

tives of the West Indies, and are named from the singular appearance of their leaf-like branches. [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *phyllon*, a leaf.]

**XYLOPIA**, zī-lō'pi-a, *n.* a genus of plants, nat. order Anonaceæ. The species are trees or shrubs, natives chiefly of South America. *X. aromatica* is known by the name of African pepper. The fruit of *X. grandiflora* is a valuable remedy for fevers in Brazil. The wood of all is bitter; hence they are called *bitter-woods*. [Said to be contracted for *Xylopicria*, from Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *pikros*, bitter.]

**XYLOPYROGRAPHY**, zī-lō-pi-rog'ra-fi, *n.* the art or process of producing a picture on wood by charring it with a hot iron. [Gr. *xylon*, wood, *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *graphō*, to write.]

**XYLORETINE**, zī-lō-rē-tin, *n.* a sub-fossil resinous substance, found in connection with the pine-trunks of certain peat-mosses. [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *rhetinē*, resin.]

**XYST**, zist, **XYSTOS**, zis'tos, *n.* in *anc. arch.* a sort of covered portico or open court, of great length in proportion to its width, in which the athletes performed their exercises. [L. *xystus*, Gr. *xystos*, from *xyō*, to scrape, from its smooth and polished floor.]

**XYSTARCH**, zis'tārk, *n.* an Athenian officer who presided over the gymnastic exercises of the *xystos*. [Gr. *xystos*, *xyst*, and *archō*, to rule.]

**XYSTER**, zis'ter, *n.* a surgeon's instrument for scraping bones. [Gr. *xyster*, from *xyō*, to scrape.]

## Y

**Y-**, a common prefix in Old English words, as in *y-cleft*, *y-clad*, etc., representing A.S. *ge-*, which assumed this form by the common weakening of *g* to *y*. The meaning of words with this prefix is usually the same as if it were absent.

**YACARE**, yak'a-rā, *n.* the native name of a Brazilian alligator (*Jacare sclerops*), having a ridge from eye to eye, fleshy eyelids, and small webs to the feet: the spectacled cayman. [Written also **JACARE**.]

**YACCA-WOOD**, yak'a-wood, *n.* the ornamental wood of *Podocarpus coriacea*, a small tree of Jamaica. It is of a pale-brown color with streaks of hazel-brown, and is much used in the West Indies for cabinet work.

**YACHT**, yot, *n.* a light swift-sailing vessel, elegantly fitted up for pleasure-trips or racing. [Dut. *jagt* (formerly *jacht*), from *jagen*, to chase.]

**YACHTER**, yot'er, *n.* one engaged in sailing a *yacht*.

**YACHTING**, yot'ing, *n.* sailing in a *yacht*.

**YAK**, yak, *n.* a large kind of ox, domesticated in Central Asia.

**YAM**, yam, *n.* a large root like the potato growing in tropical countries. [West Indian *ihame*.]

**YAMA**, yā'ma, *n.* in *Hind. myth.* the god of departed spirits and the appointed judge and punisher of the dead: the embodiment of power without pity, and stern, unbending fate. He is generally represented as crowned and seated on a buffalo, which he guides by the horns. He is four-armed and of austere countenance. In one hand he holds a mace, in another a noose which is used to draw out of the bodies of men the souls which

are doomed to appear before his judgment-seat. His garments are of the color of fire, his skin is of a bluish green.

**YAMER**, yā'mer, **YAMMER**, yām'mer, *v.i.* to shriek: to yell: to cry aloud: to whimper loudly: to whine. "The child is doing as well as possible," said Miss Grizzly; "to be sure it does *yammer* constantly, that can't be denied."—*Miss Ferrier*. [Scotch. O. E. *yomer*, A. S. *geómerian*, to lament, to groan, from *geómor*, sad, mournful, wretched; cf. Ger. *jammeren*, to lament, to wail.]

