

which is never a fixed abode. The population of *Ostero-Bothnia* is very considerable, and the ground is better cultivated than in any other part of *Sweden*. The harvest for *rye* and *barley* had commenced: the crops of *rye* were everywhere excellent; those of *barley* bad; some of the latter hardly worth reaping. Throughout the whole of this district the soil was in fine order; the ground being well cleared, and kept remarkably clean. The *Finland* farmers are particularly neat in husbandry. Wild *currant-trees* were in great abundance upon this road. We dined at *Haukebodas*, upon fresh *salmon* and *cloudberrries* and cream. Leaving this place, we proceeded to *Jukuri*, where we changed horses. Here the road became bad, a very unusual thing: it had been newly made, and consisted of deep sand. The country, unlike that of the western side of the Gulph, lies open to view. The town of *Uleå*, or *Uleåborg*, makes a conspicuous figure, in its approach. It has two churches, as have also almost all the other towns in this country; one for the people of the town, the other for the peasants. During divine service, they never mingle together; the peasants rather choosing to supply the expense requisite to maintain a church and minister of their own. We crossed a ferry to *Uleå*; being conducted, round a point of land, to the Custom-house, which is opposite the town. The officer had retired to rest, and did not choose to be disturbed by the usual examination of the luggage. The approach by water to *Uleå* is picturesque; but it was rendered more highly so, this evening, by the rising of the moon, in all her brightness, from behind the town. In this prospect, the warehouses of the merchants constituted

CHAP. XIII.

Population
and Agri-
culture.

Jukuri.

Arrival at
Uleåborg.

CHAP. XIII. constituted a principal feature, and not the most pleasing part of it. They resembled so many large deal-boxes by the water-side, similar to what we saw at *Umeå*. Towards the left appeared the Church, the Town-hall, and the greater part of the dwelling-houses. The streets of *Uleå* are of great length, and some of them are paved. We drove into the inn-yard, at a considerable distance from the water-side; and were conducted into a small, but clean and comfortable apartment'.

(1) The same in which *Acerbi* met with the singular adventure, upon the night of his arrival at *Uleåborg*, which he has related in his *Travels*, Vol. I. p. 254. *Lond.* 1802. The Reader may also consult *Acerbi's* work for some curious observations on the climate, &c. of *Uleåborg*.



Passage of the Quarken

CHAP. XIV.

ULEÅBORG, IN OSTERO-BOTHNIA, TO UMEÅ.

Signor Acerbi and his Party—Interview with that Traveller—Colonel Skiöldebrand—National Music of Finland—North Cape—Baron Silberhielm—Generous behaviour of a Merchant—Trade of Uleå—Entertainment given by Baron Silberhielm—Animal Magnetism—Departure from Uleåborg—Plants—Mode of gibbetting Criminals—Brahestad—Origin of the Court Uniform of Sweden—Appearance of the Country—Finland Fishermen—Description of Ostero-Bothnia—Beginning of the Rainy Season—Gamla Carleby—State of Literature—Ny Carleby—Wasa—Musical Instrument called Hummer—Passage of the Quarken—Isle of Björkö—Quay of the Natives—Village of Björkö—Inhabitants—their contempt of wealth—Male and

and Female Peasants—Population—Vegetable Productions—Voyage to Umeå—Antient Finnish Rhyme—Popular Swedish Air—its versification imitated in an English Ode.

CHAP. XIV.

Signor *Acerbi*,
and his Party.

WE had scarcely dismounted our baggage, before we heard that Signor *Acerbi*, and the companions of his journey to the *North Cape*, were in the town: and almost in the same instant, Dr. *Deutch*, of *Torneå*, entered our apartment, with an invitation to breakfast with the party on the following morning. Our curiosity to meet *Acerbi* was very great: we had been unintentionally in pursuit of him from the time of our arrival in *Sweden*; having often arrived in places which he had recently quitted, without seeing him. The Reader will also recollect that he had arrived at *Enontekis* the day after we left it. Dr. *Deutch* has been before mentioned, as the physician who attended the author upon the eve of his expedition to the source of the *Muonio*¹: he had followed *Acerbi* from *Torneå*, attracted by his intelligent conversation and engaging manners; and, above all, by his love of music. Such was the extent of *Acerbi*'s skill in music, that he could, at sight, adapt any number of variations to the most complicate pieces of composition; could perform upon a number of different instruments; and, by composing parts for several performers, he gratified the inhabitants of *Uleåborg* by a concert; the first they had ever

(1) See page 293 of this Volume.

ever heard in their lives: indeed, before his arrival, they had no other idea of an accompaniment, than that of several persons playing in unison: even a duet, consisting of two performers playing different notes, was unknown. Dr. *Deutch* remained with us a part of the evening, speaking with great rapture of *Acerbi's* genius, of his enterprising spirit, inquisitive mind, quickness of apprehension, and the zeal for liberty by which he was characterized. Respecting the traits in which this last part of the character of an otherwise amiable man was displayed, we shall be silent: the desolating torrent of democracy, which was let loose upon the nations by the *French* Revolution, has found its level: and if an inhabitant of the North of *Italy*, educated under a tyrannical Government, endeavoured to extend the blessings of emancipation beyond the limits of his own country, by joining in the views of the *French* Republic, it was no more than might have been expected in an ardent and youthful mind, under similar political circumstances. Flying from the convulsive struggles of *Europe*, at this time, our views and inquiries were directed towards any thing rather than political speculations; therefore, however curious or important the real objects may have been of *Acerbi's* visit to these remote regions, we shall only so far allude to them as may serve to make known, at this distance of time, when the communication cannot be injurious, the extent of the Revolutionary influence then operating, throughout *Europe*, from the *Mediterranean* to the *Icy Sea*. Our arrival at *Uleåborg* had been expected by the inhabitants; and, consistently

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consistently with *Swedish* hospitality, a concert of music, at which *Acerbi* was to preside, and a supper, had been prepared for our reception; but the lateness of our coming, added to some little indisposition on the part of the author, prevailed, in having us excused from attendance.

Sunday, August 18.—We set out, according to invitation, to breakfast with Signor *Acerbi*; being very desirous of a personal interview with a traveller of whom we had heard so much, and whose name resounded from one end of *Sweden* to the other. We found him, in a large airy apartment, with his countryman, Signor *Bellotti*, younger than himself, surrounded by all the trophies of his travels—stuffed birds, dried plants, insects, *Lapland* dresses, magical drums, *Rhunic* staves, *Lapland* boots, shoes, furs, caps, fishing utensils, weapons, musical instruments, and philosophical apparatus. He addressed us in very good *English*; saying he had spent some time with Mr. *Grattan's* family, in *Ireland*; and had prepared for us an *English* breakfast, consisting of tea and buttered rolls. In the center of the table stood a large bowl of wild-raspberries; upon which, with a little milk and cream, he and his companion breakfasted—being more after the *Italian* fashion¹. From his conversation we collected the following general facts, respecting

Interview
with that
Traveller.

(1) In his person, *Acerbi* is tall, with a somewhat sallow countenance, aquiline features, dark hair, and uncommon penetrating eyes. The portrait prefixed to the First Volume of his Travels is not a good likeness of him: it has a *Jewish* look and a sarcastic expression, which do not belong to him.

respecting all the country lying to the north of the region we visited, as far as the *Icy Sea*. From the sources of the *Alten*, as far as *Kautokeino*, and beyond, for some distance northward, the country resembles, in all respects, that which we have described in the neighbourhood of *Enontekis*; a bare and level district, covered only with the creeping branches of the *dwarf birch*. More towards *Alten*, the scenery becomes bolder; the surface being rocky and mountainous, and the waters of the rivers falling in pleasing and picturesque cascades. We had the pleasure of seeing the drawings made by Colonel *Skiöldebrand*, who accompanied Signor *Acerbi*; and they confirmed this account of *Finmark*. In some of those drawings, which were said to be very faithful, and which the Colonel had coloured upon the spot, he had represented the appearance of the sun at midnight; its orb beaming a yellowish red and dim light. In the view he had made of it, as seen from *North-Cape*, (latitude 71° .) its apparent elevation at midnight was six diameters above the horizon; but, one month after the solstice, they said, they had seen it elevated fifteen diameters. The cliffs and caverns of the coast of the *Icy Sea* towards *North Cape* are very grand; and the same grandeur of scenery extends westward, the whole way thence as far as *Tronijem*, or *Drontheim*. From the description of that part of the coast which these gentlemen had seen, it resembles the north and north-west coast of *Scotland*, and the northern *Hebrides*, both in its characteristic features and productions. *Alten*, situate at the mouth of the river of this name, consists of the houses of a few merchants, who live there

Colonel *Skiöldebrand*.

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all the year. Vessels of large size anchor close to it. During the time that *Acerbi's* party remained at *Alten*, the roving *Lapps* came every day, in great numbers, to sell the fish they had caught. By this means, he had an opportunity of seeing a good deal of the manners and customs of this people; but we observed nothing, in his account of them, that we had not before noticed. One of the greatest curiosities he had brought with him from *Lapland* was the remarkable kind of mouse, before mentioned, inhabiting the tops of mountains, and thence descending in swarms into the plains, pursuing always, in their course, the same straight line; from which they will not deviate. If they meet a man, they will push against him and bite him, rather than turn out of the line they observe. In this manner they are devoured by *rein-deer*, and constitute the only animal food which the *rein-deer* is known to eat: but if they escape the *rein-deer*, they cross rivers and lakes, until, at last taking to the sea itself, they never return. *Olaus* maintained, that the descent of these animals took place only after rain, and that "they fall from heaven in sudden tempests and storms." The march of *Acerbi* and his companions resembled that of a small caravan: they carried with them nine servants, besides tents, and every other convenience which might enable them to encounter the difficulties of such a journey; if, thus provided, they could be considered as liable to any difficulty whatsoever. They had observed that both *Lapps* and *Finns* sung extempore rhapsodies, consisting of a few words often repeated, of which we have already given a specimen. When they arrived

arrived at *Kautokeino*, some *Lapps* who were there sang a song about the coming of strangers to see them. *Acerbi* had taken great pains to ascertain the history of *Finnish* music. He told us, that the instrument of five strings, which we had seen', was the genuine harp of *Finland*, adapted to their *five* notes; that all their musical compositions, dances, and songs, were only so many changes upon these *five* notes. To prove how these *five* notes might be varied so as to form a beautiful concerto, he sate down to his harpsichord, and began to play one of his own compositions in the *Finnish* style; introducing into the midst of it a *Finnish* national air. With all deference, however, to his superior judgment and skill in music, we thought that he was deceived in ascribing any thing beyond a mere *humdrum* to the national music of the *Finns*. All the popular airs that we heard in *Finland*, were either translations from the *Swedish*, or they were borrowed from *Russia*: this we took some pains to ascertain. Their convivial songs, for the most part obscene, were of the same nature. The purely national music of *Finland* is confined to a few doleful ditties, or it is adapted to the hymns and psalms of their churches. Even their dances are not national: they have a coarse kind of *waltz*, common in the country, but this was originally taught them by the *Swedes*.

The rocks of *North Cape*, according to the observations of *Acerbi* and Colonel *Skiöldebrand*, consist of grey *granite*. They found

(1) See page 440, of this Volume.

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found snow and ice in many places, and amused themselves with skating in the dog-days. They also collected *pearls* from the fishermen. The greatest degree of heat, during their whole journey within the *Arctic Circle*, occurred at *Palajoensu*; the thermometer of *Celsius*, in the morning of the sixth of *July*, being at 14° ; at noon, 29° ; at midnight, 18° ; and when exposed to the sun's rays, 45° . It is remarkable, that we also observed the highest degrees of temperature at the same place; *Fahrenheit's* thermometer on the *twenty-third* of *July*, at noon, in the shade, being 76° : when exposed to the Sun's rays, the mercury rose in five minutes to 100° : in fourteen minutes to 110° , where it rested. The temperature of the river water, in the full current of a rapid cataract, equalled 67° . Our former observations, with regard to the pigmy stature of the *Lapps*, were confirmed by these gentlemen: they had not seen a *Laplander* whose height exceeded five feet. A singular circumstance respecting this people, which we had not noticed, was mentioned by *Acerbi*; namely, that they do not eat *salt*: this is the more extraordinary, considering the religious veneration in which *salt* is held, and the superstitions concerning spilling it, common to so many nations.

Baron *Silferhielm*.

While we were thus engaged in an interesting conversation with these travellers, Baron *Silferhielm*, a *Swedish* nobleman, residing with his family in *Uleåborg*, was announced. He desired that we would use his house as our own, while we staid. Soon afterwards, another gentleman of the town sent us an invitation to one of those concerts which, under the direction of *Acerbi*, had, for the first time, been

been here instituted. We promised to join the party; and it was agreed, that, after the concert, we should all sup with the Baron. We spent the day in seeing the place, and in conversation with the resident merchants. A tradesman, by no means rich, of the name of *Fellman*, to whom we had no letter either of introduction or credit, discounted for us a bill upon *Stockholm*, for three hundred *rix-dollars*. May it not be asked, whether in any other country, except *Sweden*, a foreigner would have met with a similar instance of unsuspecting liberality? Where would he find a town, in which the inhabitants, not satisfied with shewing the most unbounded hospitality to strangers, in all that relates to their comfortable accommodations, add, besides the offer of their houses and provisions, their purses also? Those who seek after motives in explaining, consistently with their own selfish propensities, the benevolent actions of others, will be puzzled to find any in this beyond unmixed virtue; for here were no seducing views of interest or of ostentation: the offer was proposed as privately as it was accepted; and if the person who made it be now living, this public acknowledgment of the trust he reposed in “the wayfaring man that was come unto him,” excepting the reward of his own heart, is all that he has gained by it. *Uleå*, as a town, is larger than *Torneå*: it is equal to *Geffle* in size, but not so handsome. The Governor of the province resides here. Its trade consists in exporting *tar*, *deals*, *dried fish*, *tallow*, and *pitch*. Vessels go hence to *Stockholm* in about four days; and sometimes sail to *London* in the course of six weeks.

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Generous Behaviour of a Merchant.

Trade of Uleå.

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Entertain-
ment given by
Baron *Silfer-
hielm*.

After the concert was ended, we supped with the Baron. His entertainment was sumptuous, and the company numerous. *Acerbi* was placed at the head of the table; entertaining every body by his lively and engaging conversation. Among the ladies present, there was one of uncommon beauty, whom every body addressed by the name of *Albertina*. Many of the gentlemen, as it is customary in this and in some other countries, instead of being seated, walked round the table. The mention of these circumstances may appear trifling; but to us, the sudden transition, from scenes of savage life, was so extraordinary, that it seemed to be the effect of a dream. Within a very short space of time we had exchanged the wildernesses of *Lapland* for the luxuries of polished society; brilliant lustres, supporting *English* patent-lamps, being substituted for burning splinters; a magnificent saloon for a narrow, contracted, and smoky cabin; French confectionary for bread made of birch-bark and chopped straw; the most costly dainties for raw or dried fish and flesh; beauty and wit and wine, for ugliness and stupidity and *pima*. Wonder not then, Reader, that we have been tempted to tell thee how we supped with Baron *Silferhielm*, at *Uleåborg*!

In the morning (*Monday, August 19*) we breakfasted with the Baron, who, being passionately fond of mechanics, shewed us several of his own ingenious contrivances; and, among the rest, a portable bed for officers of the army, or travellers; so contrived, that all the apparatus belonging to it might be contained in a knapsack. But a promise which this nobleman had made to us on the preceding evening, of exhibiting

exhibiting his powers of *Animal Magnetism*, (an art which he had been taught to practise in *Paris*, and of which we had heard marvellous accounts from *Acerbi*,) so much excited our curiosity, that we could attend to nothing else. We begged, therefore, that we might witness the effects of this art: and being asked whether we would ourselves submit to its trial, we readily consented. Signor *Bellotti* and Mr. *Cripps* were the first selected for this purpose. As it was impossible to preserve gravity in the midst of the mummery and manipulation necessary for this species of conjuring, both these gentlemen burst into laughter, as soon as the Baron began his gestures and tricks; but to our amazement, their laughter gradually subsided into a convulsive and tremulous motion of the cheeks, and they both fell fast asleep. The beautiful young lady, before mentioned under the name of *Albertina*, being also present, was next thrown into a trance, in the same way; during which she answered several questions that were put to her, without waking. Afterwards, the same sort of farce was attempted with *Acerbi* and with the author; but upon neither of them could the Baron produce any other effect, than that of making them laugh immoderately. *Acerbi*, however, who has gravely related all that passed upon this occasion', not being satisfied as to the means in which the trick was effected, said, "It is easier to laugh at this than to explain it." But the fact must have been, that the young lady was an

(1) See *Acerbi's Travels*, Vol. I. p. 270. Lond. 1812.

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an accomplice in the juggle; that Signor *Bellotti* and Mr. *Cripps*, fatigued with the length of the *Hocus Pocus*, took the liberty to doze; and that their more wary companions, disregarding the Baron's grimaces and attitudes, remained proof against all the influence of *Animal Magnetism*.

Departure
from *Uleåborg*.

At six o'clock in the evening of this day, Signors *Acerbi* and *Bellotti*, with Colonel *Skiöldebrand*, and their attendants, embarked on board a vessel bound for *Stockholm*. We also left *Uleåborg* for *Kæmbåla*, where we intended to have halted for the night; but the accommodations were too bad even for persons accustomed to *Lapland* fare; and one day's stay in *Uleåborg* had made us perhaps more fastidious than we should otherwise have been: we therefore proceeded as far as *Limmigå*; in doing which, the author, being exposed to bad air after sun-set, caught a violent cold, which was followed by inflammatory sore-throat, and so obstinate an intermittent fever, that he was liable to the attacks of it during his whole journey into *Norway*. The country to the south of *Uleåborg* is open, flat, bleak, dreary, and swampy. Before we visited *Sweden*, we should never have thought such a prospect pleasing; but we had now been so long shut up in forests, that the change was delightful; and even ugliness charmed us in its novelty. We had seen nothing of a campaign character since we quitted the south of *Sweden*. The house at *Limmigå* reminded us of the buildings of the *Swiss* peasants.

Our journey the next day (*August 20*), from *Limmigå* to *Kumijocki*, was over a level well-cultivated country, producing

producing *rye*, *barley*, &c. in which we had frequent and extensive views of the Gulph; the sea being less land-locked than on the western side, where its appearance is generally like a series of lakes. Between *Kumijocki* and *Karingango* we collected many plants in flower, especially fine specimens of *Rubus Arcticus*¹. We passed forests of low *birch*, *aspen*, *alder*, and many varieties of *willow*. A great quantity of *hay* is collected in the marsh and boggy land, which is seen heaped upon piles near the spot where it grew. The soil hereabouts is impregnated with *iron*. In the forests, the earth is covered with different species of *Vaccinium*. Plants. That which bears black berries (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) is called *Blåbär*; and another with red berries (*Vaccinium vitis idæa*) has the name of *Lingon* among the *Swedes*: the *Lapps* call it *Jokno*. From *Karingango* to *Sikajocki*, our journey was through a fen, the whole way: the air, of course, after sunset, is bad at this season of the year. The author being much troubled with fever, endeavoured to lower it, by adhering solely to a diet of *pïma*²; but it increased the disorder. The roads all the way from *Uleåborg* were deep in sand. We crossed a ferry at *Sikajocki*, and came to *Oljocki*, through a flat and fenny district. Bad as the roads were, however, they afforded proof of the industry of the people; being

(1) *Ranunculus repens*; *Epilobium, montanum et palustre*; *Saxifraga hirculus*; *Parnassia palustris*; *Lythrum salicaria bifolia*; *Pyrola uniflora*; the last with its seed-vessel only; &c. &c.

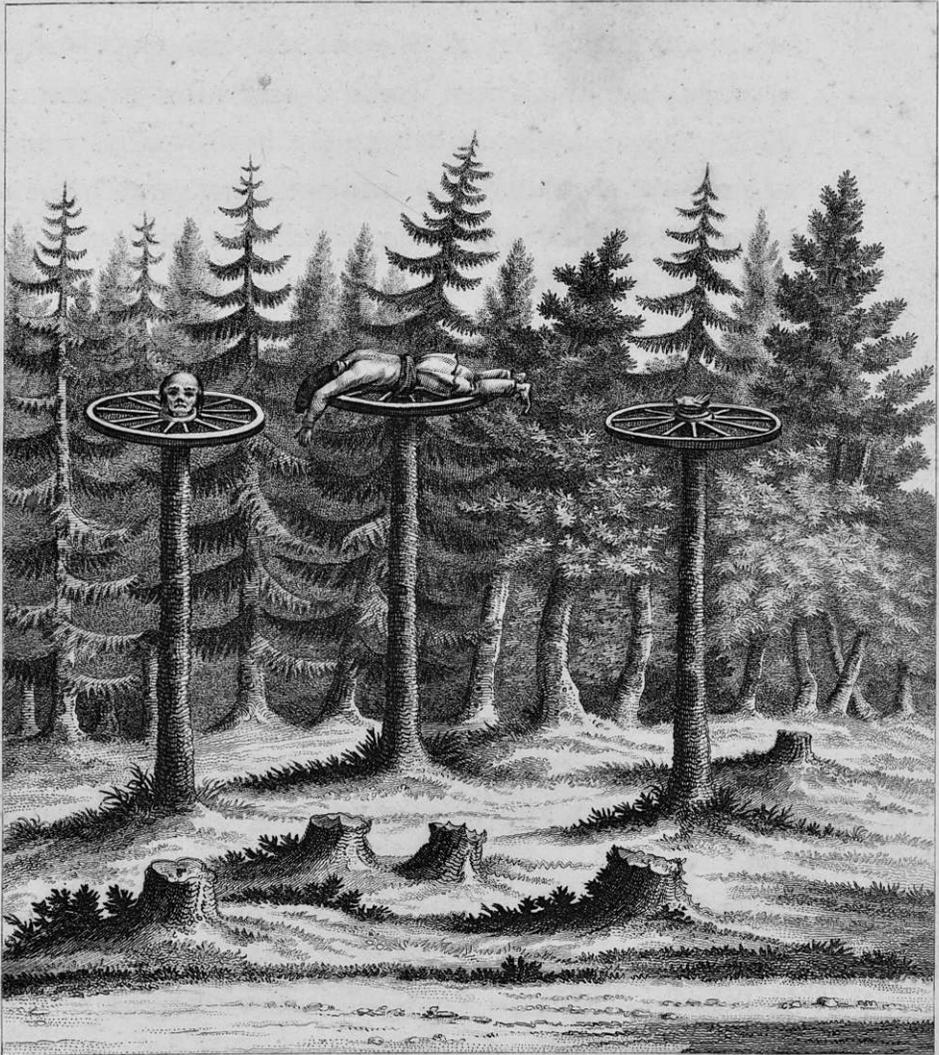
(2) The sour milk diluted with water, before mentioned, as used by the natives in *Lapland*: it is the same as the *Yowrt* of the *Turks*.

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Mode of gib-
beting Crimi-
nals.

being made entirely through swamps, where the undertaking was attended with almost insurmountable difficulties. Just before we reached *Oljocki*, an open space in the forest, cleared for the purpose, exhibited, upon three wheels, the mangled carcase of a miscreant *Finn*, who, in a fit of intoxication, had cut off a woman's head with an axe. His head was placed upon one wheel, his right hand upon another; and his body, dressed according to the habit of his nation, in a white frock with a yellow sash, rested upon a third, in the middle, between the other two. The punishment of criminals for capital offences, in *Sweden*, requires that the right hand be struck off, before the culprit is beheaded. We halted, for a few moments, to make a sketch of this fearful spectacle. Amidst the gloom and solitude of the forest, where the silence was that of death itself, it was indeed a sight that spoke terrible things. The body of a human creature thus exposed to birds of prey, by the side of a public road, cannot fail of affecting the mind of every passenger; and among the people it is, doubtless, productive of useful impressions¹; but the enormity of the crime itself is almost absorbed in a feeling of pity called forth by the exemplary nature of the punishment. And this poor *Finn*, it is said, had a father and a mother, who "watched, and toiled, and

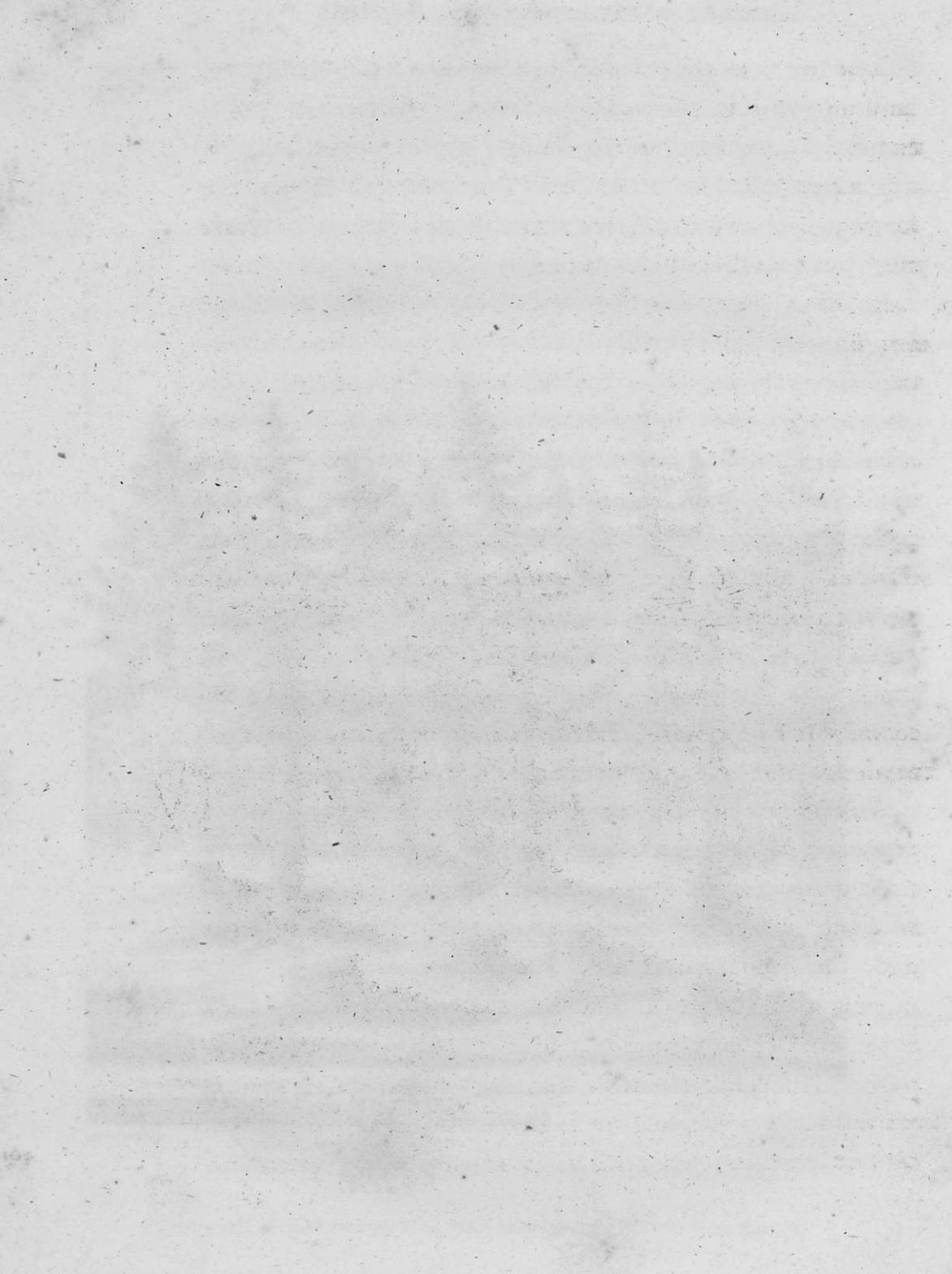
(1) "Punishment (according to a striking personification in the *Hindoo Code of Laws*) is the magistrate; Punishment is the inspirer of terror; Punishment is the nourisher of the subjects; Punishment is the defender from calamity; Punishment is the guardian of them that sleep; Punishment, with a black aspect and a red eye, terrifies the guilty."—*Robertson's Historical Disquisition concerning Antient India*, p. 276. Lond. 1791.



E. D. Clarke del.

R. Pollard sculp.

MODE of EXHIBITING the BODIES of CRIMINALS in SWEDEN.



and prayed" for him; whose good counsels were disregarded, until the awful moment arrived, when, faithful in its threatenings, the warning voice of Scripture was fulfilled: "THE EYE THAT MOCKETH HIS FATHER, AND DESPISETH TO OBEY HIS MOTHER, THE RAVENS OF THE VALLEY SHALL PICK IT OUT, AND THE YOUNG EAGLES SHALL EAT IT."

At *Oljocki* we quitted the main road, and went, about five *English* miles, to *Brahestad*, a new and neat town, close to the Gulph, in hope of procuring medical assistance. This place seemed to be in a flourishing state; the furniture and appearance of the houses being better than usual in this country. It is a staple town, on a bay between two peninsulas; exporting tar, butter, tallow, pitch, furs, fish, especially salmon, and deals; but in the whole, there are not more than 124 houses, and 225 families. The inn was a good one: we might be supplied with wine, beer, and almost any thing else that we required. Every thing, of course, was very dear. The master of the inn had been in *Scotland*, and spoke a few *English* words. Some of the merchants here could converse in our language. This, an experienced traveller will never consider as a very good omen; since imposition is never so frequent upon the Continent as in places where an *Englishman* finds persons very ready with their offers of service, who address him in his own language. A *German* surgeon was smoking and playing cards in the inn, when we arrived: finding that he was also consulted in the place as a physician, the author sent for him, to ask his advice respecting the inflammation in his throat. The *German* would not stir until his game was ended; but came at last,

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last, full of the importance of a new mode of cure, which, he said, he had adopted in all such cases: this was nothing less than that of painting the inside of the throat, by means of a camel's hair brush, dipped in a kind of green paint, which he produced from his pocket. This ingenious project not exciting much confidence in the skill of the practitioner, was politely declined: he took care, nevertheless, to exact a considerable sum for the offer of his services; and the author, glad to escape so easily from worse consequences, paid him his fee, and left *Brahestad* the following morning. As soon as we regained the main road, we proceeded to *Luoto*.

Appearance of
the Country.

The country south of this place was as beautiful as the County of *Surry*, which it resembled. A wide prospect of rich cultivated country extended on every side: in the midst of it appeared large farms, and husbandmen everywhere busy, with their families, getting in the harvest.

Origin of the
Court Uniform
of *Sweden*.

The Court Uniform of *Sweden*, first introduced by *Gustavus the Third*, has often been considered merely as a fashion of his own invention; but it was, in fact, the national dress of his *Finland* subjects, as we have before described it. In this part of our journey, the same dress was universally worn by the peasants. The women, as in *Wales*, knit stockings walking along the road with burdens upon their heads. Near the rivers we observed flocks of wild geese. We changed horses at *Karialuoto*, *Infvala*, and *Heusala*; between which places the road winds in a beautiful manner through forests, with occasional views of the Gulph. Near *Heusala*, we saw once more a field of *wheat*: not having noticed any *wheat* for such a length of time, since our first coming

coming into *Sweden*, that we could not recollect where we had observed it before in the country. Here there is an inlet of the Gulph.

Between *Heusala* and *Roukala*, a breed of dogs resembling the *wolf*, like those we had seen in *Lapland*, was very common. There was not a house without one of these dogs, and sometimes three or four appeared in the same dwelling. Between *Roukala* and *Hihnala*, we left the province of *Uleå*, and entered that of *Wasa*¹: the roads were as fine as the walks in any *English* nobleman's pleasure-ground. It was here that we took up some of the gravel used in making and mending them; having never seen any thing so perfect before. The scenery too was beautiful; the soil full of rocks. Opposite the Post-house at *Hihnala* we had a view of the open Gulph. From *Hihnala* to *Juntila*, a flat fertile country. The old churches of the country now occur in every village, forming very picturesque objects: they are all painted red. It would not be easy to name any style of national architecture that they resemble; but in *Switzerland*, and the passes of the *Alps*, the ecclesiastical structures are, in many instances, formed after the same taste; the roofs being decorated with little iron crosses; balls, and other ornaments. The belfry is always a distinct building, separated from the church itself. Ladders affixed to the roof, and reaching to the ground, almost always appear:

(1) The boundary between the two provinces is marked by a painted Coat of Arms, placed like a sign-post on the road; and by an avenue cut through the forests, on either side.

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appear: they are never removed, that they may be ready in case of fire. Some of the houses, also, have the same precaution: we had observed it at the Parsonage, near the new church in *Torneå*. If a hasty traveller were to judge of the population in this country by the number of houses in the villages, he would be greatly deceived: the houses are numerous; yet the greater part consist of empty buildings, looking like dwelling-houses, but being in reality mere repositories, belonging to peasants living remote from the spot, and constructed to afford them a lodging during their occasional visits to the church; or as warehouses for the merchants, in places where fairs are held. We began now to see once more chimneys upon the different dwellings; the outside of the houses being painted red; denoting a more advanced state of civilization, and greater wealth among the people. One of the most interesting sights which occur in this part of *Ostero-Bothnia* is that of the *Finlander*, morning and evening, going to and returning from his occupation of fishing in the Gulph. Fine, tall, well-proportioned men are regularly seen at these hours, walking with bare legs and feet, carrying upon their shoulders knapsacks made of the matted bark of trees. We saw one this day strike out of the main road into a thick part of the forest, with such a load of fishes behind him as one would think might feed half a village; but the quantity devoured in a single family, at a meal, is prodigious. The *Laplander*, during his fishing excursions, will swallow an incredible quantity at a time; and, after gorging himself, have recourse to sleep, to enable him to digest

digest his food: so, among the *Finlanders*, half a bushel is consumed by a single family at a meal. CHAP. XIV.

Ostero-Bothnia, comprehending several provinces, is the most fertile part of the *Swedish* dominions¹. The farmers are remarkable for their neatness in agriculture: the land, after they have finished ploughing and harrowing, looks like a well-cultivated garden: it is laid out in borders, into which the seed is always drilled; and it is moreover kept perfectly free from weeds, all sorts of rubbish being carefully removed. The soil, like that on the *Surry* side of *London*, is often full of stones; but it produces excellent crops. The *rye* was the largest we had ever seen: the *barley* alone was bad. We observed a few fields of *oats*, but they were not common; also *potatoe*-grounds, and plantations of *hops*, near the dwelling-houses; the last very common, generally about a quarter of an acre in each plantation. The *potatoe*-grounds had increased much of late, and were likely to become daily more abundant. Besides these, we saw near the houses fields of *turnips* and *tobacco*. Their usual mode of agriculture is this: they have two successive crops from the same land, and then it is summer-fallowed. The *rye*, sown in *August*, becomes ripe in the *August* following. These observations were made on the twenty-third of *August*; the *rye* was then up, and looking well. The manner of sowing is precisely the same as in *England*.

Description
of *Ostero-Bothnia*.

(1) It is now in the possession of *Russia*.

CHAP. XIV. *England.* We travelled this night as far as *Peitza*, where we rested: the house was neat, but its owners were poor.

Beginning of
the Rainy
Season.

August 24.—The weather began to change, and one of the finest summers ever known was drawing to its termination. The night had been tempestuous. Such had been the success of our journey hitherto, with regard to the weather, that, since we left *Cambridge* in *May*, we had only two showers; one in *Holstein*, and another in going from *Stockholm* to *Upsal*: and as we were always exposed to the open air, journeying *sub Dio*, in waggons, carts, or boats, without cover or canopy, the circumstance is worth notice. We have been informed that the climate in *Sweden*, as in *Russia*, is so regular, that a traveller may rely upon the constancy of fine weather, either in *summer* or *winter*; the autumnal season alone being rainy. After leaving *Peitza*, the open Gulph appeared in a beautiful prospect: it was studded with islands, adorned with trees. Dingles, in which *tar* was manufactured, occurred frequently, in our first stage. The country was hilly, and covered with large rocks: the roads winding, but excellent. We had rocks and hills from *Peitza* to *Wittick*, and to *Gamla Carleby*: the last a town of more consequence than any we had visited north of *Gefle*. Some of the houses were painted red; a circumstance which it is proper to notice, because the gradations of civilized life are marked in this country by the increased or diminished number of the painted houses. Here, as usual, we observed two churches; one for the mercantile inhabitants; the other for the peasants. The streets are made at right angles,

*Gamla
Carleby.*

angles, and they are twenty feet wide. The number of inhabitants is about fourteen hundred. The port is only accessible to vessels drawing twelve feet of water; but it has a place for lading near *Kalajocki*, to the north, where vessels are also built for sale¹. Its exports are the same as those of *Brahestad*: but it has manufactories of printed cottons, tobacco, and some tanneries. The merchants are persons of great commercial importance. The Gulph being here narrow, and choked with islets, shallows, and sand-banks, several light-houses and good pilots are requisite to ensure a safe navigation. We waited upon Mr. *Ross*, to make some inquiries relating to the passage of the *Quarken*; intending to sail hence for *Umeå*. The word *Quarken* is *Swedish*: it signifies the *Choke*, or *Choking*. We found Mr. *Ross*, in company with his father-in-law, and one of the *Abo* Professors², who was paying his addresses to the young lady of the house. They all advised us not to attempt the passage before we reached *Wasa*; because we could only hire an open boat; and the distance to *Umeå* being eighty-four *English* miles, the undertaking would be hazardous. The wind moreover, at this time, being unfavourable, and wishing to see more of *Ostero-Bothnia*, we determined to continue our journey on the eastern side of the Gulph, as far as *Wasa*. We visited some other of the merchants: the inside of their houses were neatly painted, and set off by glazed stoves for heating the

(1) *Tuckey's Marit. Geog.* Vol. I. p. 325. Lond. 1815.

(2) Professor *Franzén*, the celebrated *Swedish* Poet of the University of *Abo*.

CHAP. XIV.

the apartments, and by the very unusual ornament, in this country, of paper-hangings. Something of the kind is particularly wanted in the northern provinces of *Sweden*: the walls, without this covering, consisting of bare trunks of trees, between which appears mouldering moss, sometimes a nidus of bugs, and always a place of retreat for spiders and other creeping insects. Want of cleanliness, however, must not be imputed generally to the *Swedes*: the filth, characteristic of *Italy* and of the southern provinces of *France*, is unknown even in *Lapland*. Difference of climate may, in some degree, account for this: but the *Swedes*, like the *Dutch*, are naturally prone to cleanliness, a virtue often disregarded in *France* and *Italy*. In *Ostero-Bothnia*, the mixture, in the towns, of the *Finns* with the *Swedes*, and with the natives of other countries, prevents general remarks from being applicable to the manners and customs of the people. Literature is at so low an ebb, that it may be doubted whether any traces of it can be said to exist north of *Åbo*. Books of any kind are seldom seen: there are no booksellers; nor is it possible to meet with a single copy of the works of the few celebrated authors *Sweden* has boasted, in any of the private houses. We sought in vain for the *Flora Svecica*, and *Flora Lapponica*, of *Linnæus*: we might as well have asked for the *Koran*, and perhaps we should have found it sooner. In the little shops, old *Latin* authors sometimes appear, as waste paper; and the apothecaries, now and then, possess a copy of the *Flora Svecica*, as a kind of shop-book, which they find so useful, that they are never induced to sell it.

State of Literature.

After leaving *Gamla Carleby*, we observed, by the road side, the finest plantations of *tobacco* we had ever seen. The luxuriant leaves of the plants were as broad as those of the largest cabbages. We changed horses at *Stora*. In our way, we met numbers of carts laden with barrels of *tar*, for exportation. From *Stora* we came to *Abbers*, a true *Finland* farm-house; the chambers large, and those prepared for the reception of strangers papered and painted. Here we found a family exceedingly numerous; the children strong, healthy, and of great beauty. They were all eating potatoes. Our journey, this day, lay through the richest part of *Sweden*: the busy scenes of active life, which we everywhere saw, denoted a thriving population;—a rich harvest getting in; pitch manufactories; tar moving towards the Gulph; vessels lying off, ready to take in their cargoes; tub makers;—such was the prospect of industry displayed, on all sides, as we came in view of *Ny Carleby*; affording the most pleasing and picturesque appearance of any town in *Sweden* or *Finland*. Its churches and light spires towering above the other buildings, and the whole rising above a winding river, in the midst of beautiful clumps of trees and hop-grounds, producing as fine hops as any in *England*, delighted us. We entered the town beneath an arch erected over the Custom House, with  *Gustavus the Third*, inscribed above it, in honour of whom it was erected. The streets, however, are narrow and ill-paved: our little waggon had never been put to so severe a trial, as in the shaking and jolting we experienced in passing to the inn. The houses here are, almost all of them, in the ochre uniform

Ny Carleby.

of

of the *Swedish* towns. We made diligent search, at the apothecaries, and in the shops, for books; and found several, used as waste paper, for wrapping drugs and candles: they were *Latin* theological controversies, unworthy of a better fate.

The next day, *August 25*, as we were going from *Ny Carleby* to *Minsala*, we saw a funeral procession. Excepting that the mourners were more merry than usual, and that the whole train moved in an irregular and disorderly manner, the appearance was the same that we see in *England*. This being *Sunday*, we met fifty carts at a time, with families hastening to church. From *Minsala* we came to *Aravais*. In this stage we observed the *Linnæa borealis*, still in flower. Our journey was enlivened by the occasional views we had of the inlets of the Gulph, and of the beautiful islands off the coast covered with trees. Here, as in *Angermanland*, it is customary for the women to sit astride upon their horses, exposing their bare legs to public view. Going from *Aravais*, to *Kofjocki* and *Murkais*, we had thunder-storms. *Fahrenheit's* therm. 62°. The soil here produced *oats*, *turnips*, *flax*, and *cabbages*. Proceeding through *Sattila* to *Wickas*, it rained the whole way. We met some of the prettiest girls we had ever seen, returning from church in carts. Leaving *Wickas*, we came to *WASA*. Just before we arrived at *Wasa*, we saw a superb white edifice fronting the road, which had been erected by the late king, *Gustavus the Third*. The peasants said it was a House of Parliament, and that there were two in *Finland*: the members reside at *Wasa*, or in the neighbourhood. An inscription on the south side of this

Wasa.

this building informed us that it was erected in the twelfth year of the reign of *Gustavus*.

WASA (or perhaps *Vasa*, for so it is pronounced,) has a romantic situation, in the midst of rocks and trees. It has seventeen streets, at right angles, and of great breadth. The number of families amount nearly to five hundred. It exports rafters, deals, pitch, tar, rye, butter, seal-oil, skins, and tallow¹. Vessels of fir are constructed here for sale. It has two harbours, the old and the new. Here is a manufactory of woollen cloth, and some tanneries. *Tobacco* is cultivated, and prepared for use, in all the neighbourhood of this place. The *Swedish* language only is spoken. We could not find in *Wasa* a person capable of reading even the *Pater-Noster* in *Finnish*. The same prevalence of the *Swedish* language may be observed the whole way from *Ny Carleby* to *Åbo*. The streets are of great length, but have a deserted appearance; no person is seen moving in them. The Judge of the Province resides here: there is a *Town-hall*; and several good houses belonging to the Counsellors. The Governor behaved with great politeness to us, and granted an order for boats to convey us across the *Quarken* to *Umeå*. We determined to venture in the small open boats of the country, according to the custom of the peasants, who run in them from one small island to another, as the weather serves. Pheasants here were so common,

that

(1) *Tuckey's Marit. Geog.* Vol. I. p. 325. See also *Acerbi's Travels*, Vol. I. p. 239. *Lond.* 1802. for a more particular account of *Wasa*: and for the description of a Winter Journey from *Wasa* to *Uleåborg*, see Chap. XVII. of the same work.

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Musical Instrument
called *Hummer*.

that they were sent to our table, both at dinner and supper. A pin-maker lodged in the room opposite to ours; and the noise of his wheels was a proof of his industry, as it continued, without any intermission, the whole time we staid. Sounds more musical attracted our notice to a performer on an instrument called a *Hummer*, or Half-harp, something like a guitar. The form of it was semi-circular: the strings, eight in number, being all towards the diameter, and the air-hole nearer to the arch. Of the eight strings, half served by their vibration to supply a bass accompaniment to the air performed upon the other four. The instrument being placed on a table, the performer, playing upon the four strings, made use of two quills; pressing the strings in different parts with one of the quills, while he struck four of them with the other¹.

Leaving *Finland* for the present, our observations upon this country and its inhabitants will not terminate here; as we shall have occasion to renew them, in the conclusion of this part of our travels, during our journey from *Stockholm* to *Petersburg*. We had now to cross the Gulph of *Bothnia*, and, after visiting the mountainous parts of SWEDEN, to traverse the whole of NORWAY. Upon the *twenty-ninth* of *August* we left *Wasa*, for this purpose; and went by land as far as *Iskmo*. It rained hard the whole day. We put up for the night

(1) Dr. *Fiott Lee* has a model of the *Finland Lyre*, called *Kändelet*, or *The Kendel*. It differs much from this instrument; but resembles, in having only five strings, that which we have before described, in page 440 of this Volume. The kind of Lyre modelled by Dr. *Lee* is always made of the wood of the *Al*, or *Betula alnus*: its length is commonly from 1½ to 2½ *Swedish* ells.

night in a wretched hovel by the water-side. At *Iskmo*, a grand wooden house was building, facing the sea, for the President of *Wasa*. Here we found the *Stone-bramble*, or *Rubus saxatilis* of *Linnæus*, which grows upon the sides of mountains and in stony places in the North of *England*, especially in *Yorkshire*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmoreland*. The *Swedes* call it *Tågbar*. The next morning we embarked in a very small open boat; and, with a favourable wind, attempted the passage of the *Quarken*². Having cleared the south-eastern side of the Isle of *Björkö*, or *Birch Island*, the wind suddenly veered, and came with such violence against us, that we made little progress. While the boatmen were straining every effort to get clear of the land, we were driven so fast upon it, that, coming close to the shore, we determined to land, and visit an isle, the name of which, although inhabited, is hardly known, even to the *Swedes*. With this view, we set our feet upon the rocks, where there was neither habitation nor vestige of any human being; and keeping along the shore, accompanied only by a boy belonging to one of the boatmen, we found the coast¹ covered with a variety of plants, curious, owing to their situation. The loose stones close to the sea were covered with the finest *raspberries*, wild *wood-strawberries*, and *red currants*; insomuch, that the boy gathered for us some gallons of this fruit, scarcely stirring from the spot where we landed.

Passage of the
Quarken.

Isle of *Björkö*.

(2) See the *Vignette* to this Chapter.

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landed'. Here we saw also *Glaux maritima*; which surprised us, as this plant belongs rather to a marshy, than to a stony soil. After coasting in this manner for about an hour, occupied in collecting plants, eating wild fruit, and admiring the wide prospect of the Gulph, we came in view of the little boat-houses and fishing repositories of the natives of *Björkö*; whose village, and only habitable spot upon the island, is distant about an *English* mile and a half from the shore. In the repositories are preserved all their nets, fishing-tackle, and salted fish; and these are the treasures of the wealthiest inhabitants of this little island; containing riches, which certainly, in their estimation, rank higher than the "wealth of *ORMUS* or of *IND.*" Here also, in a building larger than any of the others, is kept the public barge; a vessel, constructed of the trunks of unhewn trees, belonging to all the natives in common; but, like the proud *Gondola* of the *Doge* and Commonwealth of *Venice*, laid up in state and security, to be used only on great occasions. The fact is, that Government compels the inhabitants to have a boat of this kind in store, for the safe conduct of passengers across the *Quarken*. It is capable of containing about a dozen persons;

Quay of the
Natives.

(1) The manner in which the *Raspberry* is found in *Sweden* may afford useful instruction as to the best method of cultivating this plant. Of all places, it thrives best among *wood-ashes* and *cinders*; among the ruins, for example, of houses that have been destroyed by fire; and in those forests of *Sweden* that have been exposed to conflagration, or where the natives have kindled bonfires in the woods.

persons; but the passage in this boat is never made without risk, as it is only effected by running from one point of land to another, among the isles of the *Quarken*: if the least squall or foul weather come on, they make for the nearest point of land, whether inhabited or not, and there wait for a change. We found a road here that conducted us through the dark forests of this island, to the village, consisting of about thirty dwelling-houses, scattered over a plain, partly barren and partly cultivated, according to the wants or caprices of the owners, in a confused and disorderly manner. The little wells near these houses are numerous; and, unlike those used in *Sweden*, are worked by means of a hand-tub, with a short pole, which they dip when they wish to raise water: the wells being so shallow, that the water rises in them nearly to the surface. Rather more distant from the village, there are several cultivated spots of land; but it is only within these few years that the inhabitants have been at the trouble of tilling the soil; and they were now beginning to reap the great advantage of their labour. Formerly, all the *corn* which they consumed was obtained from *Finland*, in exchange for *fish*; and this traffic is still carried on, though not to the extent it was formerly. So little did they dream of obtaining food from the earth, that they absolutely prohibited a stranger, who went and settled among them, from draining his land; urging that it was a practice not only injurious to his neighbours, but prejudicial to all the inhabitants, because it carried off water which heaven had sent. Such are the simplicity, the unaffected

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Village of
Björkö.

Inhabitants.

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Their contempt of wealth.

innocence of the natives, and their contempt of wealth, especially of landed property, that we shall, perhaps, best convey an idea of their character by briefly relating the history of the family of our host.

This man, to whose dwelling we were invited, was the younger of two sons of a native of *Björkö*, who possessed a considerable estate, in cows, horses, corn-land, &c.; and had a large house, with a good stock of household furniture. Upon his father's death, the elder son succeeded to all this property. Soon afterwards, the younger brother married: upon which, the elder made him this offer:—"Brother," said he, "you are now married, and will have need of what I possess, for the maintenance of your wife and family: take the estate, and the house, and all that our father left: I intend to lead a single life; only let me live with you, work when I please, and, if illness befall me, sit quiet at home, and look after the children." This proposal was accepted with the same simplicity in which it was made; the younger brother becoming the head and representative of the family. At the time of our coming, he had fourteen children; and we had the happiness of seeing, towards evening, his elder brother, who had made this sacrifice, now far advanced in years, after a day of very hard labour in the fields. He was seated upon the ground, with a wooden bowl before him, in which, with a long upright pole, he was economically grinding tobacco-leaves and wood-ashes together, to make some cheap snuff. The little children of his brother's family, capering for joy to see their old playmate and benefactor returned from his work,

work, were pulling his white locks, and dancing around him. Another of the children, not ten years of age, had a remarkable genius for music: a peasant of the island, with singular ingenuity, had made for him a deal fiddle, upon which, in his rude way, he was performing the rumbling air adapted by the *Swedes* to their national dance. Afterwards he played several *Psalm* tunes, which he accompanied with his voice; unmindful, at the same time, that the shepherd son of *Jesse*, whose strains he so rudely carolled, “the greatest musician, the noblest poet, and the most consummate hero of all antiquity,” had himself sung of that blessedness which descendeth “AS THE DEWS OF HERMON AND OF SION, UPON BRETHREN WHO DWELL TOGETHER IN UNITY.”

The wind continuing unfavourable, we had the satisfaction of remaining one more day upon the island. We visited all the inclosures; and found the *corn*, chiefly *rye*, in good order. The harvest was getting in, and, consequently, all hands were employed. The men wear the sort of fur caps which are often exposed for sale in *London* as travelling caps: the same sort of cap is frequently worn in other parts of *Sweden* and *Finland*. The women wear their hair tressed *à la Grecque*, and bind a handkerchief about the temples. The rest of their apparel, in summer, consists only of a short cloth jacket, generally of a green colour, and a short petticoat; the feet and legs being bare. In going to labour, or returning home, they employ themselves, as in all their leisure hours, in knitting hose for winter wear: when thus engaged, they often carry burdens on their

Male and Female Peasants.

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Population.

their heads, like the women in *Wales*. Their jacket in winter is changed from cloth to sheep-skin, which is worn with the wool inwards. The number of cows on the whole island amounted to 315; and hence the population may be estimated; because, to use a saying of their own, they have “*a cow for every mouth.*” There are also sixty-five horses upon the island. The number of children in every family was astonishing: many had twelve, and in some families there were more. When we expressed our surprise at this, they said—“*Aye, this comes of eating so much fish:*” an opinion everywhere prevalent among the lower order of people in the maritime parts of *Europe*, whether true or false. The church resorted to by the inhabitants of *Björkö* is upon the neighbouring isle of *Replot*, which we passed in our way hither from *Iskmo*. If a person die, he is carried to that island for interment. Owing to this custom, we fell in with a very singular rencontre in the forest: two men, pacing as fast as they could, met us, with the dead body of an islander, in a coffin suspended lengthways between them from a pole: this they were to convey to the church, that it might be ready for the clergyman on *Sunday*, the day following. Their most favourite article of food is a kind of hasty-pudding, made of barley-meal and water: this is portioned out, hot, in large wooden bowls, and a lump of butter is placed in a hole in the middle of each mess. They all sit down together to this meal, each having his bowl and wooden spoon; and the quantity they devour is very great. The portion allotted to each man was as much as would fill a large hand-bason. This is the harvest-pudding of the year,

year, and it is considered as a feast. Their ordinary diet consists of hard *rye biscuit*, with *butter*, sour *milk*, and pickled *Strumming* (small fishes like anchovies, the principal article of the *Björkö* fishery, and of their traffic with *Finland*). The same fish constitutes a main article of the food of the inhabitants on each side of the Gulph, both north and south of the *Quarken*. The vegetable productions of the Isle of *Björkö*, besides the *fir* and *birch*, which almost cover it, are, *rye*, *barley*, *potatoes*, wild *raspberry* and red-*currant* bushes, wood *strawberries*, and a variety of plants mentioned in a note, some of which are rare!

Vegetable
Productions.

On the following morning, *September the first*, the wind being fair, we were summoned to embark in the public barge of the island. This, with difficulty, contained our little waggon, ourselves, and a large hog which the natives were desirous of conveying to *Umeå* for sale. We lay-to at a small uninhabited island, entirely covered with red-*currant* bushes and *raspberry* trees, to take in stones for ballast; and then, hoisting sail, bore away for *Umeå*. We made the

Voyage to
Umeå.

Islands

(1) We shall enumerate them alphabetically, without any regard to more systematic arrangement.

Antirrhinum linaria.

Arenaria rubra.

Cucubulus behen.

Glaux maritima.

Hippophaë Rhamnoides (*rarissima planta*).

Leonurus Cardiaca.—Grows also in the streets of *Wasa*.

Linnæa borealis.—In flower so late as the first day of *September*.

Lychnis dioica.

Myosotis scorpioïdes.

Oxalis Acetosella.

