments wear. *Shak.*

year's purchase (yēr's), n. 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. *yeast*, *yeat*, AS. *gist*; akin to D. *gest*, *gist*, G. *gischt*, *gischt*, OHG. *gestan* (strong, v. i.), *gerian* (weak, v. t.), to ferment, G. *gischen*, *gischen*, *gähen*, Gr. *ζεῖρος* boiled, *ζεῖν* to boil, Skr. *yas*.] 1. A substance consisting of the aggregated cells of certain minute ascomycetous 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 enzyme (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**. 3. Ferment; agitation. The crudities and yeast of youth. *F. T. Palgrave.* 4. Spume, or foam, as of water. *Byron.*

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

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'y (yēs'tī), a. Resembling, or consisting of, yeast; frothy; foamy; spumy; also, light; frivolous; trivial.

yeik (yēik), n. *Yolk.* *Obsoles. or Dial.*

yell (yēl), v. i.; **YELLED** (yēld); **YELLING**. [ME. *yellen*, *yellen*, AS. *gellan*, *gellan*, *gyllan*; akin to D. *gillen*, OHG. *gellan*, G. *gellen*, Icel. *gjala*, Sw. *gäla* to ring, resound, and to AS., OS., & OHG. *galan* to sing, Icel. *gala*. Cf. **NIGHTINGALE**, **STANBEL**.] 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 *yelled* as feedes doo 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 cavalry. 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 (yēl'ō), a.; **YELLOWER** (-ēr); **YELLOW-EST**. [ME. *yellow*, *yeuue*, *zeuue*, *zouue*, *zouue*, fr. AS. *gealu* (gen. masc. & neut. *gealwes*); akin to D. *geel*, OS. & OHG. *geilo*, G. *gelb*, Icel. *gul*, Sw. *gul*, Dan. *gul*, L. *helvus* light bay, Gr. *χλωπ* young verdure, *χλωπός* greenish yellow, Skr. *hari* tawny, yellowish. Cf. **CHLORINE**, **GALL** a bitter liquid, **GOLD**, **YOLK**.] 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. *Milton.* 2. Jaundiced; hence, jealous, envious, melancholy, etc. 3. Cowardly; hence, dishonorable; mean; as contemptible; as, he has a *yellow* streak. *Slang.* 4. Sensational; — said of some newspapers, their makers, etc.; as, *yellow* journal, journalism, etc. *Colloq.* Phrases beginning with *yellow* are for facility of reference distributed in the **Vocabulary**.

yellow, n. 1. The most luminous color of the spectrum, found between orange and green, typically at wave length about 580 mμ. It is classed as a primary color in some theories of color vision, as that of Hering. See **COLOR**, 1. Broken or saddened yellow is called *chryse*. 2. Any pigment or dye which colors yellow. 3. The color of an egg. Cf. **WHITE**, n., 2 b. 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 trees. It spreads rapidly in 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 predominant color is yellow. It includes the common small yellow butterflies. Also, *pl.*, this group. 7. *Dial. Eng.* a Woodwaxen. b Wild cabbage (*Brassica campestris*). *Obs.* c Charlock (*Brassica arvensis*). 8. *Gold.* *Dial. Eng.*

yellow (yēl'ō), v. t.; **YELLOWED** (-ēd); **YELLOWING**. To make yellow; to cause to have a yellow tinge or color. Cowslips *yellowed* the meadow flats. *G. Meredith.*

yellow, v. i. To become yellow or yellowed.

