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TRAVEL

IN

VARIOUS COUNTRIES

OF

EUROPE ASIA AND

BY

E. D. CLARKE L.

PART THE THIRD

SCANDINAVIA

VOLUME THE NINTH

LONDON

PRINTED FOR T. CADELL J.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE

TO
PART THE THIRD.

THE Author has at length the satisfaction of fulfilling so far his original promise, as to the Public nearly the whole of what was intended 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 the 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 *Finland*, to the utmost extremity of the *Finnish Gulph*. To which is added, a description of *Christiania*, and the Silver Mines of *Kongsberg* in the south of *Norway*; the Mines and Universities of *Sweden*; the *Åland* Isles; *Finland*; the Cities of *Stockholm* and *Peterburg*.

There is one remark,

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avia, to which the future historian may, is, attach some degree of importance; y, that this thinly-peopled region had in any former period, a population equal it possesses at the present time: concerning all that has been written respecting the "*Storehouse of Nations*," as the "*northern hive*," whence armies of innu-warriors, under the name of *Goths*, in swarms from the neighbourhood of ar circle, to chastise the oppressors of id," is not history, but fable. Yet it is allous to observe with what success this eous notion has been propagated, and with t pertinacity it has been maintained. "As le increase and multiply exceedingly in cold tries," observes *Rapin de Thoyras*," it often ened that *Denmark* and *Norway* were over- ed with inhabitants, and therefore forced, ler to make room for the rest, to send away colonies:" and this remark, made with

Max's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 33. "Many vestiges, which cannot be ascribed to popular est the ancient residence of the *Goths* in the countries *Rapin*." (*Ibid.* p. 332. *Lond.* 1807) Their residence, it by the monuments alluded to; that is to say, ment; but nothing more.

. 23. *Lond.* 1732.

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CHAP.

I.

Journey
from Sala
to Upsala.

IN our journey from *Sala* to *Upsala*, upon the thirteenth of *November*, we passed through a cultivated country so much resembling *Cambridgeshire*, in its 'lévél' corn-land and the appearance of its villages, that we were often reminded of the approach to our own University, as we drew nigh to the most celebrated of the *Swedish* Seminaries. We met, as before, in our first stage to *Tårnaby*, numerous bands of *Dalecarlians*, returning, from their summer excursions for employment, towards their own country. From *Tårnaby* we next came to *Gastre*, distant twenty-one English miles from *Sala*; and here passed the boundary between the provinces of *WÄSTMANLAND* and *UPPLAND*. Afterwards we journeyed through *Långtora* and *Safva*; the country being open, bleak, and level, with the very best roads. The land on all sides appeared to be in a high state of cultivation, having lost in picturesque beauty what it has gained by man's industry; for of those forests which almost universally cover the *Swedish* territories, not a vestige, nor even a solitary tree, was to be seen. After another stage of twelve English miles and

a quarter, at the distance of fifty-two miles and a half from *Sala*, we arrived, just as it was growing dark, at UPSALA. We had, however, a fine view of the Royal *Château*, upon an eminence, as we entered the town: the Cathedral, also, presents a superb figure, and is visible, upon this road, a considerable distance from *Upsala*¹. In a former Volume, the appearance of *Upsala*, in the approach to it from *Stockholm*, has been described². When we first arrived in this celebrated seat of northern literature, having our heads filled with extravagant notions of the splendour of a University which had produced so many illustrious men, we reserved for our second visit a diligent inquiry into its history

Appearance
of *Upsala*.

(1) The resemblance between *Upland* and *Cambridgeshire* was noticed in the preceding Chapter: but another traveller, also of the University of *Cambridge*, a *Lord*, in his *Manuscript Journal*, a curious coincidence with the foregoing observations, by saying that there is a resemblance also in the external appearance of the two Universities.

"The first appearance of *Upsal* may be compared to that of the situation and view of *Cambridge* from the *Huntingdon Road*. The Palace of *Upsal* stands upon high ground, as does the County Gaol at *Cambridge*. The town being below, you look over the latter, and see an extent of flat country around. By the original plan of the Palace, it was intended to occupy three sides of a square parallelogram; but one side was never finished. At one corner there is a tower: the other side is not completed in the same way. The Governor of the Province resides here, and a few other persons. It is intended for the residence of the Sovereign, when he visits *Upsal*. This establishment is quite independent of the University."—*Dr. Flatt Lee's MS Journal*.

(2) Vol IX. p. 212. Octavo Edition.

CHAP.
I.

Present
condition
of the Uni-
versity.

