

is, whether he lived only a short time, or long, before that event. I am inclined to believe that he lived only about 100 or 200 years before that time, and that the conquest of Babylon was one of the last consequences of the great religious enthusiasm kindled by him. He preached, like Moses, war and destruction to all idolaters and wicked men. . . . According to this investigation we cannot assign to Zarathustra a later date than about 2800 B. C. Thus he lived not only before Moses, but even, perhaps, before Abraham. . . . He was the first prophet of truth who appeared in the world, and kindled a fire which thousands of years could not entirely extinguish."—M. Haug, *Lect. on an Original Speech of Zoroaster* (Yasna 45), pp. 17, 26.—The same, *Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings and Religion of the Parsees*.—"Prof. Darmesteter has published a new translation [of the Zend Avesta] with a most ably written introduction, in which he maintains the thesis that not a line of our Avesta text is older than the time of Alexander's conquest, while the greater part belongs to a much later date. We may briefly remind our readers that, according to the traditional view, the old Zoroastrian books, which belong to the times of the Achæmenides, were destroyed at the Macedonian conquest, but that portions were preserved by the people, who retained the old faith, during the long period of the Arsacidan rule, though the Court favoured Greek civilization. . . . According to this view, we still possess the genuine remains of the old pre-Alexandrine literature, mutilated and corrupted during the period of Arsacidan indifference, but yet, so far as they go, a faithful representative of the sacred text of the Achæmenian time. . . . Prof. Darmesteter, on the contrary, maintains that all our texts are post-Alexandrine in form and in substance. Some may belong to the 1st century B. C. or A. D., and some, as the legislative parts of the Vendidad, may be founded on older texts now lost; but a large portion was composed by the priests of Ardashir's Court in the 3d century. The Gâthâs, which till now have been generally considered as the ancient nucleus of the whole system and ascribed to Zoroaster himself, are, in the Professor's opinion, certainly modern, and are relegated to the 1st century of our era."—*The Athenæum*, June 30, 1894.

ALSO IN: W. Gelger, *Civilisation of the Eastern Iranians*.—The same, and F. von Spiegel, *The Age of the Avesta*.—D. F. Karaka, *Hist. of the Parsees*.—S. Johnson, *Oriental Religions: Persia*.

ZOTTS. See GYPSIES.

ZOUAVES, The.—During the wars of the French in Algeria, there arose a body of soldiers "who, both in the campaign in Algeria and in the contest in the Crimea, have acquired the very

highest renown. The name of the Zouaves will never be forgotten as long as the story of the siege of Sebastopol endures. . . . They were originally intended to be regiments composed of Frenchmen who had settled in Algeria, or their descendants; but the intermixture of foreigners in their ranks ere long became so considerable, that when they were transported to the shores of the Crimea, though the majority were French, they were rather an aggregate of the 'Dare-devils' of all nations. In their ranks at Sebastopol were some that held Oxford degrees, many those of Göttingen and Paris, crowds who had been ruined at the gaming-table, not a few who had fled from justice, or sought escape from the consequences of an amorous adventure. Yet had this motley crowd, composed of the most daring and reckless of all nations, become, in the rude school of the wars in Algeria, an incomparable body of soldiers, second to none in the world in every military duty, perhaps superior to any in the vehemence and rush of an assault."—Sir A. Alison, *Hist. of Europe*, 1816-1853, ch. 45.

ZÜLPICH, Battle of (A. D. 496). See ALLEMANNI: A. D. 496-504; also FRANKS: A. D. 481-511.

ZULUS, OR AMAZULU.—The Zulu War. See SOUTH AFRICA: ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS: and the same, A. D. 1877-1879.

ZUNI. See AMERICA, PREHISTORIC; also AMERICAN ABORIGINES: ZUNIAN FAMILY, and PUEBLOS.

ZURICH: A. D. 1519-1524.—Beginning of the Swiss Reformation, under Zwingli. See PAPACY: A. D. 1519-1524; and SWITZERLAND: A. D. 1528-1531.

A. D. 1799.—Battle of French and Russians.—Carnage in the city. See FRANCE: A. D. 1799 (AUGUST—DECEMBER).

ZURICH, Treaty of (1859). See ITALY: A. D. 1859-1861.

ZUTPHEN: A. D. 1572.—Massacre by the Spaniards. See NETHERLANDS: A. D. 1572-1578.

A. D. 1586.—Battle of English and Spaniards.—Death of Sir Philip Sidney. See NETHERLANDS: A. D. 1585-1586.

A. D. 1591.—Capture by Prince Maurice. See NETHERLANDS: A. D. 1588-1598.

ZUYDERZEE, Naval battle on the (1573). See NETHERLANDS: A. D. 1573-1574.

ZWINGLI, and the Swiss Reformation. See PAPACY: A. D. 1519-1524; and SWITZERLAND: A. D. 1528-1531.

ZYP, Battle of the. See FRANCE: A. D. 1799 (APRIL—SEPTEMBER).