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.

yellow-backed (-bākt'), a. Having the back yellow.

yellow-backed rockfish. A rockfish (*Sebastes maliger*) of the Pacific coast of North America. It becomes nearly two feet long and is an important food fish.

yellow bass (bās), n. A North American fresh-water bass (*Morone interrupta*) 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-bell'ied, a. Having a yellow or yellowish belly.

yellow-bellied flycatcher. A small flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*) of eastern North America. — *y. sapsucker* or *woodpecker*. See **SAPSUCKER**, *y. terrapin*. See **TERRAPIN**, 1.

yellow-belly (yēl'ō-bēl'ī), n. a The red-breasted bream (*Lepomis auritus*). b The squawfish. c A seranoid food fish (*Clenolates*, or *Plectroplites*, *ambigua*) of Australian rivers and lagoons. d The tortoise shell from the plastron of the turtle. It is of a uniform yellow color. *Trade Term.*

yellow-billed (yél'v-bíld'), *a.* Having the bill wholly or partly yellow or yellowish.

yellow-billed cuckoo. See CUCKOO, 1. — *y.* loon, a very large loon (*Gavia adamsi*) of northwestern Arctic America.

y. magpie. See MAGPIE, 1. — *y.* tropic bird. See TROPIC BIRD.

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

yellow-bird (yél'v-bírd'), *n.* **a.** The American goldfinch. See GOLDFINCH, b. **b.** The yellow warbler *a.* *Local, U. S.* **c.** The golden oriole. *Local, Eng.*

Yellow Book. [F. *livre jaune.*] In France, an official government publication bound in yellow covers. Cf. BLACK BOOK, BLUEBOOK, GREEN BOOK, RED BOOK, WHITE BOOK.

yellow box. A gum tree (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) of southern Australia, having yellow inner bark and hard yellowish wood somewhat resembling boxwood.

yellow-breasted ed. *a.* Having the breast wholly or partly yellow or yellowish, as the yellow-breasted chat (see 3d CHAT, 3).

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

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

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

yellow cedar. **a.** A pineaceous tree of the Pacific coast of the United States (*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*); also, its hard yellow wood, which was most valuable of Alaskan timbers, unsurpassed for cabinetwork. Called also *yellow cypress*, *Alaska cedar*. **b.** The western cedar *Juniperus occidentalis*. **c.** In Australia, a species of sumac (*Rhus rhodantha*).

yellow-covered, a. Having a yellow cover; covered or bound in yellow paper.

yellow-covered literature, cheap sensational or trashy novels, magazines, etc.; — from the color of the covers common to novels of this class and to French novels. *Collog.*

yellow cress. Any cress having yellow flowers; *specif.:* **a.** Any species of *Barbarea*, or winter cress. **b.** Any of several species of *Scilla*, or *R. patula*.

yellow daisy. The commoner *Rudbeckia hirta*.

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

yellow dock. **a.** A broad-leaved species of dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and North America. **b.** The curled dock (*Rumex crispus*).

yellow-eyed ('id'), *a.* Having a yellow eye or eyes, or yellow about the eyes.

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 semitropical 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-FEVER MOSQUITO). One attack usually confers immunity.

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

yellow-fever mosquito. A small dark-colored mosquito (*Stegomyia calopus*) 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 STEGOMYIA; MALARIA PARASITE. Cf. ANOPHELES.

yellow fir. **a.** The Scotch pine. **b.** The Douglas spruce. **c.** The western American fir *Abies grandis*.

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

yellow flag. The yellow iris.

yellow gum. **a.** The Australian grass tree or its resin (acacoid resin). **b.** Any of several Australian eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus gummi*. **c.** The black gum *a.* *U. S.*

yellow-hammer ('hám'ér), *n.* [For *yellow-ammer*, where *ammer* is perh. fr. AS. *amere* a kind of bird, or fr. G. *ammer* a yellow-hammer, OHG. *amero*.] **a.** A common European finch (*Emberiza citrinella*). 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 flicker. *Local, U. S.***

yellow bird's-nest. The pinesap *Hypoxis hypoxis*. [teum.]

yellow body. *Anat.* Corpus luteum.

yellow boy. **a.** A gold coin, as a sovereign or formerly, a guinea. **b. A man or boy who is a dark quadron or mulatto. *Collog., U. S.***

yellow broom. The wild indigo *Baptisia tinctoria*.

yellow bugle. A European mint (*Ajuga reptans*).