**YANKÉE**, yang'kē, *n.* a cant name for a citizen of New England. During the War of the Revolution, the name was applied to all the patriots; and during the Civil War it was the common designation of the Federal soldiers by the Confederates. In Britain the term is sometimes applied generally to all natives of the United States. [A word of uncertain origin. The most common explanation seems also the most plausible, namely, that it is a corrupt pronunciation of *English* or of Fr. *Anglais* formerly current among the American Indians. In Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms* a statement is quoted to the effect that *Yengees* or *Yenkees* was a name originally given by the Massachusetts Indians to the English colonists, and that it was afterwards adopted by the Dutch on the Hudson, who applied the term in contempt to all the people of New England. Bartlett also quotes a statement of Heckwelder (an authority on Indian matters), who affirmed that the Indians applied the term *Yengees* specially to the New Englanders as contradistinguished from the Virginians or Long Knives, and the English proper or Saggenash. As early as 1713 it is said to have been a common cant word at Cambridge, Mass., in the sense of good or excellent, being probably borrowed by the students from the Indians, to whom a "Yankee" article would be synonymous with an excellent one, from the superiority of the white man in mechanical arts.]

**YANKEE-DOODLE**, yang-kē-dōō'dl, *n.* a famous air, now regarded as American and national. In reality the air is an old English one, called *Nankey Doodle*, and had some derisive reference to Cromwell. It is said that the brigade under Lord Percy, after the battle of Lexington, marched out of Boston playing this tune in derisive and punning allusion to the name Yankee, and the New Englanders adopted the air in consideration of the fact that they had made the British dance to it. The really national tune of the whole United States, however, is "Hail, Columbia!"

**YARD**, yārd, *n.* an E. measure of 3 feet or 36 inches: a long beam on a mast for spreading square sails. [A.S. *geard*, *gyrd*, a rod, measure; Dut. *gard*, Ger. *gerte*; further conn. with Goth. *gards*, a stick, and L. *hasta*, a pole, a spear.]

**YARD**, yārd, *n.* an inclosed place, esp. near a building. [A.S. *geard*, hedge, inclosure; Goth. *gards*, Ger. *garten*; conn. with L. *hortus*, Gr. *chortos*. See **COURT**, **COHORT**, and **GARDEN**.]

**YARD-ARM**, yārd'ārm, *n.* either half or arm of a ship's yard (right or left) from the centre to the end.

**YARD-LAND**, yārd'land, *n.* a quantity of land in England, different in different counties: a virgate. In some counties it was 15 acres; in others 20 or 24, and even 40 acres.

**YARD-STICK**, yārd'stik, *n.* a stick or rod 3 feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, etc.

**YARD-WAND**, yārd'wond, *n.* a yard-stick. "His cheating *yard-wand*."—*Tennyson*.

**YARE**, yār, *adj.* ready: quick: dexterous: eager—said of persons, and especially of sailors; as, to be *yare* at the helm. "Be *yare* in thy preparation."—*Shak.*: easily wrought: answering quickly to the helm: swift: lively—said of a ship. "The lesser (ship) will come and go, leave and take, and is *yare*, whereas the other is slow."—*Raleigh*. [A.S. *gearu*, prepared, ready, *yare*; akin Ger. *gar*, prepared, ready; Ice. *gør-*, *gjör*, quite: cf. Ice. *göra*, to do, to make; prov. E. *gar*, to cause to do. Akin **GARB**, **GEAR**.]

**YARE**, yār, *adv.* briskly: dexterously: *yarely*. *Shak.*

**YARELY**, yār'li, *adv.* readily: dexterously: skillfully. "Those flower-soft hands that *yarely* frame the office."—*Shak.*

**YARKE**, yār'kē, *n.* the native name of different South American monkeys of the genus *Pithecia*.

**YARN**, yārn, *n.* spun thread: one of the threads of a rope: a sailor's story (spun out to some length). [A.S. *gearn*; Ice. and Ger. *garn*.]

**YARROW**, yar'ō, *n.* the plant milfoil. [A.S. *gearwe*; Ger. *garbe*.]

**YATAGHAN**, yat'a-gan, *n.* a long Turkish dagger, usually curved.

**YAWL**, yawl, *n.* a small ship's boat, with four or six oars. [Dut. *jol*. Cf. **JOLLY-BOAT**.]

**YAWN**, yawn, *v.i.* to open the jaws involuntarily from drowsiness: to gape.—*n.* the opening of the mouth from drowsiness. [A.S. *ganian*, *gænan*; Scot. *gan-t*, Ger. *gähnen*; conn. with Gr. *chainō*, L. *hio*, to gape. Cf. **HIATUS**.]

