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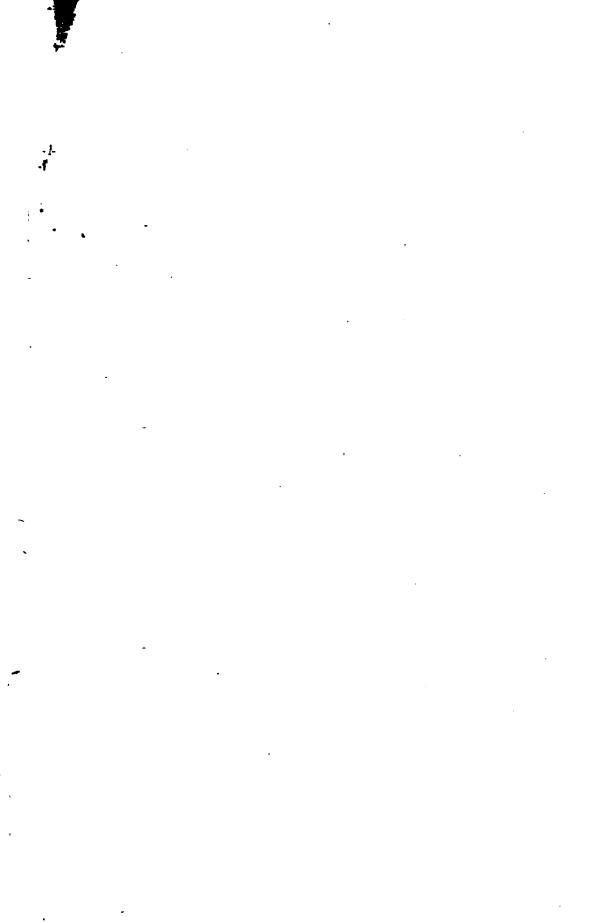
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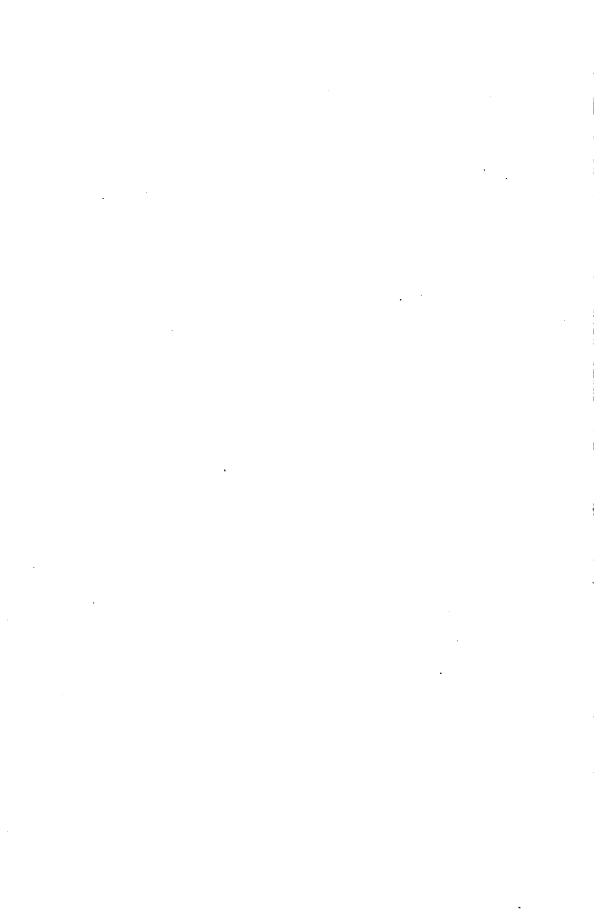


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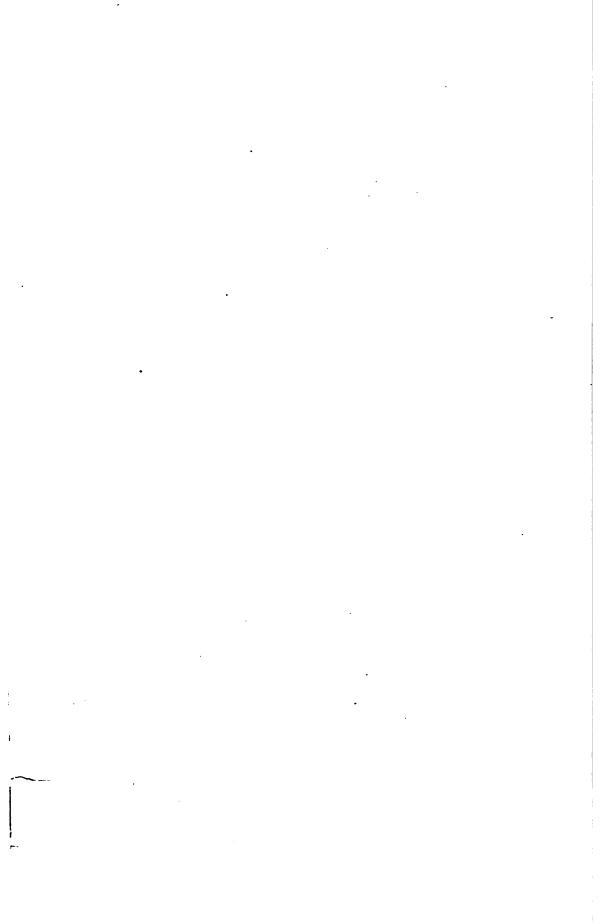