yellow butting. European yellow-hammer. [CARTILAGE.]

yellow cartilage. = ELASTIC

yellow cat. The mud cat (*Leptus olivaris*).

yellow catechu. Gambier. [I. A.]

yellow cells. See ZOOCAFFEE.

yellow centaury. **a.** Yellowwort. **b.** Yellow star thistle.

yellow chestnut oak. An American chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*) with leaves yellowish underneath.

yellow cinchona. = YELLOW CLOVER.

yellow clover. Either of the hop clovers *Chrysopsis aurea* and *C. procumbens*.

yellow copper. Copiapite.

yellow copper ore. Chalcopyrite.

yellow coraline. = CORALIN, 1.

yellow-crown. **n.** Myrtle warbler. [See NIGHT HERON.]

yellow-crowned night heron. = YELLOW CYPRESS.

yellow cypress. Yellow cedar *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*.

yellow day lily. = DAY LILY, a.

yellow-head (yél'v-héd'), *n.* **a.** The New Zealand bush canary. **b. The yellow-headed blackbird.**

yellow-head ed. *a.* Having the head wholly or partly yellow or yellowish.

yellow-headed black bird, a large black bird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) of central western North America. The male is black with the head and neck yellow. — *y.* tit, the verdin.

yellow iris. The common European yellow-flowered iris (*Iris pseudacorus*).

yellow-ish, a. Somewhat yellow, as amber. **yellow-ish-moss, n.**

yellow jack. **a.** The yellow fever. **b.** The quarantine flag. See YELLOW FLAG, QUARANTINE FLAG. **c.** A silvery and golden carangid food fish (*Caranx bartholomaei*) of Florida and the West Indies.

yellow jacket. **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 irritability 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. hirsutum*.

yellow-legs (yél'v-légz'), *n.* Either of two American shore birds allied to the greenshank but having long yellow legs. The lesser yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*) 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. melanoleucus*) is similar in color, but is about four or five inches long.

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

yellow oak. The quercitron. **b.** An American oak (*Quercus acuminata*), the young twigs of which are yellowish. Its hard wood is used in cooperage. **c.** The yellow chestnut oak.

yellow oat grass. A European and Asiatic grass (*Trisetum flavescens*) with yellow panicles. It is sometimes cultivated in meadows, but has no special value.

yellow perch. The common American perch. See PERCH, 1.

yellow pimpermol. **a.** An apiaceous plant (*Pimpinella integrifolia*) of eastern North America, having yellow flowers. **b.** The wood pimpermol.

yellow pine. Any of various American pines, or their generally hard and durable timber; *specif.:* **a.** In the Eastern States, *Pinus echinata*, 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 poplar. The tulip tree or its wood.

Yellow Race. The Mongolian race; — so called from its typically yellow or light brown complexion. See MAN, 1.

yellow rail. A very common American rail (*Colinus leucurus*) 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-root (yél'v-rót'), *n.* Any of several plants with yellow roots; *specif.:* **a.** The shrub yellowroot. **b.** The goldenseal.

yellow-rump ('rúmp'), *n.* The myrtle warbler. *Local, U. S.*

yellow-rumped ('rúmp't), *a.* Having the rump or adjacent parts yellow.

yellow-rumped warbler, the myrtle warbler.

yellow-shaft ed. *a.* Having certain feathers with yellow shafts, as the yellow-shafted flicker (*Colaptes auratus*). See 4th FLICKER.

yellow snake. A West Indian boa (*Chilobothrus inornatus*) common in Jamaica. It comes from eight to ten feet long. The body is yellowish or yellowish green, mixed with black, and anteriorly with black lines.

yellow sponge. A common commercial sponge (*Spongia agaricina*, var. *coriostia*) of Florida and the West Indies.

yellow gentian. The bitterwort. See GEORGE, 4b.

yellow girl. A girl or woman who is a dark quadron or mulatto. *Collog., U. S.*

yellow goatfish. See GOATFISH.