**YAWNING**, yawn'ing, *adj.* gaping: opening: wide: drowsy.—*n.* act of opening wide or gaping.

**YAWS**, yawz, *n.* a disease occurring in America, Africa and the West Indies, and almost entirely confined to the African races. It is characterized by cutaneous tumors, numerous and successive, gradually increasing from specks to the size of a raspberry, one at length growing larger than the rest; core a fungous excrescence; fever slight, and probably irritative merely. It is contagious, and cannot be communicated except by the actual contact of yaw matter to some abraded surface, or by inoculation, which is sometimes effected by flies. It is also called **FRAMBESIA**, from the French *framboise*, a raspberry. [African *yaw*, a raspberry.]

**YCLAD**, i-klad', *pa.p.* clad: clothed. "Her words *yclad* with wisdom's majesty."—*Shak.* [Prefix *y-*, and **CLAD**.]

**YCLEPT** or **YCLEPED**, i-klept', *pa.p.* called (*obs.*). [A.S. *clypian*, to call.]

**YE**, yē, *pron.* properly the nominative plural of the second person, of which *thou* is the singular, but in later times also used as an objective after verbs and prepositions. *Ye* is now used only in the sacred and solemn style; in common discourse and writing *you* is exclusively used. "But *ye* are washed, but *ye* are sanctified."—1 Cor. vi. 11. "Loving offenders thus I will excuse *ye*."—*Shak.* "I thank *ye*; and be blest for your good comfort."—*Shak.*

A south-west blow on *ye*  
And blister you all o'er.—*Shak.*

"The confusion between *ye* and *you* did not exist in Old English. *Ye* was always used as a nominative, and *you* as a dative or accusative. In the English Bible the distinction is very carefully observed, but in the dramatists of the Elizabethan period there is a very loose use of the

two forms."—*Dr. Morris*. [A.S. *gē*, *ye*, nom. pl. corresponding to *thū*, thou; the genit. was *eower*, the dat. and acc. *eōw*; so that *ye* is properly the nom. pl. and you the obj.; Dut. *gi*, Ice. *ier*, *er*, Dan. and Sw. *i*, Ger. *ih*, Goth. *jus*, all *ye* or you (pl.).]

**YĒA**, *yā*, *adv.*, *yes*: verily. [A.S. *gea*; Ice., Ger., and Goth. *ja*. See **YES**.]

**YEAN**, *yēn*, *v.t.* to bring forth young. [A.S. *eanian*.]

**YEAR**, *yēr*, *n.* the time the earth takes to go round the sun: 365 $\frac{1}{4}$  days or 12 months:—*pl.* age or old age. [A.S. *gear*; Ger. *jahr*; Ice. *ár*; perh. conn. with Slav. *jaro*, spring, Gr. *hōra*, season.]

**YEARLING**, *yēr'ling*, *n.* an animal a year old.

**YEARLY**, *yēr'li*, *adj.* happening every year: lasting a year.—*adv.* once a year: from year to year.

**YEARN**, *yern*, *v.i.* to feel earnest desire: to feel uneasiness, as from longing or pity. [A.S. *geornian*—*georn*, desirous (Ger. *gern*).]

**YEARNING**, *yern'ing*, *n.*, earnest desire, tenderness, or pity.—*adj.* longing.—*adv.* YEARNINGLY.

**YEAST**, *yest*, *n.* the froth of malt liquors in fermentation: a preparation which raises dough for bread. [A.S. *gist*; Ger. *gäsch*, *gisch*; from a Teut. root "to seethe," conn. with Gr. *zeo*, Sans. *yas*.]