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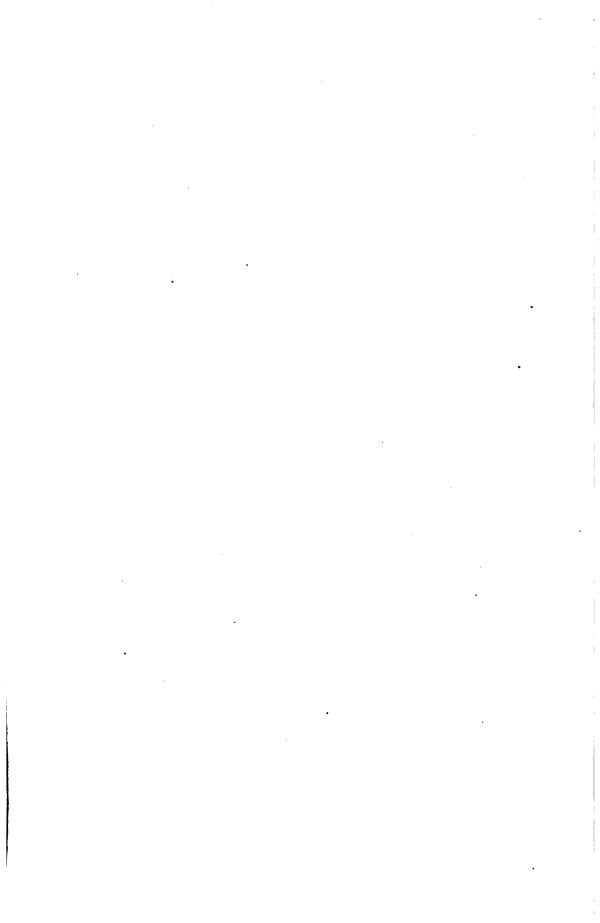


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THE

· AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

INDEX.



GENERAL AND ANALYTICAL

INDEX

TO THE

AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

BY

THE REV. T. J. CONANT, D. D.,
ASSISTED BY HIS DAUGHTER,
BLANDINA CONANT.

NEW YORK:

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, 549 AND 551 BROADWAY.

LONDON: 16 LITTLE BRITAIN. 1878. COPYRIGHT BY
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TO THE READER.

THE Index should be first consulted when information is sought on any subject. The inquirer will thus find whether what he seeks is contained in some leading article, or in several scattered through different volumes, or is incidentally given in connection with another subject.

The plan of the Index is as follows:

All names of persons or objects in connection with which any information is given, and would naturally be sought in that connection, are entered alphabetically, the titles of leading articles being distinguished by SMALL CAPITALS, and other entries by *italics*.

Of articles of much length the leading divisions are entered, to facilitate reference.

When there are two or more names, or more than one mode of spelling the name, of the same person or object, each is entered in its alphabetical order.

All pictorial representations of objects described are entered by name in their proper connection, with the abbreviation (ill.) or (view) annexed. They are also entered separately, where this is deemed necessary or convenient for ready reference.

In the references to the Cyclopædia, the first numeral (Roman) refers to the volume, the second and third (Arabic) respectively to the page and column, and the letters, a, b, c, to the first, second, or third part of the column. E. g.: "Cottonwood, tree, XIII. 711, 2 c (ill.)," means that what is said of it may be found, with an illustration, in the 13th volume, page 711, lower third of the 2d column.

The space at or near the meeting of two divisions is denoted by two letters combined (ab, or bc), and a special reference to two or more by the separate letters; as, "Myrtus communis (botany), XII. 112, 1 bc (ill.);" "Sheikh [shaik], Bedouin chief, II. 450, 2 b, c;" "Pomfret, countess dowager of, contributions to the Arundelian marbles, I. 798, 2 a, b, c."*

When, in a series of entries from different articles under one title, the number of the volume is omitted, the reference is to the one last given.

[•] In the multitude of such references there may be some few errors. The reader will please look for the reference in the other column, or another part of the column, if not found in the one given.

The pronunciation of foreign proper names, and of other words which seem to require it, has been added in brackets by Mr. Francis A. Teall, whose system of notation is subjoined. The work has passed through the press under his supervision; and to his familiarity with the contents of the Cyclopædia, his ready memory, and excellent judgment, it is greatly indebted for its accuracy and completeness.

The Index has also to some extent been made a supplement to the Cyclopædia by additional information parenthetically inserted. Thus, where a person noticed in it has died since its close, the year of his death is generally noted. Where one has attained to higher office, or met with any great change of fortune, that fact is usually indicated. In many instances persons of some prominence are only incidentally mentioned in the Cyclopædia, in connection with the topics with which their names are associated. Generally, where biographical notices of such persons could be found, the briefest possible statement of the leading facts has been inserted; often the dates of birth and death alone are given, where nothing more appeared to be essential.