yellow goatbeard. See TRAGOPOGON.

yellow gold or golda. [GOLD b.]

yellow gowan. **a.** Any of several yellow-flowered plants, as scrawfoot, marsh marigold, etc. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* **b.** Mining. **c.** A yellow ground-bearing clay found at the surface, overlying the kimberlite. *S. Africa.*

yellow grunt. See GREENT, n. 3.

yellow-ham. Var. of YELLOW-HEAD.

yellow-ham. *n.* A large yellow-jasmine, yellow jessamine. **a.** The common jasmine (*Jasminum officinale*). See JASMINE, 1. **b.** An American species of *Gelsemium* (*G. sempervirens*); — called also *false jasmine*. See GELSEMIUM, 1, & JASMINE, 1.

yellow lead ore (léd'), *Wulfenite.*

yellow-legged ('lég'éd'), *a.* Having yellow legs.

yellow-legged goose. The American white-fronted goose. *Local, U. S.* **b.** A yellowlegs. *Local, U. S.*

yellow-legs. See 'lég'ér, n. A yellowlegs. *Local, U. S.*

yellow lemur. The kinkajou; — a misnomer. [Tasmania.]

yellow lily. The native leek.

yellow liquor. The liquor resulting from lixiviation of alkali waste from the Leblanc soda process. It contains sulphur in combination.

yellow locust. The common locust. **b.** The yellow wood (4).

yellow lousewort. Any serophyllaceous species of *Rhynchospora*.

yellow lowly, adv. OF YELLOW.

yellow mackerel. A jurel (*Caranx crysos*).

yellow-man, n. A man dressed in yellow, as a bum-bailiff. *Obs.*

yellow marrow. See MARROW, 1.

yellow mackerel. See MACKEREL, 1.

yellow metal. *Specif.:* a Muntz metal. **b.** Gold.

yellow mustard. The charlock.

yellow-ness, n. See NESS.

yellow ocher or ochre. See OCHER.

yellow ornament. King's yellow.

yellow owl. The barn owl.

yellow ozye. Corn marigold.

yellow parilla ('par'illa), *n.* [Cf. SARSA-PARILLA, PARILLIN.] The moonseed; also, its rootstock. *U. S.*

yellow spot. *a.* *Anat.* A small spot on the retina; the macula lutea. See RETINA, & EYE, 1, 2d *Illustr.* **b.** A small American butterfly (*Pontes egeus*) of the skipper family. Its wings are brownish, with a large, irregular, bright yellow spot on each of the hind wings, most conspicuous beneath. See SKIPPER, n., 7, *Illustr.*

yellow sucker. A fresh-water sucker (*Catostomus macroleichthys*) of Oregon and Washington.

yellow-tail (yél'v-táil'), *n.* Any of various fishes having a yellow or yellowish tail; as: **a.** A carangid fish of the genus *Seriola*; esp., *S. dorsalis*, of the coast of California and southward, which becomes about three feet long and is highly esteemed by anglers, or *S. grandis*, a similar fish of Australia and New Zealand. **b.** The mademoiselle (*Bairdiella chrysura*). **c.** The menhaden. **d.** The runner (*Elagatis bipinnulatus*). **e.** A California rockfish (*Sebastes flavidus*). **f.** = SAILOR'S CHOICE. **g.** A gadoid fish (*Latella buccus*). *New Zealand.* **h.** The yellow-tailed snapper (*Oepurus chrysurus*). *Porto Rico.* **i.** The trumpeter (*Lutris hecateia*). **j.** The trevally (*Caranx georgianus*).

yellow-tailed ('táild'), *a.* Having a yellow or yellowish tail. — yellow-tailed shad, the menhaden. — *y.* snapper, a common snapper (*Oepurus chrysurus*) of Florida, the West Indies, and northern South America.

yellow-throat ('thró't), *n.* Any of several American ground warblers of the genus *Geothlypis*; esp., the Maryland yellowthroat (which see).

