

3. In Scripture, it is used to denote certainty, consistency, harmony and stability.

All the promises of God in him are *yea*, and in him are amen. 2 Cor. i.

[In this use, the word may be considered a noun.]

Yea is used only in the sacred and solemn style. [See *Yes*.]

YEAD, } *v. i.* To go. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

GEAD, } *v. i.* To go. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

YEAN, *v. i.* [Sax. *eanian*.] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; to lamb. [*Obsolete or local*.]

YE'ANED, *pp.* Brought forth.

YE'ANLING, *n.* The young of sheep; a lamb. [*Obsolete or local*.]

YEAR, *n.* [Sax. *gear*; G. *jahr*; D. *jaar*; Sw. *år*; Dan. *aar*; Sans. *jahran*; probably a course or circle; the root *gar, ger*, signifying to run.]

1. The space or period of time in which the sun moves through the twelve signs of the ecliptic, or whole circle, and returns to the same point. This is the solar year, and the year, in the strict and proper sense of the word. It is called also the tropical year. This period comprehends what are called the twelve calendar months, or 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, within a small fraction. But in popular usage, the year consists of 365 days, and every fourth year of 366; a day being added to February, on account of the 5 hours and 49 minutes.

2. The time in which any planet completes a revolution; as the *year* of Jupiter or of Saturn.

3. The time in which the fixed stars make a revolution, is called the *great year*.

4. *Years*, in the plural, is sometimes equivalent to age or old age; as a man in *years*.

In popular language, year is often used for years. The horse is ten *year* old.

Sidereal year, the time in which the sun, departing from any fixed star, returns to the same. This is 365 days, 6 hours, 6 minutes, and 11, 5 seconds.

Anomalistical year, the time that elapses from the sun's leaving its apogee, till it returns to it; which is 365 days, 6 hours, 14 minutes.

Civil year, the year which any nation has contrived for the computation of time.

Bissexile or leap year, the year consisting of 366 days.

Lunar year, consists of 12 lunar months.

Lunar astronomical year, consists of 12 lunar synodical months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 36 seconds.

Common lunar year, consists of 12 lunar civil months, or 354 days.

Embolismic or intercalary year, consists of 13 lunar civil months, and contains 384 days.

Julian year, established by Julius Cesar, consists of 365 days, 6 hours.

Gregorian year, is the Julian year corrected, and is the year now generally used in Europe. From the difference between this and the Julian year, arises the distinction of Old and New Style.

Sabbatic year, among the Israelites, was every seventh year, when their land was suffered to lie untilled. *Cyc. Encyc.*

The civil or legal year, in England, formerly commenced on the 25th day of March.

This practice continued till after the settlement of America, and the first settlers of New England observed it for many years.

YE'AR-BOOK, *n.* [*year* and *book*.] A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England.

YE'ARED, *a.* Containing years. [*Not in use*.] *B. Jonson.*

YE'ARLING, *n.* A young beast one year old, or in the second year of his age.

YE'ARLING, *a.* Being a year old; as a *yearling* heifer.

YE'ARLY, *a.* Annual; happening, accruing or coming every year; as a *yearly* rent or income.

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

3. Comprehending a year; as the *yearly* circuit or revolution of the earth.

YE'ARLY, *adv.* Annually; once a year; as blessings *yearly* bestowed.

YEARN, } *v. i.* [Sax. *geornian, giernan, gyrnan, earnian*, to desire, to yearn; Sw. *gernu*, willingly, Dan. *gierne*, G. *gern*, D. *guarne*. The sense is to strain, or stretch forward. We have *earnest* from the same root.]

1. To be strained; to be pained or distressed; to suffer.

Falstaff, he is dead,

And we must *yearn* therefore. *Shak.*

2. *Usually*, to long; to feel an earnest desire; that is literally, to have a desire or inclination stretching towards the object or end. 1 Kings iii.

Joseph made haste, for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother. Gen. xliii.

Your mother's heart *yearns* towards you.

—Anticlus, unable to control,

Spoke loud the language of his *yearning* soul. *Pope.*

YEARN, } *v. t.* To pain; to grieve; to vex.

YERN, } *v. t.* To pain; to grieve; to vex.

She laments for it, that it would

Yearn your heart to see it. *Shak.*

It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear. *Shak.*

YEARNFUL, } *a.* Mournful; distressing.

