

in commemoration of the battle of Jena, and lievrite, from its discoverer.

Cleveland.

YEOMAN, *n.* [Sax. *gemane*, common, Sw. *gemen*, Dan. *gemeen*. See *Common*.]

1. A common man, or one of the plebeians, of the first or most respectable class; a freeholder; a man free born. A yeoman in England is considered as next in order to the gentry. The word is little used in the United States, unless as a title in law-proceedings and instruments, designating occupation, and this only in particular states. But *yeomanry* is much used.

2. An officer in the king's household, of a middle rank between a gentleman and a groom. *Eng.*

3. In ships, an inferior officer under the boatswain, gunner or carpenters, charged with the stowage, account and distribution of the stores. *Mar. Dict.*

4. A name or title of certain soldiers; as *yeomen* of the guard.

YEOMANLY, *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman. *B. Jonson.*

YEOMANRY, *n.* The collective body of yeomen or freeholders. Thus the common people in America, are called the *yeomanry*.

YERK, *v. t.* [This seems to be the Heb. Ch. $\varphi\tau$, Eth. $\Theta\angle\Phi$ waraka, to spit, that is, to thrust out. It is the same as *jerk*. Class Rg. No. 35.]

To throw or thrust with a sudden smart spring; as, horses *yerk* their heels. *Far. Dict.*

YERK, *n.* A sudden or quick thrust or motion.

YERK'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting with a quick spring.

YERN. [See *Yearn*.]

YES, *adv.* [Sax. *gise*.] A word which expresses affirmation or consent; opposed to *no*; as, are you married, madam? *yes*.

It is used like *yea*, to enforce by repetition or addition, something which precedes. You have done all this; *yes*, you have done more.

Yes, you despise the man to books confin'd. *Pope.*

YEST. [See *Yeast*.]

YES'TER, *a.* [G. *gestern*; D. *gisteren*; Sax. *gystern*; L. *hesternus*.]

Last; last past; next before the present; as *yester* sun. *Dryden.*

[NOTE. This is seldom used except in the compounds which follow.]

YES'TERDAY, *n.* [Sax. *gyrstan-dag*, *gyrsterne dag*. See *Yester*.]

1. The day last past; the day next before the present.

All our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shak.*
We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing. *Joh viii.*

2. *Yesterday* is used generally without a preposition; as, I went to town *yesterday*. *Yesterday* we received letters from our friends. In this case, a preposition is understood; as *on yesterday*, or *during yesterday*. The word may be considered as adverbially used.

YES'TERNIGHT, *n.* [*yester* and *night*.]

1. The last night.

2. It is used without a preposition. My brother arrived *yesternight*; where on or

during is understood, but it may be considered as adverbially used.

YESTY. [See *Yeast*.]

YET, *conj.* [Sax. *get*, *gyt*; Gr. $\epsilon\tau\epsilon$; W. *etto*. It seems to be from the root of the verb *get*.]

Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. I come to you in the spirit of peace; *yet* you will not receive me.

Yet I say unto you, that Solomon in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. *Matt. vi.*

YET, *adv.* Beside; over and above. There is one reason *yet* further to be alledged.

2. Still; the state remaining the same. They attest facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens. *Addison.*

3. At this time; so soon. Is it time to go? Not *yet*.

4. At least; at all.

A man that would form a comparison between Quintilian's declamations, if *yet* they are Quintilian's— *Baker.*

5. It is prefixed to words denoting extension of time or continuance. A little longer; *yet* a little longer. *Dryden.*

6. Still; in a new degree. The crime becomes *yet* blacker by the pretense of piety.

7. Even; after all; a kind of emphatical addition to a negative. Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor *yet* the evidence against them. *Bacon.*

8. Hitherto. You have *yet* done nothing; you have as *yet* done less than was expected. *Spenser.*

YEW, *n.* [Sax. *io*; W. *yr* or *ywen*; G. *eibe* or *eibenbaum*; D. *ibenboom*; Fr. *if*.]

An evergreen tree of the genus *Taxus*, valued for its wood or timber.

YEW, *v. i.* To rise, as scum on the brine in boiling at the salt works. [See *Yaw*.]