Afzelius.

and present state'. The high expectations we had formed, with regard to its flourishing condition, were not however realized. Every thing seemed to dwindle into insignificance, when the reality was opposed to our ideal picture. The morning after our arrival (*November 14*) we waited upon Dr. *Afzelius*, in his apartments in the Palace. He had been during ten years engaged in foreign travel; and was at this time unpacking his collection, which consisted of natural curiosities, from *Africa*, and other distant regions which he had visited. We presented to him some specimens of rare plants entrusted to our care and conveyance by Dr. *Muller of Christiana*. As Dr. *Afzelius* had been in *England*, and was in *Cambridge* but a short time before we set out upon this expedition, he seemed to be well aware of the striking contrast which a comparison of the two Universities must necessarily afford; and said to us, "You must not expect to find every thing here upon the same footing as in *England*: we have neither the same funds, nor the means of exciting an equal degree of emulation among our students."

Having expressed an earnest wish to be pre-

(1) This has been in some measure anticipated, by the very ample account published by Dr. *Thomson*, in his *Travels in Sweden*. Lond. 1813.

sent at some of the public lectures, he told us that Professor *Thunberg*, the successor of *Linnaeus* in the Botanical chair, was at this moment delivering a lecture. We hastened to the spot; and found this venerable man, so well known for the account he has published of his Travels in *Japan*, in the old Botanic Garden, opposite the identical house, or cottage, where *Linnaeus* once resided; and in which Professor *Thunberg* now lived. The lecture was given in the Old Green-house, as it used to be by *Linnaeus*, in the *Swedish* language; and with such animation of manner, that we much regretted our incapacity to keep pace with the Professor in his harangue. Some of it we understood: it was upon the interesting subject of the "superba *Palmarum* familia" of *Linnaeus*; and immediately brought to our recollection the observations, with which he terminates the *Prolegomena* of his valuable *Flora Lapponica*. But what was our surprise, to find the Professor with only half-a-dozen slovenly boys standing around him, as

Thunberg.

Botanic
Garden.

(2) "Calidissimas orbis partes regit superba *PALMARUM* familia: terras calidas incolunt *FRUTESCENTES* plantarum gentes; australes *Europae* plagas numerosa ornat *HERBARUM* chorus; *Belgicae*, *Daniae*que, *GRAMINUM* occupant copiae; *Sueciae*, *MUSCORUM* agmina; ultimam vero frigidissimamque *Lapponiam* pallida *ALGAE*, praesertim alba *LICHENES*. En ultimum vegetationis gradum in terra ultima!"—*Flor. Lapp. in fin. Proleg.* p. 26. *Anst.* 1757.

CH. P.
I.

his audience,—the eldest of whom could not be more than fourteen years of age,—whose whole interest in the lecture seemed to consist in watching for the moment when a palm-branch was cast among them by the Professor, for which they scrambled; being eager to cut these branches with their knives, for the purpose of making them serve as walking-staves. After the lecture was over, the boys scampered off with their palm-sticks, and the Professor kindly admitted us to see his cabinet of rarities.

The account of his voyage to *Japan* was published in 1791, and translated into *German*. An *English* edition of the same work has since appeared in our own country.

His cabinet consisted of a large collection of objects of natural history, shells, birds, quadrupeds, insects, plants, and minerals. The last were not numerous; and they were, in some instances, described under false names: for having presented to us a small quantity of what he considered as the granular *tin* of *Japan*, we found it, upon examination, to be an *oxide of Titanium*. Among the insects we noticed a magnificent butterfly, the *Atlas of Ceylon*, measuring nine inches across its extended wings: also a most beautiful little stag, from the island of *Java*, not more than twelve inches in height. His col-

lection of plants contained twenty thousand specimens. We saw also specimens of the *caméo* work of the *Chinese*, which seem to prove that this curious branch of sculpture has been long known in that country; whence, perhaps, the art of cutting *caméos* was originally derived by the antient and modern nations of the Western world. The *Chinese caméos* are executed in *alabaster* and in *trap*, and sometimes exhibit layers of three distinct colours. One in the possession of Professor *Thunberg*, representing fruit and flowers, executed in *trap*, was of three colours—red, green, and white; and it measured twenty inches by sixteen. At this time, Professor *Thunberg* was preparing for the press a new edition of his *Flora Japonica*.

Some of the students who had remained in the Green-house afterwards accompanied us in our examination of the BOTANIC GARDEN. We found a head-gardener employed, with two assistants acting under his direction. The principal gardener obligingly presented to us a specimen of *Lopezia racemosa*, a very rare plant from *Peru*, with a delicate and beautiful red flower, belonging to the class *Monocotyledonaria Monogynia*, of which so few are known. It is not noticed by *Martyn*, in his edition of *Miller's Dictionary*,

Botanic
Garden.