Potentilla anserina.

————— *argentea.*

Ranunculus repens, flore pleno.

Scutellaria galericulata.

Sedum sexangulare.

Spiræa ulmaria.

Veronica Chamædrys.

(2) It was full grown; and, when fattened, might weigh from thirty to thirty-five stone: yet the sum they hoped to receive for it was not equivalent to fifteen shillings of our money.

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Islands of *Malskär* and *Walsörarne*, which we passed with a prosperous wind. There is a light-house upon one of them. Soon afterwards, we were entirely out of sight of any land, in the midst of the open Gulph. Here we were becalmed; and not quite easy as to our situation, in such an open boat, managed by unskilful pilots. Presently a breeze sprung up, and quickened apace, until it blew fresh, and we made the islands and coast of *Westero-Bothnia*. Passed the Isle of *Gadden*, which we left upon our right, and then entered more placid waters, among beautiful woody islets lying off the embouchure of the *Umeå* river. As we entered this river, the views were very pleasing. It rained hard; but upon either side of this broad river we saw sloping forests of fir, mingled with weeping birch, extending to the water's edge. Higher up, the banks of the *Umeå* are much cultivated, and appear covered with farms the whole way to the town: every one of these farms has its own boat, and boat-house, by the side of the river. The town, with all the surrounding buildings, reaches to a considerable distance along the river. The men who had accompanied us from *Björkö* told us that the inhabitants of their island, and of all the districts on each side of the *Quarken*, make this passage, in sledges, upon the ice, during winter.

We landed on *Sunday* Evening, and went to our former quarters at the inn. The accommodations were bad; the house being dirty, and its owners cheats; having literally nothing to sell, and yet making a high charge. The next morning, waiting upon Dr. *Næxën*¹, we made an agreement

(1) Dr. *Næxën* was physician of the province; for which he had a salary allowed him by the Crown, of 300 rix-dollars per annum.

with him for a complete collection of all the plants found in *Lapland*; and purchased of him, for three hundred rix-dollars, his own valuable *Herbarium*, with a view to offer it to the University of *Cambridge* upon our return. We also bought some curious books and papers which had belonged to *Linnæus*; and the exposition of his sexual system, in sheets, as it was published at the *Hague*. A Gentleman mentioned in *Coxe's Travels*, who has published a Dictionary of the *Lapland Tongue*, with a *Latin* explanation of the words, gave us here a very antient Song used by the natives of *Finland*, particularly by the *Finnish* peasants in the neighbourhood of *Uleåborg*, where it is constantly sung¹.

Antient
Finnish
Rhune.

One

(1) This antient song is called the *Finnish Rhune*: it is a kind of boozing Catch, which the peasants sing of an evening, all over *Finland*. We shall first write the words of it according to the *Swedish* orthography, and afterwards as they are pronounced.

Jospa wanha Wänämöinen
Tämän tiedeisi tähdexi
Tulis täsä Tuonelasta.

[*Da Capo.*]

PRONOUNCED.

Yospa vanha vennimänen
Teymen theadasee toedexi
Tulis taysa Toannilasta.

ENGLISHED.

“ If old WÄNÄMÖINEN knew this (i. e. *knew how jovial we are*), verily she would come hither from Eternity (i. e. *the other world*).”

WÄNÄMÖINEN seems to have been some female divinity held in veneration by the antient *Finns*. TUONELASTA may be allied to the *Lapland* word *Tuonenaimo*, which signifies “ the other world.”

The Song of the *Laplanders* has still more brevity: it consists only of the following words:

“ Kaitetebbu Stalpeb abmas' Patsoitem Pärret!”

PRONOUNCED.

“ Kitetitapo Stalpeb apmas' Potsoitem Porret!”

“ Let us drive off the Wolves, lest our Rein-deer be devoured!”

CHAP. XIV.

Popular
Swedish Air.

One of the most popular Songs in *Sweden*, now become quite national, is that which is called *POJKARNE*¹, "The Boys," or "Boyhood;" written originally in *Finnish*, by Professor *Frantzén* of *Abo*; afterwards translated into *Swedish*, and set to music by *Dr. Næzén*. In *Umeå*, the mere mention of it would make a whole company sing. The words are written in alternate rhyme, the first and third rhymes being dissyllabic. It begins by the delights of boyhood, the warm attachments and unsuspecting friendships of youth, and proceeds by

(1)

POJKARNE,

AF

PROFESSOR T. J. FRANTZEN.

I.

Jag minns den fordna tiden
 Jag minns den som i gar
 Da oskulden och friden
 Tatt foljde mina spar
 Da lasten var en haxa
 Och sorgen snart forsvann
 Da alt utom min laxa
 Tag latt och lustigt fann.

II.

Uppa min mun var lojet
 Och halsan i min blod
 I sjalen bodde nojet
 Hvar manniska var god
 Hvar poike glad och yster
 Var straxt min hulda Bror
 Hvar Flicka var min Syster
 Hvar Gumma var min Mor.

III.

Jag minns de fria fatten
 Jag matt sa mangen gang
 Dar osta jag var hjelten
 I leka och i sprang
 De tusend glada spratten
 I sommarns friska vind
 Med fjarlarne i hatten
 Och purparn pa min kind.

IV.

Af fallskheten och sveken
 Jag viste inlet ann,
 I hvar kamrat af leken
 Jag sag en trogen van
 De laga lomska kifven
 Dem kande icke vi
 Nar orfilen var gifven
 Var vreden och forbi.

contrasting the gradual changes superinduced in manhood, when the dream is gone, and reality ensues. In the moral, therefore, it somewhat resembles *Gray's* affecting Ode on the Prospect of *Eton College*. We have subjoined this Song, in the *Swedish* language, as translated by Madame MALMSTEDT;

CHAP. XIV.

V.

Ej skillnad til personer
 Jag såg i nojets dar
 Bond-poikar och Baroner
 Att för mig lika var
 I glädjen och i yran
 Den af oss raska barn
 Som gaf den längsta lyran
 Var den förnamsta karln.

VI.

Ej sanning af oss doljdes
 Ut i förljånst och fel
 Ovaldigheten foljdes
 Vid minsta kaggelspel
 Den trasigaste ungen
 Vann prixet vid vår Dom
 När han slog riktigt Kungen
 Och Grefven kasta Bom.

VII.

Hur hordes ej vår klagan
 vårt spåda hjarta sved
 Vid bannorna och agan
 Som någon lektsrör led
 Hur glad at få tillbaka
 Den glädje riset slot
 Min enda Pepparkaka
 Jag med den sorgsna brot.

VIII.

Men mina ungdoms vänner
 hur tuden ändrat sig
 Jag Er ej mera können
 I können icke mig
 De blifvit män i Staten
 De fordna Poikarna
 Och kifvas nu om maten
 Och Slass om tillarna.

IX.

Med fyrti år på nacken
 De streta i besvar
 Tungt i Den branta backen
 Där Lyckans Tempell är.
 Hvad gjer då denna Tarnan,
 Så sökt i alla Land?
 Kallt hjerta under Stjernan,
 Gul hy och granna band.

CHAP. XIV.

Its Versification imitated in an *English* Ode.

MALMSTEDT; accompanied, at the same time, by a literal *Latin* Version, made by Dr. Næzën himself. Some *Swedish* friends requested of the author an *English* Ode in imitation of "*Poikarne*;" that is to say, restricted to the same metre and manner of rhyming, and adapted to the same air, but with a different theme. They gave him for his subject,

"ENTERPRISE:"

PUERI:

CANTILENA A DOMINA A. M. MALMSTEDT, UXORE DOM. CAR. LENNGREN, ASSESSORIS REG.
COLLEGII A COMMERCIIIS, SVECO IDIOMATE CONSCRIPTA, ET IN LATINUM AD
VERBUM REDDITA A D. E. N.

Nobilissimis Angliis E. D. CLARKE et J. M. CRIPPS, in tesseram amicitiae,

D. D. D.

DANIEL ERICUS NÆZEN, *Svecus*.

I.

JUCUNDUM illud tempus recordeor,
ut heri hujus reminiscor;
quando innocentia et pax
vestigiis meis institerunt;
quando vitium fuit lamia,
et luctus propere evanuit;
quando omnia, præter lectionem meam,
facilia et læta comperui *.

* "Contentus modicis meoque lætus." *Mart.*

II.

labris meis
In ore† meo fuit risus,
et sanitas in sanguine meo;
in anima ^{sedem (suam)} domicilium (suum) collocavit gaudium;
quisquis homo fuit bonus;
quilibet hilaris et agilis † puer
statim fuit frater meus fidelis;
quævis puella soror mea;
quæque anus mea mater.

† "Tantum egregio
decus enitet ore." *Virg.*

‡ "Oderunt agilem gnævumque remissi." *Hor.*

III.

Campos apertos recordeor,
quorum spatia multoties sum emensus.
Ibi sæpe fui heros
in ludis et in cursu ||:
(recordeor alacres et) jucundos millia saltus
sub ætatis salubribus ventis;
cum papilionibus pileo affixis,
genisque meis purpureis.

|| "Dum furor in cursu est, currenti cede forori." *Ovid.*

IV.

Fallaciam et dissimulationes
adhuc ignovi;
apud quemque ludi-sodalem
Amicum fidelem vidi;
longa dolosaque jurgia
plane ignoravimus.
Post infricturn colaphum
ira § etiam fuit posita.

§ "Tra procul absit." *Cic.*

v. Distinc.

“ENTERPRISE:” and as this Poem has since been rather CHAP. XIV. generally circulated, although never before published, it is hoped that its introduction here will not be altogether out of place. There is nothing *English* about it, excepting the mere composition: the taste, the rhythm, and form of the versification, is altogether *Swedish*.

ODE

V.

Distinctionem nullam personarum
tempore jucunditatis vidi;
rustici pueri cum Liberis Baronibus
mihi pares * fuere.
Sub lætitia et ardore
^{agiles}
is apud nos pernice pueros,
qui pilam altiori jactu verberabat
princeps fuit positus.

* “Pares cum paribus facillime congregantur.” Cic.

VI.

Veritatem numquam occultavimus,
nec in merito, nec in errore †;
æquitatem servavimus
in minima jactatione globi ad conos.
Infans ille, male et fæde vestitus,
judicio nostro præmium tulit,
cum regem conorum humi rite prostravit
et comes (puer) frustra jecit.

† “Non omnis error stultitia est dicenda.” Cic.

VII.

Quam luctus nostri jam tunc ne audiebantur,
(et) cor nostrum tenerum cruciabat
^{animadversiones}
ob contumelias ‡ et verberationem,
quam quispiam sodalium sustulit
quod fuit lætum recipere
gaudium, virga interruptum!
Unicam meam placentam conditam
fregi (et) mæsto (porrex)xi.

‡ “Omnis animadversio et castigatio contumelia vacare debet.” Cic.

VIII.

At — Amici mei juventutis!
quam tempus se jam mutavit?
Ego vos porro ignoro ‖,
me item ignoscitis.
Facti sunt viri publici muneris,
olim nempe pueri,
et (inter se) nunc temporis rixantur de cibo,
et bellant de titulis honorum.

‖ “Nosmet ipsos noscere difficillimum est.” Cic.

IX.

Quadraginta annis onusti §,
in nitendo maxima cura sunt,
gravique modo in colle prærupto,
ubi Fortunæ templum est (collocatum).—
Quid tunc dat hæc Virgo **,
per omnes regiones tantum quæsitæ?—
algorem cordis
algidum cor sub stella,
vultum luridum splendidasque torques ††.

§ ——— “corpus onustum
Hesternis vitis animum quoque degravat una.” Hor.

** “Non solum ipsa Fortuna cæca est, sed eos etiam plerumque
efficit cæcos, quos complexa est.” Cic.

†† “Vultu sæpe læditur pietas.” *Ibid.*

We have thought it right to copy Dr. *Næxén's* MS. exactly as we received it from him. Like all foreigners, among whom every *Englishman* is called *Milord*, he has dignified us with a title (*Nobilissimi*), to which we had no pretensions; but as nothing has been altered, even this was suffered to remain.

ODE TO ENTERPRISE.

I.

ON lofty mountains roaming,
 O'er bleak perennial snow,
 Where cataracts are foaming,
 And raging north-winds blow;
 Where hungry wolves are prowling,
 And famish'd eagles cry;
 Where tempests loud are howling,
 And lowering vapours fly:

II.

There, at the peep of morning,
 Bedeck'd with dewy tears,
 Wild weeds her brows adorning,
Lo! ENTERPRISE appears:
 While keen-eyed **EXPECTATION**
 Still points to objects new,
 See panting **EMULATION**,
 Her fleeting steps pursue!

III.

List, list, Celestial Virgin!
 And oh the vow record!
 From groveling cares emerging,
 I pledge this solemn word:—
 By deserts, fields, or fountains,
 While health, while life remains,
 O'er *Lapland's* icy mountains,
 O'er *Afric's* burning plains;

IV. Or,

IV.

Or, midst the darksome wonders
 Which Earth's vast caves conceal,
 Where subterraneous thunders
 The miner's path reveal;
 Where, bright in matchless lustre,
 The lithal flowers* unfold,
 And, midst the beauteous clustre,
 Beams efflorescent gold;

V.

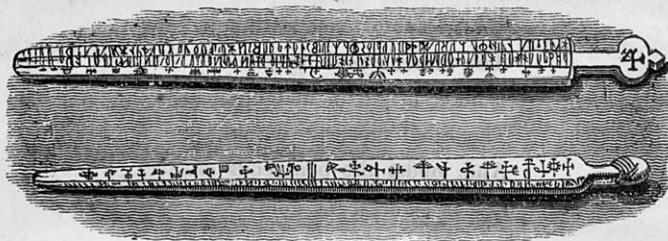
In every varied station,
 What'er my fate may be,
 My hope, my exultation,
 Is still to follow thee!—
 When age, with sickness blended,
 Shall check the gay career,
 And death, though long suspended,
 Begins to hover near—

IV.

Then oft, in visions fleeting,
 May thy fair form be nigh,
 And still thy votary greeting,
 Receive his parting sigh;
 And tell a joyful story,
 Of some new world to come,
 Where kindred souls, in glory,
 May call the wanderer home!

* *Crystals*, the blossoms of the *mineral* world; disclosing the nature and properties of *stones*, as those of *vegetables* are made known by their flowers.

RUNIC STAVES.



Scale of Feet.

CHAP. XV.

FROM UMEÅ, TO MALMAGEN UPON THE NORWEGIAN ALPS.

Second Reception at Umeå—Anecdote of Colonel Steinbock—Overwhelming Hospitality of the Swedes—Names of Rivers—Return to Sundswall—General Remarks on Angermanland—Sundswall—Cultivated Appearance of Helsingland—Bergsiö—Dellen Lake—Delsbo—Singular Adventure there—Runic Staves—Description of those Calendars—Written Rods of Sacred Scripture—Ljusdal—Burnt Forests—Lichen Rangiferinus—Method of making and mending the Roads—Falls of Laforssen—Banditti of the Cataract—Price of Labour—Entrance of Herjeådalen—Nutritious Quality of the Reindeer Lichen—Other species of Lichen—Ran Sion—Employment of the Lapps—Swedish Wedding—Original Identity of the Goths and Greeks—Appearance of the Alpine Barrier—Resemblance to Switzerland

Switzerland — Luongosby — *Ingenuity of the Peasants* — *Their Hunting Occupations* — *Beggars unknown in Sweden* — *Condition of the Peasants* — *Their Seizure of a Smuggling Cargo* — *Traditionary Origin of the Name of their Province* — *Grey Squirrels* — *Turnip Field on the Roof of a House* — *Beautiful Valley* — *Funnesdal Sion* — *Alpine Plants* — *Malmagen* — *Curious Fish* — *Extraordinary Rencontre* — *Cause of the Prohibition of Coffee.*

DURING the short time that elapsed after our return to *Umeå*, the *Swedish* hospitality was again displayed, in all its force. We experienced the greatest kindness and attention from all the principal inhabitants; and among these, the civilities and friendship shewn to us by Captain *Donnar* and Mr. *Thalin* ought to be more particularly acknowledged. As we had visited *Lapland*, we were regarded with an increased curiosity; which the more amused us, because they are themselves considered, in *England*, as a people belonging to *Lapland*, and they actually reside upon its frontier. The *Lapland* wizards are supposed to possess the art of *palmistry*: this being believed in *Umeå*, as we were now somewhat acquainted with the gossip of the place, we pretended also to have acquired the same art, and contrived to foretel events after the usual manner of all fortune-tellers; an expedient which afforded no small degree of merriment while we staid. The only serious part of it was, that, among a people credulous in the extreme, some were not wanting who put more faith in our *cheiromancy* than we desired. Among others, there came to us a Gentleman who gravely and earnestly

CHAP. XV.
 Second Reception at *Umeå*.

CHAP. XV.

earnestly besought us to tell him, aye or no, whether he should survive his wife. It was in vain that we protested against the idea of any thing serious in our *manual divination*: he would not be satisfied without an answer. At last, to put an end to his importunity, as his wife was much older than himself, we told him we thought he would; but added, "You need not tell your wife this." Upon which, shrugging up his shoulders, he said, "*She knows it already: I have made the same inquiry before, of persons who understood palmistry, and received the same answer!*"

Raw salmon is esteemed as great a luxury in *Umeå* as it is in *Torneå*. Captain *Donnar* preferred it before any delicacy of the table. Throughout *Westro-Bothnia*, it is customary to ask for what are called "*sentiments*," in drinking parties, as in *England*. There is no *sentiment* more heartily hailed by the company, than one which contains some expression of sarcasm or ridicule against the *Danes*. An anecdote of Colonel *Steinbock*, when a prisoner in *Denmark*, as related by Captain *Donnar*, whether true or false, will serve to shew the antipathy of the *Swedes* towards the *Danes*. They had used him very ill, during his confinement; but before he was fully liberated, he was permitted to go to Court. In his youth, he had amused himself in learning the art of making shoes. This was known to the Queen; who intending to pay him a compliment, desired to have a pair of shoes of his making, ready for a ball at Court on the following evening. Colonel *Steinbock* assented, upon condition that her Majesty would provide the materials.

This

This being done, the shoes were made and presented, and the Queen put them on. Finding, in the dance, that her shoes were all unsewed and coming to pieces, her Majesty exclaimed, "How now, Colonel! my feet are naked! The shoes were beautiful, but they are good for nothing!" "It is even so," said the Colonel; "but this is not more than I expected."—"And why?" rejoined the Queen. "Nay," added the Colonel, "your Majesty asks why, when the cause is evident—the work is *Swedish*, but the materials are *Danish*!"

The hospitality of the *Swedes*, which we have so recently mentioned as being overwhelming, is often exceedingly troublesome; especially in provinces remote from the capital. They are never satisfied with the kindness they have shewn towards a stranger, unless they can compel him to eat until he finds it impossible to swallow another morsel: like some of our good housewives in *England*, who, if they perceive their guest with his head averted and an empty plate, thrust a heap of provisions under his nose, and insist upon his eating the whole of them. But in *Sweden*, when a guest is almost choked with such kindness, and unable to bear another mouthful, the importunity continues to a degree that is painful. In the morning of our leaving *Umeå*, we had some fearful encounters of this kind. We had been previously told, that it was expected, as a point of etiquette, that we should breakfast, upon the day of our departure, with every family from whom we had experienced any civility. We were therefore prepared; and knowing what sort of a trial we had to sustain, we took care, by previous

Overwhelm-
ing Hospitality
of the *Swedes*.

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fasting, to begin our business of *cong e* with the best possible appetite. At all these houses, the benevolent owners had set forth as sumptuous an entertainment as their means enabled them to supply; each striving to outvie the other. Some of the mistresses of families had been up all night, making the preparation. We began with our kind friend Dr. *N ax en*, hoping to manage the matter, by eating a little with all: but this was soon perceived. Even our friend *N ax en* would not have it said that we had made an unfinished breakfast beneath his roof; and his wife joining her entreaties, to taste this, and taste that, the campaign was over on our part before we quitted his house. What was to be done? We had to run the gauntlet through all the other houses; and we consequently heard nothing but complaints and reproaches. The author in vain besought his friend Mr. *Cripps*, possessing better feeding powers than himself, to gratify them, if it were only by swallowing a fried pancake. It would not do. One lady actually shed tears; saying, "She had nothing good enough, no doubt, for us; although she had worked hard to welcome us in a proper manner:"—in fact, this lady had not ceased to bake, boil, and roast, during the whole of the preceding night; and we would willingly have forfeited ten times the value of her collation, rather than have heard her make this remark. After offering the best apologies in our power, we took leave of them all. Dr. *N ax en*, and Captain *Donnar*, accompanied us to the ferry over the *Ume a*. This river is here one thousand and eleven *English* feet

feet wide'. By an error common in *Swedish* maps, it is called *Umeå Elv*, as the *Torneå* is called *Torneå Elv*, which implies more than is necessary; the terminating diphthong *å*, pronounced *o*, in the words *Umeå*, *Piteå*, *Luleå*, *Torneå*, *Uleå*, &c. of itself signifies a river: thus *Umeå* means the river *Ume*. In *Swedish*, the word *Beck* signifies a brook, or small river; *å* signifies a middling river, neither very large nor very small; afterwards, *Elv* means a large river: but no accurate writer of the *Swedish* language, when the termination *å* has been added to the name of a river, would add the word *Elv*; because this is so evidently a pleonasm.

Names of Rivers.

From *Umeå* we returned to *Sundswall*, by the road we had before travelled; that is to say, through *Angermanland*, and part of *Medelpad*; countries which may be called the *Switzerland* of *Sweden*. In *Angermanland*, the road is not shut up in forests, but passes along the sides of mountains, or through valleys, overlooking lakes and fertile plains, or beautiful scenes exhibited by inlets of the Gulph, surrounded by bold and lofty forests sweeping from the heights towards the margin of the waters. A painter pleased with the style of *Gaspar Poussin* might here find an endless variety of subjects for his pencil. But *Angermanland*, the grandest in picturesque beauty of all the provinces of *Sweden*, is also

Return to Sundswall.

General Remarks on Angermanland.

one

(1) There are some fine *Cataracts* distant a few *English* miles from *Umeå*. Mr. *Cripps* saw one of them; a fall forty or fifty feet perpendicular; where the river was hree hundred feet wide: and higher up, there was a much more considerable *Cataract*. The *Umeå* ceases to be navigable two *English* miles above the town.

CHAP. XV. one of the richest. Its farmers are all yeomen, who cultivate their own estates, and will suffer no powerful lord, nor monopolizing autocrat, to reside among them. They are all in league together, to prevent any encroachment upon their little republic; refusing to sell any portion of their land, however exorbitant the sum may be which is offered for it. *Bears* and *wolves* are numerous here: we saw a *wolf* bold enough to cross the road, one evening, in sight of our carriage, in its way back to the forest, from a lake to which it had descended for water. They are prevented attacking the cattle, by the frequent blasts from the *lures*, or long wooden trumpets before described, which are in the hands of all the girls who attend upon the herds browsing in the forests¹. We frequently heard the sound of these trumpets; but chiefly towards evening, when the cattle were called home. Gentlemen travelling through this part of *Sweden*, during the summer, generally use a one-horse cart, made capable of containing a great deal of luggage, which is conveyed with great expedition. The machines for stacking *corn*² were now everywhere filling, or full. The *corn*, being always cut before it ripens, remains suspended upon these machines until it becomes dry, when it is immediately thrashed. The business of thrashing is performed by spreading the sheaves upon boards, and driving a horse, and a cart with many wheels,

(1) See the *Frontispiece* to this Volume.

(2) See the *Vignette* to Chap. VI.

wheels, to and fro over them. In this manner, according to their own mode of reckoning, a week's labour is requisite in thrashing about twenty tons of *corn*. Sometimes the cart, or thrashing-carriage, is made of *cast-iron*; but this is a late improvement. If made of *wood*, it is filled with stones, to increase the pressure. The *iron* carts have twenty wheels, and sometimes more. We were surprised to find the harvest so much later than in *Lapland*. From all that we had seen of the manners of the lower order of people north of *Stockholm*, we considered cleanliness as a universal characteristic of the *Swedish* poor. Their cottages, generally speaking, are much cleaner than those of the poor in *England*. The language so nearly resembled our own, that they often understood what we said to each other, and we on this account found it easier to comprehend them. Some of the customs reminded us of our own country, as did also the nature and form of their domestic utensils. At this time, new churches were building, in almost every parish, at the voluntary expense of the peasants. Between *Lefvar* and *Afva*, we dined with Mr. *Pauli*, whose *iron-works* we have before described³. This gentleman has introduced the use of *poultry* among the peasants. The low price of *charcoal* in this part of *Sweden* is the cause of the *iron ore* of *Utoën* being conveyed to such a distance from the mine. Just before we arrived at *Lefvar*, we saw, in the road, several

(3) See page 226 of this Volume.

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several *ptarmigans*, the most beautiful and delicious birds of *Sweden* and *Norway*: they are called *Sno-Ripa* by the inhabitants. An *American* Gentleman, settled at *Lefvar*, passed the evening with us. He told us, that the use of the steam-bath, which we had found so general in *Lapland*, is common also to *Finland*, and prevails over all *Russia*. He had a *Finnish* servant, who became unhappy because he could not have the weekly steaming to which he had been accustomed from his infancy; and at last he quitted his service owing to this circumstance.

Sundswall.

Sundswall is a thriving little town, and the capital of **MEDELPAD**: it contains about fifteen hundred inhabitants. The native inhabitants know so little of their own resources, that bold adventurers from other countries make rapid fortunes here. Many articles of commerce from *Holland*, *England*, &c. may be bought of the merchants, which cannot be had in *Stockholm*. Wood, charcoal, and other necessaries, are so cheap, that perhaps *Sundswall* is in many respects better suited for trade than the *Swedish* metropolis. A person possessing a small capital, with the smallest degree of commercial knowledge, might soon double it. Mr. *Mutzell*, to whom we were recommended, had established a *sugar* manufactory, a *malt-house*, and a warehouse for the *tobacco* trade, all in one building: this was formerly a distillery belonging to the Crown. *Gustavus the Third* sold it for 300 rix-dollars: it had cost, at the least, 1000. *Loaf-sugar* sold more reasonably here than in any other part of *Sweden*. Mr. *Mutzell's* refining-house was capable of manufacturing one thousand tons, annually, of this single article,

if there had been a sufficient demand for it. *Sundswall* sends out twenty-two ships of its own; whereas *Hernosand*, the capital of *ANGERMANLAND*, with a greater number of inhabitants, has only twelve. The *Sundswall* ships sail to *America, Holland, &c.* In one year's voyage, with a ship of 300 tons, Mr. *Mutzell* made 25,000 rix-dollars; but in those voyages, where so much depends upon the honesty of the master of the vessel, the risk is great. Here we saw, again, the extraordinary sight of a bear chained as a dog in the yard, to be fattened and killed for food¹. This animal devoured daily as much as would satisfy two hogs. There was nothing of which it was so greedy, as the molasses from the sugar manufactory.

Sept. 10.—We left *Sundswall*. The scenery south of this place is the finest in *Europe*. In the third stage, after changing horses at *Gnarp*, we quitted the main road to *Stockholm*; suddenly turning round a church upon our right; when a magnificent prospect of the hills, vales, and forests of *Helsingland* opened before us. *Ostero-Bothnia* is not more highly cultivated, in any part of it, than are the rich valleys we passed through, after taking this *westward* route. At the end of this stage we descended towards the village of *Bergsiö*, situate upon a broad lake surrounded by *Alpine* forests, with a neat new church gracefully rising above the water. There is nothing in the Vale of *Keswick* superior to the

(1) See page 186 of this Volume.

CHAP. XV.

the scenery here. At this time, every thing conspired to render our views of it the more delightful ;—the busy labours of harvest ; the crimson splendour of the sun, setting behind the distant mountains ; the melodies of the peasants' pipes ; the deeper and more-resounding tones of the *lure* ; “ and all that echoed to the song of Even ;” gave life, and spirit, and gladness, to the scenery ; making it altogether enchanting. The musical sounds which we heard proceeded from a simple instrument, like the old *English* flute now out of use in our country—the pipe of the *Alpine* shepherds : it is common in the valleys of *Helsingland*, and seems to characterize a livelier race of men than the inhabitants of the more northern provinces. We slept in great comfort at *Bergsö* ; and the next day we passed a series of the finest landscapes the eye ever beheld ; combining all the charms of agriculture with the most majestic features of uncultivated nature ;—sloping hop-grounds, rich inclosures, farms, cottages, cattle, amidst the grandeur and magnificence of lakes and mountains ; “ the pomp of groves, and garniture of fields.” We had not proceeded far upon our route, before a vast prospect of the *Dellen* lay before us. This beautiful lake is divided into two parts, north and south ; called, respectively, *Norra Dellen*, and *Södra Dellen*, which are separated from each other by a narrow tongue of land ; both together forming a piece of water fourteen *English* miles in length, and almost the same number in breadth. Its shores are thick set with farm-houses and elegant churches, backed by mountains covered with forests from their bases to their summits : its surface

*Bergsö.*Cultivated
Appearance of
*Helsingland.**Dellen Lake.*

is studded with beautiful islets, adorned with rich woods of weeping-birch, mountain-ash, alder, and fir trees. In this stage we passed an iron-foundry, where the workmen were employed in manufacturing *bar iron*, and *spike nails* for ships. All the ore was from *Utoen*. Arriving at *Afholm*, distant about twenty-two *English* miles from *Bergsiö*, we saw two coffins standing before the door of the post-house; one of which had been prepared for the late master of the inn, whose death was occasioned by the yellow jaundice, which is here called the *foreign fever*. Our next stage was along the borders of the *DELLEN*, passing round its western shore to *Delsbo*. The church makes a fine object, in the approach to it from the opposite side of the lake.

Delsbo.

We have before mentioned the occasional excess of *Swedish* hospitality; but an adventure befel us at this place, which, as it may shew to what a vicious extent this virtue is sometimes carried, it becomes our duty to relate. About half a *Swedish* mile before we arrived at *Delsbo*, we were surprised by the appearance of several Gentlemen assembled in the road, near a carriage belonging to one of the party; which, almost overturned, was standing in a ditch; prevented only from falling by leaning against the bank. They were evidently much heated, and apparently with liquor; some being on horseback, and others on foot. One of them, a coarse, corpulent, gruff-looking figure, having his neck and breast bare, was armed with a brace of pistols, which stuck out of his waistcoat pockets: he rode up to us, and stopped our waggon. This event took place in the midst of a thick forest: and never was there a

Singular Adventure.

groupe better fitted to pass for ferocious banditti, than the party which now collected round us, of whom this personage appeared to be the chief. Several voices demanded who we were, and whither we were going. Meeting with no answer to these interrogations, they insisted, in a boisterous manner, upon our joining their party, and going with them. We refused, and drove on; the wheels of our waggon nearly crushing the feet of one of them, who held fast, and continued frequently and imperiously to cry "*halt!*" Presently we left them in the rear; but a sallow-faced man, well mounted, with long bushy hair, and a patch on his face, galloped after us, passed our waggon, and, coming up with a cart in which sat our *Swedish* interpreter, ordered him to halt; and pointing to us, demanded "*Who are they?*" "English Gentlemen, Sir!" was the reply. "*Sa micka besser!*" said the stranger, loud enough for us to hear his words distinctly; when he galloped back, and again passed us, to join his party. In a few minutes, the whole gang came in full speed after us, and accompanied us to the post-house at *Delsbo*; when, to our dismay, we heard them prohibit the postmaster from putting horses to our carriage. As soon as we alighted, they followed us into a room; and shutting the door, fastened it, to prevent our retreating. Upon our requiring an explanation of this strange conduct, they all joined in requesting that we would go with them; entreating, in the most earnest manner, that we would not pass through their country without partaking of their hospitality, and promising to make a great rejoicing as soon as we should arrive

arrive at their homes. Weary with repeated refusals, and remonstrating upon this unexampled treatment, we made for the door; when, joining hands, they surrounded us, yelling a song, and dancing around us. We broke from them, however, and succeeded in forcing the door, and in making our escape; but taking the wrong road, were compelled to return, and to pass before the post-house, where we found the whole party assembled, quarrelling with our interpreter, and saying we had offered an insult to the whole *Swedish* nation, in refusing their invitations. During this altercation, we had nearly passed unheeded; but another, who had joined them, perceiving us, mounted his horse, and, overtaking us, asked, Whether we came as spies into the country; or in what other capacity, that might justify our neglect of all the rights of hospitality: saying we were bound to break bread and to drink with them, that we might learn how *Swedes* behave to strangers who enter their dwellings.—Being now convinced that these men had no evil intention, but that the whole was a burst of rude boorish hospitality, we assured him that we were fully sensible of his kind intentions towards us; but that our time would not allow of so much delay as must be caused by our accepting of the invitation: we therefore begged we might be permitted to continue our journey. Upon this, he renewed his remonstrances; adding, as all the others had done, an entreaty that we would accompany him to his house, which he said was hard by. At last we consented, upon his pledging his word of honour that horses should be put to the waggon, and be

brought

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brought thither for us. We were conducted to his house; and, being shewn into a rather homely chamber, were no sooner seated, than all the rest of the party entered. They were very sulky at first, seeming to resent the preference we had shewn to our host. But brandy being handed about, they drank it like water, gave toasts, sang, and hallooed, until their spirits rising in Bacchanalian transports almost to madness, their good humour was restored. Finding that we collected plants, our host brought a large parcel of dried specimens from his own collection, and exhibited them to us. He told us that he was a Student of the University of *Upsal*; adding, "You will not complain of the time you were detained among a set of jolly *Swedes* in *Helsingland*, if I now shew you some of the antiquities of our country, which I collected during my rambles in *Medelpad*." He then produced several antient *Runic Staves*, such as are known in *Sweden* under the name of *Runic Almanacks*, or *Runic Calendars*. They were all of wood, about three feet and a half long, shaped like the straight swords represented in churches upon the brazen sepulchre plates of our *Saxon* ancestors. The blades were on each side engraved with *Runic characters*, and *signs* like hieroglyphics, extending their whole length. The *signs* were explained to us as those of the *months*, and the *characters* denoted the *weeks* and *days*. As we had long wished to see some of these *Runic Staves*, we no longer regretted the interruption we had experienced. Soon afterwards, our waggon arrived, and we were allowed to take leave of this eccentric party: the plants, the *Runic Staves*, and whatsoever else they could find which they believed

believed might be useful or amusing to us upon our journey, were delivered into the custody of our servants; and shaking hands heartily with us, they bade us farewell. The delay which this adventure had occasioned, added to ill health, induced us to halt for the night at a small farm called *Norvanna*, about three *English* miles and a half from *Delsbo*; not without some fears of a second visit from the symposiacs we had left behind, before we should be able on the morrow to renew our journey.

The *Runic staves* which had been given to us were afterwards exhibited at *Norvanna*, and in the different places through which we passed, in the hope of procuring more. We afterwards saw others; but they were always rare, and considered more as curious antiquities than things in actual use; although the inhabitants were well acquainted with them, and were often able to explain the meaning of the characters upon them, and the purpose for which these instruments were made; especially in this part of *Sweden*. They are also called *Rymstockes*, and *Primstoffs*: the words *rym*, a *number*, and *prym*, a *new moon*, which are still in use among the *Icelanders*, shew the origin of these names; the final syllables, *stocke* and *staff*, requiring no explanation¹. Generally, but not always, they have the form of a sword of State, which is long enough to be used as a walking-staff².

We

(1) See Mallet's "*Northern Antiquities*," Vol. I. p. 303 (Note). *Edinb.* 1809. Also Mr. *Walter's* Note in p. 556.

(2) See the *Vignette* to this Chapter, where two of these *Runic staves* have been engraved, from the originals brought to *England* by the author.

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Description of
the *Runic*
Staves, as
Calendars.

Written Rods
of Sacred
Scripture.

We saw one of more elaborate workmanship, where the *Runic* characters had been very elegantly engraved upon a stick like a physician's cane; but this last seemed to be of a more modern date¹. In every instance, it was evident, from some of the marks upon them, that their first owners were *Christians*; the different lines and characters denoting the Fasts and Festivals, Golden Number, Dominical Letter, Epact, &c. But the custom of thus preserving written records upon *rods* or *sticks* is of the highest antiquity. There is an allusion to this custom in the Book of *Exekiel*, where mention is made of something very similar to the *Runic staff*, in the following passage: "Moreover, thou son of man, take thee one *stick*, and *write upon it*, FOR JUDAH, AND FOR THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL HIS COMPANIONS: then take another *stick*, and *write upon it*, FOR JOSEPH, THE STICK OF EPHRAIM, AND FOR ALL THE HOUSE OF ISRAEL HIS COMPANIONS: and join them one to another into one *stick*; and they shall become one in thine hand. And when the children of thy people shall speak unto thee, saying, Wilt thou not shew us what thou meanest by these? say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God; Behold, I will take the *stick* of JOSEPH, which is *in the hand* of EPHRAIM, and the tribes of Israel his fellows, and will put them with him, even with the *stick* of JUDAH, and make them one *stick*, and they shall be one *in mine hand*. And the *sticks whereon thou writest* shall be *in thine hand* before their eyes." Few of our *English* commentators upon the

(1) It is now in the possession of Mr. *Cripps*.

the *Bible* would have expected to find in the forests of *Scandinavia* an illustration of the text of a Prophet who wrote upon the banks of the river *Chebar* in *Mesopotamia*; and it may serve to shew the utility of an attention to antiquities in the examination of the sacred Scriptures. That the *written sticks*, mentioned by *Ezekiel*, were similar to the *Runic staves*, will appear more evident in the meaning of the word *Rune*, which, according to *Wormius*, signifies either *Ryn* a *furrow*, or *Ren* a *channel*; because the *Runic* characters were cut in channels, upon wood or stone; and thus inscribed or written*. But the allusion to such *written staves*, in *Ezekiel*, is not the most antient document which refers to this practice. Nearly nine centuries before the age of *Ezekiel's* prophecy, *Moses* was commanded to take of every one of the children of *Israel* “a *rod* according to the house of their *fathers*, of all their *princes* according to the house of their *fathers* twelve *rods*,” and to write “every man’s name upon his *rod*, and *Aaron's* name upon the *rod* of *Levi* :” and it is added, that one *rod* shall be for the *head of the house of their fathers*.” We may now see how satisfactorily the use to which these *written rods* were in after-ages applied is illustrated by the *Runic staves*, which have generally the form of a *sword* or *sceptre*; being the ensigns of office and dignity borne in the hands by the
priests,

(2) Vid. *Worm. Lit. Run.* p. 2. 1636. We have a similar use of the word *run* in some of the southern counties of *England*, where it is provincially applied to signify a *gutter* or *channel*.

priests, the elders, and princes of the people. The *recurved rods* of the priests among the *Greeks*, and the *crozier* of a modern bishop, had the same origin. The written memorials upon those rods among the *Eastern* nations were principally *perpetual Almanacks*; the use of which, in recording astronomical observations, religious fasts and festivals, lucky or unlucky days, &c. &c. may be traced from the simple *Runic staff*, and the more elaborate *Almanacks* of the *Turks* and *Arabs*, to the cylindrical terra-cotta *Calendars*¹ of the *Babylonians*, the *written sticks* of *Ezekiel*, and the *rods* of the *Israelites* in the time of *Moses*².

(1) Commonly called *Babylonian bricks*. A beautiful example of this kind of *Calendar* is preserved in the Library of *Trinity College, Cambridge*.

(2) After the author's return to *England*, having shewn the *Runic staves* to his learned friend the Rev. *Henry Walter*, of *St. John's College, Cambridge*, now Professor of Mathematics at the *East-India College*, near *Hertford*, he received from that gentleman the following observations upon two of them, together with his own explanation of the *Runic symbols*.

“ The *Runic characters* are cut into the two sides of several wooden swords, so as to form a *Perpetual Almanack*.

“ ‘ *Sulcos aratro ductos priscâ et nativâ voce Rynner etiamnum dicunt nostri. Quos cum elementorum ductus lapidibus et cautibus incisi æmulentur, non incommodâ metaphorâ eo vocem transtulerunt ac literas suas Runer vocarunt.*’ (*Olaus Wormius de Lit. Runicâ*, p. 3.) The instrument itself is called a *Rynstocke*, or *Primstaff*. The words *rym*, a *number*, and *prym*, a *new moon*, which are still in use among the *Icelanders*, shew the origin of these names; the final syllables, *stock* and *staff*, requiring no explanation.

“ The central line is formed by a repetition of the seven first letters of the *Runic* alphabet; the lower line is formed by the Cycle of the Golden Number; and the upper space is ornamented with crosses, or the peculiar emblems attached to the different festivals of the *Danish* or *Swedish* Church.

“ The first day marked on one of the swords is the 15th of April, being the day after the festival of *Tiburcius*. ‘ *Sunt et alii fasti, (says O. Wormius) Norvagus jam*

‘ in

Our route from *Novanna* lay through forests as antient as the world, by the side of several lakes, surrounded by lofty rocks,

OR

‘in usu, qui a die Tiburcio sacro, quem *Forste Sommerdagt*, seu primum ætatis diem appellitant, annum inchoant.—Pari modo diem Calixti, qui XIV Octob. hyemis præbet initium, *Forste Anternat* vocant, quòd post eum dies a noctibus longitudine superentur.’ This 15th of April has the *Hagl*, or 7th letter of the *Runic* alphabet, for its Golden Number and Dominical Letter; and on the following day, the regular series of seven letters commences with **F** or **F**, the first *Runic* letter.

“The Golden Numbers being nineteen, and the *Runic* alphabet containing only sixteen letters, it has been necessary to add three new characters. Thus 17 is expressed by the mark ↓, 18 by ✱, and 19 by ϕ.

“It must however be observed, that the letters are frequently inverted, and otherwise corrupted, by the carelessness of the artist; and that, of the Dominical Letters, the *Hagl*, or ✱, is the only one which constantly preserves its proper place.

“The first festival which occurs, is that of *St. George*, marked by the *cross*, placed over the Dominical Letter of his day. The 2d cross distinguishes the festival of *St. Mark*. The 3d, *St. Philip and St. James*. 4. *The Invention of the Cross*. 5, I suspect to be the ‘*Sanctorum Rusticorum diem*,’ mentioned by *O. Wormius*, as being ‘*sportulâ seminariâ signatum, hac etenim septimana hordeum opportunè terræ committitur.*’ 6. *Urbanus*, whose festival the same author mentions, as distinguished ‘*triplici cruce granis frumenti Saracenicæ; id enim genus frumenti hoc tempore terræ mandare assolent.*’ 7. *Marcellus. Petrus*. 8. *Bonifacius*. 9. *Pr. Felicianus*. 10. *Cirianus*. 11. *Butolfus*. 12. *Nativity of St. John the Baptist*. 13. *St. Peter*. 14. *Visitation of the Virgin*. The festivals of the Blessed Virgin are always marked, either by a *crown*, or the branch of some evergreen; as here, by a *branch of fir*. 15. *A rake and scythe* to point out the *hay season*. These emblems are frequently placed over 16, the day of *St. Margaret*. 17. *Mary Magdalen*. 18. *St. James*. 19. *St. Olaf*, who was slain with a Norwegian axe. 20. *Stephanus*. 21. *St. Lawrence*, with his usual emblem. 22. *Assumptio Mariæ B. V.* 23. *St. Bartholomew*. 24. *St. Ægidius*, with a *fleece*, to mark the season for *shearing sheep*. 25. *Nativity of the Blessed Virgin*. 26. *Holy-Cross day*. 27. *St. Matthew*. 28. *St. Michael*, with a *balance* as emblem. 29. *St. Mark*. The Summer side finishes with the 13th of October.

“Upon the remaining or Winter side of this sword, the order of days proceeds from the bottom to the handle of the instrument. From the 1st of January, the Dominical Letters will necessarily differ from those which occur in common Calendars; because the 31st of December and 1st of January will not here have the same Sunday Letter.

CHAP. XV. or by mountains, whose crumbling constituents, exhibited by loose masses of *granite*, were tumbled in all directions, among

“ The 1st day is the Festival of *Calixtus* ; and the emblem of his day may perhaps be here, as it is said to be elsewhere, a *fur glove*, to prepare against the approaching cold. 2. *St. Ursulu*. 3. *St. Simon and St. Jude*. 4. *All Saints*. 5. *St. Martin*. 6. *St. Clement*. 7. *St. Catherine*, with her *wheel*. 8. *St. Andrew*, marked by his peculiar *cross*. 9. *St. Barbara*. 10. *St. Nicholas*. 11. *Conception of the Blessed Virgin*. 12. *St. Lucia*. 13. *St. Thomas*. 14. *Tauladaghr*, or *Christmas-day*. 15. *Circumcision*. 16. *Epiphany*. 17. *St. John*. 18. *Prisca*. 19. *Kindelmess*, or *Purification of the Blessed Virgin*. 20. *St. Blasius*. Of his emblem I find it observed, ‘ *Blasii dies cornu, quod inflari aptum, signatus, ut ad nomen ipsum hoc signo fiat allusio.*’ 21. *St. Peter’s Enthronement*. 22. *St. Mathias*. 23. *St. Gregory*. 24. *St. Gertrude*. 25. *Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin*. 26. *St. Tiburcius*, with a *plant in leaf*, as emblem of the Spring.

“ What festivals the other marks may allude to, I have not been able to discover. The names *Tauladaghr*, or *Yule-day*, and *Kindelmess*, may remind us of some provincial terms ; and the allusion which a *horn* is said to have to the name of *St. Blaise* may serve to shew the Northern origin of the word *Blast*.

“ The next is a simpler instrument, of the same kind, shaped like a *sabre*. The Cycle of Golden Numbers is here omitted ; but the Sun’s progress among the Signs of the Zodiac is frequently noticed ; and some notches on the back and edge of the *sabre* may perhaps have served to point out *lucky* or *unlucky days*.

“ The year of this *Calendar* begins with the 1st of January. *Olaus Wormius*, who thought these *Rymstockes* of such consequence as to deserve the labour of a tedious volume, laments, in pathetic terms, that his countrymen alone should have differed among themselves as to the commencement of their year. It might have been some consolation to him, to have known that the learned Court of *Rome* dated *Briefs* by years, beginning ‘ *a Nativitate Domini* ;’ and *Bulls* by years, commencing on the 25th of March : whilst probably any Papal history would have its chronology regulated by a third, or the vulgar, commencement of the year.

“ 1. The *Circumcision*. 2. *Epiphany*. 3. *Canute*. 4. *Felighs*. 5. *Agnes*. 6. *St. Paul’s Conversion*. 7. The *Purification*, or *Candlemass*, marked by a *candelabrum*. 8. The *Sun* in *Pisces*. 9. *St. Peter’s Enthronement*, with a *crozier*. 10. *St. Mathias*. The three next emblems may have some reference to the employments of the season ; or the last of the three, to the *Sun in Aries*. 11. *Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin*. 12. *St. Tiburcius*. The change from Summer to Winter, on *St. Calixtus’s* Festival, is marked

among which sprouted the most luxuriant trees, until we arrived at *Ljusdal*. The inn here may rank among the best that we had seen north of *Stockholm*. Every thing was clean and good of its kind. The peasants, rich and well dressed, seemed to belong to a healthy and a happy people. The weeds of one country are, of course, the garden plants of another: accordingly, we found the common *poppy*, and *night-*

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marked by the same emblem. 13. *St. George*. 14. *St. Mark*. 15. *St. Philip and St. James*. 16. *Invention of the Cross*. 17. *Nereus and Achilleus*. 18. *Sun in Gemini*. 19. *Urbanus*. 20. *Cirianus*. 21. *Sun in Cancer*. 22. *St. John the Baptist*. The last day is June 27.

“ Upon the remaining side of this second instrument, the first festival is that of *St. Peter*; but his emblem is so nearly worn out, that a complete figure of it cannot be given. 2. The *Visitation of the Blessed Virgin*. No. 3. is of importance, as fixing limits to the age of this sword. ‘*Margaretæ dies (says O. Wormius) rastro signatus; fœnum enim versandum, caloribus Solis exponendum et colligendum monet. Hunc diem moderni Calendariographi, præter decretum Cisi Junii, non sine insigni operum rusticorum et Nundinarum perturbatione in 13 Julii transtulerunt, de quo passim conqueruntur Agricola.*’ As the rake is in this case placed over the 13th of July, this *Rymstocke* is of a kind considered as new in 1643*. No. 4. points out the Festival of *St. Mary Magdalen*. 5. *St. James*. 6. *St. Olaus*. 7. *St. Lawrence*. 8. The *Assumption of the Blessed Virgin*. 9. *St. Bartholemew*. 10. *St. John the Baptist* beheaded. 11. *St. Ægidius*. 12. *Nativity of the Blessed Virgin*. 13. *Holy-Cross day*. 14. *St. Matthew*. 15. *Michaelmas-day*. 16. *St. Mark*. 17. *St. Dionysius*. 18. *Calixtus*, and the commencement of Winter. 19. *St. Luke*. 20. *St. Simon and St. Jude*; emblem, a boat. 21. *All Saints*. 22. *St. Martin*. 23. *St. Brigitus*. 24. *St. Clement*; emblem, a tiara surmounted by a cross. 25. *St. Catherine*. 26. *St. Andrew*. 27. *St. Nicholas*. 28. *Conception of the Blessed Virgin*. 29. *St. Lucia*. 30. *St. Thomas*. 31. *Nativity of Our Saviour*. 32. *St. Stephen*. 33. *St. John*. 34. is called, in another Runic Calendar, *Barnadaghr*, or the *Children’s day*.

“ If we stop at the letter J, the year will contain only 364 days: but I imagine that the remaining characters, above and below the regular line, are intended to point out, whether an addition of one or two days is necessary.”

* As a confirmation of this remark of Mr. *Walter*, it should be mentioned, that there is a date cut upon the edge of another of these Runic Staves, where the year 1652 (the figures being written in this manner) is inscribed.

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night-flowering catch-fly (*silene noctiflora*), cultivated with care, as ornaments of the little garden of this inn. From *Ljusdal* to *Grafven*¹, we journeyed by the side of the *Ljusdal* river, through forests as before, but in a level country with good roads. Immense sandy tracts, thinly planted with fir-trees, occurred between *Grafven* and *Kårbole Capell*; a distance equal to twenty-eight *English* miles, without a relay. The *Lichen rangiferinus*, white as snow, covered the ground under all the forests; but a more extraordinary sight was presented, in consequence of the dreadful conflagration which had here taken place. We journeyed for leagues and leagues among the trunks of trees all charred by the action of fire, black and denuded, like one vast wilderness of charcoal. Between their widely-separated stems, the eye roamed to very distant objects; but all had the same dreary and barren aspect;—a more singular or more striking scene can hardly be found. We seemed to be the only living beings who had ever penetrated this region,

*Lichen
Rangiferinus.*

(1) “ At *Grafven*, which is in the parish of *Farila*, we changed horses. I observed, opposite to the church, a post erected, with a box fastened to it, to receive alms for the poor. The following passage, from the *Swedish* Version of *St. Matthew's* Gospel, was inscribed above the box:

JAG WAR HUNGRIG, OCH J GÅWEN MIGÅTA :

JAG WAR TORSTIG, OCH J GÅWEN MIGDRIKA :

RAKOT, OCH J KLADDEN MIG.

Matt. xxv. 35, och 36.

“ The Church was a very neat building, and stood upon an eminence commanding a beautiful prospect of the country.”

Cripps's MS. Journal.

region, desolated and scathed by Heaven's lightning², as if doomed to exhibit the first feature of that fiery visitation, when "the earth, and the works that are therein, shall be burnt up." Yet in this forest, blasted and sterile as it appeared, we afterwards met 130 cows, preceded by a buxom blooming lass, who was sitting astride on horseback, singing the most beautiful notes, in cadences, by way of calls to the cattle: a male peasant, also on horseback, playing on his pipe, closed the rear. We have before mentioned, that when the *Swedish* or *Lapland* cows are fed with the *Lichen rangiferinus*, which is here so abundant, their milk produces richer cream than is perhaps known elsewhere in any country. This kind of *Lichen* might as easily be collected, and sent to *England*, as *hay*: therefore the time may come, when our wealthy breeders of cattle (among whom at present rank some of the *English* nobility) will try the effect of importing this species of fodder. It grows best in the most barren soil, and often has a very slight savour of turpentine; flourishing principally beneath pine-trees, and best of all where those trees have been burnt by fire³.

In

(2) *Milton* has finely alluded to this effect of lightning:—

———"As when Heaven's fire

Hath scath'd the forest oaks or mountain pines,

With singed top, their stately growth, though bare,

Stands on the blasted heath."

(3) "Dum sylvæ fulminantis Jovis ira accenduntur, integræque comburuntur, remanet sicca et nuda terra, mox ubi aliud vegetabile crescere recusat, ubi alia planta nutrimentum non reperit, luxuriat hic *Lichen rangiferinus*, elapsis aliquot annis integros hos occupat campos, et post sex vel plurium annorum decursum justam acquirit altitudinem"

Linn. Flor. Lapp. p. 332. Amst. 1737.

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Method of
making and
mending the
Roads.

In the middle of this forest, we came to a single house, where peasants were assembled to fix and measure the different portions of the road which it befel them respectively to repair and to keep in order. This plan of making and preserving the public ways, universal in *Sweden* and *Denmark*, might also be imitated advantageously in *Great Britain*. Although, perhaps, wanting the requisite materials, we might never expect to rival *Sweden* in the excellence of her highways: yet if the same degree of emulation were excited, either by rewards or honours, among those who have the care of the roads in *England*, as it exists among the *Swedish* peasants, each trying to excel the other in the beauty and excellence of the portion of road which it is his lot to superintend, a very great improvement might take place. We took some pains in making the inquiry; and we everywhere found that it was principally to this emulation that the perfection of the *Swedish* highways ought to be ascribed. While our horses were resting at this solitary inn, called *Lesse Krog*, signifying a *public-house*, we proceeded on foot, turning out of the road towards the right, to visit the stupendous Cataracts of the *Ljusdal*, called *Laforssen*. Here we must lament, as usual, the impossibility of describing what even the best pencil would but inadequately represent. The Falls of *Laforssen* are much greater than those of *Trolhætta*. A rising white vapour seen among the trees, together with the roaring noise which it occasioned, bespoke its violence before we reached the spot. As soon as we came in view of it, we saw the river divided into two channels by an island of

Falls of
Laforssen.

black

black rocks, rushing in curling volumes of foam down a steep of forty or fifty feet. This was the fall of the nearer branch. Upon the farther side of the island there is a cataract of greater height and magnitude. The principal shoot on that side is made from a precipice with such impetuosity, that persons may pass and repass beneath the projected torrent without difficulty or danger. The peasants who accompanied us related a tale of banditti, who long carried on their depredations undiscovered, because they made this torrent their place of concealment; being always hid beneath the arch of the Cataract. What banditti could find for plunder, in a part of the country almost uninhabited, and where few travellers ever come, must be left to the imagination of those who tell the story. But throughout *Europe*, a cavern without some traditionary tale of banditti would be almost as rare an occurrence as a castle, a convent, or a monastery, without a subterraneous passage. The peasants of the neighbouring district had made several ineffectual attempts to blow up the rocks of *Laforssen* with gunpowder; that, by diminishing the force and height of the cataract, their *salmon* might be enabled to visit them higher up the river. We continued our journey through this vast forest, to *Kårbole*, a wretched hovel, where we halted for the night. The aspect of the country reminded us of *Lapland*; and the inhabitants wore the *Lapland* sandals, made of the matted bark of trees. The internal appearance of the dwellings was nearly the same as upon the banks of the *Muonio*, with less of cleanliness. Throughout *Helsingland*, a love of finery prevails among the peasants; the women wearing

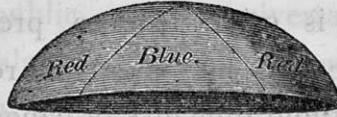
Banditti of
the Cataract.