yellow-throated ed. *a.* Having the throat wholly or partly yellow or yellowish. — yellow-throated vireo, a vireo (*Lamprolaima flavifrons*) 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 *Mniotiltus*, native of India. The predominating colors of the plumage are yellow and green.

yellow-vented ed. *a.* Having the crissum yellowish. — yellow-vented bulbul, a Java bulbul (*Pycnonotus aurigaster*).

yellow wagtail. A wagtail of the genus *Enhydra*. The common European species is *B. ran.* An allied species (*B. flavus alascensis*) inhabits the coast of northern Alaska.

yellow warbler. **a.** A small North American warbler (*Dendroica aestiva*) very common throughout the United States and frequently breeding in shade trees in cities and villages. It is bright yellow with brown streaks on the under parts in the male. The name is extended to some allied species of Central America and the West Indies. **b. Willow warbler. *Local, Eng.***

yellow wash. *Pharm.* Yellow oxide of mercury suspended in water, a mixture prepared by adding corrosive sublimate to limewater.

yellow water lily. Any plant of the genus *Nymphaea*, usually having yellow flowers.

yellow-weed (yél'v-wéd'), *n.* **a.** = SNEEZEWEED. **b.** Any of several species of goldenrod. *Local, U. S.* **c.** = 1st WELD, 1. *Dial. Eng.* **d.** Rape. *Dial. Eng.* **e.** The European ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*.

yellow-wood ('wóod'), *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 lutea*) having odd-pinnate leaves and showing white fragrant flowers in terminal panicles. The heavy hard wood yields a yellow dye. Called also *Kentucky yellowwood* and *gopher wood*. (2) Locally, any of numerous other trees having light-colored or yellowish wood, as the Osage orange, the sweetleaf, the buckhorn, the smoke tree, and *Schaefferia frutescens*. (3) The yellow shrub yellowroot. **b.** In the West Indies: (1) Any of various species of *Zanthoxylum*, esp. those (*Leptium campyret.*)

yellow-shank (yél'v-shánk'), *n.* **a.** Yellow-shanks ('shánk's'), yellow-shins ('shínz'), *n.* A yellowlegs.

yellow snake/leaf, yellow snow/drop', the dogtooth violet *Erythronium americanum*.

yellow spirit. Dyeing. A tin spirit used with yellow dyes.

yellow star of Bethlehem. The European lilaceous plant *Gauva bitta*.

yellow starwort. Elicampagne.

yellow sucking. The small hop clover *Chrysopsis minor*.

yellow tamarind. A tropical American acacia (*Acacia villosa*). *Jamaica.*

yellow thistle. A thistle of the southern United States (*Carduus spinosissimus*), having yellow heads.

yellow-top, *n.* A variety of turnip. **b.** Goldenrod. *U. S.* **c.** A grass of the genus *Agrostis*.

yellow trefol. The black medic.

yellow turnip. The rutabaga.

yellow ultramarine. See BARYTES, 1.

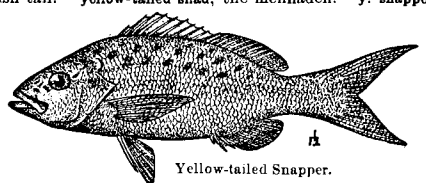
yellow viper. The fer-de-lance.

yellow wax. *Pharm.* Unbleached beeswax.

yellow willow. Golden willow.

yellow willow-herb. = GOLDEN WILLOW-HERB.

yellow-winged sparrow. See GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.



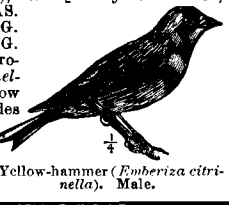
Yellow-tailed Snapper.



Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva*). Male.



Yellowwood (*Cladrastis lutea*). a Flowering branch, much reduced; b Pod; c Flower.



Yellow-hammer (*Emberiza citrinella*). Male.



Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*).

yielding the dye called fustic. (2) The coral tree (Erythrina). Local, Bermuda. c In Australia (1) The rutaceous tree Acronychia levis. (2) The satinwood Daphnandra micrantha. (3) A sumac (Rhus rhodantha) yielding a handsome dark yellow wood.

yellow-wort (yél'w-wúrt), n. A European yellow-flowered bitter gentianaceous plant (Chlora perfoliata), sometimes used as a tonic.

yelp (yél'p), v. t. & yelped (yél'p't); yelp'ing. [ME. yelpen, yelpen, to boast, boast noisily, AS. gylpan, gylpan, gylpan; akin to OHG. gelpf arrogant; cf. Icel. gjálpá to yelp. Cf. TAUR. 1. To boast; brag. Obs.

2. [Perh. a different word; cf. Icel. gjálpá. Cf. YELL, TAUR.] 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. 2. A sharp quick cry; a bark.

yelper (yél'p'ér), n. 1. A boaster. Obs. 2. One that yelps; as: a The avocet. Local, Eng. b The greater yellowlegs. Local, U. S. c The redshank (Totanus calidris). Dial. Eng. 3. Hunting. A call or whistle used to imitate the yelp of the wild turkey hen.

yelting (yél't'ing), n. [Orig. uncert.] The Florida and West Indian red snapper (Lutjanus cyttus); also, sometimes, one of certain other allied species, as L. caxis.

yen (yén), n. sing. & pl. [Jap., fr. Chin. yian² round, a circle.] The monetary unit of Japan, divided into 100 sen; also, a gold or silver coin of this value. Since 1879 the value of the yen has been fixed at .75 gram of pure gold (equivalent to about \$0.498 or 28.¢). The old silver yen is now withdrawn, and the old yen of gold is used at double its face value.

yeoman (yó'mán), n.; pl. -MEN (-mén). [ME. yoman, yeoman, yoman; of uncertain origin; perhaps the first syllable is akin to OFries. gá district, region, G. gau, OHG. gewi, gawit, Goth. gawit.] 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 bailiff, or a journeyman of a guild. 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 yeomanry cavalry. 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.

yeoman-ly, a. Pertaining to a yeoman; of yeoman's rank; becoming, or suitable to, a yeoman; yeomanlike.

yeoman-ry (yó'mán-ri), n. 1. The position or rank of a yeoman. Obs. or Hist. Chaucer. 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 1801 the name was altered to imperial yeomanry in recognition of the services of the force in the Boer war. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

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

-yer (-yér). [Prob. var. of -ier.] A suffix forming agent nouns. Cf. -ER, -IER.

yer 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 (yér'bá), n. [Sp.] An herb; a plant; specif., maté, or Paraguay tea; short for yerba maté or yerba mate. Yerba is used in combination with other nouns in many Spanish plant names.

yer'ba bu'e'na (bú'wá'ná), n. (good herb), a trailing mint of California (Micromeria chamissonis) having small white flowers. It has been used as an anesthetic and emmenagogue. — y. del óso (dél ó'só) [Sp., herb of the bear], a Californian buckthorn (Rhamnus californica). — y. de maté (dél má'té), y. maté. See YERBA. — y. man'sá (mán'sá; mán'só) [Sp., mild herb, soft herb], a Californian saurauaceous 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 (rú'óc-má; rú'ómá) [cf. Sp. reuma rheum, rheumatism], a low Californian undershrub (Frankenia grandifolia). See FRANKENIA. — y. sa-grá'da (sá-grá'dá) [Sp., sacred herb], a Brazilian verbenaceous plant (Lantana brasiliensis) having the general properties of quinine. — y. san'ta shrú'b (sán'tá) [Sp., holy herb], a Californian boraginaceous shrub (Eriodictyon californicum), whose leaves are used as an expectorant in bronchial affections;— called also bear's-weed, consumptive's weed, etc.

yes (yés), obs. or dial. yis, as given by Walker (c. 1800). [ME. yis, yis, yis, yise, AS. gese, gise; prob. fr. géa, gē, yea + suā so. See YEA; so.] An affirmative adverbial particle, used in sense 1 esp. as a sentence word equivalent to It is so, or expressing as an affirmation what has just been put in question. In sense 2 it is often 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 nay were the simple affirmative and negative, and were used esp. to answer a simple question, such as, Will he come? Yes and no were more emphatic, and were used esp. to answer questions framed with a negative, as, "Will he not come?"

