GIRL of WESTROBOTHNIA, blowing the LURE,
a Trumpet six feet in Length used in calling the Cattle in the Forests.
TRAVELS

IN

VARIOUS COUNTRIES

OF

EUROPE ASIA AND AFRICA

BY

EDWARD DANIEL CLARKE, LL.D.

PART THE THIRD

SCANDINAVIA

SECTION THE FIRST

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MDCCXCIX.
PREFACE TO PART THE THIRD.

The Author has at length the satisfaction of fulfilling so far his original promise, as to present to the Public nearly the whole of what remains for the completion of his present Work. The Third Part of his Travels relates entirely to Scandinavia; by which name he wishes to be understood as alluding, not only to all those countries lying to the north of the Baltic Sea, which the Antients comprehended under the name of Baltia; that is to say, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Lapland; but also all Finland, to the utmost extremity of the Finland Gulph. This Part will be included in Two Sections, of which the present Section, or Volume, contains by much the greater portion. The remaining, and the Last Section, will relate to the description of Christiania, and the Silver Mines of Kongsberg in the south of Norway; the Mines and Universities of Sweden; the Åland Isles; Finland; and the Cities of Stockholm and Petersburg.

There
There is one remark, generally applicable to Scandinavia, to which the future historian may, perhaps, attach some degree of importance; namely, that this thinly-peopled region had never, in any former period, a population equal to what it possesses at the present time: consequently, all that has been written respecting it, as being the "Storehouse of Nations," as the "great Northern hive," whence armies of innumerable warriors, under the name of Goths, "issued in swarms from the neighbourhood of the Polar circle, to chastise the oppressors of mankind;" is not history, but fable. Yet it is marvellous to observe with what success this erroneous notion has been propagated, and with what pertinacity it has been maintained. "As people increase and multiply exceedingly in cold countries," observes Rapin de Thoyras," it often happened that Denmark and Norway were overstocked with inhabitants, and therefore forced, in order to make room for the rest, to send away large colonies:"

and this remark, made with respect to those countries in the ninth century, has often been supposed equally applicable to the state of Sweden at a much earlier period; than which nothing can be more absurd. "The Goths, a warlike nation,"

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(1) Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vol. I. p. 333. "Many vestiges, which cannot be ascribed to popular vanity, attest the antient residence of the Goths in the countries beyond the Baltic." (Ibid. p. 332. Lond. 1807.) Their residence, it is true, is well attested by the monuments alluded to; that is to say, the monuments of a colonial settlement; but nothing more.

nation,' say the authors of the *Universal History*, "and, above all, famous in the Roman History, came originally, according to *Jornandes*, out of Scandinavia, a country rightly styled by him *Officina Gentium*, and *Vagina Nationum*, on account of the incredible multitudes of people that, issuing from thence in swarms, overran, and stocked with inhabitants, other as well distant as neighbouring countries." These books, meeting with a general perusal, and being among the historical writings which are recommended to youth, together with others of a similar nature, fix early in the mind an erroneous notion respecting the *Gothic invasion*. That the barbarians, who, under the various names of *Cimbrians*, *Getes*, and *Goths*, proved such a scourge to the inhabitants of *Europe*, took possession of *Scandinavia*, and drove out the original inhabitants, if they found any, is very possible; but that a region, consisting, for the most part, of unbroken forests, never yet tenanted by any portion of the human race, and over the rest of which a thinly-scattered population bespeaks rather the rise and the infancy of society, than the relics of a redundant stock, should have originated the irruption of the *Goths*, is an idea altogether chimerical. The fallacy of this opinion, in support of

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of which all writers refer to Jornandes, is instantly made apparent, by a view of the present state of the countries alluded to, if the testimonies of more authentic history were wanted. But when it has been so clearly stated, in the very earliest account of the irruption made by the Goths, that they proceeded from a country remote from all intercourse with Scandinavia; when, in the third century, they are represented as being upon the northern embouchure of the Danube, and in the sixth century as coming out of Mæotis into the land of the Romans; to suppose for a moment that their armies were derived from countries beyond the Baltic, would be to admit a wilder hypothesis than any thing related of the people of Scandinavia in the Atlantica of Olaus Rudbeck. Many ages afterwards, when the inhabitants had become more numerous, and their armies were better disciplined, projects of foreign invasion, and schemes for extending their empire, on the part of the Swedes, under Charles the Twelfth, exposed that monarch to the ridicule of all Europe, and obtained for him the title of Don Quixote of the North. Yet Sweden is one of the countries, which, in the reveries


published respecting the *Goths*, is supposed to have poured forth myriads, that, like locusts, covered the face of the earth with their multitudes, wheresoever they appeared.

In the course of a work so extensive, and perhaps within the compass of a single volume, there may be found instances where the author, without being aware of it, has repeated his former observations. These are defects which he confesses he would rather fall into, than omit the notice of things as they occurred during his route. In his descriptions, he has scrupulously endeavoured to present the Reader with the whole of what he saw; not to select according to his own fancy, but to report faithfully every thing as it appeared; because it is often from a statement of the most simple facts, as from a body of evidence, that accurate conclusions are deduced. It is also this kind of evidence which places beyond dispute the *autopsy* of a traveller; and distinguishes him from the mere writer of travels, who never himself saw what he relates. "A word or two written upon the spot is worth a cart-load of recollections." Those who, without any notes of this kind, make up a book of Travels after their return home; attempting, perhaps by the aid of invention, to supply the deficiencies of actual observation; cannot hope to infuse into their writings that valuable qualification

(3) Gray's Letters.
qualification which Cowley, by one of the most expressive epithets in our own language, has termed racy; a qualification that may justify the notice even of trivial things; that will enable a traveller, however he may have protracted the publication of his journals, to bid defiance to all chance of being anticipated. Whether this qualification will be found to characterize the narrative of these Travels, cannot be determined by its author: all that he presumes to urge is, the endeavour, on his part, that it might not be wanting.

As the names of places in Sweden, and Norway, have not yet been naturalized in the English language, some difficulty has, of course, arisen with respect to their orthography. If we examine these names as they occur in English Authors, we shall find them not only differently written in different publications, but very often by the same author. The frequent use of diphthongs in the Swedish and Danish languages is a principal cause of the embarrassment; the signs for which are sometimes disregarded. Thus we find the names of a University in Finland very generally written Abo, which ought to be Åbo, as it is pronounced Obo. The authorities of Marelius and Hermelin for Sweden, and of Pontoppidan for Norway, have generally been adopted, as standards for this work: but there is one word which, at first sight, may seem strange to English Readers, and will require explanation: it is the name of the city Tröndjem, once the Capital of Norway. This word, if accurately pronounced in
in our language, would, with us, be Trunyem¹, which is the real name of the place. It was the wish of many of its literary inhabitants, that this should be duly stated to the English Nation; with a view, if it be possible, to abolish the nick-names of Dronthiem and Dronton, bestowed upon this city by the Irish; who, from their intercourse with Norway, first gave rise to those appellations. It is not a more low and vulgar barbarism to write Lunnun instead of London, than it is to substitute Dronthiem or Dronton, in lieu of Trönijem.

A greater degree of uncertainty has prevailed with regard to the names of places in Lapland. Fortunately for this part of the author’s work, he found in the most distant province of that remote country a person capable of guiding him in this respect. The Rev. Eric J. Grape, a Swedish Missionary among the Laplanders, and Minister of Enontekis², to whom the author was indebted for the most benevolent acts of hospitality, transcribed for him the whole of his own statistical account of the district over which he presided.

This

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(1) In the "Deliciae sive Amoenitates Regnorum Daniae," published at Leyden, in 1706, where the various false names bestowed upon this city are mentioned, the real name, written in Lati₃y, occurs as nearly as possible according to this pronunciation. Wanting the y, the author has substituted the letters hi, and writes it Trunhiem.

(2) This intelligent Clergyman is mentioned by Von Buch, who found him afterwards Minister of Neder Calix, in the north of Sweden.—See Travels through Norway and Lapland, p. 381. Lond. 1813.
This Manuscript', to which frequent reference has been made in the following account of Lapland, is deposited in the Public Library of the University of Cambridge.

Other acknowledgments from the author are now due. To the Rev. and learned Charles James Blomfield, B.D. he is indebted for the permission, of which he has availed himself in the beginning of the account of Sweden, of making extracts from the Manuscript Journal of his lamented and accomplished Brother, the late Rev. E. V. Blomfield; whose loss the University of Cambridge, in common with the literary world, so deeply deplores. To his friend, and fellow-traveller in a part of the journey here described, the Rev. Professor Malthus, celebrated for his great work on Political Economy, he owes a similar privilege. Professor Malthus allowed the use of his own Manuscript Journal for the description of Norway: the extracts, it is true, consisting frequently of short and detached passages, are not separated from the body of the text; but they will not, on this account, be the less conspicuous. His friend Mr. Cripps has also communicated whatsoever documents he possessed, whether in the form of manuscript notes, maps, plans, or drawings. Mr. C. P. Hällstrom, one of the geographers employed by Baron Hermelin in completing

(1) "Enontekis Sokus Beskrifning."—This excellent description of the Pastorate of Enontekis is perhaps the same which Von Buck mentions, as having appeared afterwards in the Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm.
completing his maps of Sweden and Finland, afforded the original design from which the Map of the Mouths of the Torneå has been engraved, facing page 248. Miss Isabella Mansel, eldest daughter of the Bishop of Bristol, made the accurate Drawing from which the Vignette to the Eleventh Chapter was taken; affording the only correct figure, hitherto published, of that rare and extraordinary plant, the Rubus Chamaemorus; to whose medical properties the author has alluded in the Eleventh Chapter. A few other obligations might also be stated, but they will be found noticed in the course of the Work.

Cambridge,
December 15, 1818.
ON THE VALUE OF
MONEY, MEASURES of DISTANCE, and WEIGHTS,
IN DENMARK, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN.

Taken from Stenhouse's Tables; Edinb. 1817.

DENMARK AND NORWAY.

At Copenhagen, accounts are kept in rix-dollars of six marks, or 96 shillings Danish currency. The current rix-dollar is worth 44½ pence sterling. The rix-dollar banco, or specie, of 1798, contains 388 English grains of pure silver, and 58 ditto of alloy. Its sterling value therefore, the same as in Sweden, is 54 pence; or four shillings and sixpence English.

The Danish pound weighs 7715 English grains: hence 100 pounds of Copenhagen are equal to 110 pounds Avoirdupois. Sixteen pounds equal one Lispand. Twenty Lispands equal one Shippund.

Two feet equal one Danish (aln) ell, which equals 24.7 English inches. Twelve hundred Danish ells equal one Danish mile, which is about equal to 8233 English yards. But the Norwegian mile is greater, and equal to the Swedish mile.

SWEDEN.

Accounts are kept in rix-dollars, divided into forty-eight shillings, or 576 Runstycken. The Swedish shilling is worth little more than one penny sterling of our money. The rix-dollar, in specie, contains 389 English grains of pure silver, and forty-three grains of alloy. Its sterling value is therefore 54 pence, or four shillings and sixpence English. At present, Paper is the only currency known in Sweden: Bank Notes are circulated at so low a value as sixteen or eighteen pence sterling of our money.

The Skaal, or Grocer's pound, weighs 6563 English grains. The Miner's pound, 5801 ditto. The Inland pound, 5526 ditto. And the Sea-port pound, for iron and steel, 5250 ditto.

The Swedish ell, which is divided into two feet, or 24 inches, measures 23.36 English inches. Eighteen thousand Swedish ells equal one Swedish mile.
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OF

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ALSO SERVING AS DIRECTIONS FOR THE BINDER.

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EARLY in the spring of 1799, when Englishmen were excluded from almost every part of the European Continent

VOl. V. B

by
by the distracted state of public affairs, four Gentlemen of Jesus College, Cambridge, left their University for Yarmouth; intending to sail thence for Cuxhaven and Hamburg. The party consisted of Professor Malthus, the Rev. W. Otter, John Marten Cripps, Esq. and the Author of these Travels. It was their intention to visit Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Lapland; countries seldom seen by literary men; and, at this time, less liable than any other to those political convulsions which agitated more frequented regions.

With this view, upon the 20th of May, they took leave of a Society whose Members might truly be said to live together in fraternal harmony; and rested the first night at Bury St. Edmund’s, the Montpelier of England; a place no less remarkable for its ecclesiastical antiquities, than for the polished manners of its inhabitants, and the curious extraneous fossils found in its neighbourhood. Its Abbey, once so famous, was erected soon after Christianity was planted in Great Britain: they passed the evening in examining the ruins of this stately structure, of which little now remains to

(2) Mr. Otter was then Tutor of Jesus College: he has since distinguished himself by an admirable pamphlet, in answer to the objections urged against the Bible Society;—“A pamphlet,” says the Dean of Carlisle, “remarkable for its conciseness and perspicuity, and for the mixture of plain good sense and argumentative acumen which appears in every page.” See Dr. Milner’s Strictures, &c. p. 282. Lond. 1813.
(3) Among which occurs that very remarkable fossil, the Murex antiquus contrarius: it is also found abundantly in Norfolk, where the inhabitants use it for manure.
TO HAMBURGH.

CHAP. I.

General Appearance of Suffolk and Norfolk.

It attests its former magnificence, excepting the Gothic gate of the Abbot’s palace, and the Saxon tower of the church. At the Tomb of Mary Queen of France, sister of Henry the Eighth, which is still shewn upon the north side of the altar of the church of St. Mary, they bade adieu to English antiquities.

Their journey the following day, to Yarmouth, was through a district so much resembling Flanders, that nothing was wanted to make the resemblance perfect, but the fine avenues of trees adorning the Low Countries, which serve to diversify the sameness of a level territory. Perhaps there is not a more fertile part of our island. The fields resemble extensive gardens; and everywhere, among the standing corn, or in the pasture lands, the utmost attention to neatness was visible. In the cottages, the same disposition was conspicuous; thereby proving the great attention shewn by the landlords, to the wants and wishes of their respective tenants.

This journey from Cambridge to Yarmouth included all that the author required, towards the completion of his personal survey of the Island of Great Britain; having previously visited every other district of his native country. In tracing, as by a rapid outline, its principal features, the following remarks will perhaps be found accurate. The Eastern part of our island is generally flat, and

(4) See Yates, his Antiquities of Bury, Part II. Chap. I. Lond. 1805.—According to Mr. Yates, this gate was erected A.D. 1327.

(5) She was the wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.
and frequently swampy: there are exceptions; but flatness and marsh land are its predominant characteristics. The Southern part exhibits undulations, and frequent irregularities, over its whole extent, from the Straits of Dover to the borders of Devonshire: here the country becomes mountainous; and the promontory of Cornwall, thence projecting in a ridge of rocks sloping north and south towards the sea, is terminated, towards the west, by vast masses of Granite, heaped together with prodigious grandeur, facing the Atlantic Ocean. The Western part is principally mountainous: this feature prevails, almost without exception, from Cape Wrath to the Land’s End. The Northern part may be considered nearly as a point, partaking equally of the Eastern and the Western characteristics. It would be easy to enter into a more copious detail, and to point out the several districts where these features are peculiarly striking; but this general statement may suffice, as introductory to an observation more extensively applicable; namely, that a similar configuration seems common to all the known surface of the Earth: the abutment of the strata which constitute its superficies, everywhere causes a gradual elevation to take place towards the North West; until the continuation being suddenly broken off, the mountains present their boldest acclivities and most precipitous sides in that direction. The author has observed this position of the strata in all the countries that he has visited; and it is affirmed to be true of others that he has not seen: so that, judging from these premises, of any country or continent hitherto unexplored, there is reason to believe that the more level districts will be always
always found upon the eastern, and the mountainous or metalliciferous region upon the western side; either placed as a natural boundary against the territory occurring next in succession; or terminating in rocks of primary formation, opposed as cliffs towards the sea. Geologists, with a partial reference to this or to that country, have averaged the inclination of the strata, as forming an angle with the horizon, which is generally under forty degrees: but to whatever part of the Earth's surface we direct our view, the same phenomena are apparent; the plains being more or less extensive, and, of course, the mountains disclosing the termination of the strata more or less distant. Thus, beginning with the great oriental Plain of Tahtary, and proceeding westward, we find in succession the abutments, first of the Altaic, then of the Ural Chain; afterwards of the Sarmatian and Carpathian Mountains; then those of Switzerland and of Norway; lastly, of the Pyrenees, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. Afterwards, in America, we should discover, upon the south-eastern parts of that great continent, immense plains, full of marshes and lakes: and, as we proceed westward, the heights become conspicuous; until, upon the borders of the Pacific Ocean, an immense range of Alps is presented, reaching from the Stony Mountains inhabited by the Kree Indians, in the northern latitudes, until they join the Andes, and are continued even to Cape Horn; being all collected towards the western shores, and presenting to the North West their boldest precipices. In this range are found all the metalliciferous regions of Mexico and Peru; as is the case with regard to the western parts of our island,
island. The consideration, therefore, of this subject is of some consequence; because, besides the place it ought to hold, as affording a curious fact with regard to the Earth's formation, it may serve to instruct us in the importance of submitting to a more attentive examination the neglected *metalliferous strata* upon our *north-western* shores.

*Yarmouth* resembles *Genoa*, in its narrow alleys full of shops, which extend from the Market to the Quay. It is one of the most antient towns in *England*; its foundation being anterior to that of *Norwich*. Possibly, to this circumstance may be attributed the remains of Customs which are purely *Roman*; such, for example, as that of the *chariot-races* which may be noticed at *Whitsuntide* with the *Yarmouth Cars*. The sort of vehicle bearing this appellation, and which is here in such general use, is decidedly of *Roman* origin; and, perhaps, the antient form has been preserved, with little alteration; for, in some of the representations that have descended to our times, of the *chariots* used in the *Roman* and *Grecian* games (particularly in those preserved upon *terra-cotta* vases, where the *Auriga* is delineated in a sitting posture), this kind of *car* may be recognised'. The chance of war at this time proved very favourable to *Yarmouth*; every other avenue to the Continent being closed, excepting this, by the passage

(1) By a discovery recently made of a pictured *terra-cotta* vase at *Athens*, (alluded to in the Preface to the last *Section* of *Part II* of these Travels,) whereon a *charioteer* is represented *seated* in his *car*, we learn that a vehicle very much resembling the *Yarmouth car*, or *cart*, was used in the *chariot-races* of *Greece*, in the earliest times of celebrating those games.
passage to Cuxhaven, its inns were crowded, and its haven thronged with ships. The Packet not sailing the day after their arrival, the party here mentioned employed this interval in seeing the place, and in making preparations for their departure.

May 23.—At nine a.m. we went on board the Diana Packet. The Master of the vessel, Osborne, came on board about twelve, bringing the agreeable intelligence of an important victory gained over the French army, by the Russian General, Field Marshal Suworof. Our passage to Hamburgh was uncommonly expeditious. Vessels have been driven, during a storm, from Yarmouth to the mouth of the Elbe in thirty hours; but the weather has then proved so hazy, that they could not enter the river. We passed the mouth of the Texel on the morning of the 24th, about nine o'clock; and at ten, the Mate of the Packet said that half our voyage was completed. At two a.m. on the morning of the 25th, we made the Island of Heligoland; supposed, by some of the Commentators upon Tacitus, to be the same where the Goddess Hertha was formerly worshipped. Others ascribe this worship to the Island of Rugen, off the Coast of Pomerania. The same superstition was probably common to several islands. Tacitus observes, that seven different nations of Germany, including the Angles, worshipped a Deity called Herthus*. The word Hyrtha was preserved in the old name of

(2) "In commune Herthum, id est Terram Matrem, colunt." Tacit. de Mor. Germ.
of the Island of St. Kilda; an island remarkable for its remote situation in the Atlantic, with respect to all the other Ebudeæ, and for its vestiges of unknown Pagan rites. D'Anville thinks that the island mentioned by Tacitus may be recognised in Heligoland; because its name, Helg-land, signifies the Holy Isle. Of this island there is nothing now remaining but the higher part, appearing like a huge mound rising out of the water. All the lower and fertile districts have been covered by an encroachment of the sea; and the rest, being annually diminished, is preparing to undergo the same fate. A Map of Heligoland has been preserved, wherein is delineated the situation of antient temples, citadels, and of villages, surrounded by woodlands and cultivated districts, traversed by rivers, all of which are now beneath the waves. By this curious document, it may be


(1) Buchanan calls it Hirta; but Cambden, perhaps more justly, Hyrtha. The earliest mention made of this island, in any document now extant, is in a Charter granted by John, Lord of the Isles, to his son Reginald; and confirmed by King Robert the Second, after the middle of the fourteenth century. In this charter, the Island, now called St. Kilda, goes under the name of Hyrt.—Macaulay's Hist. of St. Kilda, p. 110. Lond. 1764. See also Martin's Voyage to St. Kilda, p. 11. Lond. 1753.

(2) To which island Tacitus may possibly allude, in the words "Est insula Oceani;" since it is evident, that he is here digressing, to speak of an object remote from the scene of his general description.

(3) The author saw at St. Kilda a subterraneous cell, or chapel, of Heathen origin; and Macaulay, speaking of the Pagan superstitions of the inhabitants, says, "They have forgotten the name of the Divinity to whom the ground belongs; but, like the old Athenians, worship their Unknown God." Hist. St. Kilda, p. 90.

(4) See D'Anville's Antient Geography, p. 121. Lond. 1791.

(5) D'Anville, ibid. This encroachment happened, according to D'Anville, in the years 800, or 1300, or thereabouts.

(6) The author is indebted for this Map to the kindness of his friend, Sir William Gell. It was found in Heligoland, and there copied by Mr. Atkins.
Map of Heligoland, shewing the Island as it existed in the seventh, thirteenth, and seventeenth Centuries.
seen what the island was in the seventh, at the end of the thirteenth, and in the seventeenth centuries; and the gradual destruction, which has reduced an extensive territory to its present inconsiderable state, may be duly traced. In the year 692, there was a Temple of Vesta, near the mouth of a river that fell into a haven upon its northern side; also a Temple of Jupiter, near the mouth of another river upon the northern coast. Other temples, dedicated to Mars, and to a divinity called Fosta or Phoseta, existed in the eighth century. The situation of the Temple of Mars, at the source of one of the rivers, and of the Helgen Wold, Hilliger Wolde, or Holy Forest, were towards the East. After the introduction of Christianity, there were monastical establishments in the lowlands more towards the south of the island; and of these, the names of St. Elbert's Cloister, and a Chapel of Wigbertus, together with the situation of two regal citadels or castles, are pointed out in the Map. Before the year 1300, all these places, with their foundations, and the land around them, had been swallowed by the waves. There then remained, however, a circular district around the present island, watered by two rivers; and in this stood Closterburg, the Church of St. Ludsgeng, of Hilligenhave, Rodbull, Medenbull, &c. and a castle, near the mouth of one of the two remaining rivers. Before the middle of the seventeenth century, nothing existed of Heligoland, excepting the present mound, and a smaller heap towards the East, whose annual diminution plainly shews what their fate will also be.

At

(7) The appearance of the low part of this island underwent a considerable alteration in 1807, 8, 9, by the erection of immense warehouses, from the cliff, down to the water's edge,
At half past six a.m. we entered the Albis of the antient geographers; now called the Elbe, a noble river, but extremely difficult of access. If the weather be in the least hazy, vessels may not approach its mouth, the buoys which are stationed on the shoals not being then discernible. For some leagues after entering this river, its shores are not at once visible, on either side. Before we reached Cuxhaven, we saw the place where the Proserpine frigate was wrecked upon the ice: the captain, and some of the crew, by venturing over it, for twelve miles, effected their escape to Nieuwerk. At half past ten we arrived at Cuxhaven, and laid the vessel aground. Finding here a Blankenese boat ready to sail for Hamburgh, we put our baggage on board of her, and at half after eleven started again. The wind blew fresh and fair. We had a pleasant voyage up the Elbe: upon our right lay the fertile possessions of Hanover, covered with trees: upon our left, the more sterile and desolate plains of Denmark.

edge; and Heligoland thus became the dépôt of English colonial produce, for the supply of the North of Germany, during Buonaparte's Restrictive Act, chiefly by smuggling; for which its situation, at the confluence of the Elbe, the Ems, and the Weser, was so peculiarly adapted. These buildings, since the Peace, have been nearly useless, till the present period (1817); when land and houses are said to be rising considerably in value.

TO HAMBURGH.

Denmark. Yet we observed, that wherever villages appeared upon the Danish side of the river, they were distinguished by their neatness; the walls being painted of a green colour; and there being small plantations near to the houses, like the appearance exhibited by the villages in Holland*. Of this description is Gluckstadt, and the other places on the northern shore; and likewise Blankenese, whence the boats plying from Cuxhaven to Hamburgh derive their appellation. These boats are remarkable for the swiftness with which they sail. Their form is narrow, and long; and they have a little cabin in the prow of each vessel, which terminates in a point, like the toe of a lady’s slipper: indeed, a long-quartered lady’s slipper will give a very good idea of the form of a Blankenese boat. Its mast consists of a single fir-tree of great length, which sustains a square oblong sail of enormous magnitude. Owing to the simplicity which these boats display in their construction, it is probable that similar vessels exist in the large rivers of other countries very remotely situate. There is something very like them in the representations made of the boats used in Egypt, and in China. The village of Blankenese is as picturesque an object as the banks of the Elbe are calculated to exhibit; where the scenery is never equal to the poorest parts of the Rhine. The dresses of the female inhabitants resemble those of the women in some parts of the Archipelago. Having sailed by a large island lying on the northern side of the river, covered with rushes and long grass,

* (2) The lands of Hanover are said to be unproductive as they recede in their distance from the river.
grass, on which a few horses were feeding, we soon afterwards passed the country-seats of the *Hamburg* merchants, some of which are situate, in a pleasing manner, upon this side of the *Elbe*. Among other villas, we saw the elegant mansion of a banker of *Hamburg*, who, after having failed in business, suddenly retrieved his circumstances, and realized immense wealth, simply by having the subsidies from *England* for the Emperor of *Germany* transmitted through his hands.

The sun was setting, when the prospect of *Altona* and *Hamburg* burst upon us with a degree of magnificence unrivalled by any thing of the kind we had ever beheld. The forest of masts belonging to the shipping was much greater than in the *Thames*, or in any of the most crowded havens of *Europe*. It brought to our minds the description given by *Ezekiel* of *Tyre*: not being aware, however, that a fate almost as fearful as that of *Tyre* then awaited this powerful city.—“O thou, that art situate at the entry of the sea, which art a merchant of the people for many isles!... All the ships of the sea, with their mariners, were in thee, to occupy thy merchandize...... When thy wares went forth out of the seas, thou filledst many people; thou didst enrich the kings of the earth with the multitude of thy riches.” This impression was not afterwards effaced by the internal view of the city, and of its inhabitants. Its merchants were as princes; and their magazines and coffers contained the gathering

(1) *Ezekiel*, xxvii. 6, 9, 33.
HAMBURGH.

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CHAP. I.

Description of Hamburgh.

Gathering of the wealth of many nations. Altona also carries on a considerable commerce; although, with respect to Hamburgh, it can only be considered as bearing the relationship that Wapping does to London. Having reached the one, you may be said to arrive at the other; the distance being only a mile, and the throng of shipping and the houses continuing the whole way, from the first buildings in passing Altona to the boom which shuts the entrance to Hamburgh. This entrance is closed every night at a certain hour, which varies according to the season of the year. After this hour, no one is permitted to enter the city: even the mail is hauled over the gates by a rope; the person who brings it not being permitted to pass the barrier.

The streets of Hamburgh are narrow, and wretchedly paved. The houses, although lofty and full of windows, have an air of being gloomy and substantial. Those belonging to the merchants are very grand. All the centre of the edifice is occupied by the hall; which is generally paved with marble, in Mosaic work. The ceilings are painted, like those of the palaces in Italy; and by artists whose works are far from contemptible. The French taste is adopted, in decorating the inner apartments. The Hotels are grand; and that which we used, was furnished with a degree of elegance which we did not expect in a city devoted entirely to commerce. Hamburgh increased rapidly after the French Revolution; and, at the time of our arrival, it was daily becoming more considerable. The price of almost every article had been nearly doubled. We paid,
in general, higher prices for those things we had occasion to purchase, than would have been demanded for the same in London. Lodgings bore an exorbitant price; and every spot of ground that could be procured for building was appropriated to this purpose. We had letters of recommendation to some of the principal families; and having accepted their invitations, we saw something of the state of society here, although our stay did not exceed a week. The dress of the lower order of females resembles that of the old times in France. They parade the streets, wearing upon their heads large grotesque caps, without hat or bonnet. The habits of the men are not so remarkable. During the summer months, all the principal families retire to their country-seats. We were requested to dine at one of these villas, which we found to be very elegantly fitted up, in the French taste: it belonged to a Mr. Doorman, from whom we experienced every polite and hospitable attention, during the time we remained. This villa is situate in the village of Ham, distant two miles from Hamburgh. The country on this side of the city is very pleasing; the fine avenues of trees giving great decoration to a level district, that would otherwise appear bleak and forlorn. The fortifications of Hamburgh appeared to us, in passing them, to be very considerable, and to extend to a great distance. The general state of society in Hamburgh admits of two classes. The first class consists of the Nobles, who are not numerous: the second, and the principal class, is formed by the merchants and the foreign agents. In this class might also be placed literary men; but such members of society are rare
rare here. Literature is at a very low ebb: commerce alone seems to engross the attention, and to absorb the faculties of every individual; and, amidst the press and bustle it creates, the Fine Arts cannot expect to gain a footing: its votaries have neither leisure for their contemplation, nor space for their exhibition. The Muses, whose temples never yet contained the "Tables of the Money-changers," will long continue to be strangers in this vast congregation of the children of Mammon; where, as in a Synagogue, every hope, look, thought, word, and deed, is expressed in one comprehensive monosyllable, thrift!—The population of Hamburgh amounts to one hundred thousand souls; of which number, at the least, ten thousand are Jews: yet we could not procure even a tolerable map of Europe in the whole city. Books, it is true, were sold in the streets; but when examined,

(1) During the French, and Russian visitation, and oppression, the Professors of the Gymnasium concealed the most valuable works of their Library, under their beds and mattrasses. The character of these Professors at the present time (1817) stands much higher, as men of erudition.

(2) Very fine paintings were brought to Hamburgh during the French Revolution; and it was said that some of the works of Rubens were sold, by public auction, at the price of a few marks for each picture. We were inclined to doubt the fact. Such reports are easily circulated: and it is not to be credited that this can have happened, amidst a people so well versed in all the business of buying and selling, and where there are established picture-dealers. We saw some collections of pictures in Hamburgh that contained scarcely any thing worth notice; but the case was very different in the house of a M. Berthiau, in the Kleine Beckerstrasse, No. 10. This gentleman bought and sold pictures, and had some that merited the large prices he asked for them. Among others, a Head by Denner, for which he asked 400 guineas of our money; two sketches by Vandyke, fifty guineas each; besides many original works of inferior masters, as Jordaens, Hoblim, Paul Bril, Van Gowen, Vander Neer, Molinard, Wouermans, &c. &c.

(3) At present it exceeds one hundred and ten thousand.
examined, we found them to consist of licentious French publications, rendered more degrading by the most indecent prints. We visited some of the booksellers’ shops. The first thing they exhibited to us was a work published periodically, with coloured plates, beautifully executed: it contained an account of all the changes which fashion had introduced into the mode of dress in England. For this work they had an extensive sale. Translations into the German language, of almost all our English novels, good or bad, might be purchased of these dealers. The first number of an English newspaper made its appearance at the time of our arrival: it was entitled “The Mercury of Europe,” and was published by an Englishman of the name of Windsor. There were, however, in these shops, German translations of several of our best authors, especially of the works of Shakspeare and of Butler. We saw a splendid edition of Hudibras, in German Hudibrastic verse; and were at a loss to conceive how it was possible that a poem could be understood in Germany, which, owing to its temporary and local satire, and to its frequent reference to old English manners, would be unintelligible without a commentary in our own country. Yet this translation is known to possess great merit.

The atmosphere of Hamburgh is generally humid. There are few places subject to more frequent falls of rain. In this respect it resembles Dublin. Almost every merchant keeps his carriage. A sort of waggon, holding four seats upon springs, is very common. One of these waggons will contain eight persons; and they are drawn swiftly by two horses. The horses are from Holstein, and remarkably beautiful.
beautiful. They seem to be a race between the Arabian stallion and the Flanders mare, with small head and fine large brilliant eyes. Their waggons, consisting for the most part of wicker or basket-work, are very light, although they have a clumsy appearance. Many of the daughters of the tradesmen walk in the streets without any male companion to attend them, and frequently quite alone. They pay much attention to their dress, and wear a great deal of rouge upon their cheeks. It is sufficient only to visit the compting-houses of the merchants, in order to have an idea of their extensive commerce; for in these the appearance is more like that of a national bank, than of the private counter of an individual. In some of them, we saw from twenty to thirty clerks, all occupied at their several desks. The worst part of Hamburgh consists in its narrow streets, and their wretched pavement; but the use of carriages being almost universal throughout the city, this nuisance is not regarded by the inhabitants. In their houses, no people are more cleanly. We visited the interior apartments of many of the lower order of shopkeepers: nothing in Europe, not excepting Holland, can exceed the neatness of their little parlours. Every article of furniture is polished, by being daily scoured; and every corner is swept and garnished. They make use of small brushes, which are prepared for the express purpose of cleansing carved work. With these brushes, and soap and water, they are seen continually at work, scrubbing the

(1) The custom of binding on a wicker chest upon wheels, for cars, is as old as the time of Homer.
outside of their doors, the balustrades, and stairs; not only in the great halls of the merchants, but in the meaner dwellings of the most private individuals. The houses of our own metropolis would cut but a poor figure in this respect, if, with all our boasted cleanliness, the dusty carpets, dirty floors, and smoky windows of the dwellings of our inferior tradesmen were to be compared with the state in which a Hamburgh shopkeeper lives with his family.

The Bank of Hamburgh is said to be the only substantial firm in Europe. It issues no paper; and is, therefore, always equal to the demands which may be made upon it. In fact, it may be considered as a dépôt, where the merchants place their capital. This is deposited in Spanish dollars; or in bars of pure silver, of the finest quality, and totally free from all alloy. Every merchant has an account with the bank, which receives his drafts for all payments. None of the merchants have cash in their houses. If demands are made upon them, they are all answered in paper; so that a million of marks may be paid in five minutes. Of course, it follows that the value of banco, as the capital is called, is considerably greater than that of current coin: 100 marks banco were equivalent, at this time, to 120 marks of current money; because the first is pure, and the latter contains alloy. But no payments are made in banco: only the merchant having banco, has a proportionate credit for current coin. This bank is a common concern, belonging to all the Burghers of Hamburgh; and it is regulated by its Government. No profit accrues to the bank.

(1) No merchant can (or could, under the old government) open an account at the Bank, unless he is a Burgher: and it frequently happens, that the cash transactions of many merchants are conducted in the name of some respectabe Burgher, or private banker.
When a merchant deposits his cash there, he pays a hundred marks, as entrance-money; and for every page in the bank ledger which his account may fill, he has to pay from two to three marks: this defrays the necessary expenses of the establishment. The price of money had very much increased within the last three months preceding our arrival. It formerly obtained an interest only of three or four per cent.; and it is now as high as twelve and a half. This is owing to the vast sums which the Emperor has borrowed, who pays the Hamburghers by drafts upon England for goods. Some time being requisite for the sale of these commodities, money necessarily is become scarce; and will bear a high price, until the people are paid; when it will find its accustomed level; if it do not fall in value, owing to the great profit which must ultimately accrue to the city.

One article of information respecting Hamburgh will not be lost upon those travelling Epicures who wander about the Continent to gratify their palates. The luxuries of eating and drinking are nowhere more studiously cultivated, than in this city; nor is there any place in Europe where larger sums of money are lavished to maintain them. The ceremonies of

(2) These remarks are, of course, applicable only to the time when the author visited Hamburgh: the changes which have since ensued are not taken into the account.

The bullion itself is transferred from Hamburgh to London, and vice versa, according to its price; and fast-sailing schooners are expressly kept for this purpose. It sometimes happens, through the course of exchange, that the same vessel takes back the freight of money which it brought over.
the dinner-table differ considerably from the established practice among the middle ranks in England; although similar customs may be observed in the houses of our nobility. No person is requested to eat or to drink. It is deemed a mark of ill-breding to ask any lady or gentleman to drink a glass of wine. Every guest has wine placed before him, and of different sorts; to which he helps himself, when he chooses. The meat is brought to him in order; first soup, then fish, then ham, then fowl, then veal, and so on. A plate of each viand is presented to him, which he accepts or refuses. There is no necessity to call for any thing from servants. Every article is presented to him, as soon as he can possibly require it. Some of the sauces brought with his food surprise an Englishman. He may never have been accustomed, for example, to eat sugar with ham; but this is a very general practice among the Hamburghers. They eat sugar with salted meats, and also, almost always, with salad; being, nevertheless, so fond of sour sauces, that even mustard is not offered, unless it has been mixed with vinegar. The master of the house neither sits at the upper nor at the lower extremity of his table; these places being occupied by ladies, if there be any present: his post is on one side, opposite to the middle of his splendid epergne: a practice originally borrowed from the French nation, and which is now common at all State dinners, and in the houses of grandees in England. A lively account of the luxuries of the table in Hamburgh is given in the Travels of the Baron de Riesbeck. He describes the inhabitants as "the first Protestants he had seen who have continued good Catholics in the material points of eating
eating and drinking'. Their extravagance in this respect is perhaps only equalled in Russia. They will lavish upon a single dinner, money enough for the maintenance of whole families. Not that the Hamburghers are unmindful of the wants of their fellow-creatures. The manner in which provision is made for the poor, and the regulations respecting bankrupts, reflects the highest honour upon the people and the Government. The poor are supported by voluntary contributions, and by taxes upon public amusements. In the Town-hall there are five chests, respectively inscribed with the names of the five parishes of Hamburgh; and in these the contributions are deposited.

Notwithstanding the profusion of the rich in their tables, and the general high price of all the articles of life in this city, dinners are provided in the taverns neater and better than in those of London, and for one tenth of the price. There is a tavern or coffee-house, called the Restauration, where a person dining may have, for his fare, a plate containing a slice of roasted beef or veal, besides bread, potatoes, butter, a pint of claret, and a slice of cheese, for a mark. But the bill of fare, at one of these places, covers a side of a sheet of paper, equal in size to one of our daily newspapers; every

(1) Travels through Germany, vol. III. p. 75. Lond. 1787.
(2) Among the curious sights in Hamburgh, are the butchers' markets. The consumption of butcher's meat is immense. We saw a large market of this kind, in the Kleine Beckerstrasse, which quite surprised us; accustomed as we were to similar sights in London. And here we noticed a superstition which is common all over the North of Europe, in the veneration shewn to the stork. Many of these birds, perfectly tame, were walking about, among the shambles, in like manner as they are allowed to feed, unmolested, in the fish-markets of the Hague and of Amsterdam.
every thing being remarkably well cooked, and served with the utmost neatness. Of their wines, the dearest is Hock, which may be purchased as high as eight crowns the bottle; but this is a strong oily beverage, fit only to be used as a cordial for the sick: it is preserved in the Town Cellar, whence only the best wine can be purchased. The common price of good Hock is from two to five pounds the dozen; of Burgundy, Claret, and Champagne, from forty-eight shillings to five pounds the dozen. When retailed in the coffee-houses, a single glass of any of these wines may be purchased for four-pence. Port wine is very cheap; it sells for thirty-two shillings the dozen; and there is a kind of Bourdeaux which may be bought at the rate of a shilling a bottle.—If the traveller dine at the table d'hôte of one of the inns where apartments are usually let to strangers, he will have no reason to complain of his fare; and there he will gain the advantage of conversing in a mixed society, and of procuring information that may be useful to him upon his journey.

The Government of Hamburgh has been often vaunted as the most perfect example in the world of what a good government ought to be. Baron de Riesbeck calls it "wonderful;" adding, that he "knew of no commonwealth that has so nicely hit off the just mean betwixt aristocracy and democracy, and secured itself so well against the inconveniences of both." The information which we obtained respecting

(1) Hock of all ages is sold in the Town Cellar. The year of the vintage is always marked upon the corks.