Occasionally a discrepancy will be observed between an entry in the Index and the place referred to in the Cyclopædia. In such case the former is to be understood as a correction. The innumerable causes and sources of error, familiar to all who have had to do with so immense an undertaking as the construction of a cyclopædia, make it impossible that some should not escape detection in its progress. They will generally be found trifling in form, though sometimes large in effect, such as the accidental change of a single letter converting one word into another.

The collating from different articles of passages relating to the same topic has in a few instances prominently disclosed another source of discrepancies which, unexplained, have the appearance of errors resulting from carelessness. In the article on engraving a celebrated German artist is mentioned as Christian Friedrich von Müller, who in the special article upon his father (Johann Gotthard) and himself is called Johann Friedrich Wilhelm. In seeking an explanation of this, it was found that precisely the same difference exists in the corresponding articles of Meyer's Konversations-Lexikon, of later date than the Cyclopædia articles; while in Pierer's Universal-Lexikon he is called "Christian (Joh.) Friedrich Wilhelm." Again, in the article on Agra, it is said that the Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jehan as a mausoleum for himself and his wife Noor Mahal; while in that on India Nourmahal (the same name in another form) appears as the wife of his father Jehanghir. A search showed that the large universal gazetteers, which the writer of the former article naturally followed, contain the statement there given; but the writer on India followed more accurate historical authorities. In the Index, under Noor Mahal, the true version is succinctly given.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

- 1. ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ—the ordinary English long and short sounds of the vowels, as in mate, mete, mite, mote, mute, bat, bet, bit, bot, but. Most of these marks are sparingly used, as in general the position of the vowel sufficiently indicates its proper sound.
 - 2. A-Italian a, as in far, father, but frequently shorter.
- 3. 5—German \bar{o} , occurring also in Hungarian, Swedish, and Danish (s). It represents the diphthong oe, and its sound has no equivalent in English. It is an intimate blending of the sounds of \bar{a} in mate or \check{e} in met and \check{u} in but. Its long and short sounds may be approximately represented thus, the small letter in each case indicating the subordinate element: $g^*\dot{u}h'$ -teh, Goethe; $\dot{t}e^*p'$ -lits, Töplitz (with which the form Teplitz is interchangeable). The French and Dutch eu approaches the sound of \check{o} , but is very nearly represented by \check{u} or $\check{u}h$.
- 4. co—representing the u of most other languages, the French ou, the Dutch oe, and the Portuguese and Swedish o final—is most commonly short, as in book; but in certain positions, easily determined by the ear, as at the end of an accented syllable, it is long, as in woo.
- 5. ow—representing au in other languages (except French), ou in Dutch, ao in Portuguese, and approximately ao in Spanish and aou in French—is pronounced like ow in cow and ou in out.
- 6. u—German and Hungarian \bar{u} , French u, and Danish and Swedish y. These are usually so nearly alike in sound that they are represented by the same character; there is no corresponding sound in English. The German \bar{u} stands for the diphthong ue (formerly ui), and its pronunciation is a close union of the sounds of \bar{u} in mute and \bar{u} in bit or \bar{e} in mete; thus: mull'-ler, Muller; bue'-lo, Bulow. It sometimes runs almost wholly into the second element (\bar{u} or \bar{e}). The French u, however, invariably approaches the sound indicated in the first example; but it is more simple, and may perhaps be said to consist of the first part of the diphthongal sound of the English \bar{u} , as in mute—that is, with the sound stopped before the full enunciation of the final oo element of that letter.
- 8. ch—representing the Spanish ch, German tsch, Hungarian cs, the cz of some Slavic languages, the Italian c before c and i, &c.—sounds like ch in church.
- 9. 'h, 'h—German guttural ch, Spanish j and g (before e or i), and (sometimes) x, &c. This sound consists in the pronunciation of h in the throat (the organs being nearly closed) as a true consonant rather than as a mere breathing. The roughening or rasping effect thereby produced is indicated by the small 'and', the former after a, e, i, o, i, au, eu, l, &c. (where the sound approaches that of e, but must be carefully distinguished from it by keeping the lower part of the tongue depressed), the latter in an initial syllable or after a, e, e, e, e. In German e final is also guttural, but in burg and some similar terminal syllables it has been deemed preferable to leave it unmarked.
- 10. gh.—The h is added to show that the g is hard, as in get. In certain cases h is omitted, but when used in pronunciation g is always hard.
- 11. ly, ny, py, &c.—In these combinations the two letters are to be sounded together in one breath, like *li* in *folio*, *ni* in *union*, &c.
- 12. th—the sharp sound of th, as in thin, representing the Spanish c before e or i, s, &c. (In Spanish America c and s generally have the sound of sharp s.)
 - 13. th—the flat sound of th, as in this, representing the Spanish d, &c.
- 14. y'—the liquid element in many French and Hungarian terminal syllables, constituting an indistinct, vanishing sound of y, in combination with that of the preceding vowel or consonant.
 - 15. Titles of which the pronunciation is not given are to be pronounced either according

to the marking of a preceding title of the same or similar form, or to the most obvious English analogy.

