without the city, stood Golgotha or Calvary. The same traveller thinks that very little credit is due to the names given to the different places and objects by the monks.

There is another *Zion,* the same with Hermon.

ZISKA, John, a famous general of the forces of the Hussites, was born in Bohemia about the year 1380. His proper name was Trocznow ; but he entered very young into the army, and after distinguishing himself on several occasions, lost an eye in a battle, whence he was called *Ziska,* or *One-eyed.* At length the reformation, begun by John Huss, spreading throughout almost all Bohemia, Ziska placed himself at the head of the Hussites, and had soon under his command a body of 40,000 men. With this army he gained several victories over those of the Romish religion, who carried on a kind of crusade against them; and built a town in an advantageous situation, to which he gave the name of *Tabor,* whence the Hussites were afterwards called *Tabοrites.* Ziska lost his other eye by an arrow at the siege of the city of Rubi ; but this did not prevent his continuing the war, his fighting battles, and gaining several great victories, among which was that of Ausig on the Elbe, in which 9000 of the enemy were left dead on the field. The emperor Sigismund, alarmed at his progress, caused very advantageous proposals to be made to him, which he readily accepted, and set out to meet Sigismund, but died on the road, on the 11th of October 1424. He ordered that his body should be left a prey to the birds and wild beasts, and that a drum should be made of his skin, being persuaded that the enemy would fly as soon as they heard the sound. It is added that the Hussites executed his will ; and that the news of this order made such an impres­sion on the disturbed imaginations of the German papists, that in many battles they actually fled at the beat of the drum with the utmost precipitation, leaving their baggage and artillery behind them.

ZITTAU, a city of the kingdom of Saxony, in the pro­vince of Lausitz. It stands on the river Mandau, near to where that stream falls into the Neisse. It is on an ele­vated spot, 763 feet above the level of the sea, is surround­ed with double walls, contains eight churches, a hospital, an orphan-house, 1140 houses, and in 1834 had 8508 inhabi­tants. The town is well built, has several institutions for education, and some extensive manufactures of linen and cotton, large breweries, and several paper-mills.

ZLOCZOW, a circle of the Austrian kingdom of Gal­licia, bounded on the north and north-east by Russia, on the south-east by Tarnapol, on the south by Brezazari, and on the west by Lemberg. It extends over 2024 square miles, comprehends six cities, nineteen market-towns, and 319 villages, with 208,950 inhabitants. It is a level and moderately fertile district, watered by the river Bug and its numerous tributary streams. The capital, likewise called Zloczow, is situated between woods and marshes. It con­tains a Catholic and two Greek churches, an ancient castle, 1107 houses, and 6440 inhabitants. Long. 24. 47. 40. E. Lat. 49. 49. 45. N.

ZNAYM, a circle of the Austrian province of Moravia, extending over 1320 square miles, comprehending eight cities, thirty-six market-towns, and 369 villages, with 137,980 inhabitants. The capital is the city of the same name, on the river Taya. It is surrounded with walls, has an ancient fortress, and contains 512 houses, with 5430 in­habitants, who make considerable quantities of woollen cloths. Long. 15. 57. 46. E. Lat. 48. 51. 15. N.

ZODIAC, a broad circle, whose middle is the ecliptic, and its extremes two circles parallel thereto, at such a dis­tance from it as to bound or comprehend the excursions of the sun and planets. See Astronomy. It is a curious enough fact, that the solar division of the Indian zodiac is the same in substance with that of the Greeks, and yet that it has not been borrowed either from the Greeks or the Arabians. The identity, or at least striking similarity, of the division, is universally known ; and Montucla has endeavoured to prove that the Brahmins received it from the Arabs. His opinion, we believe, was very generally admitted ; but Sir William Jones has adduced a variety of arguments which seem to prove that neither of those na­tions borrowed that division from the other; that it has been known among the Hindus from time immemorial ; and that it was probably invented by the first progenitors of that race, whom he considers, before their dispersion, as the most ancient of mankind. See Asiatic Researches, vol. ii.

ZOMBAR, or Sombor, a city of the Austrian kingdom of Hungary, the capital of a circle of the same name, in the province of Lower Danube. It stands on the navigable canal Francis, and contains a Catholic, a Greek, and a Lu­theran church, with a free school of some celebrity. It numbers 2961 houses, with 15,106 inhabitants, chiefly of German origin, who carry on extensive trade in corn and cattle. Long. 21. 9. 48. E. Lat. 48. 8. 32. N.

ZONARAS, Joannes, a miscellaneous Greek writer of considerable note, flourished at Constantinople about the beginning of the twelfth century. Under the emperor Alexius Comnenus, who died in 1118, he rose to the dis­tinction of being nominated great *drungarius,@@*1 and chief secretary ; but after the death of his wife, he retired to a monastery, and there closed his earthly career. His prin­cipal work is his X*govιχὸν*, or Annals, deduced from the crea­tion of the world to the death of his imperial patron. The earlier portion of it we cannot easily suppose to be very im­portant; but that which relates to the history of the Greek empire is not without a considerable share of historical value. The *editio princeps* was published by Wolfius, Ba­sil. 1557, 3 tom. fol. This was succeeded by the valuable edition of Du Cange, Paris. 1686, 2 tom. fol. ; which was reprinted in the Venice edition of the Byzantine historians. Zonaras is well known to canonists by his work, “ In Ca­nones S. S. Apostolorum et sacrorum Conciliorum Com­mentarii.” Lut. Paris. 1618, fol. These commentaries are inserted in Bishop Beveridge’s Pandectæ. Some of his works, one in verse, may be found in other collections. See particularly Cotelerii “ Ecclesiæ Græcæ Monumenta,” tom. ii. p. 483, tom. iii. p. 465. A publication more in­teresting to philologers remains to be specified : “ Jo. Zo- naræ et Photii Lexica, ex codicibus manuscriptis nunc pri­mum edita, observationibus illustrata, et indicibus instruc­ta.’’ Lipsiæ, 1808, 3 tom. 4to. The first two volumes contain the lexicon of Zonaras edited by Tittmann ; the third volume contains that of Photius edited by Hermann. In the article Photius, this and another important publi­cation have both been overlooked. \*\*\* “ Φωr∕'ou vo2 ∏αrja⅛ζou *Aiξiωv 2uvαγωγη.* E codice Galeano descripsit Ricardus Porsonus.” Lond. 1822, 2 part. 8vo.

ZONE, a division of the terraqueous globe with re­spect to the different degrees of heat found in its differ­ent parts. The zones are denominated torτid, frigid, and temperate. The torrid zone is a band surrounding the terraqueous globe, and terminated by the two tropics. Its breadth is 46° 58'. The equator, running through the middle of it, divides it into two equal parts, each contain­ing 23° 29'. The ancients imagined the torrid zone un­inhabitable. The temperate zones are contained between the tropics and the polar circles. The breadth of each is 43° 2'. The frigid zones arc segments of the surface of the earth, terminated, one by the antarctic, and the other by the arctic circle. The breadth of each is 46° 58'.

ZOOLOGY is that part of natural history which relates to animals. See Animal Kingdom.

@@@, See Du Cange, Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediæ et Inifimæ Græcitatis, tom. i. col. 334, voc. Δ*goυγγάgιος.*