(2) Travels through Germany, vol. III. p. 90. Lond. 1787.
respecting it, came from such a respectable quarter, that we believe it will be found accurate. Although considered as being aristocratic, it consists of three Estates, controlling each other, and which may be compared to our King, Lords, and Commons. These three Estates are as follow:

I. The Senate, consisting of three Estates within itself: the first of which is formed by four Burgomasters, who are the principal magistrates of the city: the second by four Syndics, who have the administration of all foreign affairs; and the third, by twenty-four Senators. Every assembly, whether of the three Estates, or of the subdivisions of the first Estate, has the power of electing its own members; that is, in case of the death of either of the Burgomasters or Syndics, the survivors elect another member.

II. The Antients, or Ober Alten—an assembly formed by the Elders of each parish: four of whom are chosen out of every parish. All laws proposed by the Senate must be approved by this assembly. In Hamburgh there are five parishes.

III. The Burghers, or Citizens of Hamburgh—answering to our Freemen in Borough towns. They never assemble but on great occasions; such as, the introduction of a new law, or the imposition of a new tax. Upon these emergencies, one hundred Burghers are elected, out of their whole body, by the Burghers themselves. Every Lutheran Citizen, also, who is a householder, and of course a Burgher, is amenable to the city taxes, and has a right to vote.
In these three Estates is vested the whole legislative power of Hamburgh: but they have no power, either severally or collectively, to vote away a single mark of the public money: this can only be effected by an appeal from the Government to the Chamber of Finance. It is a very difficult thing, therefore, either to introduce a new law, or to levy a new tax; because the Elders, who have great influence, do not easily admit the propriety of making any alteration in customs which have been long established; and no appeal can be made to the Burghers, unless the Senate and Elders be of one mind.

The Police of Hamburgh was, at this time, so well regulated, that an instance of murder had not occurred within the memory of many persons living\(^1\); and robberies had rarely happened. The firemen, who patrolo the streets, have a custom, which exists also in Constantinople, of striking their long staves against the pavement. The watchmen always spring their rattle before they call the hour\(^9\). Music is heard, at night, in the streets; and this is generally better than

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(1) "There is one remarkable exception to this. A woman of Hamburgh, about thirty years since, murdered her husband; and having packed up his body in several parcels, she hired a waggon to convey her, with the parcels and other luggage, to Lubeck. Near Lauenburg, she contrived, without being perceived by the driver, to push the parcels from the waggon, so that they fell into a very deep sand-pit, on the road side. These were soon afterwards found, and led to her apprehension and execution; as contrary winds prevented her departure by any vessel from Lubeck.

"An execution of a thief took place in Hamburgh, in 1798-9, after he had been imprisoned seven years; and this was considered a very awful occurrence. But during the Revolution, and the troubles of Hamburgh, crimes became much more common."

(2) "Persons are stationed, all the night, in the windows of the several towers, to give notice in case of fire; and they blow a single note on the trumpet every quarter of an hour, to signify that all is well, and to denote their vigilance. In case of fire, the inhabitants put lights in their windows, as at Copenhagen and other Northern cities."
than it is usual to hear in the same way in other places. Trees are planted, in some streets, before the houses; which give a more pleasing appearance to the narrow and gloomy streets of the city than they would otherwise exhibit. Theatres are open every night in the week, except Saturday (as the Sonnabend is considered, among Lutherans, a part of the Sabbath); and are more frequented on the evening of Sunday than on any other day. The celebrated Madame Chevalier, mistress of the Emperor Paul's favourite, originally belonged to the French Theatre of Hamburgh. We often visited this theatre. Among the players, a Mademoiselle Serigni particularly distinguished herself. We thought that the performances were much better conducted than they would have been in England. The actors were less stiff and constrained in their manners than they appear to be upon our stage; where a player has no sooner ended his speech, than he seems to be at a loss what to do with his hands; and is frequently seen gazing at the boxes, wholly inattentive to the business of the representation. The dresses were more natural and appropriate, and the scenery more judiciously adapted to the story. Upon the English stage, the height of a subterraneous cavern, or of a dungeon, infallibly reaches to the roof of the theatre: if a cottage girl be introduced, she makes her appearance tricked out in the modish garb of a city Miss. The French players are more attentive to the accuracy of costume, in all their representations. In what they call La petite Comédie, a sort of farce blended with a pathetic tale, they are much superior to the players of our country. It may be said, that we have never had more than one Mrs. Jordan upon our stage: but among the
French theatres, there are at least fifty, who excel in the same style of acting. But this natural, easy, and unaffected manner, entirely deserts them in tragedy; their best actors then become bombastic and declamatory: and this may be owing, in some measure, to the constraint imposed by rhyme, in which all their tragedies are written. In burlesquing the English character, John Bull is introduced, as usual, swearing vehemently, in a mixed jargon of bad French and English, and calling for punch.

Among the other sights in Hamburgh, may be mentioned the large basin, or lake of the Alster, situate in the northern part of the town. A stranger, at first sight, supposes the Elbe alone equal to such an inundation. The Jungfernsteig (Maidens’ Walk), by the side of this piece of water, is much frequented during summer; and the moving scene exhibited by parties of pleasure, in gondolas, resembles the appearance of the Birket il Ezbequie at Grand Cairo, during the period of the Nile’s inundation. Near this lake there was a small prison, in which Napper Tandy was confined. We saw him, at a distance, looking through one of the windows, wearing upon his head one of the red night-caps of the French republicans. The view of the lake, covered with boats, and of the crowded public walk, under an avenue of trees

(1) The Cossacks, on entering this city in 1813, littered their horses’ beds under the trees of the Jungfernsteig, even though the weather was extremely cold and wet; hereby avoiding all chance of catching the disorders which had been previously so mortal among the French troops.

trees upon its banks, is best calculated to give an idea of the population and wealth of the inhabitants. It is about two miles in circumference. There are, in fact, two lakes. The best prospect of them, and of their relative position, with regard to the city, is presented from the cupola of the Church of St. Michael, standing upon the highest ground in Hamburgh. This building is the largest pile of brick-work we had ever seen. Its interior, plain and spacious, is forty-four yards in diameter. We ascended to the upper gallery of the cupola, by which we were enabled to survey the situation of the city. It is placed at the confluence of the Alster and the Elbe. The old town occupied the point of land between the two rivers. The two basins formed by the Alster are both in the northern part of the city. The inundations caused by the Elbe are sometimes attended with great damage; but the most humane regulations are established, for the relief of the sufferers, whenever this takes place. There is no city in Europe where more pains have been bestowed, to provide for the wants of its inhabitants. Beggars are never seen in the streets. The Asylum for Orphans contains from five to six hundred

(3) The Baron de Riesbeck makes its circumference less than eight hundred paces: (Trav. through Germ. vol. III. p. 78. Lond. 1787;) though he evidently speaks here of the first basin, the only one seen from the Jungfernsteig, unless from the higher windows of the opposite houses; especially when the French made the inner line of circumvallation so perfectly secure, by fortifying the bridge or sluice from one neck of land to the other, by which the ramparts are continued entire from the Dam Thor to the Stein Thor: but the authors of the Voyage au Nord de Deux Francais observe, "Il faudroit plus de trois quarts d'heure pour faire le tour de cette espèce de lac." Voyage, tom. I. p. 144. Paris, 1796.
hundred children, who are maintained and educated at the public expense, by voluntary contributions; and in such a manner, as to make them regret the loss they sustain, when they quit the asylum to earn a livelihood for themselves.

We have little more to add respecting Hamburg. They who wish for a precise account of its immense commerce, may consult a work already cited, in which every article of its importation is specifically detailed. Its exports consist of timber, wool, lead, and corn. The average number of ships that annually enter this port amounts to twelve or thirteen hundred. Many French families, residing in their own country, send to Hamburg for the wines which they have originally exported thither; especially Claret, giving to this wine a preference in consequence of the voyage it has made. It is from Hamburg that almost all the north of Europe is supplied with merchandise; especially sugar, of which article alone no less than thirty-six thousand hogsheads are annually imported. The inhabitants consume a prodigious quantity of coffee, drinking this beverage at all hours of the day. Notwithstanding their luxurious lives, an Englishman, at least, would

(1) The French converted the Asylum for Orphans into a temporary hospital; where fever raged to such a degree on one occasion, that some workmen who were employed to make holes in the side of the building towards the Admiralität Strasse, for the better ventilation of the wards, were killed by the contagious effluvia; either on the spot, or soon afterwards, covered with petechiae.

(2) Voyage de Deux Français, tom. I. p. 172.

(3) The number of vessels that entered Hamburg during the year 1816, was 1615; of these, 702 were from England. The number of ships which passed the Sound during the same year was 3871; of these, 1816 were British.
would say, there is one luxury to which the Hamburgers are strangers; namely, a comfortable bed. Such is the force of habit, that what would not be endured an instant in our country, is universal here, and in many other parts of Germany; this is, a method of constructing their bedsteads so that the shortest person cannot stretch himself at his whole length. It is the first inconvenience of which our countrymen complain, in visiting Germany. In many of the towns upon the Rhine, as Cologne, Bonn, Coblenz, &c. a traveller finds the bed, which is prepared for his repose, open at the feet as well as at the head; and when he asks the reason of this strange custom, he is told, that the "German gentlemen go to bed in their boots."
CHAP. II.

HAMBURGH TO COPENHAGEN.

WE left Hamburg in a Post-waggon, drawn by four horses, upon the first of June. This sort of vehicle had been recommended to us, as the most convenient for travelling through Holstein and Jutland; and it conveyed the whole party, with all our baggage. As we passed the extensive fortifications towards Lubeck, we saw the method by which the mail was conveyed, over all the dykes and ramparts, into the city, after the gates are shut. It is placed in a trunk, which is made to slide, like a line-rocket, along a cable, by means of a windlass. The environs of Hamburg are not unlike those of London; they are filled with neat little villas, the country-seats of the merchants and tradesmen. Being unaccustomed to such a machine, we found that our Post-waggon was a most uncomfortable mode of conveyance: but it was nothing, compared to what we afterwards experienced in Sweden, when we often longed for the Holstein waggon. Use soon began to reconcile us to our vehicle; although it shook us with a degree of violence which might be expected,

(1) The country-seats for some miles round Hamburg, as well as the beautiful private and public buildings between Hamburg and Altona, and the vistas of trees so long the delight and boast of the inhabitants, have been since demolished by the French, under General Davoust, for the better defence of the city:

"Quis, talia fando, Temperet a lachrymis?"
expected, travelling swiftly in a waggon without springs, over abominable roads, that, with the exception of deep uneven sands, were wretchedly paved, the whole way, with large rough stones.

The country between Hamburgh and Lubeck is, for the most part, poor, and has a desolated appearance. The road lies along the frontier of Holstein. We passed through the villages of Wansbeck and Schoenberg. The houses in Wansbeck had an air of neatness and comfort; and during the last German mile before we arrived at Schoenberg, the country wore a better aspect: it resembled parts of Surry, being both woody and cultivated. Indeed, in the whole of this day’s journey, we saw little to remind us that we were travelling in a foreign land: it was like to the worst parts of England, with worse roads. After leaving Schoenberg, we observed, upon the tops of several cottages situate near to the road, the large nests of the storks, made of sticks, and looking each like a large fagot. This is considered, by the inhabitants, as

(1) The Stork has evidently been induced to build over the chimney-tops by the wooden platform placed there to break off the wind and snow, as well as by the agreeable warmth of the situation: and it should be observed, that peat-moss, the customary fuel of the country, gives no annoyance by its smoke, and that the upper part of the chimney itself is of wood. A similar platform is sometimes supplied for this domestic bird at the end of a barn; and, in some rare instances, on the top of a neighbouring elm, appearing like one of the signal-posts on the frontier of Kuban Tahtary. The stork returns to the Low Countries at the time of incubation, in March; being attracted by the abundance of food, such as worms, frogs, &c. peculiar to a low situation. This bird occasionally seeks the chimney-tops even in the cities or large towns of Holland; and in the present year, 1817, a pair have built their nest by the great square of Haarlem, on the house where Koster was born, and where he first exercised the art of making types, and printing.
as a tutelary omen. Happy is the man on whose dwelling the stork hath built her nest. They suffer these nests to remain throughout the year; and will on no account whatsoever allow them to be destroyed, if they can preserve them. Accordingly, "the stork, in the heaven, knoweth her appointed times," returning annually to the same nest, and quitting it when her young ones are able to fly. Considering the great care which is shewn in the preservation of these birds, it is extraordinary that they do not multiply, so as to become a nuisance; but they are never numerous. The reverence in which they are held is the more remarkable, because the same bird was had in abomination, as being unclean, among the Israelites, and whoever even touched their bodies became thereby polluted. By a proper attention paid to these vestiges of antient superstition, we are sometimes enabled to refer a whole people to their original ancestors, with as much, if not with more certainty, than by observations made upon their language; because the superstition is engraven upon the stock, but the language is liable to change. However, in this instance, no inference can be deduced of a characteristic distinction between the descendants of Shem and the posterity of Japhet; because the same superstitious reverence of the stork is also entertained by

(2) Jeremiah, viii. 7.

(3) "And these are they which ye shall have in abomination among the fowls, -- the Stork, the Heron after her kind, &c. Whosoever toucheth the carcase of them, shall be unclean, &c." Leviticus, xi. 13. 19. 24. also Deuteron. xiv. 18.
by the Moors in Africa; and the veneration wherein the antient Egyptians held the Ibis was of the same nature. Among other remains of primeval manners in this part of Germany, we noticed the old Teutonic well; exhibiting a simple method of raising water, by means of a propped lever, to one extremity of which some large stones are fastened; a bucket being suspended at the other, above the mouth of the well. This custom may be observed in the whole way from Schoenberg to Lubeck; and it ought not to pass without notice; because this kind of well, without the slightest modification or improvement, exists all over Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, and Finland; and it may also be observed among the Albanians in the south of Europe, who have introduced it even at Athens; as if it followed the same meridian of longitude, from the North Cape to Cape Matapan in the Morea. It is never seen eastward of the Nile, the Mediterranean, or the Black Sea.

As we came near to Lubeck, whose tall spires formed a noble object in the horizon, the sun was going down over the Isthmus of the Danish Peninsula. We had amused ourselves, by means of a mariner’s compass, in pointing out the relative situation of the different regions surrounding the Baltic Sea; calling to mind many circumstances of their history, which had

(1) "Fez has an hospital, which is very richly endowed, and used only for the treatment of Lunatics. It is very strange, that a great part of the funds to maintain this establishment has been bequeathed, by the wills of various charitable testators, for the express purpose of assisting and nursing sick cranes and storks, and of burying them when dead." Travels of Ali Bey, vol. I. p. 74. Lond. 1816.

(2) See the Vignette to this Chapter.
had excited in us a great curiosity to visit those distant countries. The author had been for ten preceding years almost constantly engaged in travelling; and he looked forward with eagerness towards the pleasure he should experience, in comparing the manners of the Northern nations with those of the inhabitants of the South of Europe. His companions were, for the most part, novices in such pursuits, but not a whit less ardent in the undertaking they had in view. With these feelings they entered Lubeck, considering that their inquiries were now about to commence. A pleasing impression was made in the first view of this place, owing to the great neatness and order which were everywhere visible. The fortifications were in the most perfect state: the ramparts, covered with verdure, rose equal in elevation with the tops of the houses. The gates of the town had an air of elegance, combined with military grandeur; and the streets, in cleanliness and regularity, resembled those of Leyden, and Nimeguen, in Holland; being also lighted, like the streets of Paris, with large glass lanterns, suspended over the middle of the road, by means of ropes, which pass across from one side to the other.

The Port of Lubeck is formed by the river Trave, which rises

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(3) It was during this journey that Professor Malthus collected all those facts relating to the state of Norway, Sweden, and Russia, which he has introduced into the second book of his work on Population. See "An Essay on the Principle of Population," by T.R. Malthus, A.M. Fell in Jesus College, Cambridge: Book II. chap. 1, 2, 3. Quarto Edit. Lond. 1803.

(4) Lubeck is situate at the confluence of several rivers; but the largest of these is the Trave. "Secunda Travá descendente occurrit Koldenhof, quà Schwartowa amnis in Travam
rises at no great distance; but here becomes a considerable navigable current, flowing with great rapidity. Vessels of two or three hundred tons may reach the quay; but ships of larger size are prevented; the mouth of the river having been purposely choked. The Gulph of Lubeck, or Lubecensis Sinus, was that part of the Baltic Sea to which the Antients gave the name of Lagnus Sinus. It is twelve miles from the town. Formerly, this place employed no less than six hundred ships; but they are now reduced to one third of the number. The famous League of the Hanse Towns was begun here, A. D. 1164. Lubeck has boasted of some eminent scholars; and among them may be mentioned Kirchman’, who died A. D. 1643. The public structures exhibit a very antient style of architecture. In the Cathedral, there are some curious paintings of the earliest age in the history of the art. We could not ascertain the date of any of them; but a memorial of their having been restored, as it was termed, was inscribed upon them, and dated so far back as the year 1571. These pictures are painted upon a gold ground; and, allowing for the stiffness which always characterizes the earlier specimens of the art, they appeared to possess a good deal of merit, and afforded very curious examples.


(1) Kirchman is known by his celebrated work "De Funeribus Romanorum." He also wrote another, "De Annulis." Müller was also of this town.
examples of the earliest productions in oil-painting. A whole-length figure of the Virgin and Child was most worthy of notice; and it was in the best preservation. There was a larger picture behind the altar, representing one of the Popes kneeling before an altar, with a numerous retinue behind him. At the altar was painted a ludicrous figure of our Saviour, with a basin by his side, and blood spouting from his feet and hands into the basin; yet this picture was in the manner of Holbein, and the drapery was well executed; but the colours had faded, more than in any other picture in the Cathedral. We saw also a piece of painting, called the "Dance of Death;" a copy, with some alterations, from the celebrated picture at Basle; which has so often been falsely attributed to Holbein. It represents, in the background, a view of Lubeck. This picture is preserved within a chapel named, after it, the "Chapel of Death." The same subject is continued all round this chapel, covering the four sides.

But the most curious thing in the Cathedral, is a clock, of singular construction, and very high antiquity. It is calculated

(2) A curious note upon this subject is added to the French edition of Ebel's account of Switzerland, by the French Translator of that work.

"Je voudrois que tous les étrangers fussent desabusés, une bonne fois pour toutes, d'une erreur qui se renouvelle encore journellement, dans presque toutes les relations de voyages en Suisse; savoir, que cette Danse des Morts est l'ouvrage de Holbein; tandis qu'elle est antérieure à la naissance de cet excellent peintre. Les Pères du Concile de Basle la firent exécuter en mémoire de la peste que désola cette ville, pendant la tenue de ce Concile, et qui enleva plusieurs de ses membres. La peintre se nommoit Hans Glauber, les Danses des Morts étoient fort à la mode dans ce siècle la. On les appelloit en France, Danses Macéres. Il y en avoit une à Paris aux charniers des innocens, leur place naturelle étoit les cimetières." Instructions pour un Voyageur, &c. tom. II. p. 23. Basle, 1795.
calculated to answer astronomical purposes; representing the place of the sun and moon in the Ecliptic; the moon's age; a perpetual almanack; and many other contrivances. This clock, as an inscription sets forth, was placed in the church, upon Candlemas-day, in the year 1405. Over the face of it appears an image of our Saviour; and, on either side of the image, there are folding-doors; so constructed, as to fly open, every day, when the clock strikes twelve. At this hour, a set of Figures, representing the Twelve Apostles, come out from the door, on the left-hand of the image of our Saviour, and pass, singly, in review before it; each figure making its obeisance, by bowing, as it passes that of Jesus Christ; and afterwards entering the door on the right hand. When the procession terminates, the doors close. Below the face of the clock, upon the right and left, are the following inscriptions:

First Inscription.

HOC·HOROLOGIVM·FACTVM·EST·PRIMVM·ANNO·CHRISTI·M·CCCC·V
HANC·REMPVBLI·GVBERNANTIBVS
D·PROCONSVLIBVS·HENRICO·VVESTHÖFF
ET·GOSVVINO·CLIVGENBERCH·PROVI
SORIBVS·HVIVS·ECCLESIAE
IPSO·DIE·IFVRIFICATIONIS·MARIAE

Second Inscription.

ADSPECTVM·CAELI·SOLIS·LVNAEQVE·NITOREM
LVMINA·PER·CERTOS·IGNEM·DVCENTIA·CVRSVS
VT·FLVAT·HORA·FVGAX·ATQVE·IRREVOCABILIS·ANNVS
HOC·TIBI·CONSPICIENS·OCVLIS·HAVRIRE·LICEBIT
SED·RESONOS·QVOTIES·MODVLOS·CAMPANA·REMITTIT
PROVINVS·ASTRIPOTENS·NVMEN·LAVDARE·MEMENTO

There
There are, also, other inscriptions, mentioning the different times when this clock was repaired, and by whom the work was done.

Lubeck, although not to be compared with Hamburgh, either as to its commerce or in the number of its inhabitants, is yet a very large town. The houses are here better built, and seem to be more elegantly finished: one large door, wide enough to admit a coach, opens, in most of them, into a spacious hall, which occupies the centre of each house; and sometimes this apartment is used, literally, as a coach-house, over the whole country. The women wear close caps, of silk or of velvet, set off with broad gold lace; and a broad stiff border of lace or muslin, sticking out, and giving to the head-dress an appearance resembling that of a small umbrella. In passing through Germany, the female costumes remind a traveller of those grotesque dresses which are exhibited either upon our most antient monuments, or in very old pictures. The form of the head-dress for the female peasantry varies throughout the empire; but it is always uncouth and ugly. In Swabia, Bavaria, and Carinthia, it is frightful; especially at Augsburgh, and in the towns near the Rhetian Alps. In Lubeck, as in Hamburgh, whenever the women make their appearance abroad, they carry baskets of ornamented wicker. The custom, of course, originated with those good housewives who regularly marketed for their families; but the basket is now become, not so much a useful, as an ornamental appendage of the arm: it is considered quite as an article of dress; some of them being costly, and of elegant workmanship. Like the ridicules worn by our English ladies, they
they have, perhaps, superseded the use of pockets, and contain, besides the handkerchief, a portable toilet. Baron de Riesbeck said of the women of Leipsick¹, that, “the article of dress alone being excepted, he could not discover a single excrescence which wanted pruning.” He was born in Wirtemberg; and although he assumed the character of a Frenchman, would perhaps have preferred seeing the Saxon beauties in the antiquated attire of his native duchy. To English eyes, the stiff and strange dresses of the German women, who preserve the national costume, is rarely becoming.

We left Lubeck on the second of June, believing it to be impossible that we should find worse roads in Holstein than we had encountered in our journey from Hamburgh. We were soon convinced of our error, as we proceeded towards Eutin. Our mode of conveyance has been before described; but it is marvellous how we escaped being either overturned, or buried in mud. The worst cross-roads of England, not excepting even those of Sussex, are better than we passed in this part of our route: indeed, in our country, they would be deemed impassable. The horses, however, are remarkably fine; and, notwithstanding every delay caused by the condition of the roads, we were able to travel an average rate of five miles within the hour. The cottages everywhere appeared neat and spacious. Throughout Holstein, they resemble the dwellings of the Dutch peasants. The price of labour is considered as being high; about sixteen or eighteen pence a day. The poor seem to be healthy, strong, and happy. For the country itself, it is like

like England: part of it reminded us of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex: other parts were bleak, and more level, like Cambridgeshire. As we drew near to Eutin, it improved rapidly. We passed by several lakes, beautifully decorated with trees; but the scenery around them was too flat, and their shores consequently too low, to admit of a comparison with the lakes of Switzerland, or with those of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

The houses in this route generally exhibit a uniformity of structure; the barns, stables, &c. being all beneath the same roof. Large doors, at the gable-end of the building, admit the traveller's waggon, or his carriage and horses. In this manner we were driven into one of these houses, which was an inn. It was upon a Sunday; yet we found peasants playing at cards, drinking wine, and smoking, at the same time. The characteristic group afforded by these noisy boors reminded us of the pictures of Teniers, Ostade, and Brouwer; but particularly of the scenes delineated by Brouwer; because, in one corner of the chamber, was a boor making love, in the most coarse and turbulent manner, to a wench as riotous as himself: in another part sate the gamblers, beating the table with their iron fists, at every card they delivered; and so engrossed by their game, as not to notice either our arrival or any thing else that passed around them. Presently, their earnestness kindled wrath; and some symptoms of it were betrayed with so much vehemence, that we expected to see knives substituted in the place of cards, as it frequently happens among the Dutch and Italian peasants; but the storm subsided.
subsided. The Holstein mode of constructing houses is common in other parts of Europe; particularly in Westphalia, and in Switzerland. It has this advantage, that during the winter the cattle are conveniently stalled, and sheltered from the inclemencies of the season. To a person coming at once from England, the appearance is new and strange; but that which offered the greatest novelty to our party, was the loud and incessant chorus of myriads of frogs, the whole way from Lubeck to Eutin. To call it croaking, would convey a very erroneous idea of it, because it is really harmonious; and we gave to these reptiles the name of Holstein nightingales. Those who have not heard it, would hardly believe it to be possible for any number of frogs to produce such a powerful and predominating clamour. The effect of it, however, is certainly not unpleasing; especially after sunset, when all the rest of animated nature is silent, and seems to be at rest. The noise of any one of them singly, as we sometimes heard it

(1) Several years have now elapsed since this description was written; nevertheless, the picture it affords of the manners of the boors in Holstein appeared to be so faithful to the Printer of this work, that, having recently returned from a journey into the same country, he communicated to the Author the following Note, and Note 1. of p. 44, which are here inserted, in his own words:—

“In two hours from Lubeck, with my luggage by the sandy road, we stopped to bait them at a house of the above description. It was on the left-hand side of the road, and perchance the same inn. It was Sunday night, also; and the company similar, in every thing but the card party. Two or three smoky lamps miserably lighted up the place; and the music was tolerable, consisting of a violoncello and two violins. Wrapped up in our travelling cloaks, we sat down upon a stool, without any interruption to the merriment. The amorous and rough gestures of the dancers, and particularly a chirping noise made by some of the females to mark the figure and time of the dance, afforded to us a scene altogether new.”
it near the road, was, as usual, disagreeable, and might be compared to the loudest quacking of a duck; but when, as it generally happened, tens of thousands, nay millions, sang together, it was a choral vibration, varied only by cadences of sound, something like those produced upon musical glasses; and it accorded with the uniformity which twilight cast over the woods and waters.

As we drew near to Eutin, the road passed through groves of beech and other forest trees; and between their stems, the silver surface of distant lakes afforded a fine contrast to the broad and deep shadows of the woods. One of those lakes towards our right was distinguished by a lofty promontory, luxuriantly mantled with foliage. Passing along the margin of an extensive sheet of water, we saw the town, situate upon an eminence above the lake, and forming one of those picturesque scenes which are so common in Switzerland. The Bishop’s palace appeared as the most conspicuous edifice; but this building has nothing worthy of notice, excepting its situation.

Whoever has visited the dwellings of different people inhabiting the borders of lakes, will admit the truth of a remark, which has been the result of general experience; namely, that their houses are comparatively cleaner, and the inhabitants more honest, than in regions farther removed from their shores. Whether these characteristics may be attributed to the natural simplicity of the lives of fishermen, or to the constant meditation suggested by the scenes in which they live, or to the facility with which they obtain the means of their subsistence, others may determine; but throughout all Europe
FROM HAMBURGH TO COPENHAGEN.

CHAP. II. Europe this remark will be found applicable; and it is strictly so to the inhabitants of Eutin. The superior cleanliness of the inn struck us upon our arrival; but there is hardly a house in the place to which the same remark does not apply.

We left Eutin at seven in the morning of June the third, and passed through a fine country, in which every thing reminded us of England, to Pruz, a neat and well-built town, situate upon a small lake, whence we proceeded to Kiel. Nothing remarkable was noticed after leaving Pruz. Within two miles of Kiel, we had a fine view of its bay, and a more distant prospect of the Baltic Sea. About a mile before we arrived at Kiel, we quitted our waggon, to walk, by a shorter way through the meadows, to the town. It is most beautifully

(1) "The courteous manners of the inhabitants of Eutin, and the pleasantness of its vicinity, render it a favourite place of retirement. The gardens and aviary of the Duke of Oldenburgh, who, as Bishop of Eutin, generally resides here, are exceedingly handsome. The palace consists of cloisters, like those of an antient college. Here is a fine market-place, with a public conduit, and many good houses.

"About a mile north-west of Eutin, and far from any dwelling, near the road to Segebert, is the public burial-ground. Memorials of wood and stone point out the situation for the respective families; and the graves are covered with plants, cultivated by surviving friends. The scene from this spot is enchanting. A verdant descent for two miles conducts the eye to an extensive lake, from which the market of Hamburgh is supplied with carp; and in the back ground, beyond the lake, appear the lofty limestone Hill and dilapidated Castle of Segebert.

"The village of Segebert is about three hours from Eutin, situate at the foot of the hill. The antient fortified works of this place were doubtless once very important. The view from the summit commands great part of the duchy. Hamburgh is supplied with great quantities of lime from this place."

beautifully situate, upon an inlet of the Baltic; and a very handsome town, consisting chiefly of one long street, terminated by a small square. The houses are neat and elegant; and the inn, to which we were conducted, is a very good one. We had perceived a very visible alteration in the features of the inhabitants, from the time that we left Lubeck; and it was now evident that they differed remarkably from the Germans; that is to say, they had lighter hair, fairer complexions, and a milder cast of countenance, which distinguished the Angli from the Alemanni in earlier ages. To these were added so much of the English air and manner, that we really believed many whom we met were actually from our own country, until their ignorance of our language convinced us of our error.

The principal objects of curiosity in Kiel, although hardly worth notice, are, the Library of the University, in which there are some rare books; the Anatomical School; and the famous Canal, which unites the Baltic with the German Ocean. The Canal was begun in 1777, the work being performed by contract. One thousand and twenty-four cubic feet of earth were taken out for eight shillings: and the whole expense was estimated at £200,000. It begins about three miles north of Kiel; and its length westward, from this place to the last sluice at Rendsburgh, is twenty-seven miles.


FROM HAMBURGH TO COPENHAGEN.

CHAP. II.

State of Literature.

46

miles¹. Considered as a seat of science, Kiel seemed, to us, to possess nothing of a University, but the name. There was a general dearth of literature in the place: however, it has been described as containing twenty-four Professors, and about three hundred Students. We sought in vain for books and for valuable information respecting the antiquities of the Cimbrica Chersonesus; deeming ourselves fortunate, when, after a long search, we found, in a poor bookseller’s shop, a copy of Saxo Grammaticus, and the goodly history of Olaus Magnus, with all his strange legends of magicians, conjurers, and witches; gravely telling, among other marvels, of Hagberta, daughter of the Giant Vagnostus, who assumed any form she pleased, mixed heaven and earth together, dethroned the gods, and put out the light of the stars². In the name of this witch Hagberta, the origin of our word Hag may perhaps be evident.

We visited the Palace, and Public Gardens, which are laid out into a walk, along the bay, towards the Baltic. These gardens are distributed into avenues, and divided, in the most formal

(1) The authors of the Voyage de Deux Français say, that its length equals six leagues, without reckoning that part of the Eyder river which is navigable. This canal has not proved so advantageous to Denmark as was expected. It is navigable only for vessels of 120 tons; and it has not, in any degree, proved injurious to the commerce of Hamburgh.

formal manner, by clipped hedges, in a style suited to a Dutchman's taste; and which we are apt to ridicule, unmindful of its origin: this, in Europe, was decidedly Roman, from whatever country it was at first derived. The most-polished people of Rome, in the Augustan age of the Empire, cut their evergreens into the fantastic shapes of birds and beasts, after the plan condemned by our English Bacon. The principal avenue in the gardens of Kiel consists, however, of noble trees, which, owing to their age and size, give dignity to a scene that would otherwise appear paltry and insignificant.

After leaving Kiel, we observed, upon our left, the first monument of Danish antiquity. It was a Cyclopéan structure of the kind which is called, in Wales, Cromlech; consisting of three upright stones, supporting, horizontally, an enormous slab of granite. It stands in the middle of a level meadow, the ground being somewhat elevated whereon it is placed. The highest point of it is not now above seven feet from the soil; but from the very nature of such a work, and its great antiquity, it


(3) The good taste of Bacon is the more conspicuous, because it was exerted against the reigning fashion of his time, which strictly imitated the old Roman custom of cutting evergreens into grotesque forms, resembling animals, whereof many remain unto this day. "I, for my part," said he, "do not like imés cut out in juniper or other garden-stuffe: they be for children." How, he had no objection to architectural devices in clipping his hedges. "Little l wyes, round, like wells, with some pretty pyramids, I like well; and in some places faire columnes up n frames of carpenter's worke." Bacon's Essays, p. 273. London, 1639.
it is evident that the soil has greatly accumulated around it, since it was first constructed. It appears to rest upon the top of a tumulus, whereof nothing but the summit is now visible. It would be easy to enumerate many antiquities of the same form which exist in our own country. That which is more difficult is, to ascertain for what purpose, and by whom, they were erected. There is every reason to believe that they were sepulchral monuments, and, consequently, places of worship. A pretty good proof of this might be adduced from the remains of an antient cemetery near the Isle of Barra, in the Western Hebrides of Scotland; the situation of the graves being pointed out to passing mariners by huge masses of stone, placed upright. When upon two such upright masses a third was laid horizontally, there can be little doubt but that a sepulchral monument was thereby intended; because the Greek Soros is sometimes of this nature; and in our church-yards, similar works are often constructed; only the monument has dwindled, in England, into a more diminutive form. Respecting the people who have left these monuments of their piety towards the dead, in all the maritime countries of Europe, and also in some parts of Asia, there is very little information that can be relied upon. If they were Scythians, it will naturally be asked, why such monuments are not found in any part of that country; and

(1) See the Vignette to the next Chapter.
(2) There is one very like that which is now described, at Plasnewydd, in Anglesea, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesea; and many more are described by Pennant, and by other authors.
(3) See Part I. of these Travels, p. 400. Quarto Edit. Camb. 1810.
the time of their construction carries us back to a period far beyond all that history has recorded of the original inhabitants of Europe. It seems to be evident, that they are the works of the same people who have left the other stupendous vestiges of Cyclopean architecture, which are exhibited in England by the remains at Stonehenge; in Greece, by the walls of Tiryns; and in Italy, by the walls of Cortona. We may consider the structure which is now described as one of the specimens which they have left, indicating the march they took. Of their written characters we know nothing; because it is the peculiar characteristic of their monuments to be destitute of any inscription. There is, therefore, nothing Gothic about them; nothing denoting the Cimbri; or the Franks; or the old Saxons; but rather the antient Gaulish, the antient British, and the antient Irish: and if this be admitted, they were Titan-Celts; the Giants of the sacred, and Cyclops of the heathen, historians.

After crossing the Canal of Kiel, we left Holstein, and entered the duchy of Sleswick; observing immediately a change of costume in the head-dress of the female peasants, who now appeared with a broad white fillet bound over the forehead and temples. In this country, as in Holstein, it is common to see gooseberry and currant trees growing abundantly in the hedge-rows near the road. The horses of Holstein

(4) Isaiah xiv. 9. Judith vi. 6, 7.
Holstein are, perhaps, in beauty and excellence, unequalled in any other part of the world. The celebrated model of this quadruped, which is so well known to English sculptors as the work of Mrs. Barbarina Wilmot, taken, as it is said, from the sublime description of the war-horse in Job, is admirably calculated to represent the Holstein breed. They are of a dark glossy bay colour, with small heads, large nostrils, and full dark eyes, the fire and clearness of which seem to denote the inward spirit of the animal. Notwithstanding their great beauty, and the activity and speed for which they are famous, they possess great strength: indeed, the number of these horses exported, affords a sufficient proof of their value. They are sent to Prussia, to Germany, and to France, and constitute the whole of the Imperial cavalry. There is another race of horses in Jutland, of greater strength, but of less beauty: these are often sent to England. The exportation of horses from the Danish dominions, the year before our arrival, amounted to twenty thousand.

Our first stage from Kiel conducted us through a pleasant country; but the second exhibited a sterile and dreary region.

(1) Authoress of the only translations of Petrarch that ever afforded, in our language, any examples of the spirit and pathos of the original; viz. the two Canzoneti, dedicated to Mr. Mathias, beginning, "Nella stagion ch'el ciel rapido inchina," and "Di pensier in pensier, di monte in monte."

(2) "Hast thou given the horse strength? hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? .... Canst thou make him afraid as a grasshopper? the glory of his nostrils is terrible .... He saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha! and he smelleth the battle afar off;" &c. Job xxxix. 19, 20, 25.
This we might have avoided, if, instead of taking a route along the eastern coast of the duchy, we had proceeded by Sleswick. The more western district is described by Mr. Care as a country abounding in forests and beautiful woods; having gravel roads, which wind among rich meadows and good cultivated land.

In the evening, we arrived at Flensburg, a neat little town, situate upon an inlet of the Baltic, and possessing a considerable commerce. It is in a very thriving condition, having many new houses; and several public works were going on. Owing to our want of proper information, we were conducted to a dirty inn. The next morning, we observed other public houses, with an outward appearance of cleanliness, and even of elegance. Our stay here was very short: we left the place before six A.M., and continued to skirt the eastern coast of Sleswick, being amused with frequent but transitory views of the Baltic Sea. The part of the duchy of Sleswick which a traveller must pass, in his route from Flensburg to Apenrade, is particularly interesting to Englishmen; because the very name of their country, the features of its inhabitants, and many of its manners, were hence derived. It is called Angeln; but this word is pronounced exactly as we pronounce England, or Engelonde. We were surprised

(3) See the Plan and Description of the town, in the Deliciae Daniae, &c. tom II. p. 847. L. Bat. 1703.

(4) The name of this place is written Aabenrad, in the valuable Map of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, by Pontoppidan, published in 1781. It is almost English, signifying an open road, or station, for shipping.
surprised at the number of English faces we met; and resemblance is not confined to features. Many articles of dress, and many customs, are common to the two countries. The method of cultivating and dividing the land is the same in both: the meadows, bounded by quickset-hedges, or by fences made of intertwined boughs, reminded us of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. The natural appearance of the country is also like the South of England; being diversified by numerous hills and valleys, adorned with flourishing woods and fertile fields.

Throughout the whole district, whether of Holstein or Sleswick, and still more frequently in Fyen, pronounced Funen, and Zealand, one sees the mounds, or tumuli, of the antient Celts. A similarity of sound between the words Cimbri and Cymri, has caused a tribe of the Goths, which inhabited the Cimbrica Chersonesus, to be confounded with that pure branch of the Gomerian Celts now dwelling in Wales: consequently, these Celtic sepulchres have been attributed to the people whose irruption, combined with that of the Teutones, spread such terror in the second century of the Christian æra. But they are far more antient; because they existed all over Europe, before the Cimbri, or Kempers, and other branches of the Goths, were known. Like the Pyramids of Egypt, they have outlived the memory of the people by whom they were raised: in every country where they

(1) See Mallet's "Northern Antiquities," vol. I. p. 20. Edin. 1809. and the authors by him cited: Plutarch. in Mario; Oros. lib. 5; Vel. Patercul. lib. 2; Tit. Liv. Epit. lib. 68; Flor. lib. 3. c. 30.
they are found, the traditions concerning them refer to fabulous ages, and generally to a race of giants.

Between Flensburg and Apenrade, we crossed an extensive moor. A few cottages, scattered over its wide and dreary surface, were the only objects which in any degree varied the uniform sadness of the prospect; except, indeed, some upright posts, twenty-five feet high, supporting glass lanterns, each containing two lamps, to serve as beacons, during winter, along the different routes which traverse this bleak solitude. The descent upon Apenrade, however, was of a very different nature: it afforded one of the finest prospects in this part of Denmark: the Baltic opened towards our right, while upon our left we commanded a fine hilly country, decorated with woods and pasture land; the town appearing in front, close to the water’s edge.

The country afterwards, as far as Habersleben, is poor, and contains nothing worthy of notice. It consists of a level uncultivated district, seldom varied by any appearance of animal or vegetable life. The antient tumuli occur frequently, as before; giving to the most wretched territory the only feature by which it is rendered interesting. We found at Habersleben the best inn, if we

(2) "Apenrade, quasi een open reede, i.e. aperta statio, dicta haec civitas," &c. Deliciae Daniae, Norvegiae, &c. tom. II. p. 836. L. Bat. 1706.

(3) A still finer retrospective view is afforded of this scene, in looking back towards it, after ascending a hill in leaving Apenrade.