YEW'EN, *a.* Made of yew. *Cyc.*

YEX, *n.* [Sax. *geoca*. See *Hiccough*.] A hiccough. [Little used.]

YEX, *v. i.* To hiccough. *Hubberd.*

YFE'RE, *adv.* Together. [Not in use.]

YIELD, *v. t.* [Sax. *gielidan*, *gildan*, *gyldan*, to render, to pay. But the word seems to be directly from the W. *gildaw*, to produce, to yield, to concede, to contribute. The sense is obvious.]

1. To produce, as land, stock or funds; to give in return for labor, or as profit. Lands *yield* not more than three per cent. annually; houses *yield* four or five per cent. Maiz on good land, *yields* two or three hundred fold.

2. To produce, in general. Most vegetable juices *yield* a salt.

3. To afford; to exhibit. The flowers in spring *yield* a beautiful sight.

4. To allow; to concede; to admit to be true; as, to *yield* the point in debate. We *yield* that there is a God.

5. To give, as claimed of right; as, to *yield* due honors; to *yield* due praise.

6. To permit; to grant.

Life is but air,
That *yields* a passage to the whistling sword. *Dryden.*

7. To emit; to give up. To *yield* the breath, is to expire.

8. To resign; to give up; sometimes with

up or over; as, to *yield* up their own opinions. We *yield* the place to our superiors.

9. To surrender; sometimes with up; as, to *yield* a fortress to the enemy; or to *yield* up a fortress.

YIELD, *v. i.* To give up the contest; to submit.

He saw the fainting Grecians *yield*. *Dryden.*

2. To comply with; as, I *yielded* to his request.

3. To give way: not to oppose. We readily *yield* to the current of opinion; we *yield* to customs and fashions.

4. To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence. They will *yield* to us in nothing.

Tell me in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields*? *Pope.*

YIELDABLENESS, *n.* Disposition to comply. [A bad word and not used.]

YIELDANCE, *n.* Act of producing; concession. [Not used.] *Hall.*

YIELDED, *pp.* Produced; afforded; conceded; allowed; resigned; surrendered.

YIELDER, *n.* One who yields.

YIELDING, *ppr.* Producing; affording; conceding; resigning; surrendering; allowing.

2. *a.* Inclined to give way or comply; flexible; accommodating; as a *yielding* temper.

YIELDING, *n.* Act of producing; act of surrendering; submission. *Shak.*

YIELDINGLY, *adv.* With compliance.

YIELDINGNESS, *n.* Disposition to comply; quality of yielding. *Paley.*

YO'JAN, *n.* In the E. Indies, a measure or distance of five miles. *Asiat. Res.*

YOKE, *n.* [Sax. *geoc* or *ioe*; D. *yuk*; G. *joch*; Sw. *ok*; Sans. *yuga*; Fr. *joug*; It. *giogo*; Sp. *yugo*; L. *jugum*; Gr. $\zeta\upsilon\gamma\omicron\varsigma$; Slav. Russ. *igo*; Ch. Syr. Ar. ܝܘܓܐ , to join, L. *jungo*, Gr. $\zeta\upsilon\gamma\omicron\omega$.]

1. A piece of timber, hollowed or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of oxen; by which means two are connected for drawing. From a ring or hook in the bow, a chain extends to the thing to be drawn, or to the yoke of another pair of oxen behind.

2. A mark of servitude; slavery; bondage. Our country sinks beneath the *yoke*. *Shak.*

3. A chain; a link; a bond of connection; as the *yoke* of marriage. *Dryden.*

4. A couple; a pair; as a *yoke* of oxen.

5. Service. My *yoke* is easy. *Matt. xi.*

YOKE, *v. t.* To put a yoke on; to join in a yoke; as, to *yoke* oxen, or a pair of oxen.

2. To couple; to join with another. Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb. *Shak.*

3. To enslave; to bring into bondage. *Shak.*

4. To restrain; to confine. Libertines like not to be *yoked* in marriage.

The words and promises that *yoke*
The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*

YOKED, *pp.* Confined in a yoke; joined; coupled.

YOKE-ELM, *n.* A tree.

YOKE-FELLOW, } *n.* [*yoke* and *fellow* or *mate*.] An associate or companion.

YOKE-MATE, }