Price of
Labour.

wearing

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wearing gaudy flowered vestments, and the men scalp-like caps made of blue and red-coloured cloth, patched in this manner;



preserving, as to their form, the fashion of the caps worn by all the ancestors of the *Goths*, and especially by that branch of them which has left memorials of their habits and customs upon the most antient medals of *Greece*. The daily price of labour in *Helsingland* is twelve *Swedish* shillings (ten-pence *English*), if food be not allowed; but labourers receive only sixpence *English* each day, if they be fed by their employer: they are rarely permitted to work by the gross. The land is manured once in two years; but upon the borders of *Herjeådalen* more frequently, because it is there very poor: it is brought round by the following order of cultivation: first, *rye*; then, *barley*; afterwards, *oats*, *peas*, &c.: then it is fallowed, and used, for some time, as pasture land.

Sept. 13.—We left *Kårböle*, and came to *Kålsätt*, in *Herjeadalen*. In the forests, upon rocks of red *granite*, near the road, the *Lichen corallinus*, or *Coral Moss*, appeared in surprising beauty and luxuriance: the vermilion colour round the lips of the seed-vessel was so brilliant, that it seemed as if red sealing-wax had been melted upon them. We brought away specimens, which have been preserved with

with their colour unaltered, by pouring hot pitch into the bottom of a wooden box having a sliding lid, and sticking the *Lichen* into the melted cement, which became fixed as it cooled; when, closing the lid, it was easy to convey the most brittle *Lichens* without the slightest injury. In these *Lichens*, the gradations of colour, from white to brown, black, and red, were very remarkable: sometimes all these gradations might be observed upon the same specimen. The red colour was always the most vivid where the red *feldspar* of the *granite*, upon which the plant grew, was most predominant. With the same species of *Lichen* we found the *Lichen deformis* and *Lichen rangiferinus*, all growing together: in fact, it was a region of *Lichens*; the country being very poor, and the rocky soil bidding defiance to cultivation. But we began to perceive that a most abundant gift of Providence, although entirely neglected by the inhabitants, excepting as fodder for their cattle, was here presented in the *Lichen rangiferinus*. This beautiful ornament of the *Lapland* and *Swedish* forests is largely described by *Linnaeus*, in his *Flora Lapponica*¹. That any animal should make this kind of moss his favourite food, and fatten upon it, at first surprised us; because we judged of it from its appearance in the hot months, when it is dry and brittle: but the

Nutritious
Quality of the
Rein-deer
Lichen.

plant,

(1) "Hi Lichene obsiti campi, quos terram damnatam diceret peregrinus, hi sunt Laponum agri, hæc prata eorum fertilissima, adeo ut felicem se prædicet possessor provinciae talis sterilissimæ, atque Lichene obsitæ." *Flor. Lapp.* p. 332. *Amst.* 1737.

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plant, when eatable, is damp, and therefore in a very different state. The rein-deer take it from beneath the snow, when it affords a most delicious diet; being at the same time both meat and drink to them. Towards this month of *September*, we first observed the change that was taking place in this species of *Lichen*. We then found it soft, tender, damp, and capable of being compressed, like other plants for our herbary, between the leaves of the books we carried with us for this purpose. In this state its appearance was so tempting, that, when fresh gathered, we ventured to taste it ourselves. Its luxuriant and flowery ramifications somewhat resemble the leaves of endive, and are as white as snow. To our surprise, we found that we might eat of it with as much ease as of the heart of a fine lettuce. It tasted like wheat bran; but, after swallowing it, there remained in the throat, and upon the palate, a gentle heat, burning, as if a small quantity of pepper had been mixed with the *Lichen*. We had no doubt that, if we could have procured oil and vinegar, it would have afforded a grateful salad. Cooling and juicy as it was to the palate, it nevertheless warmed the stomach when swallowed, and cannot fail of proving a gratifying article of food, to man or beast, during the dry winters of the Frigid Zone. Yet neither *Lapps* nor *Swedes* eat of this *Lichen*. Finding it to be so palatable, we persuaded our servants to taste it; and, after experiencing the same effects from it that we had done, they began to eat it voluntarily. Upon this, we asked the peasants why they neglected to make use of so important an

an article of food, in a land so sterile as that which we were now traversing. They told us, that when *Gustavus the Third* succeeded to the throne, an edict was published and sent all over *Sweden*, recommending the use of this *Lichen* to the peasants in time of dearth; and they were advised to boil it in milk. Now and then, they said, a few of the indigent poor had made it serve as a substitute for bread; but being unaccustomed to such food, they generally rejected it. We know very well, in other countries, what the effect of prejudice and habit is with regard to articles of food. When *Potatoes* were first introduced into the County of *Sussex*, one of the *Pelham* Family, (to whom the poor of that county were indebted for this important addition to their means of subsistence,) actually lost an election to a seat in Parliament in consequence of the benefit he had conferred¹: and even at this time, in many parts of the *European* continent, *potatoes* are rejected as food by the inhabitants, because their swine eat them. We have reason to believe that a prejudice almost as ridiculous prevents the *Lichen rangiferinus* from contributing to the support of a great proportion of the natives of the northern provinces of *Sweden* and *Lapland*. They do not like to be fed upon that which has been used as fodder for their cattle. The farmers

(1) The *Pelham* interest was fairly sung down by the following distich:

“ No *Potatoe Pelham* !

No *Potatoe* pies !

No small-beer butler !

And no *Excise* !”

farmers of *Herjeådalen* had this year housed many hundreds of loads of the *Lichen rangiferinus*, for the use of their cows and horses during the winter.

Leaving *Kålsät*, we were ferried over the *Ljusdal*, and journeyed through level and dreary forests, but with better roads, to *Sveg*. About a quarter of a mile before we arrived at *Sveg*, we found a decent and comfortable inn, called *Nilsvallen*; the village being farther on. Here goats'-flesh was much in use, as an article of food. The inn, surrounded by forests, stood in a solitary situation, with a little adjoining corn land.

Sept. 14.—We had a journey of fourteen *English* miles, from *Nilsvallen* to *Glåsseberg*, and thence nearly sixteen to *Ransjö*, entirely through forests as before described, exhibiting the burnt trunks of fir-trees upon a soil covered with *Rein-deer Moss*. Near the dwellings of the peasants we observed the first example we had ever seen of weeping *aspens*. As we now drew near the great *Alpine* barrier, between *Sweden* and *Norway*, vegetation began everywhere to diminish. Excepting the common *Ranunculus*, and the *Parnassia palustris* (which in morasses and upon the banks of the river still lifted its pendent petals in full beauty), the plants were all out of flower. The leaf of the *Birch-tree* was beginning to fall¹. Just before we entered the little
court

(1) Mr. *Cripps* has noticed, in his *Journal*, the junction of a river with the *Ljusna*, between *Nilsvallen* and *Ransjö*; which escaped the author's observation.

“ We proceeded from *Nilsvallen*, a quarter of a *Swedish* mile, to *Sveg*, where we called

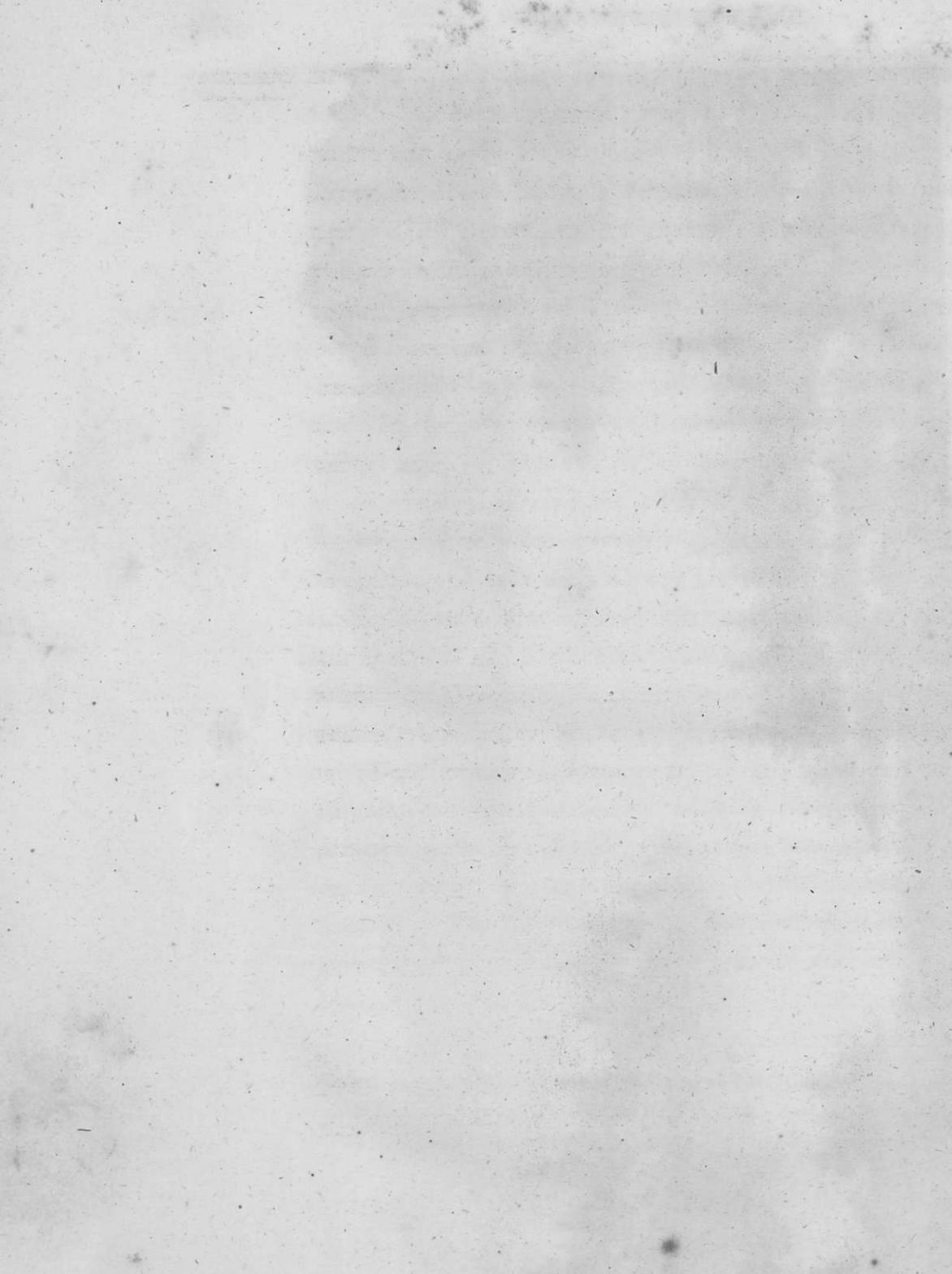


L. D. Cooke del.

L. Byrne sculp.

View of the magnificent Lake called Ran Sion,
in the Province of Herjedalen, from the Village of Aarsio.

Published Jan. 1. 1832. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand, London.



court belonging to the wretched inn at *Ransiö*, a glorious prospect of the *RAN SION* was suddenly presented. This magnificent piece of water, through which flows the whole current of the *Ljusdal*, is one of the finest lakes in *Europe*; and it is far beyond any other, in the surprising combination which it exhibits, of rural scenery with the sublimer objects of Nature. Mountains, islands, bays, promontories, broken shores, towering forests, hanging woods, sloping fields, cottages and farm-houses, with all the flood of waters, light, and life about it, make it, perhaps, the grandest and most perfect association of the kind existing. The author made such a sketch of its appearance as may afford a mere memorial of its general character and the disposition of the parts; but it was a prospect beyond his power of delineation, and required the pencil of an abler artist. The inn at *Ransiö* was so bad, that we prevailed upon the owner of a neighbouring cottage to receive us, at whose table these notes were written; while his old wife, sitting on the bed by the side of the author, amused herself in seeing him write; smoking a tobacco-pipe about an inch and a half in length, and covering the floor with her spittle.

At

called upon the Clergyman for a little pitch to fasten our specimens of *Lichens* in boxes. Soon after leaving *Sveg*, we passed *Wema* River, which falls into the *Ljusna*: it has two sources; one of which, called *Norder Wemar*, rises upon a mountain in *Herjeädalen*, named *Häsiöruct*; the other, called *Soder Wemar*, rises near a mountain named *Aloppan*."

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At the door of this bed-chamber was an older man, chopping wood; who presently suspended his employment, to watch the rapid motion of the pen over the paper: and being utterly unable to conceive what was meant by this quill-driving, staring in the author's face, he said, "I verily believe thou art the *Troller!*" Being asked what made him entertain this notion, he replied, "Because you come from the Lord knows where—talk a language nobody understands—and work spells." The poor man was serious; and it was necessary to undeceive him; or at least to make him believe that the *Troller's* visit had more in it of good than of evil. The most effectual method of doing this was to cram his pouch with some excellent tobacco; with which filling his pipe, he abandoned his work altogether. Giving some of it to the old woman upon the bed, he squatted down, kindling the precious weed, and, sucking the smoke with the utmost avidity, remained perfectly satisfied. We found, afterwards, that this wood-cutter was a *Laplander*. We had met with others of his countrymen occasionally in this route, who work for the farmers. Their principal business is, to skin the cattle, when they die; an office that the natives refuse to perform. To take off the hides of any quadrupeds, but especially of *cows* and *horses*, is considered as a degradation among the people of *Angermanland*, *Medelpad*, and *Herjeådalen*. The prejudice is remarkable, because it seems to point to a distinction between this people and the other natives of *Sweden*, who entertain no such repugnance.

Employment
of the *Lapps*.

From

From all that we saw of *Herjeådalen*, it is one of the poorest provinces of the kingdom.

A wedding, in the north of *Sweden*, is always a pleasing and singular sight for strangers. Both the bride and bridegroom are dressed in black. The bride is decorated, from her head to her waist, with a profusion of artificial flowers, made either by the Minister's wife, or by some ingenious friend, of coloured paper. Upon her head she wears a silver crown, richly gilded, and held on by a double chain hanging down on either side of her head: this she holds by one hand, to prevent the crown from falling off. The marriage ceremony being ended, feasting begins, and continues during an entire week; when the most intimate friends of the new-married couple bring large sheets of ornamented paper, covered with verses and various devices, something like *English Valentines*; containing, also, the names of the couple, and the date of their marriage. These are the *Epithalamia*; and they generally remain stuck up in the houses, where the wedding feasts have been held, for many years afterwards. We saw several of those Papers, with dates referring to marriages that had been solemnized more than twenty years before. So highly did their owners value them, that they refused to sell one of them to us at any price; neither would they allow any one of them to be taken down. *Epithalamia*, thus ornamented, may be seen all over the north of *Sweden*. But it is impossible not to notice in these marriage ceremonies, and in other customs common in *Sweden*, the unaltered usages of the Antient

Swedish
Wedding.

Greeks.

Greeks. In *Greece*, the same solemn feast was held in honour of wedlock¹: both the bride and bridegroom were also crowned with flowers²: *Epithalamia* were sung, not to mention many other parts of the solemnity in which the two nations agreed. The old song of nurses, to compose children to sleep, has been preserved, in many of the *Gothic* languages, nearly in the very words which were used by the *Greeks*³. The most antient drinking vessels, common to all the descendants of the *Goths* and to the *Greeks*, were the horns of bulls and oxen⁴; and without a knowledge of this curious custom, we should be utterly at a loss to explain why *Bacchus* was represented with *bull's horns*, or for what reason he was sometimes called *Taurus*⁵. But the most remarkable criterion by which the original identity of the *Goths* and the *Greeks* may be insisted upon, is the analogy between their languages;—in not allowing, like *Latin*, a transposition of words in owing all their clearness and harmony to the power of their prepositions, relatives, and auxiliary

Original
Identity of the
Goths and
Greeks.

(1) *Hom. Odys.* Δ. v. 3. *Iliad.* T. v. 299. *Pollux*, III. 3. *segm.* 44. *Interpr. ad Matth.* xxii. 2.

(2) The wreath was called Στέφος γαμήλιον. *Bion. Idyll.* I. *Epitaph. Adon.* v. 88. See *Schol. Aristoph. ad Av.* v. 160. *Eurip. Iphig. in Aul.* 905. *Paschal. de Coron.* II. 16, 17.

(3) Lullaby, Λαλα, βαγκαλαν.
“Philomel, with melody,
Sing in your sweet lullaby;
Lulla, lulla, lullaby; lulla, lulla, lullaby.” SHAKESPEARE.

(4) *Athen.* xi. c. 7. p. 476. A. *Eustath. ad Iliad.* N. p. 883. l. 6.

(5) They drank ἐν τοῖς κέρασι, says the Scholiast upon *NICANDER*, ὄθεν καὶ τὸ κέρασαι. Insomuch, that the word κέρασαι, to fill drink, seemed to be derived from κέρατα.

auxiliary particles; and above all, in the number of words common to both, as they have been adduced by the learned *Camden*, to whose list many more examples might be added⁶. *Camden* cites several authors by whom the same similarity had been pointed out; deprecating, at the same time, any inference that might be deduced from it of the *English* being descended from the *Greeks*. But the fact is, not that the *English*, that is to say the old *Saxon*, or the *Francic*, or the *Cimbric*, whence the *Danes* and *Swedes* were derived, descended from the *Greeks*, but that the *Greeks* and *Gothic* nations were both branches from a common stock. Many of the primitive *Saxon* words are undoubtedly of *Greek* original⁷. *Casaubon*, perhaps the greatest scholar that ever lived, was persuaded that the whole ground-work of the old *Saxon* language was *Greek*⁸; and with regard to the language

(6) See *Camden's* "Remaines," p. 32. Lond. 1657. To which list may be added many more words, having a common origin; as for example:

A pile	πίλος.	To turn	τορνῶ.
Gripe	γρίπος.	Tone, & Tune	τόνος.
Sick	σικχός.	Clown	χλούνης.
Earth	ἔρα.	Phlegm	φλέγμα.
Thrum	θρύμμα.	Term	τέρμα.
Loft	λόφος.	Butter	βούτυρον.
Alike	ἀλίγκιος.	Burse, & Purse, βύρσα.	
Chest	κίστη.	To engrave	ἐγγράφω.
Ancle	ἀγκύλος.	Cann	κάννα.
To hang	ἄγχω.	Gnaw	κνάω.
Comb	κόμη. Dor. κόμα.	&c. &c.	

(7) See *Clarke's* Connexion of Coins, p. 35. Lond. 1767.

(8) "Ut liberè dicam, quòd sentio, pauca, puto, sera et genuina Anglica sive Saxonica vetera reperiri, quæ (iis exceptis quæ Latinæ sunt originis) si ritè et diligenter expenduntur, non possint ad Græcos fontes revocari." *Casaub. De Quatuor Ling.* p. 378.

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language of *Sweden*, the old provincial poetry of *Dalecarlia*, which is becoming unintelligible to the *Swedes* themselves, is so like the language of our early *English* ballads, that we found little difficulty in making out its meaning.

Sept. 15.—We left *Ransiö*; and came through forests, as before, in which we had occasional views of the *Ljusdal* to *Wiken*, about nineteen *English* miles, where we bought some cheese. Upon the wall of the apartment at *Wiken* we found a copy of verses, printed at *Fahlun*, lamenting the death of *Gustavus the Third*. Afterwards, as we drew near to *Hede*, distant seven *English* miles from *Wiken*, the clouds, which had covered the tops of all the mountains, began to disperse, and remained in aggregated volumes, white as snow, upon the truly *Alpine* summit of a mountain called *Såhn*. Its base was covered with forests, but all above was bare. In an elevated plain towards the foot of this mountain, though at a considerable distance from it, stands the village and church of *Hede*, in the midst of pasture and corn land, surrounded on all sides by forests and mountains. The river *Ljusdal* flows through this plain. Every thing here resembled *Switzerland*. The timber bridge, and the church, seemed to have been built from *Swiss* models; and the dress of the female peasants was exactly like what one sees in some of the *Swiss* Cantons—white shift sleeves, short petticoats, red worsted stockings, and the hair trussed close to the head. Being the day of the Sabbath, we saw the peasants in their full costume. The men had a number of coloured tassels fastened to their hats, and falling over their shoulders. They had brought

Appearance
of the *Alpine*
Barrier.

Resemblance
to *Switzer-*
land.

to the Clergyman at *Hede* their usual presents, which, at this season of the year, consisted of butter, cheese, &c. Many of them were heated by drinking at the Parsonage. We visited the Minister: his house was neat and good. He sold to us, bread, butter, and brandy. Afterwards, we dined with him, on a kind of fish called *Herre*; the same that we had in *Lapland* under the name of *Harr*¹, and which we believed to be *Charr*. Some peasants, who were here from *Luongosby*, agreed to take us to their village, ten *English* miles and a half farther upon our journey. Before we arrived there, the forest was crowded with female peasants, either on horseback or on foot, returning from Church. Many of them were very handsome. They wore white handkerchiefs upon their heads, covering their foreheads as far as the eyebrows. Every thing at *Luongosby* was truly wild and alpine. The houses were filled with the skins of wild animals. We bought here the skins of *grey squirrels*; a kind of fur which the *French* call *petit gris*. This village consists of a number of straggling cottages, extending to a considerable length over a smooth green turf, where there is neither road nor pathway. The inhabitants, amounting in all to eighteen families, have no resident Clergyman, nor Superior of any kind, to interfere with their management of themselves: they are strictly lords of their own solitude. The plain they possess is surrounded by lofty mountains and towering woods, as by a wall.

(1) See page 429 of this Volume.

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wall. To us, the natives of this secluded spot appeared to be cut off from all communication or commerce with the rest of mankind. Before we reached it, we observed that the minor plants in the forest were beginning to creep, and thereby to denote their elevated situation. The *Pedicularis Sceptrum Carolinum*, of diminutive size, was in seed, by the side of a small stream near *Luongosby*. The peasants collect the leaves, roots, &c. of the *Angelica Archangelica*. We had often observed this plant flourishing near the road; another proof of our having attained an *Alpine* region². The inhabitants of *Luongosby* appeared to be a more ingenious class of men than the peasants of the villages we had hitherto passed through: one of them offered for sale a watch, every part of which was of his own manufacture. The face of it was a piece of chalk, upon which the figures had been drawn with ink; but, upon the whole, it seemed to be as well made as one of our common *English* watches. Such an instance of ingenuity in a peasant led us to inquire further concerning the statistics of this straggling assemblage of huts; when we discovered that their owners carry on a more considerable commerce, than a traveller, from a mere view of the place, would have imagined; and a stranger would be greatly at a loss to conjecture the nature of

Ingenuity of
the Peasants.

(1) See the uses to which this herb is applied in the *Flora Lapponica* of *Linnaeus*, p. 69. *Amst.* 1737. We often ate the stalks of the plant: it reminded us of *celery*, but had a warmer flavour.

(2) "Extra *Alpes* nullibi unquam occurrit, nisi fortè ad ripas fluviorum *Alpibus* proximas." *Flora Lapp.* p. 68.

of it. Their trade consists in supplying, during the winter months, the markets of *Stockholm* with game; the natives of *Luongosby* subsisting entirely by hunting. When the frost begins (which it does with the utmost regularity and exactness, and without any succeeding thaw until the winter ceases), they sally forth to the chase; each man being armed with his fowling-piece. In this employment, they make use of *calls* to decoy the *grouse*, especially a species of *Tetrao*, which is named *Jarper*, pronounced *Yarper*¹. An amazing havoc is also made among the *Ptarmigan*, or *Snow Ripa*², which are here very abundant. These, together with many other birds, are conveyed in a frozen state, upon sledges, to the *Gulph of Bothnia*, or to any nearer place to which the bird-merchants from *Stockholm* resort, and where they are sold. Afterwards, they are piled in heaps of a thousand each, and conveyed upon other sledges, over an immense distance of ice, to *Stockholm*, and there again exposed for sale in the markets of that city; a single *Jarper* (*Jerpe*) there selling for sixteenpence *English*, which was bought for fourpence of the *Luongosby* or other peasants.

Hunting Occupations of the Peasants.

We had now nearly seen the whole of *Sweden*; but in no part of it had we ever observed a beggar. A more healthy athletic race of men, or better provided with the necessaries

Beggars unknown in Sweden.

Condition of the Peasants.

of

(3) It is the *Tetrao Bonasia* of *Brünnichius*; (vid. *Ornitholog. Boreal.* p. 59. *Hafniæ*, 1764.) called *Hierpe*, and *Jerpe*, by the Norwegians.

(4) *Brünnichius* distinguishes the *Snow Ripa* (*Rype*) from the *Ptarmigan* or *Tetrao Lagopus*; and makes of it a distinct species—"ex albo fusco et testaceo varius." *Norvegis Rype*.—*Ornithologia Borealis*, p. 59.

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of life, perhaps does not exist, than in *Angermanland*, and in this part of *Herjeådalen*. For every little excursion from his home, be the distance ever so small, the peasant takes with him his sack of bread, a barrel of sour milk, a joint of some dried flesh, beef, mutton, or venison, some cheese, and a box of butter containing, at the least, two pounds. It is really astonishing to see the quantity of fresh butter they swallow at every meal.

We hired here twelve horses, to transport our little waggon, with the servants and baggage, over the first parts of the *Alps*, which may be said to begin here, as there is no longer a road for wheel-carriages. We saw numbers of the species of *Tetrao* we have mentioned under the name of *Snow Rîpa*, with beautifully variegated plumage, yellow and white; but having no gun, we could not take one of them. Another kind of bird, called *Telchick*, constantly fluttered near us, and appeared to be almost tame, with black heads and red tails. An extraordinary circumstance had occurred in this route, some time before our arrival: Two hundred and fifty barrels of gunpowder, with several barrels of gunflints, destined for *Norway*, and for some smuggling purpose, were stopped in their passage by the peasants. This cargo came under a pretext of containing ammunition necessary for the *iron-foundry* in *Ijusnadalen*. The Governor of the province, and the proprietor of the foundry, were supposed to be concerned in the transaction, whatever might be its purport; as the Governor had granted a passport for it, and had given orders that it should be expedited as much as possible. According to the tradition of the peasants, the name

Seizure of a
Smuggling
Cargo by the
Peasants.

name of this province is derived from *Herjeå*, the son of a king of *Norway*, who fled from his father, and settled in *Nilsvalen*, by the side of the river, before there were any fixed inhabitants; and that on this account it was called *Herjeadalen*, or *Herjeå's Dale*. We had nothing of the grandeur of *Alpine* scenery in the journey from *Luongosby* to *Tännäs*. The stage being long and difficult, we halted in the forest, about half way, to take some refreshment. Our waggon, supported between two horses, came on with more ease than we had expected. The horses, being stallions, were some of them vicious. One of them kicked our principal guide, and struck the poor man in the chest: he lay for some minutes insensible, in consequence of the blow he had received, before his respiration was perfectly restored. We walked almost the whole way to *Tännäs*, about twenty miles, and saw many of the grey *Alpine* squirrels, with the same sort of beautiful fur which we had purchased at *Luongosby*. But nothing we had ever heard or read of the *squirrel* race had prepared us for the astonishment we felt at the leaps made by these animals, who might rather be said to fly. Nothing seemed to alarm them more than the noise made by the snapping of a whip. One of them, frightened by this noise, ran up the stem of a solitary *pine-tree*, which could not be less than sixty feet in height. The same sounds being repeated, it continued to ascend, until it had reached the upmost pinnacle of this lofty tree; when another snap of the whip made it precipitate itself at once to the ground, where, falling upon stones, we expected to see it dashed to pieces; but it made

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Traditionary
Origin of the
Name of their
Province.

Grey Squir-
rels.

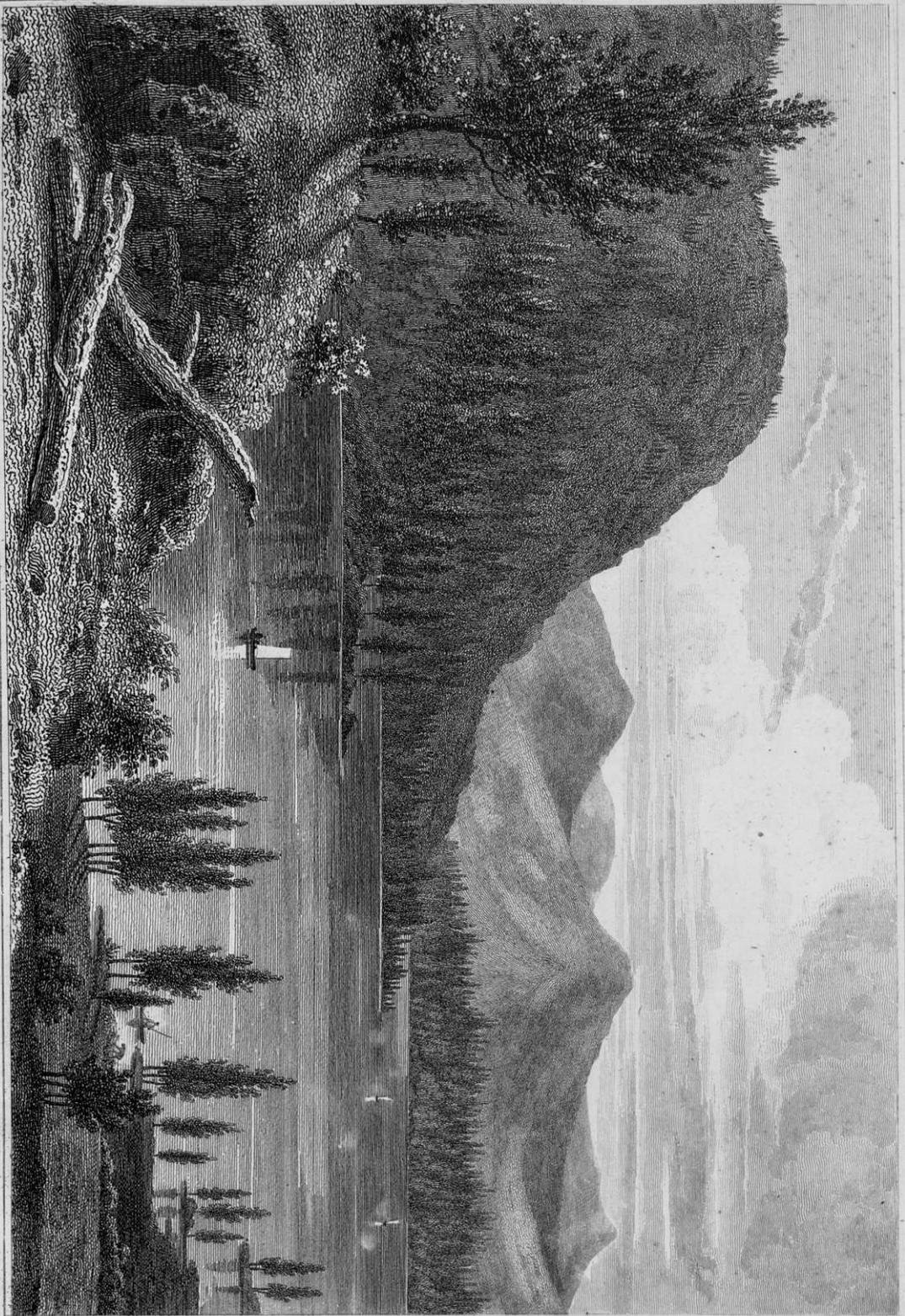
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its escape, without any apparent injury, to another tree of equal height; and, again running up the stem, no sooner reached the top than it precipitated itself as it had done before. We found a clean and excellent inn at *Tännäs*¹. A cooling and delicious delicacy presented itself to our parched palates upon our arrival here, and in a place where we should last have looked for it; this was nothing less than a whole crop of *turnips* growing upon the top of the house, and covering all the roof of the inn. Garden vegetables are hardly ever seen in *Sweden*; and with the exception of a few *potatoes*, we had been so long strangers to any thing of this kind, that *pine-apples* could not have been more grateful. We all ate of them greedily, both in their crude state and boiled; telling our host not to be anxious in procuring for us any other provisions. Upon the highest mountains which commanded this passage into *Norway*, we observed beacons stationed, to give alarm in cases of invasion. The situation of one of those beacons, opposite to *Tännäs*, was extremely grand: the spot on which it stood appeared to be inaccessible, and its height was prodigious; overlooking the *Sion Låssen*, a noble lake formed by the junction of the *Ljusna* and *Tännä* rivers, which here unite, and spread over a fine valley. There are seventeen families at this place, who keep a great number of cows and horses.

Turnip Field
on the Roof of
a House.

It

(1) Travellers who may follow us in this route will always understand, when we speak favourably of the accommodations, that we carried beds with us; without which it would be almost as unadvisable to undertake a journey in *Scandinavia* as in *Russia*.



H. J. Clarke del.

L. Payne Sculp.

RIVER LUSNA, and the NORWEGIAN ALPS,
as they appear in the Road leading from Trondheim to Funnesdale.

Published Jan. 1, 1852, by T. Cadell & W. Davis, Street, London.

It was the morning of a glorious day when we left *Tännäs*: excepting upon the highest points of distant mountains, there was not a cloud in the sky. This was a fortunate circumstance for us; because the scenery surpassed all that we had seen since we left *Angermanland*. Having ascended a mountain, as we traversed its summit, we commanded, towards the south, a valley of such extent and beauty, spreading wide below us, as it will be difficult to describe. The opposite mountains were many leagues distant; and from the heights, over which we passed, the most immense forests descended in one prodigious sweep of woodland, with towering trees o'er trees, down into the profoundest recesses of this valley; where, amidst the tufted groves, appeared the glittering surface of intervening waters; and beyond rose, as boldly as it fell from the spot where we viewed it, the same succession of unbroken primeval vegetation;—woods, tenanted only by wolves and bears and wandering elks, and all the savage animals of these vast wildernesses, reaching up the sides of all the distant mountains; whose summits, black and naked, as if casting off the cumbrous load of timber which veiled their sides and bases, shone clear in æther, or were concealed within their caps of clouds. Descending from this magnificent prospect, another equally striking was presented. The south-western extremity of a lake, called the *Funnedal Sion*, appeared in a profound abyss of woods, locked by mountains: beyond this piece of water, and high above all other summits, towered the precipitous ridges of the *Norwegian Alps*, giving to this mountain barrier between the two countries

Beautiful
Valley.*Funnedal
Sion.*

a character of grandeur which is not exhibited by the same range in any other part of it, or by any other mountain scenery in *Sweden*; although, after all, it cannot be compared with the *Alps* dividing *Italy* from *Switzerland*. Many of their tops were resplendent with beds of snow, which remains unmelted throughout the year, but did not exhibit the splendour and brilliancy of the snow-clad summits of the *Helvetian* barrier. At the village of *Funnesdalen* our passports were demanded. Here we found an inn, superior in its accommodations to that we had so recently quitted at *Tännäs*. Just before we reached the village, a road turning off to the right was said to conduct to the *iron-foundry*, distant about two *English* miles: this we did not visit.

The village of *Funnesdalen*, like that of *Luongosby*, consists of a number of straggling wooden huts, widely separated from each other. It occupies the north-western extremity of the *Funnesdal Sion*. Farms, beautifully situate in other parts of the lake, are seen surrounded by lofty precipitous mountains; one of which, north of the village, rises almost perpendicularly, yet upon its craggy rocky steep it is ornamented with hanging pines to the height of 800 or 1000 feet. The circuitous position of the mountains around *Funnesdalen* makes the village appear as if it were placed within a vast crater, at the bottom of which is the *Funnesdal Lake*; and upon its shores, the farm-houses and huts of the peasants. The land is chiefly kept for pasture and hay; the lake during summer supplying the inhabitants with fish, and their corn coming from *Jämtland* and the more fertile parts



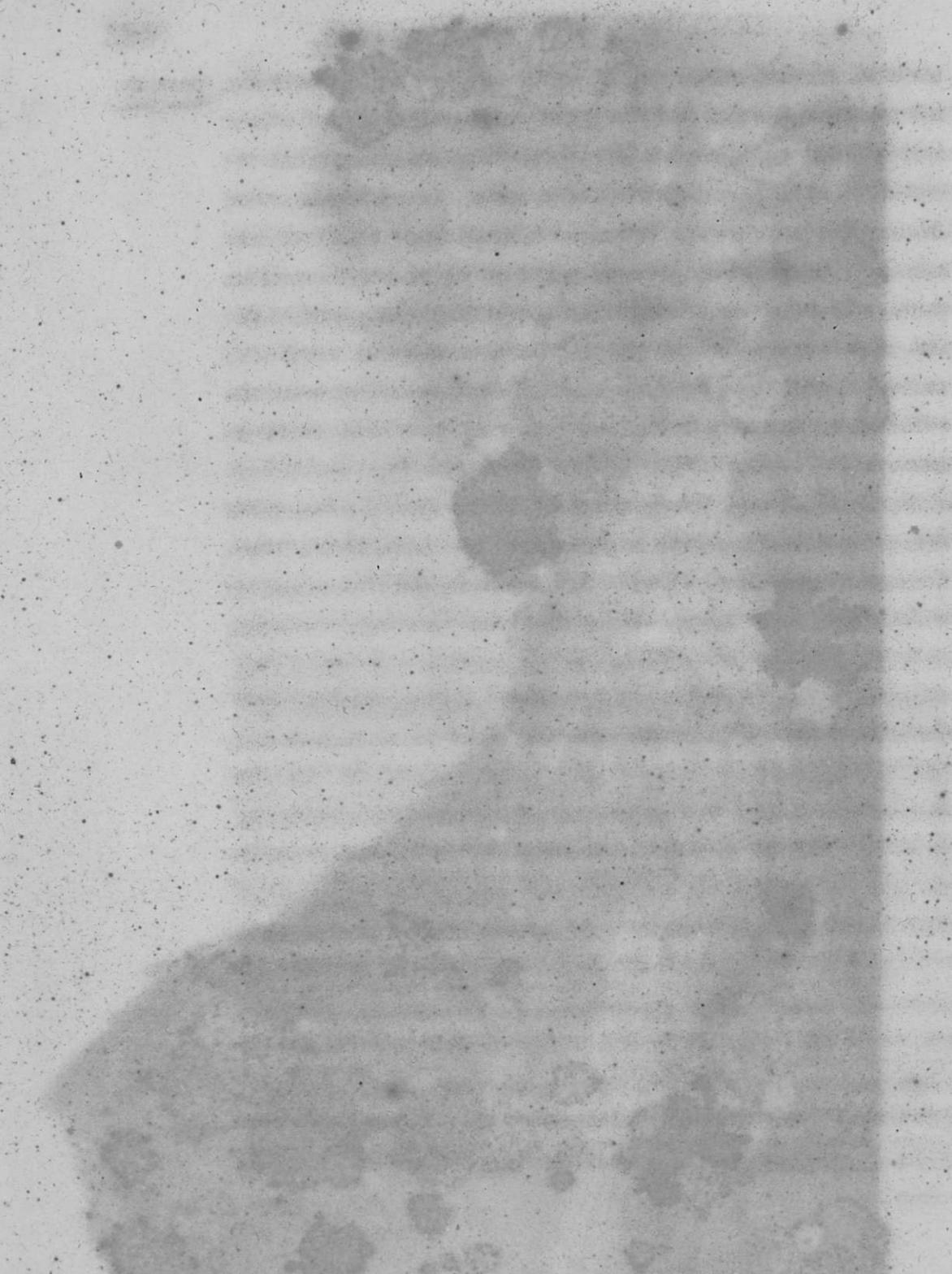
F. D. Clarke del.

L. Payne sculp.

THE APPROACH TO THE VILLAGE OF FUNNESDALE,

with the Alpine Barrier in the distance, which divides Sweden, and Norway.

Published East 1829 by T. Cadell & W. Davison, Strand, London.



parts of *Herjeådalen*¹. We were detained at *Funnedal*, for want of horses, not only the rest of the day after our arrival, but so late on the following morning, that we could only reach a solitary and most wretched hovel, called *Malmagen*, distant fourteen miles; situate upon a small lake near the source of the *Tännä*, in the midst of the *Norwegian Alps*, which barely afforded shelter during the night. We left *Funnedal* about ten o'clock A.M. and crossed a mountain called *Flotta Fjäl*. The retrospective view of the scenery we have before described was very fine from its summit².

Sept. 18.—Upon the summit of *Flotta Fjäl*, we estimated the temperature of the atmosphere by *Fahrenheit's* thermometer, and found it 46°. It had been our intention, at starting

(1) "The inhabitants of *Funnedal* have their corn from *Jämtland* and *Helsingland*: they sell butter and cattle. There are here twenty-four families, each family keeping about ten or twelve cows; and there are about thirty horses in the whole village. Day-labour, if victuals be allowed, costs only eightpence *English*, or twelpence without victuals. They are all their own landlords, and pay very few taxes of any kind. The Clergyman receives his tenth of every thing, even of the fish they take from the lake. The whole of one man's taxes, who kept twelve cows, amounted only to four rixdollars annually."

Cripps's MS. Journal.

(2) Towards the higher parts of *Flotta Fjäl*, where all vegetation excepting the *Betula nana* and the *Rein-deer Lichen* might have been expected to disappear, we were surprised to see the large stem and seed-vessels of the *Hyoscyamus niger*; also the *Parnassia palustris*, still in flower, together with *Comarum palustre*, *Pedicularis Sceptum Carolinum*, and *sylvatica*; and many beautiful species of *Salix*. LINNÆUS mentions the abundance of the *Andromeda hypnoides* on all the *Alps*; but we had difficulty in finding a few specimens of this beautiful little plant. For *Botanists* also, we wish to add, that we never found the *Pyrola uniflora*, as a vulgar plant, in any part of *Sweden*. It was so rare, that we seldom saw it; and the places where a few specimens were found have been already noticed.

CHAP. XV.

starting this morning, to proceed as far as *Bracken*, twenty-eight *English* miles; but this we found to be impracticable. Fortunately, we met a couple of vagrants, a man and a woman, passing from *Norway* into *Sweden*; the former of whom could speak a little *German*. As our interpreter had not yet arrived with the baggage, we inquired of this man where we might halt for the night; who advised us to go to *Malmagen*, or we should have passed the night upon the mountains. We hired these vagrants to conduct us thither; and sent the guide back, to tell our servants what route we had taken. When we arrived at *Malmagen*, it was about four o'clock P. M. The hovel was so wretched, that the room in which the whole party, including the two vagrants, guides, servants, peasants, &c. were to sleep, was scarcely large enough to stand upright in, and only half roofed, so that the keen mountain air had free entrance. It was, besides, filled with all sorts of lumber, which it was necessary to remove in order to find places for our beds¹. As

soon,

Malmagen.

(1) "Upon entering the hovel at *Malmagen*, in which we had been advised to pass the night, we were shewn into a room where our heads touched the roof; and this being half open and full of holes, gave to the wind a free entrance. The furniture of this room afforded curious evidence of the manner of life of its owners. From the roof were suspended guns and cheese; from the sides, fishing-nets and tackle, tow, bladders, hemp, yarn, spinning-wheels, jackets, petticoats, shifts, rein-deer skins and hay, socks, caps, garters, baskets, sheeps-hides, boat-paddles and greasy leather bottles, ladles, saucepans, and kettles. In the corners were sledges and millstones. The floor consisted of loose trunks of trees, which, being rotten, were full of holes. In this place, where there was hardly room to turn, we were to set up our beds, and lodge, besides eight or ten other persons. The young woman of this wretched hovel was extremely handsome. She brought us milk. They had a number of cows, some goats, and sheep."

Cripps's MS. Journal.

soon, however, as the rest of our party arrived, "calling all hands," we fell to work, and managed to make it hold ten of us. Here we kindled a fire; and our stock of provisions being exhausted, were preparing to make a meal upon some warm milk, without bread, or even *Swedish* biscuit. At this moment, a fisherman, from the neighbouring lake, entered the hut, and asked if we would buy any fish. Being answered in the affirmative, we invited him in, and took possession of all his stock, which consisted of a kind of fish called *Röe*, pronounced *Rua*, looking very like *Mackarel*, but having three vertical stripes on each side between the first dorsal fin and the gills. When boiled, the belly fins, &c. became of a bright orange, and the flesh of a pale pink colour. The flavour of this kind of fish is delicious. The peasants said that they are found only in the *Alpine* lakes.

Curious Fish.

We had little reason, from his appearance, to suspect how great an individual stood before us, in the person of this fisherman. He was in the garb of the common peasants, with an aspect venerable from his age and grey hairs. It turned out, that in this poor fisherman, and in this remote corner of *Sweden*, we beheld the cause of the prohibition of *Coffee*, of which the whole kingdom, at this time, rang from one extremity to the other. It was this man who gave the information to the King, in person, at *Stockholm*, respecting the affair of the gunpowder before alluded to. Having failed in his first journey, owing to the intrigues or negligence of his Majesty's Ministers, he set out the second time from the frontier of *Norway*, and, demanding an audience, delivered his memorial into the King's own hands.

Extraordinary
Rencontre.Cause of the
Prohibition of
Coffee.

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hands. The case was this: A contraband traffic had long been carried on, unknown to the *Swedish* Government, of conveying gunpowder by this route into *Norway*, and bringing back, in lieu of it, smuggled coffee: the Governor of *Herjeådalen*, as it is supposed, and the proprietor of the iron-foundry in *Ljusnadalen*, being the principal persons concerned in conducting the trade. The fisherman whom we have now mentioned, and who did us the honour of a visit, probably to see what was going on, took down an accurate account of the number of the barrels, with their several marks, and the names of the persons to whom they belonged. This memorial he presented to the King, who, having received him very graciously, promised to reward him; and within three weeks from the day of its presentation, an order was issued by the Government, prohibiting the use of coffee, under very severe penalties, throughout the *Swedish* dominions. Whether the old peasant ever received any reward or not, we did not learn. The particulars were related to us by those who knew him well, and were intimately acquainted with all the circumstances of the transaction. They regarded him with a degree of respect bordering on reverence, and not in the slightest degree with that feeling which would be excited towards an informer in *England*; believing, as was probably the case, that, in his conduct, he had been actuated only by motives of the purest patriotism; which had twice instigated him to undertake the immense journey from these mountains to the metropolis, and ultimately to penetrate the chambers of the royal palace, even to the presence of his sovereign.

Having

Having finished our supper, and stopped several holes in the sides of the hut, we set up our beds, and betook ourselves to rest. The scene which our bedchamber exhibited was somewhat singular. The stars glimmered through the yawning cavities of the roof above us. Hides, furs, nets, boat-paddles, kettles, pans, sledges, spinning-wheels, &c. were piled or suspended around us. An old woman lay snoring close to our heads, wrapped in rein-deer skins. Our servants were stretched on benches alongside of us. The fire-place, heaped with glowing embers, was surrounded by our guides and horsemen; and these, together with the old fisherman, and the *Norwegian* vagrants we had picked up in our way, sate smoking tobacco, and chattering over the remnants of the meagre diet they had helped to devour. Presently all were silent, and fast asleep; not a sound being heard, excepting the nasal bugles of the company, keeping time with the whistling of the *Alpine* blast through the crevices, which served as a lullaby until the morning.



The Halling and the Polsk, antient Greek Dances, as existing in Norway.

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FROM MALMAGEN, UPON THE NORWEGIAN ALPS, TO TRÖNIJEM.

Visit to the Laplanders—Further Observations respecting this People—Their mode of killing Rein-deer—Passage of the Norwegian Alps—Valedictory Retrospect of the North of Sweden—Descent from the Heights—Source of the Glommen River—Fish called Røe—Species of Ptarmigan—Difficulty of the Route—Brakken—Change observable in the Habits of the Natives—Oresund Lake—Beckåås—Storvartz—Arrival at Röråås—News of our former Companions—Library of a Learned Englishman—Visit to the Copper Mines—Description of the Ore, its Matrix, and Mineral Associations—Extraordinary Direction of the Veins—State of the Works—Mode of blasting the Ore—Appointed Labour of the Miners—Profits arising from them—Produce of the Four Principal Smelting-houses—Situation of Röråås—Effect of Sulphureous Exhalations—Exportation of the Metal—State of Medicine—National Dances—Price of Commodities—Departure

—*Departure from Röråås—Manners of the People as opposed to the Swedes—Hoff—Soknæs—Farms above the Clouds—Resemblance to English Customs—Description of the Interior of a Farm-house—Melhuus—Oust—Appearance of the Country towards Trönijem—Prospect of the City—Arrival at Trönijem—Reception of Strangers—Manners of the Inhabitants—National Song of the Norwegians—Clubs—Population and Agriculture—Funds for Public Institutions—House of Industry—Plantations—Climate—Exports—Rapidity of Vegetation—Commerce with Ireland.*

As soon as it was dawn we were all stirring, and glad to hail the first beams of the sun. Upon a mountain, opposite the hovel in which we slept, was an encampment of *Laplanders*, with above a thousand *rein-deer*, and we resolved to make our breakfast with them. They had fixed their camp literally in the clouds, in a most ethereal situation between the two kingdoms. Our guides told us, that they remain upon this mountain during all seasons, selling tobacco, which they bring from *Norway* to the peasants: in fact, they are the herdsmen of all the neighbouring country; many of their *rein-deer*, as of the other cattle under their care, belonging to the inhabitants of the surrounding district, both *Swedes* and *Norwegians*. They came towards us, with their usual characteristic countenance and manner; all dwarfs, with long, lank, black hair, braided in straight locks, on either side, behind the head, and with blear eyes, rheumy and sore; the pupil of each eye distorted inwards toward the bridge of the nose, and their hands held up to their foreheads

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Visit to the
Laplanders.

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to cast a shade over their eyes, the light being painful to them upon coming from their tents. A whole colony, consisting of several families, had settled upon this spot. They had just finished their *winter* tents, which having a conical form, differ only from their *summer* habitations in being covered with turf instead of cloth. Upon this green turf many *Alpine* plants were yet growing, as if left there to adorn their little dwellings. The height of each tent would allow nobody but a *Laplander* to stand upright. Several of the men and women allowed us to measure their height; the average stature of the former was four feet; that of the latter did not exceed three and a half. Their little ferret eyes, and want of eyebrows, added to their high cheek-bones, gave them, as usual, a *Javanese* look; that is to say, such a resemblance to the people of *Japan*, as might be deemed a strong family likeness. The *Swedes*, inhabiting the same country, are quite a different race; with large features, gigantic limbs, and stature. The *Laplander* is truly a pigmy; his voice, feeble and effeminate, accords with the softness of his language. When taken from his tent, he rolls his weak eyes about, like a bird or beast of darkness suddenly exposed to the sun. The *Lapps* are said to be more cunning than the *Swedes*, who consider them as a crafty set of knaves; just as the *Gipsies* are regarded everywhere. Perhaps their cunning may be principally due to the necessity they are under of being constantly upon their guard, lest they be maltreated; the people considering them as an inferior order of beings in the creation, and thinking it lawful to make them the objects

Further Observations respecting this People.

of contempt and ridicule, using their very name, *Lapp*, as a term of degradation. We have seen a *Lapp*, when surrounded by *Swedes*, deny himself to be a *Laplander*, as if ashamed and fearful of scorn. But they live better than the *Swedish* peasantry, and in their dealings demand specie, refusing the paper currency of the country whenever it is offered. It is, nevertheless, impossible for human beings to wear an aspect more hideous than some of their old women; and hence it is that the credulous fear them, and suppose them gifted with the powers of witchcraft. A person unaccustomed to their appearance, meeting one of these creatures suddenly in the midst of a forest, would, as we have said before, start from the revolting spectacle; the diminutive stature, the unusual tone of voice, the extraordinary dress, the leering unsightly eyes, the wide mouth, nasty hair, and sallow shrivelled skin, "the vellum of the pedigree they claim," all appear, at first sight, out of the order of Nature, and dispose a stranger to turn out of their way. The men whom we saw upon this mountain, notwithstanding the keenness of the morning air (*Fahrenheit's* thermometer then being at 45.), made their appearance with their necks and bosoms bare, exposed to the chilling blast. Upon the dwarf birch-trees round their tents, the limbs and carcasses of *rein-deer* were drying in the wind. These articles of food are offered for sale to the peasants, together with the fermented milk of the same animals, contained in the paunches of *rein-deer*, and hung up with the flesh. Sour milk thus prepared may be kept all the winter; it is in great request among the inhabitants, who buy it of the

Lapps.

Lapps. Many of the *Lapp* women crowded round us as soon as we arrived; their necks and fingers were covered with trinkets and rings. We prevailed upon some of the younger females to sing. Their tone of voice did not differ from the sort of howl we had heard in *Torneå Lapmark*; but they accompanied their voices with a continued beckoning motion of their right hands, standing at the same time opposite to each other, while they sung; which were gestures we had not before observed.

Near the tents there was a large enclosure constructed of trees, thrown together so as to form a tall fence like a *cheval-de-frise*. This enclosure contained about six or seven hundred *rein-deer*, and many of the female *Lapps* were employed milking them. Other *rein-deer* were roaming about the mountain; and, at a distance, we saw several *Lapps* dragging more of these animals towards the enclosure. They are thus folded every night for milking; the fence serving to confine them and to protect them from the wolves; some persons being constantly appointed to watch them in their enclosure, which has only one narrow gate or place of entrance. We breakfasted by taking draughts of the *rein-deer* milk, which was as rich and luscious as cream, tasting deliciously sweet: but we had afterwards reason to repent of our rashness in having so done; as this milk is very difficult of digestion; and we were grievously troubled with head-ach in consequence. Afterwards we entered into the tents, and sat down in some of them. The *Laplanders* themselves have a peculiar mode of sitting in their tents, which may be considered as one of the marks of their

Asiatic origin: they first kneel, like a *Turk* or *Arab* preparing for his devotion; then, leaning back, they sit, in this posture, upon their feet. Everything respecting the economy and arrangement of a *Laplander's* tent, and of their manners and customs, has been represented by plates, and accurately described in the curious work of the Missionary *Leems*¹; but this work is so rare, that we shall briefly describe the ground plan of one of them, according to the notes made upon the spot. The hearth, or fire-place, is in the centre, between two parallel rows of stones, and a large oblong stone is placed at the entrance; smoke always filling the tent, escapes through a hole in the top. Pots, kettles, &c. hang from the sides. In the small space between the parallel rows of stones is the only area for cooking. The floor is covered with bushes of the *betula nana*; upon which are laid *rein-deer* skins, for the beds, all round the hearth.