ACCENTUATION.—Only the primary syllabic accent of words is marked, as, where a secondary accent is required, the ear is nearly always a sufficient guide to its proper position when the former is known. Sometimes the pronunciation of Greek and Latin names and technological terms is indicated by an accent alone. It may be well to remark that in these every vowel or diphthong makes a separate syllable; as Hylob'ates (hī-lob'-a-teez). In French words and names no accentuation is indicated, since in that language it is not determinate, but depends upon the exigencies of utterance. Thus a word of several syllables, when making part of a sentence, may, under differing circumstances, have each syllable alternately accentuated, or possibly none of them, each being spoken with equal force, and the whole stress of the sentence placed upon the culminating word. When spoken singly, however, or in connection with another language, some accent is inevitable; and this usually falls upon the last syllable when it ends in a consonantal or a strong vowel sound, and is preceded by syllables ending in similar or weaker sounds. In other cases euphony generally requires that the accent shall be placed at one or two (rarely if ever more) removes from the end. But on whichever syllable it falls, all the others must be distinctly (however rapidly) enunciated, the slurring of unemphatic syllables, common in English and other languages of strong accent, being inadmissible in French.

DIVISION INTO SYLLABLES.—In respelling words for pronunciation, deviations from the rules of division in foreign languages have frequently been rendered necessary by the requirements of English analogy.

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* In the initial syllable Gua Spaniards pronounce the G either very slightly or not at all; and in writing they often substitute H, which is always silent. In English pronunciation of familiar names, Gua is usually sounded gaw; as gaw-dalquiv'er for Guadalquivir; gaw-te-maw'-la for Guatemala.

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Schick, Gottlieb [shik], German painter, XIV.

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SCHILLER, Johann Christoph Friedrich von [shil'-ler], German poet, XIV. 671; VII. 767, 2 ab.

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Schleiermacher, Friedrich Daniel Ernst [shli'er-mâ-her], theologian, XIV. 675. See Moral Philosophy, XI. 807, 2 c, 813, 2 ab; Philosophy, XIII. 442, 1 b.

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Schliemann, Heinrich [shle'-man], German traveller, XIV. 677.

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Schlosser, Friedrich Christoph [shlus'-ser], German historian, XIV. 678.

Schlözer, August Ludwig von [shlö'-tser], historian, XIV. 678. Kurd von, author, 2 b. Schmalkalden: see Smaloald.

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Schmid, Leopold [shmit], German theologian, XIV. 678.

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Schnaase, Karl [shná'-zěh], author, XIV. 679. Schneskoppe [shná'-kup-pěh], mountain, XIV. 827, 1 b.

Schneidemühl [shnī'-děh-mūl], (town of Posen, Prussia), Confession of (German Catholic), VII. 736, 2 a. New Confession of, 2 b.

Schneider, Eugène [shnā-dāir], French politician, XIV. 679. (Died 1875.)

Schneider, Hortense Catherine, French actress, XIV. 679.

SCHNEIDER, Johann Gottlob [shnī'-der], German philologist, XIV. 679.

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Schnorr von Karolsfeld, Julius [shnur fön kå'-rölss-felt], German painter, XIV. 679. Ludwig Ferdinand, painter, 2 b.

Scholler, Victor [shail-shāir], French author, XIV. 679.

Schöffer, Peter [shö'-fer or shef'-fer], German printer, XIV. 680; VII. 96, 2 c, 97, 1 b; VIII. 341, 2 ab. Johann, referred to, 2 b.

Schoffeld, John McAllister [sko'-feeld], American soldier, XIV. 680.

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Schomburgk, Sir Robert Hermann [shom'-burk], English traveller, XIV. 681.

Schönbern, Christian Friedrich [shön'-bine], German chemist, XIV. 681.

Schönbrunn [shön'-broon], gardens of, near Vienna, XVI. 352, 1 a. Peace of, VII. 420, 1 bc. Schoodic river [skoo'-dik]: see SAINT CROIX, river.

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Scheever, Adolph [shrī'-er], German painter, XIV. 684.

Schröckh, Johann Matthias [shrök], historian, XIV. 684.

SCHRÖDER, Antoinette Sophie, actress, XIV. 684.
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SCHUBERT, Gotthilf Heinrich von, mystic, XIV. 685.

Schulenburg, Wolfradine, countess von der [shoo'-len-boorg]: see MINUTOLI, XI. 622, 1 c.

Schulte, Johann Friedrich [shool'-těh], theologian, XIV. 685.

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SCHUMACHER, Heinrich Christian [shoo'-mâher], Danish astronomer, XIV. 686. Christian Andreas, 2 bc.

Schumann, Robert [shoo'-man], German composer, XIV. 686; XII. 93, 1 bc.

Schurz, Carl [shoorts], American statesman, XIV. 687. (Secretary of the interior 1877.) Schuyler [ski'-ler], three counties, XIV. 688.

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Schwartz, Marie Sophie [shwarts], novelist, XIV. 689.

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Schwarz, Christian Friedrich, missionary, XIV. 689.

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Schwarzeurg-Sondershausen [-zun'-derce-how-zen], principality, XIV. 689.

Schwarzenberg, Friedrich Johann Joseph Celestinus von [shwar'-tsen-bairg], Austrian cardinal, XIV. 689.

