



Caroline of Nassau-Saarbrücken

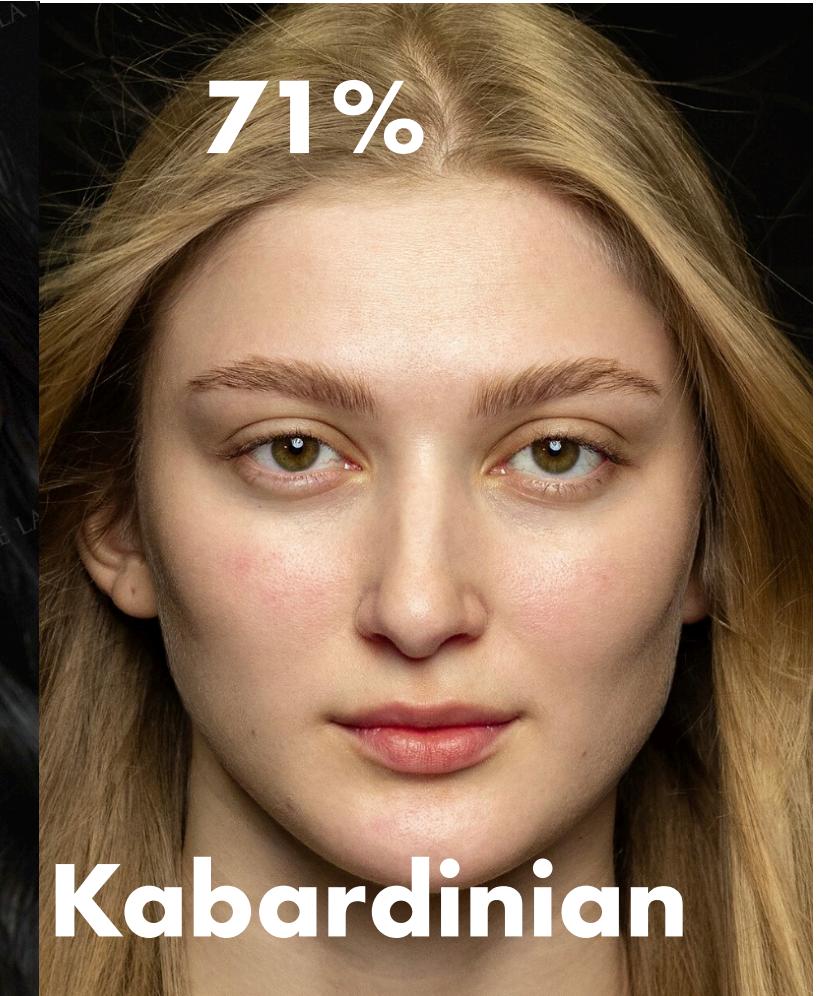
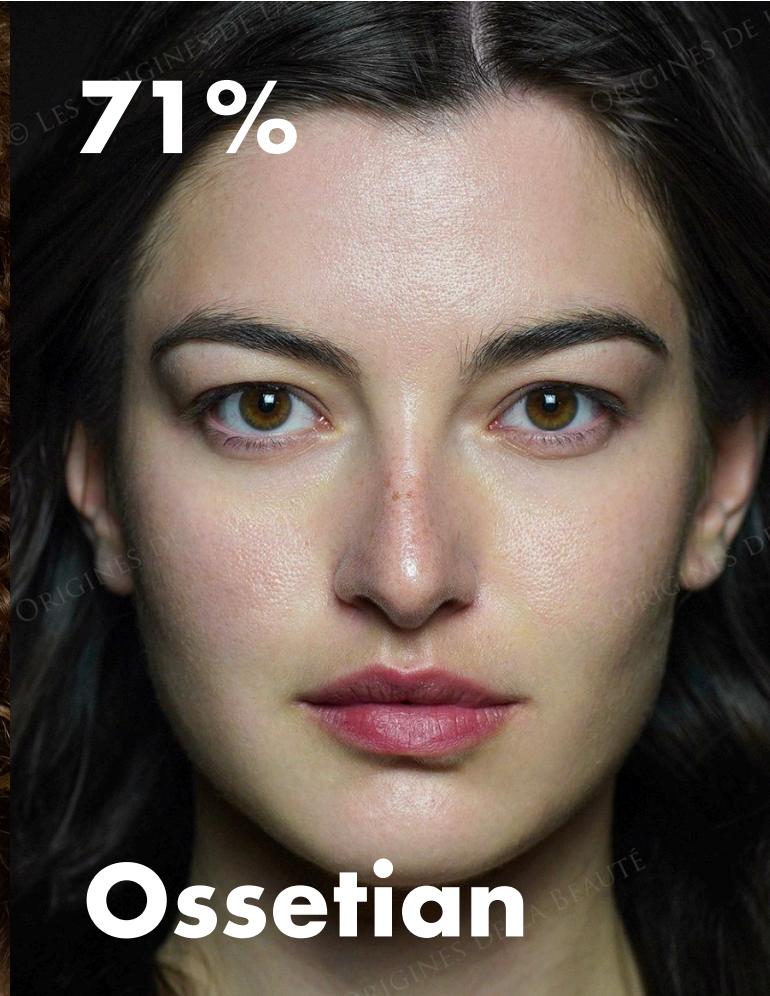
(1704-1774)

