

land, 42; Canada, 4; United States, 35. This convention at Buffalo, in 1854, was the first . . . conference of the Associations of any kind held in the English-speaking world."—R. R. McBurney, *Historical Sketch of the Y. M. C. A. (Year Book of the Y. M. C. A. of the U. S. and Canada, for 1884-5)*.—The remarkable spread and growth of the Young Men's Christian Associations from those beginnings, half a century ago, are shown by the following statistics, published in the "Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America" for 1899: Total number of Y. M. C. Associations in various countries of the world, 5,075; with a total membership numbering 465,902; owning and occupying 619 buildings, valued (with ground) at \$24,542,000. In every one of these items the United States and Canada held the lead, with 1429 Associations, 228,568 members, and owning 344 buildings, valued at \$19,847,930. For England, Ireland and Wales, the number of Associations reported is 371; members, 66,554; buildings, 97; value, \$2,304,410. For Scotland, Associations, 262; members, 25,413; buildings, 28; value, \$740,000. For Germany, Associations, 1405; members, 85,000; buildings, 57; value, \$250,000. For Switzerland, Associations, 457; members, 10,000; buildings, 10; value, \$50,000. For the Netherlands, Associations, 282; members, 7,723; buildings, 40; value, not given. For India, Associations, 102; members, 5,500; buildings, 7; value, \$153,660. For Australia and New Zealand, Associations, 11; members, 2,200; buildings, 6; value, \$335,000. For South Africa, Associations, 7; members, 2,310; buildings, 8; value, \$240,000.

YPRES: A. D. 1383.—Unsuccessful but destructive siege by the English. See **FLANDERS:** A. D. 1383.

A. D. 1648.—Taken by the French. See **NETHERLANDS (SPANISH PROVINCES):** A. D. 1647-1648.

A. D. 1659.—Restored to Spain. See **FRANCE:** A. D. 1659-1661.

A. D. 1679.—Ceded to France. See **NIMÉGUEN, THE PEACE OF.**

A. D. 1713.—Ceded to Holland. See **NETHERLANDS (HOLLAND):** A. D. 1713-1715.

A. D. 1744-1748.—Taken by the French and restored to Austria. See **AUSTRIA:** A. D. 1743-1744; and **AIX-LA-CHAPELLE: THE CONGRESS.**

A. D. 1794.—Siege and capture by the French. See **FRANCE:** A. D. 1794 (MARCH-JULY).

YUCATAN: The aboriginal inhabitants, their civilization and its monuments. See **AMERICAN ABORIGINES: MAYAS, and QUICHES;** also **MEXICO, ANCIENT.**

Discovery.—Disputed origin of the name. See **AMERICA:** A. D. 1517-1518.

YUCHI. See **AMERICAN ABORIGINES: UCHEAN FAMILY.**

YUGUARZONGO, The. See **AMERICAN ABORIGINES: ANDESIA.**

YUKIAN FAMILY, The. See **AMERICAN ABORIGINES: YUKIAN FAMILY.**

YUMAN FAMILY, The. See **AMERICAN ABORIGINES: YUMAN FAMILY.**

YUMAS, The. See **AMERICAN ABORIGINES: APACHE GROUP.**

YUNCAS, The. See **PERU: THE ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS.**

YUNGAY, Battle of (1839). See **PERU:** A. D. 1826-1876.

YUROKS, OR EUROCS, The. See **AMERICAN ABORIGINES: MODOCS.**

Z.

ZAB, Battle of the (A. D. 750). See **MAGNETAN CONQUEST:** A. D. 715-750.

ZACHARIAS, Pope, A. D. 741-752.

ZAGONARA, Battle of (1424). See **ITALY:** A. D. 1412-1447.

ZAHARA: A. D. 1476.—Surprise, capture and massacre by the Moors. See **SPAIN:** A. D. 1476-1492.

ZALACCA, Battle of (1086). See **ALMOHAVIDES; and PORTUGAL: EARLY HISTORY.**

ZAMA, Battle of (B. C. 202). See **PUNIC WARS: THE SECOND.**

ZAMBESIA, or Matabeleland. See **SOUTH AFRICA:** A. D. 1885-1893.

ZAMINDARS, OR ZEMINDARS. See **TALUKDARS; also INDIA:** A. D. 1785-1793.

ZAMZUMMITES, The. See **JEWS: EARLY HEBREW HISTORY.**

ZANCLE. See **MESSENE IN SICILY, FOUNDING OF.**

ZANZIBAR: A. D. 1885-1886.—Seizure of territory by Germany. See **AFRICA:** A. D. 1884-1891.

ZAPORO, The. See **AMERICAN ABORIGINES: ANDESIA.**

ZAPOTEC, The. See **AMERICAN ABORIGINES: ZAPOTEC, etc.**

ZARA: A. D. 1203.—Capture and Destruction. See **CRUSADES:** A. D. 1201-1208.

ZARAGOSSA. See **SARAGOSSA.**

ZARAKA, The. See **SARANGIANS.**

ZARANGIANS, The. See **SARANGIANS.**

ZARATHUSTRA, OR ZOROASTER. See **ZOROASTRIANS.**

ZEAL. See **PIRÆUS.**

ZEALOTS, The.—A party among the Jews which forced on the great struggle of that people with the Roman power,—the struggle which ended in the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. A party of ardent patriots in its origin, and embracing the flower of the nation, it degenerated, by enlistment of the passions of the populace, into a fierce, violent, desperate faction, which Ewald (*Hist. of Israel, bk. 7*) compares to that of the Jacobins of the French Revolution.—Josephus, *The Jewish War*.

ZEEWAND. See **WAMPUM.**

ZEGRIS, The. See **SPAIN:** A. D. 1288-1273; and 1476-1492.

ZELA, Battle of (B. C. 47). See **ROME:** B. C. 47-46.

ZEMINDARS, OR ZAMINDARS. See **TALUKDARS; also INDIA:** A. D. 1785-1793.

ZEMSTVO, The.—"The Zemstvo [in Russia] is a kind of local administration which supplements the action of the rural communes [see **MIR**], and takes cognizance of those higher public wants which individual communes cannot