

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'fúol, *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'g'a, *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, yóó'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'é-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, zēl, *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 Guebers 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.]

ZEUGLONONTIDÆ, 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.]

ZIRCONIUM, zir-ko'ni-um, *n.* one of the rarer metals.

ZODIAC, zō'di-ak, *n.* an imaginary belt in the heavens, containing the twelve constellations, called signs of the zodiac.—*adj.* **ZODIACAL**. [Lit. "the circle of animals," Gr. *zōdiakos*, of animals (*kyklos*, a circle)—*zodion*, dim. of *zōon*, an animal, *zao*, to live.]

ZOILEAN, zō-i-lē'an, *adj.* relating to *Zoilus*, a severe critic; hence, a term applied to bitter, severe, or malignant criticism or critics. [See **ZOILISM**.]

ZOILISM, zō'il-izm, *n.* illiberal or carping criticism: unjust censure. "Bring candid eyes unto the perusal of men's works, and let not *zoilism* or detraction blast any well-intended labors."—*Sir T. Browne*. [After *Zoilus*, a sophist and grammarian of Amphipolis, who criticised Homer, Plato, and Isocrates with exceeding severity.]

ZOLLVEREIN, tsol'ver-in, *n.* the German commercial or customs union, founded about the year 1818, and afterwards greatly extended through the example and efforts of the government of Prussia. Its principal object was the establishment of a uniform rate of customs duties throughout the various states joining the union. The territories of the Zollverein now coincide with those of the new German Empire (with the notable exceptions of Hamburg and Bremen), and include Luxemburg. [Ger. *zoll*, toll, custom, duty, and *verein*, union or association.]

ZOMBORUK, zom'bo-ruk, *n.* same as **ZUMBOORUK**. "A section of some eighteen or twenty camels . . . with *zomboruks*, or

swivel guns, mounted on their backs, and an artilleryman or two to each."—*W. H. Russell*.

ZONE, zōn, *n.* a *girdle*: one of the five great belts into which the surface of the earth is divided. [L. *zona*—Gr. *zōnē*, a girdle—*zōnnymi*, to gird; akin to **JOIN**, **YOKE**.]

ZONED, zōnd, *adj.* wearing a *zone* or girdle: having zones or concentric bands.

ZOOLOGIST, zo-ol'o-jist, *n.* one versed in *zoology*.

ZOOLOGY, zo-ol'o-ji, *n.* that part of natural history which treats of *animals*.—*adj.* **ZOOLOGICAL**.—*adv.* **ZOOLOGICALLY**. [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *logos*, a discourse.]

ZOOPHYTE, zo'o-fit, *n.* a term now applied to true polyps, as corals, etc. [Lit. "animal-plant," Gr. *zōophyton*—*zōon*, an animal, *phyton*, a plant.]

ZOROASTRIANISM, zor-ō-as'tri-an-izm, *n.* the national faith of ancient Persia, so named from its founder, *Zoroaster*.

ZOUAVE, zōō-av' or zwāv, *n.* a soldier belonging to the light infantry corps in the French army, organized in Algeria, and originally intended to be composed exclusively of a tribe of Kabyles, but which, having gradually changed its character, is now constituted almost exclusively of Frenchmen. These corps still, however, wear the picturesque dress, which consists of a loose, dark-blue jacket and waistcoat, baggy Turkish trousers, yellow leather leggings, white gaiters, a sky-blue sash, and a red fez with yellow tassel. The few corps filled with Algerines still connected with the French army

are now known as *Turcos*. [Fr., from the name of a tribe inhabiting Algeria.]

ZUCHETTO, tsōō-ke't'ō, *n.* in the R. Cath. Ch. the skull-cap of an ecclesiastic covering the tonsure. A priest's is black, a bishop's purple, a cardinal's red, and the pope's white. [It. *zucchetta*, a small gourd, anything in the form of a gourd, from *zucca*, a gourd.]

ZULU, zōō'lōō or zoo-lōō', *n.* a member of a warlike branch of the Kafir race inhabiting a territory in South Africa situated on the coast of the Indian Ocean, immediately north of the British colony of Natal.

ZUMBOORUK, zoom-bōō'ruk, *n.* in the Orient, a small cannon supported by a swivelled rest on the back of a camel, whence it is fired.

ZYMOTIC, zi-mot'ik, *adj.* denoting all diseases, as cholera, typhus, etc., in which a poison works through the body like a ferment. [Gr., from *zymōō*, to ferment—*zymē*, leaven.]

ZYMURGY, zi'mer-ji, *n.* a name applied to that department of technological chemistry which treats of the scientific principles of wine-making, brewing, distilling, and the preparation of yeast and vinegar, in which processes fermentation plays the principal part. *Watts*. [Gr. *zymē*, a ferment, and *ergon*, work.]

ZYTHERSARY, zi-thep'sa-ri, *n.* a brewery or brew-house. [Gr. *zythos*, a kind of beer, and *hepsō*, to boil.]

ZYTHUM, zi'thum, *n.* a kind of ancient malt beverage: a liquor made from malt and wheat. [L. *zythum*—Gr. *zythos*, a kind of beer.]