Female

Ethnic Facial Features Comparison

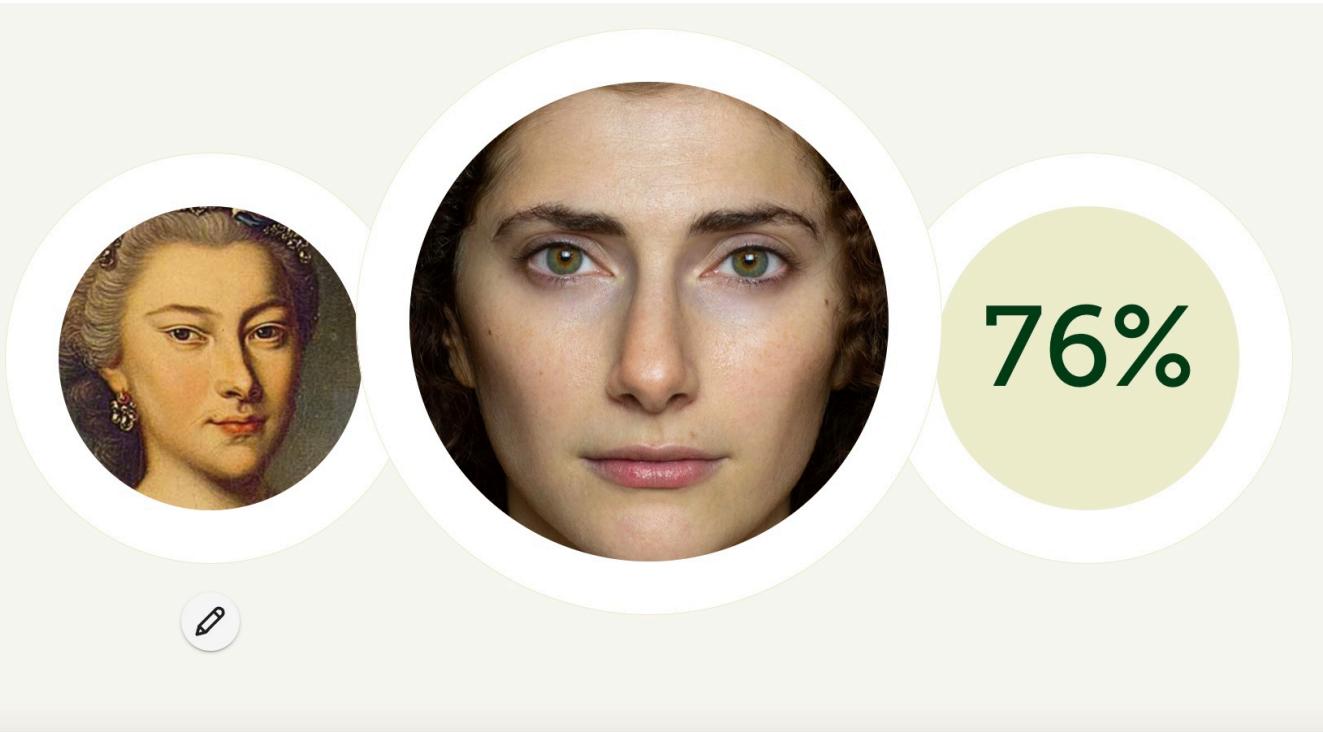
Dominant Ethnic Facial Features Components