Schwarzenberg, Karl Philipp, prince, and duke

of Krumau, field marshal, XIV. 690. See Blucher. Felix Ludwig Johann Friedrich, prince, statesman, 1 c; II. 146, 2 b, 147, 1 ab, c; VI. 542, 1 c.

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Schweidnitz [shwide'-nits], town of Prussia, XIV. 690. Principality, 2 bc.

Schweiger, Johann Salomon Christoph [shwī'gher], physicist, XIV. 690. Schweigger's multiplier (galvanic), VII. 593, 1 a (ill.); VI. 515, 2 bc.

Schweinfurf [shwine'-foort], town of Bavaria, XIV. 691.

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Schweinitz, Lewis David von [von shwī'-nits], American botanist, XIV. 691.

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Schwerin [shwā-reen'], capital of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, XIV. 691. Palace, 692, 1 a (ill., 691).

Schwerin, Kurt Christoph von, count, Prussian field marshal, XIV. 692.

Schwind, Moritz von [fön shwint], German painter, XIV. 692.

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Scirophoria, festival, XVI. 108, 2 bc.

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ZEREIDES ZEDEKIAH: see HEBREWS, VIII. 589, 2 b. ZEELAND [zā'-lând]: see ZEALAND. Zeilah [zā'-lå], Egyptian seaport, XVI. 808. Zeisberger, David [tsice'-bair-gher], Moravian missionary, XVI. 809. Zeitz [tsītes], town of Prussia, XVI. 809. ZELLE: see CELLE. Zeller, Eduard [tsel'-ler], German scholar, XVI. 809. Zeller, Jules Silvain [zel-lair], French historian, XVI. 809. Zelter, Karl Friedrich [tsel'-ter], German composer, XVI. 810. Zemaun, sovereign of Afghanistan, I. 161, 1 a; VIII. 675, 1 a. Zem'indary, a land revenue system in India, IX. 205, 2 c. Zemindars, landholders, ib.; II. 525, 1 c. ZEMPLÉN, or Zemplin [zem'-plain, -pleen], county of Hungary, XVI. 810. Zem-zem, holy well: see MECCA, and I. 6, 2 c. Zenai'da (ornithology), XIII. 506, 1 c. Z. amabilis, ib. ZENAIDA DOVE: See PIGEON, XIII. 506, 1 c. Zenaidura Carolinensis (ornithology), XVI. 82, 1 c (ill.). ZEND-AVESTA, the Zoroastrian scriptures, XVI. Zend, 1 c; 811, 1 a. Avesta, 810, 2 a; age and place of origin, 1 c. Zoroastrian literature, 811, 1 ab. Sanskrit version of, 1 b. Its difficulties, 1 bc. ZEND LANGUAGE: see ZEND-AVESTA. Restoration of by Burnouf, III. 472, 1 b. ZE'NICK: SOE SUBICATE. ZENITH, XVI. 811. Zenith sector, VI. 356, 2 a. ZENO, of Elea, Greek philosopher, XVI. 811; XIII. 437, 1 b. ZENO, Greek philosopher, XVI. 811; XI. 809, 2 b, c; XIII. 438, 2 b. ZENO, emperor of the East, XVI. 811. Zeno, Apostolo [dzā'-no], Italian poet, XVI.812. Zeno, Nicolò and Antonio, Italian navigators, XVI. 812. Zenobia, Septimia, queen of Palmyra, XVI. 812; XIII. 28, 1 c. See Aurelian, II. 119, 2 ab. ZEOLITE, mineral, XVI. 813; XV. 39, 1 c. ZEPHANIAH, Hebrew prophet, XVI. 813. Zephyria: see Halicarnassus. Zerah, of Scripture, VI. 749, 2 ab. ZERAM: See CERAM.

Zerbst [tšāirpst], town of Germany, XVI. 813.

Zerda, African animal, VII. 131, 1 c.

Zereides, Moorish dynasty, I. 304, 1 c.