(4) Perhaps more properly written Hatersleben. See the account of this place, and a plan of the town, in the Deliciae Daniae, Norvegiae, &c. tom. II. p. 803. L. Bat. 1706.
we except the town of Kiel, which had occurred at any of the places upon this route. From hence to Arroe-sund is only two German miles, over good roads. The view of Habersleben, as one looks back in leaving it, is worth notice; because the inlet of the Baltic, upon which it is stationed, resembles a fine lake. Arroe-sund, by the shore of the strait called the Lesser Belt, consists only of a post-house, and a few cottages belonging to the mariners who navigate this passage.

At Arroe-sund, we were surprised to find two or three basaltic stones, lying among granite, porphyry, and other heterogeneous masses, used as materials for the pavement of the pier. One of these stones was quadrangular, the edges and angles of the prism being as perfect as in the minutest crystal: it also exhibited, at its extremities, that alternation of a concave and convex surface which often characterizes the horizontal fissures of basalt rocks. We detached a fragment from this mass, and we have since analyzed it. It belongs to the same series of rocks which is found at the Giants' Causeway in Ireland, and in Staffa. Before the blow-pipe, it is easily fused into glass of a black colour. We supposed that it would be vain to inquire whence this basalt came; believing that it might have been used as ballast, by some of the numerous vessels that navigate the strait. Fortunately, however, there chanced to be at this time upon the pier an intelligent gentleman, a native of the country; who, seeing that we were busied in the examination of these stones, told us, that a range
range of basaltic pillars exists upon the shores of Jutland, in different places, and especially upon its north-eastern coast. This is very probable; and if it be true, it will assign a new locality for a species of rock which, although common in many parts of Europe, is rare in England; namely, that which is called Trap by the Swedes; consisting of hornblende, iron, and clay. But as trap belongs equally to the order of primary and of secondary rocks, so basalt may be found associated either with granite and clay-slate, or with secondary limestone and sandstone. This may satisfactorily account for such a deposit upon the coast of Jutland: but it must be further remarked, that we observed no mark of its existence upon the eastern coast of this peninsula. Having with us one of Ramsden’s telescopes, as the vessel gently sailed in our passage to Assens in the Isle of Funen, or Fyen, we endeavoured, but in vain, to discover some trace, at least, of these pretended phæomena. When we were landed at Assens, we again examined the nature of the stones used in the construction of the pier, but found nothing of a similar nature. The materials here were, granite, black limestone, porphyry, and quartz.

The passage across the Lesser Belt is nine English miles. We had gentle but favourable winds; and were landed at Assens within two hours after our departure from Arroe-sund.

The

(1) "Assens, Asnis, Ascens, introitui meridionali ejusdem freti, in litore occiduo, appositum oppidulum, haud procul remotum est à montibus illis, quibus Ochsenlerg vel Ossenlerg nomen est, rebus gestis diversorum bellorum eimosis." Delicier Danice, Norvegiae, &c. tom. II. p. 710. L. Bat. 1706.
The Isle of Funen or Fionia, written Fyen', in Pontoppidán's Map, and to which island this place belongs, separates the Lesser from the Greater Belt, or strait: it is three hundred and forty miles in circumference; being low and sandy; but its surface, like the waves which have left it, rises and falls, in even undulant ridges and vales, with the most regular succession and uniformity. This island produces more grain than is required for the consumption of its inhabitants; annually exporting to Norway, barley, oats, rye, and pease. There seemed to be an abundance of cattle, and especially of sheep; among which, foxes make their occasional depredations. In proof of this may be mentioned the number of images dressed to serve as scares, which are placed in all the pastures. Throughout Fionia we observed the Celtic tumuli before mentioned, particularly in the neighbourhood of its capital, Odensee, where they are the most numerous. In our journey to Odensee, just before we reached the town, we saw, upon our left, another of those Cyclopéan monuments we have so recently described; consisting of a huge slab of granite.

(1) Signifying, literally, the same as our adjective fine; a name bestowed upon the island, on account of its beauty and excellence; as we should say, fine island. The word comes from the old Teutonic fijn; and this is thus explained by the author of the Delicie Daniae:—"Ipsi verb insulae Fioniae appellatio nata ab amoenitate tam situs, quam forma, cum vernaculè loquentibus id nominis pulchrum, et amœnum denotet." Delicie Daniae, Norvegice, &c. tom. II. p. 702. L. Bat. 1706.

(2) "Pluribus naturæ dotibus excellens insula, proventu frumenti, siliginis præsertim, ac hordei, tam copioso affluit, ut etiam ad terras remotissimas frumenta sua quotannis transmittat. Numerosa boum, et præstantium equorum agmina taceo, quæ annuatim subministrat. Cervorum, capreolorum, leporum, ac vulpium venationes sunt frequenter in sylvis, quibus passim hæc insula inumbratur." Ibid.
granite, supported by four upright stones of smaller size. Odensee is said to be of such a high antiquity, that its origin has been attributed to Oden, the deified hero of Gothic Nations. But the fact is, that its more antient appellation was Ottensee, from which Odensee is a corrupted pronunciation. It is called by Latin writers, Ottonia. This place has preserved but few vestiges of any great antiquity; if we except the rude monuments and tumuli in its vicinity, which, being Celtic, existed long before its foundation as an Episcopal See. The Cathedral, a large, old, brick building, contains nothing remarkable. Mr. Coxe mentions the tombs of John King of Denmark, and of his Son, the cruel and unfortunate Christian the Second, as being in the church which formerly belonged to the Convent of the Recolets. We inquired in vain for the place of Christian’s interment. No person knew anything of it; but the sexton of the Cathedral, determined, at all events, to gratify our curiosity, pointed out a square slab of black marble, in one of the aisles,

(3) See Pontanus (Chorographicæ Daniae Descriptione, p. 721); also Deliciae Daniae, Norwegiae, &c. tom. II. p. 705. L. Bat. 1706. “Rex Haraldus, à Caesarë Ottone I. ad fidem Christianam conversus, loci hujus conditor esse, et eum ab hujus benigni Caesaris, qui etiam Suenonem reg’s filium, ideo Suenotonem appellatum, ex sacro baptismatis fonte suscepit, nomine OTTONIAM, in gratitudinis, et memoriae signum, denominaisse creditur.”

(4) Ottonia, Ottonium, Ottense, Ottenseche, Odensee, Fioniae insulae civitas primaria, episcoporumque sedes, sita ameno, et structura elegantissima gaudens, meditullum um occupat insulae, ad fluvium, qui sub ea in sinum se effundit, a Septentrional versus meridiem profundè in terram penetrans.” Deliciae Daniae, Norwegiae, &c. tom. II. p. 704. L. Bat 1706.
aisles, covered with unknown characters; and maintained that this stone covered his grave. Possibly this may have been the tomb of Canute, styled “the Beloved of God and Men,” in the old Scandinavian Chronicles. Ottensee, or Ottonia, is mentioned early in those Chronicles; and it is there recorded, that a church was founded by Canute, brother of Harald, in the eleventh century, to preserve the relics of St. Alban, which that prince removed from England. This happened in 1080. In 1096, Eric, brother of Canute, caused the remains of the latter to be removed, in solemn pomp, from the Church of St. Alban, to a sepulchre prepared for their reception in the Cathedral. The Bishopric of Ottonia was founded in the middle of the tenth century. Its first Christian bishop had the name of George. The Epitome Chronologiarum Scandianae speaks also of a monastery erected by Christina, wife


(3) In 949, “Ottoniensis in Fionid Episcopatus, deinceps sumpsit exordium.” (Ibid. tom. XV. p. 12.) Mr. Coxe, perhaps upon other authority, says it was founded in 960. See Travels into Denmark, &c. vol. IV. Lond. 1787.

wife of John king of Denmark, for the Nuns of this place.'

From Odensee, we continued our journey, and came to Nybourg. Owing to some cause, which we could not explain, all the houses here were either new or unfinished. There was not a quarter in which new buildings were not to be observed: it seemed as if a fire had previously destroyed the town, and that it was now in the moment of its restoration. The wind being favourable, we embarked, for the purpose of crossing the Greater Belt; and had a delightful passage of four hours to Corsoërs. The distance is eighteen miles.

June 9.—The long twilight of the North began already to allow of our travelling with equal convenience by night as by day: we therefore left Corsoërs two hours after midnight, in a large open waggon, which also carried all our luggage. The appearance that was soon afterwards exhibited by the rising of the sun, over the Baltic, was very remarkable; and

(5) Ibid. p. 95.

(6) "Neuburg, Nyborg, Neoburgum, in orientali litore hujus insulae, ad aestuarium ab ortu versus occasum ingrediens, situm oppidum, et haud ineleganti adficionem structura exornatum, constructionis sue exordium, ad annum 1175 referit, et quondam Regum et Parlementi seu Danici consilii sedes extitit." Deliciae Daniae, &c. tom. II. p. 712.

(7) "Korsör, Corsora, in litore Codano Sinui opposito, haud procul ab aestuario quodam terræ hic insinuato, sita civitas, quæ Nyborg, vel Neoburgum, urbem in Fionia sibi adversam, inspicit, et arce regia superbit." Deliciae Daniae, Norvegie, &c. tom. II. p. 658. L. Bat. 1706.
and it convinced us that there is a great dissimilarity between the colours displayed at sun-rise in different latitudes; for example, in the South and in the North of Europe. The sky, at this moment, for a considerable extent near the horizon, was of a bright green colour; owing, possibly, to the blue colour of the sea, blended with the yellow hue of the impending atmosphere. There had been no real night: the twilight, spreading over a great part of the hemisphere above our heads, had never sunk below the horizon; and during half an hour before the sun’s disk became visible, the tints of the sky exceeded any thing we had ever seen. The field of clouds above us resembled a splendid carpet, enriched by every diversity of colour. Toward the horizon, these colours were more intense and vivid; and the clouds, toward the east, resembled masses of burnished gold. From a vast distance behind us, in the west, immense heaps of vapour, and enormous columns of mist, majestically moved towards the quarter whence the sun was to issue, as to a focal point; when, suddenly, their concourse was interrupted, and their progress checked, by the bursting forth of the everlasting orb itself, in all its might; the floating masses instantly receding, as they before advanced.

We passed through Slagelsu about seven o’clock: here tobacco is cultivated. Afterwards, we pursued our route, with very sultry weather, as far as Roschild; where we halted to visit the Cathedral, and the stately cæmetery of the Kings of Denmark.
Denmark. As soon as we entered this building, we were surprised by the novelty and splendour of the appearance exhibited by the regal coffins. Instead of being concealed in tombs, they stand open to view, in chancels or chapels, separated from the spectator only by an iron palisade; and as they are very magnificent, being covered with rich embossments of silver and gold, and the most costly chase-work, the effect is very striking. They seem intended to lie in state, so long as the Danish monarchy shall endure. There are, however, other coffins, which are equally magnificent, within the sepulchres of this cathedral.

From Rosch'ld, we continued our journey, by a good broad road,
road, to Copenhagen, where we arrived at seven in the evening; the sun being still high above the horizon. The best inn is the Royal Hotel, opposite to the Palace; but we may add, bad to the best. The rooms to which we were conducted were spacious, but the beds were full of bugs. It was observed among us, that those of our party who adopted the common practice of the country of smoking tobacco, were the persons who escaped being tormented by vermin; yet whether the real cause of their escape ought to be attributed to the fumes of tobacco, future travellers may determine: it was their constant practice to fumigate the pillows and bolster, before going to rest. The most effectual protection is a sheet of thin leather, made large enough to cover the whole bed, which a traveller should carry with him; being also provided with his own sheets. We supped this evening at the table d'hôte, and found bad fare, but more cheerful companions, as guests, than it was usual to meet with in Hamburgh. From the windows of this hotel we had a view of the ruins of the magnificent Palace of the Royal Family, which had been destroyed by fire about four years before. In the subsequent year, a great part of Copenhagen was destroyed in the same way. There is, in fact,

(1) This destructive fire happened in 1795. The Palace was consumed in 1794. It employed 2000 labourers daily for ten years, in building. The Knight's Saloon, or Ridder Sal, in this palace, was reckoned one of the largest apartments in Europe. Its length equalled 118 feet; its breadth, 58 feet. It was lighted by nine windows, and at night by three lustres, containing 1200 wax candles. The Royal Library suffered upon this occasion: it contained 130,000 volumes, and 3000 manuscripts.—See Wolff's Northern Tour, pp. 90, 91. Lond. 1814.
fact, no city, if we except Constantinople, where accidents by fire are more frequent. Yet the inhabitants pretend to better regulations, to prevent such a catastrophe, than have been elsewhere adopted; and among others, that of a tocsin, to be sounded by a watchman (placed, for the purpose, upon the top of a high tower) as soon as a fire is perceived: in consequence of this alarm the inhabitants are to illuminate their houses, and to continue the illumination until the fire has been extinguished.

At the time of our arrival, Copenhagen had risen with renovated splendour from her ashes; a great improvement being visible in the streets, and many magnificent houses substituted in place of antiquated mansions, that wanted repair, and had been burned. In an old quarto volume, we found a description of Copenhagen in three different languages, Danish, German, and French; printed in three columns in each page of the work. This description afforded a minute detail of all the buildings, but it contained hardly a single remark worth notice concerning any of them.

June 10th.—We visited our Ambassador, and were very kindly received by him. In the evening, we went to what is called the Bourse, or public place of exchange. It is a long building, full of shops, ranged in two rows, like the bazars of Constantinople. Here every article of household consumption is sold, excepting provisions; but so extremely dear, that a higher price is demanded for almost every thing than is asked in London. The tradesmen are civil and obliging, and, like those of Hamburgh, never seem to consider
any attention troublesome which is given to a stranger. The Theatres were at this time shut: and the season for assembling the Court being over, no public amusements were going on.
On Sunday, June 11th, we went to the French Reformed Church; but arrived too late to hear the preacher, a very venerable man, who was pronouncing the benediction as we entered. There is also another Protestant Church in Copenhagen, where the service is performed in the German language.
In the way back to our hotel, we visited the Observatory; a large tower, so constructed, that, by means of a spiral road without steps, which is paved with bricks, a coach drawn by four horses might be safely conducted to the summit. We ascended to the gallery; and here we enjoyed a fine prospect of the city and harbour of Copenhagen. There was not a cloud in the sky. The whole of the opposite shore of Sweden was hence visible. Using our telescope, we discerned a town upon the Swedish coast, which we supposed to be Landscronia; very distinctly discerning its large church, surmounted by a dome. The heat of the day appeared to us to be remarkable; because the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer did not stand higher than 67° in the shade; but the air was so sultry, that we might have believed it to be nearer 90° than 70°.

Afterwards, we made an excursion to Fredericksberg, a country-seat of the King, about two miles from Copenhagen, on the road to Roschild; and visited the palace and gardens.

(1) "During the three months of June, July, and August, the heat is much more intense than in England; and very sultry in the nights; but it is a gloomy heat, and people generally perceive some interposition of thick vapours between them and the sun. In Copenhagen, during these three months, they are constantly troubled with the plague of flies, which they endeavour to destroy by a poisoned water; upon the laying of which in their kitchens and chambers, I have seen whole bushels of dead flies swept together in one room." (Account of Denmark, as it was in the year 1692, p. 8. Lond. 1738.)—If this fact alone be ascertained, of the presence of a vast number of flies during the hot months, there needs not a better proof of the prevalence of bad air; and by some writers, the insalubrity of the air of Copenhagen, in certain seasons of the year, is alluded to. "Aer tamen toto anni tempore non idem non semper adae salubris, &c. (Danica Descriptio, tom. II. p. 592. L. Bat. 1706.) Joh. Isac. Pontanus, Petrus Bertius, C. Braun, C. Ens, Itineraria et alii auctores indieant."
The palace is meanly furnished, and in no respect worthy of a moment's observation. The gardens are formal, and disposed into straight and dusty walks, with long avenues and Chinese bridges. Near to this palace there are little public gardens, for the sale of refreshments. In the evening, we returned to the city with a party of French gentlemen, and accompanied them to the public walks in the King's Gardens, which were excessively crowded. Here we saw a number of very handsome women, but all of them rather ill-dressed; and our French companions complained of the bad taste by which every thing in Copenhagen is characterized. To our eyes, it seemed, indeed, that a journey from London to Copenhagen might exhibit the retrocession of a century; every thing being found, in the latter city, as it existed in the former a hundred years before. This observation extends not only to the amusements, the dress, and the manners of the people, but to the general state of every thing connected with Danish society; excepting, perhaps, the commerce of the country, which is upon a good footing. In literature, neither zeal nor industry is wanted; but compared with the rest of Europe, the Danes are always behind in the progress of science. This is the case, also, with respect to the Fine Arts; and to their collections for a Museum, whether of Antiquities, or of Natural History, or of

(2) They are even said to be behind the Germans.—"The Danes are at least a century behind most of the Protestant States of Germany, and in no respect better than the Bavarians or Portuguese." See Baron Riesbeck's Travels, vol. III. p. 100. Lond. 1787.
of works in mechanism, or of other curiosities; being always characterized by frivolity¹, if not by ignorance. In making these remarks, there is, as it must be obvious, something of anticipation; but it may be proper to state here the result of some of our subsequent observations, that the reader may be the better prepared for the descriptions which follow.

The population of Copenhagen, at this time, amounted to about eighty-five thousand persons; and the male population of all the Danish Isles of Zealand, Fionia, Læland, Langland, Moen, Falster, and Arroe, was not equal to half a million⁹. In this number, when we consider how very small a portion of the inhabitants compose the class of literary men, it would be very unfair to compare Denmark, in point of science, with Great Britain, where the number of those occupied in literary pursuits almost equals the entire population we have now stated. There is, however, a littleness in everything that belongs to them; excepting their stature, which bears no proportion to the bulk of their intellectual attainment. The same author who left us such a characteristic trait of the Danes, at the termination of the seventeenth century, when he said that "the clocks in Copenhagen are not allowed

(1) "In search of antiquities, I went with the Professor (Thorkelin) to visit a man of virtu, and collector of curiosities. • • • He had formed a singular collection of keys of every description; from that of St. Peter's, down to the most diminutive Venetian padlock." Wolff's Northern Tour, pp. 156, 157. Lond. 1814.

(2) It might be estimated at 475,300 men; according to the calculations made for the Geographical and Geometrical Charts published by the Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen.
allowed to strike the hour before the *Court clock*;" also says of them, "I do not see that they are good at imitating the inventions of other countries; and for inventing themselves, I believe none, since the famous Tycho Brahe, ever pretended to it. Few or no books are written, but what some of the Clergy compose of religion. Not so much as a song or a tune was made during three years that I stayed there."

*Tuesday, June 13,* we accompanied our Ambassador, our Consul, and some English Naval Officers, to view the arsenal, docks, and naval stores. A ship, the property of a private individual, was then building without timbers, consisting only of planks. The arsenal appeared to be in the highest state of order, and more business was going on than one would have expected to see in time of peace. There were twenty-eight line-of-battle ships. We saw also a yacht which had been sent as a present from our *Prince of Wales* to the Crown Prince. Every vessel had its own magazine, apart: we were amazed by the neatness and regularity with which the whole was arranged, and by the marvellous economy of space, which provided in the most admirable manner for the convenient stowage of all the naval stores. The rope-room was one thousand feet in length. In the smithy for forging anchors, we noticed seventeen furnaces. The magazines

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(3) Account of *Denmark*, as it was in the Year 1692: p. 62. Fourth Edit. Lond. 1738. The reputed author of this work was Envoy Extraordinary from King William III. to the Court of *Denmark*, in 1689.

(4) Ibid. p. 61.
magazines for hemp, cordage, canvas, &c. contained everything in the best order, and of the best quality. The sail-cloth and hemp had been imported from Russia and from Holland; the timber chiefly from Pomerania; and the iron from Norway. The brass cannon had been cast at Fredericks-march; and those of iron, at Laurvig in Norway. The dock for repairs was capable of admitting a first-rate man of war; and by means of a pump, worked by eight horses, its basin might be emptied in twenty-four hours. Within the last half century, the commerce of Denmark had risen to such a pitch of prosperity, that the Danish flag was flying in all the ports of the world. The most distant shores of Asia; those of Africa and America; all the harbours of the Mediterranean, and of the East and West Indies, were visited by its ships. Danish vessels, from twelve to fifteen hundred tons burden, sailed annually for China; and within the course of a single year, the number of merchantmen that had entered into the port of Copenhagen amounted nearly to four thousand; and of those that sailed hence, three thousand eight hundred and seventy.

It has been lately said of Copenhagen, that there is no want of books; and this is true with respect to its public libraries: but good books are seldom found in any of the booksellers' shops. We spent the remainder of our time in visiting the libraries belonging to the City and University, and in collecting information from the different Professors.

There

(1) The authors of the *Voyage au Nord de l'Europe* state the whole amount of the entry, in 1787, at 3970 ships.—See *ibid.* I. p. 256. Paris, 1796.
There are some valuable collections of books, which were public donations from private individuals; but neither in these, nor in the University Library, nor in the library belonging to the King, could we find either the original manuscript of the description of Britain by Richard of Cirencester, or any transcript of it, or even a single printed copy of this work. It has been so commonly affirmed in England that the copy of Richard's treatise, from which Stukely published his analysis of the work, was made by Professor Bertram from the original manuscript in one of the libraries of Copenhagen, that we expected to find it without any difficulty. But even the small octavo volume which Bertram afterwards printed, containing Richard's account of Britain, together with the remains of Gildas and Nennius, was unknown to any of the Professors of this University. It is not at all remarkable that a Dane should feel less interested in the history of such a relic than a native of Britain; but it is somewhat marvellous that no memorial should remain of a work so celebrated. The Library of the University is in


(3) The author once procured a manuscript copy of Richard's work in Scotland, owing to the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Grant, Minister of Elgin. It was transcribed from the original edition, as published by Professor Bertram, in Copenhagen, A.D. 1757. Another edition of this work has, however, since appeared in England. It was published in London in 1809. Speaking of the difficulty of meeting with the original edition, the editor says, "The few copies which were sent to England have been long dispersed; and after a fruitless search to procure one in London, a similar attempt was made at Copenhagen, but with no better success."
the tower of the Observatory: it contains between three and four thousand volumes, and is rich in Icelandic Manuscripts, and some curious Deeds written in Rhunic characters. This library is open to the public. If we were to judge only from inspecting the libraries of Copenhagen, it would ill become such transitory travellers to depreciate the state of literature in Denmark; because this in no country can be estimated by the books it may contain. Even the Russians have sometimes valuable libraries; and literature is more advanced in Norway than in the Danish Isles. It is by ascertaining the use made of these libraries, and the taste shewn in forming other literary collections, that we may determine the degree of improvement which has taken place in science. If we review the list of Danish Historians, we shall find the number to be very small indeed; but this may be owing to the paucity of events in the annals of Denmark, compared with those of other countries. The long commentaries of Saxo, the grammarian, contain nothing considerable. The two writers most worthy of note are Meursius and Pontanus; for Denmark had no historian, upon whose writings we may place any reliance, before the sixteenth century.

Among the collections of Natural History, the most favourite pursuit of the Danish students, those of mineralogy and zoology take the precedence. But mineralogy is not so much cultivated here as in Germany; where instances have occurred,

(1) See the list of them, as given by Du Fresnoy, vol. II. p. 501. Lond. 1730.
occurred, like that of a poor cobler, who, after working the whole day for a couple of shillings, has been known to spend half a guinea upon a single specimen. Yet the dealers in Copenhagen find their account in visiting remote regions in search of minerals: these men go to Greenland and to Iceland. We saw one of those dealers, who had lately returned from Greenland; and we bought of him some examples of association in minerals, that may tend to throw light upon the natural history of substances whose origin is involved in considerable uncertainty. The Professors at this time residing in Copenhagen, who possessed cabinets of Natural History, were, Messrs. Holmsziold (who had a fine collection of Siberian minerals), Abildgård, Shumacher, Martyn, Wad, and Becker. The last was distinguished by a valuable collection of the ores of silver: the other Professors are well known to all the Academies of Europe. Professor Wad had the care of the Cabinet of Minerals and Natural History belonging to the University, which was in excellent order. The Danish mineralogists set a great value upon what they call transitions, or passages; such, for example, as the passage of hornblende to feldspar; of feldspar to quartz; of flint to limestone, and so on: all of which supposed appearances, with the notions thereon founded, are so many marks of

(2) Among these were—
1. Amber in Pit-Coal, from Greenland.
2. Mesotype, of Haüy, in Iceland Spar.
of the abject state of mineralogy in Denmark. In this way they exhibit what is called a passage of fossil wood either to pit-coal or to amber; and from such circumstances of association deduce imaginary proofs of the vegetable origin of those minerals. Well might the venerable Haüy consider these transitions as "passages that lead to nothing." To reason upon the vegetable origin of fossil-coal from the appearances of mineralized plants in a stratum of that substance, is not less absurd than to ascribe a similar origin to opal, in consequence of the frequent instances which occur of wood-opal, where the siliceous concretion has mineralized wood. With much more probability, might the drops of water which are sometimes seen in amber, and more frequently in coal, be referred to, as proofs of the agency of that fluid in their formation; because all that is necessary to convert water into either of these bodies, is the chemical union of carbon with hydrogen and oxygen.

We visited a Collection of shells, pictures, and minerals, which were the property of a carver in ivory, of the name of Spengler. The shells were said to form the largest cabinet in Europe. Some of them, owing to their rarity, but without beauty, were valued at enormous prices. One of them, not exceeding an inch in length, was pointed out to us as being worth fifty pounds sterling. Its value appeared to

(1) "La minéralogie deviendroit une sorte de dédale où l'on ne se reconnoîtrait plus, et où tout seroit plein de passages qui ne meneroient à rien." Haüy, Traité de Mineralogie, tom. III. p. 242. Paris, 1801.
to consist in a *lusus naturæ*: the spiral volute turning to the left, instead of to the right. Another shell, the *pulla achatina* of Linnaeus, about the size of a large pear, had been stolen from a part of the *East Indies*; where it is said to be so highly valued, that its exportation has been prohibited, under pain of death; possibly owing to some superstitious reverence attached to it. The only duplicate of this kind of shell, known in *Europe*, exists in a Collection at the *Hague*. The *minerals* belonging to Mr. Spengler were numerous, but badly arranged; and, upon the whole, but indifferent in their kind. We shall, however, mention one specimen, of such excessive beauty, that it is not likely to occur elsewhere: this was a crystallization of *mesotype*, in acicular prisms, about two inches in length; each of which was as diaphanous as the finest *rock-crystal*. It was preserved under a glass-case, and might certainly adorn the first cabinet of *minerals* in the world. There were also some pictures; but it generally happens in *Denmark*, that when one is invited to see the pictures of the best masters, they prove, upon examination, to be despicable copies.

The same remark may also be applied to the pictures in the Royal Cabinet at *Copenhagen*. This cabinet contains a large collection of *Paintings*, *Natural History*, and *Antiquities*. Of the first, little can be said, if we except a work of *Salvator Rosa*; which merits all the admiration due to the historical works of this great master. The talents of *Salvator* are often estimated from his works in landscape painting; but his landscapes afford very inadequate proofs of his superior merit. His main excellence consisted in the delineation
delineation of story. Witness his conspiracy of Catiline; witness also this surprising picture belonging to the Royal Gallery of Denmark; which represents the preaching of Jonah to the Ninevites. It contains sixteen figures, all as large as life; yet they are not in the least crowded. At first sight, a person might suppose there were not more than half a dozen figures in the picture. There is a depth of shadow which amounts to darkness in the principal effect; but it is a degree of darkness necessary to the terror and the sublimity of such a subject. The prophet stands elevated above all the other figures, before the portico of a Temple. It might be supposed that Du Fresnoy had this figure present to his view, in that memorable passage which our poet Mason has so happily paraphrased:

"On that high-finished form, let Paint bestow
Her midnight shadow, her meridian glow."

The dismay of the holy messenger is most strikingly blended with the expression of his prophetic enthusiasm; but, at the same time, he seems full of the confidence inspired by his mission. It is not the dismay of dastardly fear; it is horror mixed with indignation at the contemplation of guilt, accompanied by a deep consciousness of its consequences. His look, his air, his attitude, every feature of his countenance, the expression of his lips, and manner of addressing his hearers—all seem to bespeak the mighty oracle: "Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown." Two female figures are represented at his feet: the one prostrate exhibits

(1) "Luminis umbrarumque gradu sit picta suprema."

Du Fresn. de Arte Graphica, V. 392.
exhibits all the softness and grace of a *Madonna* of Carlo Dolci; the other, kneeling in the fore-ground of the picture, is delineated with extended arms, and dishevelled hair streaming in the wind, in a white vest, flowing in rich folds, like the draperies of the Caracci. This figure has uncommon animation; but that the principal object may possess its due majesty, and all the force requisite to its situation, the artist has cast the profile of this female figure into shadow. The King of Nineveh, also, is made to lie prostrate before the Prophet, in the act of reverence and resignation: but his figure is venerable and interesting: he is represented wearing upon his head a crown of the most antient and simple form; and the light, by a dexterous management of the painter, being carried off from the vest of the female figure before mentioned, plays beautifully upon the temples of the aged monarch. The drapery throughout this picture is all of the grandest cast; it is principally of a brown colour, or of a dark shadowy yellow hue; so carefully glazed as to exhibit the utmost mellowness in every tint. If there be a colour more particularly difficult to introduce than any other into a picture, it is green; the management of which was Rembrandt's glory; yet even this colour has been here applied in so admirable a manner, upon the figure of a venerable man, that it adds to the general harmony of this great master-piece. It is moreover remarkable, that the architecture introduced into this picture is barbarous: possibly the artist took care that a purer taste in architecture should not betray him into an anachronism respecting the history of Nineveh. Of the other pictures in this Collection, little
little needs be said; because so many of them are copies. We observed a genuine work of Michael Angelo Carravagio, representing Gamblers: also others, by Gerrard Honthorst, commonly called Gerrardo della notte; by Pietro Perugino; by Van Steenwyck, &c. &c. A picture said to be by Gerrard Dow, of the Physician regarding a Patient’s urine, is a copy; the original is at Turin.

In the chambers of Natural History, we saw nothing worth notice, excepting the minerals; but these were in a wretched state of confusion; ill arranged, and badly preserved. In a corner of the room there stood a mass of native silver, near six feet long, and, in one part of it, above eighteen inches in diameter: we noticed, also, a magnificent piece of amber that had been found in Jutland, nearly thirty pounds in weight; also a valuable group of emeralds in their matrix; ores of gold and silver in abundance; works executed in amber; and, among what are commonly called petrifications, a most extraordinary mineralization of an infant in its mother’s womb. The other curiosities consisted of stuffed animals, in very bad condition; and of Antiquities. Among the latter may be mentioned some that bear a peculiar reference to the antient history of the country; such as the golden vessels which, at different times, have been found in Jutland. Many authors mention the two drinking horns of gold, which were discovered, one towards the middle of the seventeenth, and the other of the eighteenth century. They merit all the attention that has been paid to them by antiquaries. The figures on these horns are actually hieroglyphics; and some of them exactly resemble the hieroglyphics of Egypt. Of these it will
will be sufficient to mention one, because it is known to all who are at all versed in Egyptian antiquities; namely, the human figure with a dog’s head, which is by some supposed to represent Anubis, and, by others, the Hermes of Hades. Connecting, therefore, the testimony afforded by these Celtic relics, with the evident similarity of structure exhibited in the Cyclopéan architecture of the north of Europe, of the Morea, of Caramania, of Syria, and of Egypt, it is at least probable that they belong to the same race of Titan-Celts; who were once masters of all the eastern shores of the Mediterranean; and who existed in Greece, in Thrace, and in Gaul, before any of the Gothic and Grecian colonies had found their way to Europe. There are in this Collection many other drinking horns, which afford curious specimens of antique workmanship; also other golden vessels, that were discovered in the antient sepulchres of Jutland. The remains of a stag are likewise exhibited, found with a collar of gold about his neck.

We shall close our account of the regal curiosities at Copenhagen with a brief survey of the Royal Library. It contains above a hundred thousand volumes of printed books, and

(1) See the Vignette to this Chapter, representing one of those Splendid Cyclopéan structures called Cromlechs in Wales; as it now exists, near to Kiel, upon the borders of H Lüben, and as it was described in the last Chapter.

(2) "Quipsorum in uta Celtæ, nostra Galli appellantur" Caesar. Comment 1. i. See also Pausanias, ib. 1. c. 3
and some thousand manuscripts. Here, as before, we inquired for the manuscript of Richard of Cirencester, but the librarian knew nothing of it. They shewed to us the manuscript copy of the *Edda*, by Snorro, and a printed copy of the same by Ismund; also a manuscript collection of histories in the *Icelandic* language, in two folio volumes, called *Codex Flateyensis*. Among the other manuscripts we saw a copy of the *Koran*, in illuminated characters; and a beautiful illuminated manuscript of *Chronicles*, written in the middle of the fifteenth century, being a translation from the *Latin* into the *French* language. It was entitled “*Chroniques Martinienes*.” The illuminations represented battles, &c. and were marvellous performances for the age in which they were done. Many of them might be considered really as fine paintings. The following short preface of the translator is verbally and literally copied from the original.

> "Par le vouloir de Jesu Crist, vrai Dieu tout puissant courant l'an de son incarnation m.cccc.l.viii. Monsieur Louis de Laval, Chevalier Seigneur de Chatillon et de Frimondour Gouverneur de Dauphigny a fait translater et mettre de Latin en Francois les Chroniques Martinienes par son tres-humble clerc et serviteur Sebastien de Mamerot de Voissons."

We

(1) According to the *Voyage de Deux Francais*, about 130,000 volumes, and 3000 manuscripts. There have been considerable additions, of late years, to this Collection. Mr. Coxe makes the number equal to 100,000 volumes, and 7000 manuscripts; besides the books in the King's private library, which amount to 20,000 volumes.
We saw also a manuscript of part of Livy, written in the tenth century, and all the manuscripts which Niebuhr collected during his travels. Among the early specimens of typography which adorn this library, there are many of the first editions of the classics; particularly Cicero de Officiis, printed at Mayence, by Fust, in 1465 and 1466; at Rome, by Pet. de Max. in 1469; at Venice, in 1470; also at Rome, by Sweynheym and Pannartz, 1471. We observed, also, the first editions of Justin, both without and with a date; the latter being printed at Rome, in 1470; an edition of Livy, printed at Rome in 1468; two of Virgil, and one of Terence, without date; and several others less rare.

During the evening of Thursday, June 15, the Crown Prince reviewed 10,000 Danish troops. The weather was unfavourable, but we went to see the sight. The prevailing opinion among intelligent foreigners who were present was, that, notwithstanding the martial spirit of the Prince, and his passion for military affairs, his troops were awkward, and negligent of their duty. Some of the soldiers were eating in the midst of their marching manoeuvres; others talking; the consequence of which was, that they were often (to use a technical term) clubbed, and in evident confusion. We approached very near to the royal tent, standing close to the entrance, where we had an opportunity of seeing the Royal Family. It was a melancholy sight; the poor King being allowed to walk in and out of the tent, and to exhibit the proofs of his mental derangement to all the bye-standers. A young officer, a sentinel at the door of the tent, with a drawn
drawn sword in his hand, attracted the King's notice: going up to him, his majesty made the most hideous grimaces close to his face, and poured forth, at the same time, a torrent of the lowest abuse. The conduct of this young subaltern was very commendable. Orders had been issued, that no notice should ever be taken of what the unfortunate monarch might say; nor any reply whatsoever be made to his questions: consequently, the officer stood fixed and immovable as a statue; and, during the whole time that the King remained spluttering in his face, not a feature of his countenance was changed, but preserved the utmost firmness and gravity, as if unconscious that any person was addressing him. When the King observed that he could make no impression upon the object of his rage, his insanity took a different turn; and beginning to exhibit all sorts of antics before the different Ambassadors and Envoys who were collected before the entrance of the pavilion, he suddenly rushed into the tent. The persons present upon this occasion were, besides the King and the Crown Prince, the King's brother, who was deformed; the Princess Royal, in a riding habit; the King's nephew; the Ambassadors from France and Spain, the English Minister, their Secretaries, and other Envoys, together with a variety of foreigners of distinction who had been presented at the Danish Court.

On the sixteenth, we left Copenhagen for Helsingor, or Elsineur, travelling through a pleasant country, with the finest paved road we had ever seen. Antient tumuli were often visible. A gentleman journeyed with us who had opened one of these sepulchres: he found in it the usual deposit, of
an earthen vessel made of the rudest *terra cotta*, which he said was full of bones: and this latter circumstance refers its history to an age when it was customary to burn the dead; rather than to remoter periods, when it was the practice to bury the bodies of deceased persons entire. At *Hirsholm* we saw the favourite palace of the Queen *Matilda*, consisting of numerous chambers, now in a ruined state, adorned with tapestry, gilding, and inlaid work of mother-of-pearl. This palace, in its original state of magnificence, exhibited no marks of a good taste; and in its present condition it contains nothing that is worth seeing. In our way from *Copenhagen* to *Hirsholm*, we saw, on our right, a plain marble monument, which had been erected by the peasants in honour of their benefactor, the celebrated *Count Bernstorff*, Prime Minister of *Denmark*, who set the first example of emancipating his tenants from a system of feudal bondage. Until this emancipation took place, the farmers were slaves: it was followed by the liberation of the Crown peasants. The chaste and simple ornaments of this elegant monument consist of nothing more than a scythe and a wheat-sheaf; symbolical of the agricultural labours which are best encouraged, in every country, by the freedom of the inhabitants.

From

(1) *Count Bernstorff* was a native of Hanover. He was born on the 28th of August 1735. This nobleman liberated his peasants, after the death of Frederic V. in the year 1767. In 1786, soon after the *Prince Royal* assumed the reins of government, there was also an emancipation of the Crown peasants. The system of feudal bondage was not, however, entirely abolished when we were in Denmark.

(2) Mr. Coxe's description of this monument differs in some respects from that which is here given. The reader will also find, in Mr. Coxe's work, a copy of the Latin inscription upon it; by which it appears to have been erected in 1783. See *Trav. into Poland*, &c. vol. V. p. 31. Lond. 1791.
From Hirsholm we proceeded, over excellent roads, to Helsingor; and upon Saturday, June 17th, we visited the Castle of Cronberg, the bulwark of the Sound, begun by Frederic the Second, in 1577, and finished in 1585. The Danish writers speak in high terms of the excellence of its structure, and of its security and beauty: it is described as surpassing all the other citadels of Denmark. In this fortress the Queen Matilda was confined. We saw the rooms in which she had resided: they are not otherwise worth notice. A few years before our coming, the King had visited these apartments, and he inquired of his attendants whether his wife had been confined within these rooms. Upon receiving an affirmative answer, he drew his sword, and would have put to death some of the bye-standers, if they had not succeeded in wresting the weapon from his hands. During the time that Matilda was a prisoner here, the Captain of an English merchantman in the Sound, hearing of her captivity, and supposing that imprisonment and starvation were synonymous terms, determined to mitigate the Queen’s sufferings by sending her a leg of mutton and some potatoes. Mrs. Fenwick, wife of the Consul of this name, herself conveyed the present to

(1) "Croneburgum, arx Regalis, et freti Danici custos, Hlsingorã urbe proximã superior, cui non ornamento tantùm est summò, sed etiam præs'd o firmi s'imô, ut Pontanus ait. Nam omnibus alis Danie arcibus non modo operum, sed etiam naturalis situs firm'tud'ne præfertur." Amoenitates Regnorum Danie, N regiae, &c. tom. II. p. 623. L. Bat. 1706.

(2) There is a beautiful and correct view of this Castle, and of the opposite cast of Sweden, in Porter’s "Travelling Sketches," (facing p. 4. vol. I. Lond. 1809.) a work containing more accurate representations, of the scenery and costumes it professes to exhibit, than have yet appeared in any book of Travels.
to the Queen; who being passionately fond of the English, and always affected by every thing that brought them to her recollection, received the gift very graciously, and presented the honest Captain with a gold chain, in token of her acknowledgment. With respect to Matilda's history, we shall by no means attempt to revive the controversy, as to her innocence or guilt. The circumstances of her marriage must always plead in her behalf; and while advocates are found for such a woman as was Catharine the Second of Russia, surely the enemies of Matilda ought not to load her memory with indiscriminating obloquy. In conversing with those to whom the events of her life were familiar, we often bore testimony to her popularity, even in Denmark. The English Minister was said to have been bribed; and his conduct, in shutting his eyes to the transactions against the Queen, was mentioned to us in terms of the utmost reprehension. Mr. Fenwick, the Consul, whose name we before mentioned, was very kind to her. The English Court sent to offer him the honour of knighthood; but this he declined, saying, he had only done his duty: in the mean time, the English Minister told his tale so artfully, and hatched up such a representation as to his superior management in Matilda's affairs that he was made a Baronet. When she was liberated from her imprisonment, and the vessel came which was to conduct her to Zell, the Danish flag was spread for her to walk upon: but she refused, with indignation, to walk upon Danish colours; in consequence of which, an English flag was substituted, and placed beneath her feet.