(Compare-A-Face/Family Search)



Dominant Ethnic Facial Features Components

(Compare-A-Face/Family Search)



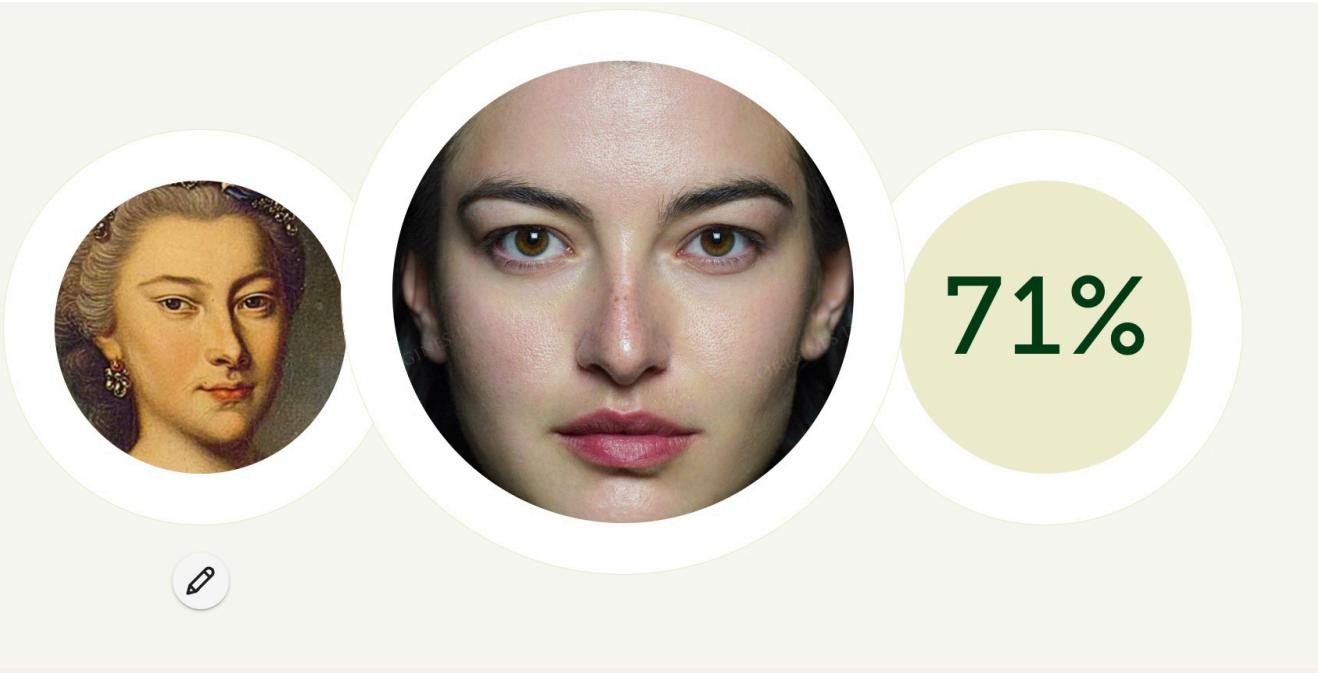
Syrian

Syrians are the majority inhabitants of Syria, indigenous to the Levant, most of whom have Arabic, especially its **Levantine** and **Mesopotamian** dialects, as a mother tongue. The cultural and linguistic heritage of the Syrian people is a blend of both indigenous elements and the foreign cultures that have come to rule the land and its people over the course of thousands of years.

The national name "Syrian" was originally an Indo-European corruption of **Assyrian** and applied to **Assyria** in northern **Mesopotamia**, however by antiquity it was used to denote the inhabitants of the **Levant**.