**YEASTY**, *yest'i*, *adj.* like yeast: frothy: foamy.

**YELK**. Same as **YOLK**.

**YELL**, *yel*, *v.i.* to howl or cry out with a sharp noise: to scream from pain or terror.—*n.* a sharp outcry. [A.S. *gellan*; Ger. *gellen*; conn. with A.S. *galan*, to sing (see **NIGHTINGALE**).]

**YELLOW**, *yel'ō*, *adj.* of a bright gold color.—*n.* a bright golden color.—*n.* **YELL'OWNNESS**. [A.S. *geolu*; Ger. *gelb*; cog. with L. *helvus*, light bay, *gibvus*, pale yellow.]

**YELLOW-BIRD**, *yel'ō-berd*, *n.* a small singing bird of the family Fringillidae, common in the United States, the *Fringilla* or *Chrysometris tristis*. The summer dress of the male is of a lemon yellow, with the wings, tail, and fore part of the head black. The female and male, during winter, are of a brown olive color. When caged the song of this bird greatly resembles that of the canary. The name is also given to the yellow poll warbler (*Dendroica aestiva*).

**YELLOW-BOY**, *yel'ō-boi*, *n.* a cant name for a guinea or other gold coin. "John did not starve the cause; there wanted not yellow-boys to fee counsel."—*Arbuthnot*.

**YELLOW-FEVER**, *yel'ō-fē'ver*, *n.* a malignant febrile disease, indigenous chiefly to the West Indies, upper coasts of South America, the borders of the Gulf of Mexico, and the Southern United States. It is attended with yellowness of the skin, of some shade between lemon-yellow and the deepest orange-yellow. It resembles typhus fever in the prostration, blood-disorganization, and softening of internal organs which are features of both diseases.

**YELLOWHAMMER**, *yel'ō-ham-er*, *n.* a song-bird, so named from its yellow color: the yellow bunting.

**YELLOWISH**, *yel'ō-ish*, *adj.* somewhat yellow.—*n.* **YELL'OWISHNESS**.

**YELLOW-LEGS**, *yel'ō-legz*, *n.* a gallatorial bird of the genus *Gambetta* (*G. flavipes*), family Scolopacidae, distributed along the eastern coast of America from Maine to Florida, so called from the color of its legs. It is 10 inches long,

with a bill  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch. It is migratory, leaving the north in summer. It feeds on fish fry, crustaceans, etc., and in autumn it is fat and much prized for table.

**YELLOW-METAL**, *yel'ō-met-al*, *n.* a sheathing alloy of copper and zinc: Muntz's metal.

**YELLOW-PINE**, *yel'ō-pīn*, *n.* a North American tree of the genus *Pinus*, *P. mitis* or *variabilis*. The wood is compact and durable, and is universally employed in the countries where it grows for domestic purposes. It is also extensively exported to Britain and elsewhere. In Canada and Nova Scotia the name is given to *P. resinosa*, and it is also applied to *P. australis*. [See **PINE**.]

**YELLOW-ROOT**, *yel'ō-rōōt*, *n.* a plant of the genus *Xanthorrhiza*, the *X. apiifolia*. It is a small North American shrub having creeping roots of a yellow color, stalked pinnate or bipinnate leaves, and small dull purple flowers in axillary branched racemes. The bark of the root is intensely bitter, and is used in America as a tonic.

**YELLOW**, *yel'ōz*, *n.* an inflammation of the liver, or a kind of jaundice which affects horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of the eyes. "His horse . . . raied with the yellows."—*Shak.*: a disease of peach-trees, little heard of except in America, where it destroys whole orchards in a few years.

**YELLOW-SNAKE**, *yel'ō-snāk*, *n.* a large species of boa, common in Jamaica, the *Chilabothrus inornatus*. It is from 8 to 10 feet long, the head olive-green, the front part of the body covered with numerous black lines, while the hinder part is black, spotted with yellowish olive.

**YELLOW-THROAT**, *yel'ō-thrōt*, *n.* a small North American singing bird of the genus *Sylvia* (*S. Marilandica*), a species of warbler.

**YELP**, *yelp*, *v.i.* to utter a sharp bark. [A.S. *gealp*, a loud sound: Ice. *gjalpa*, to make a noise, Ger. *gelfern*; prob. influenced by **YELL**.]