Zerházy [zāir'-hâ-ze]: see Esterházy. ZINGARELLI, Nicolò, Italian composer, XVI. 826. Zeta, early name of Montenegro, XI. 780, 1 c. Zingian dialect (African), I. 171, 1 bc. ZETLAND: SOE SHETLAND ISLANDS. Zin'giber officina'le (botany), VII. 814, 1 c (ill.). ZET'TERSTEDT, Johan Wilhelm, Swedish natu-ZINGIS KHAN: see GENGHIS KHAN. ralist, XVI. 813. Zinguebar: see Zanzibar. ZETTINIE, or Zettinje: see CETTIGNE. ZINNIA, genus of plants, XVI. 826. Z. elegans, Zeugitana, ancient district, Africa, XVI. 31, 1 c. 827, 1 a (ills.). Other species, 2 a. Zeuglodon, fossil animal, XVI. 818. ZINZENDORF, Nikolaus Ludwig, count [tsin'-ZEUS [Zuce]: see JUPITER. Zeus Ammon, I. tsen-dorf], Moravian bishop, XVI. 827. Count Christian Renatus, 828, 1 bc. 426, 1 c. Zeus Canobus, III. 720, 1 ab. Ze'us, genus of fishes, VI. 219, 1 a. Z. faber Zion, Mount, XVI. 828. Zipa [sē'-pa], Muysca title, XII. 107, 2 ab. (ill.), ib.; ocellatus, 2 bc. Zeus Panhellenius, temple of, I. 140, 2 c. ZIPS [tsips], county of Hungary, XVI. 828. Zeux'is, Greek painter, XVI. 814. Zircon, mineral, V. 538, 2 c. See ZIRCONIUM. Zeuze'rada (entomology), XI. 869, 2 ab. Zirconia, XVI. 829, 1 b (ZIRCONIUM). ZHITOMIR [zhe-tō'-mer], town of Russia, XVI. ZIRCONIUM, metal, XVI. 828. Zis'ka, John, Hussite military leader, XVI. 829. 814. Zho, hybrid animal, X. 88, 2 b. ZITTAU [tsit'-tow], town of Saxony, XVI. 880. ZHUKOFF'SKI, Vasili, Russian poet, XVI. 815. Ziu [tsē'-oo], Swabian god, XII. 120, 1 c. Zhukovsky, I. 284, 1 a. See Zhukoffski. Zizania aquatica (botany), XIV. 310, 1 b (ill.). Zhupan, Servian chief, XIV. 781, 2 b. Z. miliacea, 2 b. Ziani, Sebastiano [dze-â'-ne], doge of Venice, Zizim [ze-zeem'], brother of Bajazet II., II. 101, VI. 182, 2 ab. Marriage of the Adriatic 1 a; 227, 2 b. instituted by him, 2 b; III. 876, 2 ab. Zizka: see Ziska. Zianides [ze-an'-idz], dynasty of Fez, I. 304, 1 c. Zizyphus (botany), IX. 709, 1 b. Z. vulgaris, ZIB'ETH: see CIVET, IV. 617, 2 b. ib. (ill.); jujuba, 2 b; lotus, ib.; Baclei, ib. Zidon: see Sidon. Zlaam, class of Druses, VI. 274, 2 a. Ziem, Félix [zyă^{ng}], French painter, XVI. 815. ZNAYM [tsnime], city of Moravia, XVI. 830. ZIETHEN, Hans Ernst Karl, count [tse'-ten], Zoantho'ria, I. 74, 2 a (ACTINIA). Prussian soldier, XVI. 815. ZOAR, village of Ohio, XVI. 830. Zoar soci-ZIETHEN, Hans Joachim von, Prussian soldier, ety, 2 b; XV. 140, 2 b. XVI. 815. Zo'ar, village of Palestine, X. 645, 2 ab. Zimmermann [tsim'-mer-man], chemist, on co-Zoar'ces (ichthyology), II. 710, 2 ab. Z. vivipagulation of blood, II. 733, 2 c; on the presarus and anguillaris, 2 b. ence of ammonia, 734, 1 a. Zodiac (astronomy), XVI. 830. ZIMMERMANN, Albert, German painter, XVI. 815. Zodiac of Denderah, VI. 7, 2 a; X. 373, 2 c. ZIMMERMANN, Clemens von, painter, XVI, 815. Of Esne, ib.; VI. 728, 1 a. ZIMMERMANN, Johann Georg von, Swiss phy-Zodi'acal Light, XVI. 881. sician and author, XVI. 815. $Zo\bar{e}'a$, young crab, V. 449, 1 a. Zoëa stage, ib. Zino, metal, XVI. 816. Alloys of, 817, 1 b. Zoëga, Georg [zo-ā'-ga], Danish antiquary, Uses of, 1 c. Compounds, 2 bc; butter of, XVI. 832. 818, 1 a. History, 2 bc. Metallurgy, 820, Zohak, castle of, ruins, II. 262, 2 b. 1 b; manufacture of, 1 c; Hasenclever fur-Zohrab, Armenian Biblical scholar, I. 727, 1 a. Zo'ILUS, ancient critic, XVI. 833.

Unc, metal, XVI. 816. Alloys of, 817, 1 b. Uses of, 1 c. Compounds, 2 bc; butter of, 818, 1 a. History, 2 bc. Metallurgy, 820, 1 b; manufacture of, 1 c; Hasenclever furnace, 821, 1 b (ill.); English method, 822, 1 b; Silesian and Belgian, 1 c; Belgian furnace, 823, 2 a (ill.); in the United States, 824, 1 bc. Zinc white, or oxide of zinc, 826, 1 a; formation of, XIV. 584, 2 bc. Chloride of, use as a disinfectant, VI. 134, 1 bc; in arresting dry rot in timber, id., and XIII. 825, 1 bc.

Zincio acetate, XVI. 818, 2 bc; chloride, 1 a; sulphate, 1 c.

Zincite, ore, XVI. 820, 1 bc.

ZOLLVEREIN [tsul'-fer-ine], German customs union, XVI. 833; VII. 748, 1 c, 754, 2 c, 755, 2 b, 758, 1 b, 759, 1 c.

Zólyom [zo'-lyom], county of Hungary, XVI. 833.

ZOMBOR, city of Hungary, XVI. 833.

Zonaras, Joannes, Byzantine historian, XVI. 833.

Zone, geographical, XVI. 834.

Zollern: see Hohenzollern.

