

none of that savage sublimity which characterises most of the Swiss lakes: its scenery is, in fact, comparatively tame. It has been called 'the Winandermere of Switzerland.' The hills around it scarcely rise to 3,000 ft. above the sea, and they descend in gentle and cultivated slopes to the water's edge; where the banks, from one end of the lake to the other, are studded with villages, country houses, and other habitations. Good carriage roads run along both sides of this lake; and it is daily traversed by steamers between Zürich and Rapperschwyi.

ZUTPHEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, cap. arrond., on the Yssel, crossed here by a stone bridge, where it is joined by the Birekel, 15 m. NE. Arnhem, on the railway from Arnhem to Groningen. Pop. 13,728 in 1861. The town is strong by its situation, and, though in the midst of fens, is not considered unhealthy. It is divided by the Birekel into an old and a new town. The principal church is an old and stately edifice: the town-hall, the college of deputies, and the palace of the former counts of Zutphen, are the other most conspicuous buildings. Here, also, is a Latin school, a society of physical science, a court of primary jurisdiction, manufactures of cotton fabrics, with tanneries, paper, and glue factories, oil and flour mills.

Zutphen was one of the Hanse towns. It was taken and pillaged by the Spaniards in 1572 and 1583, but was retaken by the troops under prince Maurice in 1591. In this siege the famous Sir Philip Sidney, the flower of the chivalry of Elizabeth's reign, received a wound of which he died on the 17th of Oct., at the early age of 32.

ZVORNIK or ISVORNIK, a fortified town of Bosnia, cap. sandjak, on the Drin, 72 m. WSW. Belgrade. Pop. estim. at 15,500 in 1862. The town is situated on a rocky height, and has two castles, and a large collection of mud houses, with several mosques, and Greek and Roman Catholic churches. It has a considerable trade in timber and fuel with Belgrade and Semlin; but from its lying out of any great road, it is very seldom visited by travellers from W. Europe.

ZWICKAU, a town of the kingdom of Saxony,

cap. circ. of its own name, on the Mulda, 58 m. SW. Dresden, on the railway from Dresden to Nuremberg. Pop. 22,432 in 1861. The town was formerly strongly fortified, and suffered repeatedly in the wars of last century between Austria and Prussia. Its principal buildings are St. Mary's church, with some fine paintings by Wohlgemuth, a lofty tower, which was often ascended by Luther; and an old castle, now used for a house of correction. The gymnasium has a library of 18,000 volumes; and there are also some military store-houses. Zwickau has manufactures of woollen cloths, hosiery, cotton goods, and hardware; which she owes to the coal-fields on both sides the Mulda, in her vicinity.

ZWOLLE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, of which it is the cap.; on the Zwartewater, about 10 m. from the Zuider-zee, and 50 m. ENE. Amsterdam, on the railway from Utrecht to Groningen. Pop. 19,251 in 1861. Zwolle is well built, in the style of most other Dutch towns; and has several suburbs, 8 churches, including a fine old cathedral, a house of correction, tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce, and some agreeable promenades in the vicinity. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and its trade is still considerable in cattle and other live stock, dried fish, corn, wool, hides, honey, and leather. It has some salt and sugar refineries, and tanneries. It was taken by the Dutch in 1580. The famous Thomas-à-Kempis was, for 64 years, a monk of an Augustine priory in this town, where he died in 1471.

ZYTOMIERS, or JITOMIR, a town of Russian Poland, government Volhynia, of which it is the capital; on a tributary of the Dniepr, 75 m. WSW. Kiev. Pop. 31,275 in 1858. The town has 3 Russo-Greek, a Lutheran, and 2 R. Cath. churches, various government buildings, a gymnasium, seminary, and public library. It has increased greatly in importance since it came into the possession of the Russians; it has manufactures of hats and leather, and a considerable trade in woollen, silk and linen fabrics, honey, wax, salt, and wines, chiefly with Galicia, Hungary, and Wallachia.

THE END.