We took this opportunity to buy one of their finest and fattest *rein-deer*, upon condition that a *Lapp* would conduct it to *Bracken*, upon the *Norwegian* side of these mountains, and there kill it. This fine animal was five years old: we paid for it seven rix-dollars in silver; and would gladly have sent it to *England* from *Trönijem*, but without a *Laplander* to attend it, we knew that it would not live. It is also necessary that a *Laplander* should kill the *rein-deer*, in order

(1) *Canuti Leemii de Lapponibus* Commentatio, multis tabulis æneis illustrata, &c. Kiöbenhavn, 1767.

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Their mode of
killing *Rein-*
deer.

order to taste their venison in perfection. Their mode of doing this is the same used by the butchers in the south of *Italy*; the most antient and best method of slaying cattle, because it is attended with the least pain to the animal, and the greatest profit to its possessor. They thrust a sharp-pointed knife into the back part of the head, between the horns; so as to divide the spinal marrow from the brain. The beast instantly drops, and expires without a groan or struggle, as if it fainted. The blood is not suffered to flow, but is collected afterwards into a pail from the stomach; yielding about two gallons: it is then used for food. In this respect the method differs from that of the *Italian* butchers, who open the throat after the beast has fallen, and suffer the blood to flow. The *Laplander*, as soon as the *rein-deer* falls and appears to be dead, plunges the knife dexterously behind the off-shoulder into the heart; then, opening the animal, its blood is found in the stomach. The skin which is taken from the legs and feet, they prize highly; because they make their shoes of it. The *Laplander* who attended our *rein-deer* begged for this part of the skin, and was very thankful for it when we allowed him to take it.

After our visit to the *Lapps*, we ascended the lofty *Fjal* upon which they had pitched their camp, and crossed over into the other road, if roads they may be called, which exhibit no other vestige of human labour than, at every quarter of a *Swedish* mile, a tottering pillar of wood, to mark the distances. We passed three of these; the third being
the

the last in *Sweden*. Here we first observed the rivers beginning to take their course towards the *Norwegian Seas*; and a wide *Alpine* prospect before us plainly indicated that we had now attained the highest point of the passage into *NORWAY*, whence we were to descend into other regions, and visit another people. A feeling of regret was excited at the moment; and we looked back with hearts yearning towards *SWEDEN*. In the pleasing recollections then suggested, we called to mind the simple and innocent lives of the arctic farmers, fishermen, and hunters; jovial *Finland*—hospitable *Westro-Bothnia*—heartly *Angermanland*—merry *Helsingeland*—sturdy *Herjeådalen*—all, all were gone! Nothing remained to us of *SWEDEN*, save the athletic natives of *Funnedalen*, who attended as our guides; and a grateful association of ideas made us regard them as our friends.

Passage of the
Norwegian
Alps.

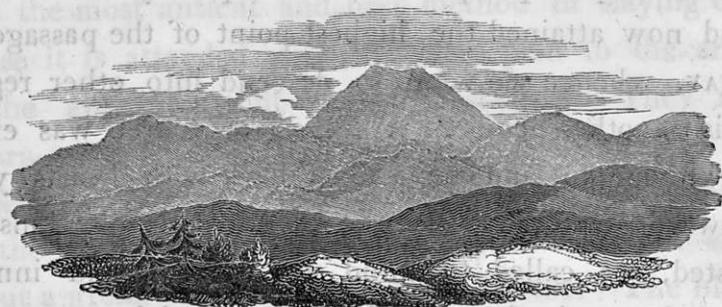
Valedictory
Retrospect of
the North of
Sweden.

We descended, a long time, by a doubtful and perilous path (among low birch-trees, hardly rising higher than our heads, and disposed to creep like the *Betula nana*), through bogs, and over slippery rocks. In these bogs we found the *cloudberry*, covering all the surface from the very summit. The jaded horses on which we rode, were almost buried in some of the swamps. Very often not a trace of any path could be discerned, and, more than once, our guides having lost their way, made us measure back our paces in search of it. Towards the *north-west*, mountains in greater number, and more lofty than any we had yet seen, appeared far beyond us: one in particular, which, if we rightly apprehended our guides, was called *St. Skarven Field*, of prodigious

Descent from
the Heights.

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prodigious elevation, and of a conical shape, had for its base a series of other mountains.



It resembled one of the *Paps of Caithness* in Scotland, as seen from the southern coast of the *Murray Firth*; and, from the truncated appearance of the upper part of the cone, like that of *Mount Vesuvius* and other volcanic mountains, we suspected that it might have had a volcanic origin; but this was mere conjecture: its distance was much too remote from our route to enable us to satisfy our curiosity in this respect. At length we reached the margin of a small lake, called the *Bolagen Siö*, which discharges itself into the *Oresund*, by a stream called *Borgen*: it is the source of the *GLOMMEN*, one of the largest, if not the most considerable, of the *Norwegian* rivers. Traversing the whole of *Norway*, from north to south, after a course of three degrees, it falls by several mouths into the *Northern Ocean*, at *Fredericstad*. In the *Bolagen Siö* and in the *Oresund* lake, is found that species of fish which we have so lately mentioned; it is called *Rua* both by the *Swedes*, and by the *Norwegians*; and this name is written *Röe*.

Source of the
Glommen
River.

Fish called
Röe.

The little dog which accompanied us in all our travels, disturbed several *Sno-Ripas*. They were here in great number among the underwood; and as often as they were disturbed they rose before us displaying their beautiful plumage, now beginning to assume the whiteness it exhibits during winter, but variegated by hues of a bright yellow. The value of our guides was here sufficiently apparent; without them we could not have advanced another step. In places where there was not the slightest trace of any path across the numerous bogs that surrounded us, these men led the way; thrusting their poles into the swamps to find a bottom; and if they hit upon it, though at the depth of three or four feet, they boldly ventured on and bade us follow with the horses. The surface of these bogs vibrated in such a manner to the horses' feet, that the poor animals, taking the alarm, began to snort and hesitate, as if they were aware of the probability of their being buried together with their riders, should the surface give way with their weight. We had sent our waggon by a different route, over *Rhute Ejal*, to *Brakken*, from *Malmagen*: but when our servants arrived, we found that they had encountered greater difficulties; their horses being quite exhausted, their shoes torn off, and expecting at every instant to be compelled to abandon the waggon altogether. It is right to state this, that others may not be induced to attempt this passage with a carriage, which, in the present state of the country, would be impossible; although a little expense and labour would render it as easy a journey as any other part of *Sweden*. The policy of the two nations, at this time, rendered it

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Species of
Ptarmigan.Difficulty of
the Route.

CHAP. XVI.

Brakken.

Change observable in the Habits of the Natives.

expedient not to promote an intercourse between the opposite sides of this barrier. After descending these mountains, the first village, and indeed the first place of any habitation in NORWAY, is *Brække*¹, or *Brakken*²; pleasingly situate in the midst of meadows, which were now pasturing upwards of fifty cows, besides sheep and goats.

We experienced an agreeable surprise in observing a change for the better as to accommodations, immediately upon our leaving *Sweden*. The cleanliness of the cottages on the *Norwegian* side of these mountains was very remarkable; and the resemblance to *English* customs and language, which we had remarked in the mountainous parts of *Sweden*, was here more striking than ever. Everything we saw called to mind "the good old times" of *England*. Polished pewter dishes and earthenware plates, set in rows along the walls; rows of brown mugs for beer; burnished kettles and saucepans; bright wooden benches, bedsteads, chairs and tables, bleached with frequent scowering; pails and ladles, white as the milk they were to contain. And besides this, a great improvement in the condition of the natives; better clothes, better bread, and many even of the luxuries of life. The *Swedish* peasants who visit these parts buy of the inhabitants some of the last, such as brandy and tobacco; which, fortunately for the natives of *Herjedalen*, they have not at home. A striking difference is

(1) According to *Pontoppidan*.(2) According to Baron *Hermelin*.

is also discernible between the inhabitants of the two countries. The *Norwegians* are a smaller race of men; the athletic and gigantic stature characteristic of the northern *Swedes* no longer appears. There is also a difference of dress and manner: Instead of a hat or skull-cap, the *Norwegian* wears a red or blue woollen night-cap, or else a cap shaped like that of an *English* jockey; and, instead of strings in his shoes, enormous brass buckles, covering almost the whole of the upper part of the foot: instead of open hearths for fire-places, the less cheerful and unpleasant stove appears in every chamber: instead of woollen counterpanes, lined with woollen fleece or *rein-deer* skins, the beds in *Norway* are covered with bags, stuffed with the down of the *Eyder* duck.

At *Brække* we killed our *rein-deer*. The *Lapp* who conducted the animal to this place, performed the office of butcher, and divided his carcass into quarters, which we afterwards carried with us to *Trønijem*. He remained with us during the night, taking care to intoxicate himself the next morning, when he took his leave. We were sorry to lose him; knowing it would be the last we should see of this extraordinary people in their own country. It was necessary to procure a boat from another village to carry us across the *Oresund* lake to *Beckåås*; whence it is barely possible to conduct a carriage upon wheels to the *Storvartz* mines; and thence there is an excellent road to the town of *RÖRÅÅS*, pronounced *Rurose*. Our little waggon was six or seven times overturned, in that short distance. We dined at *Beckåås*, and found the same neat and cleanly accommodations

Oresund Lake.
Beckåås.
Storvartz.

CHAP. XVI.

dations we had met with at *Brække*. In crossing the sands to get into the boat at *Brække*, the boatmen shewed to us the impression of a bear's foot, which had passed to the woods at the base of the mountains but a few hours before, and had been seen by some of them. Numbers of *Alpine* plants may be collected on the shores of the *Oresund* lake, and in great perfection; especially the *Alpine* species of *Astragalus*, *Gentiana*, *Lycopodium*, *Pedicularis*, &c. We remained at *Beckåås* during the day; being unable to procure horses before the evening. At that time being ready to start, one of the peasants wanting his comrade, and supposing that he was in the house, opened the door of our apartment, and said, "Are you here, Christian?" We have written the words exactly as he pronounced them: of course the spelling would not be the same in the *Norwegian* language; but this will serve to shew that, in many instances, the *Norwegian* language does not differ from our own; and we seldom found it difficult to make ourselves understood by the people of that country. In leaving *Beckåås*, looking back towards the *Alps*, over which we had so lately passed, we perceived that they were covered with snow; and this change had been effected during the preceding night. It was almost dark when we arrived at the yawning caverns of *Storvartz*; their appearance, added to heaps of excavated minerals, plainly proved that we were among mines. The moon rose in great splendour; and gaining the main road, we had no further difficulty, but ran down quickly to *RÖRAÅS*. The winter was evidently fast approaching, or the elevation

elevation must have been still very considerable; as our clothes and waggon were covered with a hoar frost when we entered the town. CHAP. XVI.

We were greatly surprised by the appearance of this place; not having any idea that a town of such consequence existed so far to the north. The streets and houses are of considerable magnitude; and were it not for the turf upon all the roofs, it would look more like a town in *Holland* than in this remote part of *Norway*. We were received by an old and intelligent Apothecary, who had attained his eighty-fourth year; a very worthy man, with a young wife, whose house had long afforded accommodations of the very best kind to travellers. We had not been in a more comfortable mansion, since we left *England*. In the *Livre des Etrangers* we found, to our great joy, the names of our two friends, *Otter* and *Malthus*, from whom we parted at the *Wener* lake, upon our first coming into *Sweden*, and received from our host the only intelligence we had since received of their welfare. They had visited a *Lapland* colony in the neighbourhood, which was the most *northern* point of their journey'. These tidings, and the welcome we experienced from the good old apothecary and his family, made us regard his house as a home; and we determined to remain

News of our former Companions.

(1) Messrs. *Otter* and *Malthus* afterwards returned through *Norway* and *Sweden* to *Stockholm*; and thence, passing through *Finland*, were for some time detained at *Wibourg*, during the tyranny of the Emperor *PAUL*; which place they afterwards quitted for *Petersburg*, where they embarked for *England*.

CHAP. XVI. two or three days in *Röråås*, and make a visit to its famous *Copper Mines*. Everything afforded a contrast to the objects we had left; on each side of the door of the house, facing the street, was the statue of a Negro as large as life, in the true *Dutch* taste; yet, uncouth as these figures were, they exhibited the dawning of arts characteristic of more civilized life than could be found in the savage scenes of the *Swedish* forests; and we therefore hailed their appearance with joy. After a comfortable supper we were shewn *up stairs*¹ to our beds, for the first time since we left *England*; and even this novelty, trivial as it may seem, yet serves to mark a very striking distinction of manners. There was, in this house, an entire library of books condemned to supply waste paper for the drugs, grocery, &c. sold by the old apothecary: it had been the property of an *English* gentleman of the name of *Hammond*, who died here; but nothing further could we learn of his history. Judging from the selection he had made of authors for his studies, and from some manuscript notes, written by himself in the *Latin* language in a fair hand, in many of the volumes, it appeared that he was a man of learning, and had been engaged in the most profound theological researches nearly half a century before. The principal part of the library consisted of Commentaries upon the Old and New Testa-
ment:

Library of a
Learned
Englishman.

(1) The beds in *Sweden*, as in almost all parts of the Continent, are upon the same floor as the sitting-room; and generally a single room answers for all the purposes of eating, sleeping, &c.

ment: among these were the works of *Lightfoot*, in folio, bound in white vellum; *Ainsworth* on the *Pentateuch*, also in folio; the works of *Vorstius*; and a vast heap of philological writings on the *Arabic* and *Æthiopic* languages, and the respective antiquities of *Arabia* and *Æthiopia*. We bought many of these books; they were in excellent condition: it was quite lamentable to see the havoc that was going on, and had for a long time taken place, in this valuable library².

The next day (*September 21*), the Director of the mines waited upon us, and very politely offered his services. We begged permission to visit the works, and to purchase minerals upon the spot. This was readily obtained; and having procured horses, and an experienced miner to accompany us, we rode to the mines. They are distant east of *Röråås*, about five *English* miles towards the *Oresund* lake, and have long been considered among the most considerable in his *Danish Majesty's* dominions³. The Prince Royal visited these mines. They still exhibit an arch in one of them, which was ornamented with 300 lamps when he was there. The road leading from *Röråås* to its mines lies through a dreary stony heath, with a chain of small lakes in a bottom to the right, which form one of the small rivers that fall into the *Glommen*. The cottages are like the little huts

Visit to the
Copper Mines.

Röråås.

(2) In a small Quarto Volume of the *Philologia Sacra* of *Vorstius*, printed at *Frankfort* in 1705, his name appeared with the date in this manner: "*Suis annumerat libris comparatis Hafniæ, V. F. W. Hammond, 1751.*"

(3) They belong now to *Sweden*.

CHAP. XVI.

huts of the South of *Scotland*; being built with similar materials, and in the same manner. By the side of this road we found many *Alpine* plants. The *Ranunculus glacialis* was in flower. The *Betula nana* had a smaller leaf than even upon the summits of the *Alps* between *Sweden* and *Norway*. We gathered here the seeds of the *Saxifraga axoïdes*. The first thing that we were shewn, upon our arrival at the mines, was the dormitory of the workmen, who sleep upon boards, before an enormous fire, with *rein-deer* skins for their pillows. We were struck by the unhealthy appearance of the workmen; almost all the miners being asthmatic. The reason assigned for this by the Director was threefold; first, that they come much too young to work; secondly, that they work by the gross, and often injure their health by the violence of their exertions; and thirdly, that it is a constant practice with all of them to drink large draughts of cold water, when they are very hot. But perhaps the real cause of the prevalence of this disorder may be found in the sulphureous exhalations from the works, which are so powerful in the neighbourhood of *Roråås* as to affect the inhabitants. The great mine, into which we descended, like all the others here, is as easy of access as the interior of a cathedral church. Instead of a descent vertically, the entrance is by a level road into a cavern, whence the declivity is so gradual, that carts, drawn by horses, are conducted into all parts of it; the different chambers being lofty, spacious, and airy; so as to render it more convenient for investigation than perhaps any other mine in *Europe*. The guides, who accompanied us, carried
with

with them deal splinters, bound into fagots, each bundle being about as thick as a man's arm. These splinters they used as torches; and they answer the purpose of lighting such dark passages much better than the candles used for the same purpose in our *Cornish* mines. The lower chambers of all the *Cornish* mines are very hot: but these of *Röråås* are so cold that ice appears everywhere in large masses, or in icicles hanging from the roof, and from the ladders fixed in the shafts; the steps of which are covered by ice, in such a manner as to become thereby slippery and dangerous. But hitherto it had been so practicable to remove the ore, by means of carts and horses, that they had scarcely introduced a shaft into the mine. A short time, however, before our coming, they began to find the necessity of opening shafts, and already found the advantage of using them in a few places.

The *copper* ore of the *Röråås* mines, is a *sulphuret* (commonly called *yellow copper ore*, or *pyritous copper*), often associated with *hornblende*. They have no *grey copper*, in these mines. The ore is also accompanied by the *sulphuret of iron*, crystallized in *cubes* and in *octahedrons*: also by dodecahedral *garnets*; the last being found in such abundance, imbedded in *chlorite schistus*, that we found heaps before the entrance of the mine, where the beautiful crystals of *garnet* were so thickly set in their matrix that entire masses seemed to consist of nothing else. The other minerals for which the *Röråås* mines are remarkable are, *amianthus*, of such exceeding whiteness, silky lustre, and length of fibre, that we had never seen any to compare with it; and

Description of
the Ore, its
Matrix, and
Mineral
Associations.

also *quartz*, as highly diaphanous as the most limpid *rock crystal*. Speaking of the latter mineral, *Engeström* says¹, that it is “*transparent comme le cristal de roche, mais sans figure déterminée*.” but he might have been aware that such transparency in a mineral is in itself an indication of *crystallization*, and cannot exist without it. If he had seen this beautiful *quartz* as it appears *in situ*, he would have observed the planes of dodecahedral crystals; which may be discerned before the miners have broken the surface with their hammers. ‘We descended for a considerable time; the arch of the cavern being high, low, broad, or contracted, according to the extent of the vein when it was worked. When we were at the depth of about fifty *Norway* yards perpendicular, we halted to hear three reports from the blasting of the ore by gunpowder, which sounded tremendously, and this subterraneous thunder continued to vibrate, for a long time upon the ear. We afterwards examined the places where the rocks had been riven for the ore that they were then working.’ To the eye it appeared very rich, like the *pyritous copper* of the *Paris mountain* mine in the *Isle of Anglesea*: but this kind of ore is by no means to be compared, in richness, with the *grey sulphuret*; seldom yielding more than twenty or thirty per cent. of *copper*. The most extraordinary thing is the direction of the ore, which occurs here, and in the other mines, stratified in horizontal

(1) Guide aux Mines, par *Engeström*, p. 39. *Stockholm*, 1796.

zontal beds, traversing *mica slate*; or, as the miners upon the spot call it, *Glimmer Shifver*. This explains the facility with which, for so long a time, the ore has been carted and carried out of the mine. It is considered one of the richest deposits of *copper ore* known. *Pontoppidan* says³, that since the mine of *Fahlun*, in *Sweden*, is said to be near exhausted, possibly that of *Rörås* is the richest in all *Europe*. It was discovered, in 1644, by *Laurence Lossius*, a refiner at a neighbouring mine. Upon the 9th of *October*, 1744, a Jubilee was celebrated by the inhabitants of *Rörås*, in gratitude for the uninterrupted prosperity of their mine during the course of a hundred years. One of the oldest courses is that of *Storvartz* mine. "These courses of the *copper-veins*," observes *Pontoppidan*, "agree in their direction with those of the other parts, neither ascending nor declining, but, like the other strata, traversing the mountains horizontally, though, thinnest towards their centre, like a lump of dough, which pressed betwixt two stones, is thinnest where the pressure lies greatest." The horizontal and expanded direction of the same *copper-veins* are also described, in a Memoir read before the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Stockholm*, in 1742, by *Daniel Tilos*, cited by *Pontoppidan*⁴. The vast importance of the discovery and its consequences, as affecting the happiness

CHAP. XVI.
Extraordinary
direction of
the Veins.

(2) "Natural History of Norway," by *Erich Pontoppidan*, Part I. p. 192. Lond. 1755.

(3) *Ibid.*

(4) *Ibid.*

happiness and welfare of the people, were simply, but pointedly shewn, in a short passage which the same author also cites from the Sermon preached by *Peter Abildg ard*, at the Jubilee before mentioned. "It is not much above a hundred years," said the Preacher, "since the only inhabitants of these parts consisted of seven or eight families, making about thirty or forty persons; and these led a savage life, and derived all their support from hunting; whereas now the number of this congregation exceeds two thousand, exclusive of the neighbouring, which contain many more; and all subsist by the working of the mine." At a place called *Tolgen*, near *R r as*, there were three founderies for smelting the ore, which, in *Pontoppidan's* time, consumed annually between 12 and 15,000 *lasts* of coal, and 5 or 600 fathoms of wood. In the course of eleven years, the copper ore smelted at those founderies had yielded 12,875 *ship pounds* of pure copper; each *ship pound* being equal to 320 *pounds* of Norway. That we may therefore shew what the state of these mines was, at the time of our arrival, we may now add, that the quantity of copper raised amounted upon an average, annually, to above double what it had been. In the last three years they had raised 7408 *ship pounds*. The sum total of the workmen in the *R r as works* amounted to 650 persons; of whom 430 were employed in the mines, and 220 in the *smelting-houses*. The fuel used for these houses was principally coal; and of this they consumed annually from 26 to 27,000 *lasts*; each *last* being equal to two *English tons*. The annual expenses of the works averaged

107,000 to 112,000 rix-dollars. These particulars we had from the director of the mines, Mr. *Knoph*. CHAP. XVI.

‘ We afterwards descended lower, and walked about among different excavations, lighted by the torches of deal splinters, held by men black as the eternal night of these caverns. Among the miners, who were at work in making holes for the powder, we observed some athletic figures, of stature and appearance fitted to call to mind the poetical descriptions of *Vulcan’s* associates, the *Cyclops*. In boring for the blasts, the holes are made a *Norway* yard (two feet *English*) in depth. Seven ounces of powder are put into each hole, confined with dried clay driven in with much force. From ten A.M. to twelve are the hours of blasting; and those labourers who are not absolutely necessary for this part of the work are allowed to remain above ground during these hours. Before the explosions begin, one of the superintendants examines all the holes; and if they be not a proper depth, they are filled up again, and the man who made them is obliged to bore others. The stated labour of each man is two holes a day; for which, when they have served their apprenticeship of ten years, they receive five dollars a month. Those who have not worked ten years, receive only four dollars, or four and a half; even though they do exactly the same quantity of work. Besides the stated labour, there are odd jobs by which a man may add to his earnings. The miners work from Monday morning till Friday noon: they remain in a house by the mines during these days, and go home to *Röråås* to their wives and families on the Friday. Sometimes, by working harder,

Mode of blasting the Ore.

Appointed Labour of the Miners.

they

CHAP. XVI.

they finish their appointed labour before the time, and are allowed to go home sooner. They generally work from four A.M. till five P.M., except meal times, and two hours, from ten till twelve. While we remained in the mines, explosions were continually going off; and those at a distance rolled so exactly like thunder, that they were not to be distinguished from it. There are generally 150 explosions, during the hours of blasting. The ore is carried in small carts with horses, in the lower parts of the mines, and brought to shafts to be raised. The shaft we saw was only fifty *Norway* yards (100 feet *English*) deep; but there was another about 100 yards perpendicular from the surface. These shafts, as in all mines, serve to give air to the lower chambers; and up these the water is pumped by engines. The greatest depth of any part of this mine is 150 *Norway* yards. We were never lower than sixty. The excavations extend in a strait line about 1500 yards; but they are of considerable extent in other directions. The mine is divided into 172 shares; each share produced last year 400 dollars clear. Formerly, a share produced 500 or 600 dollars. The greatest proprietor possesses eighteen shares. Mr. *Angel*, better known as the great benefactor to the city of *Tronjém*, possessed eighteen shares; and there are now one or two, among the proprietors, who possess more.

Profits arising
from the
Mines.

The prodigious benefit which has resulted from working these mines is not felt only in *Röråås*. The prosperity and flourishing state of all the north of *Norway*, especially of the city of *Tronjém*, improperly written *Drontheim*, are mainly due to its *copper mines*. The country near *Röråås* contains

a store

a store of wealth for many generations; the only evil to be apprehended is a want of fuel, the neighbouring woods being already consumed, which occasions the *coal* to be brought from some distance, and consequently raises its price. "This," says *Pontoppidan*¹, "should incite those, of whom it is the more immediate concern, to promote the growth of young woods, and to restrain the keeping of goats, which do so much damage among the saplings; for how many thousand *lasts* of coal, beside stacks of wood, this copper-work requires, may, in some measure, be conceived only from this circumstance, that only the calcination of the ore requires a fresh fire, six, seven, or eight times."—'At the four different furnaces of *Röråås*, *Tolgen*, *Dragåås*, and *Feminds mitter*, between 12,500 and 13,000 tons of *copper* are annually smelted.'

CHAP. XVI.

The prospect of the *Norwegian Alps* towards *Sweden*, over which we had passed, was very fine. We had here our last view of them; they were now quite covered with snow. The situation, too, of *Röråås*, which we observed in returning, we had not before remarked; owing to the lateness of the hour when we arrived. The town covers the side of a hill, in the midst of mountains; it stands close to the junction of two small rivers² with the *Glommen*, immediately after it issues from the *Oresund* lake. Close to the town

Situation of
Röråås.

(1) "Natural History of *Norway*," by *Erich Pontoppidan*, Part I. p. 193. *Lond.* 1755.

(2) The *Haa*, and the *Hitter*.

CHAP. XVI.

Effect of Sulphureous Exhalations.

town are the *smelting-houses*: above it appear heaps of roasting ore, which yields a great quantity of the finest *sulphur*; but the proprietors of the works are not careful to collect it: the *sulphur* is seen covering all the smoking heaps; and its vapours, frequently descending, fill all the streets of the town, so as often to affect the respiration of the inhabitants. As we rode by some of those heaps, the suffocating fumes from them were almost as powerful as those which fill the crater of *Vesuvius* after an eruption. A Physician belonging to the place told us, that these sulphureous vapours produced the most pernicious effects. The Director of the mines assigned, as a reason for not saving the *sulphur*, that the expense of so doing would exceed any profit that might be derived from it. They would be under the necessity of sending it, by land, to *Tronjøm* for exportation; there being little or no demand for it in *Norway*, owing to the want of powder-mills. All the *copper* of the *Röråås* mines is sent to *Holland*, and to the *Rhine*. The *Danish East-India* Company wished to purchase it for exportation to *China*; but it was found that *English copper* sold at a lower price in *Copenhagen*, than the *Röråås copper* could be afforded for when carried thither. The principal mines are three in number; the first is called the *King's Mine*; the second, *Klinken's Mine*; the third, *Mug's Mine*. One tenth of all the ore raised belongs to the Crown; but the *mines* are, all of them, the property of private individuals. A very remarkable kind of *breccia*, or *pudding-stone*, containing a variety of substances, occurs in

Exportation of Metal.

and

and near the road leading to the mines: it resembles the aggregate, of which the rocks are composed near *Oban*, in *Scotland*. *Pot-stone* is also found here. The number of houses in *Röraås* amounted to 325; and of the inhabitants, about 1700 persons. The interior of an apothecary's house afforded us, of course, some little insight into the state of *Medicine* in this remote corner of *Norway*: it was not at so low an ebb as we had generally found it. *Opium* was little used; because the inhabitants are strongly prejudiced against it: they have excellent *bark* from *Amsterdam*, of which they make an essence. The common drink of the people is beer; it is almost always sour. By way of sauce for their food they eat, as in *Sweden*, the different species of *Vaccinium* and *Rubus*, the *whortleberry*, the *cranberry*, and the *cloudberry*. In this manner, the flesh of young *rein-deer* was served at our table. We thought it resembled *veal*, but had a better flavour.

State of
Medicine.

Upon the next day (*Sunday*), the *miners* having received a month's pay, there was a good deal of rejoicing, and a miners' ball in the evening. We attended the latter. The national dances of *Norway* differ from those of *Sweden*. The most common are, the *Halling* and the *Polisk* dances. We saw both of these at *Röraås*. The first is, undoubtedly, the dance of *Hippoclités* the *Athenian*, when contending with other rivals for the daughter of *Clisthenes*; namely, a dance in which the performer, standing upon his head, kicks his heels about in the air as his hands.

National
Dances.

CHAP. XVI.

hands¹. The other, that is to say, the *Polsh*, answers the account which *Herodotus* gives of the *Attic* dance performed to the *Emmeleia*, which, by its indecency, offended *Clisthenes*². When we reached the room, in which the *miners* with their lasses were assembled, they were beginning the *Polsh*. In this dance a circle is formed, and two begin, turning each other something after the manner of a *waltz*. Presently the male dancer throws up his feet nearly as high as his head, squeaks, falls on his knees; and in this posture, leaning back till his head touches the ground, he beats the floor with his knuckles, and practises every possible grimace, look, and attitude, that may express lasciviousness; then rising, without the assistance of his hands, he dodges his head this way and that, and at length catching his partner in his arms, more waltzing takes place, and the dance concludes. When they all dance the *Polsh* together, the different couples move round to tunes resembling our *English* hornpipes; each man, as he comes opposite to the spot where the fiddler stands, for this is the signal, throwing up his heels in the manner before mentioned; squeaking, and exhibiting his amorous propensities as was described. During these movements the tune often changes, as in the *waltz*. Being provided with partners, we joined in the dance, at which they were

(1) See the *Vignette* to this Chapter. Τὸ τρίτον δὲ, τὴν κεφαλὴν εἰρέους ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν, τοῖσι σκέλεσι ἐχειρονόμησε.

Herodot. Hist. vi. tom. 3. p. 132. Edit. *Schweighæuseri*, 1816.

(2) *Ibid.*

were all much delighted. It was quite surprising to observe with what agility, in the midst of all this leaping and turning in a small room, they managed to keep clear of each other. A tread from one of their feet, which descended upon the floor with shocks like so many paving hammers, would have crushed the toes of the women, had it not been for this circumstance. The men universally wore red woollen night-caps; the women short jackets; each of them, in the dance, holding a handkerchief in her right hand. The *Halling* is considered in the country as the older dance of the two: it is frequently performed by men only; and, sometimes, both the *Polsk* and the *Halling* are performed to the same tune³.

Rein-deer skins were so cheap in *Röråås*, that a very good pelisse, made of these skins, might be purchased for three dollars. Other things sold at low prices. We bought fine old hock, in pint bottles, at eighteen-pence *English* the pint: it is much dearer, even in *Hamburgh*. The Director of the mines called to take his leave, and gave us letters of recommendation to the Director of the silver mines at *Kongsberg*. He told us, that the population of *Röråås* was between 1750 and 1800, which agrees with what we have before stated. The latitude 62°. 34'. 40".

Price of Commodities.

We left *Röråås* this morning (*Sept. 23*) at eleven o'clock A.M., a light snow falling; the first we had seen, excepting upon the distant mountains. We ascended a bleak and barren tract of

Departure from *Röråås*.

(3) See the *Vignette* to this Chapter.

CHAP. XVI. of hills towards the sources of the *Guul* river, by the side of which our course to *Tronjem* was directed. When we had gained the heights, the range of landscape below us was like that which is seen in the passes of the *Apennines*; but as we advanced, it soon changed, and assumed the wildest aspect of bold and sublime scenery. We could not call it *Alpine* (although it had a great resemblance to some of the finest parts of *Switzerland*) because it possessed something of richness and beauty belonging to no other *Alpine* country: in fact, it was *Norwegian*; and it is the peculiar characteristic of the *Norwegian* mountains, to combine the grandeur of *Alpine* scenery, with the dark solemnity of the groves of *Sweden*, and the luxuriant softness of the vales of *Italy*¹. The condition of the poor in *Norway*, and the state of morality among the lower orders, will not bear a comparison with *Sweden*. We have before remarked, that we saw not in all *Sweden* a single instance of persons begging upon the highway or in the towns. When we descended upon the village of *Hoff*, we were teased by importunate mendicants, and revolting objects, such as one sees in *Ireland*, making the most painful and disgusting exhibition to extort charity. The manners of the people differ exceedingly, in *Sweden* and *Norway*. In the former country, we were welcome everywhere to what we had;

Manners of
the People as
opposed to the
Swedes.

(1) "The verdure in the *Norway* valleys is peculiarly soft, the foliage of the trees luxuriant, and in summer no traces appear of a northern climate."

Malthus on the Principle of Population, p. 198 (note). Lond. 1803.

no demand of payment was ever made; and the little we gave at parting always afforded an ample satisfaction. Here we began to observe the first symptoms of a difference which was afterwards more strikingly manifested. Our hostess was covetous and imposing; and as we proceeded, we found it difficult to satisfy avarice, by paying whatever they asked. The cause of this may easily be explained; the country is more inhabited and more wealthy, and, the means of subsistence being more easily attained, the stimulants to active industry are less severe. Intoxication, rare among the *Swedes*, is common in *Norway*. The *Norwegians* are a less virtuous, but they are a more lively people, and possess many amiable and valuable qualifications. Hospitality is not rendered oppressive, as is often the case in *Sweden*; but among the higher order of *Norwegians*, it is most liberally bestowed; there cannot be found upon earth a more generous or disinterested race of men². In the post-book at *Hoff*, we again saw the names of our two friends, with the date of their visit, *July 23*. One of them had been collecting, in this, as in other parts of *Norway*, facts, to elucidate a work³, which, after the opposition it experienced

Hoff.

(2) There may be some appearance of anticipation, in making these remarks; but upon entering the country, the author wished to prepare the reader for the observations that follow.

(3) "An Essay on the Principle of Population;" or a view of its past and present effects on human happiness, &c. by *T. R. Malthus*, A.M. late Fellow of Jesus College, *Cambridge*, and Professor of History and Political Economy in the East-India College, *Hertfordshire*.

experienced from half-witted writers, has at length classed him in that degree of eminence as a philosopher, to which, by his great abilities, he is so justly entitled.

Leaving *Hoff*, the grandeur of the scenery increases at every step. We arrived at some *smelting-houses*, situate in a profound abyss, surrounded by cataracts, and in the midst of the roaring waters. The *mine*, whence the ore here smelted is taken, lies in a neighbouring mountain. This ore differs from that of *Röråås*, in being a purer *sulphuret of copper*, and in having a richer aspect. The diaphanous *quartz*, for which the *Röråås* mine has been celebrated, is also obtained here, and in finer specimens: also, very brilliant and beautiful cubic crystals of the *sulphuret of iron*. There are masses full of these crystals, possessing a high degree of lustre, and of the size of dice. A continuation of the same grand *Alpine* scenery delighted us the whole way to *Soknæs*. The road following the course of the *Guul*, was generally in the depth of profound valleys; but sometimes, traversing the side of a mountain, we overlooked the river from a lofty precipice, and saw flocks and herds grazing over all the pastures near it, and up the sides of the mountains to their very summits. One of the most remarkable sights is here afforded by the *farm-houses*, which seem to hang upon cultivated spots, one above another, until they reach the clouds. We often saw clouds skirting the side of a mountain, with the prospect of a rich harvest standing far above them; cattle, corn-sheaves, and labourers, in places apparently inaccessible. The fact is, that a preference is often given to such an elevated situation; for the higher the land is, the more sun

Soknæs.

Farms above
the Clouds.

it gets. We saw a fine evening-sun shining warmly on the fields, where harvest was collecting towards the tops of the mountains, when all below was dark or shadowy. Between *Sindsåas* and *Soknæs*, this kind of scenery is particularly striking; also, before and after our arrival at *Bogen*, high perpendicular naked rocks, with woods and farms upon their summits. We passed a very remarkable mountain: its form was perfectly conical; but it was very lofty, and covered with trees. We observed great cleanliness in the habits of the people throughout this route, excepting in the inn at *Soknæs*, which was more dirty. Here we gained the high road leading from *Christiania* to *Tronjøm*, which we were very eager to reach. The son of the owner of the poor inn had a genius for painting, and delineated the costumes of the country with humour and accuracy. His chief employment consisted in painting sledges, trunks, and the walls of his father's house.

The next morning (*Sept. 25*) we set out for *Tronjøm*, and crossed the *Gaul* by a ferry: its waters, limpid as the purest crystal, ran rapidly at the feet of mountains, presenting, towards the river, precipices of many hundred feet of naked rock, tinted with vivid colours. Tempted by the delightful appearance of this river, the author was induced to bathe: when he plunged into it, the temperature of the water was nearly that of ice, and he felt the effects of his folly a long time afterwards. The chill that it gave to his blood was such as he never felt by cold-bathing, during the hardest winter in *England*; yet the climate here cannot be very severe. Hazel-trees, bending with nuts, grow plentifully

CHAP. XVI.

plentifully by the side of the road; and other trees appeared in much greater variety and luxuriance than in *Sweden*. The landscape now became bolder and more open; the corn still standing; the road broad and excellent. Farms in great number appeared on all sides, affording, by the variety and singularities of their situation, the most beautiful objects. We passed many elegant country-seats. The outsides of all of them were painted red; they had sashed windows, and the frames of the windows were painted green. The form and neatness of these rural retreats shewed their owners to possess a good deal of taste: they were generally oblong buildings, consisting of one floor. But the farm-houses afforded the most interesting sight, to us. If any one wishes to see what *English* farmers once were, and how they fared, he should visit *Norway*. Immense families all sitting down together at one table, from the highest to the lowest. If but a bit of butter be called for, in one of these houses, a mass is brought forth weighing six or eight pounds; and so highly ornamented, being turned out of moulds, with the shape of cathedrals set off with *Gothic* spires, and various other devices, that according to the language of our *English* farmers' wives we should deem it "almost a pity to cut it." Throughout this part of *Norway*, the family plate of *butter* seemed to be the state-dish of the house. Wherever we sat down to make a meal, this offering was first made, as in the tents of the primeval *Arabs*, when *Jael*, the wife of *Heber* the *Kenite*, "brought forth butter in a lordly dish." But everything is much dearer than in *Sweden*; and what is worse, when it has been dearly paid for, the traveller has

not

Resemblance
to *English*
Customs.

not the satisfaction which is enjoyed throughout *Sweden*, of leaving behind him countenances of cheerfulness and gratitude. These remarks, of course, are only applicable to the *inns* of the country. Possibly, in many of the *farm-houses*, a traveller would find as hospitable a reception as in the cottages of the *Swedish* fishermen and hunters in *Herjeådalen*, where *inns* can hardly be said to exist. We entered one of the largest farm-houses. Here we found twenty persons, all members of one family, assembled at the same table, eating their favourite harvest-pudding, out of large wooden bowls. This pudding is made of barley, and served hot. Into this mess, which resembles what is called hasty-pudding in our farm-houses, they dip their spoons: the spoon, being half filled with it, is afterwards dipped in milk, and with this sauce they eat it. At the head of the table sate the grey-headed patriarch of this numerous family, surrounded by his children and his children's children; for among the healthy and handsome young persons present, there were his sons and their wives, his daughters and their husbands; and many of his grandchildren ran towards him, clinging to his knees, as being alarmed at our intrusion: but we soon became better friends with these little ones, who began romping with us, while one of the old man's sons saddled a couple of horses. We had walked before the carriage, which, being detained for horses, did not arrive. Two of the young men accompanied us to *Melhuus*, the next post-house; where we beheld a very different groupe, in a party of dragoons round a table at cards, drunk, turbulent, and fighting with each other. In *Norway*, if the traveller do not use the

Description of
the Interior of
a Farm-house.

Melhuus.

CHAP. XVI.

precaution of previously ordering horses at the different relays, before he begins his journey, he will sometimes have to wait for them two or three hours upon the road. And when horses have been ordered, if he be not punctual to the time fixed, he will be compelled to pay double the hire of them for the next stage; but if, on the other hand, the horses be not ready when he arrives, a fine is levied upon the postmaster, and the amount of it given to the poor. Our next stage was to *Oust*; whence, not finding horses ready, we set out on foot, determined to walk to *Trönjøm*, the distance being only one *Norwegian* mile and a quarter¹.

Appearance of
the Country
towards *Trö-
njøm*.

As we drew near to *Trönjøm*, the country appeared less woody, because more cultivated. Gentlemen's country-seats, in great number, fill the prospect in every direction. The gardens belonging to these villas are in the *Dutch* taste, being ornamented with clipped hedges, box-enclosed borders, tulip beds, leaden mercuries, wooden cherubs, and spouting swans: and this formal arrangement, in a country where Nature herself assumes everywhere else a savage aspect, has by no means an unpleasing appearance. In *England*, where almost every acre shews the triumph of cultivation, the novelty of wild scenery has introduced a taste for restoring pleasure-grounds as nearly as possible to their natural state: but in a wilderness, we gladly dispense with a little of irregularity, and, especially under a *Polar* climate, hail the formality of a flower-border, and the stiff neatness of straight garden-walks, as so many symptoms of civilization.

(1) The *Danish*, or *Norwegian* mile, contains 8223 *English* yards.

civilization. Perhaps to similar causes may be attributed the taste which prevailed among the *Romans* for this style of gardening. To them, *England*, and many other countries, were originally indebted for the old-fashioned shapes of birds and beasts, into which *bux* and *yew* trees were formerly clipped, and for the regular parterres into which their flower-gardens were distributed². Notwithstanding these little ornamented patches, there was still enough to denote our vicinity to *Arctic* regions; the *Betula nana* and the *Rubus Chamæmorus* still covered all the bogs; and the *Field Gentian* bedecked the hills. We began to grow tired of our walk, when, having ascended a steep eminence, and turning suddenly round the corner of a rock, the glorious prospect of the City of *Trönjém*, covering a peninsula in the finest bay the eye ever beheld, appeared far below us. Its rising spires and white glittering edifices immediately reminded the author of the city and beautiful Bay of *Naples*, to which it is somewhat similar. In the latter, the grandeur of *Vesuvius*, the cliffs and hanging vineyards of *Sorrento*, the shining heights and shores of *Capri*, with all the orange-groves of *Baia*, the rocks and caverns of *Posilipo*, possess, besides their natural beauties, a variety of local attractions, which, for the delights they afford, place them above every thing else in *Europe*: but, considered only in point of picturesque beauty, the Bay of *Trönjém* does not yield to the Bay of *Naples*. It is everywhere land-locked by mountains, which resemble, as to their height

Prospect of
the City.

(2) "Alibi ipsa buxus intervenit in formas mille descripta." *Plin. Epist. lib. v. Ep. 6.*
p. 349. *Amst. 1734.*

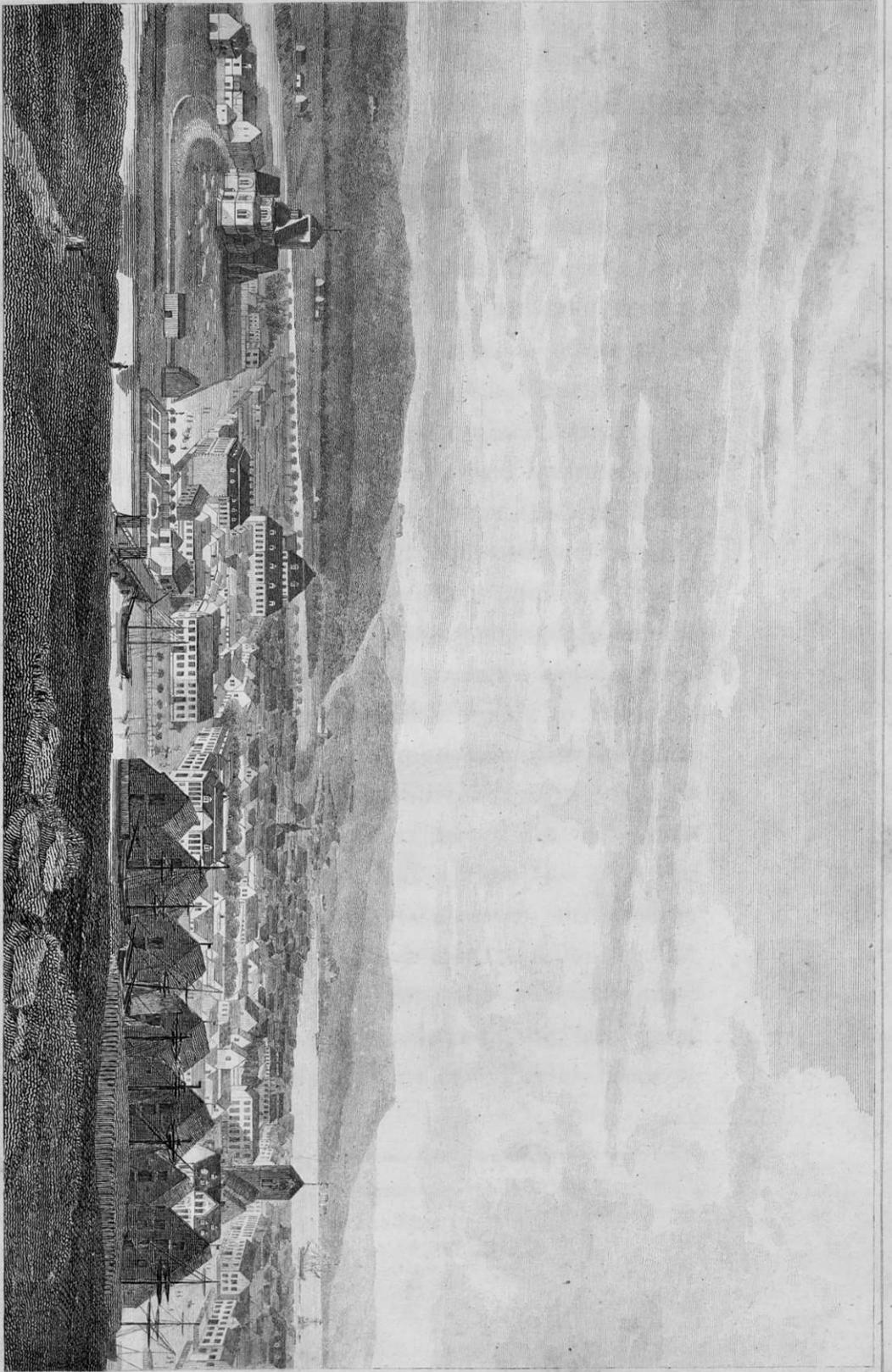
CHAP. XVI.

Arrival at
Trönyem.

height and distance from the eye, those which surround the Bay of *Naples*; *Vesuvius* alone excepted. The *Castel del' Uovo*, so distinguished a feature of the *Neapolitan* Bay, is eclipsed by the appearance of the isle and fortress of *Munkholm*, opposite the town of *Trönyem*. Up and down, in every direction near the town, appear the villas of the merchants; and riding at anchor in the bay, ships of all burden, and boats passing and repassing. Among these, the boats of the natives are distinguished by the peculiarity of their construction, because they are always rigged with a large square sail, and have a single mast: in these vessels they venture to any part of the coast. The town itself is fortified, and the works are in the best condition; the ramparts and fosse being covered with a smooth green turf, kept in the finest order.

This city, once the capital of *Norway*, and residence of her Kings, by no means corresponds, in its actual appearance, with the accounts published of its diminished state and ruinous appearance'. Although the last town towards the Pole, the traveller viewing it sees nothing but what may remind him of the cities of the south. It is of very considerable

(1) "NIDROSIA Civitas olim potentia, et sede Regia et Archiepiscopali eminentissima, totiusque Norvegiæ caput, et arca Regionum monumentorum Norvagicorum, ut *Pontan. lib. 5. p. 77.* loquitur. Appellationem Latinam deduxit à fluvio *Nidero*, cujus ostium obsidet. Mercaturæ et negotiationis causâ ab exteris æquè ac inquilinis frequentata. Celebritatis famâ aliquâ gaudet, quamvis nec vallo, nec fossis septa, sed ubique aperta, pagi potius, quam oppidi speciem præ se ferat. * * * Antiquo more ædificia constructa sunt, palatiumque Regium magis ac magis collabitur. Nam anno 1522 ipso S. Johannis Baptistæ festo die incensionem tam vehementem passa est, ut usque ad Præfecti domicilium conflagraverit. Ab eo tempore pristini splendoris recuperandi occasio nunquam hactenus se ipsi obtulit." *Deliciæ sive Amœnitates Regnorum Danicæ*, &c. p. 1225. *L. Bat.* 1706.

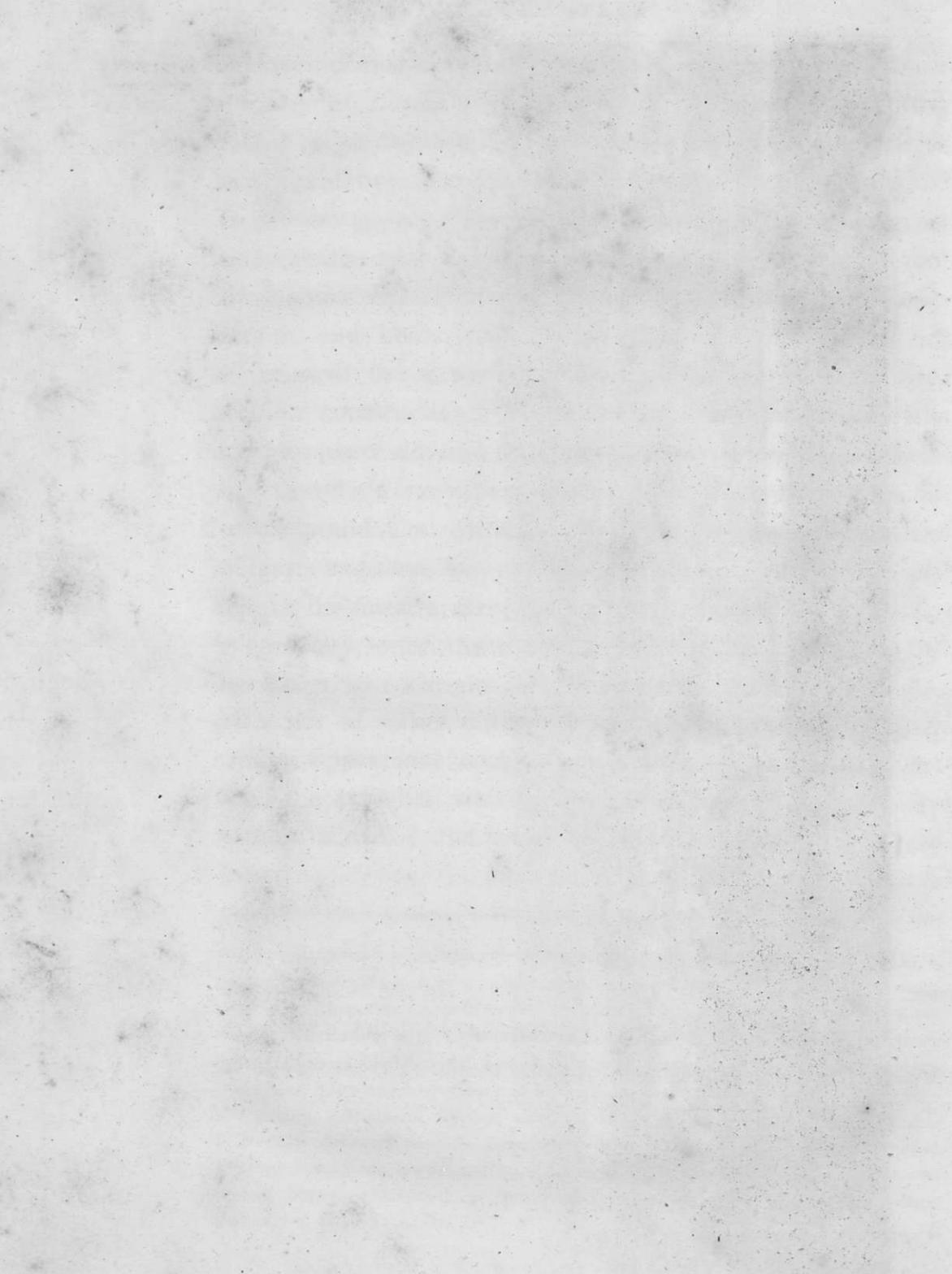


D. B. 1851

E. Byrne sculp.

Trondheim, in the North of Norway.

Published Jan^y 1 1851, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand Lane.



considerable size: its streets are wide, well paved, and filled with regular well-built houses, generally plastered and white-washed. There is no part of *Copenhagen* better built, or neater in its aspect, than the streets of *Trönjem*. Its market is held in a square formed by the meeting of four principal streets. In the centre of the square is an excellent conduit, supplying the inhabitants constantly with the purest limpid water. Upon the north side of this square stands the finest wooden house in all *Norway*; a magnificent building, the residence of the General *Commandant*. Beyond this building; the view is terminated by the sea, by *Munkholm*, or *Monk Island*², and by the mountains on the *northern* side of a beautiful bay. Looking down the street, which extends *westward*, the prospect of the town is more suddenly intercepted by the summit of a bold and lofty mountain, towering high above the tops of all the buildings: the road from *Christiania* traverses and descends a part of this mountain, as it approaches nearer to the city. Casting the eye *eastward*, another mountain also appears, less lofty, and covered with cultivated fields, in which a rich harvest at this time was displayed above the tall masts of the shipping lying in the river *Nid*. From this river the city had its antient name of *NIDROSIA*³: after surrounding the town upon its *southern* and *eastern* side, it falls into the bay. Again surveying the city from the central square along the street which extends *southward*, the land here gradually rises: passing the Academy and Public Library,

on

(2) So called from a monastery formerly situate upon this small island.

(3) Vide *Amœnit. Regn. Daniæ*, &c. in loco citato.