**YEOMAN**, *yō'man*, *n.* a man of common rank next below a gentleman: a man of small estate: an officer of the royal household. [Found in O. Fris. *gaman*, villager—*ga*, a village (Goth. *gawi*, Ger. *gau*), and *MAN*; cf. also Bavarian *gūman*, a peasant.]

**YEOMANRY**, *yō'man-ri*, *n.* the collective body of yeomen or freeholders.

**YES**, *yes*, *adv.* *ay*: a word of affirmation or consent. [A.S. *gese*—*gea*, *yea*, and *se* (for *sie*, *si*), let it be.]

**YESTER**, *yester*, *adj.* relating to yesterday: last. [A.S. *gistran*, yesterday; Ger. *gestern*; conn. with L. *hesternus*, Gr. *chthes*, Sans. *hyas*.]

**YESTERDAY**, *yest'er-dā*, *n.* the day last past.

**YESTERNIGHT**, *yest'er-nīt*, *n.* the night last past.

**YET**, *yet*, *adv.* in addition: besides: at the same time: up to the present time: hitherto: even: however.—*conj.* nevertheless: however. [A.S. *git*, *gita*, from a root seen also in L. *ja-m*.]

**YEW**, *ū*, *n.* an evergreen tree, allied to the pine. [A.S. *eow*, *iw*; Ger. *eibe*, Ir. *iubhar*.]

**YEZDEGERDIAN**, *yez-dē-ger'di-an*, *adj.* a term applied to an era, dated from the overthrow of the Persian Empire, when *Yezdegerd* was defeated by the Arabians, in the eleventh year of the Hegira, A.D. 656.

**YEZIDEE**, *yez'i-dē*, *n.* a member of a small tribe of people bordering on the Eu-

phrates whose religion is said to be a mixture of the worship of the devil, with some of the doctrines of the Magi, Mohammedans, and Christians.

**Y-FERE**, *i-fēr'*, *adv.* in company or union: together.

O goodly golden chain! wherewith *yfere*  
The virtues linked are in lovely wise.—*Spenser*.

[Apparently from O. E. *ifere*, A.S. *gefēra*, a companion.]

**YGDASIL**, **YGGDRASIL**, *ig'dra-sil*, *n.* in *Scand. myth.* the ash-tree which binds together heaven, earth, and hell. Its branches spread over the whole world and reach above the heavens. Its roots run in three directions: one to the Asa gods in heaven, one to the Frost-giants, and the third to the under-world. Under each root is a fountain of wonderful virtues. In the tree, which drops honey, sit an eagle, a squirrel, and four stags. At the root lies the serpent Nithhöggr gnawing it, while the squirrel Ratatöskr runs up and down to sow strife between the eagle at the top and the serpent at the root.

**YIELD**, *yēld*, *v.t.* to resign: to grant: to give out: to produce: to allow.—*v.i.* to submit: to comply with: to give place.—*n.* amount yielded: product. [A.S. *gildan*, to pay; Goth. *gildan*, Ger. *gelten*, Ice. *gjalda*. See **GUILD**.]

**YIELDING**, *yēld'ing*, *adj.* inclined to give way or comply: compliant.—*adv.* **YIELD'INGLY**.

**YOKE**, *yōk*, *n.* that which joins together: the frame of wood joining oxen for drawing: any similar frame, as one for carrying pails: a mark of servitude: slavery: (B.) a pair or couple.—*v.t.* to put a yoke on: to join together: to enslave. [A.S. *ioc*; Ger. *joch*; L. *jugum*, Gr. *zygon*. From the root of L. *jungo*, Sans. *yudj*, to join.]

**YOKE-FELLOW**, *yōk'-fel'ō*, **YOKE-MATE**, *yōk'-māt*, *n.* an associate: a mate or fellow.

**YOLK**, *yōk*, **YELK**, *yelk*, *n.* the yellow part of an egg. [A.S. *geolca*—from root of A.S. *geolo*, E. **YELLOW**.]