That
That the old feudal system is not abolished in Denmark, might be made evident, simply by stating the persons who were confined in this citadel. In a prison adjoining the Castle, we saw several slaves, who were imprisoned for theft or for other crimes. Helsingor, sometimes called Elsinour, and also Elsinoor, is a neat town, and it is the residence of many considerable families: the houses are well built, and contain many elegant apartments; but the custom which prevails here, of glazing the windows without sashes, very much diminishes their external grandeur. At a small distance from the Castle of Cronberg, a spot was pointed out to us which still bears the name of Hamlet's Garden. A tradition maintains that this was the spot where the murder of his father was perpetrated.

The passage hence to the opposite coast of Sweden is usually performed in half an hour, with a favourable wind. We were only twenty-five minutes in making it: and we landed at Helsingborg; feeling considerable exultation in visiting a country which we had been accustomed to consider as more remote from observation than almost any other in Europe. A perceptible difference in every object was immediately noticed by the whole of our party. Our first remarks, after landing, were, that the Swedes are not so cleanly as the Danes; and subsequent experience proved that this early impression was not erroneous with respect to the inhabitants of the south of Sweden. In many good qualities, however, they are much their superiors. During our passage across the Sound, we saw the little island
island of *Huen*, celebrated as the birth-place and residence of the famous *Tycho Brahe*, the great *Danish* astronomer. The town of *Uranienborg*, so called in honour of him, was very visible upon the highest point of the island. *English* frigates, and other shipping, formed a pleasing sight off the coast. Some of our party went to pay a visit to the *British* naval officers whom we met in *Copenhagen*; and among others, to Captain *White*, who had discovered a method of solving all propositions in Spherical Trigonometry by a piece of mechanism. As the author sat waiting their return in the little inn at *Helsinborg*, some fir-trees of an astonishing length were conducted, by wheel-axles, to the water side. A separate vehicle was employed for each tree; being drawn by horses which were driven by women. These long, white, and taper shafts of deal timber, divested of their bark, afforded the first specimens of the produce of those boundless forests, of which we had then formed no conception. That the reader may, therefore, be better prepared than we were for the tract of country we are now to survey, it may be proper to state, in the way of anticipation, that if he cast his eyes upon the map of *Sweden*, and imagine the *Gulph of Bothnia* to be surrounded by one contiguous unbroken forest, as antient as the world, consisting principally of *pine*-trees, with a few mingling *birch* and *juniper* trees, he will have a general, and tolerably

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tolerably correct notion of the real appearance of the country. If the Sovereigns of Europe were to be designated each by some title characteristic of the nature of their dominions, we might call the Swedish monarch, Lord of the Woods; because, in surveying his territories, he might travel over a great part of his kingdom from sun-rise until sun-set, and find no other subjects than the trees of his forests. The population is everywhere small, because the whole country is covered with wood: yet, in the nonsense that has been written about the Northern hive, whose swarms spread such consternation in the second century before Christ, it has been usual to maintain, that vast armies issued from this land. The only region with which Sweden can properly be compared, is North America; a land of wood and iron, with very few inhabitants, "and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass:" but, like America, it is also, as to society, in a state of infancy. It has produced a Linnaeus, because natural history is almost the only study to which the visible objects of such a region can be referred: and almost all its men of letters are still natural historians or chemists. Centuries may elapse before Sweden will produce a Locke, or a Montesquieu, or a Paley, or a Dugald Stewart; although it may be never without a Wallerius, a Hasselquist, a Thunberg, or a Berzelius.

Helsingborg contains about twelve hundred inhabitants, who are

(1) The population of all Sweden in the year 1776 amounted only to two millions and a half; (M mores du R y un e d Swede, par Cantzlaer, ch. vi. p. 184. 4to. 1776.) not more than double the population of London.
are supported by fishing, and by the traffic necessarily attendant upon the passage between the two kingdoms. It has more the appearance of a large village than of a town. In its neighbourhood there are some chalybeate springs, to which the Swedish nobles resort during summer; and this is of considerable advantage to the place. There are some distilleries in Helsingborg for making ardent spirits, particularly brandy, of which a considerable quantity is here made and sold. To give it flavour, they mix aniseed with it, the taste of which is much admired by the Swedes; but to us it was extremely disagreeable, as it is to most foreigners: perhaps it may contain other impurities; because, when mixed with water, it loses its transparency, becomes white, and has a sweet taste. Those, however, who wish to conform in their habits to the customs of the country, must learn to drink it without water: as it is universally the practice, throughout all Sweden, Norway, and Russia, whether in the houses of high or low, to drink a dram before meals.

As soon as the party were again assembled, we began our journey in Sweden; traversing that part of the province of Skåne, or Scania, which intervenes in the road leading to Gothenburg. This province is subdivided into the two counties of Malmöhus and Christianstadt. The only mode of travelling post, for those who are not provided with their own carriages, is in little low waggons, which are drawn by small, but very beautiful horses, remarkable for their speed and spirit.

We were told an instance of their speed, which may, or may not, be credited. Four little Swedish horses belonging to a nobleman of Stockholm trotted with a traineau, or sledge,
From Copenhagen

From Copenhagen

Chap. III.

Dress of the Female Peasants.

It was night when we reached Engelholm. The country appeared to be flat, wild, and desolate. We had a distant view of some high mountains near to the coast, called Cullen, or, as the Swedes write it, Kullen. A similar name is given to the highest mountains of the Isle of Skye, in the Hebrides; which though written Cuchullin, is pronounced by the Islanders, Cullien, or Cullen. Those mountains were said to be upon an island; but according to Marelius his map of the South of Sweden, there is a promontory bearing this name upon the southern side of a bay near Engelholm. The inn here was small, but we had cleanly accommodations. On the following morning, June 18, we rose at five o’clock, and continued our journey. The cottages and all the houses in the villages are constructed of wood, as in Switzerland; but in this part of Sweden, they are generally dirty. The neglected
MAP of the South of Sweden; showing the route pursued by the Author, from the place of his landing, Helsingborg, until his arrival at Zeeland; the situation of the Wener & Wetter Lakes, &c. &c.
neglected state of agriculture may be considered as the cause of this: the country still appeared uncultivated. We passed extensive tracts covered with heath, exhibiting a rough and barren soil, where every thing was bleak and wretched. Afterwards, having changed horses at a small village, we entered a beautiful forest, resembling some of those fine woods in Germany, where, as there is no underwood, the eye is enabled to penetrate into the depth of shade; and the uncertainty of objects increasing by distance amidst the stems of the trees, strange forms seem to be visible, of a nature so doubtful, that, not knowing what they are, a rude and unenlightened people might easily believe them to be supernatural appearances; either monstrous beasts, or men of gigantic stature; or ghosts and daemons, dimly passing in the thickest gloom of the wilderness. Hence, perhaps, originated, among the Antients, a belief in Sylvani, and in all the Fauns and Satyrs with which they peopled their unbroken forests. A curious circumstance is, however, mentioned by Plutarch, in his life of Sylla, which yet remains unexplained; although Plutarch, like his successor Lucian, was too much of a compiler, to require that an implicit confidence should be paid to his narrative. He relates, that the Roman General, being upon his return from Greece to Italy, was at Apollonia, near to Dyrrachium, when a Satyr, which had been caught sleeping, was brought to him, and exhibited as a curiosity. There must have been

(1) How beautifully has Bewicke availed hims If of the appearances so exhibited, in ne of his wood-cuts; where a benighted traveller is represented as horror-struck by the monstrous shapes which, in the gloomy obscuration of a wood, seem to be present to his view.
been something resembling the human form in its appearance, because Sylla caused it to be addressed by several interpreters: but from Plutarch's description of the cries of the animal, it is probable that the supposed monster was nothing more than a large ape, although no such creature be now found in any part of Albania. As we have compared this part of Sweden, in respect to its forests, with Germany, we may also add, that the comparison ends here. The roads are so much superior in Sweden, that there is nothing like them in any other country; and certainly throughout the whole of Germany, not excepting even the fine roads of the Tirol, there is no instance of such perfection in the public ways: and this perfection is not confined to a particular province of Sweden; it exists in every part of the country; some of the most beautiful roads lying towards the remoter parts of the Swedish dominions, in Westro-Botnia and Ostro-Botnia. For the convenience of travelling, the best method that English gentlemen can adopt, in visiting this country, is to purchase in Stockholm, or to convey with them from England, some light open carriage, such as a low phaëton, or a little waggon with or without springs, which may always be drawn by a pair of horses, and may contain three or four persons, besides all the necessary articles of baggage. We shall have occasion, hereafter, to mention a vehicle of this kind, which we obtained new, in the capital, for a sum of money that in England would scarcely pay the price of

(1) 'Αχθίνα δὲ ὡς Συλλαν, ἀγράφας δὲ ἑρμηνεὺς πολλῶν δητι ἐν Plut. / Sylla, t m. I. p. 468. Francof. 1599
of a common hand-cart. It is necessary to send forward a peasant, or other messenger, as in many countries, to order horses; or the traveller will be detained, sometimes for three hours, at a wretched post-house.

After descending from the forest now mentioned, we entered an extensive valley, partly surrounded by mountains towards the south and east, but open towards the north, and having the sea towards the west. Upon the northern side of those mountains, and near to their bases, stands the village of Karup; which, on whatever side it is approached, exhibits a picturesque and pleasing appearance. Here we changed horses again; it being usual to meet with relays every six or seven English miles. Finding that we should be obliged to wait a considerable time for horses at Karup, the author proceeded on foot, with the intention to provide horses at the next post-house in Laholm, before the rest of the party should arrive. In doing this, he missed the road; and taking one at right angles to that which led to Laholm, walked along the base of the range of mountains, to the sea. Presently he arrived at a gentleman’s country-seat, situate upon the banks of a fine river. Having crossed the bridge, and followed the road through his farm-yard, it suddenly opened upon a wide heath. Here he continued to proceed; and at length reached a town called Boorstad, situate about half way up the side of the hills, upon the western extremity of the chain where it terminates in the sea. Finding the sea to be upon his right hand, instead of lying towards the left, he became first convinced of the mistake he had made; and perceiving, at a great distance, a woman and a boy, who were going to kirk, he called out to them, when they
they both took to their heels, and ran as fast as they could. At last, having outstripped them in speed, and coming nearer, he prevailed upon them to halt; and making them comprehend that he had lost his way, the boy was permitted to conduct him, across the country, into the road to Laholm, where he arrived just as the rest of his party were about to leave that place; having walked about sixteen miles.

At Laholm we saw garlands suspended upon upright poles, adorned like our May-poles. There was also an arch made of the stems and branches of green birch-trees. Around the poles, and through this arch, a new-married couple, followed by the bride-maids and friends of the bridegroom, had been dancing. A prodigious concourse of people attended this wedding, and joined in the festivities for its celebration.—There are few remains of Heathen customs which have a higher claim to antiquity than this of the garlanded May-pole and its festive choir; and to these nuptial dances, as they were celebrated by the Athenians and by other collateral branches of the original family whence the Goths and Greeks were severally deduced, we find allusions in Homer¹ and in Theocritus⁴; but it is only in the rural sports of such countries as Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and perhaps in a few provinces of England and Germany, where

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(1) Κούροι δ' ἀρχηγοὶς ἰδίνοις, ἐν δ' ἀρα τοῖς Ἀνδρόνι, φόρμην γίγνετε το βοηθόν ἔχον' αἰ δὲ γυναῖκες ἰστάμεναι ἀνάμικαυ ἐπὶ προδύρους íκαστιν.

Iliad. Σ. ν. 494.

2) "Ἄειδον δ' ἀρα τάσας ἐν μίλοις ἐγκροτοῦσαν
Ποσαὶ περιελίκτος, περὶ δ' ἱαχὴ δῶμ' ψυχεῖν.

THEOCRIT. Epithal. Helen.
where old customs have not been superseded by later refinements, that some of the popular ceremonies alluded to by those antient poets may now be observed.

From Laholm we came to Halmstad, a neat town on the mouth of a river, where a Franciscan Convent was founded by John the Second of Denmark, in 1512, immediately preceding the year in which he died'. The houses here, although principally built of wood, have a similitude to those of the Italian towns situate upon the Adriatic; and the country itself, soon after leaving Halmstad, wore a new and more beautiful aspect, somewhat resembling scenes in the Apennines; the road winding among cliffs, and woods, and rocks. This appearance, however, as we proceeded, was of short duration. The nights being now nearly as clear as the day, owing to the twilight, the author continued his journey; the rest of the party halting for repose at Falconberg: and he found the country, as it is common in maritime districts, flat, barren, and covered by alluvial remains, beach and sand. Of the interior he could only form an opinion by transient views towards the east, where the occasional prospect of some distant hills seemed to denote a more uneven district. At six a.m. he arrived at Warberg, whence he proceeded to Kongsbacka. Here the country was less sterile, bolder, and its outlines more broken by rocks. It began to resemble, but upon a smaller scale, the hills and valleys

valleys of Greece; consisting of a series of circular plains, surrounded by rugged eminences. After leaving one of these craters, the traveller enters another, passing through defiles leading from one to the other. Kongsbacka is a small town, situate in one of these vales. It is built entirely of wood. The cottages of the peasants were as rude and wretched as the huts upon the moors of Scotland; but after leaving Kongsbacka, they were better, and had an external appearance of neatness. Some faint indications of agriculture were visible near these little tenements; but industry is more discouraged than promoted by the conduct of the Lords, who appropriate to themselves whatever becomes worth seizing from the peasants, without making them the smallest compensation for their labour; and if a little farm grow large enough to excite their cupidity, its owner is driven from it, to begin again the cultivation of some other barren spot. The same sort of country continued all the way to Karra; where the rest of the party having arrived, we procured fresh horses, and proceeded towards Gothenburg. The approach to this city is on the western side of a small river: opposite to it, upon the other side, are some mountainets, similar to those before mentioned. About two English miles before we reached Gothenburg, we came to the Aqueduct by which the inhabitants are supplied with spring water from the opposite mountains. The extent of the suburbs, the public walks, the number of vehicles moving to and fro, announce to the traveller, as he enters the town, a place of considerable importance.
GOTHENBURG, TO HALBY, ON THE WENER LAKE.

Commerce of Gotheborg, or Gothenburg—Herring Fishery—Population—Diet of the Inhabitants—Exports—Hospital—Amusements—Rock Moss—Journey to Edet—Mode of Travelling—Trollhætta—Anecdote of the young King of Sweden—Canal—Sawing Mills—Climate—Custom illustrating a passage in Scripture—Condition of the Peasants—Custom of using Aniseed—Passage by water—Carlsgraf Canal—Wenersburg—Lake Wetter—Lake Wener—Swedish Trap—Mountains Halleberg and Hunneberg—Basaltic Rocks—Pyrola uniflora—Celtic Antiquities—Visit paid to them by the King and Queen—Professor Malthus and Mr. Otter set out for Norway.

The Commerce of Gothenburg is of high importance to Sweden; and there is, perhaps, no place in Europe where the benefits to be derived from Commerce are more eagerly sought for, than among the inhabitants of this city. Every
other consideration is absorbed in the pursuit; commerce alone engrossing all the employment, thoughts, and hopes of each individual. Iron and fish are the principal exports. Among the imports, English porter is a very considerable article; and the privilege of importing it is extended to no other town in Sweden. The consumption of porter here is very great, owing to the number of workmen employed in the fishery, oil trade, &c. The foundation of Gothenburg, now second only to Stockholm, did not take place until the beginning of the seventeenth century, under Charles the Ninth. The name of the place is evidently derived from the river Gotha, upon which it stands. This river, flowing from the Lake Wener, divides itself into two branches at Bohus; forming an island, called Bohus, before it reaches Gothenburg; a little to the south-west of which city, the southern branch falls


(2) Of the approach to Gothenburg, by sea, a spirited description is contained in Mr. F. V. Blomfield's MS. Journal.

"At nine, p. m. we were running eight knots an hour. The sun set in splendour, and left, for two hours afterwards, bright traces of his path. At half past ten, the air was pure and serene; very different from our dense and foggy atmosphere. It was so light, that we were able (June 13, 1813) distinctly to read a small print on deck. We went in high spirits to our birth; desiring to be called, on the first appearance of Swedish ground. The freshness of the gale during the night prevented our sleeping; and, at three in the morning, we were called up to witness our passing the Scaw Point. At eight we reached Wingo Sound, and soon after entered the harbour of Gothenburg. It is difficult to describe the effect of the scene upon us. The islands of barren granite, which intercepted the free passage; the distant rocks which formed the outlets of the harbour: the little red-fir houses interspersed among them; formed a picture, which nothing we had ever seen before gave us any idea of. As we drew nearer to Marstaiet, or the Old Town, the port seemed choked up with vessels; and amongst them we distinguished, with something of exultation, numerous British flags. About a mile below the New Town, we cast anchor; and it was six hours before the Customhouse officers condescended to permit us to enter the town. The river around us was bounded by promontories of granite, thinly scattered with strips of brilliant green; and, on the most verdant parts, were trees, or rather shrubs, of scanty growth. I very thing that art had provided seemed to be of sir; the houses, churches, wharfs, and merchandise. At five p. m. we landed at the New Town; passing up a canal, under a drawbridge connecting the Governor's house with the town. From the entrance of this canal, at right angles with the river, rose, in the distance, an amphitheatre of granite mountains, of many miles' extent; presenting the same unbending sterility as the sides of the harbour higher up, but borrowing auty from their ch purple tints which mingle with their native colour."—Blomfield's MS. Journal.
falls into the sea. By Messenius, and the Swedish authors who have written in Latin, this city is called Goteburgus, and by the natives it is pronounced Goteborg. It is still fortified: the streets are broad; and the buildings have a handsome appearance. A view of its interior reminds the traveller, who has visited Holland, of the towns in that country; excepting that the houses are built of wood, instead of bricks or stone. It also resembles Hamburgh; being intersected by a canal from the Gotha, which divides the town into two parts, and the banks of which are adorned with trees. The number of herrings taken in the fishery here amounts sometimes to the astonishing quantity of two millions of barrels in a single season; each barrel containing from twelve to thirteen hundred herrings. Formerly, there were instances of the sale of herrings at so low a rate as two-pence the barrel: consequently, they might have been used as a cheap article of manure for land; and in this way they are often used in the western parts of Scotland, owing to want of salt for preserving them. In the Gothenburg fishery they have been known to take, in one night, six thousand barrels. Two thousand barrels are not sufficient to keep the works going half a day. The herrings are either dried in smoke, or they are consumed in making oil. Fifteen barrels of herrings yield one barrel of oil. The merchants told us that the Yarmouth herrings were held in very high estimation. The Gothenburg herrings are sent to the ports of the Baltic, and to the Mediterranean. The great annual procession of the herring surely affords one of the most wonderful subjects of natural history. Every year, a living tide, formed by these animals, begins to flow from the shores of Spitsbergen, towards the south, in one vast torrent of moving myriads; which being intercepted in its progress by the Island of Great Britain, separates into two great branches. One of these branches takes its course along all our western shores:
the other, steering down the German Ocean, visits with its teeming flood all the eastern side of our island, and all the western shores of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, &c.; bearing, wherever they go, and with the certainty of a returning season, the means of subsistence and employment for a very considerable portion of the human race. The fisher en of Gothenburg do not take them, as it is usual in other countries, by bringing their nets to land: such is the prodigious multitude of the herrings, that having surrounded a shoal, they content themselves with dragging them near to the shore; where, contracting their nets, so as to get them into as small a space as possible, the herrings are baled out with scoops. A more stupendous gift of Providence, to supply the wants of its creatures, is hardly offered to our consideration, in the history of mankind. Their coming may be almost compared to that of the fowls of the heaven, which fed six hundred thousand Israelites, when "there went forth a wind from the Lord, and brought quails from the sea, and let them fall two cubits high upon the face of the earth."

The population of Gothenburg does not exceed 15,000 souls. The Exchange is situate in a small square, near to the principal hotel. It is a usual custom among the merchants to dine at two o'clock: immediately after, the business at the Exchange is ended. Before sitting down to this meal, the universal practice of the North enjoins that every person present should eat a small piece of bread, or bread and butter, and drink a dram of brandy, as a whet for the appetite. This

(1) According to Mr. Pennant, the word Herring is derived from the German Heer, an army, to express their numbers. "They begin," says he, "to appear off the Shetland Isles in April and May: these are only forerunners of the grand shoal, which comes in June; and their appearance is marked by certain signs, by the number of birds, such as Gannets and others, which follow to prey on them. But when the main body approaches, its breadth and depth is such as to alter the very appearance of the ocean. It is divided into distinct columns, of five or six miles in length, and three or four in breadth; and they drive the water before them with a kind of roaring." Shaw's Zoology, vol. V., part I., p. 160. Lond., 1804. (2) Exodus xiii. 13. Numbers xi. 31.
habit is so general, that the offer of brandy before dinner is as much a characteristic of a Scandinavian, or of a Russian, as the ceremonious gifts of the tobacco and coffee among the Turks and Arabs. Being seated at table, there is also a sort of herald of the other eatables, in the appearance of a dish containing what is called Salmagundi, without which a Gothenburg merchant would think his table altogether unprovided. The salmagundi is as much a favourite article of food here, as the macaroni at Naples; and generally disappears with equal velocity. It consists of a minced mixture of salted herrings, hard eggs, and other ingredients; being seasoned with pepper, and dosed with oil and vinegar by way of sauce. At these dinners, a stranger is welcomed with great hospitality, and finds the inhabitants very communicative. Literature, of course, is not to be expected in the midst of a herring mart; nor are the merchants otherwise addicted to politics, in their conversation, than as they affect their commercial speculations. A subjoined List of the Exports, for a single year, was given to us by Messrs. Grill and

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bar Iron, in time of War</td>
<td>78,000 Schipunds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The same article, in time of Peace</td>
<td>100,000 Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>900 Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasoned Planks of Timber</td>
<td>25,000 Dozen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salted Herrings</td>
<td>230,000 Barrels.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oil of Herrings</td>
<td>35,000 Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tar</td>
<td>5,200 Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitch and Tar, mixed, (Brail)</td>
<td>415 Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoked Herrings</td>
<td>5,400 Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniper Berries</td>
<td>350 Ditto.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sail Cloth</td>
<td>29,000 Ells.</td>
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and Peterson, to whom, and to Messrs. Low and Smith, we were much indebted for the civilities we experienced during our stay in Gothenburg.

The Hospital of Gothenburg is all that remains worthy of notice. It was founded by a merchant of the name of Sahlgren, and is an honour to the place. The invalids are allowed separate beds; and the establishment, which is supported by an annual revenue of about 1500 rix-dollars, is maintained in cleanliness and order. There are accommodations, in a state of constant readiness, for lying-in women; and so humane are the regulations concerning those who stand in need of such accommodations, that a pregnant female presenting herself for relief, night or day, is admitted, free of all expense, without further inquiry. The number of children born in this hospital is said to average about forty annually.

A small Theatre is open here during the winter; and for summer amusement, the inhabitants have a sort of Vauxhall, which is situate between the faubourg and the town.

Without

The ships belonging to the different merchants amount to 163, of 10,350 Lasts' burden.

The Number of Foreign Ships which had entered the Port, during a single year preceding our arrival, was 652
Ditto of Swedish Vessels 388
Ditto of Vessels cleared out for Foreign ports 680
Ditto for Swedish ports 611

East-India goods, such as tea, Nantkin cloth, and other articles of merchandize, are annually imported, to the amount in value of 490,000 rix-dollars.
Without the walls there was, at this time, a camp of artillery, containing about five hundred men. Much was said, at the time we were here, of a species of Lichen, called Rock Moss, as an article of commerce, found on some of the rocks to the north of Gothenburg, for dyeing scarlet; perhaps the Lichen Roccella. It formerly sold at £.3 English per ton, and had now risen to £.25. The merchants sent persons in search of it, all round the shores of Norway and Sweden; but they did not find enough to make it a staple article of their commerce. We were afterwards shewn a species of Lichen, bearing the same name, upon the rocks near Trollhætta, and it is common on the sea-coast of Sweden. In Wales, and the Orkney Isles, the inhabitants use, for making a fine scarlet dye, the Lichen calcareus; so called from the rocks whereon it vegetates: possibly, therefore, the Rock Moss may rather belong to this species.

On leaving Gothenburg, we continued along the eastern bank of the Gotha. After the second stage, we entered a beautiful defile, covered with lofty pines. It called to our mind the scenery between Basle and Berne, in Switzerland. The defile terminated in a descent which conducted us down to Edet. Here they made us pay four shillings each for a little cold meat: and, in fact, we had found nothing cheaper in this part of Sweden than in England, excepting the post-horses. Our travelling expenses were not less than £.10 a week for each person, using as much economy as was consistent with the objects of our journey. The roads were always excellent; but the post-wagons execrable, as travelling
travelling vehicles. An *English* butcher's cart would be a stately carriage, compared with the *waggons* we were forced to use. They consisted literally of nothing more than a pair of wheels, with two shafts resting upon the axle.

Upon the shafts were lashed our trunks and other effects, affording the only place for the traveller to sit upon. Three persons, stationed one behind the other, upon the baggage, and clinging fast together, were deemed a sufficient burden for one of these jolting machines; the foremost person, of the three, holding the ropes which are used as reins, and driving a single horse. Yet we proceeded in this manner with great expedition; and, to shew how use may, at last, reconcile us to inconveniences, we have sometimes fallen asleep in the midst of such violent jolting, that, when we first experienced it, we thought it very doubtful whether it would be possible to maintain a seat amidst so much concussion. Beyond *Edet* we found a more open country, with here and there a cultivated tract; but, generally, it was bleak and barren. We changed horses twice after leaving *Edet*, before we arrived at *Trollhætta*.

This place lies about two or three *English* miles out of the
the principal route. Its appearance is altogether Swedish, and therefore novel to English eyes. The houses, all made of deal planks, look like so many deal boxes, huddled up and down, in the most confused and promiscuous disorder; standing in all directions, by the sides of the several torrents issuing from the main bed of the Gotha, the vapour of which rises like smoke amongst the little buildings. The Cataracts, or cascades, of Trollhætta by no means answered the expectations excited by the different descriptions of them already published. The greatest perpendicular fall does not exceed thirty feet: and even this is not a natural waterfall; it is an artificial shoot of the water, made by a channel cut in the rocks. The largest body of water, and the finest cascade, does not fall more than twenty feet: it rushes clamorously down a steep of rocks. But there is nothing very grand or striking in any of these falls; they have more of the character of mill-forces, than of the hurling impetuosity of natural cataracts: and this may be made evident, by relating a circumstance which happened when the young King of Sweden visited Trollhætta, about six years before our arrival. To gratify his Majesty's curiosity, and by his order, two pigs, a house, and two geese, were sent down the principal fall. The pigs had the precedence upon this occasion: after a headlong roll, they were landed very safely, and proceeded quietly back to their sty. The floating house followed next; it was dashed to pieces.

(1) See the Vignette to this Chapter.
pieces. The geese came afterwards, and shared the same fate. The original possessor of the pigs had previously sold them to his Majesty; but he disposed of them afterwards again, at a very advanced price, because they had been down a cascade.

It was about this time that the new Cut, and the only one likely to succeed, of all the works devised or executed towards effecting a navigation between the Baltic and the Kattegat, was begun, according to a plan proposed by the late King, Gustavus the Third. We saw this work going on with energy; and the workmen talked of being able to complete it in a twelvemonth. It consisted in the section of a rock of micaceous quartz, extending about three-eighths of a Swedish mile, with a view of avoiding all the cataracts. This work was performed almost entirely by means of gunpowder. The depth of the water will be never less than seven feet, and its highest point ten feet. This undertaking is spoken of, in Sweden, as a wonderful work; and, when its importance is considered, so it certainly is: but a view of the mere fissure to be completed at Trollhätta does not impress one with any great ideas of the magnitude of the enterprise. Its principal celebrity arises out of the disappointment which the failure of so many preceding efforts had occasioned; and although, as a public work, aided by all the power and patronage of the Monarch, it cannot enter into a comparison with many other national labours which have been similarly effected, yet if it be estimated according to its probable future advantages to the people engaged in its prosecution, there have
have been few public undertakings more honourable to any Sovereign, in any period of history.

Here we had the first opportunity of seeing the sawing mills, which are common in many parts of the country. They are worked by overshot-wheels. The timber is placed in sliding cradles, which have a slow horizontal motion. The saws are ranged vertically and parallel to each other; and are so contrived in the machine, that planks of any and of different thickness may be cut, at the same time, from the same tree. In one machine, of which there are many in each mill, we saw ten saws acting at once. Old men, and even girls, are employed to guide and to guard these works, which are carried on with admirable facility.

The heat of the sun begins to be very powerful in Sweden with the earliest appearance of summer, and there is no spring. Upon the last day that we were in Gothenburg, being June 18th, the inhabitants said they had experienced but fifteen days of summer, the ice having thawed only on the third; and the mercury, in Fahrenheit’s thermometer, in a north aspect, and in the shade, stood on that day at 74°. Upon the nineteenth, we came to Trollhætta; and upon the twentieth, were occupied in visiting the works now described. The descent of timber down the Falls is one of the sights to which the inhabitants call the attention of strangers. Loose floating trees, detached from the rafts higher up the river, and brought down by the current, are continually falling. But lest no appearance of this kind should take place at the precise moment when travellers come to the spot, the labourers
labourers collect several trees, and push them with long poles to the brink of the cataract.

There is a very neat inn at Trollhætta; and the cleanliness, if not the elegance of the accommodations, would sufficiently shew that there is a great resort of strangers to this place, if there were no such proof of it as that which is afforded by the Livre des Etrangers: this book is brought to all comers, that they may inscribe their names: it contained the names of visitants of many nations, and in a great variety of languages. There is a custom, all over this country, of strewing the floors of their apartments with sprigs of juniper; and upon this strew is often scattered a considerable quantity of sand—a practice once common in the presence-chambers of Sovereigns. It is a practice that conduces much to uncleanness; and the reek of dying vegetables in close rooms is not wholesome. A more permanent verdure covers the roofs of their houses, especially of those belonging to the peasants. After the wooden planks have been laid upon these dwellings, they cover them with a quantity of fresh turf, from which grass springs; so that the cottages appear, in the summer, covered like the surface of a meadow. It appears probable, from a passage in Isaiah¹, that this custom is of very antient date, and that it also existed among the Assyrians. The Prophet, speaking of the punishments that had been inflicted upon a guilty people, says, “They were as the grass of the field, and as the green herb, as the grass on the

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(1) Isaiah xxxvii. 27.
In the description which Homer has given of the tent of Achilles, it is related, that "they placed a mossy covering above the tent, having mown it in the meadows." This turf coating preserves the interior from the penetrating moisture of melting snow, which will force its way through almost every other sort of shed. We examined the interior of many of the cottages of the poor; but in this part of Sweden we never had the satisfaction to observe any thing like comfort or cleanliness. In this respect they are certainly inferior to the Danes. A close and filthy room, crowded with pale, swarthy, wretched-looking children, sprawling upon a dirty floor, in the midst of the most powerful stench, were the usual objects that presented themselves to our notice. It is therefore marvellous that, in spite of all these obstacles, the Swedish peasants afterwards attain to a healthy maturity, and appear characterized by a sturdiness of form, and the most athletic stature. Many of them seem to belong to a race of giants, with nerves of iron. But something similar may be observed among the Irish; and it may, perhaps, be attributed, among the Swedes, to their extreme temperance. There is a cast of countenance so

(3) — — ατάρ καθυπερθεν ιρήναν
Λαμψαντ' δρόφον, λειμωνόθεν αμήθαντες.
II. Ω. 450. Oxon. 1758.

But δρόφον, by some, is rendered "a reed."—"Tugurium stipitibus aeliennis exstructum, quales esse narrantur casae Septentrionalium populorum. . . . Tectum et ipsum viminiibus et juncis constipatum." Some place a comma after ιρήναν, and thus render the last line, "Mowing the downy or mossy covering in the meadow." Perhaps the description of the roof of a Swedish house may render the passage clear.
so universally prevalent, that it may be called family likeness. It was alluded to before. The men have a long and pale face, rather bony, with a high forehead and long chin, and an expression which is the very opposite to ferocity in their eyes; and stout muscular limbs. The women, although there be some exceptions, are generally not handsome. Upon the whole, they compose a hardy, active people, hitherto undebilitated by any refinement or luxury. The period may arrive, when these Northern nations, who have never yet witnessed the decline or downfall of an empire, by an increase of population, will begin to make their weight more sensibly felt than it is at present; and the Swedes will then act a distinguishing part in the great events that must ensue. Two of the most important articles in their diet, bread and brandy, are made very unpalatable to strangers, by the quantity of aniseed with which they are flavoured, and to which flavour the Swedes are as partial as the Chinese, who use the Illicium anisatum for seasoning dishes. In Japan, they place bundles and garlands of the aniseed-tree in their temples, before their idols, and on the tombs of their friends. They also use the powdered bark, as incense to their idols¹. Indeed, Linnaeus himself, as a native of Sweden, has left a curious memorial of his national taste in this respect, by naming this genus, Illicium, signifying an "allurement."

In the description we have given of the Falls of the Gotha (which are considered by the Swedes, and even by many foreigners,

¹ Thunberg. Flora Japonica. Lips. 1784.
foreigners, as equal to the Cascade of the Rhine at Schaffhausen), some may think that we have not done justice to the scene they exhibit. The impression made by viewing them upon the minds of others, has been different; and, in every spectacle of this nature, much depends upon the season when the visit is made. The Manuscript Journal of a succeeding accurate Traveller, already cited in our account of Gothenburg, contains a much more glowing picture of the same Cataracts. We shall therefore subjoin, in a Note*, all that he has written respecting his visit to these Falls, and to the works connected with them.

Finding
advanced in these, and in the Elements of Greek. To the ‘Gymnasia’ they proceed at twenty, and are instructed in Latin, Greek, and Philosophy. To the four Universities, Upsal, Abo, Greiswalde, and Lund, they go at twenty-five, and are permitted to take degrees. The Masters are Professors in the Universities, Doctors in the ‘Gymnasia,’ and Rectors in the ‘Scholae.’

"Conducted by this person, we set forth. The approach to the river was strewed with saw-dust, and railings had been newly erected; all in honour of the Crown Prince, who had visited the spot about a month back. A winding path over the rock led us down to a station on the precipice, from whence we looked down upon a tremendous confusion of roaring water. It is impossible to describe the astonishment which the sight caused in us all. A vast and rapid river rolled along in successive Cataracts, for the length of 500 yards. Above us, the volume of water, contracted into a narrow space by a rock island, burst down with a mighty force amongst the stones below. The spray rose in clouds of mist upwards of eighty feet, and formed in the rays of the sun a brilliant rainbow. The perpendicular height of the descent was twenty-eight feet; the length considerable. Below our feet, the river, still descending with dreadful velocity, formed another Fall, contracted by an island; the descent, forty-four feet. This was the spot which caused the greatest sensation of horror. The darkness and horrible rapidity of such a body of water; the thunder from the other Falls, above and below; almost took away one’s reason: and the first impulse was, to rush into the abyss, as a danger from which no power could save us. We were glad to leave it. Still lower down, the current becomes extended, and is about 200 feet broad, but still appears to lose but little velocity. The next Fall is about twenty feet; the fourth, thirty-two feet. Below these, the water reposes, after two more Cataracts, in an immense basin. The effect of the whole is, beyond expression, tremendous. The largest river in Sweden, rushing down in Cataracts 120 feet, for a great length; the majestic and savage scenery which surrounds it; are objects which none could view without awe. It is allowed to be the first Fall in Europe. The celebrated one of the Rhine, at Schaffhausen in Switzerland, although, perhaps, a greater body of water, is yet broken into various streams, and so subdivided as to weaken the grandeur of it. Here the whole river rushes impetuously at once. From these scenes of Nature we proceeded to those of Art.

"From the higher level of the river, where the Fall begins, to the vast basin below, Charles the Twelfth, in 1715, conceived the design of cutting a navigable Canal. The perpendicular descent is 120 feet; the distance 600 Swedish ells. A passage was begun, through the solid granite. The patient labour of the Swedes effected wonders: but
TO HALBY, ON THE WENER LAKE.

Wenersburg, paying thirty-two Swedish shillings', or about 2s. 8d. English, for each person. For the first two or three miles of our voyage, we thought there was a resemblance between the scenery of the Gotha, and those parts of the Rhine between Cologne and Bonn where the views are open, and before the grander features of the Rhine begin to appear, in sailing up the river. After proceeding about four miles, we left the main stream, which here ceased to be navigable; and entered the Carlsgraf Canal upon our left, a work both of nature and art. It was a small stream, augmented for the purpose of navigation, and communicating from the Gotha to the Wener Lake by a cut towards the north. We passed two considerable locks; after which the sides of the stream were less artificial; and exhibited a rocky, pleasing appearance,

either science was deficient, or the execution impossible; for when it was believed to be nearly completed, the weight of water burst its artificial boundaries, and the labour of years was destroyed in an instant. After many attempts and failures, in 1794 a new Canal, taking a wider range, was begun; and it was completed in 1800. Through solid granite, a channel was blown by gunpowder, 10,400 feet long, 22 feet broad, 20 feet below the surface, of which eight feet are water. At the end of this level are eight locks, communicating with the river 120 feet below: of these, five are close together, and 150 feet from the bottom to the top of the excavated rock. Several vessels of considerable burden were passing up, at the time we were there. The annual tolls arising from the Canal are 28,000 dollars banco. It was most desirable to effect this Canal, as it unites the interior with the German Ocean, preventing the necessity of navigating the lower part of the Baltic. The whole of this wonderful scene of Nature and Art is situate in the midst of a forest of pines. On the side of the natural Falls, there are fulling-mills, and mills for grinding stone to powder, for the glass manufactories."

Blomfield's MS. Journal.

(1) The shilling here, as in Denmark and at Hamburgh, is only equivalent to an English penny.
pearsance, covered with trees. Presently we quitted the Canal; and entered the Wenner; one of the largest lakes in Europe. It is fourteen Swedish miles in its greatest length, and there are parts of it eight Swedish miles broad; making it ninety-eight English miles in length, and fifty-six in breadth; in all respects an inland sea; and there are many islands near its shores. It extends, in an oblong form, from north-east to south-west; the river Gotha flowing from it into the Kattegat. At its southern extremity, is situate the town of Wennersburg, where we landed. Towards its eastern side, it comes so near to its sister lake, the Wetter, that, in their contiguous bays, they are only separated by a space equal to seven English miles. A singular circumstance is related of the Wetter Lake, by an author whose accuracy has not been disputed; namely, that its depth, in some places, equals three hundred fathoms; although the depth of the Baltic Sea never exceeds fifty.

Wennersburg

Wennersburg is a small town; but the houses are neat and better built than any, excepting Gothenburg, on this side of the country. It has one considerable square. The Governor’s house in this square is the principal object to a person entering the town from the lake. The shores of the lake are bold, but they have no very grand or striking features. We had

(1) According to the Charta ofwer Sion Wenern, published by Marelius, at Stockholm, in 1773; whence these measures are deduced.

(2) See also the Charta of de Sioar och Strommar, &c. by Nils Marelius; published at Stockholm, in 1774.

(3) An Account of Sweden as it was in the Year 1688, p. 260. London, 1738.
had previously, however, entertained an erroneous notion of the Wenner; namely, that its margin would be flat and marshy, and that the effect produced by so large a sheet of still water would be insignificant; but it is surrounded by rocks; and the water being clear as crystal, it forms altogether a noble object. We enjoyed the pleasure of bathing twice in its limpid waves, and amused ourselves by swimming to one of the little islands that lie near to the shore. Ships of very considerable burden were stationed at the quay, from different parts of this immense lake. Such frequent change of air, and continual exercise, had given us keen appetites; but we were not satisfied with our fare at Wenersburg, owing to the sugar mixed with our food; the Swedes being so fond of sweet sauces, here and elsewhere, that even Rhenish wine is not drunk by them without sugar. We, therefore, would fain have had something cooked a little more consistently with our national habits: but, upon inquiry, we found that beef is never killed in the place; and the sheep are so lean, that even a little mutton suet for making an English pudding could not be obtained at any price.