CHAP. XVI. on the right, it is afterwards terminated by the venerable remains of the old *Cathedral*, a *Gothic* structure of exquisite pristine beauty, although now disfigured by modern repairs: it was built so early as the *eleventh* century. In the street which extends *eastward* from the square, is the principal inn; a large mansion, with a small garden in front, surrounded by painted rails, and full of dwarf cherry-trees: at the time of our arrival, their branches were laden with fruit, adding a very unexpected ornament to the street of a city in such a latitude'. Opposite to this house is a Church; a large modern edifice, containing nothing, excepting its organ, worthy of notice. There is also an organ in the Cathedral, and another in a church belonging to the Hospital. In describing the appearance of the central square and the streets leading into it, we have given the main plan of *Trönyem*; but, parallel to the four principal streets, there are others, little if at all inferior, either in beauty or magnitude.

Reception of
Strangers.

The accommodations here are of the best kind; and a traveller finds himself, upon his first coming, as well provided for as if he were in the Capital of *Denmark*. It is expected that a stranger, upon his arrival, should leave his card with the General *Commandant*, and with the principal people. If he bring with him letters of recommendation, the persons to whom they are addressed conduct him round, to call upon the other families: after this ceremony, invitations pour in from all quarters, and in much greater number

(1) 63°. 24'. of north latitude.

number than it is possible for him to comply with. The inhabitants are not less distinguished by their politeness than by their hospitality. Their houses are thrown open to strangers in the most generous manner; but upon entering them, a degree of elegance is apparent, both in their furniture and in the form and disposition of their apartments, not seen in any of the *Swedish* towns, excepting *Stockholm*. Their customs are, to rise with the sun, when they take a small breakfast; and at nine they have a kind of luncheon, which they call *Duel*. At twelve or one, they dine: the dinner is followed by coffee: and in the evening they drink tea and play at cards; when punch is always served. About ten they usually sup, but do not go early to bed. The lower order of people, in summer, sit up the whole night, and take no sleep for a considerable length of time. Sunday is, in fact, their sleeping day: if they do not go to church, they spend the greater part of the sabbath in sleep; and in winter they amply repay themselves for any privation of their hours of repose during summer. The young men of the best families, in *Trönjém*, possess a thirst for literature, and are as desirous of a University as their fellow-countrymen of *Bergen* and *Christiania*: but this was denied to them by the policy of the *Danish* Government; it being the wish of the Court that the *Norwegians*, resorting for their education to *Copenhagen*, should spend their money in the capital, where their morals become vitiated, and their manners softened and depraved by luxury. The two countries of *Denmark* and *Norway*, although united, were held together by no common tie;—almost as much hatred existing between a *Dane* and a *Norwegian*, as between a
Norwegian

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National Song
of the Nor-
wegians.

Norwegian and a *Swede*. Their national Song, so expressive of patriotic feeling, and of the longing which all the *Norwegians* entertain of an emancipation, was heard with rapture, and resounded in every society, from one extremity of the country to the other; being the oftener sung, because it had been prohibited by the Court of *Denmark*¹. In the room

(1) Nothing can give to a stranger, in *Norway*, a more powerful claim upon the affections and friendship of the people, than repeating a verse of this Song, or even quoting the two first lines of it, in convivial company, as a toast. We shall, therefore, insert the original in the *Norwegian* language; together with a free translation of it made by Miss *Parsons*, preserving, with the tenor of the original, much of its spirit and character, and being adapted to the same air.

For Norge, Kiempers Föde-land,
Vi denne Skaal udtömmе,
Og, naar vi först faae Blod paa Tand,
Vi södt om Friehed drömmе;
Dog vaagne vi vel op engang,
Og brýde Lanker, Baand og Twang;

CHORUS.

For Norge, Kiempers Föde-land
Vi denne Skaal udtömmе, &c.

En Skaal for Dig, min kiække Ven,
Og for de Norske Piger,
Og har Du en, da Skaal for den,
Og Skam faae den, som sviger,
Og Skam faae den, som elsker Tvang,
Som hader Piger, Viin og Sang.

CHORUS.

En Skaal for Dig min kiække Ven,
Og for de Norske Piger, &c.

Og nok en Skaal for Norske Field,
For Klipper, Sneе og Bakker,
Og Dovres Echo raaber Held,
For Skaalen tre Gang takker,
Ja tre Gang tre skal alle Field
For Norges Sönnер brumme Held,

CHORUS.

Og nok en Skaal for Norske Field,
For Klipper, Sneе og Bakker, &c.

room under the apartments in which we lodged, an evening club was regularly held; where a large party being always assembled,

CHAP. XVI.

Clubs.

The Same, translated, and adapted to the same Air, by MISS PARSONS.

To Norway, Valour's native sphere,
 We drink with boundless pleasure;
 O'er wine, we dream of freedom near;
 In fancy grasp the treasure:
 Yet shall we at some period wake,
 And bonds compulsive nobly break*.

CHORUS.

To Norway, Valour's native sphere,
 We drink with boundless pleasure, &c.

One glass to Friendship's shrine is due,
 One to Norwegian beauty;
 Some Nymph, my friend, may claim for you
 From us this welcome duty!
 Curse on that slave, who hugs his chains,
 And woman, wine, and song disdains!

CHORUS.

One glass, &c. &c. &c.

Now, Norway, we thy mountains boast,
 Snow, rocks, and countless wonders;
 Lo! Dovre's† echo hails the toast,
 And thrice 'rapt plaudits thunders:
 Yes, three times three, the hills around
 Shall "Health to Norway's Sons!" resound.

CHORUS.

Now, Norway, &c. &c. &c.

* It is almost impossible to translate the two lines of the original as they occur here: they contain an **antient** figurative expression, which literally might be thus rendered:

When we "first see the blood upon our teeth,"

We shall have sweet dreams of liberty.

By which is meant, "*When we cut our teeth*," i. e. When we emerge from the infant state of knowledge in which our country is involved, or when we become more enlightened;—the sanguinary spirit it seems to breathe being wholly inconsistent with the disposition of the *Norwegians* of the present day.

† The mountain called *Dovre*field.

CHAP. XVI. assembled, we used to hear this national air chaunted with a degree of enthusiasm, emphasis, and passion, greater than we ever remembered to have been called forth by the national songs of any country, if we except our sacred anthem, "*God save the King.*" A great number of the inhabitants speak the *English* language; and, as it is so nearly allied to their own, they learn it with ease and expedition; many words, and even whole sentences, being the same in both. Clubs are common here. The principal people have a large house in which they assemble every evening: it contains rooms for billiards, cards, and supper. Every member is balloted for, before he is admitted. If a stranger arrive, his name, together with the name of the person by whom he is proposed, are placed upon a paper in the club-room; as he cannot be admitted, until a ballot has taken place, and he becomes a member. The games usually played in these club-houses are, whist, ombre, piquet, chess, and billiards; the stake is always low, and there is not the smallest tendency to gambling at any of them. It was owing to these clubs that the Emperor *Paul* of *Russia* prohibited all commerce with *Trönyem*; being under a false persuasion that they were of a political nature, and founded upon *French* principles of democracy. He would not suffer a *Norwegian* vessel to enter into any of the ports of his Empire. He was, therefore, almost as much detested by the people of this country as by his own subjects; and his name was never mentioned, but in terms of indignation and ridicule.

Within

Within the last ten years, population and agriculture had wonderfully increased. Formerly, the inhabitants imported corn from other countries, in exchange for the product of their fisheries: now they had almost a sufficiency of corn of their own; and luxuries, rather than food, were becoming articles of importation. The population of the Province of *Trönjém* was estimated at the average of forty-two persons for each square mile. The province is divided into eight districts, as follow.

Province of *Trönjém*.

Districts.	Number of Persons.	Square Miles.	Persons on each Mile.
Nordmøer . . .	15,087 . . .	105 . . .	144
Romsdale . . .	10,295 . . .	88 . . .	117
Fossen . . .	11,106 . . .	61 . . .	182
Dalerne . . .	26,138 . . .	221 . . .	119
Nummesdale . . .	8,114 . . .	95 . . .	85
Inherred . . .	25,162 . . .	497 . . .	51
Nordland . . .	53,500 . . .	2,082 . . .	26
Finmark . . .	5,984 . . .	1,244 . . .	5

and this estimate proves the average to be accurate, of forty-two persons for each square mile, for the whole province.

In the year 1785, the various towns in the Province of *Trönjém* contained a population amounting to 9336 persons, and the exclusive territory 154,986. According to accurate observations made in the same year, the population of all the provinces of NORWAY was thus computed:

Province

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Province of	Extent in Square Miles.	Number of Persons on each.
Trönjëm	4,385	42
Bergen	669	228
Aggerhuus, or Christiania,	1,798	197
Christiansands	698	192

By a retrospective view of the state of *Norway* towards the middle of the last century, it appears that the aggregate of *births*, from the year 1743 to 1756, exceeded the aggregate of *deaths* by 64,003. From 1769 to 1785, the increase in the aggregate of *births* amounted to 81,610. In the year 1769, the population of all *Norway* was thus estimated :

Province of	Number of Persons.
Trönjëm	170,722
Bergen	135,352
Aggerhuus	325,043
Christiansands	117,024
Total	<u>748,141</u>

In the year 1785, there was found to be an increase, as before stated, of 81,610. The statement then made was as follows :

Province of	Number of Persons.
Trönjëm	186,995
Bergen	152,599
Aggerhuus	355,848
Christiansands	134,309
Total	<u>829,751</u>

In the same year¹, the following estimate was made of the population in the towns of *Norway*: the number of inhabitants in *Iceland* being, at the same time, 46,201; and in the *Feroe Isles*, 4754.

Towns.	Number of Persons.
Bergen	13,735
Brugner	2,405
Brevig	195
Christiania	7,496
Christiansaun	1,151
Christiansand	3,034
Fridrichshald	3,834
Fredericstad	1,375

Holmstrand

(1) A *French* writer, Monsieur *Catteau*, has given an account of the population of some of the towns of *Norway*, as it stood in 1769, and by mistake inserted the numbers according to the estimate made in 1785. According to the same writer, the following was the state of the population in 1799, in the towns here mentioned.

Towns.	Persons.
Bergen	16,000
Kongsberg	unknown.
Christiania	10,000
Trönyem, or Drontheim	8,000
Fridrichshald	5,000
Christiansand	3,600
Laurvig	3,000
Bragnæs	2,600
Skeen	2,000
Fredericstad	1,500
Moss	1,200
Christiansand	3,000

This estimate, as it is evident, is too much in round numbers, to be accurate. He has stated the population of *Christiania*, in 1769, as only equal to 1,496, which may be an error of the press.—*Voy. "Tableau des Etats Danois," par Jean-Pierre Catteau*, tom. II. p. 109. *Paris*, 1802.

Towns.	Number of Persons.
Holmstrand	688
Kongsberg	8,068
Krageroe	941
Langsund	58
Laurgrig	2,424
Molde	707
Porgrund	192
Skeen	1,809
Stavanger	2,154
Stromroe	2,034
Tonsberg	1,281
Trönjem	7,478
Oster Risøer	931
Moss	1,196
Mandahl	900
	<hr/>
Total	64,086
Iceland	46,201
Feroe Isles	4,754
	<hr/>
Total	115,041

DENMARK supplies *Iceland* with corn, and in return receives wool and fish. We visited a *Dutch* frigate, which at this time was lying at anchor off *Trönjem*, having lately returned from *Iceland*. The account given to us of the island, by the officers on board, was, that there are several small towns upon the coast, but that the country is wretchedly poor. The peasants, they said, speak and write *Latin* with fluency. They saw a curious *Icelandic* Manuscript in the hands of a Priest, who refused to sell it.

Mr. *Thomas Angel*, a merchant of *Trönjem*, died in 1765,
and,

and, by his will, proved the greatest benefactor the city has yet known. He bequeathed the sum of 300,000 rix-dollars to be appropriated to public works, according to the discretion of the inhabitants. This sum has since been considerably increased, by voluntary contributions. Part of it has been used in erecting a School for the *Latin* and *Greek* languages; in defraying the expenses of forming public conduits; in building an Asylum for the Widows of Merchants and other inhabitants; in making improvements in the Asylum for Orphans, and in the public institutions for the poor. There is an Hospital for the Old and Infirm; and a House of Industry, where any person may find employment, and receive an adequate price for his labour. In the House of Industry, also, a certain number of young persons are instructed in weaving and in making stockings, and are paid a dollar a week. The House of Industry costs annually about 800 or 1000 dollars. No persons are admitted into the Hospital for the Old and Infirm until they have worked, or at least tried to work, in the House of Industry for two years. All whom we saw in the latter were employed in spinning, weaving, and making stockings; and most of the old women in the Hospital were spinning. The number of poor in *Trönyem* has, however, greatly increased, in consequence of these benevolent establishments; although they be well inspected, and great care has been taken not to admit any but real objects of charity into the Hospital. The population of *Trönyem* now amounted to ten thousand persons; and of this number twelve hundred received assistance from the charitable funds.

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Funds for
Public Institu-
tions.

The

CHAP. XVI.

The dress of the poor in the Hospital was neater than in our *English* poor-houses. We saw also a kind of House of Correction, where persons who had committed small offences were confined, and compelled to labour. This house had been only established half a year; and it was not expected to answer, as the inmates, being crowded together in the same room, corrupted one another. It was in agitation to adopt some better plan. The prison at *Philadelphia* was mentioned as an excellent institution. In all the parishes, voluntary contributions are made for the maintenance of the poor: every person declares what sum he is willing to contribute yearly; and the funds are managed by persons expressly nominated for the purpose, something after the plan adopted for the management of the poor in *Scotland*.

Within the last ten years, the common people have made great use of potatoes: many grounds about the town are planted with them, and with the *cabbage turnip*, which here attains unusual size and perfection. Wheat is never sown, nor much rye; but barley and oats thrive very well. Grass is cut for hay in the middle of *July*: the environs of *Trönyem* produce very fine crops, and, at the same time, the barley is in full ear. Rye is the chief corn imported; but the most common article of food among the peasants is the oaten cake. Enough is generally grown in the country for its consumption; and, as was before stated, it is seldom necessary to import much, either of barley or oats. The barley, when imported, comes from *England* and *Scotland*: the rye, from the *Baltic*. When there is a plentiful year in *Scotland*, much oatmeal is imported, which is highly valued,
and

and bought up with avidity. Apples ripen here, but not apricots, which succeed tolerably well at *Christiania*. Upon the whole, there is not that difference of climate which might be expected between the two places; perhaps owing to the greater proximity of *Trönyem* to the sea. The bay of *Trönyem* never freezes. The cold is not nearly so great here as at *Röråås*, which lies more to the south. It should have been before stated, that during the last winter at *Röråås*, the mercury in the thermometer and barometer froze naturally; but this intense frost lasted only three days; and throughout the northern part of *Norway*, it had generally been considered as a mild winter, although great apprehensions were entertained lest every thing would be killed on account of the small quantity of snow. The inhabitants complain much of the uncertainty of the weather in the summer: one day may be excessively hot, and the next quite cold: the transition sometimes takes place in the course of a single hour. In winter, the climate is much more regular: and they have, in general, a clear sky. As a proof that cultivation is going rapidly forwards, it is sufficient to state, that, notwithstanding the great increase in the population, of late years, there has been no increase in the importation of corn, but rather the contrary. The people on the sea coast are the poorest, and suffer the most: in general, they marry young, and have large families, which they hope to support by fishing; and in a bad year, when the fisheries are unsuccessful, they are reduced to extreme poverty. The people in the interior parts of the country seldom marry till they can get a place in which they may support a family; and this does not always happen while they are very

Climate.

young.

CHAP. XVI.

Exports.

young. The chief exports of *Trönjem* are, *fish, deal-planks, tar, and copper*: three hundred thousand *shippounds* of *copper* are exported at *Trönjem* from the mines of *Röråås* only.

Rapidity of
Vegetation.

‘The rapidity of vegetation on some spots, and in some years, has been very extraordinary. On a farm to the south of *Trönjem*, two crops of barley were reaped in the same year: and the year before our arrival, a similar instance had occurred on a farm ten miles north of *Trönjem*. It is not uncommon for barley to be reaped six weeks after it has been sown. Some of the valleys have a most fertile soil; and being shut out from all winds, retain the heat very much: add to this, that the sun is so long above the horizon, that the mercury in *Fahrenheit’s* thermometer, during the short night, often does not fall below 60° ; and it may be imagined what the effect must be upon vegetation. It generally happens, that the ground is prepared, the seed sown, and the harvest reaped, in the course of two months. The grass grows under the snow; and it is a custom here to throw ashes upon the snow, to hasten its melting. The severest cold in winter is in general about 17° or 18° of *Reaumur*: last year, for two days, the mercury in his thermometer was at 20° : in summer it is sometimes as high as 21° .’—The state of the *thermometer*, estimated according to the scale of *Reaumur*, is noted every day, and inserted in the Gazette which is published every *Saturday* morning. Very erroneous accounts have been given, in other countries, of the climate here. *Linnæus*, describing the temperature of the same latitude, says the winter returns, without autumn, before the end of *August*. We did not leave *Trönjem* before the third of *October*; and the heat of the sun was at this time

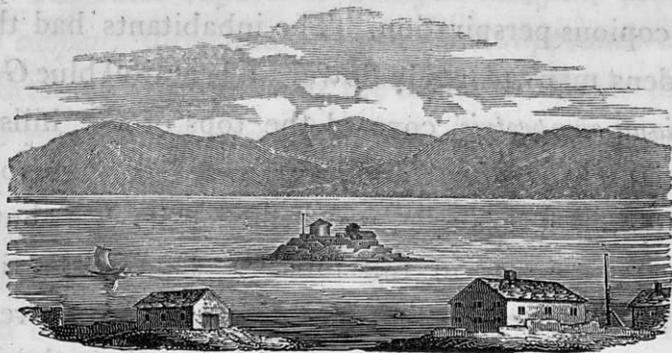
so great in the streets, that we could not walk without undergoing a copious perspiration. The inhabitants had then in their gardens many plants in flower; a beautiful blue *Gentian*, the *Gentiana campestris*, covered the tops of the hills; and ripe *cherries*, *apples*, *plums*, and *pears*, were hanging upon their trees. The *birch*, it is true, was dropping its leaf, but every other forest tree was in full foliage. During the time we staid, we had neither frost nor snow, but the most serene and delightful weather imaginable. At the same time, the *English* papers mentioned very stormy weather in our own country.

The commerce of *Trönjäm* is carried on chiefly with *Ireland*; and it is to the *Irish* that the strange names of *Dron-ton* and *Dron-theim*, as applied to this city, are to be attributed. With *England* the inhabitants have little intercourse; which is a principal cause of the ignorance that has so long prevailed in *England* respecting this place and its worthy enlightened inhabitants. A *French* author describes the latter as “*wild Laplanders, very like bears*’.” The trade with *Ireland* is owing in great measure to the shortness of their *deal planks*, for which they would hardly find a market in *England*; but, besides this, the duty in *England* is the same whether the *deal planks* be short or long; whereas in *Ireland* it is said to be proportioned to the length. Their ships sail also to the *Mediterranean*; whence they return with freightage for *Hamburgh*, and from thence proceed to the *Baltic*. In the *Baltic* they are freighted with corn, and then return to their own port.

Commerce
with *Ireland*.

CHAP.

(1) *Voy. Nouveau Voyage vers le Septentrion, &c. Amst. 1708.*



Bay of Trönjëm, and Castle of Munkholm, as viewed from the City.

CHAP. XVII.

TRÖNËM.

Public Buildings—Cathedral—Church of Nôtre Dame—Hospital, and Baklan Church—Latin School—Public Library—Antiquities found in the Isle of Lekoe—Other Rarities—Schools—Asylum for Widows—Almshouses—Arsenal—Fortress of Christiansteen—Fortress of Munkholm—Narrative of Count Griffenfeld's Confinement—Custom House, and Town Hall—Other Public Works—Courts of Justice—Education of the Lower Orders—Fair—Anecdotes of Two Finn-Lapps—Military Force of the Government—Manners of the Inhabitants—Entertainments—Cascades of Leer Fossen—Friendship of the Norwegians towards the English—National Prejudices—Aphorisms—Lake Törgvillan—Route to North Cape—Prospects—Skill of the Natives in carving Wood—Wild Animals—Horticulture—Kale raby—Longevity of the Norwegians—Mons. De Latochnaye.

CHAP. XVII.

Public Buildings.

THERE are not less than eighteen Public Edifices in *Trönjëm*. We shall mention all of them, in numerical order.

I. THE

I. THE CATHEDRAL.—This is an antient *Gothic* structure, of great pristine beauty; though now so disfigured by modern repairs, by the ravages of frequent fires that have taken place in the city, and by the hand of time, that little of its original perfection remains: judging, however, from the parts which are still entire, there is enough to prove that it was one of the most magnificent ecclesiastical structures in *Europe*; and, according to the accounts given of it, there was nothing in all *Christendom* to equal this Cathedral in elegance and grandeur¹. It bears date so early as the *eleventh*, some say the *tenth*, century; and was, in former ages, the resort of pilgrims from various parts of *Europe*. Part of the architecture is *Saxon*; the rest *Gothic*. Those who have seen the splendid remains of the Cathedral at *Elgin* in *Scotland*, will be able to call to mind something similar; but there is perhaps no other *Gothic* building now remaining which exhibits the same degree of lightness and airy elegance in the architecture. The sculpture decorating the arches, pillars,

CHAP. XVII.
Cathedral.

(1) The author of the work before cited, mentioning another destructive fire that happened in *Trönjém* in 1530, thus describes the splendour and beauty of this Cathedral. "Accessit A. 1530, alterum incendium, quod templum Cathedrale corripens, et in cineres redigens, nil nisi sacram Cellam, seu Chorum, ut vocant, reliquit. In eo hodie cultus divinus canendo, precando et concionando peragitur. Ædificium fuit magnificentissimum, cætera totius Europæ templa omnia splendore superans, imo in toto Christiano orbe, ut quidam affirmant, sibi simile, aut par, non habens, sive artificium, sive amplitudinem spectes. Structura omnis quadrato lapide, et columnis pulcherrimis, atque artificiosissimis unumquemque in admirationem rapiabat: quod facile patet ex ruderibus, et parietinis, quas ipsi temporum injuriæ reliquas fecerunt." *Delic. sive Amœnit. Regn. Daniæ, &c.* p. 1226. *L. Bat.* 1706.

CHAP. XVII. pillars, and doors, is of the most exquisite kind. Over the western entrance, which consisted of three portals finished in the highest style of *Gothic* beauty, there were statues of the size of life, profusely gilded. Some of those figures still remain, executed in a style of excellence, especially as to the drapery, which would not discredit the sculpture of *Antient Greece*. Formerly, a library of rare and valuable books belonged to this Cathedral; but most of them are now destroyed or lost. The inhabitants pretend that a complete manuscript of the works of *Livy* existed in this library; but that being taken to *Bremen*, it was removed to the Vatican at *Rome*; since which, all search after it has been made in vain. An arch of the most admirable workmanship separates the nave from the chancel. Over the altar we saw a large picture of the Crucifixion, a copy, tolerably well executed from *Daniel de Volterra*. Near the altar, concealed by a door, there is a well, said to be that of *St. Olaus*, who first introduced Christianity into *Norway*. The western part of the nave is now without a roof: at that part of it which joined the centre of the building, opposite to the altar, stands a large organ. This Cathedral has suffered seven times by fire; but even the destructive element, so often directed towards its overthrow, has not disfigured it more than the modern reparations used to preserve it from total ruin. Here we saw Bishop *Pontoppidan's* Epitaph, who was born in 1616, and died in 1678. It is a long *Latin* inscription, commemorating his merits and travels. Over it are the portraits of the Bishop, his wife, his son, and a young daughter. There are no other inscriptions worth notice.

notice. The most antient are in *Gothic* characters, but these are almost effaced.

CHAP. XVII.

II. THE CHURCH OF NÔTRE DAME.—This is a plain and decent building, externally white-washed, situate in the *eastern* street from the square, opposite to the principal inn. It contains an organ. The first morning after our arrival, seeing carriages waiting at the door of this church, we entered, and were present at the marriage of two servants, belonging to different families in the city; upon which occasions, their masters and mistresses, according to custom, attend in full dresses, accompanying the bride and bridegroom in their carriages. The service had nearly concluded, when we entered. The bride was in a pew upon the left, with three other ladies. Her head and waist were entirely covered with flowers¹; and her hair, curled and powdered, was in full frizzle. The bridegroom, in an opposite pew upon the right, was attended by an officer and two other gentlemen. A large posy, according to a custom noticed by our Poet *Spenser*², was placed before him. The priest was singing at the altar, accompanied by the organ: when he had finished, he passed out by a door behind the altar, and the ceremony ended. The bride and bridegroom were first handed

Church of
Nôtre Dame.

(1) Corresponding with the customs of the Antient *Grecians*. See the passage in *Euripides*, where *Clytæmnestra* tells *Achilles* she had crowned *Iphigenia* for the wedding.—*Iphig. in Aul.* v. 903.

(2) "With stone of vermeil roses,
To deck the *bridegroom's* posies." *Spenser.*

CHAP. XVII. handed to their carriage, and the attendant ladies and gentlemen followed after; the whole affording an honourable proof of the reverence in which wedlock is held, among the respectable inhabitants of this city, and by the very persons best calculated to offer an example to the lower orders.

Hospital.

III. THE HOSPITAL.—There is a church annexed to this building, containing also an organ.

Baklan Church.

IV. BAKLAN CHURCH.—This name means the *back-land* church. Here there is also an organ.

Latin School.

V. THE LATIN SCHOOL.—This constitutes one part of a large building in the south street, white-washed in front; containing also a *Museum*, and a chamber for the meetings of the *Literary Society*. It was built with part of the legacy of Mr. *Angel*. The *Latin School* occupies the ground-floor upon the right to a person entering: it is divided into three chambers, which are filled with desks and benches. At the upper end of the third room is an elevated *cathedra* or pulpit for the principal teacher. Boards exhibiting the scales and principles of musical science are placed around this room;—music being here taught, together with natural history, and other branches of knowledge not commonly introduced into our *English Academies*. The chamber for the sittings of the *Literary Society* is over the *Latin School*: portraits of illustrious men who have rendered themselves conspicuous in *Denmark* and *Norway*, either by their valour or by their talents, hang round this chamber. Among others, there is a portrait of *Tycho Brahe*. As portraits, they are worthy of notice; but on no other account; the style of painting not being above mediocrity. At the meetings held

in

in this chamber, the Bishop presides. They have published several works, many of which exist in the libraries of *Europe*, but are becoming rare, and seldom may be purchased. The *Flora Norvegica* of *Gunner* is one of these. Opposite to this chamber is the *Public Library*; the books being arranged after the manner adopted in the different libraries of the University of *Cambridge*: it contains many rare and valuable works. The manuscripts are few in number, and of little value; but they have many of the best authors who have written upon the history, natural history, and antiquities of *Denmark* and *Norway*. A catalogue has been printed: the books are not numerous, but the list is yearly augmenting. At the end of the library is the *Museum*, a square chamber filled with antiquities, minerals, plants, animals, &c. Opposite to the entrance, in a glass-case, is a human body in a remarkable state of preservation; the skin only being removed, and every muscle displayed to view in the greatest perfection. Below the case containing this body are preserved the bones and weapons of a *Norwegian* King, discovered on the 26th of *June* in the year 1780, in a *tumulus* in the Isle of *Lekoe*; and considered as affording a proof of the authenticity and fidelity of the *Iceland* historian, *Snorro*, who mentions the construction of this *tumulus*. An account of the person who was there buried is given by *Torfæus*. In the eighth Chapter of *Snorro's* History of *Harald Harfagers*, he says, "The peasants of *Nummedale*, and the Kings *Herlaug* and *Hrollaug*, laboured during three years in constructing a sepulchre of stone, chalk, and timber, in the Isle of *Lekoe*."

Public
Library.

Museum.

Antiquities
found in the
Isle of *Lekoe*.

This island lies off the coast of *Norway*, far to the north of *Trönjem*, about five minutes *north* of the 65th parallel of *latitude*, according to the large map of *Pontoppidan*; and in the parish of *Nærøe*. It is further related by *Torfæus*¹, that when *Harald*, who had conquered all the south, came to wage war with these kings, *Herlaug* took much provisions into the sepulchre, and, being attended by twelve of his best men, entered, and was covered over. *Hrollaug* joined with *Harald*, and was made his Earl. This event, according to *Torfæus*, took place in the year 869. If we except the accounts given by *Homer* of the tombs in the *Plain of Troy*, this is one of the most curious instances that have occurred in history; because here we have distinct information, from the two historians, as to the origin and locality of an antient tomb; and such a description given of it as might lead us to infer that this tomb, although not older than the *ninth* century, was what we commonly call a *barrow*: whence the inference would be, that the other *barrows* of the north of *Europe* are, what this was, of *Gothic* or *Teutonic* origin. A little caution, however, is necessary, before any such inference may be made; as there seems good reason to conclude that the *tumulus* whence these bones and weapons were taken was not the sepulchre to which *Torfæus* alludes; but that it was a *Celtic*, rather than a *Teutonic* place of interment; because the mode of burial

(1) *Hist. Norw.* Part II. lib. I. cap. iv. p. 8.

burial beneath *mounds* or *barrows* was not that in use among the *Goths*, but among the *Celts*. The circumstances attending the discovery of these relics may now be stated.

General *Von Krog*, the present *Commandant* of the garrison of *Trönyem*, being with his troops in the Isle of *Lekoe*, found a *tumulus*, corresponding, in its situation, with the account given by *Snorro*. Its diameter was one hundred *ells*; and its perpendicular height, ten or twelve. The General commanded his troops to open it. Like many of the antient barrows, it was somewhat depressed, and sunk towards the centre. The peasants of the village of *Skye*, near the *tumulus*, had various traditions concerning it: they had found upon the spot antient rings and bronze vessels, which they converted into shoe-buckles. At the depth of about six *ells*, they came to a rude sepulchre, which, from the account the General gave of it, exactly resembled the graves found upon the Isle of *Barra*, in the *Western Hebrides*, and which the natives of *Barra* attribute to the *Danes*: it was paved with pebbles. Here they found a human scull, together with the other bones and weapons of a warrior. These are the relics now preserved in this *Museum*, and exhibited as having belonged to *Herlaug*. But in viewing them, a question immediately arises; for if these be *Herlaug's* remains, as mentioned by *Torfæus*, where are the remains of his twelve attendants, also interred with him? In answer to this, it is urged that the king was probably put to death, either by his own hand, or by one of his attendants, before his interment took place; and in this case they might afterwards retire, if they thought proper. But the remarkable circumstance mentioned by the

historian,

CHAP. XVII. historian, of his "*taking much provisions with him,*" seems to contradict this; and the persons whom he selected being "*his best and stoutest men,*" with whom, it is said, "*he entered,*" because he did not choose they should fall under the dominion of *Harald*, makes it almost amount to a certainty that this *tumulus* is not that to which *Snorro* and *Torfæus* allude; but a much more antient sepulchre, one of the aboriginal *Celtic* mounds, common over all the north of *Europe*; with whose history the *bronze* relics found by the peasants strictly coincide.

Among the other curiosities, we saw the *Runic Tympanum*, or *magic drum* of the *Laplanders*; used by them in their divinations and sorceries. This kind of drum, as we before stated, is becoming every day more rare; owing to the exertions of the Missionaries, who are indefatigable in their endeavours to destroy every trace of the *Lapland* instruments of superstition. We were never able to obtain one of them¹; and, as we have before mentioned them, we shall now only refer the curious reader, who may wish for a full account of their strange hieroglyphics, and of the antient superstitions to which those characters refer, to the treatise of *Eric John Jessens*², affixed to the rare work of the Missionary *Leems* concerning

(1) Dr. *Fiott Lee*, during his travels in *Lapland*, was more fortunate. He has lately presented one of them, which he brought from that country, to the author, to be deposited in the University Library at *Cambridge*.

(2) *Erici Joannis Jessen—S, de Finno-Scandinarum Lapponumque Norvegorum Religione Paganâ Tractatus Singularis, unâ cum delineatione Tympani Runic.*

concerning the *Lapps* of *Finmark*³. We were so fortunate as to procure a copy of this work in *Trönjém*. The Museum also contains other things which relate to the customs and history of the *Lapps*. From the ceiling are suspended the canoes, weapons, and utensils of the *Greenlanders*. Their knives, axes, and arrow-heads, wrought of siliceous substances, are so like the antiquities, called *fairy-spears*, found in *Scotland*, and believed by the lower order of people in the *Highlands* to be owing to supernatural agency, and which are also common to the *Esquimaux* tribes, that it is difficult to believe they were not the work of the same people, whether found in *Britain*, *Greenland*, or *North-America*. The collection of *Natural History* is very little worth notice. Two tigers, presented by an officer, but in a bad state of preservation, are placed on an eminence in the middle of the room. The body of a large birch is shewn, which, when split by an axe, disclosed a horse-shoe, unaltered as when it was made, in the very heart of the tree. There are, moreover, magnificent specimens of coral, from the *Norwegian* seas; and we saw that curious animal the *Lemming*, or *Mountain-mouse*, as preserved in alcohol. Among the minerals, we noticed some rare specimens of *native silver*, and also of *native gold*, as found among the *Norwegian* mines. A singular fossil was exhibited to us, upon which they placed more value than all the rest, because it was supposed to exhibit what the *Danes* call a *passage* from *Lime* to *Silica*: on one side it is soft enough to be cut with a knife, and effervesces

in

(3) De *Lapponibus Finmarchiæ*, &c. Kiøbenhavn, 1767.

CHAP. XVII. in acids: upon the other, without any apparent separation or other distinction of parts, it resists the point of a knife, and scintillates when struck with steel. In the library, there is a superb copy of the *Flora Danica*, with coloured plates.

Schools.

VI. THE SCHOOL FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE MERCHANTS.—It contained at this time about forty-five Scholars, who were instructed in *English, French, Italian, drawing, writing, arithmetic, &c.* Their drawing-school was filled with designs from the works of *Raphael*, and some other of the best masters. It was extremely pleasing to observe, in these establishments, the evidences of the rapid march which the Fine Arts were making in their progress towards the North. A school of *Raphael*, upon the borders of *Finmark!* Another generation may perhaps hail the dawn of painting and poetry upon the shores of the *Icy Sea*¹.

VII. SCHOOLS FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR.—They are severally annexed to each of the churches in *Trönjem*.

Asylum for the Widows.

VIII. ASYLUM FOR THE WIDOWS OF MERCHANTS.—In this establishment, sixteen widows are accommodated, with each a separate parlour, a kitchen, cellar, bed-room, and garret. They live in a neat and comfortable style; frequently receiving and returning the visits of the inhabitants.

IX. An establishment exactly similar to the preceding; also containing sixteen widows.

Alms-houses.

X. THE HOSPITAL.—It is calculated for the reception of eighty

(1) " In climes beyond the solar road,
Where shaggy forms o'er ice-built mountains roam,
The Muse has broke the twilight gloom,
To cheer the shivering native's dull abode."

eighty patients; and has also adjoining apartments, with every accommodation for lunatics. CHAP. XVII.

XI. THE POOR-HOUSE.—Persons of both sexes are received into this establishment. There is no part of the *Danish* dominions where a better provision is made for the indigent. In the country, the poor are supported by the peasants; every person, according to his circumstances, being obliged to support, during a stipulated time, one or more of the aged and decrepid poor. This time is proportioned to the means possessed by the householder. The people are not liable to many disorders. The climate of *Trönjæm* is proverbially wholesome; and the children, as they appear in the streets, are remarkable for the bloom of health by which they are distinguished.

XII. THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—In this establishment, the poor are provided with the means of employment, and are regularly paid what they earn by their industry. Their usual occupations are spinning and weaving.

XIII. THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—We visited this place, and found it empty: and it is worthy of notice, that it has never been found necessary to send hither more than two or three persons in the course of a year.

XIV. THE ARSENAL.—The site of this building was formerly occupied by the Regal Palace of the Kings of *Norway*. All that now remains of their place of residence is an old chamber with a fresco painting upon stucco. Arsenal.

XV. THE FORTRESS AND CASTLE OF CHRISTIANSTEEN.—It stands *east* of the town, upon an eminence above the river *Nid*. Fortress of
Christiansteen.

CHAP. XVII.

Fortress of
Munkholm.

XVI. THE FORTRESS OF MUNKHOLM.—This fortress occupies and entirely covers a small island in the bay, *north* of the town, distant about an *English* mile and a half. The breadth of the bay, in this direction, across, equals ten *English* miles. The fortress therefore, owing to its situation, adds considerably to the beauty of the prospect, as seen from all parts of the city and its environs¹. It was formerly the site of a monastery; and from this circumstance it received its present appellation of *Monk Island*. The fortress is now a prison for the reception of state criminals sent hither by order of the *Danish* Government. There were several persons in confinement when we visited it, principally for coining and forgery. The fortifications are incomplete and irregular; but it is deemed a place of considerable strength, and is well furnished with artillery and ammunition. In the round tower of this fortress, which is a part of the old monastery, *Count Griffenfeld* was confined twenty-one years, during the reign of *Christian* the Vth. His original name was *Schumacher*; and he is said to have been one of the ablest politicians at that time in *Europe*, but that he had rendered himself odious to the *Danish* Government, by persisting in measures for peace, when war was desired by the Crown. Two days after he was liberated, he died in *Trönyem*. They shewed to us the room in which he was confined. The wainscot is covered with inscriptions, written with an iron nail, in *Greek*, *Latin*, and other languages; the Count being denied the use of pen and ink.

Narrative of
Count Griffen-
feld's Confinement.

They

(1) See the *Vignette* to this Chapter.

They are now either almost effaced, or otherwise rendered illegible, by the idle folly of visitants, who have thought proper to inscribe their own names among them. The original floor was marked by his footsteps, as he always observed one line in walking across his chamber, when he exercised himself. This floor had been lately removed, and a new one added instead of it; much to the discontent of many of the inhabitants. The change, however, as a measure of policy, was thought necessary; since nothing so much excites the feelings of men devoted to liberty, as the marks which tyranny is indiscreet enough to leave of the sufferings of its victims. It is said that the King came to *Munkholm* to see him in his confinement, and ordered his door to be opened, that he might view him as he paced within his chamber; but the Count having some suspicion of what was intended, concealed himself behind the door. Leaving this chamber, we afterwards found, upon one side of this little island, a small bower, constructed, for the most part, of green intertwisted boughs. The prisoners had amused themselves in making it. Within the bower were various inscriptions, which they had left at different times. One of them, upon a plain tablet suspended over the entrance, struck us very forcibly: it was in the *Danish* language:

“*Memorial of a Broken Heart!*”

XVII. THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, with the *Guard-House*, &c.

Custom-
House, and
Town-Hall.

XVIII. THE TOWN-HALL.

Besides these, which have been here enumerated, there are many public and private warehouses, and sixteen or seventeen

Other Public
Works.

CHAP. XVII. repositories for fire-engines in different parts of the city. The most remarkable thing is, that all these buildings, with the exception of the *Cathedral*, are of wood. "Every time," says *Von Buch*', "we proceed through the streets of *Trönjem*, we are struck with the beauty of the town, and yet it is altogether built of wood. But the wooden houses have an uncommonly agreeable appearance here; as in every one we see the endeavours of the possessor to ornament the exterior as much as possible, and the endeavour is frequently successful; for the delicacy of feeling and taste of the inhabitants is not confined to their mode of living, but extends to every thing around them." The streets are wide, and well paved; although not lighted. The houses are handsome, regular, large, and airy; with pleasant gardens, full of fruit and flowers; laid out, it is true, somewhat after the *Dutch* taste, but some of them contain fine thriving *oaks* and *lime-trees*, that disdain to submit to the stiff grotesque arrangement of a *Dutchman's* garden. The productions of these gardens are worthy of note in such a *northern* latitude, and they were partly mentioned before; —apples, pears, plums, cherries^e, strawberries, cabbages, cauliflowers, turnips, cucumbers, potatoes, artichokes, lupins, stocks,

(1) *Travels*, p. 3. *Lond.* 1813.

(2) *Von Buch* was greatly misinformed: as to the vegetable productions of *Trönjem*. He says, "The oak does not grow easily;" and that "neither cherries, plums, nor pears, ripen here." (See *Travels*, p. 117. *Lond.* 1813.) 'Strawberries were gathered, in the year of our arrival, so early as *June 20th*, which is as early as they have them in *Christiania*: generally, the time of their first ripening is about *June 27th*.'

stocks, carnations, pinks, roses, and many other garden flowers. They had this year the finest and most serene autumn we had ever experienced. The town is admirably supplied with water: it has no less than ten public conduits. At the same time, it must be confessed that *Trönjäm* is not a place for strangers to reside in with economy. Every thing is very dear, and many necessary articles sell at higher prices even than in *England*. Bread bears a high price; also meat, butter, cloth, leather, horses, &c.

The regulation of the town is vested in the hands of twelve persons, elected out of the body of the merchants. When letters upon public affairs are sent to the inhabitants, they are addressed “*To the honourable Twelve.*” ‘With regard to the Courts of Justice, we heard that in the smaller Courts, that is to say, in the *Balliages*, all cases are referred to the decision of a Jury, consisting only of four persons. There is a High Court of Appeal, which has no Jury, but consists only of one Judge and two Assessors. Here the High Bailiff, or Governor, has no voice. The Juries in the smaller Courts have a right to record their sentence; and when any difference occurs between the Judge and the Jury, the parties, if they please, may abide by the sentence of the Jury; except in criminal cases, when, upon such difference occurring, the affair must be referred to the High Court of Judicature. Formerly, the Juries consisted of eight persons. ‘The Grand Bailiff, or Governor, of *Trönjäm* is called *Stiftamtman*; and the inferior Bailiffs, *Amtmännen*. Of these there are four. Subordinate to the *Amtmännen* there are three or four Underwriters, according to the extent

Courts of
Justice.

CHAP. XVII.

extent of the Division; who are the Judges, and before whom all causes come, in the first instance. In criminal cases, the Jury consists of four persons; but at any time, when the criminal is not contented with the sentence, the case may be referred to the Superior Court; and this is done in all cases where the punishment exceeds two months' imprisonment. Every sentence must be confirmed by the Superior Court; although the cause, when the parties are satisfied with the sentence, be not pleaded a second time. Capital punishments are extremely rare: an instance of the execution of a criminal had not occurred above once in ten years.

Education of
the Lower
Orders.

As a proof of the excellent manner in which the education of the common people is conducted, it is enough to state, that they are all able to read, and most of them to write. In every parish there are two or three Schoolmasters, according to its size, selected, by the Clergyman, from the most learned of the peasants, and confirmed by the Bishop. The farmers read the Gazettes, and converse freely upon political subjects. They are at present contented; which was not quite the case at the commencement of the *French* Revolution. One of the most powerful reasons of the present prosperity of the country is, that the people now depend less upon fishing than formerly, and more upon the produce of the earth. In *Norland* there is still little or no cultivation; and the people consequently forsake the interior of the country, and flock to the shores, during the fishing season. There are some but not many ragged people in the streets. Upon the ramparts we always saw slaves working in chains, who were in general wretchedly clothed. They are condemned

to this species of slavery according to their crimes; some for a certain number of years, and others for life. Horse-stealing is punished with slavery for life. For lesser thefts, it is seldom until after the second or third offence that they are condemned to work upon the ramparts. Persons who have deserted three or four times receive this species of punishment.

We were present at the Fair, which begins on the first of *October*. Many of the *Lapps* come down from the mountains and visit the city upon this occasion: the Bay is seen covered with innumerable white sails of boats bringing in the peasants from all parts of the country. During the course of the three days upon which the fair continues, some of the shops engaged in the sale of handkerchiefs, linen cloth, and a few other trifling articles, sell goods to the amount of five thousand dollars, a sum equal to one thousand pounds sterling of *English* money. Great numbers of the peasants, also, (who have not the smallest resemblance or relationship to the *Lapps*, and hold them in the utmost contempt and aversion,) arrive on horseback from the most distant villages and farms; galloping through the streets, at full speed, upon the most beautiful steeds, unshod, without either saddle or bridle, which they guide with a cord fastened to a piece of wood, as a bit. In the evenings, during the fair, there is, as may be expected, a good deal of drinking, dancing, and some fighting; but no lives are lost in these broils. They dance the *Polisk* and the *Halling*, which we have before described. When intoxicated, a *Lapp* has been known to pass an entire night in the streets

Fairs.

CHAP. XVII. streets of *Trönjem*, during the utmost rigour of winter, sleeping in the open air, without receiving any injury. It is true, they are well wrapped in furs; but perhaps this hardness may be attributed to their habit of constantly exposing their bodies, reeking from their steam-baths and sudatories, to extremes of temperature, rolling about naked in the ice and snow. We have seen them, in *Lapland*, when the dews were falling copiously during the last nights of summer, issue from their hot baths, and squat down stark-naked upon the wet grass, to enjoy the luxury of cooling themselves in this manner in the open air. In *Trönjem*, this people are not called *Lapps*, but *Finns*. The attachment they bear towards their savage mode of life upon the mountains, and the difficulty of civilizing them, are very remarkable: so universally applicable is that affecting sentiment of *Euripides*, to the inhabitants of all countries, “*Home’s home, be it never so homely*’.” An anecdote or two of the *Finns* near *Trönjem*, as given to us by an intelligent young man of the name of *Horneman*, with whom we contracted a friendship during our residence here, and to whom we were indebted for many acts of polite attention, will set this part of their character in a very striking point of view.

Mr.

(1) Any person might believe that the antient *English* aphorism, above cited, was derived from the *Greek* Tragædian. The original passage is,

—ἀνδρὶ γάρ τοι, κἄν ὑπερβάλλη κακοῖς,
Οὐκ ἔστι τοῦ θρῆψαντος ἥδιον πέδον.

Euripidis Fragmenta Phœn. iii. 2. tom. 2. p. 466. Ed. *Beckii*, Lips. 1778.

Mr. *Horneman's* father, a wealthy merchant of *Trönjem*, educated a poor *Finnish* boy, treating him always with the greatest benevolence, and finally taking him into his own family as a servant; where he was clothed in a fine livery, and remained faithful in the discharge of all his duties during twelve years. At the expiration of this time, a large party of *Finns* came accidentally, from the *northern* mountains, into *Trönjem*, for purposes of trade. Upon hearing this, the boy stole privately to his apartment, pulled off his fine clothes, putting on a few old rags, and, leaving all that he possessed, decamped with his countrymen, without carrying off a single stiver, either of his own or of his master's money. Some years elapsed, and no intelligence was gained even of the route he had taken. At last, wrapped in his *Finnish* garb, he came to visit his old master; and being asked why he had deserted his service in such an abrupt and clandestine manner, "Sir!" said he, "*what will you have? Finn is Finn!*"

CHAP. XVII.
Anecdotes of
Two Finn-
Lapps.

Another circumstance, of a similar nature, occurred a few years ago. A *Finn* boy was educated at the *Latin School*; and in process of time, being ordained by the Bishop, he became an officiating Clergyman in one of the parishes of *Trönjem*; but he was so passionately addicted to spirituous liquors, that it became necessary not only to dismiss him from his sacred office, but finally to excommunicate him from the church. Upon this he left *Trönjem*, and returned to his native mountains, where he joined with a party of the wild *Finns* of the country, resuming at once all the habits of his original savage state: and at this time he was roaming the mountains and deserts of *Finmark*.

‘ There

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Military Force
of the Govern-
ment.

‘There are two regiments of infantry in the government of *Trönjem*, and one of cavalry, each consisting of eighteen companies of one hundred and twenty men. These are a part of the national army, and are embodied and exercised for a certain number of days every year. Two companies of the regiments of infantry are kept constantly embodied; and the men who form these companies are regularly enlisted; but no person is obliged to serve in them, who is unwilling to do so: it is even unlawful to enlist into them the sons of farmers. The regiment of cavalry has no part of it constantly embodied: but both the men and horses are said to be nearly as well disciplined as the most regular troops. The men have a constant allowance for maintaining their horses, which is however trifling; not more than fifty dollars a year. Besides these three regiments, there is a smaller regiment of *chasseurs*, consisting of about a thousand; this is always stationary at *Trönjem*.’ There is also another *corps*, which may be considered among the greatest curiosities in the country; namely, the regiment of *Skiders* or *Skaters*; consisting of six hundred men, half of which are stationed in the *north*, and half in the *south* of *Norway*. These men have acquired the art of performing military evolutions in the *Lapland skates*. We saw their Colonel: he was upwards of fifty years of age; but he conducted himself in these *skates* with all the surprising dexterity of the youngest soldier in his regiment. He explained to us the manner of using them. The *skates* themselves are not of equal length: in every pair of them, one is longer than the other. ‘The *long skate*, which is generally six or seven, and sometimes eight feet long, is

always

always worn on the left leg; and upon this leg the *skater* chiefly rests. The *short skate*, which is generally one or two feet shorter than the other, is worn upon the right leg, and serves principally for pushing the other forwards, and directing it. For this purpose, the *short skate* is covered with rein-deer skin; the hair of which lies smooth while the *skater* is progressive, but bristles up, and becomes rough, upon any retrograde motion, and therefore serves as a hold upon the snow. The bottom of the *long skate* is of smooth wood, having a groove hollowed within the surface, to make it lighter, and to assist the spring of the *skater*, who sometimes, in going very rapidly down hill, must take great leaps over the rocky and rough ground that may be above the snow. A leap of fifteen yards is sometimes taken, in this manner. A stick flattened at one end, to prevent its sinking in the snow, is always held by the *skater* in his hands, as a director; and his position in going down hill is always with his knees very much bent, his body leaning forwards, and bearing with his two hands upon the stick on the left side; dragging it after him, and at the same time supporting himself by it¹. In this manner they descend the steep hills of *Norway* with a velocity, as we were often assured, swifter than any bird can fly. The *regiment* of *Skiders* is regularly exercised in the use of these *skates*, every year.

A tolerable notion of the manners of a people may be formed by mixing with them at their meals. We were every day in company with some of the principal families resident in

Manners of
the Inhabi-
tants.

(1) See a correct Portrait of one of the *Laplanders* using these skates. *Schefferi Lapponia*, cap. 20. p. 248. *Francof.* 1673.

CHAP. XVII. in the place; and we everywhere observed the same traits of antient hospitality, softened by the most engaging manners. The society of *Trönjem* has been considered as more polished than that of any other town in *Norway*: we did not consider it as superior in this respect to *Christiania*, but it is certainly not inferior. Some trifling singularities, as national characteristics, may be noticed; serving to cast an air of novelty over the good fare a traveller is sure to meet with. The people of *Trönjem* place themselves without *etiquette* at table: every one sits as he chooses. They continue long at their meals; but conversation is brisk among them; and as they do not remain at table afterwards, the party breaks up sooner than in *England*: and the constant presence of females renders their social meetings cheerful and agreeable. Indeed, at all of them, the *Norwegian* dames perform their parts extremely well, and generally take the lead in conversation, in a manner which is highly pleasing to all the company. Their dinners are of a very substantial nature, although not served without elegance: the tables may be literally said to “groan with the weight of the feast;” like what it used to be in old times in *England*. Even at their suppers, three or four courses of *soup, fowls, ham, fish, &c. &c.* follow one another; after which the stranger beholds, to his astonishment, a quarter of a calf brought in, by way of a *bonne bouche*, at the last. ‘At the end of their dinners, perhaps by some sign from the mistress of the house, the company all bow to her, drink her health, and then, suddenly rising, push their chairs, with a very great noise, to the sides of the room. Then they stand silent for a short time, as if they

were

were saying a grace : after which, bowing to the master of the house, and to each other, they shake hands with their host, and kiss the hand of their hostess, when the ladies are assisted out of the room by the arms of the gentlemen. We had observed this ceremony, of rising and moving the chairs, before in *Denmark*; but the whole process here was more intense, and the noise might call to mind the rising of the great Council in *Milton*.' As soon as they have all retired together, coffee is served ; during which some gentlemen smoke tobacco, for a few minutes, in an adjoining room. After coffee, tea is brought in : then the card-tables are set out, at which punch is served ; and afterwards a most solid supper is announced, as before described. The house of General *Von Krog*, the Commandant, was one of those at which we were thus hospitably entertained. Although built of wood, it was the most magnificent palace in all *Scandinavia* : it contained a theatre, and a most stately suite of apartments. The General gives grand entertainments to the inhabitants, in this palace : they consist of plays, followed by magnificent suppers : the parts in the dramas are performed by the ladies and gentlemen of the city. When the son of the *Duke of Orléans* visited *Trönjem*, he was lodged, with his whole suite, in this palace. The house of Count *Schmidt* is also worthy of notice ; and the houses of the lowest merchants are furnished with a degree of neatness and elegance very striking to a traveller in this *Hyperborean* corner of *Europe* : in this respect, *Trönjem* does not yield to *Copenhagen*. The women are handsome ; and the dress of the lower order of females is very neat. They wear a jacket, with a shining black apron

CHAP. XVII. apron over their petticoat; and a turban handkerchief about the head, beneath which appears a clean laced mob, tied under the chin. The dress of the gentlemen is, in every respect, the same as in *England*.

Cascades of
Leer Fossen.

General *Von Krog* has built a very noble country-seat, and laid out considerable sums in its improvement. His territory extends to the source of the *Nid*, in the *Alps*. The *Nid* flows from *Tjydalen*, which is on the Alpine barrier between *Sweden* and *Norway*: it then proceeds two *Norway* miles, by the side of the *Selboe* Sea or Lake, and runs to *Trönjëm*, surrounding it on its *southern* and *eastern* sides; when, falling into the sea, it affords a harbour for the shipping. Two cataracts of this river, called the Cascades of *Leer Fossen*. are upon the General's estate. We went to see them. The place is named *Leeren's* Ground; it is distant five-eighths of a *Norwegian* mile from *Trönjëm*¹. The first and principal cataract is divided by rocks into two parts; and upon the side of it are placed sawing-mills, as is commonly the case both in *Sweden* and *Norway*. The perpendicular height of the first fall is forty-eight *ells*; and its breadth, two hundred². The other, that is to say, the lower fall, though not the largest, is the most beautiful, being more decorated with trees: it is one thousand yards distant from the upper fall: its perpendicular height is forty *Danish ells*; and its breadth, ninety. Both together make a fall of eighty-eight *ells*. There is a salmon-fishery at the lower fall; at which General *Von*

(1) A *Norway* mile is longer than the *Danish* mile: it equals nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ *English*.

(2) One *aln*, or *ell*, is 24 *Danish* inches; equal to 24.7 *English* inches.

Von Krog, as he himself informed us, caught, in one night, a thousand salmon. These Cascades are more worth seeing than the Falls of *Trollhætta*; but we thought them inferior to the Cataract of the *Ljusdal* in *Herjeådalen*. To bring the comparison nearer home, they are inferior, in point of picturesque beauty, to the Fall of *Fyers* in *Scotland*, and to the principal fall of the *Clyde*, in the same country.