**YON**, *yon*, **YONDER**, *yon'der*, *adv.* at a distance within view.—*adj.* being at a distance within view. [A.S. *geon-d*, thither, *yonder*; cog. with Ger. *jen-er*, that; the root being the pronominal stem *ya*.]

**YORE**, *yōr*, *n.* in old time. [From A.S. *gēra*, formerly, allied to *gear*, E. **YEAR**: or compounded of *geo*, formerly, and *ær*, E. **ERE**.]

**YOU**, *ū*, *pron.* 2d pers. pron. pl., but also used as sing. [Orig. only an objective case; A.S. *eow*; O. Ger. *iu*, Ger. *euch*. See **YE**.]

**YOUNG**, *yung*, *adj.* not long born: in early life: in the first part of growth: inexperienced.—*n.* the offspring of animals. [A.S. *geong*; Ger. *jung*; also conn. with L. *juvenis*, Sans. *yuvan*.]

**YOUNGISH**, *yung'gish*, *adj.* somewhat young.

**YOUNGLING**, *yung'ling*, *n.* a young person or animal. [A.S. *geong-ling*; Ger. *jüng-ling*.]

**YOUNGSTER**, *yung'ster*, *n.* a young person: a lad. [Orig. fem.; see *-ster* in list of Affixes.]

**YOUNKER**, *yung'ker*, *n.* same as **YOUNGSTER**. [From Dut. *jonker* (from *jonk-heer*, "young master" or "lord"), Ger. *junker*.]

**YOUR**, *ūr*, *pron.* poss. of **YOU**; belonging to you. [A.S. *eower*. See **YOU**.]

**YOURS**, *ūrz*, *pron.* poss. of **YOU**, not followed by a noun.

**YOURSELF**, *ūr-self'*, *pron.*, your own self or person.

**YOUTH**, yóth, *n.* state of being young: early life: a young person: young persons taken together. [A. S. *geogudh*, from the stem of YOUNG; Ger. *jugend*, Goth. *junda*.]

**YOUTHFUL**, yóth'fool, *adj.* pertaining to youth or early life: young: suitable to youth: fresh: buoyant, vigorous.—*adv.* YOUTHFULLY.—*n.* YOUTHFULNESS.

**YUCCA**, yuk'a, *n.* a large garden plant of the lily family, familiarly called Adam's needle, native to sub-tropical America. [W. Indian name.]

**YUFTS**, yufts, *n.* a kind of Russia leather, which when well prepared is of good red color, soft and pinguid on the surface, and pleasant to the touch, with an agreeable peculiar odor. *Simmonds*.

**YUG**, yug, **YUGA**, yoo'ga, *n.* one of the ages into which the Hindus divide the duration or existence of the world. [Sans. *yuga*, an age, from *yuj*, to join.]

**YULAN**, yó'lan, *n.* a beautiful flowering tree of China; the *Magnolia Yulan*, a tree of 30 or 40 feet in its native country, but, in European gardens, of not more than 12 feet.

**YULE**, yóol, *n.* the Old English and still to some extent the Scotch and Northern English name for Christmas, or the feast of the nativity of our Saviour.

And at each pause they kiss: was never seen such rule  
In any place but here, at bonfire or at Yule.  
—*Drayton*.

They bring me sorrow touch'd with joy,  
The merry merry bells of Yule.—*Tennyson*.

[A. S. *geól*, *giál*, *iál*, *gebhol*, Christmas, the feast of the nativity, whence *geóla*, the Yule month, December; Ice. *jól*, originally a great festival lasting thirteen days, and having its origin in heathen times, afterwards applied to Christmas; Dan. *jul*. Sw. *jul*. Of doubtful origin, but most commonly connected with *wheel*, Ice. *hjól*, Dan. and Sw. *hjul*, as being a feast originally celebrated at the sun's wheeling or turning at midsummer and midwinter, but the *h* of these words is strongly against this. Skeat following Fick connects it with E. *yowl*, *yawl*, as referring to festive noise or outcry. *Jolly* is from this word, coming to us through the French.]

Z

**ZACCHEAN**, zak'e-an, *n.* a follower of *Zaccheus* of Palestine, of the fourth century, who taught that only private prayer was acceptable to God. His disciples, therefore, retired to a hill near Jerusalem for their devotions.