Dominant Ethnic Facial Features Components

(Compare-A-Face/Family Search)



Ossetian

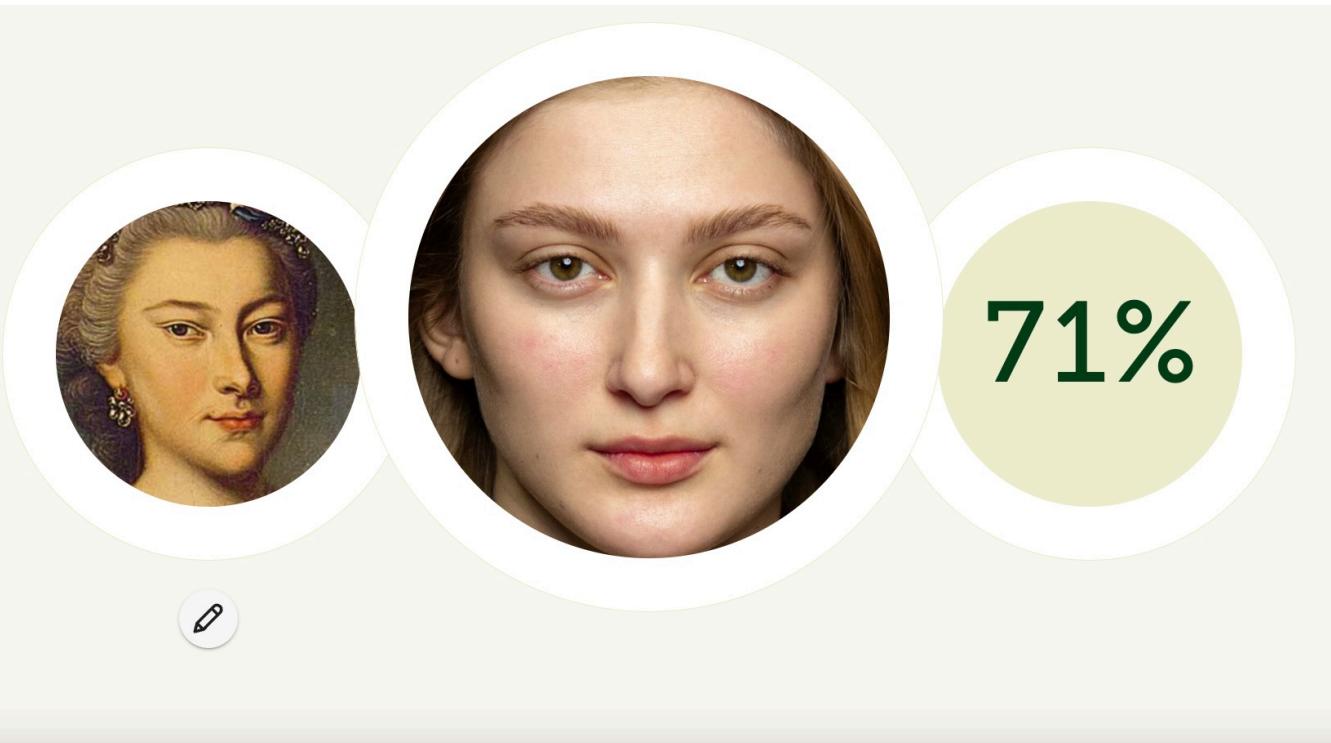
The **Ossetians** also known as **Ossetes**, **Ossets** and **Alans**, are an Iranian ethnic group who are indigenous to Ossetia, a region situated across the northern and southern sides of the Caucasus Mountains. They natively speak Ossetian, an Eastern Iranian language of the Indo-European language family, with most also being fluent in Russian as a second language.

The name Ossetians and Ossetia come from Russian *Osetin*, which in turn borrowed the Georgian term *Oseti* (ოსეთი), a toponymic formation meaning 'the land of the Osi'.

The term ultimately derives from the Sarmatian ethnonym *As*, the self-designation of an eastern Iranian tribe belonging to the Alanic branch of the Sarmatians.