The country-seat of Mr. *Mingay* is also one of the mansions which is particularly distinguished for the hospitality displayed by its worthy owner. This gentleman's name must not be mentioned without the most grateful acknowledgments on our part, for the attentions we received from him. He receives company, during the summer, every Saturday, at his elegant villa, without invitation; and the same, during winter, at his house in town. We accompanied Mr. *Mingay*, to spend one evening with him at his country-seat. Its situation was such as *Rousseau* might have chosen for the place of his residence. It stood at the foot of a range of mountains, close to the Bay, with sloping gardens full of trees and flowers. Here we found, yet hanging upon the boughs, *Hæg berries* (*Prunus padus*), *cherries*, *apples*, *plums*, and *pears*. In his garden were also *roses*, *carnations*, *stocks*, and *lupins*, in full flower, although now the beginning of *October*. At supper, the table was very elegantly prepared with fruit, the produce of this garden. Having mentioned the kindness we experienced from these gentlemen, we must also add to the list of our *Trönyem* friends, the names of *Nelson*, *Knudson*, *Due*, *Williamson*, *Friedlieb*, who, with many others, endeavoured to make our short residence in this delightful place as agreeable

CHAP. XVII. agreeable as it was possible. "No traveller," says an author before cited', "returns from *Trönjëm* without feeling a sort of enthusiasm for the reception he there met with. From this number I must certainly not be excluded; for who could be insensible to repeated acts of the most hearty kindness; to a politeness that anticipates every want; that is always affecting, and never oppressive? Who would not be filled with gratitude at seeing so many worthy men anxiously labouring to make the time you spend in *Trönjëm* a time of gladness? This warmth of heart, this conviviality and sympathy, appear to be characteristic of the inhabitants of this town. They are, in fact, by no means foreign to the character of the whole nation; and are here displayed, as we might expect to find them among men of higher refinement and cultivation." Of all the nations to whom the *British* character is known, the *Norwegians* are the most sincerely attached to the inhabitants of our island. "The welfare of *Great Britain*" was a toast which resounded in every company, and was never given but with reiterated cheers and the most heartfelt transports. Every *Englishman* was considered by the *Norwegians* as a brother: they partook even of our prejudices, and participated in all our triumphs. Whenever the Gazettes contained intelligence of a victory gained by the *English*, the glad tidings were hailed and echoed from one end of the country to the other; but especially in *Trönjëm*. They sang "*Rule Britannia*," in every company. Their

Friendship of
the *Norwe-*
gians towards
the *English*.

(1) See *Von Buch's Travels*, p. 108. Lond. 1813.

Their houses were furnished with *English* engravings, and *English* newspapers were lying upon their tables. The *Norwegians* would have fought for *England*, as for their native land; and there was nothing which an *Englishman*, as a sincere lover of his country, might more earnestly have wished for, than to see *Norway* allied to *Britain*². Yet their national prejudices are strong: they entertain a certain degree of contempt towards the *Swedes*, and hold the *Danes* in utter aversion. Whenever *Sweden* became a subject of conversation, at this time, it was the prevailing opinion that its Government was going to ruin; because every thing belonging to it was said to be in an unsettled state. A thing prohibited one day was permitted on the next; and a general want of stability characterized all the measures of the young king, *Gustavus*. The *Swedes* are more industrious than the *Norwegians*; but the country is so poor, that little can be effected by industry. The population, too, is very small. The province of *Dalecarlia* is better peopled than any other, but it is not equal to the support of its inhabitants. The consequence of this is, that the

(2) Under these circumstances, that any measure of policy should have been deemed a sufficient plea for delivering this brave people, bound hand and foot, to become the subjects of a nation much their inferior in their own estimation, and with whom it is almost impossible, considering the feelings with which the *Norwegians* and *Swedes* regard each other, that any alliance can be long maintained, is deeply to be lamented. A feeling of national honour should have induced *Great Britain*, whatever it might have cost her, to maintain the independence, rather than the subjection, of *Norway*. Old *Dovre's* echoes, at this instant, are resounding the sentiments of freedom, which burst forth from one end of the country to the other:

“Dög vaagne vi vel op engang,
Og brýde Lanker, Baand og Twang!”

CHAP. XVII.

National
Prejudices.

the *Dalecarlians* migrate in search of employment, and are found scattered almost all over *Sweden*. *Gustavus* had made every effort, but in vain, to restore the exchange to its due level. With regard to the *Danes*, the sort of feeling in which they are held by the *Norwegians* may be shown by expressions similar to those applied by the *Swedes* to the same people, and commonly used in *Trönjäm*; such as, “A true *Danish* trick!”—“Nobody but a *Dane* would have done this!”—“If a *Dane* travel to *Vienna*, and back to *Copenhagen*, he fancies himself the wisest man in the world:”—and many of the like satirical sayings. There are other sayings, in this part of *Norway*, somewhat characteristic of the country and its inhabitants. When a lady is pregnant, they address her with this friendly salutation, “*God resa til Röråås!*—a good journey to *Röråås!*” which cannot be explained without knowing that the road to *Röråås*, having been always difficult, and exposing the traveller to disastrous accidents, was formerly considered as a dangerous expedition for the inhabitants. Another saying, which is heard north of *Trönjäm*, is remarkable for the circumstances of reciprocity it involves between the people of two different and distant countries: it is an expression of anger: “*Go to Blocksberg!*” by which is meant, *Go to the devil!* the peasants maintaining that the devil dances every night with the witches upon *Blocksberg*, a mountain in *Germany*. Mr. *Horneman*, of *Trönjäm*, had the curiosity, when he was in *Germany*, to visit *Blocksberg*; having so often heard the expression in his own country: to his great surprise, he found that the *German* peasants, by a reciprocal expression, say, “*Go to Hekkelfield!*”

Hekkelfield!" which is a mountain in *Norway*: and when he asked them if the witches danced on *Blocksberg*, they replied, "No, not on *Blocksberg*; but they dance furiously on *Hekkelfield*." CHAP. XVII.

A little to the north of *Trönjem* is the Lake *Törgvillan*, described by the inhabitants as exhibiting the most beautiful prospects that can be imagined. Its islands are so numerous, that the peasants say it has as many as there are days in the year. These islands, besides its numerous peninsulas, are covered with trees. Some of the finest and most cultivated parts of *Norway* lie to the north of *Trönjem*: we were assured that cottages and cultivated land occur in the whole distance from *Trönjem* to *North Cape*. This journey was undertaken by *Von Buch*, who has published a very interesting account of it¹. In winter, it must be performed in sledges; in summer, on horseback, and occasionally in boats. The Post is conveyed, by this route, four times in each year. The *Duke de Chartres*, son of the *Duke of Orléans*, followed the same route, during his travels in the north of *Scandinavia*; which verifies the accounts we heard of him in *Lapland*. He came to *Trönjem* with a French Count of the name of *Montjoye*².

Lake *Törgvillan*.

Route to
North Cape.

The

(1) See his Journey from *Trönjem* to *Allen*, as published in the Sixth Chapter of his Travels, p. 116. *London*. 1813.

(2) The subsequent fate of *Montjoye* has been related by Dr. *Adam Neale*, in the interesting volume now published of his "*Travels through Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey*."—"This accomplished man," says Dr. *Neale*, "whose real name I have since learned was *Montjoye*, passed himself upon the *British Government* as the *German Count Froberg*, and under that title had the address to procure himself

CHAP. XVII. The Prince took the name of *Möller*, from *Switzerland*, and the Count that of *Froberg*. When they arrived afterwards in *Stockholm*, they made themselves known to the inhabitants of *Trönjäm*, by writing to the General-Commandant, and acknowledging their rank. It was then recollected, that when the young prince was at *Tronjäm*, a warm partisan of the French republicans had said to him one evening at

the appointment of Colonel to a regiment, which he was to raise in the *Albanian* and *Christian* provinces of *Turkey*. For this purpose he had employed crimps at *Venice*, *Trieste*, *Galatz*, and various places near the *Turkish* frontier; while he himself resided at *Constantinople*, and directed their manœuvres. The most unprincipled deceit and falsehood were employed to obtain recruits, many of whom were sent to him at *Constantinople*, then transferred to the *Prince's Islands*, and from time to time forwarded to their head-quarters at *Malta*. Finding themselves deceived, the regiment mutinied, murdered some of their officers, and blew up one of the *Maltese* forts. A court-martial was assembled afterwards at *Sicily*, by Sir *John Moore*, to investigate the grievances complained of by the survivors: when it appeared, in evidence, that most of the privates were young men of good families in their own country, who had been enticed to enter as ensigns and captains, and, on arriving at *Malta*, had been forced to do duty as privates. Sir *John Moore* disbanded the regiment, and sent back the men to their own country. Count *Froberg* was then at the *Russian* head-quarters; and finding his conduct detected, and being indebted 30,000*l.* to Government, he deserted to the *French*; but being afterwards surrounded, in a village, by a troop of *Cossacks*, he placed his back to a wall, and, sword in hand, sold his life as dearly as he could, being literally cut to pieces. This singular man had visited every country in *Europe*, from *Gibraltar* to the banks of the *Frozen Ocean*, whither he had accompanied the present Duke of *Orléans*, and had traversed all *North America*. He had an extraordinary facility in acquiring languages, speaking, with the utmost fluency, *Italian*, *Spanish*, *Portuguese*, *English*, *German*, *French*, *Latin*, and *Slavonian*. His amiable manners, and his talents for conversation, his perfect good-breeding and delicacy of *tact*, rendered him a welcome guest at all the diplomatic tables of *Perà*. It was not without much surprise, mingled with deep regret, that his acquaintances were apprised of the fate which occasioned so dreadful a termination of his career."

at supper, “*Can there be a greater miscreant than the Duke of Orleans?*” and, receiving no answer, also added, “*Do you not think him a rascal?*” It may be so, said the Prince, in a tremulous tone of voice, which was noticed by all present, and they observed that he sighed deeply; but until his real name was known, the cause remained a mystery.

We shall now add a few desultory remarks, made from our Notes, without attending to any other order in their arrangement than that in which they occur. The vessels most used by the coasters have a large square sail, in the management of which they are very skilful; and sometimes, when freighted with fish, piled half mast high, they will venture not only to *North Cape*, but to the more distant shores of *Scotland*, and almost to *Iceland*. For large vessels, the situation of *Trönyem* is not so good as could be wished: the fleets of all *Europe* might ride safely within its bay, but the entrance to it is difficult, and, flourishing as the state of the city is at present, this circumstance has always proved a check to its increasing opulence. Of all the towns we had ever seen, we were disposed to consider it as the most beautiful, both as to its situation and internal aspect. Few cities may boast such a noble street as the *Monkgade*, which runs through the whole breadth of the town to the shores of the *Fiord*, with good buildings on either side. But all the bright perspective beyond, with the varying hues, the lights and shadows upon the island, the bay, and the distant mountains that terminate the view, are such as cannot be seen elsewhere.

Prospects.

CHAP. XVII. *Von Buch* says of this prospect¹, “ We should scarcely credit a drawing, however faithfully it might represent Nature; but no drawing could convey the perpetual fluctuations of light on the works and towers of the island, and the deep ground which disappears in the blue ethereal mountains, the tops of which are illumined by snow.” The view of the bay and town together, in descending towards them from *Steenberg*, the mountain to the west of *Trönjem*, is certainly one of the finest known; and so diversified and magnificent are the other views in and about the city, that it is scarcely possible to take a step without being struck with some new object of regard. We shall briefly notice the most beautiful of these prospects; but there are many others with which travellers who visit the place will be delighted.

1. The view from *Steenberg*, the mountain to the west of *Trönjem*.
2. Ditto from *Christiansteen*.
3. Ditto from *Munkholm*; in which point of view the city bears great resemblance to *Naples*.
4. View of *Munkholm*, with part of the Bay, backed by distant mountains, from the *north* street leading from the Market-square.
5. Ditto from the Church of *Nótre Dame*, of the Market-square, with the Hospital Church beyond, and the lofty mountain on that side, rising high above the town.
6. Ditto

(1) Travels, p. 113. Lond. 1813.

6. Ditto of *Munkholm*, the bay, and the town, from Mr. *Mingay's* villa, at the foot of the aforesaid mountain. CHAP. XVII.
7. Ditto of *Christiansteen* from the town, and the cultivated land below it, which, as seen from the Market-square, exhibits its fine harvests above all the ships in the river, and above the buildings in the city.

During the last winter, they had very little snow, except upon the heights; and this was talked of as a calamity; the want of snow being as serious a privation to the inhabitants as the failure of their crops. In winter, which is the season of business, all commercial intercourse with the town is carried on by means of sledges, and the farmers expect the fall of snow as a joyful and important event. The nights, during winter, are so clear, owing to the cloudless state of the atmosphere, the astonishing brilliancy of the *Aurora Borealis*, and the light reflected by the snow, that, when there is no light from the moon, they can yet see to read in the open air. In summer, the heat is very great: "It is not only warm," says *Pontoppidan*², "but sometimes to such a degree, that, according to the vulgar phrase, *it may make a raven gape*; and persons who have been born and educated in hot climates, might fancy themselves suddenly transported home." ' We heard, from an officer who lived thirteen miles northward of *Trönyem*, that the sun may be seen, annually,

(2) Natural Hist. of Norway, p. 20. Lond. 1755.

CHAP. XVII.

annually, during two or three nights following, the whole twenty-four hours above the horizon. The situation where he saw it was at a considerable farm in a valley near the top of some high mountains: the country below is sometimes quite green, when the grounds of this farm are covered with deep snow.' In visiting the farm-houses of this country, and observing the manners of the peasants, there is, perhaps, nothing that will strike a traveller more than their marvellous ingenuity in carving of vessels and articles of household furniture with their knives. Their knife-handles are sometimes beautifully inlaid and ornamented with different-coloured wood. Mr. *Horneman* presented to Mr. *Cripps* a knife thus ornamented by a *Norwegian* peasant: it had all the letters of his name inlaid in the handle, with pieces of coloured wood. But they are so skilful with their knives, that they will cut out bowls and cups as if they had been turned; and manufacture the most elegant utensils of all sizes, from a cabinet to a snuff-box, without using any other instrument. The old *Runic Staves* found among the peasants in this neighbourhood, some of which are elaborately carved, are made only with the knife. The carriages, in general use for travelling, are very old-fashioned; they resemble a sedan-chair, which is placed on two wheels, and made open in front. Glass is exceedingly dear in *Trönyem*; but there are few towns with more windows in proportion to their size, and they are generally sashed. In the year 1791, in the month of *June*, after heavy rains, the water, which had been dammed up to serve some mills upon the side towards *Steenberg*, became swoln, suddenly burst its embankment, and

Skill of the
Natives in
carving Wood.

and instantly swept away several houses, by which accident many lives were lost. CHAP. XVII.

Having such a valuable work upon *Norway*, and in our own language, as that of *Erich Pontoppidan*¹, many remarks that might otherwise have been inserted respecting the *natural history* of the country will be omitted; as it is not the author's wish that any reader should be at the pains of perusing, in the account of these Travels, what others have already described. Among the animals, however, which carry desolation among the flocks and herds of the *Norwegian* farmers, there are some of a nature so remarkable, that, when we first heard of them, we could scarcely credit the fact of their existence so far to the *northward* of those latitudes in which the larger animals of the *feline* tribe naturally roam. These are the three different kinds of *Lynx* which infest the *northern* forests of *Norway*, called *Goube* by the common people; the *wolf-goube*, the *fox-goube*, and the *cat-goube*. They are all three of them extremely rare: their skins, when taken, sell upon the spot for twenty-five or thirty *dollars*; and after being exported to *Hamburgh*, they are sold at much higher prices. Two of these animals, of the kind called *cat-goube*, were taken a short time before our arrival. We saw a drawing of one of them: the animal, from this representation, exactly resembled a *tiger*; it had a grey skin, beautifully variegated with black spots. They were both sent to *Christiania*, alive, there to be shipped for

England,

Wild Animals.

(1) See the *Natural History of Norway*. Lond. 1755.

CHAP. XVII. *England*, and, as it was said, for Sir *Joseph Banks*. They are much more destructive among cattle than either the *bear* or the *wolf*. A single *cat-goube* will destroy twenty cows in one night. The *cat-goube* has the finest and most valuable skin, but it is not so large as the *wolf-goube*. Their worst enemy is the *wild-cat*, an animal very like themselves. Although of smaller size, its almost continual employment is to look out for them in their holes, and steal their prey from them. The farmers know very well when a *goube* has been among their cattle; not only from the number of the cattle destroyed, but from the delicacy shewn by the animal in the choice of its food: as from a *sheep*, or a *goat*, it will only take the udder, and a part of the head; and from *cows*, the blood only; which is the cause why so many *cows* are found dead, whenever the *goube* has attacked them.

Horticulture.

All sorts of garden vegetables are common in the neighbourhood of *Trönyem*. The towns and cities of *Norway* were formerly supplied with culinary herbs from *England* and *Holland*; but this supply ceased to be necessary when gardening grew into vogue among the inhabitants. *Pontoppidan* says¹, that this change was partly owing to a very useful little treatise, entitled the *Norway Horticulture*, published at *Trönyem* by *Christian Gartner*. The farmers in the neighbourhood were, at the time of our visit, very loud in their praises of a kind of *turnip*, called *Kale Raby*; which either has not yet been introduced into *England*, or, having been

(1) Natural History of *Norway*, Part I. p. 113. Lond. 1755.

been introduced, has not succeeded, owing perhaps to its not being properly cultivated. Our friend Mr. *Williamson* presented us with the seed of it, and brought a fine specimen of the living plant to shew to us. He considered it as a most important acquisition for the agriculturist. This kind of *turnip*, which is not the *Swedish* turnip, is of a yellow colour. It is very much cultivated by the *Norway* farmers, and has an agreeable refreshing flavour, even when it is eaten raw. The root grows to a very large size; but the most profitable part of it is derived from the green leaves, which resemble those of a cabbage; these are used as fodder for the cattle. By cutting off only the outer leaves, and taking care not to injure the heart, they are made to sprout again, and supply an abundant crop. Cattle are remarkably fond of them, either green or dried. The *Kale Raby*, or *Cabbage Turnip*, endures the frosty nights of the *Norwegian* harvest, better than potatoes. Mr. *Williamson*, who had brought this plant to great perfection, gave us the following instructions as to the proper method of sowing and transplanting it. The seed should be sown in the spring, in good garden soil: one ounce of seed will be sufficient for a bed of twenty yards length. The young plants are to be transplanted in *June*, into a good, but not a rich soil, without adding any manure; four plants being set in every square of three feet. A plot of ground, thirty-five *English* yards square, will yield, in good years, thirty *Norway* tons, or twenty *English* quarters of these turnips. The *Kale Raby* affords a delicious vegetable, when boiled for the table.

Kale Raby.

CHAP. XVII.

Longevity of
the Norwe-
gians.

The permanent health and longevity of the *Norwegians* have long rendered proverbial the salubrity of the country and its climate. Judging from the healthy appearance of the inhabitants of *Trönjøm*, and the numerous instances that have occurred of persons attaining an age far beyond the usual period allotted to human life, it would appear that sickness is rare among them. This is the more remarkable, as they are much addicted to the use of spirituous liquors, but especially to *punch*, which the celebrated Dr. *Cheyne*, of *Bath*, considered as a dangerous poison¹. They even maintain that the preservation of their health is owing to their frequent use of this beverage. In medicine, they make much use of the *Lichen Islandicus*, which is found upon all their mountains. But their favourite physic is *camphor*; and this they seem to consider as a panacéa; administering it in all disorders. According to their own account of its healing properties, they find it most effectual in curing colds. The instances mentioned of longevity are sometimes such as to exceed all belief; such as that of the Bishop of *Havanger*, mentioned by *Ramus*, who, about the middle of the fifteenth century, died at the age of 202. But there are instances more certain. *Adrian Rother*, seventy years Alderman of *Trönjøm*, died about the beginning of the seventeenth century, aged 120. This is mentioned

(1) "It is likest *opium*, both in its nature and in the manner of its operation, and nearest *arsenick* in its deleterious and poisonous qualities: and so I leave it to them, who knowing this, will yet drink on and die." *Essay of Health and Long Life*, by GEORGE CHEYNE, M.D. F.R.S. p. 59. Lond. 1725.

mentioned by *Mittzovius*. There was also a Clergyman in the diocese of *Trönyem*, mentioned by *Ramus*, who lived to be 150 years old, being blind thirty years. His successor lived also to an uncommon old age. But almost all the instances of great longevity in *Norway* refer to the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood. *Hans Aasen*, who first erected copper-works at *Röråås*, died at the age of 116. Persons curious to examine other instances of the like nature will find many more of them enumerated by *Pontoppidan*². The whole district of *Aggerhuus*, especially *Gulbrandsdale*, is remarkable for the long lives of its inhabitants. It is related by *Pontoppidan*, from indisputable authority, that in the year 1733, when *Christian VI.* and *Queen Sophia Magdalena*, of *Denmark*, visited their *Norwegian* dominions, they were present at what is called “*a Jubilee wedding*.” This was performed in a garden at *Fredericshald*, under tents pitched for the purpose. There were four couples married, being country-people invited from the adjacent parts; and out of all these there were none under a hundred years old; so that all their ages put together made upwards of eight hundred years. Their names were, *Ole Torresen Sologsteen*, who lived eight years afterwards, and his wife *Helje* ten years; *Jem Oer*, who lived six years after, and his wife *Inger*, who lived seven years; *Ole Besseber* and his wife; and *Hans Torlasksen*, who lived ten years after, and brought with him *Joran Gallen*, who was not his wife, but being a hundred years old,

(2) *Natural History of Norway*, Part II. p. 256. *Lond.* 1755.

old, he borrowed her for this ceremony: she also lived ten years afterwards. These eight married people, being each upwards of a hundred years old, made themselves extremely merry at this Jubilee wedding; and the women, according to the custom of the country, danced *with green wreaths on their heads*, which brides always wear on their wedding-day¹.

About this time there happened to arrive in *Trönyem* a poor *French Emigrant*, of the name of *Latochnaye*. Wandering about *Sweden* and *Norway*, he contrived to pick up a livelihood, by begging subscriptions towards the publication of a narrative of his journey, which he said he should hereafter publish². His temper, naturally bad, had been soured by events which had compelled him to a state of greater activity than was agreeable to his disposition; and to complete the whole, he had the misfortune to break his leg, in one of the northern provinces of *Sweden*. After this accident, he was removed to the house of a *Swedish* Clergyman, who most humanely and hospitably entertained him beneath his roof, until he was sufficiently recovered to continue his journey: and for this act of beneficence, the name of his host was never afterwards mentioned by him without the most sarcastic expressions of that *mauvaise humeur* by which he was characterized, and even

(1)

——— ἀλλ' ἔμωσ

Σοὶ καταστέψασ' ἐγὼ νιν ἤγον ὡς γαμουμένην.

Euripid. Iphigen. in Aulid. v. 903.

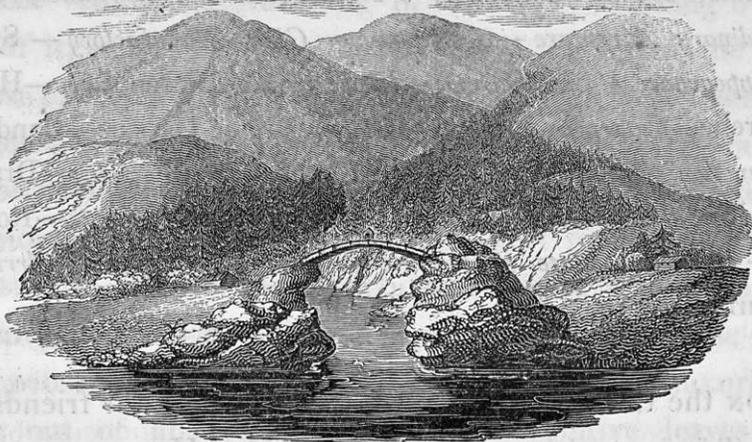
(2) It has since been published, under the title of "*Promenade d'un Français en Suède et en Norvège, par De Latochnaye. 2 tomes. Brunswick, 1801.*"

even with ungrateful abuse. Having collected money from all the principal inhabitants of *Trönjäm*, he also applied to us; and we readily added our names to his list of subscribers. We should never have mentioned this circumstance, if we had not afterwards found, when his work appeared, that the little kindness we had it in our power to shew him was requited by him with one of his usual manifestations of spleen. He had been asked to spend the day with us, and to join a party of friends whom we had invited to dinner. In the morning we hired a boat for his conveyance to the Isle of *Munkholm*; and accompanied him thither, that he might see the fortress. For his dinner we had reserved a haunch of the *Reindeer* venison we had bought of the *Laplanders*, near *Malmagen*, in our passage over the *Alpine* barrier. In the evening, we endeavoured to amuse him by the exhibition of every thing curious collected in our travels, and by communicating any information that we possessed, respecting the countries we had visited in common with him, for his own use. Nothing, however, could get the better of his habitual spleen, or mitigate, for a moment, the stings of his disappointed pride, excepting the haunch of *Reindeer* venison. Upon this, which he said was “the only good thing he had found in all *Scandinavia*,” he broke forth in true *Gallic* raptures: and, as it may amuse the Reader to see how he has noticed our attentions in the account of his travels, and perhaps offer to the notice of *Englishmen* a characteristic trait of *French* gratitude, we shall conclude this Chapter by translating from the ‘*Promenade*’ of *Mons. De Latochnaye* that passage of his work in which our interview with him is described; adding the original

in

in a note¹. It is annexed to his account of the Isle and Fortress of *Munkholm*; of which he says, "*Je ne connais pas de prison plus horrible;*" although, in his recollection of the jails and dungeons for State prisoners in *France*, he might surely have called to mind many more terrible places of confinement. "I visited the spot," says he, "with two young *Englishmen*, who had just completed an expedition, truly *English*, into the *North*. After having quitted *London*, they pushed on, all at once, without stopping, twenty miles to the north of *Torneå*, and launched a balloon in *Lapland*, to the great astonishment of the natives: yet the *Lapps* had been less touched by this exhibition, than by that of a paper-kite, which they let fly afterwards. They passed through *Sundswall* the same day that I did; but since that time they had made a prodigious circuit. They were laden with (*pierres*) fragments of rocks, minerals, mosses, *Runic* staves, *Lapland* purses and costumes, hides and horns of *Reindeer*, and, above all, with *a succulent haunch of the same animal*, to which I, like a poor simpleton, attached more value than to all their other curiosities."

(1) "Je fus la visiter avec deux jeunes Anglais, qui venaient de faire une expédition vraiment *Anglaise* dans le Nord. Après avoir quitté Londres, ils avaient poussé tout d'un coup, et sans s'arrêter, jusqu'à vingt milles au nord de *Torneå*, et y avaient lancé un ballon dans la Laponie, au grand étonnement des natifs; les Lapons cependant y avaient paru moins sensibles, qu'à un cerf-volant qu'ils firent voler après. Ils avaient passé à *Sundswall* le même jour que moi; mais depuis ce temps, ils avaient fait une tournée prodigieuse. Ils étaient chargés de pierres, de minéraux, de mousses, de bâtons *Runiques*, de portraits et sacs de Lapons, de peaux et cornes de rennes, et, surtout, *d'un gigot succulent du même*, auquel, comme un Franc ignorant, j'attachai un beaucoup plus grand prix qu'à toutes leurs autres curiosités."



Bridge between Melhuus and Leir.

CHAP. XVIII.

TRÖNÏEM TO CHRISTIANIA.

Departure from TrönÏem—Mild Temperature of the Climate—Guuldal—Scenery between Sognæs and Hoff—Elevation of the Mountains—Gammel Orse—Upland Farms—Sundset—Sno-Ripa—Passage of Dovrefield—Rüsen—Moor Game—Drivstuen—Alpine Plants—Kongsvold—Grotesque Habits of the Natives—Boundary between the Governments of TrönÏem and Aggerhuus—Sneehättan—Jerkin—Fogstuen—Harebacken—Descent from Dovrefield—Geological Phænomena—Tofte—Marriage Customs—Perilous Assault—Louven River—Formoe—English Customs—Guldbrandsdale—Cataract and Bridge—Pass of Kringelen—Fatal Expedition of Colonel Sinclair—Cause of his disastrous march—History of the Inscription—Fate of the Prisoners—Breiden—Peculiar Character of a Norwegian Landscape—Viig—Moen—Beauty of the Forests—Oden—Tumuli—Elstad—Lake Miösen—Remarkable Chasm and Bridge—Losnes—Stav—Moshuus—Economy of the Natives—Deviation from the King's Road—Sunde—Torsted—Louven River—Difficulties of the Route

Route—Ronne—Interior of a Norwegian Inn—Svennes—Extraordinary Adventure—Cow-house—Glass Manufactory—Svee—Appearance of the Harvest—Views of the Miösen Lake—Hund—Brelie—Cataract—Lunden—Glass-works of Garsjoe—Bandelie—Junction with the King's Road—Roholt—Iron Foundry—Dragvold—Moe—Schesmoe—Strange Observance of the Sabbath—Romsaas—Execrable State of the Roads near the Capital—Arrival at CHRISTIANIA.

CHAP. XVII.

Departure
from Trönjäm.

UPON the third of *October*, we took leave of our friends, and left *Trönjäm* with much regret. Mr. *Horneman* and Mr. *Nelson* remained with us to the last moment before we quitted the town. It was one of the finest days ever seen. As we ascended the Mountain *Steenberg*, which rises to the west of the city, loitering and looking back upon the delightful scene afforded by the Bay, the buildings, and the mountains, every thing wore a cheerful aspect. We felt a wish that we might never lose the impression made upon us by our last view of this *Baia* of the *North*; for if there be a spot which, next to his own country, an *Englishman* might choose for his residence, it is *Trönjäm*: and while every grateful recollection of the kindness and hospitality of its inhabitants, and of those sentiments which had awakened sympathies that are the boast of *Britons*, remained fresh within our memory, we felt and acknowledged that *Trönjäm* had more of *home* in it than any other place in *Europe*, out of our own island. We had now parted with our little *Swedish* waggon, as it had no covering; and expecting rain with the autumnal season, had purchased a little low phaëton with a head to it, which was recommended to us as the best kind

kind of vehicle for travelling in *Norway*. Walking by the side of it, in our way up the *Steenberg*, we found the heat almost oppressive. Several plants were still in flower: we collected many specimens of the Field Gentian (*Gentiana campestris*), that beautiful ornament of the alpine-pastures: its blossoms, clustering among the short grass, studded all the surface of the mountain: the whole plant, scarcely an inch in height, seemed to consist of little else than the petals of its flowers, which in size and luxuriance were out of all proportion to its diminutive leaves and branches.

We returned by our former route as far as *Sognæs*; where the roads to *Trönjëm*, from *Röråås* and *Christiania*, meet. In the course of this day's journey, as we descended from *Oust* towards *Melhuus*, we saw an amazing prospect of the *Guuldal*, a valley surrounded by mountains, excepting upon its western side, where an inlet of the sea appears, into which the *Guul* river discharges itself. This valley is highly cultivated¹. The rocks have very singular shapes: they
 consist,

(1) "The *Guuldal* is a beautiful valley: it is long and broad, delightfully environed, and well peopled. The views down the valley, over numerous and considerable hamlets and churches, with the broad and glittering stream in the middle, are altogether enchanting. Fertility and cultivation smile upon us from every hill. The whole antiquity of the nation is crowded together in this valley: it is the cradle of the land. Here *Norr* came first over from *Sweden*. Here dwelt the mighty *Hakon Yarll*. In this valley he was found out, and conquered, by the valiant, noble, and wise adventurer, *Oluf Tryggvasön*. Here many of the Heroes of the country dwelt in their Courts: and those kings who bloodily contested the dominion of the land, never imagined they had made any considerable progress in it, till they had conquered *Drontheim* and its valleys. Now we everywhere see healthy boors; and no *Hakon Yarll*, no *Linar*

CHAP. XVIII. consist, for the most part, of *clay-slate* and *trap*, in which a number of vertical fissures occasion a prismatic appearance resembling *basalt*; but the remarkable tendency of the former to a quadrangular fracture, with tarnished surfaces, discoloured by the *oxide of iron*, as if decomposed, and somewhat splintery, serve to distinguish it in some degree from *basalt*, however nearly allied the substances may be as to their chemical constituents¹. From *Melhuus* to *Leir, Foss*, and *Sognæs*, the road mæanders through close surrounding precipices, amidst bold and abrupt mountains, embosoming the waters of the *Guul*. Between *Melhuus* and *Leir*, we were delighted with the beauties of the country; and especially with the elegance of a bridge constructed of the trunks of fir-trees, of one arch; of which there are many in *Norway*, of surprising magnitude and boldness of design, cast across the most rapid cataracts². There is nothing in all *Switzerland* to surpass the grandeur of the prospects between *Sognæs* and *Hoff*: and if, in stating this circumstance,

Scenery between *Sognæs* and *Hoff*.

Thambaskielver, no *Duke Skule*. Their repose has sometimes been disturbed by the tempests of the *Swedish* wars; but the inhabitants continue to advance, in an easy yet perceptible progress, in all the arts of peace, towards their higher destiny."

Von Buch's Travels, p. 104. Lond. 1813.

(1) The description given by *Von Buch* of the rocks in the *Guuldal* makes the whole formation to consist of *clay-slate* and *grey-wacke* (see *Travels*, p. 106, Lond. 1813); but he is unable to ascertain the precise nature of the rocks between the *Guuldal* and *Trönjem*. "Are we to consider it," says he, "as *mica-slate*, or as *clay-slate*? On the *Stenberg*, towards *Drontheim*, downwards, it appears, at first sight, to resemble *clay-slate*." To our eyes, the appearance was rather that of *trap*; and perhaps this may explain the ambiguity.

(2) See the *Vignette* to this Chapter.

stance, it should appear but as a repetition of former observations, it is because this kind of scenery, in the general survey of the globe, is by no means common: it is more prevalent in *Europe* than elsewhere, and most conspicuous in *Switzerland*, where “*Alps on Alps arise.*” Consequently, the traveller who has enjoyed such sights in *Switzerland*, when he finds any thing similar in other countries, cannot avoid making the comparison; being touched by a feeling of gladness at the recurrence of objects inspiring the utmost degree of sublimity, and affording, by their *geological* phænomena, something to gratify his curiosity respecting the original formation and structure of the earth.

The mercury in *Fahrenheit's* thermometer at *Sognæs*, at noon, stood at 51°. We shall be careful to note the changes of temperature, by observations made at the same hour, during our passage of the *Dovrefield*. The farms upon these mountains, as in the Passes of the *Alps*, rise one above the other, until they reach the clouds. Sometimes, as in our journey from *Röråås* to *Trönyem*, we saw clouds skirting the sides of a mountain upon which there appeared villages high above the clouds. These mountains rise to the height of three thousand two hundred *English* feet; which is the elevation assigned by *Von Buch* to the mountains eastward of *Melhuus*³. The earth below them is formed into a series of tabular eminences, whose shapes

Elevation of
the Moun-
tains.

(3) See *Von Buch's Travels*, p. 107. *London*, 1813.

shapes are probably owing to the subjacent masses of *clay-slate*. They appear like the artificial ramparts of a fortification; their tops and sloping sides being covered with verdure. Upon these green mounds, farms are also stationed: the cattle belonging to each appeared in herds, grazing all the way down, and sometimes in places so steep, that we wondered how they could find a footing. We dined at *Hoff*; and for the first time tasted the old *Norwegian* cheese, called *Gammel Orse*, or *Norske*, of which the inhabitants are very fond. It resembles very excellent old *Cheshire* cheese, without any rankness. This kind of cheese is sometimes sent in presents to *England*; but the *Norwegians* themselves prize it so highly, that it is difficult to purchase any of it. The *Gammel Orse* is sometimes kept for ten years before it is brought to table. In making it, they use butter-milk, mixed with yeast. We observed, upon the circular tray in which the bread was served, an inscription in the *Danish* language, to the following effect: “*Eat your bread with thanks to God.*”

In going from *Hoff* to *Birkager*, we ascended a lofty and steep hill, and from the summit had a prospect of the *Alps*, covered with snow. ‘The horses were entire, and without shoes. Woollen caps, made of red worsted knit, are universally worn by the men; these are imported from *Copenhagen*. Almost every other part of the dress of the peasants is of their own manufacture: it is, in general, very neat and tight, and we considered it as superior to the common dress of our *English* labourers.’ *Hoff* stands in the middle of the Valley of the *Sogna*: it is only one thousand
and

and five feet above the level of the sea. In this road, fields of the finest verdure are seen among the trees, in the midst of which the *birch* appears with peculiar softness and beauty. The country produces rich crops of *barley*: the soil consists of a dark vegetable earth, and is very rich. Proceeding to *Sundset*, we descended into a wide and beautiful valley watered by the *Oerhel*. Hence, leaving the valley, we had a long, winding, and laborious ascent. The view below was in an eminent degree striking. The roads were stony, but our unshod stallions paced dauntlessly over them. Upon this ascent we found the *Pyrola uniflora*, in seed. From the summit, the view below exhibits the grandest masses of rocks, descending perpendicularly towards the valley, forming precipices nearly a thousand feet high, with *fir* and *birch* trees sprouting from their crags and fissures: whole mountains rise in the most abrupt manner from the green pastures and corn-fields by the sides of the river, and, as they tower upwards, present upon their sides the noblest forests. High above the woods appear farm-houses and cultivated lands, and, at a still greater elevation, forests; then a fleecy rack of clouds; then upland farms and forests again; and in the upmost range, glittering in æther, snow-clad summits, of all else, except their icy mantle, denuded, bleak, and bare. As the view, after extending over all their tops and shining heights, descends amidst the aerial habitations of the upland farmers, it sees, with surprise, immense herds of cattle feeding at an elevation so extraordinary, that even the actual sight is scarcely to be credited. Every hanging meadow is pastured by cows and goats;

СНАР. XVIII. goats; the latter often browsing upon jutties so fearfully placed, that their destruction seems to be inevitable: below are heard the cheerful bleatings of the sheep, mingled, at intervals, with the deep tones of the herdsmen's trumpets¹ resounding among the woods.

Soon after we had completed the ascent of this mountain, we descended, and arrived at *Sundset*. Here we found a numerous family assembled round a large fire, all busily employed. The accommodations were cleanly. The walls of the chambers were much painted, and even the beams in the ceiling were covered with inscriptions. These inscriptions, common in *Norway*, are always either of a moral or religious tendency, or relate to the duties of hospitality; and in this the resemblance to the customs of the *Greeks* is very striking: among whose modern descendants the taste for inscriptions is still so prevalent, that moral aphorisms in Modern *Greek* are commonly inscribed upon their drinking-cups, and upon the handles of their knives and forks².

Sundset

(1) The same as the *Lure* in *Sweden*; that is to say, a long trumpet, made of splinters of wood, bound together by withy.

(2) "I saw a man making a corn-shovel with an axe; and a book-case and bureau of very good carved work, which was done with a knife: some figures represented upon it were well executed. Everywhere we observe the symptoms of industry, and of a thriving people; yet beggars are not unfrequent. In the villages of *Norway*, if there be any miserable objects, you are sure to find them sitting by a door near the road, to extort charity. This we never saw in *Sweden*, which is a much poorer country. In the room at *Sundset*, there was a Copy of Verses upon the wall of the room, that were composed upon Mr. *Bates's* riding several horses at once, as at *Astley's*. He exhibited his feats of horsemanship at *Copenhagen* in the year 1769, and no doubt astonished the *Danes* beyond measure." *Cripps's MS. Journal*.

Sundset is one thousand five hundred and seventy-eight feet above the level of the sea; and here the *spruce-fir* is seen mixed with *Scotch firs*; but in this latitude the former is not found at a greater elevation³. Our journey the next day led us among the more savage districts of the *Fjäl* or *Alps*, and into regions of snow, where vegetation was sensibly diminished. Between *Sundset* and *Stuen*, we passed the copper-work and mine of *Indset*, upon our left. ‘The stones which we saw on the sides of the road were of *gneiss* and *grey granite*.’ We continued to ascend, as we journeyed towards *Stuen*, a *Danish* mile and a quarter. From *Stuen* we descended almost the whole way to *Ofnet*, close to *Opdal*. In the higher parts of this passage, the trees were few in number; and even those were dwindled in size, and disposed to creep. We soon recognised some of our old *Lapland* acquaintances; such as, *Betula nana*, with its minute leaves, like silver pennies; *mountain birch*; and the dwarf *Alpine* species of *willow*, of which half-a-dozen trees, with all their branches, leaves, flowers, and roots, might be compressed between two of the pages of a ladies’ pocket-book, without coming into contact with each other⁴. At *Ofnet* we bought an abundance of *Sno-Ripas* (*Ptarmigans*?) *Sno-Ripas*, with

(3) See *Von Buch*, p. 103. Lond. 1813.

(4) After our return to *England*, specimens of the *Salix herbacea* were given to our friends, which, when framed and glazed, had the appearance of miniature drawings. The author, in collecting them for his *herbary*, has frequently compressed twenty of these *trees* between two of the pages of a duodecimo volume. “*Minima*,” says LINNÆUS, “*inter omnes arbores est hæc salix*.” Vide *Flor. Lapp.* p. 286. *Amst.* 1737.

with a plumage more beautiful than any we had yet seen. Many of them were already almost white; and this whiteness was more splendid than newly-fallen snow. We carefully took off the skins of several of these birds, that we might afterwards have them stuffed and preserved in *England*¹. A very accurate account of the *Sno-Ripa* is given by BRISSON², who calls it LA GELINOTE BLANCHE³. According to this author, it is the *white partridge* of the *Alps*. It is figured by *George Edwards*, in his "*Natural History of Birds*⁴;" and *Brisson*, referring to this part of *Edwards's* work, adds, "*avec une figure exacte*:" but the etching by *Edwards* would never have reminded us of the original; it is too stiff and clumsy: his description is more accurate. The *Sno-Ripa* is one of the most beautiful of the feathered race. In the season when its hues are variegated, some of its feathers are brown, others tinged with a Nankin buff colour; and all the feathers of its breast and legs are of the most splendid whiteness: its flesh is delicious food: it is nearer to a pheasant

(1) It was our intention to present them to the *British Museum*, having been always uncertain whether the bird named *Sno-Ripa* be really the *Ptarmigan*. Unfortunately, upon our arrival in *England*, somebody recommended to us a boozing fellow (employed to shew to strangers the *British Museum*) as a proper person for stuffing these skins. It was said that he stuffed birds for our national repository of Natural History: accordingly, he was entrusted with the care of our *Sno-Ripas*; but his incapacity was soon conspicuous; and being reproved for it, in a fit of drunkenness he destroyed the specimens.

(2) *Ornithologie*, tome I. p. 216. Paris, 1760.

(3) "*Lagopus hyeme alba, æstate albo et fusco varia; rectricibus lateralibus nigricantibus, apice albis* . . . LAGOPUS."

(4) Vol. II. p. 72. Lond. 1747.

pheasant than a partridge in size. *Edwards* made his draught and description from a stuffed skin of the bird preserved in Sir *Hans Sloane's* Collection. This he confesses; and therefore it is not to be wondered at, that his representation does not strictly agree with nature. The *Sno-Ripa* escaped *Albin's* notice, and no faithful figure of this beautiful bird has yet been published: it is of the kind that we call *Heath Game*, being neither partridge nor pheasant. It thrives best in snowy regions, and therefore inhabits the tops of the highest mountains in *Europe* and *America*. In climates where the frost is so severe that the snow is like fine dry white sand, it reposes, towards evening and during the night, under the snow. In this manner it is found in *Hudson's Bay*; and we often found its dung in the hollows of the snow, where some of these birds had passed the night, as *Edwards* says, "in their snowy lodgings." The *Italians* call this bird *Perdice petrosa*, and *Perdice alpestre*: by the *Germans* it is named *Schnee-Houn*. The people of *Iceland* and *Greenland* call it *Rypen*, and *Ryper*; and the *Laplanders*, according to *Linnæus*, give it the name of *Cheruna*. The name *Ptarmigan*, if it be applied to the same bird, was bestowed upon it by the *Scotch*. Of all the places which it inhabits, one of the most remarkable is the stony and craggy summit of *Oar Vowhl*, in the mountainous and unfrequented Island of *Rum*, in the *Hebrides*, where it is sometimes but rarely seen in places almost inaccessible, and always upon the highest ridges.

At *Ofnet* begins the Passage, called, from its principal

Passage of
Dovrefield.

CHAP. XVIII. mountain, that of the *Dovrefield*, and, as it is observed by *Von Buch*¹, under circumstances very similar to that of the mountain *St. Gothard* from *Altorf*, and that of *St. Bernard* from *Martigny* in *Switzerland*; the length of the Pass being nearly the same as that of *St. Gothard*; and there is also some resemblance between the two Passes, in the nature of their declivities. In the evening we reached *Rüsen*, where we found a small but exceedingly clean inn; every part of the walls, ceiling, floor, benches, and tables, which were all of deal, were perfectly white, and actually burnished with frequent rubbing. The peasants came into our comfortable little cabin, bringing *Black Game*² and *Sno-Ripas*, in such numbers, that they offered to us whole sacks filled with these birds. They take them by snares and with guns. We bought many of them, at the rate only of four-pence *English* for the finest birds. Here we had also brought to us that king of the *Heath-fowl*, the *Mountain Cock*, or *Cock of the Wood*³; the body being as large as that of a *Peacock*, and its length nearly three feet from the point of its beak to the end of its tail. The season for killing game had commenced among the mountaineers. When the frost sets in, to allow of their being sent off in a frozen state to *Trönyem* and *Christiania*, the destruction is very great. Our only difficulty

(1) See *Von Buch's Travels*, p. 100. Lond. 1813.

(2) UROGALLUS MINOR. *Le Cog de Bruyères à queue fourchue*. Vid. *Brisson Ornitholog.* tome I. p. 186. Paris, 1760.

(3) UROGALLUS MAJOR. *Le Cog de Bruyères. Lagopus maximus*. Ibid. p. 182.

difficulty was, how to convey with us so many of these *Alpine* birds. At last, we had recourse to our former expedient of taking off their skins, as the only part we wished to preserve; which employed us the whole evening: and after making a hearty meal upon the bodies of some of them, we gave those which we had flayed to our host and his family, who did not seem to set much value upon an acquisition, the mere name of which is sufficient to make an *English* epicure's mouth water.

The next day we came from *Rüsen*, amidst *Alpine* scenery, to *Drivstuen*. Masses of *mica-slate* were conspicuous among the loose fragments of the rock. In the kitchen at *Drivstuen* we saw seven men eating a most comfortable meal of fried bacon and veal, some fried fish, large bowls of milk, and oatcakes and butter. Each had his knife and fork and spoon, but the bowls of milk were in common. We afterwards inquired of the master of the house, whether these men were all in his service: he said they were; and added, that there were also others besides these, who lived with him; his whole family amounting in number to twenty persons. He had but little ground near his dwelling, but cultivated a farm higher up the country. In fact, grain does not grow here, for the place is two thousand four hundred and fifty-seven feet in elevation: but the mountains, the *Säter* or *Alps*, and the valley itself, are excellently adapted for grazing, and the inhabitants avail themselves of this advantage. They keep about thirty milch cows, send a number of cattle for sale to *Trönjem*, and breed, besides, strong and useful

useful horses, highly prized for their docility and hardihood¹. None of the men living with our host were married. His own appearance was altogether that of a common peasant. The establishment of the farmers in this country seems to be much larger than with us in *England*. At *Drivstuen* begins the more immediate ascent of the *Dovrefield* mountain. The mercury in *Fahrenheit's* thermometer, at mid-day, stood at 41°. Here they put four horses to our phaëton; providing us, also, with saddle-horses; as the next stage, to *Kongswold*, is exceedingly laborious and difficult²; but the magnificent scenery repays a traveller for all the trouble it will cost him: it is in the highest style of *Alpine* grandeur, not to say horribly sublime. The author could not call to mind any part of *Switzerland* where the mountains and the rocks exhibit bolder features than he beheld in this stage;—naked and tremendous precipices of *mica-slate*³ on each side of the Passage, and the torrent of the *Driva* roaring below, in many an impetuous cataract⁴. All the tops of these towering

(1) *Von Buch's Travels*, p. 99. Lond. 1813.

(2) *Von Buch* describes it as "dangerous and painful in the highest degree." (See *Trav.* p. 98. Lond. 1813). But he passed on the last day of *April*, and met with great difficulty, owing to the state of the ice, in crossing the stream. He says, "he was compelled to feel, that in *spring* no person travels in *Norway*."

(3) In some places the *mica-slate* appeared to us to support *clay-slate*, which, from the nature of its separation into angular and prismatic masses, had an appearance resembling *trap*. This circumstance is not mentioned by *Von Buch*, to whose work the Reader is nevertheless referred for the best account of the *geological* phænomena of *Norway*.

(4) "The valley is, in truth, surrounded by steep and savage rocks of a most alarming

towering crags were covered with snow, and often concealed by clouds, being also destitute of trees: but 'the lower parts were still enriched by the hardy *birch*, and nearer the bottom were *willows* and *wild cherries*.' The most beautiful and scarce plants were pendent among the rocks, especially of the genus *Saxifraga*⁵, and a species of *Gentiana* was still in flower, peeping above the snow. We found *Salix lanata*⁶, guarded by its woolly coat, as if wrapped in a pelisse of fur; also *Salix herbacea*; and such diminutive specimens of *Betula nana*, that the little circular leaves, smaller than upon the *Lapland* mountains, did not present surfaces of greater magnitude than those of split peas. The *Gentiana nivalis* was in seed: of this, as of many other seeds, we collected samples for our Botanic Garden at *Cambridge*. Just before the end of this stage of two *Norwegian* miles, we saw some very large icicles hanging from the rocks, six or seven feet long, and as thick as a man's arm.

Alpine Plants.

We descended upon *Kongsvold*. This day, being that of the Sabbath,

Kongsvold.

Sabbath,

alarming height. We can no longer measure their height from below; and the huge blocks at the bottom seem inconsiderable pieces, when compared with the surrounding masses. It is such another fissure as the *Schöllenen* at *St. Gothard*, or the abyss of the *Hongrin* above *Château d'Oex*. It is not a valley in which the mountains incline gently towards the plain; but a rent, which divides the mountains throughout the whole extent of their breadth."—*Von Buch's Travels*, p. 99. *Lond.* 1813.

(5) *Saxifraga nivalis*; *Saxifraga stellaris*; *Saxifraga autumnalis*; and *Saxifraga oppositifolia*. Nothing can be more elegant than the hanging clusters of the last, like pendent pearls upon the rocks.

(6) "SALIX foliis integris utrimque lanatis subrotundis acutis." *Linn. Flor. Lapp.* p. 293. (368.) Tab. viii. fig. 10. et Tab. vii. fig. 7. *Amst.* 1737.

CHAP. XVIII. Sabbath, we found the inhabitants, as it is usual in *Norway*, all asleep. Five or six of the men came gaping out of a house and upon our asking them if they had been sleeping, they all answered in the affirmative. Here they offered for sale the skins of large foxes, with very fine fur, at the rate of two dollars each. We had constantly inquired, in our route, for the skin of the *Cat Goub*, or *Norwegian Lynx*; and we asked for it at this place, but in vain. This animal is certainly rare at present in the country, although known to all the peasants. *Kongsvold*, surrounded by monstrous rocks, is one of the four " *Field-stuer*," established on the *Dovrefield*, by King *Eyestein*, in the year 1120, for the safety and comfort of travellers. We dined at this place: our servants arrived afterwards with the carriage, without meeting any accident. The horses that had been ordered came galloping up by themselves to the door of the inn, where they were fed with salt, which they seemed to eat very greedily. The *Norwegians* are almost as fond of salt as these horses. They have no idea of eating any thing quite fresh. The moment the butter comes from the churn, it is mixed with coarse lumps of salt. In one of the places where we halted for the night, a very fine trout was caught, which we were to have for supper; but the master of the house, as a matter of course, asked us whether we would not have it first salted. The family at this inn were all fair, fat, and rather handsome; the children particularly plump. One of the men had for his dinner, sour milk, oat-cake, cheese, and butter. All the men wore the same coloured coat, cut in the same fashion; and this *costume* continues for a great distance along

along this route. It was a kind of livery, or uniform of grey cloth, with green worked button-holes. The coats were made in the form of full dress, with long waists, short skirts, and very long flaps to the pockets. We had some thoughts of borrowing two of these suits, to help us out with our full dress at *Petersburg*, when we should arrive there; as the *ukase*, or order, of the Emperor *Paul*, for wearing such uncouth habits, even in a morning, had now been promulgated.

Our journey from *Kongsvold* to *Jerkin*, a *Norwegian* mile and a half, was less difficult, and the road good. Almost the whole stage consisted of an ascent over the most bleak *Alpine* region, covered with snow; first by a ravine, down which the *Driva* is precipitated towards the *north*, between immense perpendicular rocks, in a rent which hardly affords room for the water of the stream. "Great fragments, like pyramids and towns," says *Von Buch*', "have in some places fallen down, and completely choked up the valley." Afterwards, a wild and dreary prospect was presented to us—wild bogs, and deserts, where the drifting snow seemed to be contending with the driving clouds through which we passed. Posts, placed to mark the road, stood as evidences of the danger to which travellers are sometimes exposed in these aerial solitudes. A wooden gate, in the midst of the upmost level, serves to mark the boundary between the two great Govern-

Boundary between *Trö-
njem* and *Aggerhuus*.

ments of *Trönjem* and *Aggerhuus*. Here the road reaches

an

(1) Travels through *Norway*, &c. p. 98. Lond. 1813.

an elevation of four thousand five hundred and sixty-three *English* feet above the level of the sea'. This is properly the head of the principal chain of the *Dovrefield*; and the elevation of the mountains here is by much the greatest in all SCANDINAVIA. This Pass exceeds in height almost all the known Passes over the *Northern* mountains. "But then the mountains which overtop the Pass!" says *Von Buch**; who seems lost in wonder at the prodigious accumulation of *Alps* on *Alps* here presented. A mountain called *Sneehättan* rises far above the Pass, until its immense form is lost in the clouds. The traveller looks up to its summit, as from a deep valley, unconscious of the height upon which he stands. Mr. *Estmark*, with whom we afterwards became acquainted at *Kongsberg*, carried a barometer with him to the top of *Sneehättan*. Its summit had not before been reached by any man. He determined its elevation as being equal to eight thousand one hundred and fifteen *English* feet, nearly double that of *Ben-nivis*, the highest mountain in *Great Britain*: and he also ascertained that the whole of this stupendous mass consists of *mica-slate*; of which substance the rocks are also composed in all the higher parts of the passage of the *Dovrefield*. Having at length gained the summit, we descended, for about the space of half an *English* mile, to the village of *Jerkin*; which is so situate beneath this eminence, that it was not visible to us until the moment before we reached the place. The inn was not so clean as the accommodations

for

(1) *Travels through Norway, &c.* p. 97.(2) *Ibid.*

for travellers generally are in this route ; and, as it generally happens in such cases, it was difficult to avoid imposition ; indolence and want of principle being cousins-german. A demand of two dollars was made for our lodging only : this we refused to pay ; and then they were satisfied with one dollar. We found, however, some tolerably good small beer : it was served in an earthenware brown mug, with a silver cover, holding a quart. The *Norwegians* are fond of finery : they like to have their tables and the windows of their apartments painted with showy colours : even the ceilings and beams of the roof are thus ornamented, and set off with blue and red colours. The tables are often painted in imitation of the coloured patterns of oil-cloth ; and sometimes the sides of their rooms are lined with painted cloth. The houses are invariably roofed, or rather thatched, with a thick covering of turf-sod, in which trees sometimes take root and grow ; and hay is almost always gathered from the roofs of the houses. ‘ We have seen lambs turned for pasture upon the tops of their houses, after the grass has been mown ; so that it may be fairly said in *Norway*, they mow the tops of their houses, and then turn their cattle on for the after-grass.’ The galleries about these houses may remind the traveller of *Switzerland* ; and the girls of the country braid their hair into long *queues*, and dress somewhat like the female *Swiss* peasants. From our windows we had a wide and dreary prospect of snow-clad summits and extensive plains, in which there is scarcely a vestige of a tree ; except here and there, in places, where the *dwarf alpine birch* and *creeping alder* penetrate the snowy surface.