The mountains of Halleberg and Hunneberg are in the vicinity of Wenersburg. The first is situate near to the shore of the lake, a little eastward of the town. It had been described as consisting of basaltic pillars. We had also heard, before we left England, that not only Halleberg but also Hunneberg exhibited an abutment of that species of basaltes to which the Swedish mineralogists have given the name of Trap; called Saxum Trapezium by Linnaeus, from a word in
CHAP. IV.

the Swedish language, signifying a ladder or staircase; because this kind of rock has a constant tendency to separate into rhomboïdal or prismatic fragments; and the configuration consequent upon this decomposition causes it to resemble, externally, a flight of steps. Linnaeus has pointed out the mountain Hunneberg as one of the places where trap is most conspicuous; and Bergmann mentions both Halleberg and Hunneberg among its natural deposits. The nature of this rock not being well known in England, a visit to these mountains had been recommended to us by the Geological Professor at Cambridge, as the places best calculated for an examination of the stone in its native bed; and he advised us to pay particular attention to the geological features of the neighbouring strata, and to the general local character of the surrounding country; because a due attention to them might tend to illustrate the origin and formation of basalt, to which trap is so nearly allied. We therefore left Wenersburg, in two waggons, to prosecute these inquiries; and we had scarcely quitted the town, before both our waggons broke down, at the same instant: we therefore proceeded on foot. Post-travelling


(2) "Saxi Trapezii textura non in diversis tantùm montibus, verùm etiam passim in eodem monte varia est. In montibus Kinnakulle et Billing rudior et fibrosa, in montibus Halleberg et Hunneberg solidior vel granulosa observatur." Bergmann, de Mont. Westrogothiis.

(3) The Rev. J. Hailstone, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, F. R. S. Woodwardian Professor of the University.
travelling is particularly bad, during seed-time, in this part of Sweden. The poor animals that had survived the dearth of the preceding winter, already weak and exhausted by want of proper food, were also worn by fatigue, and scarcely able to draw the crazy vehicles here used for travelling.

The two mountains of Halleberg and Hunneberg form together a defile, which begins about three quarters of a Swedish mile from the town, and continues nearly the whole way to Halby, a small village, distant about a Swedish mile and a half from Wenersburg. This defile extends east and west; the mountain Halleberg being on the northern, and Hunneberg on the southern side of the defile. Independently of its geological phenomena, the mountain Halleberg is interesting; having been held sacred by the earliest inhabitants of the country, and preserving some curious memorials of its former sanctity. The view of Halleberg, on its north-west side facing the lake, exhibits much of that appearance which is called basaltic; but the prismatic form of the rocks on that side does not altogether exhibit that regularity of structure which belongs to basaltic pillars. When we entered the defile, and arrived at the foot of the mountain on its southern side, we examined the detached fragments that had fallen from the higher parts, and found them to consist of different materials, some of which resembled the rock commonly considered as basalt, especially the basalt of the rocks at Staffa in the Hebrides. Among the stones most conspicuously characterized by a prismatic fracture, there were two varieties. The first of these is of a greenish, grey colour: it has a granular
texture, and is extremely difficult of fusion by the blowpipe but it is ultimately reducible to a black glass. It seems to consist of *feldspar* and *hornblende*, with minute particles of *quartz*. The second variety is darker, and more compact: it is this which resembles the *basalt of Staffa*. It also corresponds with a specimen given to us by Professor *Wud of Copenhagen*, under the name of genuine *trap*; and both of the varieties were afterwards recognised at *Stockholm*, by the principal chemists and mineralogists of that city, as the mineral known to the *Swedes* under the name of *trap*. In the dark and compact *trap*, the *hornblende* is in a state of more extreme division, and in this state it is disseminated over the mass. This variety also is fusible before the blow-pipe, and more readily converted into a black glass; but the result, in either instance, is not acted upon by the magnet. The ambiguity which the name of this kind of rock has occasioned in mineralogy will cease at once, if it be only generally understood that under the name of *trap* many different substances have been confounded. It has been the case with *trap* as with *schorl*: almost every mineral regularly crystallized was once called *schorl*; and in *Sweden* and *Denmark*, every rock that exhibits a prismatic configuration by fracture is now called *trap*. A variety of *Basanite*, or *siliceous schistus*, sometimes used as touchstone, has received this appellation. The same thing has happened

(1) For the best writer on the subject of *Trap*, the reader may be referred to Brochant. See particularly *tom. II.* p. 580. of his *Traite de Mineralogie*, published at *Paris*, in 1809; also all the judicious distinctions made by him respecting this mineral, *tom. I. pp.* 286, 283, 430, 440, &c. &c.
happened with respect to basalt: once having bestowed this name upon rocks which separate like starch; exhibiting an imperfect crystallization; all other rocks having a similarity of structure, received the same appellatio. Thus we hear of the basalt pillars of Staffa; of the Isle of Skie; of the Isle of Egg; and of Ailsa; whereas, in every instance, the expression is applied to a different mineral aggregate; exhibiting an interrupted and irregular crystallization.

Having climbed to the bases of those parts of the rock, at Halleberg, that bore a rude resemblance to pillars, we loosened a fragment of one of them, which came out in an angular pentagonal form; but the pillar whence this fragment was detached had no appearance of those horizontal joints or fissures which characterize the pillars of Staffa in the Hebrides, and those of the Giants' Causeway in Ireland. Neither had the same pillar an equal diameter throughout its shaft: it rather resembled one of the pillars of the Lake of Bolsenna in Italy; where a series of imperfect vertical shafts, some of four sides, and some of five sides, rest upon others one-third of their diameter. We removed several specimens: all of them exhibited a tendency to exfoliation, as if the parts had been artificially cemented together; the stone being always discoloured where the separation had taken place, owing to the oxidation of the iron. The trap of Halleberg may, therefore, be considered as an abutment of a stratum of basalt; although, as a variety of this substance, it differs, in some external characters, from common basalt; and its prismatic form is entirely due to the spontaneous decomposition of the stone; in consequence of the attacks of air
air and moisture. Like all basalt, this decomposition only becomes conspicuous in those parts of the stratum which have been long exposed to the atmosphere. Where a part of the cliff has recently fallen down, and has thereby disclosed a fresh surface, hardly any such appearance is discernible.

We afterwards visited Hunneberg, upon the south side of the defile. It is principally composed of the same materials; being, in fact, a part of the same stratum. The basaltic character is less visible here; because the mountain is so thickly covered with fir-trees, that, comparatively, there are few places where the rock is visible. There is nothing, either in the appearance of these mountains, or in the neighbouring country, to warrant a conclusion that the basaltic configuration here is due to any igneous operation. Not a vestige of any extinct volcano can be discerned.

Among the woods of Hunneberg, and beneath the shade of fir-trees, the author found, in flower, that beautiful plant, the Pyrola uniflora, rearing its pale, pendent, and solitary blossoms, near to the base of the mountain. As it was the first time any of us had seen this plant, and as it afforded the first rare specimens for our botanical collection, the sight of it was a gratification to all of us. The flowers were snow-white, and they had the fragrance of the Lily of the Valley. Although this species of Pyrola has been found

(1) The specimens which we brought from Halleberg and Hunnelerg are now in the Woodwardian Collection at Cambridge; and there is little perceptible difference between them.

(2) See the Vignette to the next Chapter.
found in the South of France, and in the North of Italy, it is so truly an inhabitant of Alpine regions, that it was never seen in Britain until the year 1783; when it was observed for the first time in Moray, and in the remotest western isles of the Hebrides. Before it expands its cups, the blossoms are of a globular form, and it always hangs its head like a snow-drop.

The antiquities of Halleberg next claimed our attention: it was once the Holy Mountain of Westro-Gothland; its remarkable features having given rise to many superstitious notions concerning it; and a Celtic coemtery, close to its base, within the defile between the two mountains, being still considered as the burial-place of giants. A fearful precipice rises perpendicularly behind a thick grove of trees, which appear to have been self-planted among the broken rocks at its base. There is also a circular range of large upright stones,
stones, near to this grove; like what we should call, in England, a Druidical Circle; and upon the left hand, facing the precipice, a small circular pool of water. The tradition of the inhabitants concerning this place maintains, that the giants of old, who inhabited this country, when they wished to hasten their departure for Valhall, (that future state of happiness where all the Northern nations expected to carouse full goblets of ale with the Gods,) or, when any of them were seized with a tædium vitae, used to repair, in complete armour, to the brink of the precipice, whence, leaping down, they were dashed to pieces, and immediately made partakers of Elysium. The same tradition also adds, that the bodies of the giants were washed, after their fall, within the circular pool of water, previously to the ceremony of their funeral, which was conducted with great public solemnity; the body being burned, and the ashes placed in an urn and buried. At a small distance from the bottom of the precipice, and beyond the pool, is the circular range of monumental stones, consisting of seven upright pillars, that still preserve their natural forms, and were, originally, fragments detached from the mass of basalt above. Some of the stones are now wanted, to complete the entire circle; and a most preposterous addition was made to those which remain, by Adolphus Frederic and his Queen, during a visit they made to the spot, accompanied

(1) Ale and mead were the only nectar of the Northern nations. See Mallet's northern Antiquities, vol. II. p. 326, Edinb. 1809. Also p. 340, Note.

(2) The Northern warriors believed that no persons were entitled to Elysium, but such as died in battle, or underwent a violent death. Ibid. p. 314, Note.
accompanied by the Lord-lieutenant of the province. It consists in a single upright stone, placed in the centre of the circular range; as if the date of its erection had been coeval with the rest; but bearing an inscription in the Swedish language, containing names of the King and Queen, and stating the time of their visit to the place. When the late Pope converted the villa of *Mæcenas* into a cannon-foundry, his Holiness did not betray more barbarism than the Swedish Monarch who thus violated a *Celtic* cemetery.

Here, upon this spot, just as we had concluded our survey of the curiosities of the place, a melancholy separation took place amongst the members of our party. Professor *Malthus*, and Mr. *Otter*, who had accompanied us to visit *Halleberg* and *Hunneberg*, returned to *Wenerburg*, to pass the night there, previously to their departure for *Norway*. It was our intention also to visit *Norway*; but having a great desire to witness the remarkable appearance exhibited in the north of *Sweden*, at this season of the year, by the presence of the solstitial sun through the entire night, and to explore the arctic provinces of *Lapland*, and our friends deeming such a project too extensive for the time they had allotted to their journey, we took a contrary road; continuing along the defile, to a little village called *Halby*, distant four miles and a half from the place where we parted from them. Then, for the first time, we seemed to be fully sensible that we were in a foreign land, without friends, and without home. The loss of our companions, by whose observations we had benefitted, and in whose society we had passed so many agreeable hours, depressed our spirits; and we thought
thought only of the probable chances there might be, of our never meeting either of them again. We had countries to traverse which to us were entirely unknown; and the prospect of satisfying our curiosity by a sight of those distant regions, was clouded by the consciousness, that we should no longer share any gratification it might afford with those who had hitherto participated in all our amusements.
HALBY, ON THE LAKE WENER, TO STOCKHOLM.

concerning the King’s Murder—Senate House—Place de Riddarholm
—Execution of Ankarström—Academy—Collection of Minerals—
Artists—Preparations for a Journey to the Frigid Zone.

HALBY is situate upon an isthmus of a small peninsula or
promontory, called Wener’s Nose, which projects from the
north-eastern side of the mountain Halleberg into the Lake,
between two bays, the Denner, or Detter Wiken, and the
Dalbo Wiken. At the southern extremity of the latter, lies
the town of Wenersburg; the Denner Wiken, of the two, being
the eastern bay. Viewed from this village, Halleberg exhibits
a more regular basaltic structure, than in those parts which
we had before examined. The pillars have a more determinate
and angular shape. In some parts of this side of the mountain,
an irregular horizontal figure might be discerned, as if caused
by the partial sinking of the sub-stratum; but we nowhere
perceived those horizontal joints in the pillars which so
remarkably characterize the basaltic columns of the Giants’
Causeway upon the north coast of Ireland. Our route lay
along the eastern border of the Lake Wener; and a favourable
change had been perceived in the houses of the peasants,
from the time we entered Westro-Gothland. This change
became more conspicuous, as we proceeded afterwards in our
journey. There was a greater degree of cleanliness among
the people altogether, contrasted with the external appearance
of the country. The land itself is dreary as far as Lidkoping;
and cultivation seemed here to be neglected. We attributed
this, in some degree, to the vicinity of the two great lakes,
which

(1) See the Map.
THE WENER SEA,
according to astronomical observations
and measurements made on the Ice,
from the original Chart of
MARELIUS.
which provide the means of subsistence for the inhabitants, who are not compelled to have recourse to agricultural labour. At the little village of Halby, consisting only of three or four wooden huts, we saw plenty of the finest fishes, which the younger branches of the different families were bringing from the Wener. It was nine o'clock in the evening when we arrived at this village; and owing to our ignorance of the real manners of the people, we could not be prevailed upon to enter one of their little huts; judging, from their external appearance, that we should find the interior of them as filthy as upon any former occasion. We therefore sat without, upon our luggage, waiting for fresh horses. It was so long, however, before any could be procured, that, being hungry, we ventured to ask if any thing might be had to eat. Our surprise was great, upon being immediately conducted into a neat little apartment; the floor of which, as usual, was strewed with juniper; but the table was covered with a white damask linen cloth, besides being provided with clean damask napkins, silver-handled knives and forks, silver spoons, and a pewter tureen, polished as bright as a mirror. In a few minutes, we had boiled fish, fresh from the lake, white soup, veal cutlets, mutton smoked like ham, omelets, rusks, fresh butter, and many other delicacies. This repast began and ended with a dram of good French brandy and spring water; and for the whole of our fare, our host demanded only a rix-dollar, about equal to four shillings of English money; seeming also so grateful for this payment, that, when we left the house, he bowed to the ground. The extraordinary cleanliness of this village, and the comfortable state
state of its tenants, may serve to confirm the remark which the author has elsewhere made, that persons dwelling upon the borders of large lakes are, generally speaking, much more cleanly in their manners, and better provided with the necessaries of life, than their more mediterranean countrymen. The bread of Sweden is, for the most part, made of rye; and in the rage everywhere prevalent for aniseed, they also mix this ingredient with their flour. Rusks made of wheat flour are, however, to be had in all the post-houses; the only kind of white bread a traveller will meet with.

As the day had been eventful, in the loss we had sustained of the company of our friends, so the night proved a night of remarkable adventures. We crossed the ferry caused here by the narrow mouth of the Denner Wiken, which does not exceed half an English mile. It was now near midnight; and we entertained some doubts of the propriety of trusting ourselves to the discretion and guidance of two boys, who came yawning from the ferry-house. Taking our luggage from the carts, they hurried us on board a wretched skiff, about as long, but not so wide, as a Thames wherry. The wind was rather tempestuous; and the waves breaking into this narrow channel, like water boiling in a kettle, several times broke into the boat, and threatened to swallow her. Our fears increased, when we found, that, instead of crossing the narrow strait, our juvenile conductors were steering to some distant shore. We could not make them understand a word we said; so we waited the event patiently; while the two boys, evidently unable to manage the boat properly, paddled about, vainly struggling to keep
keep their course. Presently we passed an island, and for some time meditated the probability of our being able to reach it, by swimming, if the boat should be upset. After much tedious anxiety, we at last reached the opposite shore: and here we found the Swedish servant whom we had hired as our interpreter, and who had gone before us to order horses, waiting our arrival. He surprised us by delivering a message from the wife of a Swedish officer, living near the shore, whose husband was absent from home, and who desired that we would pass the rest of the night in her house; saying, that we were not within reach of any inn, and at some distance from the public road. This polite and hospitable invitation, to persons who were perfect strangers, astonished us; but we hesitated not to accept of it; and we afterwards found, that such attention to strangers, whenever they have an opportunity of shewing it, is always characteristic of the Swedish Gentry.

It will be readily believed, that our surprise was not diminished, when we discovered, upon our arrival at this lady’s mansion, that preparation had been already made for our coming. We entered an elegant saloon, and found lights burning before a large mirror, but saw nobody. A table, covered with such luxuries as the country afforded, appeared spread before a large sofa; and because it was known that the guests were Englishmen, such articles had been added as it was thought would prove gratifying to English palates. Accordingly, we had bottled beer, wheat bread, milk, curds, eggs, fish, and confectionary. The whole scene reminded us of a tale often related to children, of a Prince who was served
served at a banquet by invisible hands; for, excepting our own servants, we saw no one; we heard no one. When supper was ended, an old Duenna made her appearance, and offered to attend us to our rooms. We were conducted to two neat apartments; when, as this respectable-looking dame was about to disappear, and making her curtsy, we expressed a desire to see the lady of the house to whom we were indebted for the extraordinary hospitality we had received. Our request was conveyed to her; but she sent her apologies, perhaps in consequence of the absence of her husband. The next morning we were told that he had arrived from a distant journey soon after we retired to rest: we therefore rose to breakfast with him, and to express our acknowledgments. He met us as we were leaving our rooms, gave us a hearty welcome, conducting us to the breakfast table, and introducing us to his wife, a handsome and pleasing young woman, who invited us to take our seats; while her husband, according to the usual custom of his country, presented to each of us a dram. We then began our breakfast, at which tea was first served: this being removed, a collation followed, consisting of cold pigeons, salted salmon, pancakes, rusks, &c. Our host informed us that he was an officer in the Swedish service; but that he had retired, to cultivate an estate of which he became possessed by his marriage with the lady to whom we were now introduced. The name of his little settlement is Sjoryd: it is a village, consisting only of

(1) See the Map.
of his own mansion, and a few cottages belonging to his peasants. His garden, extending in a easy declivity from the front of his house to the lake, contained an abundance of fruit-trees, which were in full blossom. From his windows he commanded a noble prospect of part of the Wener, and the objects surrounding the Denner Bay. He shewed to us a chart of the Wener, published by Marelius of Stockholm, in two sheets. His wife was dressed according to the rustic fashion of Swedish ladies; wearing her hair parted above the forehead, and falling down on either side, in long straight and loose locks. In this manner, also, the Swedish officers generally wear their hair.—At this time the use of coffee was prohibited throughout all Sweden; and as the Swedes are exceedingly fond of it, the privation constituted part of our conversation. A Jew, it seems, had offered to supply the whole kingdom with this article at sixteen Swedish shillings the pound; whereas the inhabitants, before its prohibition, had been accustomed to pay forty.

Being provided with horses, we bade farewell to this pleasing spot and its worthy inhabitants; but our generous host would not be prevailed upon to leave us, until he had himself

(2) This lake is divided, by Swedish geographers, into two seas, which bear different appellations. The north-eastern part alone is called the Wener Sea (Sjon Wenern); and this part, by a chain of islands lying between two promontories, is separated from the south-western division of the lake, which bears the name of Sjon Dalbö) the Dalbo Sea.

(3) Sixteenpence, English.

(4) Three shillings and fourpence, English.
himself attended us, on foot, by the side of our waggon, to the utmost boundary of his estate. We then shook hands and parted. Such strict attention to the rules of hospitality may be considered almost as a religious observance of its duties; and in this country it has been enjoined by precepts which its antient inhabitants considered as the oracles of Heaven.

"Be humane and gentle," says the Havamaal, or 'sublime discourse of Odin'—"to those you meet travelling in the mountains, or on the sea." The same venerable code of morals, the only one of the kind now in the world¹, also enforces a similar obligation. "To the guest who enters your dwelling with frozen knees, give the warmth of your fire: he who hath travelled over the mountains hath need of food and well-dried garments." Yet in what other country of the whole world will the houseless stranger meet with a reception like that which we experienced at Sjoryd? In the course of the following narration, it will appear that the most liberal hospitality to strangers is the distinguishing characteristic of the Swedes. It is a virtue which they sometimes carry to such an excess, as even to prove troublesome to travellers, from the delay it occasions. But such examples occur only among persons of boorish habits and of low education. The real Swedish gentleman is an honour to his country and to mankind. In the very district

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(2) A remarkable instance of this kind will be mentioned, in a subsequent account of an adventure that befell us in the North of Sweden.
district we were now traversing, circumstances of privation had
occurred which might have disposed the inhabitants towards
other feelings, and to view the coming of strangers with a
very opposite disposition and temper of mind. The winter
had been uncommonly severe, and of more than usual duration;
and this had caused a general dearth of provisions, both among
men and cattle. Many of the houses and barns had been
unroofed; the thatch having been torn off, to supply fodder.
As we travelled from Sjöryd across the country to Tång, the
bones of famished cattle which had perished during the
winter were everywhere visible; and we heard dreadful
accounts of the sufferings the late scarcity had occasioned.
The country, notwithstanding the losses thereby sustained,
began to wear a better aspect; it was everywhere sprinkled
with rye, oats, and barley, which seemed to be in a thriving
state; the crops, where they occurred, being good of their
kind, and the ground kept remarkably clean. There was
not

(3) Similar observations were made by Mr. Blomfield, travelling in this part of Sweden.

"As we proceeded, the country rapidly improved. Agriculture appeared much
better understood, and the soil much better adapted to it. Barns of larger size
shewed larger crops; but the cattle of all kinds remained unimproved. Large woods of
birch skirted little inclosures rescued from the forest. Over an extended champaign,
one or two spires reared their heads; and the neatness of the churches gave infallible
proof of the prosperity and better fate of the villagers. Still, however, no village had we
seen consisting of more than eight or ten timber cottages; the better being tiled with red
pantiles, and thinly scattered about. We reached Malby, the next stage from Tång.
A view of the distant mountain Kinne-kulle, which borders the Lake Wener, opened
to us. The whole country lay before us, extended to a great distance. We now began
to lose sight of the continual granite, and a rich soil covered every thing. One or two
good houses appeared amongst oaks and beeches; and in part of a wood through which
we passed, as we approached Lidköping, the firs were of considerable size. The
landscape
not a weed to be seen upon the cultivated land. The mode of ploughing is bad; and it is quite surprising to see the awkwardness with which the Swedish husbandmen handle the plough, who are in other respects good farmers.

At Täng, we regained the public road. Our route now lay through some fine forests of fir-trees; the country being, as before, quite level. Passing through the village of Malby, we came to Lidköping. The form of the cottages, antient and simple as their style of structure is, might be adopted as a model of a pure and refined taste. They resemble, in their shape, the oldest Grecian temples; the sides of the roof being inclined at a very obtuse angle, extended over the walls so as to leave a shed all round, and being neither so high nor so narrow as in our country. The cottages of the Swiss peasants have the same elegant extension of the roof; but their buildings have greater magnitude; the barn, &c. as in Holstein, being beneath the same roof as the dwelling. Some of the Swedish cottages are so small, that it is quite marvellous how they can be made to contain a family. A single chimney, which is always whitewashed with great care, one small window, and a door, is all that appear externally. On entering one of these cottages, the interior denotes a much more cleanly people than the inhabitants of the more southern provinces: the furniture is not only

landscape was now entirely English. Thick inclosures, deep ditches, shady groves, and gates, would have made us conceive ourselves near some English gentleman's house, had not the recurrence of the little Swedish four-wheeled dray, the draught oxen, the antique figures of the sky-blue peasants, and their locks that never knew the touch of steel, undeceived us."
only scoured, but polished until it shines; and more of the genuine Swedish character and manners are conspicuous. We saw a female peasant standing with a pail upon the top of the roof of her cottage, white-washing her chimney.—Lidköping, is the country of the credulous historian Olaus Magnus. Several towns have the same termination in köping; signifying merely the places where the market is held. In Lidköping, many of the houses appeared to have been newly erected, and many more were building. They are painted externally. This town contains a square, and seems to be a place of some consequence. It is situate at the southern extremity of a bay, or wiken, as it is called in the Swedish language, belonging to the Wener, and extending duly north and south, which is called Kinne Wiken. We found the heat of the day excessive, owing to the time which the sun remains above the horizon; but the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer was not higher than 68°, or 69°, at noon. During the short nights, we suffered from an opposite degree of temperature, and shivered with coldness. It is owing to these vicissitudes, that English travellers in Sweden are liable to disorders caused by obstructed perspiration, being frequently attacked with sore throats, fevers, rheumatism, &c. The blood, which almost boils during the day, becomes suddenly chilled after sun-set. If you ask the inhabitants, whose diet consists principally of salted provisions, how they escape these disorders; they will answer, “that they preserve their health by drinking brandy, morning and evening.” That even the most temperate adhere to this practice
practice of dram-drinking, is strictly true; but however genial such a beverage may be to their constitutions, we were soon convinced it would not agree with our own.

After leaving Lidköping, the appearance of the country was extremely beautiful. The finest roads in the world, winding in a serpentine manner through prodigious forests of fir-trees, presented us with scenery altogether new to our eyes. It was midnight before we arrived at Mariestadt, but we had no darkness. The midnight light was, to the full, as powerful as any we enjoy in England, during noon day, in the month of December. Just before we entered Mariestadt, we had a noble prospect of the Wener. The shores of this part of the lake are bold, and richly mantled with wood. Vessels were stationed in great number before the town: some of them were large ships with two masts, and of a magnitude that we never expected to see in such water. There had been a fair at Mariestadt, and the place was crowded; but we procured tolerable accommodations; and, being extremely weary, any place of rest would have been a welcome luxury. The convenience, however, of being provided, each of us, with a leather sheet, and with our own linen sheets, began now to be felt, in its full force. In our journey from Lidköping to Mariestadt, we had a view of the Mountain Kinne-külle, almost the whole of the way. This mountain is mentioned by Linnaeus and by other authors, as one of the most remarkable in all Sweden for exhibiting the trap formation. It consists of strata lying one above another, in a regular series of decreasing ranges, from the base to the summit, appearing to
the eye like a flight of steps. According to the vague reports we heard of its vegetation, apple and pear trees grow wild upon this mountain. The land upon it is said to be divided into three parts, which are called the middle plain, the eastern plain, and the western plain.

Upon the morning of June 23, we rose early, and left Mariestadt; seeing, for the last time, the Lake Wener. We quitted with some degree of regret the borders of this noble piece

(1) "Near Ystadt, a Canal was beginning to be formed, to unite the Wener Lake with the Wettern. By the side of the road, about a quarter of a mile had been executed, and hundreds of the peasants were employed in advancing the work. Immediately above it, was a vast ridge of granite, clothed with firs; the commencement of a forest of twenty miles, through which we had to pass, where other peasants were occupied in shaping huge blocks, to form a bridge over the intended canal. We now began to ascend into the forest. For eight or nine miles the road lay through an unbroken wilderness of lofty firs; in some places so thick and tangled, that it seemed inaccessible to human foot; in others, lakes and smaller marshes reflected gleams of light. Juniper was constantly the underwood; and where the rock rose above the rough soil, a profusion of strawberries flourished in the interstices of the stone. Now and then, where the trees were less crowded, attempts had been made to clear the ground, but with little success. Sometimes a little rye grew near a solitary cabin; and a small piece of verdure, fenced with broken branches, was variegated with the burnt stumps of the trees which once had covered it. Bears and wolves are the only possessors of these wild scenes in winter. In summer, they retreat into the more uninhabited parts of Sweden. We observed numerous ant-hills, in height from three to four feet, and formed of old fir leaves and minute pieces of bark mixed with earth. Changed horses at Hofwa, distinguished by little else than by a church, very neat, and in better style than any we had seen. We met the Clergyman as we were leaving it, dressed in a straw hat, grey coat, black silk waistcoat and breeches, black stockings, and Swedish exorbitant buckles. His grey hair and venerable simplicity brought to our minds the antient character of an English Pastor. Almost universally we were given to understand that the Swedish Country Clergy maintain their primitive manners; and from the natural poverty of the country, it is not likely that an increase of riches and luxury should corrupt them.

Blomfield’s MS. Journal.
piece of water, the little ocean of the antient Goths, and afterwards changed horses at Hasselrör. The price of posting is eightpence English each horse, for one Swedish mile; and even this is double what it used to be: but the being compelled to supply horses for the post is considered as a great hardship by the farmers, in seed-time. During the rest of the year, they are glad to earn this payment with their horses. It is usual to give the drivers two-pence English for each stage, let the distance be what it may. The difference, therefore, between the expense of posting in England and in Sweden is very great. After leaving Hasselrör, we came to Hofwa, and thence to Bodarne, where we dined. A small lake, with islands, lay extended before the windows of the post-house. It was a scene of great beauty, the islands being covered with thick embowering trees; and although such a lake be but an insignificant object, when compared with the grander features of the same kind which occur in this route, it would attract universal curiosity and admiration if it were situate in any part of England. The little Lake of Bodarne is one of the sources of a river which connects other lakes with each other and with the Baltic Sea. It falls into the Lake Hielmar at Orebro; and afterwards into the Mælar, at Torshalla. From Bodarne, we journeyed to Wretstorp. Opposite to this place there is another small but beautiful lake,

(1) When Mr. Blomfield travelled this route in 1813, the price of posting was at the rate of only a halfpenny English, for each horse, for one English mile: "the expense of four horses, for six miles (one Swedish mile), being one shilling English."

Blomfield's MS. Journal.
lake, like that of Bodarne: it is called the Wiby, from a village of this name upon its northern shore. About an English mile and a half before we arrived at Wretstorp, close to the road, we saw an iron mine, which had been opened only in the preceding year, and promised to be a very profitable undertaking.

From Wretstorp we came to Blacksta. After leaving Wretstorp the country seemed less beautiful, to our eyes; the forest scenery having disappeared. It was, however, more cultivated, being open land, with fields of rye and barley. The cottages had an appearance of neatness, both externally and internally. Just before we reached Blacksta, we passed through a small village, in which we found the peasants assembled in their best dresses. All the women had their heads covered with white handkerchiefs; and a crowd of these females, seen at a distance, exhibited a scene in which one might have imagined a throng of antient Priestesses assembled at a sacrifice. It was the eve of St. John's Day; and the festival which had convened this multitude, one of the most antient in the world, is held with great solemnity and rejoicing throughout all Sweden. Trees, stripped of their bark,

(2) "The grain in the country from Gothenburg to Stockholm, and, as I was informed, throughout almost all Sweden, is rye, oats, peas, beans, and some barley. There is some wheat in Scania, and in the environs of Upsala." Acerbi's Travels through Sweden, vol. I. p. 29. Lond. 1802.

(3) Some travellers have supposed that it corresponds with the Flora of the Romans; but it is among the festivals of Greece, rather than those of Rome, that we should seek for a counterpart of the Swedish solemnity; and we shall find it in the Thargelia, or Athenian festival in honour of the Sun and his attendants the Hours; celebrated upon the
bark, but retaining their green boughs, had been planted by the road side and before the houses. The porticoes and doors of all the dwellings, even of the cottages, were decorated with pendent garlands; and upright poles, like our May-poles, covered with flowers and green boughs, and set off with painted egg-shells and ribbons, were visible in every place through which we passed. The dress of the male peasants in Sweden has always great uniformity; because the inhabitants of the same district always wear suits of one colour; and being restricted to the use only of three colours, blue, grey, and black, there is not the smallest diversity in their appearance. In some of the provinces, where they all wear black clothes, the effect produced by a mob of the peasantry is very remarkable. Their diet is, principally, salted fish, eggs, and milk. We rarely saw butcher’s meat, during this or any subsequent part of our journey.

As we drew near to Orebro, the throng of the peasants was increased: they were hastening in multitudes to celebrate the same great festival, at a little watering-place hard by the town, where there are some mineral springs. The road was crowded, as before, with women in their best attire, all noisy and joyous, who hailed us with great glee as we passed. A description of the dress of one of these women will apply equally to all of them: it consisted of a white handkerchief on the head, a parti-coloured jacket, short black or blue petticoats,

the sixth and seventh days of the month Thargelion. In accommodating an Heathen Festival to a Christian Ritual, the Swedes have fixed the observance of their Midsummer festival upon the day of St. John’s Nativity.
petticoats, and red stockings with gaudy embroidered clocks. It was now within half an hour of midnight; and they were all leaving the town for the meadows, to begin their midsummer dances. Nothing, however, but the hour would have convinced us that it was night. We were able to read books printed in the smallest types by the mere twilight, which at this hour shone with a gleaming radiance upon the roofs and chimneys of all the houses in Orebro.

This town is situate at the western extremity of the Lake Hielmar, called, in the Swedish language, Hegelmaren, which extends

(1) "Orebro is a town of considerable size, bearing the characteristic marks of the Swedish towns; straight streets, spacious market-place, and perfect regularity of wooden and plaster houses. In this town the Diet of the different Orders in Sweden was held, on the vacancy caused by the death of the Crown Prince (of Augustenburg), who had been elected on the deposition of Gustavus the Fourth, when Bernadotte was chosen. The church is a large structure of brick and granite, neither curious nor ornamental, with plain buttresses and walls. The windows appear to have been Gothic, but are now of no order whatsoever. The two doors are good specimens of the slender Gothic, highly ornamented, but this extends no further. The inside is more worthy of observation. The ceiling is of stone, groined both in the centre and side aisles, but perfectly plain. The altar is truly Roman Catholic. The cloth of the table is of silver, embroidered richly in faded gold. The carvings above the altar are decorated with little coloured images and paintings of the Last Supper. Escutcheons, magnificently carved, painted with vermilion, ultramarine, and gilt ensigns, suspended on antique tilting-spears, fill the walls and space about the altar. The pulpit, like those in France, is large enough for a room, white, carved, and superb with gold: it stands just before the altar, unconnected with the walls; above it is suspended a rich canopy of carved work, gilded. On the side stand four hour-glasses. The organ is richly adorned, opposite the pulpit. It was market-day, and the square was crowded with people and carts. The only provisions I could discover were butter, dried fish, eels, and perch. There was not a joint of meat to be seen. In a shop, I observed some packets of tobacco, which they wished to sell as coming from England; and therefore engraved on the paper, "London, at the Fabric of Tobacco of J. Wotton."

Blomfield's MS. Journal.

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extends from east to west. It consists of one street, almost a mile in length. Several of the better houses, and almost all the others, are covered with turf; which grows to such height, that it appears fit for mowing, and presents the extraordinary sight of sloping meadows, sheltering the inhabitants of a whole town beneath their verdure.

With the exception of post-horses and servants, we found every thing as dear in this part of Sweden as in England: but we had hired a Swedish interpreter who had seen a good deal of the world, and, like all persons of this description, when entrusted with the power of making bargains and payments, perhaps he rendered every article more expensive, by exacting charges as his share of the profits.

The country after leaving Orebro was more than usually wild: the cottages resembled the huts which are seen in the lowlands of Scotland. On all sides we observed enormous unshapen masses of stone, which seemed to have been brought together, into a thousand different positions, by some great convulsion of nature, such as an earthquake, or the sudden discharge of a vast body of water. There was nothing grand in the aspect of these masses; but they appeared to have been placed upon each other by some supernatural cause. We saw a small lake towards our right. Near the road, there commonly occurred upright posts, supporting boxes for receiving charitable donations: these had generally a small shed placed over the box, and beneath the shed there was sometimes a picture representing the figure of a mendicant in the attitude of supplicating alms. We could but consider these little depôts as so many monuments of the honesty of the
the people: there is not any part of our own country, where, if alms were thus collected, the boxes for containing them would remain safe from violation in the public highways during a single night. Another proof, whether of good government or of great virtue, in Sweden, is, that highway robberies are unheard of. No one thinks of guarding against an evil which is never experienced; therefore the traveller proceeds on his journey unarmed, and in perfect safety, at all hours of the day and night: neither is his property liable to the attacks of pilferers, in places where he may happen to rest: not an article would be stolen from his carriage, if left in the public street or road; whereas in Russia, every bit of the harness and tackle would be carried off, every moveable thing purloined, and bolts and bars be found insufficient to protect whatever effects he may have carefully locked within his trunks. From Orebro, our journey led us to Glanshammar and to Fellingsbro. In all his travels, the author had never seen any thing which might be compared with the scenery he passed through to Fellingsbro; because it was of a peculiar character. If the reader were to imagine one of the finest parks in England, extending over an

(1) At the same time, it should be observed, that this character of honesty among the Swedes more especially applies to the inhabitants of the provinces lying to the North of Stockholm. In Mr. Blomfield’s MS. Journal, an account is given both of robbery and murder upon this route; perhaps the only instance that had occurred in the memory of man. It took place in a forest between Arboga and Koping. A heap of stones marked the spot; and the bodies of two criminals, by whom the deed was committed, were exposed upon wheels near the road; each cut into four quarters.
CHAP. V.

Excellent state of the Swedish Roads.

an undulating district of abrupt hills and dales, through which a road passes to the residence of some wealthy nobleman, as perfect in its nature, and made of as fine materials as the walks of Vauxhall Gardens, upon which the most delicate female, dressed for Court, might walk without injury to her satin shoes, and by the side of which the noblest forest trees flourish to a prodigious height and in the greatest luxuriance; he will have some idea of this part of our journey. The forests are composed of birch, and juniper and fir trees: the last, perhaps, in no other country of the world attain to such height and size. In all this route, whenever any houses are seen, at this season of the year, they have the singular appearance before described; owing to the green meadows, fit for mowing, which cover all their tops. These houses are built of whole trunks of trees, placed horizontally one above another, with oakum and moss between them to keep out the wind and rain; their extremities projecting in the corners of each building, where they are made to intersect at right angles. The outside is afterwards daubed over with red ochre and tar, which gives them a gay frontage, and preserves the wood from rotting. We passed through Arboga to Köping, upon the western extremity of the Lake Mälar; and through Kälbach, to Westeros. At Kälbach we saw a Swedish dance: it consisted of several couple, placed as in our common country-dance, swinging each other round as fast as possible, and marking the time by stamping with their feet, but never quitting the spot on which the whirl began. Like all national
national dances, this was grossly licentious. Such dances were sometimes represented by old Brueghel, in his pictures.

We were amused at Westeros, by a sight of the Cathedral. The views from the tower, and steeple, which are the highest in Sweden, of the Lake Mœlar, are uncommonly fine. This lake may almost admit of a comparison with that of Locarno in Italy. Its beautiful islands, covered with woods, produce the most pleasing effect possible. The steeple of this cathedral, and a principal part of the roof, are covered with copper. Here, as at Copenhagen, a man is stationed every night, who sounds a trumpet, and sings the time of the night, every quarter of an hour; proclaiming peace and security to all parts of the city. Within the cathedral we saw several old paintings. A custom is observed, which we also noticed in some of the churches in Denmark, of placing a deceased person's portrait over his tomb. Some of those portraits are well executed, for the age in which they were painted. Curious old sculpture in wood is also exhibited; such as we had seen in the cathedral at Roskild, representing the history of our Saviour, from his birth to his crucifixion. But that which gave us the most interest, was the Tomb of Eric XIV. Instead of being of plain stone, as it is described by Mr. Coxe (1), we found a superb and costly monument, constructed of different-coloured marbles; the work being otherwise executed with simplicity, after

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(1) It has been altered since Mr. Coxe saw it. See Coxe's Travels into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, vol. II. p. 477. Lond. 1784.
after a model rather of a *Grecian* than of a *Gothic* place of interment.

The base of it is a double cube of red *lumachella* (resembling *rosso antico*), raised upon three steps, and surmounted by a slab of common grey marble: upon this stands a *soros*, said to contain the remains of *Eric*, constructed of marble, like the marble called *Africano* by Italian lapidaries. The work, according to its present state of restoration, had only been executed a year and a half: indeed, it could hardly be said to be yet finished, for we observed a circular cavity in front, seemingly intended for an inscribed tablet, or for some piece of sculpture which had not been yet added. Upon the *operculum* of the *soros* is placed a cushion,
cushion, supporting a gilded crown, globe, and sceptre. It was at this time destitute of any other ornament, and without an inscription. The Latin text of Eric's funeral sermon¹, as mentioned by Mr. Coxe, is opposite this tomb, upon one of the pillars of the cathedral. We shall hereafter have occasion to notice the ruins of Castleholm, in one of the Aland Isles, where the unfortunate prince was confined, in 1570. The history of this monarch, and of the cruelties practised upon him by his brother, after he had succeeded in deposing him, are well known⁴. His intended marriage with our Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards with Mary Queen of Scots, and the probable consequences of his union with either of them, afforded a subject for various reflections, during a visit to his tomb; but this visit would have been rendered much more interesting, if we could have seen it before it was altered. The author made a sketch of it, as it now appears: the workmanship is beautiful, and the marbles are highly polished; but it is not possible to admire the metamorphosis that has here taken place. The "raised monument of plain stone," mentioned by Mr. Coxe, was probably the original tomb; and if left in its pristine state, it would have been therefore better than in its Grecian dress:

"—Nec ingenuum violarent marmora tophum." Westeros

(1) "Translatum est regnum," &c.—"The kingdom is turned about, and become my brother's; for it was his from the Lord." Coxe's Travels, vol. II. p. 447.