CHAP.
I.

although mentioned in the Catalogue of Greenhouse and Stove Plants prefixed to that work. We have since seen it in the Garden at *Cambridge*. Among the forced plants, we were not a little surprised to find the common *English* yew-tree (*Taxus baccata*), growing in pots. It is native in one place only in all *Sweden*, where it appears dwindled to a small shrub. The greenhouses were small, but neat, and kept in good order. It was said that the old garden would soon be destroyed: yet, as a spot sacred to the memory of *Linnaeus*, this ought, surely, to be preserved. In the adjoining buildings there was a small *menagerie*, where a few live animals were preserved; as an ape, a parroquet, &c.; but there was nothing worth more particular notice.

Chemical
Schools.

Afterwards we saw the Chemical Schools in the house of Professor *John Afzelius*, brother of *Adam Afzelius* the botanist, whom we had before visited. He was delivering a lecture, at the time of our arrival, to about twenty or thirty students; but in a voice so low and inaudible, as to be scarcely intelligible, even to those who were his constant bearers. We observed a few among them making notes; but the chief part of the audience seemed to be very inattentive, and to be sitting rather as a matter of form than for any

of instruction. Their slovenly dress, and
, were moreover so unlike that of the
ts in our *English* Universities, that it was
ible to consider them as gentlemen: they
her the air and appearance of so many
ng artificers, and might have been mis-
or a company of workmen in a manufac-

CHAP.

I.

Around this chemical lecture-room was
ed the Professor's collection of minerals,—
s more worthy of notice than any thing

Mineralo-
gical Col-
lection.

Upsala; for the Chemical Laboratory
y merits attention. It was classed ac-
to the methodical distribution of *Cron-*
nd has been in the possession of the
sity ever since the middle of the eighteenth

The celebrated *Bergmann* added con-
ly to this collection, which may be con-
as one of the most complete in Europe;
y in specimens from the *Swedish* mines,
ave long produced the most remarkable
in the world. One cabinet alone con-
three thousand specimens; and the whole
occupied no less a number than forty.
rue, that, in this immense collection,
were many things denoting an earlier
n the history of mineralogy, and which
ong rather to the study of *geology* than
alogy. One small cabinet contained

CHAP.
I.

models of mining apparatus; pumps, fu
&c. There is no country that has afforded
proofs of the importance of mineralogical
to the welfare of a nation, than *Sweden*; the
Sweedes have not maintained the pre-eminence
mineralogy which they so honourably acquired.
The *mineralogy* of *Cronstedt* laid the true
foundation of the science, by making the chemical
composition of minerals the foundation of the
into which they are divided¹: and whenever
undue regard for the mere external character
of these bodies causes an attention to the
chemical constituents to be disregarded, it is
regretted, as an effectual bar to the progress
of mineralogical knowledge.

We next visited the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.
In ascending to it, we saw the *Auditory*,
called, where the Academical disputations
held, and public lectures read; having
much the appearance of one of our
Town-Halls. This place is immediately
the Public Library. The President sits
farther end of the apartment, immediately
the Respondent. Upon a bench below the
Respondent are placed the two Opponents.

(1) *Thomson's Trav. in Sweden*, p. 175. *Lond.* 1811

(2) *Ibid.*

Behind them are several rows of seats for the spectators. Voluntary opponents frequently rise among the spectators, who discuss arguments with the Respondents. The degrees, or, as they are here called, *promotions*, are conferred once in three years. Neither the Professors nor the Students have any distinction of dress; except upon these occasions, when the Professors wear a cloak, and coloured stockings: yet, surely, if ever in any country the dignity of its Academical institutions require a peculiarity of habit, to distinguish its members from the lower orders of the inhabitants, it is more particularly necessary in *Upsala*. In *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, if the students appear in the streets without their Academical dress, it is generally those only of the *petit-maitres* among the undergraduates who are tempted to commit this breach of University discipline, by a desire to imitate the habits of the young men of fashion in the metropolis; but their appearance is never such as to cause them to be confounded with the poorer class of artificers: whereas in *Upsala*, a student in the streets is not a whit better clad than any working coachmaker or carpenter in *England*.

We ascended to the University Library. It contains fifty thousand volumes; which are kept

CHAP.
I.

in very excellent order, and in a handsome room. The Librarian, *Peter Fabius Aurivillius*, Professor of Humanity, to whom we delivered our letters of introduction, told us that he had published a complete catalogue of the whole collection, arranged alphabetically, according to the names of the different authors. The alphabetical form is perhaps the most convenient which any catalogue can have, for the use of persons frequenting a public library; provided only that it be made sufficiently comprehensive, and be extended not only to the names of the authors, but also to the subjects and titles of their several works. In viewing this collection, we endeavoured to ascertain to what particular branch of knowledge it was most indebted. The Professor, to whom we applied for information, told us that it was impossible to determine this point, affirming that the library was well pro-

