orders are more dependent on the mere will of those above them than is desirable ; but the great change on their politi­cal state to which we have already alluded, and other causes now in operation, will, we trust, diminish, if they do not re­move, many of the hardships under which they have hither­to laboured. By all who have visited them, the Zetlanders are found to be a warm-hearted, affectionate, honest, and most hospitable people. (d. n.)

ZEUGMA, a figure in *Grammar,* by which an adjective or verb that agrees with a nearer word, is also, by way of supplement, referred to another more remote.

ZEUXIS, a celebrated painter, flourished about 400 years before the Christian era. He was born at Heraclea ; but as there have been many cities of that name, it cannot be certainly determined which of them had the honour of his birth. Some learned men however conjecture that it was the Heraclea near Crotona in Italy. He carried painting to a much higher degree of perfection than Apollodorus had left it ; discovered the art of properly disposing lights and shades, and particularly excelled in colouring. He amas­sed immense riches, and then resolved to sell no more of his pictures, but gave them away ; saying very frankly, that he could not set a price on them equal to their value. Before this time he made people pay for seeing them ; and nobody was admitted to see his Helena without ready money, which occasioned the wags calling his picture *Helen the courtezan.* It is not known whether this Helen of Zeuxis was the same with that which was at Rome in Pliny’s time, or that which he painted for the inhabitants of Crotona, to be hung up in the temple of Juno. This last he painted from five beautiful girls of that city, copying from each her greatest excellencies. Pliny observes, that this admirable painter, disputing for the prize of painting with Parrhasius, painted some grapes so naturally that the birds flew down to peck them. Parrhasius, on the other hand, painted a curtain so very artfully, that Zeuxis, mis­taking it for a real one that hid his rival’s work, ordered the curtain to be drawn aside, to show what Parrhasius had done ; but having found his mistake, he ingenuously con­fessed himself vanquished, since he had imposed only upon birds, while Parrhasius had deceived even a master of the art. Another time he painted a boy loaded with grapes ; when the birds also flew to this picture, at which he was vexed, and confessed that his work was not sufficiently finished, since, had he painted the boy as perfectly as the grapes, the birds would have been afraid of him. Arche­laus king of Macedon made use of Zeuxis’s pencil for the embellishment of his palace. One of this painter’s finest pieces was a Hercules strangling some serpents in his cradle, in the presence of his affrighted mother ; but he himself chiefly esteemed lιis Athleta, or Champion, under which he placed a Greek verse that afterwards became very famous, and in which he says, “ that it was easier to cri­ticise than to imitate the picture.” He made a present of his Alcmena to the Agrigentines. Zeuxis did not value him­self on speedily finishing his pictures ; but knowing that Agatharchus gloried in his being able to paint with ease and in a little time, he said, “ that for his part he, on the contrary, gloried in his slowness ; and if he was long in painting, it was because he painted for eternity.’’ Verrius Flaccus says that Zeuxis having painted an old woman, he laughed so very heartily at the sight of this picture that he died ; but as no other of the ancients has mentioned this particular, there is the greatest reason to believe it fabu­lous. Carlo Dati has composed in Italian the Life of Zeuxis, with those of Parrhasius, Apelles, and Protogenes. This work was printed at Florence in 1667.

ZIEGENHAM, a province of the principality of Hesse- Cassel, in Germany, formerly a sovereign state, which came under the Hessian family in 1540. It is bounded on the north and the north-east by Lower Hesse, on the south-east by Hersfeld, on the south by Great Hesse, on the south-west by Fritzlar, and on the west by Upper Hesse. It extends over 218 square miles, and contains six cities and towns, seventy-three villages, and twenty-two hamlets, with 32,400 inhabitants. The capital is the city of the same name, in a marshy situation. It is surrounded with dilapi­dated walls, has a castle, in which the archives of the Hes­sian family are preserved ; but only contains 260 houses, with 1280 inhabitants.

ZINC, a metallic substance, formerly considered as one of the brittle metals ; or, according to the distinction of the older chemists, a *semi-metal,* or an imperfect metal, because it was found to be destitute of some of the properties of other metals which were considered as perfect. See Chemistry.

ZINZENDQRF, NIcholas Lewis, Count of, the not­ed founder of the German religious sect called *Moravians* or *Herrnhutters,* or, as they pretend, the restorer of that society, was born in the year 1700. From his own narra­tive it appears, that when he came of age in 1721, his thoughts were wholly bent on gathering together a little society of believers, among whom he might live, and who should entirely employ themselves in exercises of devotion under him. He accordingly purchased an estate at Ber- tholsdorf in Upper Lusatia, where, being joined by some followers, he gave the cure of the village to a person of his own complexion ; and Bertholsdorf soon became conspi­cuous for a new mode of piety. One Christian David, a carpenter, brought a few proselytes from Moravia : they be­gan a new town about half a league from the village, where Count Zinzendorf fixed his residence among them, and whither great numbers of Moravians flocked and established themselves under his protection; so that in 1732 their number amounted to 600. An adjacent hill, called the *Huthberg,* gave occasion to these colonists to call their new settlement *Huth des Herrn,* and afterwards *Herrnhuth ;* which may be interpreted “ The guard or protection of the Lord ;” and from this the whole sect have taken their name. The count spared neither pains nor money to propa­gate his opinions : he went himself over all Europe, and at least twice to America; and sent missionaries throughout the world. He died at Herrnhutt on the 9th of May 1760.

ZION, or Sion, a very famous mountain, standing on the north side of the city of Jerusalem (Psalm xlviii. 2), containing the upper city, built by King David, where stood the royal palace (Josephus. Psalm xlviii. 2). A part of Zion, situated at its extremity, was called *Millo,* of or in the city of David (2 Chron. xxxii. 5). Modern travellers who have examined the spot say that Zion is the whole of the mountain on which Jerusalem stands at this day, though not to the extent in which it anciently stood on the same mountain, as appears Psal. ix. 12, 15; lxv. 1; lxxxvii. 2, 3; Is. lxii. 1. It is swelled into several eminences or tops, as Moriah, Acra Bezetha, and Zion, a particular emi­nence or mount, and Zion proper, &c., encompassed on three sides, east, west, and south, with one continued deep and steep valley ; by means of which it was impregnablc on these three sides, and always attacked and taken, ac­cording to Josephus, by the enemy on the north side, where Mount Zion became level, and the vales of Gihon and Jehoshaphat gradually lose themselves. This deep and steep valley incontestably constitutes the compass of the old Jerusalem on those three sides, as plainly appears to any person who has been upon the spot. In opposition to the opinion of former travellers, Dr Clarke thinks that the proper Mount Zion is an eminence entirely without the city, on the south side ; and in the valley between this and the city he places the holy sepulchre. That part of the valley which lay to the east was called *Jehoshaphat’s,* hav­ing Mount Olivet lying beyond it ; that to the south *Gehin- non,* and that to the west *Gihon,* from cognominal moun­tains lying beyond them. At the west end of Gihon,