(2) See Coxe's Travels, and the Authors therein cited: Histoire d'Eric XIV. par Celsius, lib. xi. & xii.; Dahlin's Geschichte von Sweden, vol. III. p. 538 to p. 551; & vol. IV. pp. 66 to 68. Also Histoire de Suède par Pufendorff, tom. II. Amsterdam, 1743: Eric died of poison, on the 25th of February 1578, in the 46th year of his age. Authors differ as to the day and year: Mr. Coxe says, Feb. 26, 1577. The statement here given is from Pufendorff, tom. II. p. 36.
Westeros appears, in the Scondia Illustrata of Messenius, under the appellation of Arosia. By the name it now bears of Westeros, or Western Arosia, it was distinguished from the antient name of Upsala, which was called Eastern or Ostra Arosia. It carries on a considerable trade with Stockholm, by means of its situation upon the Mölar; transporting annually to the capital the productions of all the neighbouring mines; especially iron, copper, and brass. It has several manufactures. There was once a Library here, which was removed to Mayence in 1635. The Swedish Annals contain a record of some costly repairs which took place in the restoration of the Cathedral so long back as the year 1469. There was also a Mint here in 1285.

We left Westeros upon the twenty-fifth of June, and travelled through a heavy dreary country to Nyguarme. After quitting this place, we saw a fine tumulus upon our right, perfect in its form, and covered by verdant turf. The fields of rye near the road appeared clean, and in good order. We entered Upland by a double bridge: that which belonged to the Upland side was built of stone; the other consisted only of deal timber, and it was undergoing repair when we passed. Afterwards, we arrived at Enköping. The towns of Orebro, Arboga, Köping, Westeros, and Enköping, are all exactly alike; they consist each of one long street, with timber dwellings,

(2) Ibid.
dwellings, or log-houses, roofed with turf. Before laying on the turf, they place the bark of young birch-trees, in form of scales or plates, one over the other, like weather-tiles, which carry off the water, even if it should penetrate the turf coating. This sort of roofing is very durable: with very little repair, it will last as long as the house itself. We next passed through Lislena, to Gran, distant twenty English miles from Enkoping. At Gran, the forest scenery began again, and we were gratified by its appearance. Soon afterwards, a partial opening to the left enabled us to discern a fine lake, situate in a deep glen, thickly overshadowed with lofty pine-trees. Fourteen English miles beyond Gran we came to Tibble; and from this place to Barkarby, the views were remarkably grand; the pine-trees growing among immense rocks, and such delightful prospects afforded by the Lake Melar and its Isles, that it may be said of the scenery here, nothing can equal it in Europe, excepting only that of Lake Locarno in Italy; nothing surpass it, excepting that of Loch Lomond in Scotland. During this day's journey, we passed a palace, once belonging to the Kings of Denmark, and now the residence of a Scotch gentleman of the name of Seaton. His predecessor purchased it of the Royal Family of Sweden; and paid an extravagant price for it. The grounds about it are very noble, and Mr. Seaton's territories are altogether very extensive. We overtook him upon the road, just as we arrived at one of the barriers; and we profited by the instructions he politely gave us respecting our subsequent journey in Sweden.

From Barkarby we had only a short stage of ten English miles.
STOCKHOLM.

CHAP. V.

Stockholm miles and a half to Stockholm. The approach to this city has nothing in it that affords the smallest idea of the vicinity of a metropolis. You actually enter the town without having had any view of it. A favourite residence of the late king, Gustavus the Third, occurred upon the left, before we reached the city. This palace was intended to have been made an edifice of uncommon magnificence; but the plans for that purpose were never carried into execution.

Owing to the desire we had of reaching the Arctic regions before—

(1) "Barkarby was the last stage before we arrived at Stockholm, and only ten English miles distant. The approach to the metropolis of a kingdom, through which we had travelled for a week without encountering one being who appeared civilized, one place which could remind us of the character of an ingenious and intelligent people, was the source of considerable curiosity. As we drew nearer, the country became more romantic, and yet not the less cultivated, in parts where cultivation was possible. The Malar made its appearance more frequently; and lofty rocks, covered with pine, interrupted the straight course of our road. There were, however, no symptoms of that luxury and wealth which, in the neighbourhood of a metropolis, decorate the country around with villas, seats, and lodges; and convert the real enjoyments of rural retirement into the frippery and affectation of town rurality. As in other districts through which we had passed, a solitary cabin stood on the edge of a forest; a village spire enlivened the deep green of the firs; and a cart occasionally proved the existence of something like traffic. Within two miles, as we had calculated, of Stockholm, a long fence and a gravel-walk here and there, in a wood, gave tokens of a country-seat in the English taste. This we afterwards learnt was the Royal seat of the Haga. Whilst we were wondering at our miscalculation of the distance of the long-expected Stockholm, we were stopped at a wooden building, and an ill-dressed man demanded to search our boxes. We delivered up our keys; and, to our extreme astonishment, found that this was the entrance to the renowned city of Charles the Twelfth. Beyond, was a narrow street, if street it might be called, formed by red wooden pales on the one side, and a row of red wooden houses on the other. Trees in regular disposition, of the height of ten feet, the circumference of whose branches might be about four feet, shaded, on one side, the long avenue before us. As we proceeded, houses of plaster enlivened the long-continued red hue of the buildings, and here and there a broken window varied the uniformity.
before the season should be too far advanced for witnessing a midnight sun, we made our residence at Stockholm, during our first visit, as short as possible. We shall, therefore, defer the principal part of our account of this city until our return to it, at the end of Autumn. But, as first impressions, and early observations, are sometimes worth a reader’s notice, we shall rapidly relate what we saw, heard, and did, during two days after our coming; by transcribing, literally,

uniformity. In a short time, the grand street, called, by way of eminence, Drötnings Gatan, or Queen Street, burst upon us. The difference between this street and those seen at Gothenburg was nothing: the same regularity of the façades, the same appearance of poverty and want of cleanliness, characterized them both. The houses were lofty; the windows flat, and even with the walls, opening like casements: no shop windows exposing to view the goods within: no appearance of trade; no crowd in the streets. An awkward carriage or two, like an old-fashioned English whiskey on four wheels, conveyed a few ill-dressed females to pay their morning visits. Foot-passengers, in default of foot-pavement, were hurrying in all directions, to avoid the unbending course of the coachman; and military men, in hugh round hats, towered above the rest, with feathers of portentous size. Such was our entrance into Stockholm. For about three-quarters of a mile, the same sort of view was presented. On a sudden, the scene changed, and we found ourselves in a spacious square, surrounded on all sides by buildings of a most magnificent description. On our right rose, above a large and rapid stream, a superb pile of architecture, connected with the square by a broad bridge of granite, and commanding at one view the innumerable buildings, streets, and avenues below it. In the centre of the square stood an equestrian colossal statue of bronze, upon a pedestal of polished granite. On each side, lofty palaces corresponded to each other; and between these and the first vast building the winding of the lake admitted an extensive view of the city, rising like an amphitheatre, and the rocks still farther in the distance. The whole coup-d’œil was enchantment. Nothing we had ever read or seen could give an idea of the singular magnificence of such a prospect. . . .

We proceeded over the bridge, and passed at the foot of the Palace. On turning to the right, the view of innumerable shipping, and a fine broad quay, increased our admiration. On the opposite side of the water, lofty houses rose one above another; the dome of a church above them; seeming to look down upon the water and city below. It is impossible to describe the effect of the whole, at first sight;—the most romantic country imaginable, surrounding a populous city, rising amidst rocks and forests.”

Blomfield’s MS. Journal.
literally, a few notes, as we find them written in our journal.—We procured lodgings in a very clean and respectable hotel, called La Maison de France, in a street named The Regency.

June 26th.—We wrote to the English Minister, to inform him of our arrival; having recommendatory letters to him from the Secretary of State. We then hired the sort of servant known all over the Continent, under the title of "Laquais de louage," whose daily wages are the same in all the towns of Europe, i.e. a sum equivalent to an English half-crown. This person was a Frenchman, of the name of Chantillon. Generally, such servants are spies of the Police; and about this time they were not unfrequently minor agents of the Ministers of France. Went to the shops for maps of Norway and Sweden. Could not obtain a copy of Pontoppidan's Map of Norway in all Stockholm. Bought the two first volumes of Winkelmann's valuable work 1, for twelve dollars. Found a better stock of literature, in the warehouses of the dealers, than in Copenhagen. Collected Hermelin's splendid Maps of Sweden, and put them into a tin roll for our journey. Walked about the city. The street in which we lodged was close to the great square, called the Nordermalm, or North Place; the stately magnificence of which, at first sight, is very imposing. One entire side of it is adorned by the Royal Palace, and a bridge in front of it, built of granite: another is occupied by the Opera House,

1 Histoire de l'Art chez les Anciens, traduite de l'Allemand. à Paris, An 2. de la République.
NORR-MALM SQUARE IN STOCKHOLM,

with the Royal Palace in front, and upon the left the Opera House,

where Gustavus the Third was assassinated by Ankerström.

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House, where Gustavus the Third was assassinated. Opposite to the Opera House is the Palace of the Princess Royal. In the centre of this area, opposite to the bridge which conducts to the Royal Palace, is an equestrian statue of Gustavus Adolphus, in gilded bronze: this faces the royal structure, and has an air of great grandeur. This square may be considered as affording a concentration of almost every thing worth seeing in Stockholm; and, if we were to judge from external appearance only, we should say, that there are few things in Europe to vie with the colossal greatness which it exhibits: but when we found, upon a closer examination, that, as at Petersburg, the semblances and show of architecture consisted, for the most part, of white-washed edifices, built either of bricks, or, what is worse, of lath and plaster, not having half the durability even of Bernasconi's cement; mere wood and mortar, tricked out to look like Corinthian pillars and stone walls; we could but consider such pageantry as only one degree removed from the pasteboard and painted scenery of a common playhouse. With due allowance made for these deficiencies, the streets of Stockholm might remind a traveller of the streets of Rome; excepting that the windows are without balconies. In the evening of this day, we went to see the young king, Gustavus the Fourth, review his troops. They were to remain a month encamped

(2) See the building in the Plate. A figure is seen entering the building, with a violoncello upon his shoulders.

(3) The annexed Plate has been engraved from a drawing by Martin of, Stockholm: it exhibits the Royal retinue, as it appears when the King's carriage, containing any of the Royal Family, is seen in public.
encamped near the city. We visited the camp. Here the King slept every night, in his tent. We saw both the King and Queen: the latter appeared to be a very beautiful woman, but looked much dejected. In the King's countenance, there is some resemblance, such as we should call a family likeness, to our Royal Family. He is not unlike the present Duke of Gloucester: the Swedes fancied that they could discern in his countenance some traces of the features of Charles the Twelfth. He affected very much the manners of Charles, in the simplicity of his dress, the meanness of his equipage, and in attending more to the dictates of his own judgment than to the opinions of his Ministers. The Queen was at this time seated in a chair, in front of the royal tent: behind her majesty sat an elderly lady, who was called the Queen's Governess. The Queen Dowager has a governess also. Some Maids of Honour were standing near the Queen: they were all very handsome women. Within the tent sat the Baron Hamilton, an English officer in the Swedish service. The eyes of all this party were directed towards the King, who was on horseback, reviewing his troops. The Ladies of the Court, and most of the male attendants, were in the Drottningholm uniform: this consisted of a plain but elegant dress, which, for the females, resembled that worn by Quakers: but that of the men was what painters would call a Vandyke dress: it consisted of a jacket of grey silk, covered by a short cloak of the same colour, hanging from the shoulder; black breeches, stockings, and shoes tied with roses; a blue silk sash, and a white dress sword, with a hilt of polished steel. The King had not this habit: he wore the common military
military blue uniform. The Queen afterwards, quitting her seat, went about in an old open barouche, drawn by four horses; an equipage fitter for a private tradesman of Stockholm, than for the Royal Family of Sweden. We entered into conversation with those of the spectators whom we accidentally met; and, of course, the result of such conference is not more worth the reader's attention, than the sort of talk he might himself hear at a review upon Wimbledon Common. Some of the spectators said, "The Queen Dowager appears in greater state when she is seen in public; because she is a Dane, and preserves her national love of parade." When we noticed her dejected countenance, we were told that her husband had lately rebuked her, for giving way to her natural high spirits, by indulging in playful familiarities with her Maids of Honour: and they related an anecdote of her frolicsome disposition, which much amused us; namely, that one of the old Courtiers approaching her, and rather overacting the ludicrous etiquette and reverential obeisance enjoined by the rules of the Swedish Court, her Majesty snatched off his wig, and buffeted his bald pate with it.

After the review ended, public prayers were offered by all the troops, before their tents; every soldier joining in the evening hymn, which afforded a solemn and affecting sight. The King and the Royal Family then sat down to supper. About ten o'clock, the night being as light as the day, the troops were again under arms, and commenced a sham attack upon a citadel, prepared, with regular fortifications and mines, for the occasion. We were never more surprised than upon being told this citadel was a mere painted pageant.
It had all the appearance of a regular fortress, built substantially, with regular ramparts, bastions, and outworks. For some time, the supposed garrison defended it, springing two mines upon the besiegers; the last of which took place after the citadel itself was on fire, and had a fine effect; the vast cloud of smoke from the explosion being tinged with the glowing brightness of the flames behind.

A spot railed in for the Royal Family, to view the sight, was prepared upon an eminence. We placed ourselves in front of this railing, and as near to the King as possible, that we might have a perfect knowledge of his person; as, at this time, owing to some trifling misunderstanding between the two countries, Englishmen were not presented at the Swedish Court. Some Hussars, with two officers of cavalry, coming towards us, to drive the people away from before the railing, we begged permission, as English travellers, to remain. Our request was instantly granted: after a short conversation with each other, we perceived that the two officers went to his Majesty, to explain the cause of our being left standing in front of the Royal party. The King seemed pleased that foreigners should be present; for presently another party of Hussars coming again towards us, to clear the ground, he himself commanded them to allow us to remain. The attack upon the citadel lasted until midnight. Whether the engineers were purposely mal-adroit, or not, we could not tell; but, during the whole of this time, shells and cannon-shot were continually directed towards the citadel, and messages as constantly passed from the King to the artillery officers. When his Majesty quitted his
his station within the railing, a line of spectators were prepared to receive him; and he passed by us smiling and bowing very graciously. We thought that his smiles were occasioned by the bungling manner in which the mock siege had been carried on; as he repaired immediately to the spot whence the bombs were fired, and, entering into conversation with the artillery-men there stationed, seemed to reprove them for their awkwardness. Many of the Swedish officers wore a white handkerchief bound round the left arm, above the elbow; this being the distinguishing mark of all those partisans of Gustavus the Third, who were engaged with him in the Revolution.

June 27th, we went to the Arsenal, to see an image in wax of the late king, Gustavus the Third, which is said to exhibit a striking resemblance of him. It represents him in a sitting posture, and it is dressed in a suit of his own clothes—a blue uniform, with a white handkerchief tied, as before mentioned, round the left arm. This effigy is preserved in a glass-case: it represents a very handsome man; but there is nothing in the countenance which calls to mind the features of his son. We were also shewn the clothes worn by Charles the Twelfth; remarkable for nothing but their great simplicity. Also the dress worn by Gustavus the Third, at the time of his assassination. It consisted of the Dröttingholm uniform, viz. a jacket, pantaloons, and a sash; also, a shirt, which was covered with blood; a black domino, as for a masquerade; a hat, with white feathers, &c. The holes made in the sash and jacket, when he was shot, shew that he was dreadfully wounded in the loins, just above the hip. There is one large
large hole, through which the principal contents of the pistol were discharged, surrounded by other smaller holes, as if caused by common shot. Even the napkins and rags which were hastily collected at the time of his assassination, to apply to his wound, are here carefully preserved. They exhibited to us the nails, the knife, and other articles taken from the King's body; also the pistol from which they were discharged. That such an act of cruelty and cowardice should have met with its admirers would have been indeed incredible, had not after-events, in the years subsequent to this transaction, proved that there are no deeds of bloodshed and horror which mankind will not tolerate, when instigated by revolutionary passions. To extenuate the enormity of this deed, and to keep as much as possible from view the real authors of the conspiracy, of which, the actual assassin, Ankarström, was but a mere instrument, the character of their victim has been blackened, and is still laden with all sorts of obloquy. Yet impartial men in Sweden, who, belonging to no party, may be considered as lookers-on, will not fail to discern in the "signs of the times" the development of a drama, which commenced only with the death of Gustavus.

It is said in Sweden, that the King well knew to whom he was indebted for the blow inflicted by the hand of Ankarström. And if the opinion which the Swedes, notwithstanding their natural reserve, maintain before foreigners upon this subject, be

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(1) "Nous étions bien éloignés de prévoir qu'un crime atroce priveroit sitôt le Prince Royal d'un appui et d'un conseil qui lui étoient si nécessaires: mais ce qui nous étoit encore plus difficile de présumer, c'est qu'un pareil forfait trouveroit des admirateurs." *Voyage au Nord de l'Europe*, tom. II. p. 49. Paris, 1796.
be founded in fact, some future Shakspeare may find, in
the mysterious circumstances connected with the death of
Gustavus, a plot not unlike that of the Tragedy of Hamlet;
for which we have been already indebted to the annals and
characteristic manners of Northern nations. Yet to such a
pitch have party feelings attained, with regard to this
transaction, that the "memory of Ankarström" is sometimes
given as a toast, even in Stockholm, and hailed with enthusiasm.8
In the character of Ankarström, and in his conduct after con-
demnation, we may discern something of the hero: but how
remote from every thing heroic was the act and the manner of
the assassination of Gustavus, in whose death patriotism had
not the smallest share. Private pique, party interest, and
the most selfish views of ambition, all conspired together, and
usurped the place of virtue. If the real history of the con-
spiracy should ever transpire, it will be manifest how low
the assassin ranked among the members of a party, which
extended, from the King's own relations, through all the ranks
of society. Had it not been for this, Gustavus would have lived;
and the mournful family of the misguided Ankarström might
still have possessed their friend and parent. As a husband and
a father, the latter was without reproach; and it may be imagined
what was the anguish of his wife and children, when he was
taken

(2) After we left the Arsenal, viewing a collection of pictures containing portraits of
all the great men of Sweden, one of us said jocularly to a Swede who happened to be
present,—"They are all here, as large as life! but where is the portrait of Ankarström?"
To which he replied, with evident warmth of manner, "Ankarström's portrait is a
cabinet picture; we keep it locked up in our hearts!"
taken from them to answer for such a crime. Among the various writers who have attempted to explain the motives for his conduct in this infamous murder, (at one time attributed to the influence of the Parisian Jacobins, and at another to the sect of Illuminés,) there have not been wanted some who have ascribed it altogether to the King's own relations; and the belief that it might have been prevented by one of them, the most interested in the consequences of his death, is very general in Sweden. This is not a question for our decision; neither shall we meddle with it, further, than to make known the opinions which prevail concerning it in the country where this event happened. It is very certain, that after Gustavus was no more, little desire was manifested, either to avenge his death, or to do justice to his memory. Of all the persons known to have been concerned as accomplices, Ankarstrom alone was put to death. Within four months after the affair happened, the Opera House, in which the

(1) He was taken from his own bed, where he was found tranquilly reclined by the side of his wife:—"L'on trouva chez lui, paisiblement couché auprès de sa femme, qui paraissait n'avoir rien su de cet horrible projet." Hist. de l'Assass. de Gustave III. p. 87. Paris, 1797.

(2) "Cette opinion est si générale en Suède et chez tous les peuples du Nord, qu'un étranger de grande considération, à qui l'on montrait un tableau de la bataille de Svencskund, où le Duc le Sudermanie est représenté très-ressemblant et avec l'air de gaité qu'un général éprouve à la vue d'une prochaine victoire, s'écria avec un sourire amer et sardonique: 'Ah! Dieu, comme le prince est frappant de vérité! on dirait qu'il vient d'apprendre l'assassinat de son frère.' Ibid. p. 129. Note.

(3) "Le Duc de Sudermanie, lui-même, paraissait avoir oublié qu'il avait à venger l'assassinat de son frère, pour s'occuper tout entier de son autorité nouvelle, et du peu de distance qu'un enfant laissait entre le trône et lui." Ibid. p. 93.
the King had been assassinated, was again opened; the Court appeared there with its usual splendour; and the very boards which had been stained by his blood, vibrated to the feet of the dancers. We made some inquiry of persons who had been eye-witnesses of all that passed upon the occasion, as to the behaviour of the King, when he found that the wound he had received was mortal. It had been said, that, upon receiving this intelligence, he was overpowered by his feelings, and gave way to his tears; but every thing we heard served to convince us of his great magnanimity. In the midst of his bitter agonies, he prayed that the lives of his assassins might be spared; and, in more tranquil moments, earnestly occupied himself in measures for the immediate benefit and for the future welfare of his country. In viewing the character of Gustavus the Third, his passion for the Arts, and his polished manners, we behold a Prince whose qualifications were more suited for the old Court of Versailles than for the throne of Sweden. The iron sceptre of the Goths, which his great ancestor, Gustavus Vasa, swayed in such a manner as to render Sweden formidable to surrounding nations, became, under the influence of his clemency, more impotent than a reed; and, consequently, there grew up beneath it all manner of civil dissensions and domestic conspiracies. Yet, amidst his defects and his vices, industriously exaggerated as they have been by his enemies, a certain


(5) "Il n'avait point cessé jusqu'aux derniers momens de s'occuper des intérêts de son royaume." Ibid. p. 90.
a certain elevation of soul was always conspicuous. The enterprising spirit with which he ascended the throne, lives recorded in history; nor has it been denied, that by those who make the great body of the people in Sweden, he was beloved while he lived, and regretted when he died.

Soon after our visit to the Arsenal, we went to see the Senate House, in the Place de Ridderholm; mentioned by Desmaisons as the scene of one of those magnanimous traits in the life of Gustavus the Third, which at an early period of his life announced an uncommon greatness of character. It was during the life-time of Adolphus Frederic; when, in a conference held with the Senators, his father made known his determination of abdicating the throne. Everything at this moment depended upon the firmness with which the Sovereign might persist in his resolution. At this critical juncture, when the Senators were all in consternation, as the King rose to leave the chamber, one of them, Funck, a man beloved by all parties, threw himself upon his knees at the feet of the monarch, and, holding him fast by his robe, urged him, by the most pressing solicitations, to return to his seat. The good old King was beginning to waver, when young Gustavus, in a commanding tone of voice and with great presence of mind, asked Funck "how he dared thus forcibly to detain the King his father;" and making him quit his hold, conducted his parent.


(2) "Chez les bourgeois et le peuple, la douleur était vive et vraie. Il est certain que ce monarque avait été plutôt pour eux un père qu'un roi." Hist. de l'Assassinat de Gustave III. par un Témoin Oculaire, p. 95. Paris, 1797.
VIEW of RIDDARHOLM PLACE in STOCKHOLM;
showing the Senate House, and the pedestrian Statue of GUSTAVUS VASA,
upon the left of which ANKERSTRÖM was exposed upon a Scaffold.
parent from the Senate. The building itself is old; and, excepting this circumstance, and the many revolutionary conflicts that have been here witnessed, perhaps there is nothing to render it remarkable.

It was opposite to this building, in the Place de Ridderholm, that the second part of the punishment inflicted upon Ankarström took place. He was exposed upon a scaffold raised for the purpose, in front of the Senate House, upon the left of the pedestrian statue of Gustavus Vasa, and at the end of a street which here terminates in the square. The throng of spectators was immense. Several detachments of cavalry, with drawn sabres, preceded the cart in which Ankarström, surrounded by executioners, was conveyed from his prison. The streets were lined with infantry. After being publickly flogged, he was chained to a post, and left exposed, for several hours, to the view of all the people. Over his head were fastened, in a conspicuous manner, the dagger and the two pistols with which he went to the masquerade: and above all, appeared this inscription, in the Swedish language: "Assassin of the King." Several portraits of him have been sold. That which has been here engraved, is remarkable for the likeness it exhibits of the man;

(3) "Le Roi, bon par sa nature, entraîné par son fils, attendri par la posture et les prières de son ami, flottait entre ces deux impressions, quand le Prince Royal, par un de ces traits qui annoncent les grands hommes, prend sur-le-champ son parti, repousse la main du Sénateur, et lui demandant 'comment il oserait retenir ainsi de force le Roi son père,' tranche enfin la question." Hist. de la dernière Révolut. de Suède, par Desmaisons, p. 167. Amst. 1782.

(4) In the Voyage de Deux Français dans le Nord, it is called Maison des Nobles. See tom. II. p. 139. Paris, 1796.
man; and it shews, at the same time, the manner in which he was exposed, during three successive days, to the people. He was five feet two inches high: his hair was black, short, and frizzled; his nose aquiline; and he had a firm and lofty expression of countenance; regarding the vast throng of spectators with an unmoved appearance of calmness and indifference. Being thus exposed for three days; upon the fourth day his right hand was struck off; after which he was beheaded, and his body separated into four quarters, which were exposed upon four wheels, in different quarters of the city. Five weeks after his execution, the remains of his carcase were visited by persons of distinction belonging to his party, and even by elegant women, as precious relics; and verses attached to those wheels were frequently observed, commending the action for which he suffered.

During this day, we went to the Academy, in search of Professor Engeström, whose useful little treatise on the Swedish Minerals, entitled "Guide aux Mines," we had purchased for our journey. He was absent in the country; but we found his colleague, a most intelligent man and very able chemist, of the name of Hjelm, who permitted us to see the collection of minerals belonging to the Crown. A part of this collection is exposed for sale; but it consisted of trivial and bad specimens. Beautiful vases, and


PORTRAIT of the REGICIDE ANKARSTRÖM

as he was exposed in the Streets of Stockholm,
during three days upon a Scaffold.

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and polished tables, all of porphyry, the manufacture of Sweden, are here exhibited and sold. Mr. Hjelm was employed, at the time of our arrival, in making what he called Spa Water; that is to say, water impregnated with carbonic acid gas; by the usual process of agitating the fluid in a receiver containing the gas collected from the effervescence of limestone when exposed to the action of an acid. Mr. Hjelm used the sulphuric acid and powdered marble. He shewed to us a very great chemical curiosity; namely, a mass of chromium in the metallic state, nearly as large as the top of a man’s thumb. We could perceive, however, that the Swedish chemists, celebrated as they justly are, carry on their works in the large way: the furnaces used by Mr. Hjelm, in the Royal Laboratory, were of the size of those in our common blacksmiths’ shops; and the rest of his apparatus was upon a similar scale. In the collection of minerals belonging to the Crown, we saw two very important phenomena, as affecting the origin of the basaltic formation. The first was artificial: it exhibited a regular basaltic structure, taken from the bottom of an iron furnace. The second was a specimen of native iron, that appeared also to have been acted upon by fire, exhibiting the same configuration. Hence the conclusion is evident, that this formation may be due, either to solution by means of heat, or to solution by means of aqueous fluids: the appearance now alluded to, added to others, of a different nature, often adduced in these Travels, decidedly proving that the basaltic structure in rocks is owing to a process of crystallization.
We afterwards visited some of the artists, especially Desprez and Martin, both painters. The works of the former are well known: it is only to be regretted that an artist of such merit should languish for want of employment, in a situation so remote from all the sources of patronage. Martin is known for his genius as a landscape-painter: and his brother, for his designs in water-colours, his views of Stockholm, and of the Swedish mines; also, delineations of the manners and customs of the Swedes and Laplanders, which are remarkable for their neatness and accuracy.

Towards the close of this day, we were entirely occupied in making preparations for our journey to the Frigid Zone. We bought a neat little waggon, quite new, together with all the harness which is requisite in travelling in this country, for a sum not exceeding eight pounds ten shillings, English. As few persons are aware of the extraordinary facility of travelling in Sweden, owing to the excellence of the roads, and with how light a carriage it is possible to go all over the country; and as this carriage, remarkable for the simplicity of its construction, proved one of the most convenient vehicles we ever had; a description of its form may be useful. It was made without springs, nor did we ever require any; being quite open, and with very little iron-work about it. In shape, it might be compared to a shoe, set upon wheels, with the heel foremost. A seat, lined with oil-cloth, was raised in this part of it, capable of containing two persons; and there was a place, boarded in front, for the driver to sit upon. Behind the seat,
seat, answering in its form to all the body and toe of the shoe, was the receptacle for beds, provisions, and baggage, or whatever we might wish to carry; and, as this was not sufficient to convey all our luggage, a common cart of the country, drawn by a single horse, used to follow us, bearing our English servant, and the Interpreter; one of whom drove the cart, and the other sat upon the baggage. Our own little waggon was always drawn by two horses abreast; and with so little difficulty, owing to its lightness, that we rarely travelled faster or with more ease in any country. Indeed, at one of the post-houses where we stopped to change horses in the North of Sweden, a sturdy peasant, seeing the little vehicle for which his high-mettled steeds were required, began laughing, and, placing himself beneath the waggon, raised it, wheels and all, some inches from the ground, upon his shoulders.
CHAP. VI.

FROM STOCKHOLM, TO SUNDSWALL.

We left Stockholm upon the twenty-eighth of June, and, for a short distance from the city, retraced the road by which we came to it. We then turned up a hill to our right, and took the road leading to Upsal. Our former journey in Sweden having conducted us from west to east, we had opportunities of observing the manners of the inhabitants, both of the south and of the north of Sweden; as it must have appeared by our narrative, where the windings of our route occasionally lead us to observe this or that people. But they are strikingly distinguished from each other; and of this we became convinced, soon after we proceeded directly towards the north. The inhabitants of East and West Gothland, although they speak the same language, are very differently characterized from those of Upland, Westmania, and Dalecarlia; still more opposite are the manners of the people of Skania. In general, therefore, in speaking of the national character of the Swedes, of their honesty, cleanliness, industry, and the many other virtues which will be found to belong to them, from the account given in these Travels, the Author wishes to be understood, principally, with reference to those who dwell north of the 59th parallel of latitude. There are, however, no other exceptions to it, in the south of Sweden, than those which have been introduced by an admixture of people.
people of other nations, where the inhabitants are not, strictly speaking, Swedes. It is believed that the Swedes themselves admit of these distinctions. They would allow, for example, the possibility, and perhaps the probability, of such vices as theft and robbery in the southern provinces; whereas it is notorious to all who have visited Sweden, and to the inhabitants themselves, that a traveller’s trunk, or portmanteau, filled with his clothes, linen, and other effects, might be sent, unlocked, from Upsal to Torneå, without his missing a single article, when it has reached its destination. There may be somewhat of anticipation, in stating these truths; but it was thought better to make the reader in some degree acquainted with the sort of people whose territories, character, and habits, are now to be described. Scarcely had we proceeded a few Swedish miles from Stockholm, before we were struck by the appearances of industry, with its attendants, cleanliness, and cheerfulness. The country leading to Upsal exhibits a soil full of loose stones, and consequently unfavourable for cultivation; yet we perceived great advances making, to render the most barren parts of Upland productive. The appearance of the country between the two cities is continually varying; the whole district is level; but it is diversified by frequent changes of forest scenery. We changed horses at Rotebro and Mariestad; and before we reached

(1) Upland is generally considered as one of the most fertile provinces of Sweden. "Regio frugum fertilitate" (says the author of the Amoenitates Sueciae, speaking of this county), "praestantissima, et horreum totius Sueciae." Vide tom. I. p.366. L. Bat. 1706.
reached Alsike, in the midst of one of those fine forests that occur throughout Sweden, and sometimes cover whole provinces, we had a beautiful view of an inlet of the Lake Mälar, or, as it is here called, Målarn. A promontory, covered with trees, stretched far out into its waters on the opposite side; and upon this appeared the shining white walls and rising turrets of Sko Kloster, the seat of Count Brahe. In English, it would be called Cloister Shoe; to which we could affix no meaning. A Student of Upsal, journeying thither, told us it had formerly been an Abbey. A long avenue of stately firs at length opened upon Upsalia, once the metropolis of all Sweden. Its appearance, in the approach to it, is really noble: we descended a hill towards it, calling to mind the names of Celsius, Linnaeus, Wallerius, Cronstedt, Bergmann, Hasselquist, Fabricius, Zoega, and a long list of their disciples and successors, which has contributed to render this University illustrious; the many enterprising travellers it has sent forth to almost every region of the earth; the discoveries they have made, and the works of which they were the authors. For since the days of Aristotle and of Theophrastus, the light of Natural History had become dim, until it beamed, like a star, from the North; and this was the point of its emanation. The most conspicuous

(2) The studies of Natural History have met with an increased attention in every succeeding year: nor can a more striking fact be adduced to shew the proofs they afford of the omnipresence of the Creator, than that the mind of Linnaeus, in whom they were revived, became so impressed with this conviction, that he caused the following
conspicuous building is that of the Royal Palace, which stands proudly eminent above all the rest: it is a large square edifice, several stories high, constructed with a tower at each angle, one of which, being damaged by fire, either fell, or was taken down. The city itself has a neat and rather an elegant aspect, and is unlike the usual appearance of Swedish towns; because there are few wooden houses in it: although, in one part of it, we saw an entire row of such buildings, painted of a red colour; and one of them, covered, as usual, with turf, originally constructed with a single floor, was the house that belonged to Linnaeus: it stands opposite to the Old Botanic Garden. Behind the Palace we saw the Royal Botanic Garden, a late undertaking, containing a magnificent green-house. Both these gardens are extensive, and worthy of the University to which they belong. The Festival of Midsummer had been observed at Upsal, with more than usual ceremonies. We saw a chair covered with a sheet, upon which were fixed garlands and green boughs; and before it stood a table, set off, in a similar manner, with the emblems of the season. Almost every thing that relates to the description of this place has been anticipated by Mr. Coxe, in his excellent account of Upsal. The authors of the Voyage de Deux Français dans le Nord have

following inscription to be placed over the door of his study—"INNOCUI VIVITE: NUMEN ADEST!" The reader will find this circumstance mentioned by Mr. Coxe, in the Second Volume of his Travels into Russia, Sweden, Poland, and Denmark. Lond. 1784.

(1) See Travels into Russia, Sweden, &c. vol. II. Lond. 1784.
have also more recently dedicated an entire chapter to the same subject: we might, therefore, simply refer to their publications; but as different travellers do not view all objects in the same light, we may venture, without borrowing from either of these sources, to add a few original remarks concerning this celebrated University; reserving, however, our observations, as was the case with regard to Stockholm, until an account is given of our return to this part of Sweden, from Lapland and Norway; when we became acquainted with the different Professors, and had leisure to attend personally at some of the public lectures which are given to the Students. The antient name of this place was not that which it now bears. It was originally called Arosia, or Oestra Arás, to distinguish it from Westerås, or Western Arosia. In all the older chronicles and descriptions of Sweden, it appears under its original name; but when the Episcopal seat was removed from Old Upsal, the name was changed, and the Eastern Arosia became New Upsal. The antient history of Upsal has exercised the erudition of the most learned writers Sweden ever possessed. The best work upon the subject is that already cited, of John Scheffer. The most

most erudite observations are those of Olaus Rudbeck: they are contained in his *Atlantica*; a work more frequently extolled than read; full of amazing learning, vainly employed to sustain the most vague and fanciful theories; and doomed to sleep upon the same shelf with the equally ponderous volumes of *Athanasius Kircher*. A greater misapplication of time than would be necessary for the entire perusal of such a work, can only be that which would be required to write it; more useful information being contained in the two little volumes of the *Deliciae Sueciae* than in the whole of the *Atlantica*. According to Rudbeck, the etymology of the word *Sal* implied the *House, Portico, or Court of the Gods*; and *Upsal, or Upensal*, signified an *open Court* of the same nature: but the city stood on a river called *Sala*; and the more probable opinion is, that this very antient metropolis thence derived its appellation. *Old Upsal* was, however, the place renowned

(1) The following is the title of Rudbeck's work. It is in three volumes folio, and has become rare. "Olavi Rudbeckii *Atlantica*, sive Manheim, vera Japheti posterorum sedes ac patria, ex quâ, Scythe, Barbari, Asae, Gigantes, Gothi, Phryges, Trojani, Amazones, Thraces, Libyes, Mauri, Tusci, Galli, Cimri, Simmerii, Saxones, Germani, Suevi, Longobardi, Vandali, Heruli, Gepidae, Teutones, Angli, Pictones, Dan, Sicambri, aliique virtute clari et celebres populi olim exierunt." *Upsalae*, 1675.

(2) *Deliciae, sive Amoenitates Regnorum Sueciae*, &c. *L. Bat.* 1706. This work is not mentioned by Du Fresnoy, in his Catalogue of Authors who have written upon Sweden.


renowned for the worship of the primeval idols of *Sweden*, and for the inauguration and residence of her earliest kings. In its neighbourhood, there are still shewn the remains of the Morasteen, a circular range of stones, where the ceremony of their election to the throne was solemnized, and where the date of it was recorded. This curious monument exists in the plain of *Mora*, about seven English miles from *Upsal*. The place was visited by Mr. *Coxe*; and more recently by the authors of the *Journal de Deux Français*. There is a long account of the Morasteen in the *Upsalia Antiqua* of *Scheffer*; who has learnedly and accurately collected every information respecting the very antient custom to which its history relates. Such circular ranges of stones may be observed all over *Europe*. In *England*, it is usual to consider them as *Druidical*; but the custom observed at the Morasteen, as it continued to a very late period, sufficiently explains their meaning and use. There is a relic of this kind at the *Altyne Obo*, near the side of the antient *Panticapæum*, upon the Cimmerian Bosphorus; where, perhaps, the Bosporian kings, or their predecessors of a more antient dynasty, were of old elected. The form observed in arranging the stones is nearly the


(7) Travels into *Poland*, &c. vol. II. Lond. 1784. *D'Engestrom*, in his *Guide aux Mines*, p. 10, states the distance very differently from Mr. *Coxe*; making it only a league, "*D'Upsala on peut faire une petite excursion d'une lieue à Mora Stenar,*" &c.
the same everywhere; a circular range, with one stone, larger than the rest, in the middle: and this, according to the description which Olaus Magnus has given of it, was found to be the case in the Morasteen: it consisted, says he, of "one large round stone, surrounded by about twelve others of smaller size, with wedge-shaped stones, raised a little from the earth." When Olaus Magnus saw the Morasteen, it still preserved its pristine appearance. In Scheffer's time, it had undergone considerable alteration. Mr. Coxe says, that he found ten stones yet remaining. The authors of the Journal de Deux Français saw several, upon which the antient inscriptions were barely visible. They were then ranged around the inside of a chamber, only twelve feet square, within a small building upon the left-hand side of the road leading to Stockholm. Upon the central stone, the person to be elected king was placed, in presence of an immense multitude; and, according to Messenius, it had been ordained by one of the Swedish kings, co-eval with our Saviour's birth, that the election of every sovereign should, as usual, take place at the Morasteen, but the ceremony of inauguration at Upsal, in a temple "shining within and without

(2) Travels into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, vol. II. p. 426. Lond. 1784.
without with gold,” which he had there constructed for all Sweden. He was no less a personage than the renowned Frey, who was honoured as a divinity after his death; and whose name, according to Pufendorff, rather than that of the Goddess Frea, or Friga, being imposed upon one of the days of the week appropriated for his worship, is still preserved in our word Friday. This is a point which may be settled by others: but we shall not quit the subject of the Morasteen, without noticing, that, in the central stone of such monuments, we may perhaps discern the origin of the Grecian (Σημων) Béma, or stone tribunal, and of the “set thrones of judgment,” mentioned in Scripture, and elsewhere, as the places on which kings and judges were elevated; for these were always of stone.

June 29.—We left Upsal, and continued our journey directly towards the North. Soon afterwards, we saw a church upon our


(7) Psalm cxxii. 5.

FROM STOCKHOLM,

our right, which occupies the site, and is partly built with the ruins of the old Heathen Temple of antient Upsal. The village is called Gamla Upsala; and in its neighbourhood are some tumuli, considered by the Swedes as the tombs of their antient kings. The iron-founderies have made great havoc among the forests in some parts of the country; notwithstanding which, the traveller sometimes passes half a day's journey without quitting them. The extraordinary sight of men employed in knitting stockings, so common in Sweden, is, perhaps, not to be seen elsewhere. In the gardens, we observed, occasionally, small plantations of hops. During winter, the cattle are regularly housed, every night. Large machines for plowing through the snow, to clear the public roads, lie by the way side, all over Sweden: their form is that of an isosceles triangle, whose base equals the width of the road. The country north of Upsal appeared better cultivated, and further improvements were taking place; inclosures becoming numerous as we proceeded in our route.