Dominant Ethnic Facial Features Components

(Compare-A-Face/Family Search)

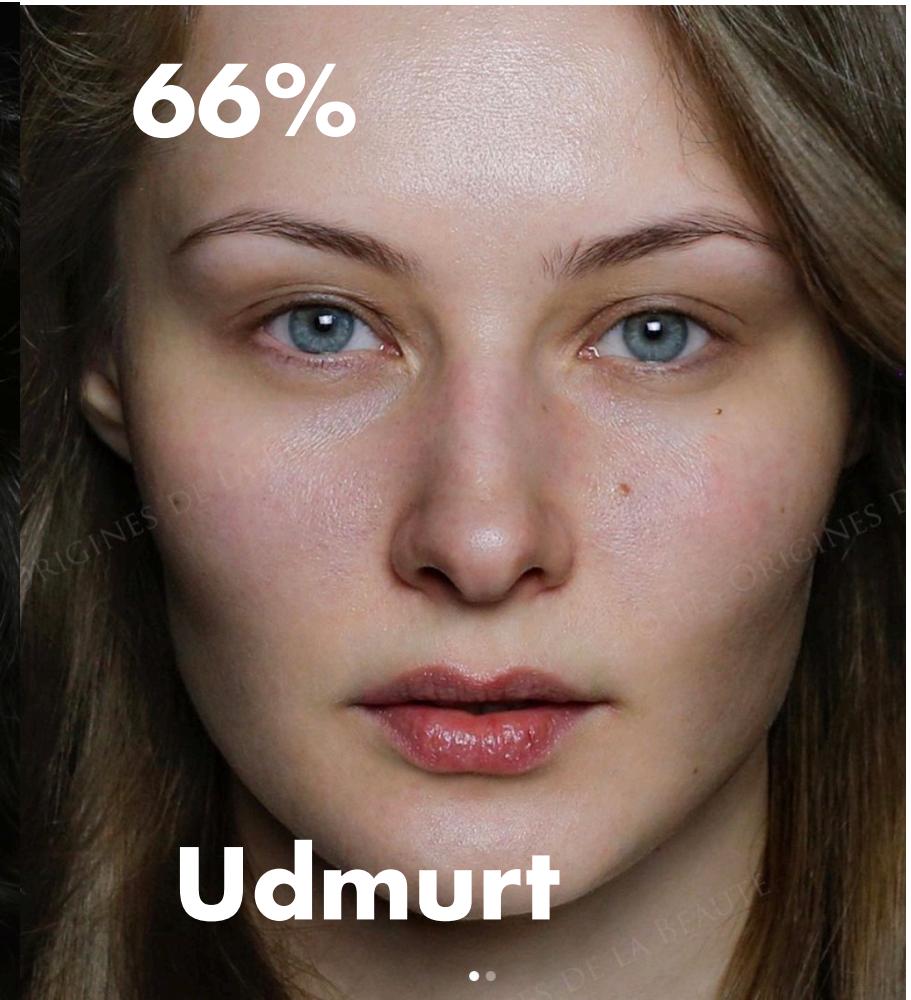
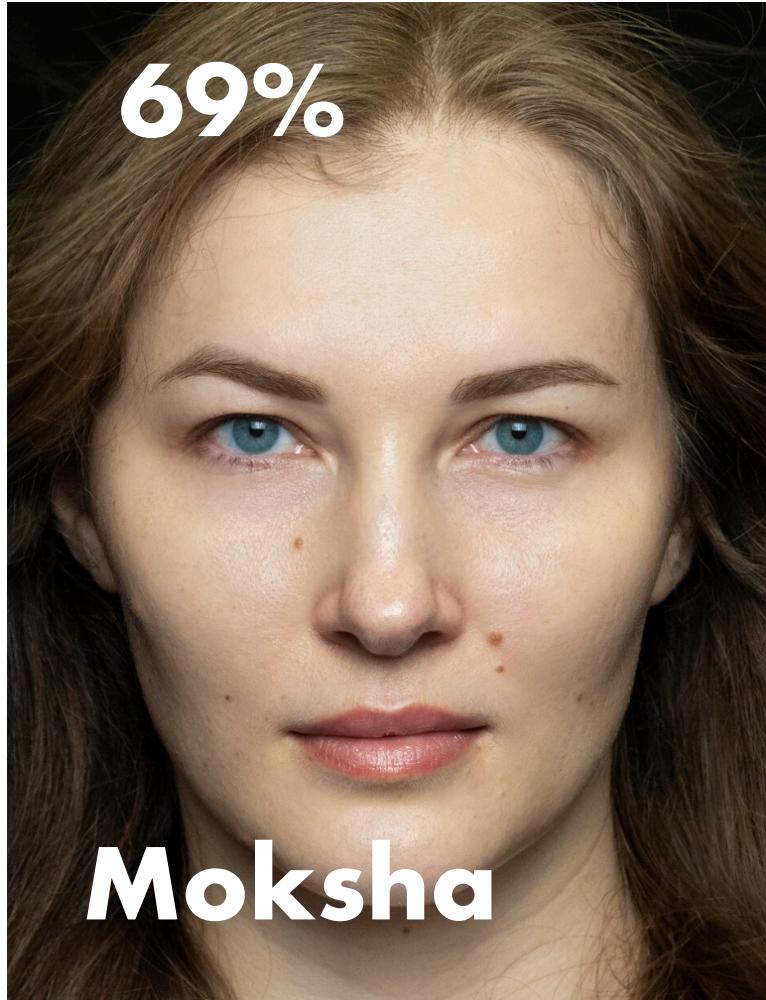