YERNFUL, } *a.* Mournful; distressing.

YEARN'ING, } *ppr.* Longing; having long-

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YEAST, *n.* [Sax. *gist*, yeast, a guest, also a storm; *yst*, a storm; G. *gäsch*, yeast, and

gast, a guest; *gäschen*, to foam or froth; D. *gist*, yeast; *gisten*, to ferment. This coincides with *gas* and *ghost*. The primary sense of the noun is wind, spirit, flatulence or froth, from rushing; Ch. 551 to inflate. Class Gs. No. 18.]

1. Barm; the foam, froth or flower of beer or other liquor in fermentation; used for raising dough for bread or cakes, and making it light and puffy.

2. Spume or foam of water. [*Not in use*.]

YE'ASTY, *a.* Frothy; foamy; spummy; like yeast.

YELK, *n.* [Sax. *gealew*, yellow; G. *gelb*, yellow. See *Gold* and *Yellow*.]

The yellow part of an egg: the vitellus. It is sometimes written and pronounced *yolk*, but *yelk* is the proper word. *Folk* is a corruption.

YELL, *v. i.* [Sax. *giellan, gyllan*; D. *gillen*; Sw. *gälla*, to ring. It agrees in elements with *call*.]

To cry out with a hideous noise; to cry or scream as with agony or horror. Savages *yell* most frightfully when they are rushing to the first onset of battle.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly *yells*.

Spenser.

YELL, *n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry.

Their hideous *yells*

Render the dark welkin. *Phillips.*

YELL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering hideous outcries; shrieking; as *yelling* monsters.

Milton.

YELL'ING, *n.* The act of screaming hideously.

YEL/LÖW, *a.* [Sax. *gealew*, yellow; *gealla*, gall; G. *gelb*; D. *geel*; Dan. *gul*; Sw. *gäld, gul*. Hence *gold*, Dan. *guld*. The Fr. *jaune* is the same word, contracted from *jaulne*, as it is written in the Norman; It. *giallo*; Russ. *jelknu*, to become yellow; *jeltne*, yellow; L. *galbanus*. Qu. *gilvus*. The root is the Celtic *gal, geal*, bright. See *Gold*. Class Gl. No. 7.]

Being of a bright color; of the color of gold.

Newton.

YEL/LÖW, *n.* A bright color, reflecting the most light of any, after white. It is one of the simple or primitive colors.

YEL/LÖW-BLOSSOMED, *a.* Furnished or adorned with yellow flowers.

Goldsmith.

YEL/LÖW-BOY, *n.* A gold coin. [*Vulgar*.]

YEL/LÖW-EARTH, *n.* A soft yellow mineral found at Welraw, in Upper Lusatia, united with clay and argillaceous iron-stone.

YELLÖW-FE'VER, *n.* A malignant disease of warm climates, which often suffuses the skin with a yellowish color.

YEL/LÖW-GOLDS, *n.* A flower.

B. Jonson.

YEL/LÖW-HAMMER, *n.* A bird of the genus *Emberiza*. Its throat and the crown of the head, are yellow.

Cyc.

YEL/LÖWISH, *a.* Somewhat yellow; as, amber is of a *yellowish* color. *Woodward.*

YEL/LÖWISHNESS, *n.* The quality of being somewhat yellow.

Boyle.

YEL/LÖWNESS, *n.* The quality of being yellow; as the *yellowness* of an orange.

2. Jealousy. [*Not in use*.] *Shak.*

YEL/LÖWS, *n.* A disease of horses, cattle and sheep, in which the eyes are tinged with a yellow color, proceeding often from obstructions in the gall-ducts. It is relieved by purges.

Cyc.

YELP, *v. i.* [Sax. *gealpan*, to bray; Dan. *gytper*, to croak.]

To bark, as a beagle-hound after his prey, or as other dog.

YELP'ING, *ppr.* Barking in a particular manner.

YEN'ITE, *n.* A mineral found in the isle of Elba, and in other places, of a brown or brownish black color. It is arranged with the chrysolite family, but differs much from other species of it. It resembles hornblend, or rather black epidote. It occurs both crystallized and massive; the form of the crystals being that of a rhomboidal prism. It consists chiefly of silice, lime, and oxyd of manganese. *Cyc. Phillips.*

This mineral is called yenite or jenite.