We changed horses at Hogsta and Laby. There is no specie in circulation in Sweden, excepting a scanty copper coinage, which it is extremely difficult to procure. So great was the scarcity even of this article of currency, that we in vain offered a high premium, to induce the inhabitants to exchange it for the paper-money. At Yfre, the post-house belonged to a farmer; and we found his dwelling so neat and comfortable, and every thing belonging to it in such order, that we resolved to dine there. The women were spinning wool, weaving,

weaving, heating the oven, and teaching children to read, all at the same time. The dairy was so clean and cool, that we preferred having our dinner there, rather than in the parlour. For our fare, they speedily set before us a service consisting of bacon, eggs, cream, curd, milk, sugar, bread, butter, &c.; and our bill for the whole amounted only to twenty-pence; receiving which, they were very thankful. Cleanliness in this farmer’s family was quite as conspicuous as in any part of Switzerland. The tables, chairs, and the tubs in which they kept their provisions, were as white as washing could make them: and the most extraordinary industry had been exerted in clearing the land, and in rendering it productive. They were at this time employed in removing rocks, and in burning them, for levigation, to lay the earth again upon the soil. In all this neighbourhood, we saw a numerous peasantry, thus busily employed; and the fruits of their active labour were amply manifested, in the health and cheerfulness by which they were characterized. In some places, as before, we observed hop-plantations, that were in a thriving state. The country is level, and thickly set with forests, in the midst of which these efforts were making for the advancement of agriculture. The breed of hogs is bad, throughout all Sweden; and it was not better here than elsewhere. Between Meheva and Elfskarleby, about two English miles before we reached the latter place, we were gratified by a sight of some Cataracts of the Dal,

(2) Frequently written Dahl. We have copied the orthography of Baron Hermelin’s fine map, Charta över Gastrikind och Helsingland, 1796.
which we thought far superior to those of Trolhætta. The display of colours in the roaring torrent was exceedingly fine: rushing with a headlong force, it fell in many directions, and made the ground tremble with its impetuosity. The height of the fall is not forty feet; but the whole river, being precipitated among dark projecting rocks, gives it a grand effect: a swelling surf continues foaming all the way to a bridge, where another Cataract, meeting the raging tide, adds greatly to its fury. Such is the commotion excited, that a white mist, rising above the Fall, and over the banks of the torrent, rendered it conspicuous long before we reached the river. Close to the principal Cataract stood a sawing-mill, worked by an overshot-wheel, so situate as to be kept in motion by a stream of water diverted from its channel for this purpose. The remarkable situation of the sawing-mills, by the different Cataracts, both in Sweden and Norway, are among the most extraordinary sights a traveller meets with. The mill here was as rude and picturesque an object as it is possible to imagine. It was built with the unplaned trunks of large fir-trees, as if brought down and heaped together by the force of the river. The saws are fixed in sets parallel to each other; the spaces between them, in each set, being

(1) This Cataract is divided into two principal Falls, by an island; of which the Eastern Fall is the finest. It was visited by Mr. Wraxall (Northern Tour, p. 158), and afterwards by Mr. Coxe (Travels, vol. III. p. 202.) The breadth of the river, from shore to shore, is near a quarter of a mile; and the perpendicular height of the Fall, between thirty and forty feet. "Words," says Mr. Coxe, "must be always deficient, in endeavouring to describe a large river, pouring its flood of waters from the rocks, roaring with the noise of thunder, and scattering its foam on the impending woods: neither the pencil nor poetry are adequate to the description."
being adapted to the intended thickness for the planks. A whole tree is thus divided into planks, by a simultaneous operation, in the same time that a single plank would be cut by one of the saws. We found that ten planks, each ten feet in length, were sawed in five minutes; one set of saws working through two feet of timber in a single minute. A ladder, sloping from the mill into the midst of the Cataract, rested there upon a rock; which enabled us to take a station in the midst of the roaring waters. On all sides of the Cataract, close to its fall, and high above it, and far below it, and in the midst of the turbulent flood, tall pines waved their shadowy branches, wet with the rising dews. Some of these trees were actually thriving upon naked rocks, from which the dashing foam of the torrent was spreading in wide sheets of spray. Another feature in this singular scenery was presented by artificial piers, projecting from the sides of the river, and constructed as snares for salmon; nets being attached to the piers. Among the living objects, were some of the children of the inhabitants, with their naked legs and red night-caps, perched upon the different crags over the Cataract, and calmly angling, with the utmost indifference either to the terror or the grandeur of the spectacle to which they were opposed. The bridge below the Cataract, although built entirely of timber, seemed strong, and well contrived to sustain the concussion to which it was liable. Its piers were defended by a series of treble wedges, such as we had never seen before. Many of our stone bridges in England have been carried away in situations where the pressure of the water has never equalled that which is here experienced,
experienced, and where a similar mode of resistance might probably have saved them. It is not so easy to describe an expedient of this kind, however simple, as it is to delineate its appearance by a slight sketch, which may shew, at once, the sort of structure to which allusion is made. It is formed by the juxta-position of the trunks of trees, sloping towards the torrent, so as to meet it in this manner; one of these treble wedges being opposed in front of every pier. The upper tier of this projecting wedge, being hollow, is filled with large stones.

Formerly, there was a ferry somewhat lower down: the bridge having been added within these few years, when the road was turned towards it, out of its former course. This great river of Dalecarlia, one of the first in Sweden, rises in the Norwegian Alps. After flowing two hundred and sixty British miles, and combining, in its course; with many Lakes, it falls into the Gulph of Bothnia, about a league to the north of Elskarleby. It is subject to very sudden elevations and falls;
falls; sometimes rising six or seven feet in twenty-four hours, and, in the whole, from twenty-eight to thirty-feet; when the force of the current is so great as to sweep away forests, and remove vast masses of granite. Its Cataracts have been considered as not inferior to the celebrated Falls of the Rhine. Towards the end of its course, it is full of islands; and is otherwise so encumbered by rocks, that, noble and beautiful as it is, it could not be rendered navigable. In this part of our journey we had frequent opportunities of remarking that we were near iron-founderies, owing to the quantity of slag that we observed lying near to the road; and the effect produced by manufactures was visible among the inhabitants, who had an appearance of opulence, and of being well fed. There was not a beggar to be seen. At Elskarleby we found one of the forges at work; and there were many others in the neighbourhood. The excellence of the Swedish iron is certainly owing to no improvement in the process of forging the metal; for in the simple machinery necessary for this purpose, the Swedes are rather behind, than before other nations. It is the quality of the ore which gives such a decided superiority to their Bar iron: this ore is a pure protoxide; so nearly in the metallic state, as to be highly magnetic, with polarity. It sometimes contains from eighty to ninety per cent. of metal; and as it requires very little manipulation to render it malleable, so it is much fitter for the purpose to which it is applied, than for casting; which would require an ore of less purity.

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(2) See Coxe, as before cited.
The scenery in the way from Elskarleby to Gefle deserves particular notice; it participates something of all that variety which Mr. Coxe mentions\(^1\), as characterizing the whole country from Fahlun to Gefle, through the provinces of Dalecarlia and Gestricia, “being richly diversified with an alternate succession of forests, rocks, hills and dales, uplands and plains, pasture and arable land, lakes and rivers;” and in these fine landscapes are views of extensive waters studded with islets full of trees; the road winding among the changeful scenery, in the most beautiful manner that can be conceived. About seven British miles from Gefle, we had the first sight of the Gulph of Bothnia. The coast, instead of exhibiting a bleak beach, was like the shore of a fine lake in an inland country, beautifully wooded, and rising or falling into hills and valleys. Gefle is the Gevalia of the Latin descriptions of Sweden\(^2\). It makes a considerable figure as it is approached: it lies in the midst of pasture-land, in a plain thickly planted with fir-trees, with which the town appears to be surrounded. Its church is a handsome building; and, like all the ecclesiastical structures in the north of Sweden, surprises the traveller by its grandeur. These edifices are all built by the peasants; among whom a great degree of emulation has been politically excited; the inhabitants of the different

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\(^1\) Ibid. p. 292.

\(^2\) "Urbs alias antiqua, navigationibus et cujusvis generis mercimoniiis plus sat\'s nota ac frequentata. Locus ad sinum illius maris perquam opportunos, ex quo merces quaecunque exportantur et importantur facillim\'e. A longiori cuprimonte haud longius quam sesquiedei distat itinere. Mediam ingens dividit flumen, magnis duobus stratum pontibus quod mare ingrediens am\'ansissimam amplectitur insulam Altraholman." Am\'enitates Sueciae, tom. I. p. 397. L. Bat. 1706.
different parishes endeavouring to outvie their neighbours in the stateliness, size, and beauty of their churches. We shall have occasion to allude to some other buildings, erected in the same manner, in the north of Sweden, which are still more remarkable. Gefle is the principal town of Gestricia, and one of the best bordering on the Gulph of Bothnia, next to Stockholm. It contains ten thousand inhabitants, and is lighted with glass lanterns affixed to the houses. Vessels of four hundred tons burden are built here, and many large ships lie close to its quay. Those, however, of very considerable burden are obliged to be lightened in a bay about half a league from the river's mouth. This river, bearing the same name, runs through the town, which lies at a small distance from the sea. Gefle employs from sixty to seventy vessels in foreign commerce, besides a number of coasters. Its exports are, bar-iron, timber, deal-planks, nails, tar, pitch, and pot-ash: its imports, corn, hemp, flax, and salt. One of the merchants, a Mr. Hennis, from whom we experienced very polite attention, had fifteen ships trading to different parts of the world. Two of these, under circumstances which caused their condemnation, were captured by a captain of the British Navy, and carried into Gibraltar. Against this officer their owner spoke in terms of great indignation. We were ignorant what the nature of the capture was; and therefore could say nothing in its justification; but

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(1) Tuckey (See Maritime Geog. vol. I. p. 273. Lond. 1815) makes the distance to the Gulph of Bothnia equal to ten miles; but it hardly exceeds one mile. See Hermelin's Chart of over Gästrickland, 1796.
but the news of their being detained as prizes was not received with indifference by the author, when, upon hearing the officer’s name mentioned, he found the captor to be his own brother. This intelligence, however, he thought it prudent to conceal; lest he should be made responsible for the decision of the British Admiralty. Mr. Hennis was engaged in a manufactory for refining sugar; an article that bore, at this time, an enormous price in Sweden; nearly all of it coming from England. Indeed, it was considered so rare, that we afterwards found we could not make a more acceptable present to the mistress of a family, that a lump of loaf-sugar. This manufactory had already proved very profitable to its owner, and the undertaking promised to enrich him. He had in his stable a young bear, which he was engaged in fattening for his table; and spoke of bear’s-flesh as a great luxury. There was nothing, he said, of which the animal was so fond as molasses: we saw him dip some brown paper in molasses, which the bear took between his fore paws, sitting upright, and licking off the treacle with his tongue, so delicately, that he eat the whole of it without tearing the paper. Our inn here much belied its external appearance, which was very cleanly: we found the inside infested with vermin. We had been told that the largest bugs in the world would attack us in Lapland: but it would be difficult to match those which were prodigal of their appearance in Gefle. The condition of an inn, probably frequented, too, by persons of all countries trading to this part of Sweden, ought to be no criterion of the state of the other houses in this handsome town; and to judge of them from their outward appearance,
every one of them may be considered as a pattern of neatness. The *Town-hall* is large, and a very comely modern edifice. It was built by *Gustavus the Third*, who held his Parliament here, when *Ankarström* first tried to assassinate him; but as the King kept himself at that time private, and surrounded by his guards, the design was frustrated. The streets are straight, and in good order. An officer of the Customs here examines the luggage of a traveller upon his arrival. Persons so employed have great temptations to knavery, and they generally betray it; but in other countries they wait until money is offered, before they compromise their duty for a bribe. In *Sweden*, upon a promise of not performing it, they make a demand upon your purse; being, however, easily satisfied, and quite contented to leave your baggage untouched, if you give them a few pence.

We bought a fine live salmon, weighing twelve pounds, upon the banks of the *Gefle*, at the rate of twopence the pound. After taking a walk by the side of the river, we returned to our inn; and although past ten o’clock, there was no appearance of night. We sat, at this hour, in a room with a single window, writing with as much light as if it had been noon; and Mr. *Hennis* assured us, that a little to the north of *Torneå*, if we travelled expeditiously, we should yet find the sun above the horizon at midnight. The latitude of *Gefle* is $60^\circ.42'$. If we write the name of this town as it is pronounced in *Sweden*, it will shew what a degree of confusion would be caused

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(1) That is to say, *shillings*; the *shilling* in *Sweden*, as in *Denmark*, being equal to our *penny*. 
caused by travellers of different nations, if, in their descriptions of places, they were to be guided only by sound; putting down names as they hear them; which has been too often the case,—many of the Swedes call it Vaveley. The name of the province, Gestritia, was given to it in consequence of the hospitality by which its inhabitants are still so remarkably characterized. Few of the usual red-looking timber huts, or log-houses, were to be seen here; the dwellings were principally of a white colour: and the windows look green, as is commonly the case in Sweden; not owing to paint, but to the colour of the Swedish glass, which is of an inferior quality. Viewed from the streets, however, this green glazing has not an unpleasing appearance. The women seemed to have more beauty than commonly characterizes the Swedish females; who, prone to industry, and a rigid economy, by severe labour, and a spare diet, consisting for the most part of bad food, become often deprived of charms they would otherwise possess; being, what would be styled in England, hard-featured.

June 30th.—We left Gefle this morning at seven o'clock; being highly gratified by the hope now offered to us of exploring countries little known, and scarcely described by any traveller with whose writings we were acquainted. The country was well inhabited as far as Trodde, pronounced Troye, our first relay; the cottages were everywhere particularly neat; and some of them were formed, with their out-buildings, into

into little squares, open in front, with a lawn before them, and a painted palisade. The road, as usual, was super-excellent: we have no turnpike-roads in England that can be compared with the Swedish highways. The motion of our little open waggon, drawn by two horses, was so easy, that we might amuse ourselves by reading or writing, during its most rapid progress. Even the mile-stones were worthy of notice; they were elegantly formed, of cast iron, raised upon square pedestals of large stones; monuments of the taste and magnificence of Gustavus the Third; the initial letter of whose name, simply introduced in relief, and in a gilded character, appeared upon all of them. Below this mark of the Sovereign under whose auspices they were erected, we read, also, the following: F.A.U. CRONSTEDT. On either side of our road, during this stage, we saw the finest lakes; whose rising shores, together with the large islands by which they were adorned, were covered with fir-trees, flourishing in the greatest exuberance and variety. Perhaps there is no part of Sweden more beautiful; and we thought the effect produced by our Westmoreland and Cumberland lakes surpassed by the landscapes here. The shores, it is true, are never mountainous; but, on the other hand, they are not low; and the tall forests of pines growing with such dark luxuriant verdure above the water, give a character to the scenery which is quite peculiar, since there is nothing like it in the rest of Europe. The churches, too, are as local as to their architecture, as the landscapes are with respect to their features: they are neither Gothic, nor Grecian, nor Roman; but they are Swedish. The belfry,
which is sometimes in the church-yard, standing apart from the church; and, at others, stuck upon one of the sides of the building; is all of wood, covered with shingles, carved and wrought into fanciful shapes like the scales of fishes, and painted of a deep red colour. This is the national taste: but strange innovations have taken place in buildings erected farther towards the North, as we shall hereafter shew; where the wooden pile is made to emulate the marble temples of Antient Greece. The tops of them are set off with light crosses made of iron, tipped with balls; and these are placed on all parts of the building, giving an air of lightness to the edifice.

In this journey, as it was before stated, unless a peasant be sent forward every night after the traveller's arrival, he will be detained for want of horses. They belong to the farmers; and, consequently, messengers must be sent to distant farms in search of them; who take them from the plough, when horses cannot otherwise be had. Notwithstanding their prodigious forests, the Swedes are economical in the article of fuel, burning chips in their houses; and although, in building the commonest sheds for housing their cattle, they sacrifice the trunks of entire trees in the greatest profusion, instead of using planks, yet, when a fire is ordered to be kindled, it is made a separate article of charge. In proportion, however, as the traveller's distance is increased from the southern provinces of Sweden, so he will find the charges for his board and lodging diminish; until, at last, in the provinces lying to the north of the Gulph of Bothnia, no demand whatever being made, he can only remunerate his host by some trifling
trifling present of tobacco, or of a few English needles, or by any other little offering made to the women of the family. Even at Gefle, a considerable commercial town, where, from the increased demand, the price of every thing may be supposed to be high, our bill at the inn, for ourselves and two servants, who had dined, slept, and breakfasted there, amounted only to four shillings of British money. A great deal of charcoal is made in all the forests bordering upon this route; especially in Upland, and in all the country between Upsal and Gefle.

We observed the same neatness in the common post-house at Trodje, which we had before noticed; and it is the more remarkable, because the people have an evident taste for gaudiness, which rarely associates with extreme neatness: they paint their walls, and even ceilings, of different showy colours; working flowered counterpanes, or patch-work coverlids, for their beds. As we proceeded to Hamranje, we passed through noble avenues of trees, and saw some fine lakes on either side of the road. Some of the forests had been burned, by which the land was cleared for cultivation. The burning of a forest is a very common event in this country; but it is most frequent towards the north of the Gulph of Bothnia. Sometimes a considerable part of the horizon glares with a fiery redness, owing to the conflagration of a whole district, which, for many leagues in extent, has been rendered a prey to the devouring flames. The cause is frequently attributed to lightning; but it may be otherwise explained; and we shall have to notice some remarkable instances of these fires in the sequel. This being the day of the Sabbath, we had an opportunity of seeing the inhabitants...
inhabitants of Gestricia in their full costume. It consisted, among the men, of a suit all of one colour, even to the stockings, blue or black; the blue colour predominating; excepting a pair of red garters, which every man wore, below the knee. The women cover their heads with white handkerchiefs; below which they wear a kind of scull-cap, fitting close to the head, like the caul of a wig. The female dresses had rather more of variety than those of the men; their jackets being variegated with large flowers, like old-fashioned French brocade; and they wear red worsted stockings. We never saw an instance of intoxication. In their disposition, the Swedes are naturally mild and obliging; being rarely provoked to anger, or passionate when disputing with each other. Nothing can offer a more striking contrast, in national character and manners, than the drivers of post-horses in Italy and Sweden; and the very opposite manner in which their feelings are expressed. The Italian postillion, if he be irritated by the censure of his employer, turns pale; his lips quiver; he bites his thumbs; and perhaps draws his stiletto. The Swede silently sighs at reproaches which he may have observed; or, if he have not deserved them, he is melted into tears. Yet it is the Italian who possesses an effeminate character; and the Swede who is actuated by a manly spirit.

Our next stage, from Hamrange to Skog, conducted us from Gestricia into Helsingeland: it was the longest we had yet made in Sweden, being eighteen British miles. The scenery was precisely similar to that which we have so recently described;—avenues through forests; extensive lakes, adorned
adorned with islands; wooden cottages; and here and there a few spots of land inclosed for cultivation, where an opening among the trees allowed of our seeing them. Judging from what we had already noticed, we considered the North of Sweden as being by much the finest part of the country; not only with respect to the scenery it exhibits, but to the industrious habits, the moral disposition, the cleanliness, and the opulence, of the inhabitants. Upon the borders of the lakes, as we passed, we saw some Gentlemen’s Seats. Being Sunday, the female peasants were lying upon the ground, by the water-side, reading their Bibles; and when we met or overtook any of them upon the road, each of them had a Bible in her hands, carefully wrapped in a clean pocket-handkerchief. At the door of every post-house, a sign is suspended; not to announce “Good entertainment for man and horse;” because this, to the utmost ability of his host, the traveller finds everywhere, as a matter of course, in this land of hospitality and benevolence: it is to give him accurate information of the distance of either of the two stages; that which he has already passed, or the next which he has to make. D’Archenholtz, in one of the most entertaining works of the kind extant ¹, amuses his readers by contrasting the English with the Italian people; as we have endeavoured to do, by opposing the latter to the Swedes, among whom many of the best characteristics of our countrymen are conspicuous. There is no other reason why they should appear

(1) Tableau d’Angleterre et d’Italie, par D’Archenholtz.
appear in the same picture, than that the difference of national manners can in no other point of view be rendered more striking. In Italy, the costume varies with almost every stage of a traveller's journey; and sometimes three or four changes may be observed in the same town; merely by crossing a bridge, or by stepping out of one street into another; as it so remarkably happens in the Neapolitan territory. In Sweden, go east, west, north, or south, there can hardly be said to be any change of costume. A change of colour, indeed, sometimes distinguishes the inhabitants of one province from those of another; but the dress is, in other respects, the same everywhere. A broad-brimmed hat, with a crown made as low as possible, a black ribband being always tied round it, distinguishes the holiday-dress of the men; and this, on days of labour, is changed for a red cap. The common notions entertained of Sweden are, that it is a very alpine country; but a traveller may journey almost all over it, without seeing one of its mountains. The only part of Sweden, that we had yet traversed, which could with any propriety be called a mountainous district, occurred in our journey from Skog to Söderala: and here the mountains were not lofty; but they were so luxuriantly mantled with fir, birch, beech, juniper, dogwood, and mountain-ash trees, and exhibited such bold declivities and varied undulations, that it surpassed every thing we had yet beheld in the country. Before our arrival at Skale, the noise of roaring waters again announced the vicinity of a Cataract. We were in the midst of a gloomy forest; but, all at once, the dark scenery of the surrounding woods
CATARACT of the Ljusna, in Helsingeland, North of Sweden.
woods opened upon such a view of the *Ljusna*, as no pen can describe: it burst upon us, in all its terrific grandeur; the whole tide collected from all its tributary lakes and rivers, throughout its course from the *Norwegian Alps*, in one vast torrent, clamorously and impetuously foaming and rushing to the *Bothnian Gulph*. A bridge, constructed of whole trunks of fir-trees, divested only of their bark, stretched across this furious torrent, to the distance of one hundred yards; presenting one of the most picturesque objects imaginable. Above this bridge, the river is a quarter of a mile broad; and growing wider as it recedes from the eye of a person here placed, it is distantly divided by promontories, projecting from its sides until they almost meet, and covered with tall trees; thereby forming straits which connect it with other seeming lakes, equally beautiful, beyond them; and which appear more remotely terminated by a ridge of mountains, closing the prospect. But, in this amazing spectacle, all is freshness and animation; the utmost liveliness, and light, and elegance, exhibited by the distant sheets of water, combined with all the energy and tremendous force of the *Cataract*, making the bridge, upon which the spectator stands, shake under his feet, as if it were rocked by an earthquake.

We dined at the little post-house at *Söderala*; admiring, as usual, the excessive neatness and cleanliness of every thing we saw. Afterwards, we resolved to travel throughout the night, there being no danger of our passing any object without seeing it; the night-light and the day-light being nearly equal, and darkness having altogether fled, for the present.
Beautiful Race of Horses.

Even in the gloom of the thickest forests, from sunset until sunrise, we could read the notes of the common Post-book, printed in a very small type, and in the Swedish language, without any light from the moon, which, at this time, had ended her last quarter. The horses employed for posting are small, but high-mettled, and very handsome; and so sure-footed, that we had no accident from their tripping or falling. This, of course, may be as much attributed to the excellent state of the public roads, as to the good qualities of the horses we hired. The peasants are very fond of their horses; treating them with affection and kindness, and fondling them as they would their children. It is rather curious, that the same sounds which are used in England to make the horses quicken their pace, are those which the Swedes make use of when they intend to halt them; so that an Englishman having mounted a fine Swedish horse, is surprised to find the animal stop short in the middle of his career, at the very moment when he urges his speed. It is impossible to describe the sort of smack of the lips which the Swedish drivers make, when they wish to quicken the pace of their horses; and this always happens in descending a hill. No sooner does the descent begin, however steep the hill may be, than the carriage is suffered to run with the utmost velocity; the horses being driven at full speed to the bottom. At first, this practice alarmed us, when we had any very steep hills to descend: but, perhaps, with such sure-footed cattle, it is the best method; for their horses not having strength to stem the motion of a carriage, it is likely that, in attempting
TO SUNDSWALL.

attempting it, the pole or the shafts might be broken by the sudden jerks and unsteady pressure to which they would be exposed. Wherever the eye extended, we had the same constant scenery, of land intersected by lakes, and covered with exuberant forests; the underwood growing impenetrably thick among large masses of rocks, which afford cover for the wildest animals; and among them, the Elk, and the Bear; tenanting here unbroken retreats, which have never yet been disturbed by man. In these forests we saw Ants' Nests of such prodigious size, that we could hardly credit, either the accounts given of them by the inhabitants, or the evidence of our own senses. They consisted of cones, formed by heaping together the small leaves and fibres of the pines, to the height of four or five feet. In examining the materials used by the ants in building such astonishing monuments of their industry and perseverance, we found branches which it would seem impossible for these insects to raise. Compared with the labours here manifested, what are all the works of man! The Pyramids of Egypt, exciting such amazement, that ignorant people have ascribed them to a race superior to the human, are by no means, when comparatively viewed, equally wonderful. Let the utmost accumulation of human strength, directed by the best intelligence, and called into action by the most powerful excitement, be so exerted as to produce even mightier monuments than any which the Antients have left, they would still be outvied by the cones which these little insects have built, as a nidus for their eggs and their offspring.

Vol. V. D D During
During this journey, the daily opportunities we had of remarking the honesty and simplicity of the Swedes were too numerous, and too striking, to leave any doubt upon our minds as to the truth of the remarks we have before made respecting their national character. The most trivial incidents would sometimes afford striking traits of the disposition of the people. We shall mention one that occurred at Norrala, where we changed horses. In paying the driver the usual paper-money for the last post, there remained something due to us. We told the man to keep this for his own use; and were driving off; when he ran after the waggon, bawling, that we had not received the change that was due to us. We made the interpreter explain to him, better than we had done, that, as he had so well deserved it, he might take the change for himself. "I understood the gentlemen," said he, somewhat impatiently; "but is it not fitting that I should first give them what is due to them? and, then, if they think proper to bestow any thing upon me, they may act as they please." The smallest donation not only satisfies the Swedish drivers, but rejoices them; and as an expression of their gratitude, they generally endeavour to kiss the hand of those from whom they receive any bounty at parting. It is among this people that robbery and murder are almost unknown: in the various opportunities of pilfering from a traveller, offering temptations to theft, which are rarely resisted in other countries, no instance occurred of their taking any thing belonging to us, or in any way attempting to defraud us. Some unexpected delays impeded our journey from Norrala to Bro: it was midnight before we reached the latter place.
Proceeding afterwards from Bro to Iggesund, we passed, as before, through forests that seemed to have no boundary; but the prospects, in the thickest recesses of this world of woods, were diversified by the most pleasing lakes, that seemed, as it were, buried in the profundity of the groves. A single verse of Gray's beautiful Alcaic Ode affords a faithful description of this part of our journey:

Inter aquas nemorumque noctem.

Some of these fine sheets of water were lakes only in appearance; they are formed by inlets of the sea; but, to the eye, nothing can be less like maritime scenery. Iggesund consists of a parcel of log-houses; among which there is a large iron-foundery; and some sawing-mills, scattered up and down along the banks of a river, by which the superabundant waters of the Dellen Lake are discharged, with great rapidity, into the Gulph of Bothnia. As we descended from a hill above the town, we commanded a view of the great Cataract thus impelled, at this time roaring below us. The white rolling mists of the morning, which are very great in Sweden during this season of the year, mingling their vast curling clouds with the rising vapour of the Cataract, gave it, perhaps, a degree of grandeur, in the midst of the surrounding objects, which it might not have exhibited at noon day. This river is navigable for small boats, below the Fall: we saw several light vessels, with each a single mast, lying below the foundery. In our next stage, before we arrived at Sanna, we had a noble prospect of the Hudiksvall's Fjärden, a large inlet of the Gulph: several islands, seeming like floating masses upon its smooth
and glassy surface, gave it a beautiful appearance. This bay is named from the town of Hudiksvall, which stands upon a point of land at its north-western extremity: Fjärden, in the Swedish language, signifying a bay. Leaving Sanna, we passed through Valsta and Bringta, and arrived at Böle. Here the houses are no longer painted red, as is common almost all over Sweden towards the South. They are literally log-houses; consisting of the mere timber laid together nearly as it has been felled; being roughly hewn with an axe, the only tool used in building, and without a nail in any part of them. Every man is his own carpenter and builder; working without saw, plane, chisel, nails, or hammer. Many new houses had been constructed here: we saw one which was building. The trunks of trees are piled longitudinally, and fitted at the corners by a sort of dove-tail work. All these buildings, viewed from a little distance, resemble piles of timber heaped for exportation. Every man’s premises constitute, of themselves, a little village, surrounding a square court, the entrance to which is by a gateway. The owner has a separate house for every thing belonging to him; with such facility and speed are these houses built. Moss alone is used in caulking the interstices between the trunks of trees, where they do not fit close, to keep out the wind and winter frost. As a covering for the roof, they lay on, first, the bark of birch-trees, pressed down by poles placed transversely, and kept in their places by large stones laid upon them. We saw some of the houses in Upland so laden with masses of stone, that the inhabitants seemed liable to dangerous accidents,
accidents, if any of them should happen to fall, or if the roof were to yield to so much pressure, when it becomes old and rotten. Constructed in this manner, each farmer has a house for his hay, another for his corn, a third for his pigs, a fourth for his poultry, a fifth for his goats, a sixth for his sheep, a seventh for his cows, an eighth for his horses, and so for the rest of his stock. We saw no dwellings of poor persons: the peasants appeared to be all farmers, or to be members of some one family holding land in cultivation. Every dwelling has, by the side of it, a lofty ensign of the climate, in a high conspicuous rack for drying the unripened corn. These machines make a great figure all over the country, as they are close to every house; and sometimes there are two or three or four of them to one dwelling, which are seen at a distance, and announce to the traveller the proportion of arable land in the occupation of the landholder whose dwelling he approaches. In this part of Sweden, bread is baked only twice in the whole year; but in many other parts of the country only once; when a sufficient quantity for twelve months' consumption is prepared in the form of biscuits, which are spitted upon rods, and thus placed beneath the roof of every house; the biscuits being ranged in rows over the heads of the inhabitants, who, as they sit at their meals, take them down as they are wanted. This kind of bread is made, for the most part, of rye.

(1) See the Vignette of this Chapter.
(2) See the Vignette of the next Chapter.
rye flour, seasoned with aniseed: it has an acid flavour, and to us was always unpleasant. It is generally eaten by the natives, either in milk, or with large lumps of butter. We had an English servant, who finding that the bread became worse and worse the farther we pursued our journey towards the North, was always longing for the very biscuit he had refused to eat in the province he left last; and ended with exclaiming, "It is a pity that all who grumble at their hard fare in Old England, were not sent abroad, to learn what it is to be well off at home." At Böle, we saw an infant swaddled quite after the manner used in Lapland: it was lying upon the ground, packed up in a bag made of goats' skin; the hair being on the inside, and nothing but the head of the child visible. This part of the country is infested with wolves, which prove troublesome during the winter: but there are no bears.

In all the country from Böle as far as Maj, the scenery, in wildness and grandeur, surpasses every thing of the kind that we had seen; but it is an exhibition of the face of Nature left entirely to herself. No living creature was to be observed for leagues; the dwellings of the natives being huddled together by the side of some distant lake or river, or buried in deep valleys, remote from the traveller's observation. The boundary between Helsingeland and Medelpad, which we passed in going to Maj, is very thinly inhabited; and this is generally the case with respect to the North of Sweden: yet we saw several new houses building, whenever we came to any inhabited spot. Both men and women go barefooted; maintaining, and perhaps with reason, that it is much better to
to do so, than to wear the wooden shoes which are used in the south of Sweden, which always cause excrescences upon the feet, and often lame those who use them. We now traversed the little province of Medelpad, lying to the north of Maj; a mountainous, not to say an alpine district. After journeying a few miles, we descended upon that prince of Scandinavian rivers, the Njurunda; of whose tortuous course, as of the countless lakes pouring their aggregated waters into his crystal flood, no idea can be formed, except by reference to the enlarged maps of the northern counties of Sweden, published by Hermelin. If we seek for it in any of the general charts, one of the most magnificent rivers in Europe, as broad as the Rhine, is there dwindled into a stream whose course is almost imperceptible. The wooden bridge by which we crossed it, is five hundred and forty feet in length: this bridge was perfectly level, and rested upon eight piers; being constructed of the trunks of whole trees, in the remarkable manner which has been described in a former account of a bridge over the Ljusna, at the Cataract near Söderala. In viewing it, one would think that the first inundation of the river would sweep the whole away: but, on the contrary, it is maintained by the natives, as it was before affirmed, in the instance to which we have alluded, that this mode of constructing bridges is the only one by which a powerful flood, or a body of floating ice, may be resisted.

As

(1) See Charta över Angermanland, Medelpad, och Jämtland, ef S. G. Hermelin, 1797.
As we ascended a small hill, after leaving the bridge, the road passed between some antient tumuli, five in number, of different magnitude, covered with a smooth green turf; and we were amused by the account our driver gave us of the huge giants that were there buried; because it serves to prove the universality of this notion, respecting Cyclopéan mounds, in every country, and in every period of history.1

Soon afterwards, our journey led us beneath a stupendous precipice, which rose upon our left hand with an almost perpendicular elevation; and the road scaling the side of a mountain, we beheld a prospect of the Njurunda in its greatest glory, just before its entrance into the Gulph of Bothnia. Above, were rising forests of pines luxuriantly mingled with other trees; and below, was spread a magnificent piece of water, resembling, as to its magnitude and beauty, the Lake of Locarno, in the territory of Milan. One of its islands is a mile and a half in circumference; and the shores so much reminded the author of those of the Locarno Lake, that without any great effort of fancy he might imagine the colossal image of Charles Boroméo visible among the distant woods. What scenes for landscape-painters are afforded throughout this route! As we proceeded again, the hills opened, and we were presented with a view of the Gulph itself; several white sails deck the horizontal boundary of sea and sky, the

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1 See the instances already adduced in these Travels. "These mounds," (says the author of Maritime Geography, vol. I. p. 305. Lond. 1815) of which there are others in various parts of the Island of Rugen, are called Hunengräber; which properly signifies, Giants' Grave."
the waters being tranquil and glassy, and the atmosphere serene and clear. As we advanced, our view of the Gulph was again varied, and the water appeared land-locked. It was the beautiful Bay of Sundswall, with its ships lying at anchor before the town. These vessels were of considerable size: we saw six with two masts, besides smaller craft. The town itself had a very picturesque appearance; hills rising behind it. We had letters to some merchants here; but finding one of them, with the captain of a merchantman, at the inn to which we were conducted, we entered into conversation with them, and did not present our letters; being fearful of the delay which must be entailed upon the hospitality we were sure to experience.

(1) The author finds this Note in his Journal; following the description here given. "I am unable, from excessive fatigue, travelling night and day, adequately to describe the views of the Njurunda, and of the scenery here; but can affirm, that all this part of Sweden is as much worth seeing, and would as amply repay the trouble and expense of a journey thither, as any part of Europe."
CHAP. VII.

SUNDSSLWALL TO PITEÅ, ON THE BORDERS OF LAPLAND.

Sundswall is a neat little town; but its appearance is very remarkable to a foreign traveller; because the houses of which it consists are all of them constructed like the cottages of the peasants; the sloping sheds being formed by long parallel poles of fir, held on by pegs at the top of each roof, without a single nail in any part of their construction. This would make a pleasant watering-place, and the shore is admirably well calculated for bathing. There is here a small pier. The trade is much the same as that of Gefle: the inhabitants carry on commerce with the port of London; exporting bar iron, timber, deal planks, tar, pitch, &c. They import salt, a little hemp, and sometimes, but not often, corn. There is a beautiful island in the bay, to which the Laplanders bring annually, and about this time of the year (July 1), their rein-deer for pasture. Before the winter sets in, they return, and take them away. A Lapland breed of dogs is common here, resembling wolves, with upright ears; remarkable for their fleetness and ferocity. Viewed from a distance, Sundswall resembles a Swiss town, situate upon one of the fine lakes of that country; differing only in the appearance exhibited by the fleet of merchantmen riding before it at anchor. This resort enhances the price of all the articles sold in the place. Having occasion to purchase a few necessaries, we found every thing much dearer than usual. French wines are sold all over Sweden.
The kind of claret known in France by the name of La Fite may be purchased in all the towns: it sells at the rate of six shillings and eight-pence, English, the bottle. The Swedes, who prefer it to every other wine, call it Long-cork; because the bottles containing it are distinguished from those holding another light rough French wine, called Pontac, by the great length of their corks.

A remarkable circumstance happened to the author, just before his arrival at this place, upon the first of July. He had been reading the life of Linnaeus, in the open travelling waggon, as he proceeded on the route; and was giving an account to his companion of the marvellous manner in which that celebrated naturalist had nearly lost his life, in consequence of being wounded by a worm, said to have fallen from the air—the Furia infernalis; expressing, at the same time, his incredulity, as to the existence of such an animal, and, of course, his disbelief of the fact. At this moment, he was himself attacked in the same extraordinary manner, and perhaps by the same creature. A sharp pain, preceded by slight irritation, took place in his left wrist. It was confined, at first, to a small dark point, hardly visible; and which he supposed to proceed from the sting of a gnat. Presently, it became so severe, that the whole of the left arm was affected, quite to the shoulder, which, as well as the joints of the elbow and fingers, became benumbed. The consequence might have been more serious, if he had not resorted to a mode

mode of cure pointed out by the inhabitants; namely, a poultice of curd; to which he added the well-known Goulard lotion, prepared from the acetite of lead.

As we left Sundswall (July 2), we ascended a mountain above the town; whence we had a fine retrospective view of the town, the bay, the gulph, and the islands within it. Here the peasants make their appearance in red caps, and their horses are decorated with bells. Butchers' meat seems almost unknown among them: they live upon salted fish, sour milk, and a sort of pudding called grout, made with barley groats, and water. It has the appearance of a thick paste. If, in the description of this part of our journey, we are unable to do justice to the endless diversity of objects which the country exhibits, it is because the changes were too frequent and rapid to be all of them noted. The prospects, as we proceeded in our route, were continually varying, and they were always such as to excite our admiration. We had never travelled with so much amusement: words can give no idea of the changeful scenery; hills, mountains, valleys, forests, lakes, islands, rocks, rivers, cataracts; in short, every feature of Nature that the poet or painter can picture to his imagination, or wish to delineate. Some of those views would call to mind the pleasing illusions, which, during a peaceful sleep, fancy may have created, but which the mind never expects to see realized.

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(2) "All that we assemble together in our dreams of distant landscapes," says Von Buck, under a similar impression, "is here united." He is speaking of the scenery at Stockholm. "What romantic views of islands, waters, rocks, hills, and valleys!"
We had now to pass a more upland district, with a very alpine aspect. Traversing the side of a mountain, we descended to the post-house at Websta, having in view a large lake, more beautiful than that of Windermere, formed by a strait between the island of Alnok and the coast. It was to all appearance land-locked; and several little islands, tufted with green trees, spotted its smooth surface. In the Swedish lakes, and maritime scenes, there is nothing mean or poor; nothing that would induce a spectator to seek for a better point of view than that which chance has afforded. In every situation, he regards with amazement the same exuberance of beautiful objects, varying as often as his position is changed. From the heights, we were gratified by the light and splendour which invested the landscape; and in the valleys, high rising forests towered above us, or, as we descended to them, overshadowed the road; while the still brilliant surface of the water extended wide below our way.

We passed some exceedingly neat churches, erected with elegance, and in a very good style of architecture, by artists sent
sent purposely, from Stockholm, to superintend and direct the peasants in building them. Among the materials brought to serve in their construction, yet remaining heaped near one of them, we were surprised to find a kind of clay which consisted principally of that very rare mineral, the phosphate of iron. It was, moreover, beautifully bespangled with a variety of mica, which had a pseudo-metallic lustre, so remarkable, that to the eye it exactly resembled scales of native silver. The cottages hanging upon the sides of the hills were surrounded by sloping cultivated fields, and little plantations of hops. Our second stage from Sundsvall was to Fjal. In our way thither, we crossed the Indals, near to its embouchure, by a double ferry. The waters of this river were shallow and muddy. It rises in the north of Iæmtland, among the mountains separating Sweden from Norway; and it is connected with most of the principal lakes and rivers in the province.