Zonotrichia [zo-no-trik'-e-a], (ornithology), VII. 191, 2 b. Z. graminea, 2 bc; Lincolnii, 192, 1 a (ill.); leucophrys, XV. 229, 1 bc (ill.). Zoography [zo-og'-ra-fe], a description of ani-

mals, I. 510, 2 c.

Zoology, scientific study of the animal kingdom, XVI. 834; I. 510, 2 c.

Zooloos, South African nation, XVI. 834 (ill., III. 546); XII. 156, 1 c.

Zoönomy, comparative physiology, I. 510, 2 c. Zoöph'yta helianthoi'dea, I. 74, 2 a (Actinia). Zo'öphytes (zoölogy), XVI. 834; I. 510, 1 b; V. 339, 2 a; XIII. 689, 1 c.

Zoöspore, spore of algæ, I. 300, 1 c.

Zoöthome, V. 839, 2 a (Coral).

Zoötomy, comparative anatomy, I. 510, 2 c.

Zorndorf [tsorn'-dorf], (village near Küstrin), battle of, VII. 457, 1 b.

ZOBOASTER [zo-ro-as'-ter], founder of the ancient Persian religion, XVI. 834; IX. 846, 1 c, 2 a. Modern followers of: see Guebres, and Parsees. Zoroastrian literature: see ZEND-AVESTA.

ZORRILLA Y MORAL, José [thore-re'-lyå e morål'], Spanish poet, XVI. 835.

Zos'ımus, Greek historian, XVI. 835.

Zos'tera (botany), XVI. 738, 1 b. Z. nana, 1 c; marina, 1 a (ill.), III. 733, 1 bc; vallisneria, ib.

ZOUAVES [zwävz], in the French army, XVI. 835. In the United States army, 2 bc.

Zozo'ro, plant, X. 810, 1 b.

Zrinyi, Miklós, count [zrin'-ye], Hungarian soldier, XVI. 835.

Zеснокке, Johann Heinrich Daniel [tshuk'këh], German author, XVI. 886.

Zuccarelli, Francesco [dzook-ka-rel'-le], Italian painter, XVI. 836.

Zuccaro, Taddeo [dzook-ká'-ro], Italian painter, XVI. 836. Federigo, painter, 2 c.

Zug [tsoog or tsooth], Swiss canton, XVI. 887. Lake of, 1 b. Capital, 1 c. Derivation of the name, XV. 529, 1 b.

Zuider Zee: see Zuyder Zee. Zuinglius: see Zwingli.

Zulu dialect [zoo-loo], I. 171, 1 c. See Zooloos. ZUMBUSCH, Kaspar [tsoom'-boosh], German sculptor, XVI. 837.

ZUMPT, Karl Gottlob [tsoompt], German scholar, XVI. 837. August Wilhelm, 2 ab.

ZUNIGA: see ERCILLA Y ZUNIGA.

Zunu breed of sheep [zoo-noo'], XIV. 837, 2 b. Zunz, Leopold [tsoonts], German Hebraist, XVI. 887.

Zurbaran, Francisco [thoor-ba-ran'], Spanish painter, XVI. 837.

Zürich [zu'-rik; Ger. tsū'-rich], Swiss canton, XVI. 838. Capital city, 1 c. Derivation of the name, XV. 529, 1 b.

Zürich, Lake of, XVI. 838.

ZURITA, Gerónimo [thoo'-re-ta], Spanish historian, XVI. 838; XV. 221, 1 c.

ZUT'PHEN, city of the Netherlands, XVI. 839. Battle of, 1 b.

Zutugil nation [thoo-too-heel'], referred to, XIV. 149, 2 bc.

ZUYDER ZEE [zoi'-der zā], bay or gulf of Holland, XVI. 839.

Zuzims, VIII. 816, 2 b (Horites).

ZWEIBRÜCKEN [tswi'-brük-ken], city of Bavaria, XVI. 839. County, 2 c; duchy, ib.

ZWICKAU [tswik'-kow], city of Saxony, XVI. 840.

Zwingli, Ulric or Huldreich [tswin'-gle], Swiss reformer and patriot, XVI. 840. His view of the sacrament, X. 639, 1 b.

ZWIENER, Ernst Friedrich [tsweer'-ner], German architect, XVI. 843.

Zwolle [zwöl'-leh], city of the Netherlands, XVI. 848.

Zygæ'na (ichthyology), XIV. 830, 1 b. Z. malleus, ib. (ill.).