**ZAFFRE**, zaffer, *n.* impure oxide of cobalt: the residuum of cobalt, after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters have been expelled by calcination. So that it is a gray or dark-gray oxide of cobalt, mixed with a portion of silica. When fused into a glass it is intensely blue, and is much used by enamellers and porcelain manufacturers as a blue color. [Fr. *zafre*, *safre*, *saffre*. Sp. *zafre*, probably of Arabic origin.]

**ZAIM**, zá'im, *n.* a Turkish chief or leader.

**ZAIMET**, zá'i-met, *n.* a Turkish name for an estate: a district from which a zaim draws his revenue.

**ZAMANG**, za-mang', *n.* a leguminous tree of Venezuela, the *Pithecolobium Saman*, the hemispherical head of one individual of which Humboldt describes as being 526 feet in circumference, its diameter

being 60 feet and the diameter of its trunk 9 feet.

**ZANY**, zá'ni, *n.* a merry-andrew: a buffoon. [Fr. *zani*—It. *zani*, a corr. of *Giovanni*, John. Cf. the use of the names JOHN and JACK.]

**ZAX**, zaks, *n.* an instrument used by slaters for cutting and dressing slates: a kind of hatchet with a sharp point on the poll for perforating the slate to receive the nail. [A. S. *seax*, Ice. *sax*, a knife or short sword; O. H. Ger. *sahs*.]

**ZAYAT**, zá'yat, *n.* in Burmah, a public shed or portico for the accommodation of travellers, loungers, and worshippers, found in every Burmese village and attached to many pagodas. *H. Yule*.

**Z-CRANK**, zee-krangk, *n.* a peculiarly-shaped crank in the cylinder of some marine steam-engines, so named from its zigzag form. *Simmonds*.

**ZEAL**, zē, *n.*, *boiling* or passionate ardor for anything: enthusiasm. [L. *zelus*—Gr. *zēlos*, *zēo*, to boil. Cf. YEAST.]

**ZEALOT**, zel'ot, *n.* one full of zeal: an enthusiast: a fanatic. [Gr. *zēlotēs*—*zēlos* (see ZEAL).]

**ZEALOUS**, zel'us, *adj.* full of zeal: warmly engaged or ardent in anything.—*adv.* ZEALOUSLY.

**ZEBRA**, zē'bra, *n.* an animal of the horse kind, beautifully striped. [Of African origin.]

**ZEBŪ**, zē'bōō, *n.* a kind of ox with long ears and a hump on the shoulders, called also the Indian ox. [E. Indian name.]

**ZECHARIAH**, zek-a-r'ā, *n.* the name of one of the books of the Bible, the work of one of the twelve minor prophets. Little is known of his history, and the obscurity of his style has much embarrassed the commentators on this book.

**ZECHIN**, zek'in, *n.* a Venetian gold coin, worth about \$2.25. [It. *zecchino*, Fr. *sequin*. See SEQUIN.]

**ZEMINDAR**, zem-in-dar', *n.* Indian name for the landlords who pay the government revenue, as distinguished from the ryots or actual cultivators of the soil. [From an Ar. word, sig. "land."]

**ZENANA**, ze-nā'na, *n.* the name given to the portion of a house reserved exclusively for the females belonging to a family of good caste in India. [Per. *zenamah*, belonging to women, from *zen*, woman.]

**ZEND**, zend, *n.* an ancient Iranian language, in which are composed the sacred writings of the Zoroastrians. It is a member of the Aryan family of languages, and very closely allied to Sanskrit, esp. the Sanskrit of the Vedas, by means of which, and by the help of comparative philology, it has been deciphered. Called also AVESTAN. A contracted name for the ZEND-AVESTA or sacred writings of Zoroaster. [From ZEND in ZEND-AVESTA.]

**ZEND-AVESTA**, zend-a-ves'ta, *n.* the collective name for the sacred writings of the Guebbers or Parsees, ascribed to Zoroaster, and revered as a bible or sole rule of faith and practice. It consists of several divisions, of which the oldest is written in the primitive Zend language. It is often called the AVESTA. [This name seems to mean "commentary-text," or authorized text and commentary. The first portion of the name is now usually applied to the language in which the early portion of the work is written.]