Kabardinian (Circassian)

The **Kabardians** or **Kabardinians** are one of the twelve major Circassian tribes, representing one of the twelve stars on the green-and-gold Circassian flag. They are also commonly known by the plural terms **Kabardin**, **Kebereti**, or **Kabarday**. Along with the Besleney tribe, they speak a distinctive dialect of Circassian. Historically the Kabardians lived in Kabardia, a region of the north Caucasus. In modern times the Kabardians live mostly in the Russian republic of Kabardino-Balkaria, which partly corresponds to the historic region.

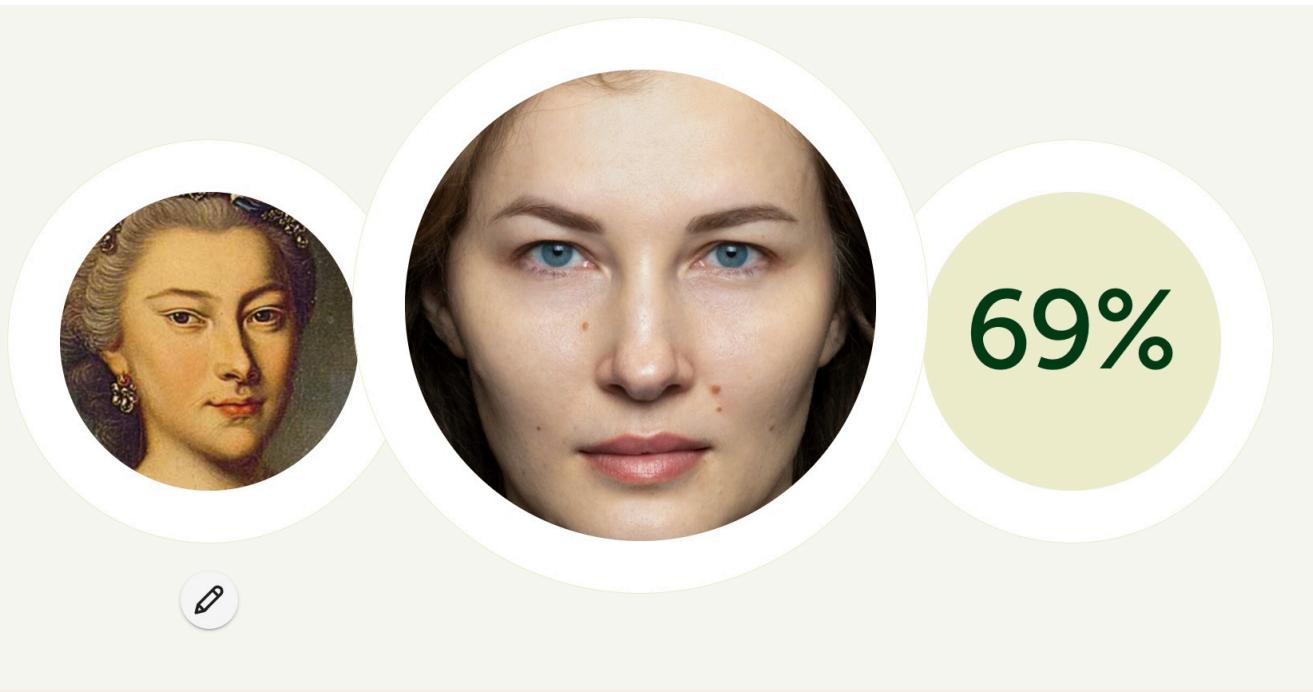
Dominant Ethnic Facial Features Components