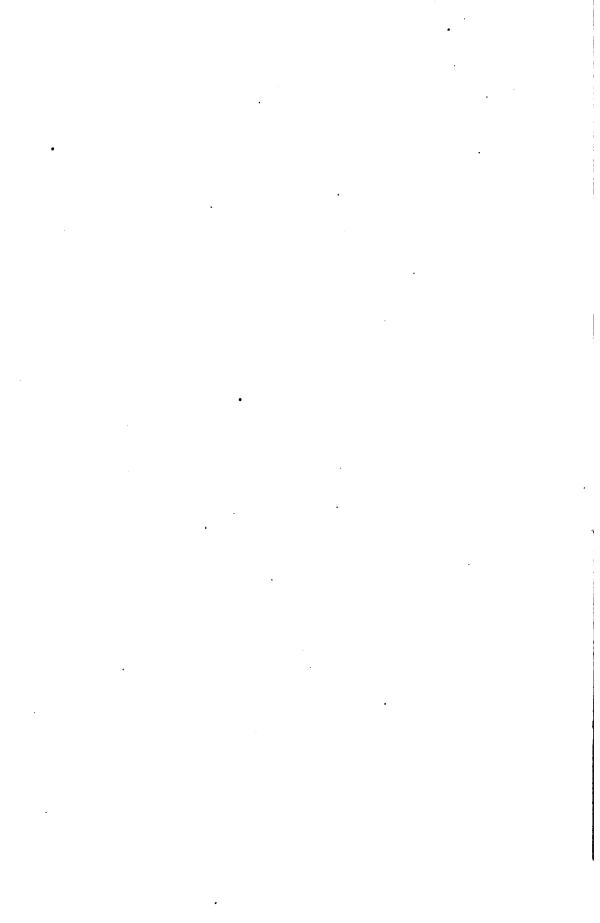
Zygænidæ (ichthyology), XIV. 880, 1 a.

Zygapoph'ysis (anatomy), XIII. 424, 2 c (ill.). Zygne'ma (botany), XIII. 574, 1 b (ill.).

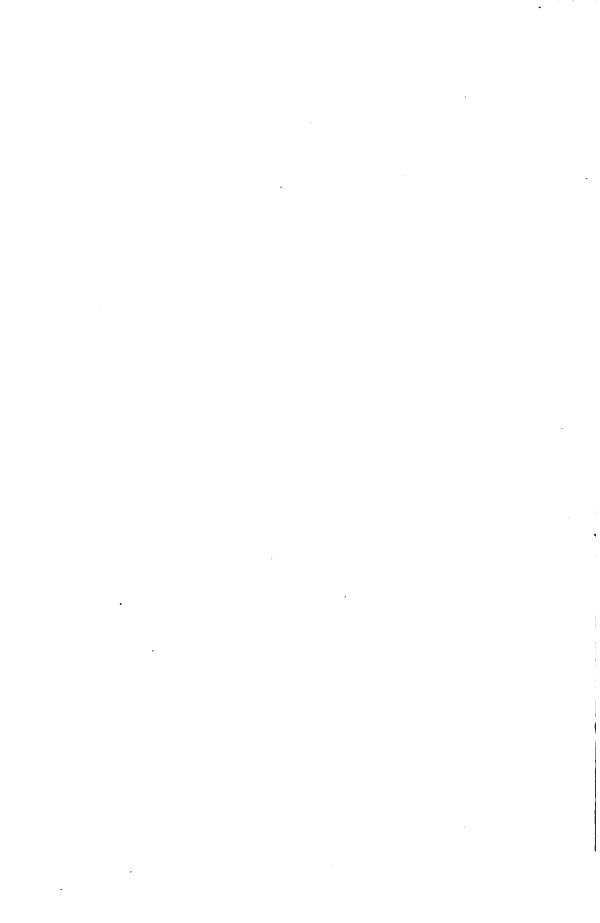
Zygob'atis (ichthyology), XIV. 223, 1 c.

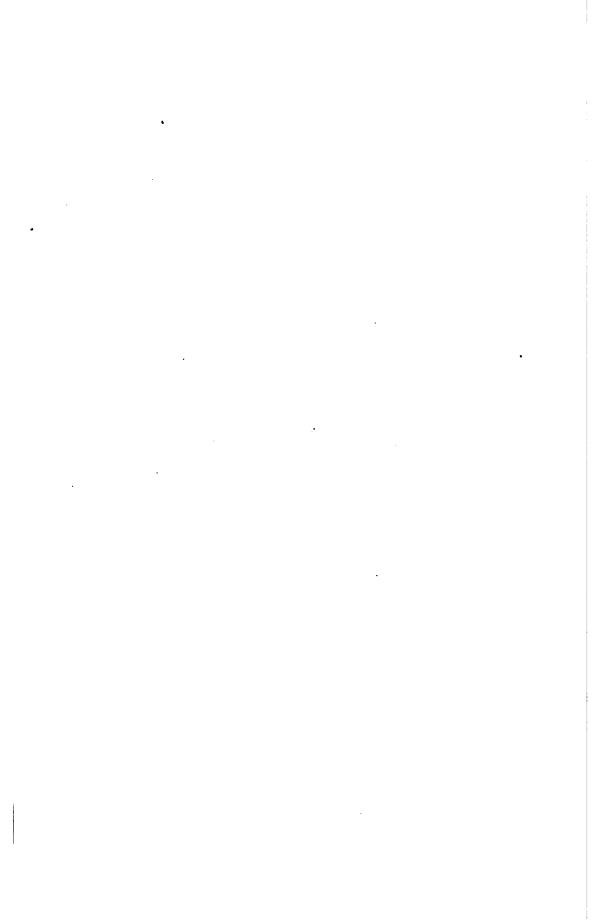
Zymo'sıs, in pathology, XVI. 843.

Zymot'ic diseases, VII. 165, 2 c; XV. 152, 1 c. See Zymosis.



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