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We left *Jerkin*, on *Monday* morning, *October* the *seventh*, for *Fogstuen*, a stage of two *Norwegian* miles and a quarter. We were mounted on saddle-horses, and had three horses for the phaëton; but we soon found that there was no necessity for so much cavalry. A hard frost had rendered the road excellent, although covered with snow; and we travelled with as much expedition as in *Sweden*. Not a leaf now remained upon any of the dwarf plants peeping through the snow; nor was a tree to be seen anywhere: all was airy alpine nakedness. We saw marks, in the snow, of the feet of animals, which we believed to be those of bears: other tracks, also, were visible, that seemed to have been made by wolves and foxes. Our horses disturbed some *Sno-Ripas*. We passed two lakes: one upon our left, called *Af Soe*; the other, named *Vola Soe*, upon our right. This last is connected with smaller lakes, extending to *Fogstuen*; whence the *Folda* river takes its rise, and proceeds eastward to the *Glommen*, which it joins near *Lil Elvedal*, just after passing *Fredericsgaves* copper-work. We found a neat little room at *Fogstuen*. The inn here is situate in a level valley: it is intended solely for the reception of travellers passing the mountain. *Von Buch* compares it to the *Hospice* of *St. Bernard*, because it is one of the highest habitations in the country, and buried, in a similar manner, in almost perpetual winter; but we had not yet attained the summit of *Dovrefield*. The ascent to the highest point was made after leaving *Fogstuen* for *Tofte*. In this journey, however, the road was so excellent, that we proceeded in our phaëton, which was drawn by three horses. The snow was about five inches in depth. We had a long

ascent

ascent to the highest point of the passage; but at mid-day we arrived upon the summit, and immediately estimated the temperature of the atmosphere. The weather was remarkably clear and fine; scarcely a cloud was visible. Before we could take the thermometer from the case in which it was contained, the mercury had fallen below the freezing point; and in five minutes it fell to 27° of *Fahrenheit*. We then found the air so keen and piercing, that we did not give it a longer trial. This point is the greatest elevation of the road in the whole passage of the *Dovrefield*: its height, as stated by *Von Buch*¹, is four thousand five hundred and seventy-five *English* feet above the level of the sea. The hill itself is called the *Harebacken*². Upon this elevated spot we detached from a rock, as the only memorials of the place we could bear away, some specimens of one of the most elegant *mosses* we had ever seen, with minute hoary divergent branchlets (*Lichen pubescens*?). It reminded us of *Darwin's* beautiful allusion to the singular locality

Harebacken.

(1) *Von Buch's Travels*, p. 96. Lond. 1813.

(2) "The *Norwegian* language is rich in names for the different forms of mountains. *Aas* (Ohs) is a very long-extended row of small hills; *Kullen*, is an insulated prominent head; *Nuden*, a round and less prominent hill; *Egg*, a sharp ridge, an edge; *Hammer*, a rocky cape, which juts out, either into the sea or the plain; *Bakke*, is a little hill; *Fieldt*, on the other hand, is the highest mountain, rising beyond every ordinary human habitation; *Tind*, a point or peak on the mountain, the *horn* of the *Swiss*, and the *aiguiller* of *Savoy*; *Fond*, an ice-hill; *Bræe*, or *Gökul*, among the *Laplanders* *grikna* (*jäkna*), a glacier. In *Christiansandstift*, a distinguished height visible at a great distance, is called *heien* or *hei*—*eidsheien*." (*Von Buch's Travels*, p. 52, Note.) The natives of *Finland*, in their language, have almost as many names for the different forms and modifications of snow.

CHAP. XVIII. locality of plants of this *genus*¹. Upon the *moss*, exceedingly small scales of silver *mica* might be discerned, glittering among the leaflets: and the same curious mineral decoration of the hairs of the *Mountain-moss* was also extended to the leaves and branches of the *Salix myrsinites*, which we found near the same spot. Perhaps something similar might first have suggested to antient nations the custom of powdering their hair with *arenaceous mica*. The Emperor *Gallienus*, according to TREBELLIVS POLLIO, "*crinibus suis auri scobem aspersit.*"

Descent from
Dovrefield,

Immediately after passing this place, a descent begins towards the *south*; and from regions of ice and snow the traveller is suddenly conducted into the most beautiful valley that the imagination can conceive. From the summit we had a very extensive view of all this chain of mountains: their tops appeared below us, covered with snow. The moment we began to descend, a change took place; and in three quarters of an hour we passed from a frigid to a temperate climate. Long before we reached *Tofte*, we were able to collect plants in flower. The snow vanished—trees appeared—the road was dry and in good order—and in the space of forty-five minutes from our leaving the summit, the mercury had risen in the thermometer to 36°. Nothing can be more remarkable than this sudden transition, in descending *Dovrefield* towards the south. The change is much more rapid

(1) "Retiring *Lichen* climbs the topmost stone,
And mid the airy ocean dwells alone."

Botanic Garden, Part II. v. 295. p. 29. Lond. 1791.

rapid than on the *northern* side: the season, consequently, was much less advanced. All the trees excepting the *birch* retained their green foliage; but the leaves of the *birch* had changed and were falling². The mountains on this side appeared of an astonishing height, and rose more abruptly on each side of the passage than in the *northern* declivity. Their summits were visible above us, capped with snow. Everywhere the rocks consist of *mica-slate*; in which the only variation arises from veins of *quartz*, and sometimes from contiguous and parallel masses of *gneiss* or *schistose granite*. As we descended, *firs* and *juniper*-trees began to make their appearance again; extending for a certain distance up the sides of the valley: above them were naked rocks. The principal plants near the road were wild *Myricas* and *Vaccinium*. At an earlier season of the year, as we were afterwards informed, our friend Mr. *Otter* had found this part of the Passage of *Dovrefield* the best place for botanical pursuits he had ever seen. The *Primula Norvegiensis*, and many new plants, were here added to his herbary. The inn at *Tofte* was remarkably neat and clean. We dined here, upon some of the *Sno-Ripas* we had brought with us, and a soup made of eggs, milk, and sugar; in fact, what

Geological
Phænomena.

Tofte.

(2) We collected seeds of the *Astragalus alpinus*, *Pinguicula alpina*, and *Pyrola uniflora*: also, near the summit of *Dovrefield*, in descending towards the south, we discovered that rare plant the *Saxifraga Cotyledon*, in flower; together with *Saxifraga nivalis*, and *Saxifraga oppositifolia*. The other plants in flower, added to our herbary in the course of this descent, were, *Hieracium alpinum*, *Gentiana campestris*, *Vicia sylvatica*, a dwarf alpine *Geranium*, for which we have no other name, and various species of *Lichen*.

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what we should call *custard* in *England*. The women here were handsome: they had fair complexions and agreeable countenances. In all parts of our journey through *Norway*, we were struck with the superiority of the *Norwegian* above the *Swedish* women. One of the young women here was upon the eve of being married: she was very handsome. Her lover was present: we had therefore an opportunity of seeing them in the full dress worn by the peasants upon such an occasion. There was nothing very remarkable in the dress of the young man, beyond what we have before described; excepting that his clothes, shaped according to the uncouth fashion already noticed, were of a white colour, and that he wore very large buckles in his shoes. The girl was dressed in a jacket and petticoat of brown cloth. Upon her head she had a cap of black silk, edged with silver lace, over which she wore a black silk handkerchief as a turban: this head-dress was further set off by a little pink ribband tied under the chin, part of which fell down the neck behind. Her shift was fastened in front by a neat silver broach. She had high heels to her shoes, that were soled with iron; and also wore large buckles. She had rather a dark complexion, with the most regular arched eyebrows and dark hair, aquiline features, and the liveliest bloom upon her cheeks. Judging from the warm hue of her complexion, and the form of her countenance, one might have imagined her to be rather a native of the north of *Italy*, than of the mountains of *Norway*. Yet such a cast of features belongs to the female peasants of this country, who are thereby remarkably distinguished from the *Danish* women.

Marriage
Customs.

women. Her mother had been also extremely beautiful: she had eight children. When a marriage takes place in *Norway*, open house is maintained, during an entire week, to all comers. Every neighbour, and every relation of the bride and bridegroom, bring with them provisions, as a contribution to this feast. The new-married couple are expected to provide beer and brandy. The food consists of *meat, cakes, fritters, &c.*; besides a standard dish for a wedding, which is called *cabbage-soup*; it is made with beef, and pork sausages, and contains culinary vegetables of every sort. When the guests take their leave, they all make presents to the wedding-pair, according to their circumstances and the degrees of their consanguinity and friendship. Some give them two, others three, four, and five dollars; and in this way a newly-married couple will collect sometimes a sum equal to three hundred, and rarely less than one hundred dollars. They marry young; but the women marry much earlier than the men. Upon these occasions the peasants frequently consign to their care the management of their farm; taking no other security, than a bare promise from their children that they will never suffer them to want. According to this custom, the young *Norwegians* have only to marry, and the means of subsistence follow as a matter of course; and this encouragement to "increase and multiply," among a people naturally prone to industry, may perhaps in some degree explain the cause why the population of *Norway* so much exceeds that of *Sweden*; where the same custom exists with much greater limitations; and where the people, equally

CHAP. XVIII. equally industrious, are less disposed towards agricultural pursuits.

After leaving *Tofte*, we entered the beautiful valley called *Guldbrandsdale*, and proceeded by the side of the River *Louven*. From this place, to the distance of one hundred and seventy *English* miles, the road continues through a series of the finest landscapes in the world. Indeed, it is allowed by all travellers who have made this journey, and whose opinions upon such a subject are worth citing¹, that 'it is doubtful whether any other river can shew such a constant succession of beautiful scenery.' Another remarkable circumstance, characteristic of the whole district, is, that it is remarkable for the tallest people, and the finest horses and cattle, in all *Norway*. The women are fair and handsome; and the men, stouter and more athletic than any we had ever seen, except in *Angermanland*, with their light and long flowing hair, reminded us of *Ossian's* heroes. The farmers, all along the vale, are reckoned rich, and a very good sort of people. Surrounded, therefore, by every object worthy of admiration, pleased with the country and its inhabitants, we were, of all men, the least disposed to engage in a quarrel with the natives: yet, in consequence of a very trivial and unavoidable mistake, to which travellers are liable, we encountered one of the most deadly feuds, to which,

Perilous
Assault.

(1) The author would particularly notice the testimonies of Professor *Malthus* and Mr. *Otter*, whose observations respecting the astonishing beauty of the scenery in this part of *Norway* perfectly agree with the description of it which has been here given.

which, without death providentially on either side, it was possible to be exposed. In general, the peasants who supply the post-horses accompany the traveller's carriage, to see that their horses are taken care of; but with our light phaëton, we had left these men in the rear, and consequently had passed the post-house at *Olstad*, where the horses ought to have been changed, without having noticed it; and were proceeding in the road to *Formoe*, the next relay. As we were ascending a hill, we observed the drivers of our luggage making great efforts to come up with us; upon which we loitered, and they overtook us, bringing with them the owners of our horses. At this moment, rushing towards the phaëton, they attacked us in the most violent manner, two of them being armed with bludgeons; and as we had no other idea, from the manner of the assault, but that they intended to murder us, we determined to sell our lives as dearly as possible. We had the good fortune to succeed in wresting the largest bludgeon from the hands of one of them; and being joined by our *English* groom, who quitted the reins of our horses for this purpose, we presently made the other fellow surrender his bludgeon also. Being thus disarmed, with the agility of mountain-goats they scrambled up a stony steep upon the left side of the road, where, having gained a commanding situation above us, each of them took up a huge stone, and, holding it in a menacing posture, threatened to hurl it upon our heads if we attempted to advance. As this was the only pause which had occurred from the onset of this broil, and

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they had now seen that we were determined not to yield to them, we attempted a parley. Unfortunately, our interpreter, having made the same mistake that we had done, had gone forward; but by signs, with a few words of *Norske*, we gave them to understand, that if they would throw down the masses of stone which they held, we would also lay aside our bludgeons. To this they assented, and the weapons on either side were mutually discarded. We then beckoned to them to descend, and held out our hands towards them in token of peace. To our surprise, they came to us, and shook hands with us; and, as they seemed disposed to shed tears, we began to perceive that we had unknowingly been the aggressors. We therefore resigned every thing into their care, and they conducted us slowly to *Formoe*. Here every thing was explained: it appeared that a very laudable tenderness for their horses had been the cause of their rough treatment of us, whom they believed to be actuated by a design of ill using their cattle: and, as it sometimes happens where blows have been pretty liberally bestowed upon both sides, we did not part the worse friends because we had fought as enemies, but took leave of each other mutually desirous of forgiveness and reconciliation.

These two stages, from *Tofte* to *Olstad*, and to *Formoe*, considered with respect to the grandeur of the scenery, constitute the finest part of the Passage: it is, perhaps, the boldest defile in *Europe*; not even excepting that of *St. Gothard*, near the *Pont du Diable*, in *Uri*. Precipices, woods, and cataracts, produce a mixture of fear, wonder,

and

and pleasure, which it is actually necessary to have felt, in order that any idea of it may be entertained. Indeed, it would be to little purpose that an endeavour is made to describe such prospects; but that there are many who have had this feeling, and who will call the scenery to their imagination from the suggestions which a few notes made upon the spot are calculated to afford. The road, as in the Passage of *St. Gothard*, is very often little more than a shelf placed along the side of a precipice; and at a great depth below it, is heard the noise of a torrent. Looking backwards or forwards, the projecting terminations of the different mountains, intersecting each other towards their bases, produce the wildest and most gloomy glens. Upon their craggy sides, towering forests, reaching almost to the snow-clad summits, wave their dark branches over cliffs where there seems hardly soil enough to maintain the *Lichen* hovering upon the stony precipice. From the sides of these mountains, innumerable cascades, dashing among the rocks and through the trees, carry their clamorous tribute to the torrent of the *Lowen*, whose Lowen River. mightier and more impetuous waters, shaking the very rocks, seem to agitate the whole wilderness, as by an earthquake. One of those tributary cataracts, after a fall of at least five hundred feet, having swept away every trace of the road, if ever there had been any road here, now rushes beneath a bridge of fir-trees, and is thence hurled into the gulph beneath. As we stood upon this bridge, wet with its scattering foam, we beheld, above us, to our surprise, part of the structure of a mill-dam, which the people of the country were endeavouring to

CHAP. XVIII. to build of the trunks of trees, upon some projecting rocks in the very midst of the falling water. How it was to remain an instant in that situation, when finished, its owners best knew. This bridge and cataract is near *Formoe*: but many other instances might be mentioned of prospects equally striking, if it were possible, by mere description, to do justice to the angry grandeur of scenery, which renders *Norway* more worth seeing, to the lovers of picturesque beauty, than any other country in the world¹.

The appearance of the farm-houses upon the mountains, standing upon the very brink of precipices to which there are no perceptible means of ascent, is one of the most extraordinary sights which a traveller meets with. We saw harvest yet standing, near one of those farms. 'A farmer who met us on the road had descended from the heights, where he cultivated many acres of land: he had sixty cows, and fifteen horses, besides other stock.' We found an excellent inn at *Formoe*: the rooms were lofty and spacious. Every thing was as clean as it could be: but the customs are so strictly those of former times in *England*,

(1) To the *Geologist*, every step he takes through this defile will present him with objects worthy of his investigation. The crumbling disposition of the rocks, their separation into *drusy* fissures, the regularity of their shapes, which he will observe in many of the immense masses that have fallen over the road, especially towards *Formoe*, lead him to believe that he is surrounded by mountains of *basalt*; but these masses belong to *porphyritic* strata. *Quartz* also appears towards *Formoe*.

England, that, from the appearance of one of these houses, an *Englishman* would call to mind the manners of his ancestors, as they are still preserved in some parts of our country. Old ballads pasted on the wall—story-books of witches and giants—huge heavy carved work upon the cupboards and furniture—rows of shining pewter-plates and earthenware—brown mugs for beer—hog’s puddings and sausages dangling from the roof—these, and all the amusements of their fire-sides, carry us back to “the golden days of good *Queen Bess*.” In their houses, cleanliness may certainly be considered as very generally a characteristic: a dirty dwelling is an uncommon sight in *Norway*; and in the few instances where it occurs, a large family of young children belonging to poor parents serves to account for it. We were now entering *Gulsbrandsdalen*, famous, as we have said before, for the tallest and stoutest men in *Norway*: yet the men of this country, although robust and hearty, appeared to us to be of lower stature, and less athletic, than the *Swedes*, especially the inhabitants of the *north* of *Sweden*. From the *Danes* they differ in many respects; in having dark hair and copious eye-brows, with countenances full of expression, and the ruddiness of health upon their cheeks. The *Dane*, with an unwieldy stature, and sometimes gigantic limbs, is characterized by a countenance devoid of expression; or if it express any thing, exhibiting features of apathy and stupidity: add to this, long white hair falling straight on either side of a face with light blue eyes and scanty white eyebrows.

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English
 Customs.

Gulsbrands-
dalen.

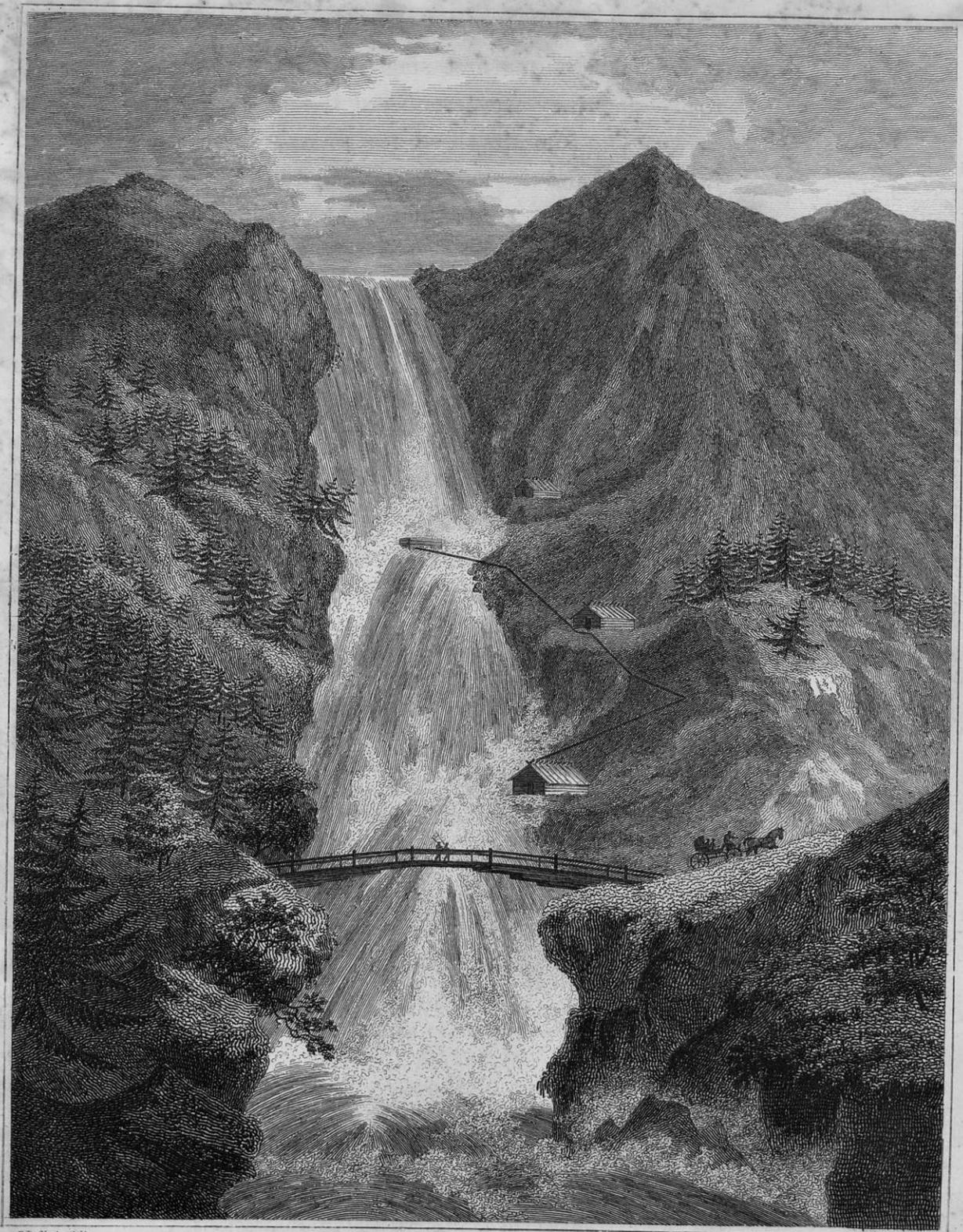
Upon

CHAP. XVIII.

Upon the *seventh* of *October*, we left *Formoe*, and proceeded to *Elstad*. In our first stage to *Breiden*, we had excellent roads, and they were rendered the more perfect by a hard frost. The summits of all the mountains were now covered with snow, and there was not a cloud in the sky. *Fahrenheit's* thermometer at twelve o'clock, 37° . But some plants were still in flower¹; and as we descended lower, the trees were less and less affected by the season. The road to *Breiden* is an *Alpine* defile, and descends the whole way. The aspect of the scenery was much the same as upon the preceding day. Before we reached *Breiden*, a bridge thrown across a cataract, upon our left, again presented us the astonishing appearance already noticed in the journey to *Formoe*, of a square timber mill-dam placed in the middle of the falling torrent, for the purpose of arresting and carrying off, in wooden channels, a portion of the water, to supply some sawing-mills, which have been constructed, in a manner almost as remarkable, by the side of the cascade. We halted for a short time, to make a sketch of this wonderful scene. The fall of water is not in all seasons of the year so great as it was at this time: it is evident that the mill-dam could not long resist the continued action of such a furious tide as we then beheld: to us it appeared very marvellous that it was not swept away by the flood. This dam was constructed of

Cataract and
Bridge.

(1) *Euphorbia helioscopia*; *Geranium cicutarium*; *Ranunculus acris*, &c.

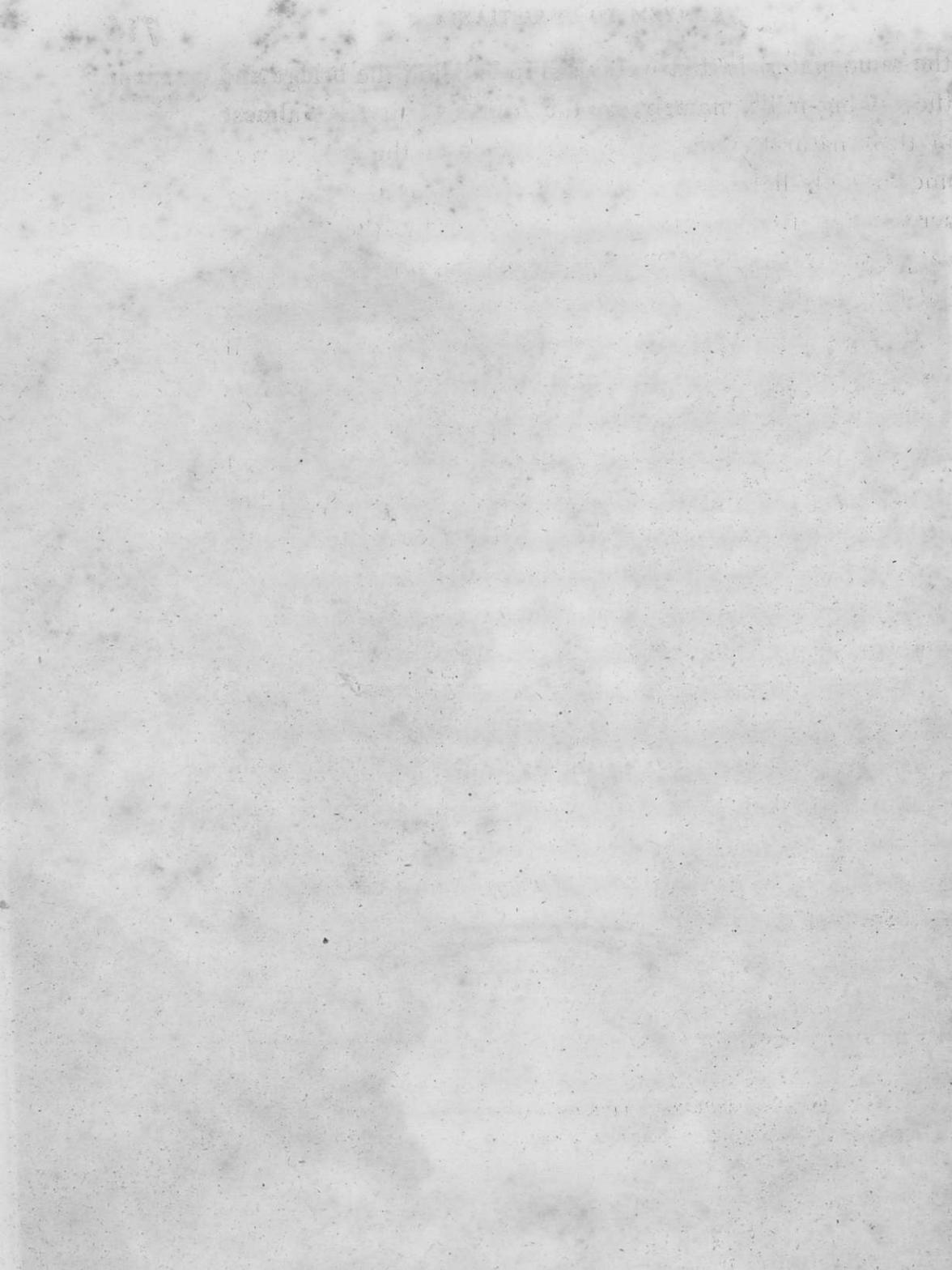


E.D. Clarke del.

L. Byrne sculp.

CATARACT, and BRIDGE constructed of the Trunks of PINES;
*Shewing also the mode of conveying Water to the sawing Mills:
near the pass of Kringlen in Norway.*

Published Jan^r 1815 by T Cadell & W Davies Strand London.



the same materials that were used in building the bridge and the sawing-mills, namely, of the trunks of fir-trees almost in their natural state. The appearance of the bridge was uncommonly light and elegant: it seemed as it were to fly across the tremendous gulph occupied by the foaming cataract. Our light phaëton made no impression upon it; but few would like to be among the number of passengers, as they are seen heaped upon our *English* stage-coaches, if one of these coaches were engaged in passing such a bridge. Icicles were pending from the rocks above and below; and the whole exhibited a scene that may be considered as peculiarly characteristic of *Norway*. Somewhat farther on, we came to the famous Pass of *Kringelen*, and to a tablet placed by the road side, with an inscription commemorating the overthrow and slaughter of nine hundred *Scotch* soldiers commanded by Colonel *George Sinclair*, who were all defeated and put to death, in this defile, by the ancestors of the very same peasantry who had handled us so roughly: and, with the bruises yet upon us, it may be imagined we heard its interpretation with a due degree of feeling and interest; grateful that we had escaped being “*crushed*,” as the inscription tells², “*like pots of clay*.” This inscription is in *Norwegian* verse, and in rhyme, as follows:

Pass of
Kringelen.

Fatal Expedi-
tion of Colonel
Sinclair.

Mod,

(2) “HER BLEVE KNUSEDE FAST LIGESOM LEER-POTTER,”—the very words of the *Inscription*, and evidently an allusion to a passage in the *PSALMS*,—“*Thou shalt dash them in pieces, like a potter's vessel*.”

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MOD, TROSKAB, TAPPERHED, OG HVAD SOM GIVER ÆRE,

DEN HELE VERDEN KAN BLANDT NORSKE KLIPPER LÆRE!

En Prøve er der seet af saadan Tapperhed

Blandt Klipperne i Nord ret just paa dette Sted:

Et vel bevæbnet corps af nogle hundred *Scotter*

Her bleve knusede fast ligesom Leer Potter.

De fandt: at Tapperhed, med Troskab og med Mod,

I Gulbrandsdölers Bryst i fuld Esse stod.

Georg von Sinclair, som var *Scotternes* Anfører,

Han tænkte ved sig selv, mig her slet ingen rører.

Men see! et lidet Tal af Bønder for ham var,

Som hannem Dödens Bud, af Krud og Kugler bar.

Vor Nordiske Monarch, Kong *Christian den Sjette*,

Til Ære paa Hans Vey vi have opsat dette:

Før ham vi rede er' at vove Blod og Liv,

Indtil vor Aand gaaer ud, og Kroppen ligger stiv.

The same, literally translated.

COURAGE, LOYALTY, INTREPIDITY, AND WHATSOEVER GIVES HONOUR,

THE WHOLE WORLD AMIDST NORWEGIAN ROCKS MAY LEARN!

A proof has been seen of such intrepidity

Among the rocks of the North, in this very place:

A well-armed corps of some hundred *Scots*

Was here crushed, just like pots of clay.

They found, that intrepidity, with loyalty and courage,

Lived in full glow in the breasts of the men of *Gulbrands' dale*.

GEORGE DE SINCLAIR, who was the Leader of the *Scots*,

Thought within himself, here no one opposes me.

But, lo! a small number of peasants appeared before him,

Who bore to him Death's message, by powder and by ball.

Our Northern Monarch, King *Christian the VIth*,

In honour of his way we have erected this:

For him we are ready to risk our blood and life,

Until our breath goes out, and our bodies lie stiff.

The place where *Sinclair* was buried is still shewn. *Kringelen* signifies a *narrow pass*, or *defile*: it is formed by a precipice bordering on the River *Louven*, which, after flowing through *Gulbrandsdale*, falls into the *Miösen* Lake. The battle here commemorated happened in 1612, on the 24th of *August*. The historian, *Gerhard Schjonning*, states that it was fought between 1200 *Scotch* soldiers, and 500 *Norwegian* peasants armed with a few muskets, bludgeons, bows, and stones. The greatest havoc was made among the *Scotch* troops by the large stones which the *Norwegians* threw upon them from the heights. Colonel *Sinclair*, it seems, expected no attack; for almost all the youth of the country had been drawn to the *Swedish* war in the south of *Norway*. The cause of the invasion is given by *Von Buch*. *Gustavus Adolphus* of *Sweden*, in his first unsuccessful war with *Christian the IVth*, despatched Colonel *Munckhaven*, in the spring of 1612, to enlist men in the *Netherlands*, and in *Scotland*. As the Colonel was endeavouring to return, in the end of the summer, with 2300 fresh troops, he found the fortress of *Elvsberg*, at *Gothenburg*, in possession of *Christian*, and the whole coast, in consequence, from *Norway*, beyond *Calmar*, shut to the *Swedes*. Necessity compelled him to break through *Norway*. The greatest part entered the *Fjord* of *Trönjem*, landed in *Stördalen*, and found no *Gulbrandsdadians* to oppose them. They were thus enabled to proceed, over the mountains, to *Jemteland* and *Herjeådalen*, and, by their arrival, preserved the Capital of *Sweden*, which was threatened by the *Danish* fleet. But Colonel *Sinclair*

Cause of his
disastrous
march.

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landed in *Romsdalen*. He had already proceeded many miles, through *Romsdalen*, *Lessöe*; and down the valley below *Dovrefield*; and might well believe the *Swedish* frontier at hand, when he was destroyed by the circumspect and daring attack of the boors in *Kringelen*. There is a ballad heard in all the towns of *Norway*, which will long hand to posterity the memory of *Sinclair* and the *Gulbrandsdalians*. It begins thus:

“*Sinclair* came over the *North* sea,
To storm the cliffs of *Norway*.”

The boors concerned in this affair were peasants of *Lessöe*, *Vaage*, *Froen*, and *Ringeboe*. Their leader was *Berdon Segelstadt*, of *Ringeboe*. With regard to the *Inscription*, the two first lines are of much earlier date than the rest, and were in fact the whole of the old original inscription. They have altogether a *Spartan* character: but their simplicity is destroyed by the addition which has been made to them. There is also a long prose detail, below, which relates to the persons by whom the addition was made. *Frederic the IVth*, in 1704, when he passed the *Dovrefield*, in his way to *Trönyem*, ordered a medal to be struck, with the two first lines upon it. His successor, *Christian the VIth*, passed by the same road, in his journey to *Trönyem*: he added to those verses, and enlarged upon the subject of them; ordering Dean *Hjorthoy* to compose the lines which were afterwards subjoined; affording no very favourable specimen, either of the Monarch's taste or of the Dean's poetry. It is recorded, that two of Colonel *Sinclair's* officers, the Captains

History of the
Inscription.

Bryske

Bryske and *Ramsay*, were sent as prisoners to *Aggerhuus* Castle, with the Colonel's lady and her infant child, and thence conveyed to their own country. *Von Buch* says, that about sixty of the *Scots* interceded for life, and were taken prisoners. They were divided among the hamlets, where, he adds, it was forgotten that prisoners were no longer enemies. The boors soon grew tired of feeding a number of defenceless men: they were therefore collected together into a large meadow, and murdered in cold blood; one only escaping. He does not mention his authority for this last statement. He only says, "The fact is not told in the *monuments*"; but they have not destroyed its reality:" it is however so inconsistent with the *Norwegian* national character, that a reasonable hope may be entertained of its want of authenticity.

CHAP. XVIII.
Fate of the
Prisoners.

We changed horses at *Breiden*. 'The river which we passed in a boat, to get to the inn, was equal in breadth to the *Thames* at *Richmond*. The rocky fells are here in fine shapes, and there are some pleasing meadows about the place.' Between *Breiden* and *Vüig*, the country becomes more open, and it is more inhabited; but throughout the Passage of the *Dovrefeld* there is no want of inhabitants. The mountains are peopled from their bases quite up to their

Breiden.

Peculiar Character of a
Norwegian
Landscape.

(1) Alluding to the two inscribed *Tablets*; one here, in the Pass of *Kringelen*, in the parish of *Vaage*, where the battle took place; and the other hard by, where Colonel *Sinclair* and his unfortunate companions were buried. *Von Buch* was conducted by the natives to the place of their interment, which is called "*Sinclair's Grave*."

CHAP. XVIII. their summits; farm-houses being everywhere visible, standing on little sloping terraces, above precipices so naked that they exhibit scarcely a mark of any vegetable produce; excepting where the *pine* and the *birch* occasionally sprout from fissures in the rocks. In looking up these precipices, if a spot appear not absolutely perpendicular, there may be seen a *goat*, and sometimes even a *cow*, browsing, in places where it seems to be impossible that they should move without being dashed to atoms. Indeed, it sometimes happens that the latter is altogether unable to quit the place to which it has ventured; and, in such cases, a peasant is let down, with ropes, to the spot, who fastens them about the animal, and both are drawn up by herdsmen above. Journeying through *Wales*, the appearance of sheep feeding in mountain pastures is a pleasing but no unusual sight; and in *Switzerland*, the exhibition of farms stationed in alpine solitudes delights the traveller by the singularity and pleasantness of the prospect: but in *Norway* the impression is not that of pleasure—it is a mixed sensation of amazement and of terror. Perhaps, if a *Norwegian*, born and educated amidst these scenes, were suddenly removed into *Flanders*, he would burst forth into raptures at the sight of such an extensive level territory: indeed we know that the *American* farmer, who has felt the difficulty of clearing a tract of forest land, of the timber which he regards only as an incumbrance, is always charmed in beholding districts denuded and flat as the plains of *Tahtary*, and which he invariably terms “a fine open country:” but the *Englishman*, to whom campaign land

and

and cultivated fields are common objects of observation, when he is admitted into the Passes of the *Norwegian Alps*, where he finds himself surrounded by rocks and precipices and woods and cataracts, feels that he can dwell with wonder, and even with reverence, in the most savage recesses of the mountains; that his mind is never more disposed towards sublime reflections, nor ever more elevated towards his Creator, than in the midst of so much awful, solemn, and terrific grandeur; where Nature always assumes a frowning aspect; where, instead of the gladness which is inspired by views of human labour in milder and more cultivated scenes, a deep sense of seriousness bids him regard the manifestations of supernatural power, as teaching him that “there are yet greater things than these.”

The road all the way from *Breiden* to *Viig* is a descent skirting the base of a mountain. At *Viig* we found a very ^{*Viig.*} dirty inn¹; which is really a rarity in this country. We passed several cascades. The situation of the inn at *Viig* is beautiful. The villages are in this respect very much alike. They all partake of the same character—a valley through which

(1) The same of which *Von Buch* complains, who came to this place six years after our visit, and describes it in his usual spirited manner. “The whole family dwelt together in one room, and there was no division of any kind between them and the stable: the pigs run about between the beds. This is true laziness! Hitherto I had never seen a house of this description; and in an inn it was the more remarkable. In *Little Hammer*, in *Moshuus*, in *Lösnes*, and *Oden*, there are always tolerably well-furnished rooms set apart exclusively for travellers. . . . This is also the case farther on, till we arrive at *Drontheim*. But *Viig* put us in mind of the *Polish* villages.”

Travels in Norway, &c. p. 88. Lond. 1813.

CHAP. XVIII. which the river flows, surrounded by mountains well covered with forests of fir and birch. Our third stage this day was from *Vüig* to *Moen*. After leaving *Vüig*, at the distance of about an *English* mile, it being twelve o'clock, we halted as usual to observe the thermometer. The mercury stood at 37° of *Fahrenheit*. It was evident that our elevation was still considerable, although we had no means of ascertaining it. Afterwards, we descended the whole way to *Moen*. The roads were the best we had seen since we left *Sweden*, and we travelled with as much ease and expedition as in that country. As we proceeded in our descent, the mountains became more and more open; they seemed to expand before us, forming wider and more magnificent valleys, through which the *Louven* either placidly flowed, or impetuously roared. As the owners of the post-houses often neglect to hang out their signs, we were in constant danger of falling into the same mistake which had occasioned such a turmoil near *Olstad*. This was the case at *Moen*: we had passed the relay before we were aware of it. The church is a picturesque object; and the same may be said of almost every ecclesiastical structure in *Norway*. In going from *Moen* to *Oden*, the numerous farm-houses, with all their out-buildings, like so many villages, reach, from the water's edge, over all the mountains quite up to their summits: some of them appearing even in the upland snows afford, certainly, one of the most remarkable sights in *Europe*. Something of the same nature may be observed, it is true, in *Switzerland*, but not to the same extent; neither are the prospects so richly diversified as in *Norway*, where the great variety

variety and beauty of the forests make the view more striking. As we continued our descent, the snow upon the heights became less conspicuous, and appeared in less quantity. We still found rare specimens of *saxifraga* in flower upon the rocks, together with many beautiful mosses and autumnal plants. The gaudy tints upon the woods, at this season of the year, gave an exquisite luxuriancy to the landscape. The only tree yet affected by the night frosts was the *birch*, which was beginning to lose its leaves; and this tree, being abundant in all the forests, blended, with singular beauty, its yellow and red tints with the deep green of the *pine*, the *alder*, the *aspen*, the *linden*, and the *æxel*'. From the mountains on every side there fell numerous cascades. We did not pass a mile without being charmed with some new and striking scene. The dress of the inhabitants does not materially differ from that used by the natives in the north of Norway, excepting that red worsted caps were now very generally worn. Having passed *Oden*, on the right hand in going to *Elstad* between the road and the river, we observed an antient conical *tumulus*, perfect as to its state of preservation, and of considerable magnitude. It was covered with green turf: upon its summit, in the place once occupied by the primeval *stélé*, was a groupe of trees. Near this *tumulus* there is another, with a single tree growing upon it; and, not far distant, may be observed the remains of other mounds of the same nature, less perfect as to their forms. We had a curious trait of the different virtues

of

CHAP. XVIII.

Beauty of the Forests.

Oden.

Tumuli.

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of the *priest* and the *peasant* at *Oden*. Upon our arrival at the post-house, we found a party of beggars hospitably entertained by the poor owners of the dwelling, who supplied them with meat and drink, and a comfortable fire, after their long journey. These beggars were old women; whither bound we know not; but a poet might have imagined them to be Gods in disguise, proving the hospitality of *Baucis* and *Philemon*. They had been, they said, to the priest, to crave a little charity; but were dismissed by the reverend pastor with a load of reproaches and the most abusive language. In the evening we arrived at *Elstad*, situate upon a natural mound, or rampart, above the river, at the southern extremity of one of the finest valleys in *Norway*. Here our former companions, *Malthus* and *Otter*, had halted in their journey, being struck by the beauty of the scenery; that they might enjoy the pleasures of bathing in the *Louwen*, and of rambling about the mountains. The valley itself is perfectly level, highly cultivated, and surrounded by very high mountains, seeming to close it in on every side. The sides of those mountains are covered by farms and farm-houses. Their bleak and lofty summits were now capped with snow. Had we visited this valley, as our friends did, from the *south*, we should doubtless have felt the sensations which they experienced in viewing it; but having beheld so many finer scenes in *Norway*, we were no otherwise struck by the appearance of *Elstad*, than as a continuation of that series of beautiful landscapes which we have already so often described, in following the course of the *Louwen*. In fact, the river here did not present itself with its usual effect; being, at this season, full of shallows and sand banks, which, by dividing

dividing its current into several separate streams, diminish its general grandeur. The Church of *Elstad*, placed in a commanding situation upon the *eastern* side of it, presents an object highly picturesque, from whatever point of view it is regarded. In the style and materials of the architecture, these wooden churches remind one of *Switzerland*; and many customs in which the two countries seem to agree have been already noticed. There are many circumstances in which the features of the landscape are in both countries the same; but in *Norway* a finer effect is produced by the abrupt elevation of the mountains, the bolder character of



the precipices, and the varying features caused by a mixture of green pasture and cultivated fields, amidst towering forests and the most barren rocks. Mountains, with many a

CHAP. XVIII. precipice and many a smiling settlement, amidst broken cliffs and rising woods, presented their innumerable varieties of form, and colour, behind the Church of *Elstad*, as we were engaged in making a hasty sketch of this building; one of the most inadequate to represent the real scene, which we have yet ventured to introduce; because wanting all the characteristic touches necessary to delineate every rude and fantastic form, every brilliancy of light and colour, the breadth and depth of shadow, the hoary rocks and glittering heights, "all that the mountain's sheltering bosom shields," and all the dread magnificence of Nature.

Leaving *Elstad*, we had to climb one of the mountains that surround the valley; and we had no sooner gained the summit, than another valley, not less enchanting, presented itself: and this succession of beautiful landscapes, characterizing all the country in the descent from *Dovrefield*, is exhibited to the traveller the whole way to *Christiania*. Well, therefore, may it meet with the encomiums that have been lavished upon it by every foreigner of taste that has yet visited this hitherto-neglected land. The river, now widened, had formed itself into a lake, which soon afterwards, extending more than seventy *English* miles in length, is called the *Miösen Söe*. Our carriage broke, upon this mountain; and we walked to *Lösnes*. About half-way we passed over a remarkable bridge, thrown, with a degree of boldness that quite astonished us, across a fearful chasm, at the bottom of which rushes an impetuous cataract. An inscription placed upon

Lake *Miösen*.

Lösnes.

Remarkable
Chasm and
Bridge.

upon this bridge, mentions the history of it, in the following CHAP. XVIII.
words :

TROMSEBROEN I RINGBOE

OPBYGET IGIEN AF NYE I

AARET 1791.

DEN LIGER 45 ALEN HOÏT

FRA WANDES OVERFLADE.

SAMME BROE HOLDES FOR AT

WÆRE DEN SOM I SNORRO STURLESEN

KALDES IN RINGEBROE HVILKEN HERTUG

SCHUULE PASERACTA

OG HANS KRODE HÆST BLEY

SCHUDT UNDER HAM DA HAND

EFTERATT ULÿKKES I ET SLAG WED

OPSLOE VILDE

FLÛE OVER TIL TRÖNHIEM.

DU REISENDE SOM WANDRER HER BETRACT NATTURENS UNDER

AGT NÖYE PAA GUDS GIERNINGER, DU SEER DEM ALLE STUNDER

HAN HAR BEREDET VEÿ OGE STÛ PAA LAND PAA VAN MED MEERE

AT MENESKER KAN VANDRE FRIT VOR

GUDE SCHEE TACK OCH ÆRE.

This inscription is written in the *Norwegian* language, which is neither *Danish* nor *Swedish*, but resembles the former more than the latter. It was evidently the work of some illiterate person, if we may judge from its orthography, &c. The last lines were intended for poetry, but of a very humble kind. No attempt, therefore, will be made to render those lines into verse, but merely to translate the whole literally.

Translation.

Translation.

TROMSEBRIDGE IN RINGEBOE

BUILT AGAIN ANEW IN

THE YEAR 1791.

IT LIES 45 ELLS HIGH

FROM THE WATERS SURFACE.

THE SAME BRIDGE IS HELD TO

BE THAT WHICH IN SNORRO STURLESEN

IS CALLED (*said to be*) IN RINGEBROE, WHICH DUKE

SCHUULE PASERACTA

AND HIS WHITE HORSE BLEY

BEAT DOWN UNDER HIM WHEN HE

AFTER HAVING BEEN SUCCESSFUL AT THE BATTLE AT

OPSLOE WISHED

TO FLY OVER TO DRONTHEIM.

THOU, TRAVELLER! THAT WANDEREST HERE, CONSIDER NATURE'S
WONDERS;

THINK DEEPLY ON THE WORKS OF GOD; THOU SEEST THEM
EVERY HOUR:

HE HATH PREPARED ROADS AND PATHS ON LAND, ON WATER,
WITH MANY MORE THINGS,

THAT MAN MAY GO SECURE. TO GOD BE THANKS AND HONOUR!

At *Lösnes* we were informed that the skin of the *Cat-Goub* has not commonly sold for a higher price, in this country, than seven rix-dollars; although the lowest value set upon it by the furriers in *Hamburgh* equals one hundred. After we left this place, we continued our journey in carts, until we came to *Stav*; and amused ourselves, upon the road, hunting the grey squirrels, which are very abundant, and in seeing

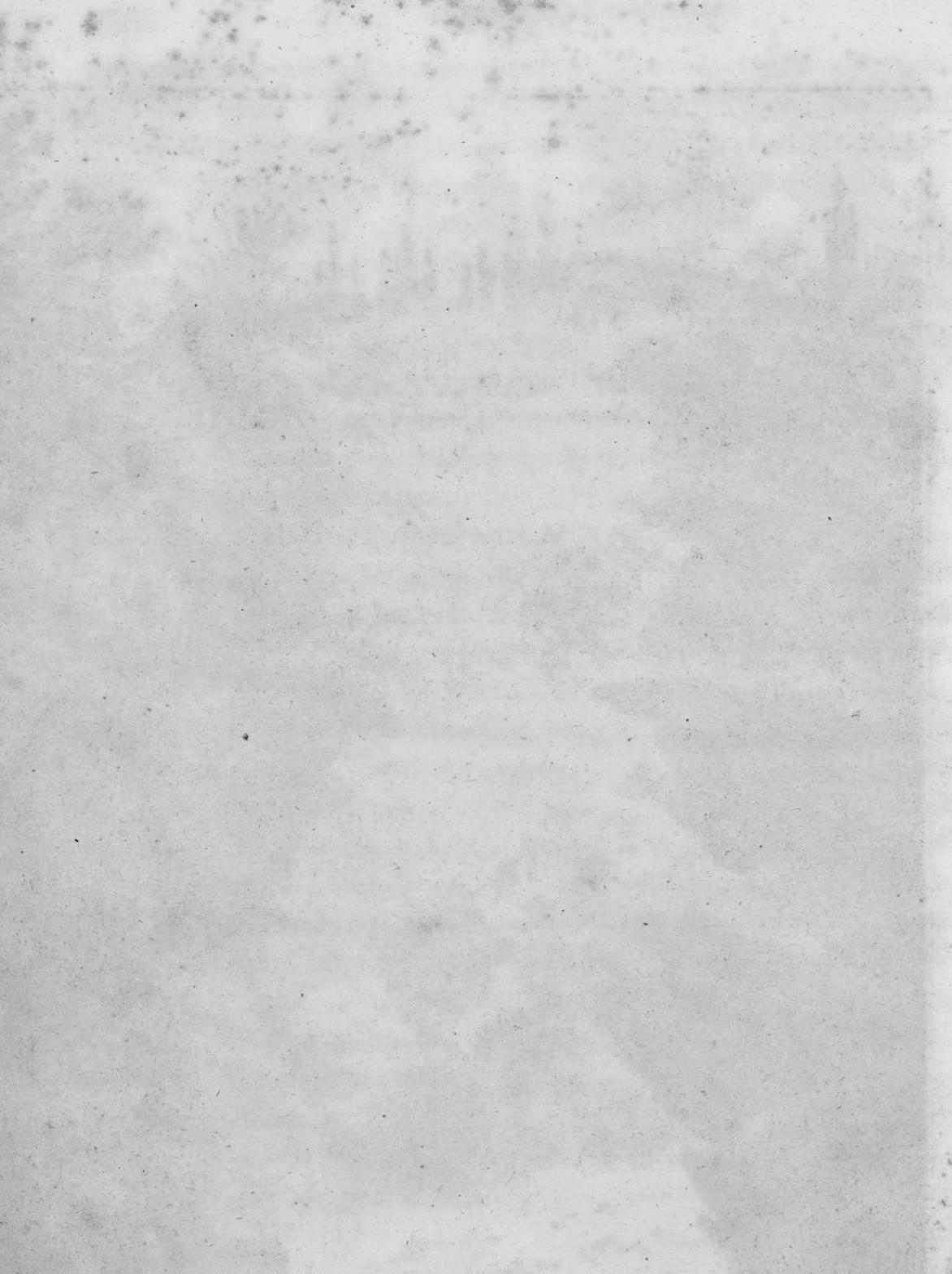


F. D. Currier del.

L. Nyman sculp.

TROMSEBRIDGE and CATARACT between ELSTAD and LÖSNES, in NORWAY.

Published Jan^y 1. 1819. by T. Cadell & W. Davis. Strand. London.



seeing the surprising leaps they take, especially when they precipitate themselves from the tops of the trees. From *Stav* we proceeded to *Moshuus*, where there is a good inn. We found here a sort of cheese made with sugar in it. Birch boughs, and other young shoots, were heaped upon racks near the road, as winter fodder for the cattle. A careless observer of the wild exuberance in which vegetation appears throughout *Norway* might suppose that a considerable part, at least, of the productions of the forests is wasted; but this is not true. The industry of the *Norwegians* induces them to appropriate almost every thing to some useful purpose. Their *summum bonum* seems to consist in the produce of the *fir*. This tree affords materials for building their houses, churches, and bridges—for every article of their household furniture—for constructing sledges, carts, and boats—besides fuel for their hearths. With its leaves they strew their floors, and afterwards burn them, and collect the ashes for manure. The *birch* affords, in its leaves and tender twigs, a grateful fodder for their cattle, and bark for covering their houses. The bark of the *elm*, in powder, is boiled up with other food, to fatten hogs: sometimes, but rarely, it is used in the composition of their bread¹. The flowers of the *Hæg-ber* flavour their distilled spirits. The *moss*, as a substitute for mortar, is used in caulking the interstices between their timber walls. The *turf* covers their roofs. A species of *Lycopodium* is employed in dyeing their woollen. Even the leaves, as they fall from the trees, are carefully

*Moshuus.*Economy of
the Natives.

(1) See *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist. of Norway*, Part I. p. 139, Note. *Lond.* 1755.

CHAP. XVIII. carefully raked together, and preserved, to increase their stock of fodder. At *Moshuus*, a mob of young men were collected before the door of the inn. They had been summoned for the purpose of being enrolled. After the age of fifteen, every *Norwegian* is considered as being in his Majesty's service; and once in every year an officer visits every district, to note down the names and to measure the heights of the young men: he also notices any alteration that may have happened in their growth, since the former year. These young men all appeared in their scarlet bonnets and best white coats; which dress is the costume of this part of *Norway*.

Deviation from
the King's
Road.

A few notes, written as instructions for our route, by our friends at *Trönyem*, recommended it to us, after passing *Moshuus*, to cross the *Lowen*, and to continue our journey on the *western* rather than on the *eastern* side of the *Miösen* Lake; as being a shorter and a better way. We found the road, however, on the *western* side, almost impassable, principally owing to the lateness of the season. Bad, indeed, must be the road by *Lille Hammer*, *Ringsager*, *Furnæs*, *Hoff*, and *Morstuen*, if it can possibly be worse than this which we pursued! After leaving *Moshuus*, we proceeded, by the king's road, as far as *Sunde*, where we crossed the *Lowen*, by a ferry, in order to get to *Torsted*. Here we joined the new road which we had been advised to take.

Sunde.

Torsted.