(Compare-A-Face/Family Search)



Dominant Ethnic Facial Features Components

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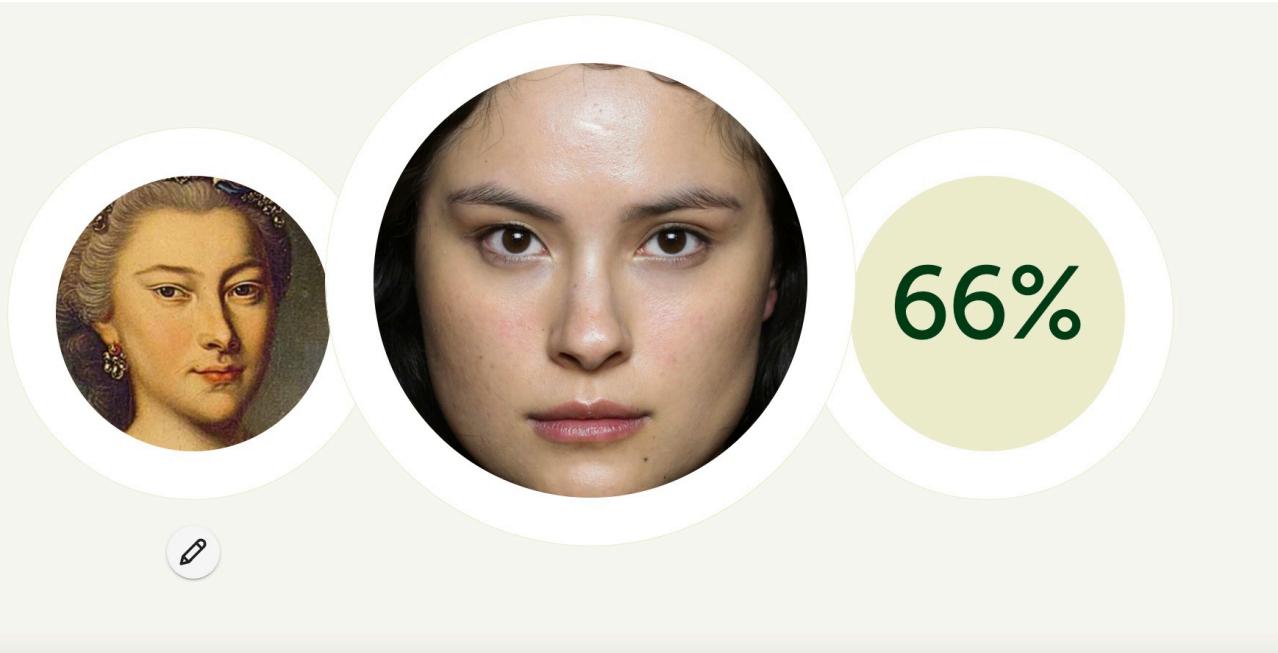
Mokshas

The **Mokshas** (also Mokshans, Moksha people) comprise a **Mordvinian** ethnic group belonging to the Volgaic branch of the Finno-Ugric peoples. They live in Russia, mostly near the Volga and Moksha rivers, a tributary of the Oka River.

Their native language is Mokshan, one of the two surviving members of the Mordvinic branch of the Uralic language family.

Dominant Ethnic Facial Features Components

(Compare-A-Face/Family Search)