As we ascended from this place, we halted, for a short time, to look back upon the great range of alpine scenery by which it is surrounded. Afterwards, we proceeded to Normark and Åland, through a country similar to that which

(1) "Here we saw the Lapland wolf-dogs; a breed of dogs so like wolves, that when one of them appeared in the woods, it was difficult to say whether it were a wolf or a dog. The houses also contained quilts and clothing of Lapland work, of many colours; something like the Scotch plaids. Fahrenheit's thermometer at 3 o'clock P. M. 68°."—Cripps's MS. Journal.

(2) "The peasants were employed breaking a rock, to mend the road. I examined it, and found it to be white marble, containing mica. The road. quite shine with mica."—Ibid.
which we have now described; and came to *Wedå*, upon the banks of the *Angermanna*, one of the noblest rivers in *Sweden*. It is an *English* mile and a half in breadth, and contains many most beautiful islands. One of them is of very considerable magnitude, and has a church with some villages upon it. This river appears everywhere here locked in by mountains, which are covered with the thickest forests; except in a few places, where they exhibit their aged bosoms, bare and rugged, bursting through the mantling foliage of the woods. Like all the principal rivers on the *eastern* side of the Gulph of *Bothnia*, it rises on the mountainous barrier which, extending *north* and *south*, divides *Scandinavia* into two parts, and separates *Norway* from *Sweden*; flowing through Åsåle (pronounced Osilly) *Lapmark*, and becoming augmented by streams from the numerous lakes which belong to that province. It displays one of the finest scenes of water in the world: the *Rhine* exhibits nothing grander, nor are the banks of that river anywhere more beautifully adorned. The passage here of the *Angermanna* is nearly two *English* miles wide. We drank of the current, and found the water sweet, and clear as crystal. A salmon-fishery is established on the *southern* side. Immediately after landing, we hired horses to conduct us to *Fanskog*, ten miles and a half; where we arrived at so neat an inn, and were withal so subdued by want of sleep and fatigue, that we rested for a few hours; writing our journals, without candles, half an hour after midnight, by a light that could not be called twilight: it was rather the glare of noon; being reflected so strongly from the walls and houses, that it was painful to our eyes; and
and we began already to perceive, what we had never felt before, that darkness is one of those benevolent gifts of Providence, the value of which, as conducive to repose, we only become sensible of when it ceases altogether to return. There were no shutters to the windows; and the continued blaze which surrounded us we would gladly have dispensed with, if it were possible. When we closed our eyes, they seemed to be still open: we even bound over them our handkerchiefs; but a remaining impression of brightness, like a shining light, wearied and oppressed them. To this inconvenience we were afterwards more exposed; and although use rendered us somewhat less affected by it, it was an evil of which we all complained; and we hailed the returning gloom of autumn as a blessing and a comfort.

The inhabitants of *Angermannland* are among the finest subjects of the King of *Sweden*. The men are remarkable for their healthy appearance, their strength, and gigantic stature; and the women are often handsome. It is impossible to avoid noticing the great beauty of their teeth, which are like the finest pearls; owing, perhaps, to temperance and labour, and, in a certain degree, to the constant use which is made of hard biscuit, as a principal article of diet. One would not however expect that a people constantly fed upon salted provisions and dried flesh should be thus characterized. Butcher's meat, so rare in other parts of the country, may occasionally be had here; but it is never brought in a fresh state. The animals are killed in autumn: some part of the flesh is then pickled for a short time, and afterwards dried in the air; the rest is smoked; and the whole of it is reserved...
reserved for winter food, when it is eaten raw. In summer, they live chiefly upon salted fish, sour milk, and grout, as before mentioned. In their habits, they are cheerful, honest, and industrious: they manufacture baskets, ropes, and even musical instruments, such as pipes and trumpets, from the bark of trees. In their dress, they are remarkably cleanly; more so than any peasants we had before seen in this country. The dress of the men is, universally, a uniform suit of grey cloth; but here, instead of the red cap, they wore hats of the colour of their clothes, which had a neat appearance. The rest of their apparel consisted of blue worsted stockings, and a coloured red and white neckcloth.

At Fanskog they were all weavers. We found them engaged in weaving linen, of which a considerable quantity of the manufacture of this province is sent to Sundswall, for exportation.

As we advanced farther towards the north, the machines constructed for drying unripened corn became larger and more numerous, constituting the principal objects in all the villages; and we could plainly perceive that they were capable of containing the whole crop of each farm to which they belonged 1. Ashes are much used, as an article of manure: the turf is consumed by means of large wood fires, and laid upon the land. For a considerable distance in this route, we had observed red ochre on all the stones near the road, appearing upon them in patches, like the bloom upon

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(1) See the Vignette to the last Chapter.
upon an apple; which made us believe that these patches were artificially applied, to mark the road in winter, when the ground is covered with snow; but finding them more generally dispersed, we broke some of the stones, and then perceived that the colour was entirely due to the quantity of oxide of iron they contained, which the action of the atmosphere had converted from a grey to a red oxide*. This evening (July 2), we found that beautiful plant the Grass of Parnassus (*Parnassia palustris*) in flower: it was growing in a swampy spot, and to us was quite new; for, although frequently found in Wales and the northern counties of England, and so far south as the moors near Linton and Trumpington in Cambridgeshire*, we, as natives of Sussex, had never before observed it. There being no turnpikes in Sweden, and the roads made and mended entirely by the peasants, one cause of their excellent condition may be attributed to the emulation and rivalship excited among the inhabitants, to excel each

(2) In travelling through the whole of the North of Sweden, mineralogical observations, if confined to appearances upon the surface, would not be characterized by novelty or variety. The rocks consist either of *gneiss* or of *granite*; and principally, in this part of our route, they were of red and grey granite. The red granite, especially about Sundswall, was often in a decomposing state; as it always is, when exposed to the free action of the atmosphere. We observed many instances of prismatic configuration, developed by spontaneous decomposition; and, in one instance, a regular quadrilateral prism, with a pyramidal termination. Among the grey as well as the red granite, decomposition had proceeded to such a length, as to develop, in a remarkable manner, iron oxide upon the surface. Sometimes, minute crystals might be observed in the most compact texture of the constituents of the granite; the nature of which we did not ascertain. In the road to Askja, and close to the village, we observed detached masses of the granular trap.

(3) It is said, also, to grow near *Harefield* in Middlesex, and about *Ongar* in Essex.
each other in their respective shares of the work. Each portion is marked out; and the name of the peasant whose particular labour is requisite in the care of it, is inscribed upon a stump or stone near the road, as large as an English milestone. Neither the men nor their horses are shod; but go barefooted, as do even the wives and daughters of the farmers. In some parts of Sweden, as at Naples, the hinder feet only of the horses are left unshodden; but here horses of a beautiful breed were put to our waggon, without a shoe to any of their feet, as wild and as fleet as Barbs. We often thought of the notice that would be excited by such beautiful creatures, with their small heads, bright prominent eyes, flowing manes and tails, and the utmost symmetry of limbs and form, if a pair of them, harnessed to an English curricle, were to make their appearance in London, either in St. James's Street, or Hyde Park; and still more so, if they were to be driven by a Swedish peasant, standing upon his wheeled axle-tree, barefooted, with unshorn locks, almost as long as the hair of his horses’ tails.

July the third, at seven a.m. we left Fanskog. Upon the right, in view from the post-house, is a prospect of one of the mouths of the Angermann River, resembling a large lake, studded, as usual, with those beautiful islands whose appearance has been so often before mentioned. Passing through cultivated valleys, we arrived at Askja. When we left this place, the Lake of Geneva itself seemed to be spread before us: it was the Bay of Stensland, one of the inlets of the Gulph of Bothnia; affording so faithful a similitude of the Lake of Geneva, as it appears near
Vevay, in going from Martinach to Lausanne, that a drawing of one, with very little alteration, might be shewn for the other. Behind a peninsular promontory, formed by a mountain which boldly projects into this bay, we had another prospect, similar as to its nature, but differing in the disposition of the scenery; the seeming lake being smaller, but excessively beautiful. The resemblance of the first to the Lake of Geneva is not confined to appearance only: if reference be made to the Map of Hermelin, it will be seen, that the form of the Bay of Stensland is almost the same as that of the Swiss Lake. The name, however, that we have given it, of Stensland Bay, has been bestowed by ourselves. It has no name in any of the hydrographical charts or maps of the country; but being a distinct part of the Ulangersfjarden, or the whole gulph, of which it may be considered as an inlet, it may be called Stensland's Bay, from the name of a place, Stensland, situate immediately upon it. At the bottom of one of the forests which slope towards the other bay, beyond that of Stensland, we saw a new vessel of forty-six tons, which had just been launched. They had actually built this ship without the aid of docks, or any other convenience required by marine architects, in one of the wildest scenes upon the coast; and as they succeeded in their daring enterprise and successfully launched their vessel, perhaps, at some future period, the Swedish Government will encourage the ingenuity of the people, by establishing a dock-yard upon this spot. The road continued through a pleasing and highly-diversified country, all the way by the side of
the two bays now mentioned, from Askja until we came to Dochsta. During the whole of this day's journey, we observed wild raspberry-trees, flourishing abundantly near the road. Wild strawberries grew also upon the mountain sides; the fruit of which, in its early state, promised to be very large. After leaving Dochsta, we passed beneath a naked perpendicular precipice of red granite, rising above us to the astonishing height of one thousand three hundred and fifty feet, as nearly as we could determine, from our own observation, and the account given of it by the natives: possibly it may be somewhat less. The mountain, thus stupendously planed by nature, is called Skulberget, and Skulaberg. Near the top of this precipice, which is all of naked rock, there is a cavern, visible from the road. An eager, and, in this instance, an idle curiosity, which has always prompted the author to ascend to the summit of every mountain he has visited, when it has been practicable, led him to attempt climbing to this cavern. The ardour which instigated Linnaeus to undertake the same hazardous exploit, and which had nearly cost him his life, was, of course, an inducement; but there was also this plausible motive for

(1) It has not been thought right to alter a Note made upon the spot.—Von Buch states the perpendicular height of this precipice as equal to eight hundred feet, describing it as "a smooth wall of rock;" but he "found its height, at the top, nine hundred and fifty-two English feet above the level of the sea." See Von Buch's Travels through Norway and Lapland, p. 392. Lond. 1813

the undertaking; that whereas beautiful stalactites of alabaster often invest the roofs and sides of limestone caverns, possibly siliceous stalactites, such as those of Chalcedony, might adorn the crypt of Skula. We first inquired, of the driver of the waggon, whether the cavern were accessible; and being answered in the affirmative, sent him to procure one of the peasants resident near the place; as, in every undertaking of this kind in mountainous countries, those who live nearest the spot are the best guides. This man presently returned, with two of the natives; and some boys, whom we stationed to take charge of the carriage during our absence. We then took off our travelling jackets and hats, as advised by our conductors; and having followed them into a thick wood at the bottom of the mountain, began with alacrity to scale the rocks above it. We advanced tolerably well for about half an hour; much assisted, however, by the peasants, whose bare feet enabled them to tread with greater security than we could do, upon the slippery and sloping surface of the projecting masses of granite. In our way up, we were astonished by the beauty and magnitude of the trees which we passed. Here we observed what is vulgarly called Sycamore in our country (Acer Platanoides), spreading its luxuriant foliage among the proudest natives of the place. At length we reached a spot whence all further progress seemed to be impossible: the mountain presented to us a smooth perpendicular slab, rising to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet, without the smallest hold for our feet or hands. Close to this fearful rock we remained upon a sort
sort of shelf, where two persons might not stand abreast, and where a look downward was sufficient to appal the stoutest heart; for all below us was thin air. Here grew a tall fir; and one of our guides, who had hitherto preceded us, beginning to climb this tree, beckoned to us to follow him. We were not quite so willing as he expected: at all events, the author determined to abandon the project, unless his companion, whom he had brought into this danger, would consent to remain behind; because firs, having but a slender hold of the rocks, with any additional weight might be carried over the precipice; and this tree, by its inclination, already gave promise of such an accident. Having accomplished this conditional treaty with his friend, with great difficulty he gained the higher branches of the tree, and thence stepped upon a sloping ridge of granite. Another peasant now followed; but the attempt to proceed became more and more difficult; and inwardly upbraiding himself for not having better profited by the hint which Linneus had given, he at last halted. His two brave guides now got hold of him; and fairly held him up, as he continued climbing; sometimes pressing his feet close to the rock, to prevent their sliding off; at others, with gigantic force, lifting him along. The least failure in either of their efforts, or of his retaining his upright position, would have reduced him to atoms; and he was once more upon the point of giving up the undertaking, when the mouth of the cavern appeared before him; and making one more desperate effort, he gained the entrance. There was a dropping spring in the roof of it; but not a single stalactite, nor any thing else remarkable,
remarkable, except, as may be supposed, a very extensive view of all the neighbouring bays and inlets of the Gulph of Bothnia, the islands, and distant mountains of the country. By this time, his ardour for such sights was pretty well abated; and the next point for consideration was, how to get down again. It may be imagined what the descent would be: in some places, one of the sturdy guides actually took him under one arm, holding him in this manner over the precipice, while he clung to it with the other; and thus his safe arrival at the bottom was at last effected. When all the danger was over, these two men, finding our interpreter had arrived in the baggage-cart, entertained him and us with their traditionary tales respecting the cavern. Many years ago, they said, there lived in that place a gang of robbers; but as they kept guard very regularly,

(1) In order to prove how very nearly connected the superstitions of Scandinavia are with those of Antient Greece, we have only to cite the following passage concerning this Cave, by De la Motraye; in which the Oreades are distinctly alluded to, under the name of Bergtrollars.

"Towards the top of this Mount (Sculla) there is a Cave, which seems to have been the dwelling and storehouse of some pyrate; but where the superstitious have lodged Spirits, which they call Bergtrollars, that is, Mountain Spirits. The late King Charles the XI. in his journey to Torne, passing by this mountain, heard, amongst other things, that a certain priest, whose name was Master Andrew, having rashly attempted to enter the cave, was so very ill-used by the Spirits, that he ran mad upon it. The King, willing to undeceive the people, ordered one of his soldiers to go in, which he accordingly did; and at his return reported, that he met neither body nor spirit, and could see nothing but a large empty cave. However, this superstitious tradition still remained amongst them; and that they might not be persuaded out of their fear, they urged that their Bergtrollars did not appear indifferently to every body. As for our parts, indeed, we had not curiosity enough to enter the cave, but continued our journey very diligently."—Travels of Aubry de la Motraye, vol. II. p. 285. Lond. 1732.
regularly, and always retreated to the cavern when there was a probability of attack, no one could get at them. At last, a project was hit upon, of starving them out; which succeeded; and they were all put to death. There may be truth in this; considering that these mountaineers scale the precipice leading to the cave with as much facility as cats climb trees in pursuit of birds.

The grandest scenery of all Sweden begins to the north of Fanskog; and perhaps nothing is more remarkable, than that a maritime tract of land should be characterized by such uncommon picturesque beauty. The pleasure which a traveller enjoys in passing through such scenes, is greatly heightened by the proofs he everywhere finds of the happiness and prosperity of the people. Von Buch, speaking of the unexpected comforts he met with in travelling this route, observes', "All the houses of the peasantry of Norrland, so far as the road runs through the country, namely, in Angermannland, Medelpad, and Helsingeland, have an appearance of prosperity, which prepossesses us very much in their favour." And he adds: "This appearance is by no means apparent only; for the Norrlanders are actually more prosperous and substantial than the other Swedes, and more laborious and industrious; notwithstanding their soil, and the nature of their country, are not among the most grateful in the world." Soon afterwards, we arrived at Spjute, where we found a clean inn, and dined very cheaply.

(1) Travels through Norway, &c. p. 392. Lond. 1813.
In our journey from Dogsta to Spjute, we passed through cultivated valleys, noticing everywhere marks of industry, and of a thriving people; but in a forest, by the road side, we were, for the first time, surprised by the only testimonies of capital crime and punishment that we had seen since our arrival in Sweden. These consisted of three trunks of fir-trees, stripped of their branches and leaves; upon the tops of which, as gibbets, were fastened three wheels, for exposing the mangled carcase of a malefactor, in three separate parts; his head being upon one of the wheels, his body upon a second, and his right hand upon a third. This man, it seems, had committed murder; but of his name or country, or any thing further as to the particular circumstances of the offence for which he suffered, we could gain no information. From Spjute we proceeded to Härnäs; and leaving this place, another magnificent piece of water, the broad mouth of the Sälla, looking like a lake, with islands upon it, made an appearance worthy of the largest river in the world. Its sources, however, are not very remote: it is derived from two small lakes, distant about forty British miles from Härnäs, and twenty from each other, called the Ang, and the Otter, Sjön. Soon afterwards, we crossed this river by a wooden bridge: on these bridges, the trunks of the fir-trees are now laid loose, without being fastened down. Very fine salmon are taken in the Sälla; a remark that may apply equally to all the rivers upon this coast. A small lake next appeared, upon our left hand: we then entered a bold and noble pass between two mountains, presenting, on either side, a prodigious
prodigious sweep, covered by forests, terminating in this deep defile. The bottom of it is finely cultivated, like some of the alpine passes in Switzerland. Upon leaving it, an inlet of the Gulph appeared towards our right, near the mouth of the Sälla. At Brösta we found the cleanest dwelling we had yet seen, even among this cleanly people, surrounded by all the marks of increasing cultivation and the most active industry. The walls of the little parlour were gaily painted in festoons; the curtains of the windows of fine white gauze; the beds, of striped linen, with each a silver tassel hanging from its canopy; the furniture polished by continual rubbing. Upon a table in the principal room was exhibited, for sale, the manufacture of the house; which consisted of fine linen, equal in quality to the best from the Dutch looms. The Mistress of the house assured us, and we believe with truth, that it was prized by all the best families in Sweden. We bought some of it, at the rate of half-a-crown for each English yard; and it proved to be worthy of the character given of it by those who manufactured it. They go through the whole process of making this linen, from the seed to the cloth. They sow and gather the flax upon their own land; and dress, spin, weave, bleach, and sell it, all themselves. It surprised us very much to meet with such a manufacture upon the borders of Lapland. In a room adjoining, we saw two looms at work; and the women employed at them were uncommonly beautiful.

From Brösta, we continued our journey, through dark forests and inclosed lands, to Tafre, and to Onska. The roads
roads in this part of the route consisted of deep sand. We crossed the Gidea River: its lofty banks, covered with wood, reminded us of Matlock. This river rises in Åssete Lapmark. The sun now rose at half after one in the morning; and in point of light, the midnight and the noon were both alike. Upon the fourth of July, we went from Onska to Afva; the country being less pleasing than before. The roads were rendered heavy by the deep sands: the trees began to appear stunted, and between them we observed a poor and swampy soil. The road passing close to the Gulph, we were tempted to bathe in the calm and clear water. After this, we again diverged, and entered a forest, in which the trees stood thinner than we had so constantly been accustomed to see them; and birch-trees had been stripped of their bark, to supply the new buildings with covering. Everywhere, cultivation was fast advancing, and the forests were cleared to make room for tillage. Fahrenheit’s thermometer this day stood at 68°, at noon; and 3 p.m. at 69°, in the shade. We crossed a river, the dark clear current of which, like that of the Gidea, although smaller, lay deep, and, rapidly bubbling over large stones, resembled the Derwent. It is usual here for the owner of the horses to run by the side of them, that he may see they are well used; a boy, with naked legs, being entrusted with the care of driving them. Some of these peasants, upwards of forty years of age, kept up with our waggon; and, although barefooted, ran at the rate of six miles within the hour. The country from Afva to Lefvar consists of cultivated plains; but
but the land is generally swampy, and the soil full of large rocks. The road continued by the side of the Gulph. We were ferried over a river, called Storlogda, from the place of its source in Assele Lapmark. There is another river flowing parallel to it, a mile farther towards the north, which Hermelin has erroneously called by the same name: the proper name of the latter is Ledusio.

We soon reached the Ledeâ, on whose banks there is an iron-foundery, belonging to Mr. Pauli. A blast furnace for this foundery cost him between five and six thousand rix-dollars. The ore comes to him from the Island of Utoen, lying in the Baltic, about fifteen Swedish miles south of Stockholm. It consists of highly magnetic iron, with a brilliant metallic lustre, and granular texture, crumbling between the figures. The furnace for smelting this ore resembled an English lime-kiln, in which the ore was laid with charcoal. An undershot-wheel, turning two semicircular blocks, by the most simple contrivance, worked the bellows: the blocks alternately pressing down the bellows, which are as often raised by a lever, laden at one extremity with a trunk full of stones. Two such bellows, by an alternate motion, maintained a constant current of air; but they had not the power of the bellows worked by steam in our Derbyshire founderies. Previously to smelting the ore, it is calcined and stamped; and then, being mixed with limestone as a flux, it is committed to the furnace. We saw the subsequent process of hammering

(1) The rix-dollar equalled three shillings English, at this time.
the smelted metal into bar-iron; that which is here made being considered as the best of its kind. Pig-iron is used for this purpose. We saw two hammers at work: they were put in motion by undershot-wheels, like those of the old forges once common in Sussex, before the timber had been consumed for fuel. The Swedish bar-iron, therefore, owes nothing of its excellence to the superiority of their manner of working it; for, in the apparatus of their forges, the Swedes are many generations behind us. In preparing the metal for the hammers, the cast-iron was heated until ready to melt, and then it was compressed by repeated blows; by which process the earthy impurities are forced out, and the iron is rendered malleable. The easy or difficult fusibility of the Swedish ores, of course, depends upon the nature of the earthy substances they contain. Some of the rich magnetic iron ores of Lapland contain granular phosphate of lime, and are almost infusible. The iron of Gellivara, in Lapland, is much richer than the ore of the southern provinces; but it is so difficult of fusion, that it can hardly be worked at all; which is probably owing to the presence of the same mineral. Close to this iron foundery there was a sawing-mill, upon the same river that works the wheels of the forge.

From the foundery, we came to Lefvar; and in the next stage, to Angersjö, passed entirely through forests; the trees gradually

(2) Dr. Wollaston first ascertained the nature of this substance, in some iron ore from Lapland. It was believed to be corundum, which some of the Swedish iron ores really contain.
gradually diminishing in their size as we advanced farther northward, and thriving less abundantly. The roads were now heavy, and of deep sand, owing to our vicinity to the Gulph; and there were few appearances of habitation or cultivation. We crossed the river Ore, which rises within the province. Afterwards, in a forest, we were attacked by a swarm of insects, like large bees, or rather hornets; from which we were fortunately defended by a practice absolutely necessary to all who venture through the northern provinces of Sweden, during summer; but which may surprise the reader; namely, that of wearing veils, as a protection against mosquitoes. These winged daemons, for we could give them no other name, covered our hats, veils, and clothes, and, settling in numbers on the horses, made the blood flow wherever they fixed. Our driver, and an English servant who could not yet be prevailed upon to wear a veil, were bitten by them; and wherever this happened, blood began immediately to flow; but the wounds did not swell afterwards, as from the bites of mosquitoes, nor were they attended by any irritation. The Swedes call these insects Brumsa. In the autumn, they attack the cattle; making a nidus in the skin for their eggs, which are afterwards hatched there, and produce terrible wounds. The spotted appearance of the fine rein-deer leather manufactured for gloves in this country, and which is attributed to the bites of insects, may, perhaps, be owing to the Brumsa.

In our next stage, to Soderholmjö, we passed a lake to the left, and an iron foundery upon the right, situate upon a small river, called Hornsjö. The roads were still sandy: we
we had a view of the Gulph, through the trees. A pillar of cast-iron, in a forest about half way, marked the boundary between Angermanland and Westro-Bothnia. Just before we arrived at the post-house at Soderholmjö, we were surprised to see, close to the road, a kind of triumphal arch; built square, as a pavilion, open on the four sides, and in much better taste than could have been expected in a situation so remote from all intercourse with the Fine Arts. The roof is supported by four arches, each eighteen feet wide, and about twenty-five feet high. Within, it is adorned with paintings, a wreath being suspended over the centre. The pillars, at the angles, consist of single trees, having a light and elegant appearance. On every side of it there are inscriptions: and upon the east and west sides, the Arms of Sweden. After further inquiry, we found it to be one of the pageants erected in honour of Adolphus Frederic, father of Gustavus the Third, when he visited the provinces of his kingdom. We have before noticed another at Halleberg, near the Lake Wener. As he passed through Soderholmjö, this was prepared for his reception, by an order of the Governor of the province. The King was then on a journey round the Gulph of Bothnia. His Majesty expressed his displeasure to the Governor', for having exacted from the poor peasants so much unnecessary labour, and such a waste of their money. The road had been turned out of its course, to conduct the King beneath this pageant, as

(1) It is usual, when the King travels, for the Governors of the provinces to meet him upon the frontiers, and to accompany him as far as their authority extends.
as a triumphal arch; but Adolphus positively refused to be carried thither; and only went to see it after his arrival at the post-house, as a gratification to the peasants who had been employed in erecting it. Some idea, however, may be formed of the state of literature in this part of Sweden, by transcribing the specimens of the Governor's Latin, literally, as they appear upon this monument, where time has not effaced them.

(1) On the East Side, on the right-hand of the Arms:

\[ A \cdot F \cdot R. \cdot S \cdot A D O L \cdot F R E D \cdot R E X \cdot S V E C \cdot \]

Upon the left of the Arms:

\[ L \cdot V \cdot R. \cdot S \cdot L V D O V I C A \cdot V D A L R I C A \cdot R E G I N A \cdot S V E C \cdot \]

Below, is an illegible Inscription, in small characters; and beneath the Royal Arms are those of the province, representing a Stag passing a River, with a number of stars above his antlers.

On each side of the painting:

\[ F L O R E A T \cdot V N A N I M I T A S \cdot V I R E S C A T \cdot M A N S V E T V D O ! \]

West Side.

\[ A \cdot F \cdot R. \cdot S \cdot (A r m s \text{ of } S w e d e n ) \cdot L \cdot V \cdot R. \cdot S \cdot \]

An illegible Inscription.

Below:

\[ V I V A T \cdot A D O L P H U S ! \cdot V A L E A T \cdot L V D O V I C A ! \]

South Side.

An illegible inscription.

And below it:

\[ G A V D E A T \cdot S V I _ { - } O _ { - } G O T H I A ! \cdot L A E T E T V R _ { - } B O T N I A ! \]

North Side.

\[ A V S P I C I O \cdot O M N I P O T E N T I S \cdot \]

\[ P R O V I N C I A S \cdot V I S V R I \cdot R E G N I \cdot O C C I D E N T A L I S \cdot \]

\[ B O T N I A E \cdot P L A G A M \cdot S V A \cdot V Q O Q V E \cdot I L L V S T R A R V N T \cdot P R A E S E N T I A \cdot \]

\[ R E X \cdot A D O L P H U S \cdot F R I E D E R I C H U S \cdot N E C \cdot N O N \cdot R E G I N A \cdot \]

\[ L V D O V I C A \cdot V D A L R I C A \cdot D I E \cdot M E N S I S \cdot A V G \cdot \]

\[ A N N O \cdot A E R A E \cdot C H R I S T I A N A E \cdot M \cdot D C C L I I . \]

Along
TO THE BORDERS OF LAPLAND.

Notwithstanding the displeasure expressed by his Majesty upon this occasion to the Governor, the Queen, who was a Dane,

Along the cornice, below this:

RELIGIO • REX • LEX • GREX • SVMMA • CONSTITVERVNT • VT • SOL • ET • LVNA
CAELVM • SIC • REX • ET • REGINA • SEPTENTRIONALEM • ILLVMIN • • lost •

On the Inside are represented, upon the roof, paintings illustrating the manners and customs of the people.

East Side.

Miners, with baskets, raising ore; and Labourers hewing rocks.

West Side.

Harvest—Peasants at their work.

South Side.

Hunting the Stag.

North Side.

Fishing—Men in boats, hauling their nets.

Over the central Wreath:

SOLI • DEO • GLORIA

Inscription within, on the East Side:

ADOLPHVS • FRIEDERICVS
DEI • GRATIA
SVECORVM • GOTHORVM • VANDALORVMQVE • REX
PRINCEPS • HEREDITARIVS • NORVEGIAE
DVX • SLESVICO • HOLSATIAE • ETC
NAT • D • III • MAI • MDCCX
ELECT • D • XXIII • IVLII • MDCCXLIII
CORONAT • D • XXVI • NOV • MDCCXI

DVM • TIBI • PAR • DIVVM • SACRANTVR • CORDE • SVECORVM
QVIDQVID • ET • HOC • REGNVM • QVIDQVID • ET • ILLVD • HABET
A • TE • SPERAMVS • QVAE • NON • SPERAMVS • AB • VILLO
SED • TANTVM • TACITE • FINGERE • VOTA • QVERVNT
ET • PATRIAM • ET • CVLTVS • ET • OPES • ET • COMMODA • NOBIS
QVAEQVE • FLVANT • AVRO • SAECVLA • PRIMA • DABIS
Dane, and more fond of parade, is said to have been highly delighted with this compliment to her dignity. In going from Soderholmjö to Röbäck, the roads again exhibited their usual excellence, although the soil was very sandy, the requisite materials not at hand, and the labour in making them consequently greater. But these difficulties are nothing in Sweden; the finest roads are those which traverse bogs and morasses that in other countries might have been deemed impassable. In constructing them, they sink a quantity of timber, and lay the trunks of trees across each other, over which the road is afterwards made. We passed three lakes successively towards our left. In this district, the men were powerful and athletic; but, owing to some cause we could not learn, their countenances were pallid. The country was everywhere level; offering, for thirty miles together, uninterrupted views of forests, bounded only by the circular line of the horizon. Upon our right, as before, appeared the waters of the Gulph, shining through the trees.

In the next stage from Röbäck, notwithstanding the excellence of the roads, we were overturned; in consequence of permitting our obstinate interpreter to drive the horses, instead of the peasant to whom they belonged. We passed over an extensive plain, to Umeå. This town is situate upon the banks and near to the mouth of a river of the same name: it is surrounded by forests; but there is some pasture land near the place. Its noble river affords a harbour for large vessels. We saw no less than four, building upon the south side, opposite the town; the largest being of four hundred tons burden; and one of the same size had recently
recently been launched. The trade of Umeå consists in the exportation of tar, hemp, deals, &c. In approaching the town, the view of it is not like any thing seen in the other parts of Europe: it may be described by comparing it to a number of large boxes, or deal cases, some of which are painted red, standing by the water-side, as if ready for exportation. The church is rather a picturesque object: but, as usual, it is built of wood, and painted red. The belfry stands by the side of it, in the church-yard, upon the ground. The river here is as broad as the Thames at Westminster Bridge: it rises amidst the great fountains of the North, upon the mountain barrier between Sweden and Norway, whence copious currents pour down on either side, conveying food, fertility, riches, and health, to all the inhabitants of Western Scandinavia. There are two branches of this great river, forming a junction about twenty English miles westward of the town, only one of which is called Umeå: the name of the other is Windel. The town of Umeå is of considerable size: the streets are long, and perfectly straight. As we entered it, we were surprised to find that not a human being was to be seen. Every street was deserted, as if a plague had raged; owing, as we were told, to the rigid observance among the inhabitants of their hour of dinner; at which meal they were all assembled in their houses. We felt highly gratified, in having at last reached one of those towns in the northern part of the Gulph of Bothnia, which we had often noticed in D'Anville's maps, without any knowledge of the country, and with little hope of ever being able to see it; still less, that, having seen it, we
we should find its inhabitants civilized and polite, and many of them distinguished by literary accomplishments.

Being conducted to the inn, we found here an Italian, a native of Como in the Milanese territory, who was travelling with seven carts, containing about forty Wax Figures, for exhibition, as large as life. He told us, that, during the last week, in the little town of Hernosand, upwards of four hundred persons came to see his exhibition, at a shilling English for each person; a large sum in these parts. How remarkable are the industry and persevering enterprises of the natives of Como; a people wandering all over the earth during their youth; and, at the approach of old age, generally returning home, rich with the fruits of their ingenuity and labour! Nineteen out of twenty of the vagrant Italians that appear in any part of Europe are from the Lake and territory of Como. In England, they carry heavy baskets, filled with barometers, thermometers, and cheap coloured engravings, framed and glazed, of Scriptural subjects: With regard to those who exhibit wax-work, as we found one of them upon the borders of Lapland, so it may be remembered Mr. Walpole mentions Campioni, at Constantinople, announcing his arrival in modern Greek, and informing the inhabitants of Pera, that he had brought with him "forty Figures of the Kings of Europe, and other illustrious personages, all of the size of nature."

Soon after our arrival, we waited upon Dr. Næzén, a physician

physician of Umeå, celebrated in Sweden for his writings on various subjects of Natural History, Chemistry, &c.; the former disciple both of Bergmann and of Linnaeus. That our readers may judge of his acquirements, we shall subjoin, in a Note*, a Catalogue of his different Dissertations, copied from the original statement, in his own hand-writing, as we received it from himself. The Swedish Naturalists have, in honour

(2) It was subsequently sent to the author at Stockholm, dated Oct. 4, 1799.

"DAN. ERIC. NÆZÉN SCRIPTA OMNIA.

1°. TYPIS JAM EVULGATA.

1. Versus Quattuor in Obitum Typographi Stockh. Laurentii Kumblin, d. 12 Jun. 1775. Stockh. 1775, in 4to. pagg. 4. (Svecano idiomate conscripti.)


Summarium insertum est in Tractatu periodico, nuper citato, (vulgò, Weckoskrift för Läkare och Naturforskare); tom. 4. 1788. pag. 362, 363.

5. Relatio
From Sundsvall,

honour of him, given his name to a small insect of the moth kind, which he discovered. It is only found at Umeå, and in

"5. Relatio Itineris et Expeditionis Medicae ad Backen Paræciae Umensis, missa ad Reg. Colleg. Med. 1786. (Svec. lingua.)
   "Impressa in trac. citat. tom. 8. 1787. pag. 125-130.

   "Public. lucis facta in cit. trac. tom. 8. 1787. pag. 255-258.


   "In libr. citat. tom. 8. 1787. pag. 345-348.

   "Insert. in citat. libr. tom. 9. 1788. pag. 41-49.

   "Typis impressa in citat. libr. tom. 9. 1788. pag. 89-90.


   "Impressæ in libr. citat. tom. 9. 1788. pag. 386-392.

   "Libr. cit. tom. 10. 1791. pag. 392-395, inserta.

"14. Casus Paraplegiae perfectae, Umeæ in rustico observatus, et descriptus. (Svec. lingua.—Vid. l. c. tom. 11. 1794. pag. 325-328.)

   "Duæ Epistolæ D. D. C. a Linné ad prædictum Clericum ibidem leguntur.

"16. Descriptio
in one other part of Europe. He received us with that benevolence and hospitality which so strongly characterizes his

"16. Descriptio Specierum quarumdam ignotorum Insectorum ex Coleopteris, ad urbem Umam inventorum, cum suis figuris, ære incisis. (Latiali lingua.)


"17. Descriptio quarumdam Insectorum, juxta Umam inventorum, partim ignotorum, partim adhuc male descriptorum et in Fauna Suecica (Linnæi) hand insertorum; cum suis iconibus ad vivum delineatis et ære sculptis. (Latina lingua.)


"20. Summarium Diarii Meteorologici, in urbe Uma habiti, a die 17 Julii ad finem usque anni 1796. (Svec. lingua.—Insertum in l. c. pag. 256-264.)

"21. Summarium Diarii Meteorologici Umensis, pro anno 1797. (Vid. l. c. pag. 264-277.—Svec. idiom.)

"22. Summarium Diarii Meteorologici Umensis, pro anno 1798. (Svec. lingua insert. in l. c. tom. 20. 1799. sem. 2. pag. 117-134.)


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"2°. Manu-
his countrymen; and assisted us in procuring little trinkets as presents for the Laplanders, and in making such further preparation

"2. MANUSCRIPTA, NONDUM TYPIS IMPRESSA:

"1. Oratio in laudem et usum Musices, coram Natione Westro-Gothica, Upsalae habita die 14 Dec. 1776.—(Svec. lingua.)

"2. Oratio de Fatis Artium Liberalium earumque usu jucundo in civitate; in Auditorio majori Reg. Academiae Gustavianaæ Upsaliensis publice habita d. 8 Mart. 1780.

"3. Descriptio Historica Conditorii pluriumque rerum memorabilium, in honorem, dum vixit, Chilarchæ et Equitis Erici Soop, in templo Cathedrale Skarensi, c. fig.


"Svec. lingua.—Missa nuper dict. Reg. Acad.


"7. Descriptio-Historica Topographica Paræciæ Yllestadiensis, eique annexarum Paræciarum Nas et Wistarp, in Praefectura Skaraborgensi, Dioecesi Skarensi, Territorio Wartoftensi Westro-Gothiae. (Svec. lingua.)

"Jam. dict. Reg. Acad. admissa.

"8. Descriptio et Delineatio Binorum Insignium Nobilium, quæ in Aula Ordinis Equestris Sueciae numquam sunt introducta, nec Familiae in vivis. (Svec. lingua.)

"Missa ad eadem Reg. Academiam,


"Adservatur apud eadem Reg. Acad.


"11. Flora Stockholmiensis; seu Enumeratio Plantarum in et circa Metropolin Regni Sueciae sponte Crescentium, cum observationibus et earum locis natalibus adnexis. (Lat. lingua.)

"12. b. m.
preparation for our journey among them as his own experience pointed out. Being introduced to his family, we were welcomed.

“12. b. m. Car à Linné, M. D. Equit. Aur. Arch. Reg. &c. Iter Westro-Gothicum, jussu et impensis Ordinum Regni Sueciae, anno 1746 institutum, et Stockholmiae 1747 impressum, c. Tab. et Fig. (Svec. lingua.)

“Exemplar unicum et quidem rarissimum, nempe propria manu Auctoris revisum et auctum, eum in finem ut denuo imprimetur; sed morte Typographi adhuc non adimpletum fuit. Sub nostro itinere, presso quasi pede post illustiss. Linneum, anno 1780 instituto, plura additamenta et observationes collectas huic exemplari inserui, ut opus exinde magis completa et onustior evaderet.


“16. Genera Insectorum, ex Autopsia et plurimorum Scriptis depromptæ et in ordinem redactæ, cum Fig. (Latin lingua.)

“17. Oratio de vero et justo merito in omni Statu et Ordinibus, coram Populo in templo urbis Umensis, die 24 Jan. 1796 habita, quando Numus argenteus, jussu Reg. Societatis pro Patria Stockholmiensis, Servæ cuidam, ob servitium 30 annorum in una eademque domo fidelem, tradetur. (Svec. lingua.)

“18. 2200 Sententiae Selectae, unà cum Adagii et Proverbiis, ex plurimorum Auctorum Classicorum excerptæ, et in Linguam Suecanam mutatae. In usum Filii.


“22. Observationes et Additamenta quamplurima, ad illustrandam Novam Editionem Floræ Sueciæ C. a Linné. (Lat. lingua.)

“23. Flora Umensis; seu Enumeratio Plantarum circa urbem Uman in Westro-Botnia sponte crescentium. (Lat. lingua.)

“24. Fauna Westro-Botnica; seu Enumeratio Animalium, præcipuè Insectorum in Westro-Botnia adhuc usque cognitarum. (Latin lingua.)”
welcomed as if we had been really its members. His house was neat, and well furnished; containing, besides his library, a valuable *Herbarium*, filled with all the rarest plants of the *Northern* regions; in search of which, he had himself penetrated, more than once, as far as the Lake *Enara*. His happiness seemed to consist entirely in the instruction of his children, and in the company and conversation of his amiable wife. He had taught his little ones a variety of languages, in which they had made great progress. We heard them converse in *Latin, French*, and *English*; and saw a boy, only eight years old, writing *English* in his task-book with correctness. Being also himself a very good musician, he had made them proficient upon the violin and harpsichord. When he became leader of the little band, they joined, adding vocal to their instrumental music, and producing a very pleasing concert.

After leaving *Umeå*, we again resolved to travel through the entire night. Our first stage, as before, was through forests, and we passed a lake upon our left. We changed horses at *Tafle*; and leaving this place, saw the whole district covered with fir-trees, in a country so flat and even, that the tops of these trees formed a circle perfectly parallel to that of the horizon. The soil consisted principally of red *granite*. The roads were super-excellent; and the corn, where it appeared, luxuriant. We crossed two or three rivers of some importance; but they have no names, even in *Hermelin's Maps*. Cultivation, however, was upon the whole diminished; owing, first, to the unfavourable nature of the soil; secondly, to a cause to which the first