Lowen River.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that a river of such magnitude as the *Lowen* should appear without a name in the very best maps extant of *NORWAY*. Even the perspicuous and accurate *D'Anville*, of whom it has been said that his *blanks* are not without instruction, has omitted the name of this river: yet the

the whole of the renowned *Guldbrandsdale* is owing to its impetuous torrent. *Pontoppidan* takes no notice of it; and a map quite disgraceful to geography, which is prefixed to the *English* edition of his work, has given with great inaccuracy the course of the river, but affixes no name to it. This may be owing to the different appellations borne by this river, in different parts of its course. 'Near the *Miösen* it is called *Miösen Elv*. At *Lille Hammer*, where it contracts suddenly, it loses this appellation; it is then about as broad as the *Thames* at *London*; and higher up, towards its source, it often changes its name. This is owing to the different forms it assumes; being now an impetuous torrent, now a lake, as the valley through which it flows is expanded or contracted. Its shores, throughout its whole course, being formed by the bases of the mountains, nothing can be more beautiful than the prospects it affords. Below *Minne*, or *Minde*, at the southern extremity of the *Miösen*, it is always in the form of a river; and in the large map of *Norway*, by *Pontoppidan*, it is called *Vormen*, until this name also is lost with the river in the *Glommen*, the principal branch of which falls into the sea at *Frederickstad*.'

We soon had occasion, in the badness of the road, to repent of the step we had taken, in leaving the old highway for this New Cut, as it is called. It rained during the whole day; and we were happy in finding a good inn at *Ronne*, where we determined to halt. Both *Torsted* and *Ronne* are situate upon the western shore of the long *Miösen* Lake. We had flattered ourselves with the expectation, that, by quitting the king's road, we should have an opportunity

Difficulties of
the Route.

Ronne.

CHAP. XVIII.

Interior of a
Norwegian
Inn.

opportunity of seeing somewhat more of the manners of the *Norwegians* who live remote from the public line of intercourse. The only perceivable difference in this route is, that the people are richer, and the houses better. Our accommodations at *Ronne* were excellent; but the improvement of a stove, instead of the more healthy and cheerful hearth with its blazing fire, was extremely unpleasant to us. In the small rooms where these stoves are introduced, we found that we must either dispense with its warmth altogether, or run the risk of catching cold by having the door wide open to admit the night air into the heated room, or endure almost suffocation, with the certainty of a headache, by keeping the room close while the stove is hot.

The next day, *October 11*, they brought in a breakfast worthy of "the Land of Cakes:" we had coffee, and tea, and brown bread, and butter, and eggs, and the sort of cheese, scraped, which we before mentioned as being seasoned with sugar. The walls of the apartment consisted of bare timber, without any kind of covering: but the cupboards, the beaufets, chairs, and window-frames, were all painted, and the windows had large squares of glass. The inside of such a room afforded no bad criterion by which to judge of the progress of refinement and the state of things in the country: wretched engraved portraits, daubed with the most glaring colours, hung about the walls, together with small mirrors in gaudy lackered leaden frames, the tawdry manufacture of those wandering *Italians*, the natives of *Como* in the *Milanese* territory, who hawk these wares all over Europe. A kind of ornamented hanging of
very

very coarse gauze is fastened over the windows in these houses, falling down on each side: it is placed for no other purpose than to make a display of finery, and of the tidiness of the housewife; in keeping it starched and clean. The rooms are well floored; and the ceiling, although of deal, is cased with planks neatly wrought. In the corner of these apartments, as we still see it often in *England*, there is generally placed a *beaufaîte*, or *beaufet*¹, with a glass door, containing their little stock of plate; a few spoons, a pair of sugar-tongs, and a sugar-pot, with some figure glasses, and old *China* cups and saucers. *English* earthenware begins to find a place amidst these rarities: coffee-pots, and punch-bowls, and mugs, with pictured representations of jolly tars and their mistresses, inscribed with *English* patriotic or convivial sentiments, or exhibiting views of sportsmen sallying forth in cocked hats to the chace, reminded us of the old fashions of our *terra-cotta* manufactures. But that which more forcibly struck us, as a curious relique of past times, was the *Censer*, or *Incense Pot*, of a *Roman-Catholic* Church, suspended near the stove, to supply the place of a chafing-dish for lighting tobacco-pipes. The people of the house said they had procured this *censer* from an old church, which formerly stood below the village upon the shore of the *Miösen*. It spoke volumes to us; because it was impossible to view this once proud symbol of

priesthood

(1) Hence, perhaps, our word *Beefeater* (as applied to servants of the Crown), or *Beaufattiere*, a waiter at the *Beaufet*.

CHAP. XVIII.

priesthood without connecting its fallen dignity with the sure fate of superstition. The antiquity of the rite for which it served almost entitles it to reverence. The first mention of a *censer* in History occurs in the oldest book of the world: the two sons of AARON¹ “took either of them his *censer*, and put fire therein, and put *incense* thereon, and offered strange fire before the LORD.” The same custom of burning incense in the Temple, which was ordained as “perpetual throughout all the generations” of the holy men of LEVI, was also common among the *Heathen* nations. The *Roman Catholics*, who have preserved many *Heathen* customs and superstitions, from which our own Church is not altogether free, continued the antient practice of burning *incense*; and have made the observance of it essential to their most sacred rites; preserving even in the form of their *censers* the customs of the earliest ages. Whosoever therefore, upon a single theme, would concentrate the whole of an inquiry calculated to illustrate the rise and progress of Superstition, and to develop the gradual working of REVELATION towards the final overthrow of this many-headed monster, may write “*the Adventures of a Censer*;” consigned, after all the periods of its splendor, to an obscure inn, in an obscure village, of this remote country; and telling, in its degraded state, the inevitable destiny of BABYLON, who hath “MADE ALL NATIONS DRINK OF THE WINE OF THE WRATH OF HER FORNICATION.”

Svennes.

We left *Ronne*, and came to *Svennes*. Here we were conducted

(1) LEVITICUS, c. x. 1.

conducted into a most excellent house, furnished, in a superb manner, with articles of *English* manufacture, and luxuries quite strange to us in this part of our journey. The rooms for receiving strangers were carpeted, and adorned with *English* prints. We found a beautiful young woman, elegantly dressed, who was seated at a table, working tambour. Her mother and all her family also appeared handsome. We began to suspect, from the nature of our reception, a renewal of the singular adventure which befel us, soon after our arrival in *Sweden*, at *Sjoryd*, upon the Lake *Wener*²; and so it proved. After an excellent dinner, in which we were regaled with *Madeira* and *Burgundy*, our host said he would receive nothing in payment. What could this mean? Had we been conducted, by some *Tony Lumpkin*, to a Gentleman's house, instead of an inn? like *Goldsmith's* travellers in "*She stoops to conquer*." As we put these questions to each other, desirous of an explanation, the owner of the mansion, observing our embarrassment, said, he had been already more than remunerated by our company, and pressed us to remain; adding, that we should confer an additional obligation upon him if we would prolong our stay. In this dilemma, all that we could prevail upon them to accept was our umbrella; a thing the lady of the house luckily wanted. We then asked them to give us a commission for *England*. The answer of this kind family will excite a smile: "Send us,"

(2) See p. 129, of this Volume.

CHAP. XVIII. us," they said, "a *Gloucester* cheese:" and, in return, they promised us some *Gammel Orske* (perhaps more properly written *Gamla Norske*), the sort of cheese we have before mentioned, the produce of their own farm, which was one of the largest we had ever seen. Our host invited us to inspect his *cow-house*, a curiosity then perfectly new to us; although such establishments have since been introduced into *England*. It was as clean as the chambers of his dwelling; with stalls on either side of a long room, capable of containing sixty cows, the number then present, besides twenty horses, and sixty sheep. The stable for the horses was above the *cow-house*, and as clean as the rest. In lofts above the horses he kept his hay and corn.

Cow-house.

Glass Manu-
factory.

Near this farm there is a *glass* manufactory, belonging to the Crown: it is farmed out to individuals. The brother of our host rented it of the person who superintends all the glass-works in *Denmark* and *Norway*. We visited the manufactory. The workmen were then employed in blowing green glass wine-bottles, and cylinders for window-glass, which are afterwards rolled out into square plates. The produce of this manufactory is sent to *Christiania*, to be exported first to *Copenhagen*, and afterwards to the *East Indies*. The glass seemed to be clear and of a good quality¹; but the Director told us it was much inferior

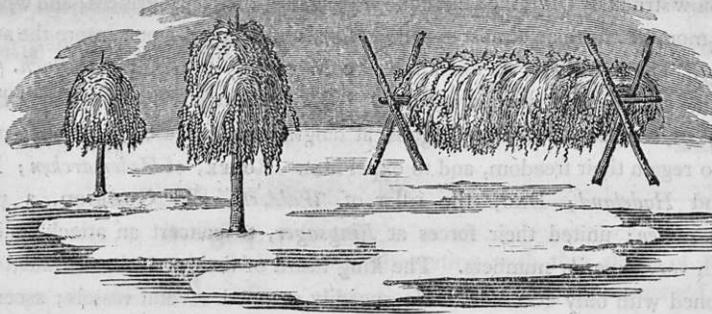
¹ (1) Dr. Thomson says of the *Swedish* glass, which is manufactured in the same way, that objects appear through it in their true places; so that it has all the advantage of mirror-glass, without being so high-priced.—See the valuable "*Travels in Sweden*" of Thomas Thomson, M. D. p. 40. Lond. 1813.

inferior to *English* glass. An *English* workman had lately constructed for them a furnace, made after the model of those used in our own country.

Throughout the course of the *Louven*, and upon the shores of the *Miösen* Lake, a sufficient quantity of corn is produced for home consumption, and some also for exportation; but in times of scarcity, corn is brought from *Christiania*. As we journeyed from *Svennes*, by an excellent road, to *Svee*, we saw the corn shocks; and in some places, the uncut corn still standing. We could not say that a *yellow* harvest gladdened the plains; for the corn which had been cut, and that which yet remained for the sickle, was all of it *green*. That which had been cut, remained heaped upon upright poles, and upon racks, to dry; and as we proceeded farther, the appearance of a harvest thus suspended above fields that were covered with ice and snow afforded a very curious sight.

Svee.

Appearance of
the Harvest.



We were delighted with the superb views which the *Miösen* exhibited. It reminded us of the Lake *Windermere*;

Views of the
Miösen Lake.

because

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because the cultivated fields rising gradually from the water's edge, distinguish it from the generality of the *Norwegian* lakes; and these, constituting one of its principal beauties, give it a resemblance to *Windermere*. The prospect of an extensive harvest and large tracts of standing corn, with intermingled villages and churches, is everywhere presented to view, until, in the distant perspective, they are lost amidst woods and mountains. We had this kind of scenery, and these views of the *Miösen*, not only in all the way from *Svennes* to *Svee*, but also as far as *Hund*, a distance equal to twenty *English* miles, at the least. From *Hund* we descended to a bridge in the road to *Brelie*, where we saw a very fine cataract. The perpendicular height of the fall itself was not great; but the body of water

Hund.

Brelie.

Cataract.

(1) On the opposite side of the Lake is *Ringsager*, famous in *Norwegian* history for a decisive blow struck by *Oluf*, the saint and king, against the Pagan Princes; and which raised him, in a moment, from an almost expelled monarch, to become once more the autocrat of all *Norway*. The particulars are cited from the *Norwegian annals*, by *Von Buch*. (*Travels*, p. 83.) The severity and tyranny with which *Oluf* endeavoured to establish Christianity in the valleys, and persecuted the Pagans, at length roused five of the petty kings of the country to regain their freedom, and to expel him. *RÖREK*, of *Hedemarcken*; *RING*, of *Toten* and *Hadeland*; *DAG*, the ruler of *Walders*; and *GUDRIOD*, a prince in *Guldbrandsdalen*; united their forces at *Ringsager*, to concert an attack against King *Oluf*, with very superior numbers. The king heard of their arrival at *Minde*, where he was stationed with only 400 men. He speedily manned several vessels; ascended the *Miösen* hastily, in the dead of the night; surprised the kings in their beds at *Ringsager*, took them prisoners, and thus, with one blow, destroyed their well-concerted plan. *RING* and *DAG* were banished from the country; *GUDRIOD* was deprived of his tongue, and *RÖREK* of his sight.

water was considerable; the rocks about it black, craggy, and massive²; and the force of the torrent so impetuous, that it cast a white spray quite over the bridge, which refracting the sun's rays, presented the rich colours of the rainbow. The water, after passing the bridge, was again precipitated, with prodigious fury and clamour, into an abyss of rocks. High above the torrent stood lofty pine-trees, mingled with weeping-birch, mountain-ash, alders, and aspens.

Going from *Brelie* to *Lunden*, we had a hilly stage, and passed over the top of a mountain where snow covered the ground. The view hence of the *Miösen*, with all its bays and promontories, its richly garnished shores, its woods and villages, and villas and churches, was extremely pleasing. After we had gained this eminence, we quitted the vicinity of the lake, and passed on to *Lunden*, a Lunden. village with a very indifferent inn. Dependent upon the houses in this route, are seen some of the poor which every householder is obliged to maintain. *Apples* and *cherries* begin to appear again in the gardens, the first we had noticed since our descent from *Dovrefield*; also the curious plant, of such importance to the cattle, of which we collected seed at *Trönjäm*,

(2) These rocks are of black limestone, alternating with thin strata of *clay-slate*. Upon the opposite side of the *Miösen*, according to *Von Buch*, who pursued the other route, by the king's road, the rocks consist of well-characterized *greywacke*, especially about the arm of the lake which reaches towards *Fangsbjerg*. At *Fangsbjerg* he saw *greywacke*, several hundred feet in height. See *Von Buch's Travels*, p. 81. Lond. 1813.

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Trönyem, called *Kale Raby*, written *Köhl Rabi*¹. The next day, *October* the *twelfth*, we went from *Lunden* to *Bandelie*, on the shore of a small lake called *Hudal's Water*. In this journey we passed the *Fjäls* once more, being conducted over the top of a high mountain covered with snow. Our first stage was to a place called *Grønna*, whence we proceeded to *Garsjoe*, and there visited some *glass-works*. This manufactory also belongs to the Crown; but it is farmed to Messrs. *Wexley* and Co. of *Christiania*. The glass made here is white; the sand used in its manufacture being found in a mountain behind the village. The workmen imitate all sorts of patterns, and sell their ware remarkably cheap. Cylinders for the largest *electrical* machines sold here for two dollars apiece. We had some *glass* blown for common use in travelling. Two thousand dollars monthly are earned in these works. The proprietor pays the king about five thousand dollars annually: the profit must therefore be very considerable. It is said that the same Company hold all the *glass-works* in *Norway*. Our next stage from *Garsjoe* brought us to *Bandelie*, where we found a good inn; but the rooms, as before, were heated with stoves.

Glass-works
of *Garsjoe*.

Bandelie.

In our first stage from *Bandelie*, *October* the *thirteenth*, about a quarter of a *Norway* mile before we arrived at
Roholt,

(1) Mr. *Cripps* cultivated this plant with very great success in *Sussex*. He sent an account of his experiments to the *Board of Agriculture*; since which time a variety of it, if it be not the same plant, has been cultivated in the *North of England*. It is more hardy even than the *Swedish* turnip, and is of a darker colour internally.

Roholt, we again joined the king's road, and found it execrable. The other road, although we had complained of it at the beginning, was much better. Just at the junction of the two roads there is a large *iron* foundry. Afterwards, the road became almost impassable: our little phaëton was nearly buried in deep holes and mud. When we reached the end of the second stage at *Dragvold*, we hired an additional pair of horses. The rainy season had begun; but the weather was in other respects mild. The mercury in *Fahrenheit's* thermometer, this day at noon, stood at 53°. The corn here was uncut. From *Dragvold*, through *Moe*², to *Schesmoe* was a journey only of two *Norway* miles; yet this was all we could accomplish, owing to the state of the roads. The country about *Moe* and *Schesmoe* is much cultivated. The inn was bad at *Schesmoe*, and, being *Sunday*, the men and women were all drunk. Some gentlemen politely ceded to us the room in which they were sitting. Throughout *Norway*, as in *Sweden*, the inhabitants play cards upon the day of the Sabbath; and balls and other revels are more frequent upon *Sunday* than upon any other day.

October the *fourteenth*, having ordered four horses for the phaëton, we set out for CHRISTIANIA. In our first stage to *Romsaas*, as in the second, we found the roads in such a state, that we almost despaired of making any progress. Our harness

CHAP. XVIII.

Junction with
the King's
Road.
Roholt.
Iron Foundry.

Dragvold.*Moe*.*Schesmoe*.

Strange obser-
vance of the
Sabbath.

Execrable
state of the
Roads near
the Capital.

(2) *Moe* is a name which very frequently occurs in *Norway*. There is a place with the same name on the eastern shore of the *Miösen*. By a note in *Von Buch's Travels*, (p. 70. Lond. 1813.) we learn, that "its original signification is 'a small sand-hill,' which can be distinguished between mountains and rocks."

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harness was continually breaking ; and the poor horses, floundering in the deep mud, were again almost buried. Rain fell incessantly the whole way. *Red Granite*, of a beautiful grain and texture, appeared in loose fragments by the wayside. In going from *Romsaas* to *Christiania*, our difficulties increased: the road, though wide and capable of improvement, is by much the worst in all *Norway*. About half a mile from *Christiania*, as we descended towards the town, we had a prospect of the CAPITAL of *Norway*. Its appearance, although neither so grand nor so picturesque as that of *Trönyem*, was yet very striking, owing to the throng of shipping before the town, and the number of the islands lying off, in its extensive bay. As we entered the streets, we observed that they were crowded with beggars: a number of miserable objects beset the door of the inn to which we were conducted. There is less of a *Scandinavian* character in CHRISTIANIA than in any other town of the *North*: the houses are built of stone; *log-houses* being confined entirely to the suburbs: the streets, intersecting each other at right angles, are wide and straight. The drivers of our post-horses took to us *Thom's*, an excellent inn, provided with every thing necessary to a traveller's accommodation, and where the charges were very reasonable. We had the happiness to find here letters from *England*, giving us the first intelligence of our absent friends which we had received since we embarked for the Continent. The most difficult part of our undertaking seemed now to be accomplished: the rest of our journey, through *Sweden* and *Finland*, into *Russia*, lay over a more beaten track. We

therefore

Arrival at
Christiania.

therefore fixed our residence, for a short time, in *Christiania*; determined to make excursions into the neighbourhood, and to visit the silver mines of *Kongsberg*. As we were meditating upon the satisfaction this scheme would afford, a bustle at the door announced the entrance of a very great man, no less a personage than the Chamberlain BERNARD ANKER himself; who came to welcome our arrival; conducting two English Gentlemen, Messrs. *Kent* and *Jarret*, whom he kindly introduced to our acquaintance.

END OF THE FIRST SECTION OF PART THE THIRD,

SCANDINAVIA.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

TO THE

FIRST SECTION OF PART THE THIRD.

PAGE 228, line 20. "*The Swedes call these insects Brumsa.*"]—They belong to a species of *Æstrus*, perhaps *Æstrus tarandi*.

P. 309, l. 15. "*And this consists entirely of the tender twigs and young shoots of trees.*"]—We found, however, upon further inquiry, that this redundancy of cream in the milk of the *Lapland* cows, as in the milk of the *rein-deer*, is principally due to the *Lichen rangiferinus*, used as fodder for the cattle; without which the milk is always comparatively poor. This kind of *Lichen* is collected in *Herjeådalen*, and some other parts of *Sweden*, as the most valuable fodder the inhabitants have to give to their cows.

P. 312, l. 7. "*Until they turn upon their backs and die.*"]—Mr. *Eric Grape* afterwards confirmed the truth of this observation, at *Enontekis*.

P. 320. "*Biscuit made of the inner bark of the birch-tree.*"]—Sometimes we heard that it was made with *birch*-, and sometimes with *fir*-bark. The whole process of making *barke-bröd* is given in *Von Buch's Travels in Norway*, as related by *Smith*, in *Tryssild's Beskrivelse Norsk Topographisk Journal*. "In no district of the kingdom," says he, "is this bread more used than in *Tryssild* and the mountainous part of *Oasterdalen*. When the young and vigorous *fir* trees are felled, to the great injury of the woods, the tree is stripped of its bark, for its whole length: the outer part is carefully peeled from the bark; the deeper interior covering is then shaved off; and nothing remains but the innermost rind, which is extremely soft and white. It is then hung up several days in the air to dry, and afterwards baked in an oven; it is next beat on wooden blocks, and then pounded as finely as possible in wooden vessels: but all this is not enough; the mass is yet to be carried to the mill, and ground into coarse meal, like barley or oats. This meal is mixed up with *hexel*, with thrashed-out ears, or with a few moss seeds; and a bread of about an inch thickness is formed of this composition.—See *Von Buch's Travels*, p. 87. *Lond.* 1813.

P. 321, l. 5.—“*And fortifies them for labour.*”]—Sour milk and water is an *Eastern* beverage. The *Turks* call it *Yowrt*. . . . “Having witnessed,” says Mr. *Forster*, “the robust activity of the people of this country (*Northern Persia*) and *Afghanistan*, I am induced to think, that the human body may sustain the most laborious services, without the aid of animal food. The *Afghan*, whose sole aliment is bread, *curdled milk and water*, inhabiting a climate which often produces, in one day, extreme heat and cold, shall undergo as much fatigue, and exert as much strength, as the porter of *London*, who copiously feeds on flesh-meat and ale; nor is he subject to the like acute and obstinate disorders. It is a well-known fact, that the *Arabs* of the shore of the *Red Sea*, who live, with little exception, on dates and lemons, carry burthens of such an extraordinary weight, that its specific mention to an *European* ear would seem romance.”—*Forster's Travels from Bengal to England*, 4to. vol. II. pp. 142, 143. London, 1798.

P. 325. Note (1). “*Some traces of the antient Persian.*”]—The language of the *Gipsies* is the *Hindoostanee*.

P. 423. Note (2). “*The height of Enontekis above the level of the sea has never been estimated.*”]—From the valuable observations upon *Lapland* which are contained in the eighteenth chapter of Dr. *Thomson's Travels in Sweden*, p. 314. *Lond.* 1813, it appears that the height of *Enontekis* has been ascertained by the worthy and intelligent Missionary, the Rev. *Eric Grape*. According to barometrical observations continued for three years, the church of *Enontekis* was found to stand at an elevation of 1429 feet above the level of the sea.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

THE following List of all the CATARACTS and RAPIDS between ENONTEKIS and TORNEÅ, in the Rivers *Muonio* and *Torneå*, will be found very useful to future Travellers, who may follow the author's route, in their journey into *Lapland*. The principal *Falls* are marked with an asterisk; but, as a general rule, it may be observed that a *Cataract* has the termination *koski*: where the word *Niva* occurs, it implies only a *Rapid* or *Force*. The original document was presented to the author by the REV. ERIC GRAPE, Pastor of *Enontekis*, in his own hand-writing. His orthography will therefore be adhered to, even where it differs from that adopted in the Work.

CATARACTÆ AB ENONTEKIS AD TORNAM.

*Manna-koski.	Pitka Niva.	Niva.
*Chappas-koski.	Niva.	*Öfre Tapo-koski.
Gunnari-korfva.	*Kuttaisen Kürckio.	*Nedre Tapo-koski.
Niva.	Niva.	*Petäjä-koski.
Niva.	Niva.	Niva.
Jatani Niva.	*Ollisen Koski.	Niva.
Niva.	Niva.	Niva.
Niva.	Öfre Luongas Niva.	Jalo-korfva.
Niva.	Nedre Luongas Niva.	Pingis Niva.

No. II.

THE Author has not thought it necessary to specify the names of all the Plants he collected in *Lapland*: some of them would not be considered worthy of notice: and the Botanical writings of *Linnaeus* have rendered superfluous almost any thing that might be said respecting them. But there is one thing which he conceives would be an acceptable offering to Travellers who visit *Lapland*; namely, a *Flora Lapponica*; so compendious, that it may be written upon two or three blank leaves of a Pocket Journal, and yet contain the names of all the Rarer and more Characteristic Plants of the Country. This will be afforded, by an Alphabetical List from the Author's own Collection; augmented, as it was, by gifts from the *Herbarium* of Dr. *D. E. Næzën*, of *Umeå*.

PLANTÆ RARIORES LAPPONIÆ.

ALCHEMILLA alpina. rar.
 Andromeda calyculata. *omnium rarissima*.
 Andromeda cœrulea. rar.
 Andromeda hypnoïdes. rariss.
 Andromeda polifolia.
 Andromeda polifolia. rar.
 Andromeda tetragona. rar.
 Angelica Archangelica.
 Anthericum calyculatum. rar.
 Arabis alpina.
 Arbutus alpina. rariss.
 Arbutus alpina. *Flores sub nive, tempore
 vernali, collectæ. rariss.*
 Arbutus Uva Ursi.
 Asplenium Trichomanes.

Astragalus alpinus.
 Astragalus alpinus. rariss.
 Azalea Lapponica. rar.
 Azalea procumbens. rara.
 Bartsia alpina. rariss.
 Betula nana.
 Betula hybrida. rariss.
 Campanula uniflora. rariss.
 Cardamine bellidifolia. rar.
 Carex atrata.
 Carex atrata. rariss.
 Carex vesicaria.
 Cerastium alpinum.
 Cerastium semidecandrum.
 Cerastium viscosum.

- Comarum palustre.
 Cornus Svecica.
 Cypripedium bulbosum. *omnium rariss. planta!*
 Dianthus superbus. *rariss.*
 Diapensia Lapponica. *rar.*
 Draba alpina?
 Draba alpina. *rar.*
 Erigeron acre.
 Erigeron alpinum. *rariss.*
 Erigeron uniflorum. *rar.*
 Erica vulgaris.
 Gentiana nivalis. *rariss.*
 Geranium columbinum.
 Geranium sylvaticum.
 Gnaphalium alpinum.
 Gnaphalium alpinum. *rar.*
 Gnaphalium dioicum.
 Gnaphalium (*an nova species? faciem induit*
 Gnaphal. sylvatici.)
 Gnaphalium uliginosum.
 Hieracium alpinum. *rariss.*
 Hypochæris maculata.
 Juncus bufonius.
 Juncus campestris.
 Juncus (*nova species*) ignotus.
 Juncus pilosus.
 Juncus spicatus.
 Juncus trifidus. *rariss.*
 Juncus triglumis. *rar.*
 Lichen centrifugus.
 Lichen croceus.
 Lichen deformis.
 Lichen fragilis.
 Lichen nivalis.
 Limosella aquatica. *rar.*
 Linnæa borealis.
 Linum radiola.
 Lobelia Dortmanna.
 Lychnis alpina.
 Lychnis apetala.
 Lychnis dioica.
 Lycoperdon tuber. *rar.*
 Lycopodium alpinum. *rar.*
 Lycopodium annotinum.
 Lycopodium Selago.
 Myosurus minimus.
 Pedicularis flammea. *rarissima.*
 Pedicularis hirsuta. *rar.*
 Pedicularis Lapponica. *rara.*
 Pedicularis Sceptrum Carolinum. *rar.*
 Phaca alpina. *rariss.*
 Phleum alpinum. *rar.*
 Pinguicula alpina. *rariss.*
 Pinguicula villosa. *rariss.*
 Polemonium cœruleum.
 Polygonum aviculare.
 Polygonum vivifarum.
 Pyrola rotundifolia.
 Ranunculus aquatilis.
 Ranunculus glacialis. *rar.*
 Ranunculus Lapponicus. *rar.*
 Ranunculus nivalis. *rar.*
 Ranunculus pygmæus. Variatio Ranunc. nivalis.
 Ranunculus repens, flore pleno. *rariss.*
 Ranunculus reptans.
 Rhodiola rosea.
 Ribes rubrum.
 Rosa spinosissima.
 Rubus Arcticus. "Planta hæc rarissima, Botanicisque minus cognita, occurrit copiosè per Lapponiam desertam, præsertim ad tuguria et casas Lapponum." *Linn.*
 Rubus Chamæmorus. "In Lapponiæ sylvis in immensâ copiâ prostat, necnon copiosè in alpium convallibus generatur." *Linn.*
 Rumex digynus. *rar.*

- Salix fusca.
 Salix glauca. *rar.*
 Salix herbacea.
 Salix lanata. *rar.*
 Salix Lapponum. *rar.*
 Salix (*nova species*). *In Lapponiâ, propè Quick-
 jock, visa fuit.*)
 Salix myrsinites. *rar.*
 Salix reticulata. *rariss.*
 Saxifraga azoïdes.
 Saxifraga cæspitosa.
 Saxifraga cernua.
 Saxifraga Cotyledon. *omnium rarissima.*
 Saxifraga nivalis.
 Saxifraga oppositifolia.
 Saxifraga rivularis.
 Saxifraga stellaris.
 Saxifraga tridactylites.
 Scheuchzéria palustris.
 Sibbaldia procumbens. *rariss.*
- Silene acaulis.
 Sisymbrium amphibium.
 Solidago virgaurea.
 Sonchus alpinus.
 Sonchus Sibiricus. *rariss.*
 Splachnum ampullaceum.
 Splachnum luteum. *rariss.*
 Sphagnum palustre.
 Subularia aquatica. *rar.*
 Thalictrum alpinum.
 Tillæa aquatica. *rariss.*
 Trientalis Europæa.
 Trollius Europæus.
 Tussilago Farfara.
 Tussilago frigida. *rariss.*
 Turritis alpina? *rar.*
 Turritis hirsuta.
 Veronica alpina.
 Veronica maritima. *rar.*
 Viola biflora. *rariss.*

No. III.

THE following is a Copy of a Table printed in TRÖNJEM; shewing the utmost Elevation and Depression of the Mercury in the *Barometer* and *Thermometer*, and the Declination of the *Magnetic Needle* from *North* to *West*, according to observations made at *Trönjem*, in North Lat. $63^{\circ}.26'.16''$.; and Longitude from the Meridian of *Copenhagen*, $1^{\circ}.59'$.; during twenty-two years, from 1762 to 1783 inclusive.—The first declination of the *needle* was observed in 1769.

BAROMETER.

UTMOST ELEVATION.		UTMOST DEPRESSION.	
Years.	Inches. Lines.		Inches. Lines.
1762. December 30	28'' . 9½'''	January 13	26'' . 9½'''
1763. March 12	28 . 9	December 30	26 . 10½
1764. February 23	28 . 9½	January 28	26 . 9
1765. February 2	28 . 8	March 25	26 . 11
1766. November 7	28 . 8½	March 27	27 . 0½
1767. December 25	28 . 8	October 26	26 . 6½
1768. December 12 and 14	28 . 8½	December 28	26 . 9½
1769. October 14	28 . 9½	April 12	26 . 10½
1770. April 28	28 . 5½	February 18	26 . 4½
1771. February 9 and 17	28 . 6½	October 14	26 . 8½
1772. March 8 and 13	28 . 4½	December 11	27 . 0
1773. March 11	28 . 8½	February 24	26 . 8
1774. December 7	28 . 11½	February 25	26 . 9½
1775. January 24	28 . 9	February 2	26 . 9
1776. January 7	28 . 7	February 6	26 . 6½
1777. February 8	28 . 7½	October 31	27 . 0½
1778. March 11	28 . 8	February 23	26 . 10½
1779. March 7	28 . 7½	December 23	27 . 0
1780. December 19	28 . 8½	October 20	26 . 7
1781. January 9 and 10	28 . 8½	February 12	26 . 10½
1782. November 8	28 . 7	October 19	26 . 7½
1783. March 15	28 . 5½	February 9	26 . 11½

N.B. The *Barometer*, whence these observations were deduced, is divided into *French* inches; each inch consisting of twelve lines. It was suspended in a room with a *north* aspect, 20½ ells above the level of the sea; and exposed to air, beneath a canopy, free from solar rays. The observations were made at noon.

The observations upon the *Thermometer*, during the winter months, were made in the forenoon;—during the summer months, in the afternoon;—and upon the scale of *Reaumur*.

(Signed) JOH. DAN. BERLIN.

THERMOMETER.

HIGHEST TEMPERATURE		LOWEST TEMPERATURE		Magnetic Needle's First Declination from North to West.	
<i>Above the Freezing Point.</i>		<i>Below the Freezing Point.</i>			
Years.	Deg.		Deg.	Deg.	Min.
1762. July 17	17°	February 13	9½°	0 .	0
1763. July 10	20¾	December 27	15	0 .	0
1764. July 17	20	December 23	15	0 .	0
1765. July 30	19	January 21	16¾	0 .	0
1766. June 27, July 6 and 7	22½	December 24	14	0 .	0
1767. July 5	17	February 14	16½	0 .	0
1768. June 15	20	March 2	18¾	0 .	0
1769. July 23	20¾	December 29	15¾	15 .	25
1770. July 25	20¾	January 7	16	15 .	30
1771. June 24	19¾	January 11	19	15 .	40
1772. July 28	19	February 13	18½	16 .	6
1773. June 18	20	February 2	13½	16 .	40
1774. June 16, July 9 and 28	17	January 12	18½	16 .	46
1775. August 9	21	January 25	12½	16 .	58
1776. July 14	23	January 14 and 26	14	17 .	30
1777. July 1 and 4	18½	February 16 and 18	16	17 .	45
1778. July 21 and 22	21½	February 20	13¾	17 .	50
1779. August 7	21¾	January 2, and Dec. 22	9¾	18 .	00
1780. June 20, July 19	18	January 20 and 30	11½	18 .	00
1781. June 18, August 8 and 9	19½	January 4, and Dec. 31	15	18 .	24
1782. July 30	19¾	March 23	11½	18 .	30
1783. July 13	21¾	December 28	19¾	18 .	32

No. IV.

TEMPERATURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE,

ACCORDING TO

DIURNAL OBSERVATION;

WITH

A CORRESPONDING STATEMENT OF TEMPERATURE IN ENGLAND

DURING THE SAME PERIOD:

The latter being extracted from a Register kept in the Apartments of the ROYAL SOCIETY
in LONDON, by Order of the President and Council.

N. B. The Observations during the Journey were made at Noon, unless otherwise expressed, and in the most shaded situation that could be found: those of the Royal Society at Two P. M. ; and both on the Scale of Fahrenheit.

Observation on the Scale of Fahrenheit.	Where made.	When made.	Observation in London on the same Day.
59	Copenhagen, 2 P. M.	June 13, 1799,	61
52	Copenhagen, 3 P. M.	June 14.	64
52	Elsineur,	June 15.	60
60	Karup, 1 P. M.	June 16.	59
65	Kongsbacka, 1 P. M.	June 17.	61
68	Gothenburg, 2 P. M.	June 18.	64
74	Edet, 2 P. M.	June 19.	67
61	Trollhætta, 2 P. M.	June 20.	62
72	Hunneberg, 2 P. M.	June 21.	65
68	Mälby, 2 P. M.	June 22.	71
69	Bodarne, 3 P. M.	June 23.	72
62	Fellingsbro, 2 P. M.	June 24.	67
62	Gran, 2 P. M.	June 25.	63
62	Stockholm, 2 P. M.	June 26.	59
64	Stockholm, 1 P. M.	June 27.	66
62	Rotebro, 1 P. M.	June 28.	67

Observation on the Scale of Fahrenheit.	Where made.	When made.	Observation in London on the same Day.
64	Yfre, 1 P. M.	June 29.	67
64	Skog, 2 P. M.	June 30.	77
65	Bringsta, 2 P. M.	July 1.	72
68	Fjäl, 3 P. M.	July 2.	72
65	Spjute, 2 P. M.	July 3.	72
69	Lefvar, 2 P. M.	July 4.	73
72	Umeå, 2 P. M.	July 5.	74
75	Sunnanå, 2 P. M.	July 6.	77
73	Luleå, 2 P. M.	July 7.	74
75	Tore,	July 8.	77
75	Londtjerf, 1 P. M.	July 9.	65
72	Torneå, 2 P. M.	July 10.	70
70	Torneå, 2 P. M.	July 11.	70
68	Wajakala,	July 12.	73
62	Korpikyla,	July 13.	69
73	Njemis, 1 P. M.	July 14.	70
68	Maajosaari, 1 P. M.	July 15.	65
62	Pello, 1 P. M.	July 16.	57
68	Kolare, 1 P. M.	July 17.	69
71	Kolare, 3 P. M.	July 18.	68
70	Kiklargi, 2 P. M.	July 19.	63
73	Near Muonioniska, 2 P. M.	July 20.	68
69	Forest near Muonioniska, 4 P. M.	July 21.	66
70	Ofre Muonioniska, 2 P. M.	July 22.	68
76	Upon the Muonio, near Enontekis,	July 23.	71
71	Enontekis,	July 24.	63
59	Enontekis, 4 P. M.	July 25.	67
59	Enontekis, 4 P. M.	July 26.	67
48	Enontekis, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.	July 27.	65
46	Enontekis, 1 P. M.	July 28.	62
47	Enontekis, 2 P. M.	July 29.	65
54	Enontekis, 1 P. M.	July 30.	67
59	Enontekis, 1 P. M.	July 31.	70
54	Palojoensu, 1 P. M.	August 1.	72
59	Muotkajerfvi, 3 P. M.	August 2.	68
59	Between Hetta and Kuru, 2 P. M.	August 3.	69

Observation on the Scale of Fahrenheit.	Where made.	When made.	Observation in London on the same Day.
60	Between Kuru and Tepasto,	August 4.	71
62	Between Tepasto and Kittila,	August 5.	68
61	Between Kittila and Ilijaskö, 2 P. M.	August 6.	60
64	Aliäjaskö, 5 P. M.	August 7.	64
67	Pirtäköski, 1 P. M.	August 8.	58
60	Rautiola, 5 P. M.	August 9.	59
64	Tervola, 1 P. M.	August 10.	69
67	Kiemi,	August 11.	70
67	Torneå, 1 P. M.	August 12.	68
68	Torneå, 2 P. M.	August 13.	70
70	Torneå, 1 P. M.	August 14.	70
68	Torneå, 1 P. M.	August 15.	66
67	Rautiola, 1 P. M.	August 16.	67
68	Ijo,	August 17.	60
62	Uleå,	August 18.	65
62	Uleå, 1 P. M.	August 19.	66
62	Karingango, 2 P. M.	August 20.	68
60	Brahestad, 1 P. M.	August 21.	67
62	Brahestad, 1 P. M.	August 22.	64
68	Heusala,	August 23.	68
61	Gamla Carleby, 1 P. M.	August 24.	67
62	Åravais	August 25.	66
59	Wasa, 1 P. M.	August 26.	65
59	Wasa, 1 P. M.	August 27.	65
62	Wasa, 1 P. M.	August 28.	68
59	Iskmo, 3 P. M.	August 29.	67
58	Isle of Björkö, 3 P. M.	August 30.	63
62	Isle of Björkö, 1 P. M.	August 31.	64
56	Quarken	September 1.	63
61	Umeå, 1 P. M.	September 2.	66
54	Umeå, 1 P. M.	September 3.	66
59	Roeback, 2 P. M.	September 4.	68
60	Onske,	September 5.	71
58	Spjute, 1 P. M.	September 6.	66
60	Angermanna Ferry, 1 P. M.	September 7.	63
66	Forest near Fjäl,	September 8.	63

Observation on the Scale of Fahrenheit.	Where made.	When made.	Observation in London on the same Day.
58	Sundswall,	September 9.	69
58	Maj, 1 P. M.	September 10.	64
64	Afholm,	September 11.	62
56	Grafven,	September 12.	64
55	Kalsätt,	September 13.	62
57	Glissebergen,	September 14.	61
57	Wiken,	September 15.	61
51	Alps between Långos and Tännäs,	September 16.	61
51	Funnesdalen,	September 17.	62
46	Alps above Funnesdalen,	September 18.	65
45	Alps near the <i>Norwegian</i> Frontier,	September 19.	62
41	Tamnas,	September 20.	59
46	Röraås,	September 21.	62
44	Röraås, 1 P. M.	September 22.	65
48	Forest near Röraås, 1 P. M.	September 23.	57
49	Forest between Gaare & Churchwall,	September 24.	61
47	Malhuus,	September 25.	64
47	Trönjëm,	September 26.	62
51	Trönjëm,	September 27.	59
51	Trönjëm,	September 28.	51
45	Trönjëm,	September 29.	50
46	Trönjëm,	September 30.	57
38	Trönjëm,	October 1.	55
37	Trönjëm,	October 2.	57
34	Trönjëm,	October 3.	60
45	Sognæs,	October 4.	54
51	Stuca,	October 5.	56
41	Drivstuen,	October 6.	60
27	Duovre Fjäl,	October 7.	63
37	Viig,	October 8.	59
39	Place omitted,	October 9.	55
47	Moshuus,	October 10.	55
46	Svennes,	October 11.	58
49	Glassworks near Bandelie,	October 12.	59
53	Dragsvold,	October 13.	57
49	Christiania,	October 14.	54

No. V.

NAMES OF PLACES VISITED IN THE AUTHOR'S ROUTE,

WITH THEIR DISTANCES FROM EACH OTHER.

N.B. *This List commences upon the Author's landing in SWEDEN. The whole of the Journey and Voyage from Cambridge to Hamburg (amounting in Distance to about Five Hundred Miles); and from Hamburg, through DENMARK, to Copenhagen (Sixty-four German Miles); and to Helsingborg; has been omitted.—The Orthography here given, is corrected from the Vagvisare printed at Stockholm in 1776.*

FIRST ROUTE.—HELSINGBORG to STOCKHOLM, by the WENER LAKE.

HELSINGBORG, to	Swedish Miles.	English Miles.		Swedish Miles.	English Miles.
Engelholm - - - -	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	16 $\frac{3}{8}$	Lidköping - - - -	1	7
Margaretstorp - - - -	1	7	Kälängen - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Karup - - - -	1	7	Enebacka - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Laholm - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Björsätter - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Halmstad - - - -	2	14	Mariaestad - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Quiböle - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hasselrör - - - -	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Backegård - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hofva - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Falkenberg - - - -	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bodarne - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Morup - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	Wretstorp - - - -	2	14
Warberg - - - -	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	Blackstad - - - -	2	14
Baha - - - -	2	14	Mosas - - - -	1	7
Kongsbacka - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Örebro - - - -	1	7
Kjärra - - - -	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Glandshammer - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Göthenborg - - - -	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fällingsbro - - - -	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Steken - - - -	1	7	Arboga - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lahall - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	Köping - - - -	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Katteberg - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kalback - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Edet - - - -	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Westerås - - - -	2	14
Forss - - - -	1	7	Nygvarn - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	14 $\frac{7}{8}$
Grednem - - - -	1	7	Enköping - - - -	1	7
(Trollhætta)			Lislana - - - -	1	7
Wenersbourg - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gran - - - -	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Halby - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tible - - - -	2	14
Ferry - - - -	1	7	Barkarby - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cross the Ferry, to Sjoryd	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	STOCKHOLM - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Täng - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Malby - - - -	2	14			
			Total -	74 $\frac{5}{8}$	522 $\frac{3}{8}$

SECOND ROUTE.—STOCKHOLM to TORNEÅ.

STOCKHOLM, to	Swedish Miles.	English Miles.		Swedish Miles.	English Miles.
Rotebro	2	14	Röbäck	2	14
Märstad	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ferry to Umeå	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 $\frac{7}{8}$
Alsike	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tafle	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	11 $\frac{3}{8}$
Upsala	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Säfvar	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$
Högsta	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Djekneboda	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{8}$
Laby	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rikleå	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Yfre	2	14	Gudboda	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mehede	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	14 $\frac{7}{8}$	Grimsmark	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Elfcarleby	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sele	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gefle	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Daglösten	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	11 $\frac{3}{8}$
Tröje	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bureå	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamrånge	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Innerick	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Skog	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	20 $\frac{1}{8}$	Sunnanå	1	7
Soderahla	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	14 $\frac{7}{8}$	Frastkageå	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	11 $\frac{3}{8}$
Norrahla	1	7	Byskeå	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bro	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Abyn	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$
Iggsund	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jäfre	2	14
Sanna	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	Chinbäck, to Pitholm Ferry	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Välsta	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ferry	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 $\frac{7}{8}$
Bringsta	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Piteå	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Böhle	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ojebyn	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mai	2	14	Pålsnäs	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sundsvall	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rösvik	1	7
Fjäl	1	7	Ersnäs	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Norrmark	2	14	Gjäddevik	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Åland	1	7	Ferry	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 $\frac{7}{8}$
To the Ferry	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Luleå	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ferry	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Person	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fantskog	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Råne	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Assja	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vitån	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dogsta	1	7	Tore	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Spjute	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	Mänsbyn	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	14 $\frac{7}{8}$
Hörnäs	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	Grötnäs	1	7
Brösta	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	Landtjerf	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
Tafre	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	Sangis	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
Onske	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Seivis	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
Afva	2	14	Nickala	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lefvar	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	TORNEÅ	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Angersjö	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	11 $\frac{3}{8}$			
Sörmjölle	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	11 $\frac{3}{8}$			
			Total	113 $\frac{1}{8}$	795 $\frac{1}{8}$

THIRD ROUTE, *by Water.*

TORNEÅ, to ENONTEKIS at the Source of the MUONIO River.

TORNEÅ, by the Torneå River, to	Swedish Miles.	English Miles.		Swedish Miles.	English Miles.
Wojakala - - - -	1	7		1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kuckula - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		3	21
Korpikylä - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		3	21
Hjetaniemi - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		4	28
Njemis - - - -	1	7		Visit to Nomade Laplanders, 2	14
Ofre Torneå - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		Upper Muonioniska	7
Marjosari - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$		Katkessuando - - - -	2
Jouxange } - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$		Palojoansuu - - - -	3
Svansten } - - - -				Kuttanen - - - -	2
Pello - - - -	2	14		Kaaresuando - - - -	2
Jarhonen - - - -	2	14	ENONTEKIS - - - -	1	7
Kirdeden - - - -	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Kieksis - - - -	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$		Total -	46 $\frac{3}{4}$... 327 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kolare - - - -	3	21			

FOURTH ROUTE.—ENONTEKIS to TORNEÅ.

ENONTEKIS, by water, to	Swedish Miles.	English Miles.		Swedish Miles.	English Miles.
Kaaresuando - - - -	1	7		Korkila, in the parish of Ravaniemi, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kuttanen - - - -	2	14		Rautio - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Palojoansuu - - - -	2	14		Koifva Kylä - - - -	1
Muotkajerf - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		Ruika - - - -	1
Aunisjerf - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		Yatila - - - -	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kuru - - - -	6	42		Koifvå Kylä, Parish House, Kilpala, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tepasto - - - -	4	28		Tervola - - - -	1
Kittila - - - -	6	42		Alaparkyla - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ylijasco - - - -	6	42		Kiemi - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alajasco - - - -	5	35		By land to Kylajocki - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pahta-koski - - - -	3	21	TORNEÅ - - - -	1	7
Pirti-koski - - - -	2	14			
Nikkila - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		Total .	55 ... 385

FIFTH ROUTE, (FINLAND).

TORNEÅ to WASA.

TORNEÅ, to	Swedish Miles.	English Miles.		Swedish Miles.	English Miles.
Kylajocki - - -	1	7	Karialuoto - - -	1	7
Kiemi - - -	1½	10½	Iufvala - - -	1½	7½
Rautiola - - -	1	7	Heusala - - -	1½	7½
Maxaniemi - - -	1¾	13½	Roukala - - -	1½	8½
Simo - - -	1¾	12¼	Hihnala - - -	1½	10½
Kjanfraniemi - - -	1½	7½	Juntila - - -	1½	8½
Alafva - - -	1¾	12½	Peitza - - -	1½	10½
Ijo - - -	2	14	Willick - - -	1½	7½
Haukebodas - - -	1½	10½	Gamla Carleby - - -	1	7
Jükuri - - -	1½	7½	Stora - - -	1½	10½
Uleåborg - - -	1½	11½	Abbors - - -	0¾	6½
Kämbälä - - -	1½	10½	Kräknäs - - -	0¾	6½
Limmigå - - -	1½	10½	Sundby - - -	1½	7½
Lumijocki - - -	1½	7½	Nya Carleby - - -	1½	8½
Karingango - - -	1½	7½	Munselä - - -	1½	8½
Sikajocki - - -	1½	7½	Åravais - - -	1¾	12¼
Oljocki - - -	1½	10½	Koujocki - - -	1½	8½
Brahestad - - -	1	7	Murka - - -	0¾	6½
Jufvola - - -	0½	3½	Sattila - - -	0¾	6½
Hannila - - -	0¾	6½	Weikas - - -	1½	8½
Luoto - - -	1½	10½	WASA - - -	0¾	6½
			Total - -	52½	368½

SIXTH ROUTE.

WASA, across the GULPH of BOTHNIA, by the Passage of the QUARKEN,
to UMEÅ.

WASA, to	Swedish Miles.	English Miles.
Iskmo - - -	2	14
Isle of Bjorkö - - -	3	21
UMEÅ - - -	10	70
Total - -	15	105

SEVENTH ROUTE.—UMEÅ to SUNDSWALL.

UMEÅ, to	Swedish Miles.	English Miles.		Swedish Miles.	English Miles.
Röbäck, including the Ferry,	0½ ...	3½	Dogsta - - -	1½ ...	11½
Sörmjöle - - -	2 ...	14	Assja - - -	1 ...	7
Angersjö - - -	1½ ...	11½	Fantskog - - -	1½ ...	10½
Lefvar - - -	1½ ...	11½	Angermanna Ferry -	1½ ...	10½
Afva - - -	1½ ...	10½	Åland - - -	1½ ...	12½
Onske - - -	2 ...	14	Norrmark - - -	1 ...	7
Tafre - - -	1½ ...	10½	Fjäl - - -	2 ...	14
Brösta - - -	1½ ...	7½	Websta - - -	1 ...	7
Hörnäs - - -	1½ ...	7½	SUNDSWALL - - -	1½ ...	8½
Spjute - - -	1½ ...	9½			
			Total - - -	27 ...	189

EIGHTH ROUTE.

SUNDSWALL, through HELSINGLAND and HERJEÅDALEN, and over the Alpine Frontier, to RÖRÅS, and TRÖNÏEM, in NORWAY.

SUNDSWALL, to	Swedish Miles.	English Miles.		Swedish Miles.	English Miles.
Mai - - -	2¼ ...	15¾	Funnesdalen - - -	1½ ...	10½
Gnarp - - -	2 ...	14	Malmagen - - -	2 ...	14
Bergsiö - - -	1¾ ...	12¼	Bräkken, in Norway -	2 ...	14
Afholm - - -	3¼ ...	22¾	Röraås - - -	3 ...	21
Delsbo - - -	1¼ ...	8¾	Hoff - - -	3 ...	21
Norvanna - - -	0½ ...	3½	Magornu - - -	1½ ...	10½
Ljusdal - - -	2½ ...	17½	Gaare - - -	0½ ...	3½
Grafven - - -	1½ ...	10½	Churchwall - - -	2½ ...	17½
Kårböle - - -	4 ...	28	Bogen - - -	1½ ...	10½
Kålsätt - - -	3½ ...	24½	Sognæs - - -	1½ ...	10½
Nilsvallen - - -	2 ...	14	Foss - - -	1 ...	7
Glåsseberg - - -	2¼ ...	15¾	Leir - - -	1 ...	7
Ransjö - - -	1½ ...	10½	Melhuus - - -	0¾ ...	5¼
Wiken - - -	2¾ ...	19¼	Oust - - -	1 ...	7
Hede - - -	1 ...	7	TRÖNÏEM - - -	1½ ...	8¾
Långösby - - -	1½ ...	10½			
Tännäs - - -	3½ ...	24½	Total - - -	61 ...	427

NINTH ROUTE.—TRÖNÿEM to CHRISTIANIA.

N.B. The NORWEGIAN Miles are here made equivalent to the SWEDISH Miles, being much greater than the DANISH; although perhaps not quite equal each to Seven Miles ENGLISH.

TRÖNÿEM, 10	Swedish Miles.	English Miles.		Norway Miles.	English Miles.
Oust - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Oden - - - -	1 ...	7
Melhuus - - -	0 $\frac{3}{4}$...	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Elstad - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leir - - - -	1 ...	7	Lösnes - - - -	1 ...	7
Foss - - - -	1 ...	7	Stav - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sognæs - - - -	1 ...	7	Moshuus - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hoff - - - -	2 ...	14	Jorstad - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Birkager - - -	1 ...	7	Rone - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sundset - - - -	1 ...	7	Svennis - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stuen - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Svee - - - -	1 ...	7
Ofnet - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hanne - - - -	1 ...	7
Rüsen - - - -	1 ...	7	Brelie - - - -	0 $\frac{3}{4}$...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Drivstuen - - -	1 ...	7	Lunden - - - -	0 $\frac{3}{4}$...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kongswold - - -	2 ...	14	Grønna - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Jerkin - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Garsjoe - - - -	1 $\frac{3}{4}$...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fogstuen - - - -	2 ...	14	Bandelie - - - -	1 ...	7
Tofte - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roholt - - - -	2 ...	14
Olstad - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dragsvold - - -	2 ...	14
Formoe - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moe - - - -	1 ...	7
Breiden - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Schesmoe - - - -	1 ...	7
Viig - - - -	1 $\frac{3}{4}$...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Romsåås - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Moen - - - -	1 ...	7	CHRISTIANIA - - -	1 ...	7
			Total - -	54 ...	378

Total of the Distance travelled over, after landing in SWEDEN.

	Swedish Miles.	English Miles.
First Route - - - -	74 $\frac{5}{8}$...	522 $\frac{3}{8}$
Second Route - - - -	113 $\frac{5}{8}$...	795 $\frac{3}{8}$
Third Route - - - -	46 $\frac{3}{4}$...	327 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fourth Route - - - -	55 ...	385
Fifth Route - - - -	52 $\frac{5}{8}$...	368 $\frac{3}{8}$
Sixth Route - - - -	15 ...	105
Seventh Route - - - -	27 ...	189
Eighth Route - - - -	61 ...	427
Ninth Route - - - -	54 ...	378
	499 $\frac{5}{8}$...	3497 $\frac{3}{8}$
ROUTE omitted, from CAMBRIDGE to } COPENHAGEN and HELSINBORG, about }	- -	860
Total - -		4357 $\frac{3}{8}$

ERRORS TO BE CORRECTED.

- Page 90, line 1, *for* four Swedish *read* four Danish.
163, line 18, *for* two pistols *read* pistol.
192, line 21, *for* observed *read* deserved.
231, last line but two of Inscription, *dele R* in QVERVNT.
357, line 8, *for* Ollos *read* Pallas.
397, Note (1), *for* Sweden *read* Norway.
436, line 2 from bottom, *for* Pallas *read* Aunis.
487, Note (3), *for* *ύπερ* *read* *ύπερ*.
573, Note (8), *for* sera *read* vera.
693, line 17, *bis*, *for* Perdice *read* Pernice.
613, line 4 from bottom, *for* Hippoclitcs *read* Hippoclitcs.