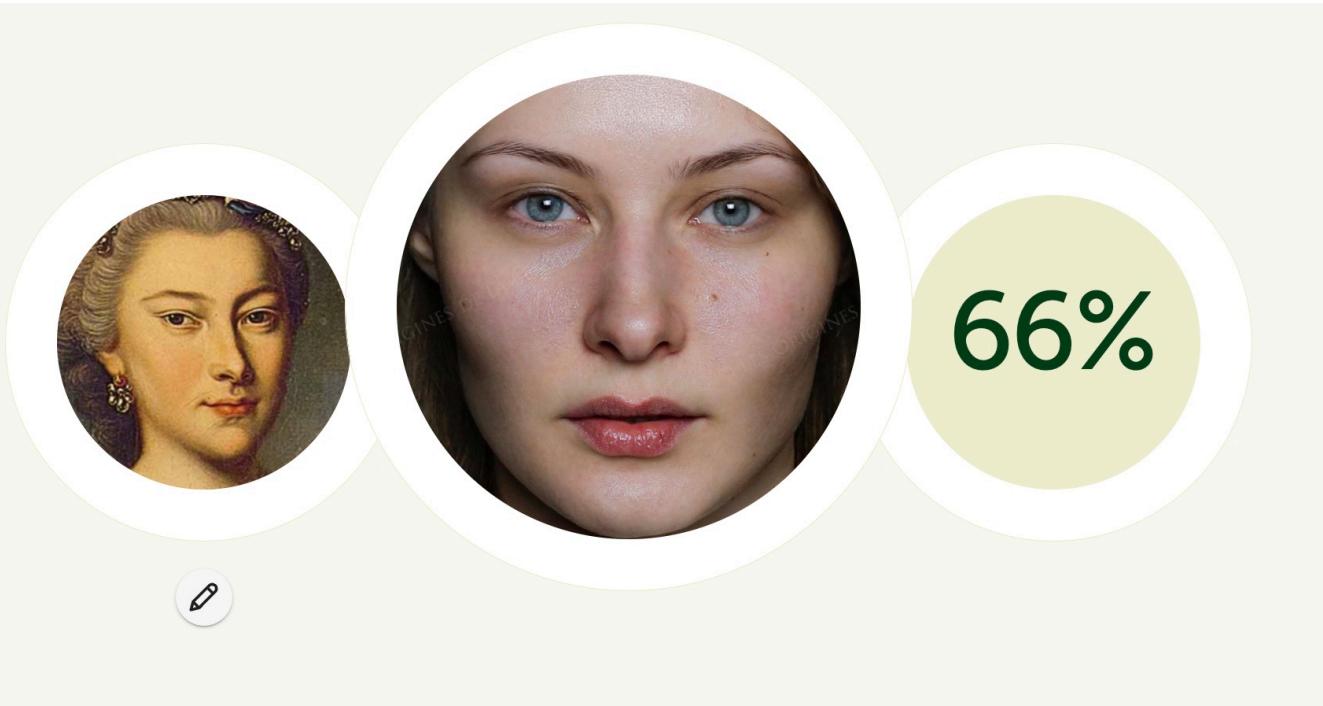


Hazara

Hazaras are an ethnic group and a principal component of Afghanistan's population. They are one of the largest ethnic groups in **Afghanistan**, primarily residing in the Hazaristan (Hazarajat) region in central Afghanistan. Hazaras also form significant minority communities in Pakistan, mainly in Quetta, and in Iran, primarily in Mashhad. They speak Dari and Hazaragi, dialects of Persian. Dari, also known as Dari Persian, is an official language of Afghanistan, alongside Pashto.

Dominant Ethnic Facial Features Components

(Compare-A-Face/Family Search)



Udmurt

The **Udmurts** (Udmurt: Удмуртъёс, *Udmurtjos*) are a Permian (Finno-Ugric) ethnic group in Eastern Europe, who speak the Udmurt language. They mainly live in the republic of Udmurtia in Russia.

The name *Udmurt* comes from **odo-mort* 'meadow people', from the Permian root **od(o)* 'meadow, glade, turf, greenery' and *murt* 'person' (cf. Komi *mort*, Mari *mari*, Mordvin *mird'*), probably an early borrowing from an Iranian language (such as Scythian): **mertä* or **martiya* meaning 'person, man' (cf. Persian *mard*).

About Caroline of Nassau-Saarbrücken

(1704-1774)



Countess Caroline of Nassau-Saarbrücken (12 August 1704 – 25 March 1774) was Countess Palatine of Zweibrücken by marriage. She served as regent of Zweibrücken during the minority of her son Christian IV, Count Palatine of Zweibrücken, between 1735 and 1740.

She was the daughter of Count Louis Crato of Nassau-Saarbrücken (died 1713) and Countess Philippine Henriette of Hohenlohe (1679–1751).