2. More than this; what is more;—used to mark the addition of something more emphatic; as, to bring a possible, yes; a probable, curse.

yes, n.; pl. YESSES (yés'séz; -íz; 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 (-nó'ér), n. — yes'-no'ism (-íz'm), n. All Political Cant, Australia.

What points of public policy are touched upon receive a gingerly yes-no treatment. Sydney Bulletin.

yes'ter (yés'tér), a. [See YESTERDAY.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, yesterday. Rare, exc. in combination.

yes'ter-day (dáy), n. [ME. yisterdai, AS. geostran dæg, fr. geostran, geostra, giestran, gistran, gystran, yesterday (akin to D. gisteren, G. gestern, OHG. gestarun, Icel. gær yesterday, to-morrow, Goth. gistradagis to-morrow, L. heri yesterday, Gr. xthés, Skr. hvas) + dæg day. Cf. HESTERN. The syllable ter is a comparative suffix.] 1. The day last past; the day next before the present.

All our yesterdays have lighted fools The way to dusty death. Shak. 2. Fig. A recent time; time not long past.

We are but of yesterday, and know nothing. Job viii. 9. yes'ter-day, adv. On the day last past; the day preceding to-day; as, the affair took place yesterday.

yes'ter-even' (yés'tér-év'), -even' (-év'n), -even'ning (-év'ning), n. The evening of yesterday; the evening last past. Also used adverbially. Rare, Archaic, or Poetic.

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yes'ter-morn' (yés'tér-mórn'), -morn'ing (-mórn'ing), 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' (-nit'), n. The night last past. Archaic.

yes'ter-noon' (-nóon'), n. The noon of yesterday; the noon of the day last past. Archaic.

yes'ter-week' (-wék'), n. The week last past. Archaic.

yes'ter-year' (-yér'), n. The year last past; last year. Also used adverbially. Archaic.

yes'treen' (yés'trén'), n. Yestereve; yesternight; last night; yesterday. Archaic, Poetic, or Scot. & Dial. Eng. yet (yét). [ME. yet, yet, yit, AS. gyt, gyt, giet, giet; 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? Chaucer.

2. Continuing; as previously; still;—indicating a point of time at which there is continuance of a former state. 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. Aretbury. The rapine is made yet blacker by the pretense of piety and justice. L'Estrange.

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. Shak.

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. Matt. vi. 29. Good, yet remember whom thou hast aboard. Shak. 2. Although; though. "My soul, yet I know not why, hates nothing more than he." Shak. Syn. — BUT.

yew (yú), n. [ME. ew, AS. éow, fō, eoh; akin to D. ijj, OHG. iwa, iha, G. elbe, Icel. yfir; cf. Ir. eo, ubhar, Gael. tubhar, tughar, W. yw, ywen, Lith. jėva the black elder tree.] 1. a A large European taxaceous tree (Taxus baccata) with dark green foliage. It is much cultivated, esp. in cemeteries. As in other coniferous trees, the pollen is often dispersed in smokelike clouds. Also, its heavy, fine-grained light brown or red wood, valued for cabinetwork, bows, hoops, etc. b Hence, any other species of Taxus. 2. A bow for shooting, made of the yew. Archaic.

Yez'de-gird'án, Yez'de-gird'án (yéz'dé-gírd'án; -júr'dí-án; 277), a. Of or pertaining to Yazdegerd III., the last Sassanian monarch of Persia, who was overthrown by Yew (Taxus baccata). Twig with Rippe Seeds.

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