**ZENDIK**, zen'dik, *n.* this name is given in the East not only to disbelievers in revealed religion, but also to such as are accused of magical heresy. [Ar., an infidel, an atheist.]

**ZENITH**, zen'ith, *n.* the point of the heavens directly overhead: greatest height. [Fr., through It. *zenit*, from Ar. *semt*, short for *semt-ur-rās*, lit. "way of the head."]

**ZEPHYR**, zef'ir, *n.* the west wind: a soft, gentle breeze. [Gr. *zephyros*—*zophos*, darkness, the dark quarter, the west.]

**ZERO**, zē'ro, *n.* cipher: nothing: the point from which a thermometer is graduated. [Fr.—It.—Ar. *sifr*. [Doublet CIPHER.]

**ZEST**, zest, *n.* something that gives a relish: relish. [Fr. *zeste*, skin of an orange or lemon used to give a flavor; perh. from L. *schistus*—Gr. *schistos*, cleft, divided—*schizō*, to cleave.]

**ZETA**, zē'ta, *n.* a little closet or chamber. Applied by some writers to the room over the porch of a Christian church where the sexton or porter resided and kept the church documents. *Britton*. [L. *zeta*, for *dieta*, a chamber, a dwelling. from Gr. *diata*, a way of living, mode of life, dwelling.]

**ZETETIC**, zē-tet'ik, *adj.* proceeding by inquiry: seeking.—THE ZETETIC METHOD, in *math.* the method used in endeavoring to discover the value of unknown quantities or to find the solution of a problem. [Gr. *zētētikos*, from *zēteō*, to seek.]

**ZETETIC**, zē-tet'ik, *n.* a seeker: a name adopted by some of the Pyrrhonists.

**ZETETICS**, zē-tet'iks, *n.* a name given to that part of algebra which consists in the direct search after unknown quantities.

**ZETICULA**, zē-tik'ū-la, *n.* a small withdrawing-room. [A dim. of *zeta*.]

**ZEUGLONDON**, zū'glo-don, *n.* an extinct genus of marine mammals, regarded by Huxley as intermediate between the true cetaceans and the carnivorous seals. The species had an elongated snout, conical incisors, and molar teeth with triangular serrated crowns, implanted in the jaws by two roots, each molar appearing to be formed of two separate teeth united at the crown (whence the generic name). They belong to the eocene and miocene, the best known species being *Z. cetoides* of the middle eocene of the United States, which attained a length of 70 feet. The first found remains were believed to be those of a reptile, and the name *Basilosaurus* was therefore given to them. [Gr. *zeuglē*, the strap or loop of a yoke, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth, lit. *yoke-tooth*: so called from the peculiar form of its molar teeth.]

**ZEUGLONDONIIDÆ**, zū-glo-don'ti-dē, *n. pl.* an extinct family of cetaceans, of which *Zeuglodon* is the type.

**ZEUGMA**, zūg'ma, *n.* a figure in grammar in which two nouns are joined to a verb suitable to only one of them, but suggesting another verb suitable to the other noun; or in which an adjective is similarly used with two nouns. [Gr. *zeugma*, from *zeugnymi*, to join. See YOKE.]

**ZEUGMATIC**, zūg-mat'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to the figure of speech *zeugma*.

**ZEUS**, zūs, *n.* in *myth.* the supreme divinity among the Greeks; the ruler of the other gods: generally treated as the equivalent of the Roman Jupiter.

**ZIGZAG**, zig'zag, *adj.* having short, sharp turns.—*v. t.* to form with short turns. [An imitative word; Fr. *zig-zag*, Ger. *zickzack*.]

**ZINC**, zingk, *n.* a bluish-white metal, somewhat like tin. [Ger. *zink*, prob. allied to *zinn*, tin.]

**ZINCOGRAPHY**, zing-kog'ra-fi, *n.* art of printing from plates of zinc. [ZINC, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.]