(1) Dr. Fiott Lee, in his *M.S. Journal*, states the number of volumes at 65,000. The persons who accompany strangers in their visits to public libraries are not likely to be very accurate in the accounts which they give in round numbers. The number of the volumes in the University Library of Cambridge has never been ascertained; but Dr. Farmer, Master of Emmanuel College, when Librarian, counted the number of authors, and they amounted to 100,000. This number has since been greatly augmented; and there are, besides, sixteen other Libraries in Cambridge belonging to the different Colleges. This comparative statement will serve to mark the striking difference between the two establishments.

vided in all branches of learning. We found here Mr. *Turner* employed as the amanuensis², who formerly had the care of Sir *Joseph Banks's* Herbarium. The library is divided into three distinct parts: the first contains volumes of polite literature, history, and natural history; the second, a collection of various authors presented by *Gustavus the Third*, when he was Prince Royal: the third consists entirely of volumes of law, physic, and divinity. This library owes its origin to *Gustavus Adolphus*, or, as he is always called familiarly by the Swedes, *Gustaf-Adolph*. Like *Buonaparte*, it was customary with that monarch to reserve, for his share of the plunder, all the books which were found in places captured by his troops: and he afterwards presented them to this University. Several of his successors have, by similar donations, imitated his munificent example.

Here is preserved the first book printed in Sweden; namely, *Dialogus Creaturarum moralisatus*. It bears the date 'Stockholm, MCCCCLXXXIII.' We saw also the only copy known of the *Manuale Ecclesie Linkopensis*, printed at *Saunderskoping*, in 1525. The first work printed at

Typogra-
phical
Rarities.

(2) The same gentleman is mentioned by Dr. Thomson, in his account of *Upsala*, as being the Librarian at the time of his visit; the name being *Turner* after the Swedish manner. — See *Trav. in Sweden*, p. 174. Lond. 1813.

CHAP.
I.

Upeala was a *Latin* Commentary upon the Psalms, of which there is a copy, dated 1510. The other rare typographical curiosities are, a work of *Thomas Aquinas*, printed in folio, at *Mayence*, in 1467; two editions of the *Catholicon* of the fifteenth century, without date; and a *Latin Bible*, in folio, printed at *Nuremberg* in 1475. Also, the folio Roman editions of *Pliny* and *Suetonius*; the first, of 1473; the second, of 1470.

Manu-
scripts.

Among the Manuscripts, which are very numerous, and kept in a room below the Library, there are several of great value; such as, the *Diarium Wadstenense*, upon vellum, in small quarto, written by various hands, from the year 1344 to 1544;—an *Icelandic* copy of the *Edda* and *Scalda*, upon vellum;—and the *Icelandic Laws*, written upon vellum; a manuscript of great antiquity. But all these are eclipsed, in splendour and value, by the well-known and beautiful CODEX ARGENTEUS of the Four Gospels; considered, and with reason, by all comers, as the most worthy notice of any thing in the whole collection. We had the satisfaction of carefully inspecting this precious manuscript, if manuscript it may be called. The characters seem rather painted than written; every letter being executed in *silver*, with the

Codex Ar-
genteus.

exception of some of the initial letters, which are of gold: so that every page of the manuscript exhibits one continued illumination. A brief extract from this manuscript will serve to gratify mere curiosity, by affording a fac-simile of the characters. It corresponds with our version of the eighteenth chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, at the seventeenth verse: "VERILY I SAY UNTO YOU, WHOSOEVER SHALL NOT RECEIVE THE KINGDOM OF GOD AS A LITTLE CHILD, SHALL IN NO WISE ENTER THEREIN." In the *Codex Argenteus*, the well-known old Saxon or Gothic word BARN is used to signify the original *παῖδιον*. The passage occurs thus:

AMEN UIΨA İZVIS. SΛEI NI
ANANIMIΨ ΨINΔANΓAKACA
ΓXΨS SVE BARN. NI UMİΨ
İN İZAI:

The history of this manuscript has been given by so many authors, and set forth with so much perspicuity by Mr. Coxæ, that we shall no

(1) See *Travels into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark*, vol. IV. p. 151, &c. Mr. Coxæ refers to the following works (*ibid.* p. 157. Note) for the history of this manuscript. "The several editions of the *Codex Argenteus*."

CHAP.
I

further enter upon it, than by briefly stating, according to the information we received from the Librarian, that it was completed about the end of the fourth century, by a Bishop of *Thrace*, in the *Gothic* language used at that time in *Mæsia*. In the year 1648, when the city of *Prague* was stormed by the *Swedes*, it was found among the literary spoils, by a *Swedish* Count, who sent it as a present to his Queen, *Christina*. Three editions are extant of this valuable Code, of which the best is from the *Clarendon* Press of *Oxford*, by *Edward Lye*, printed in 1750. It contains a *Latin* Version, and a Commentary upon the Text, by the learned *Benzelius*; together with *Lye's* own observations, and a *Gothic* Grammar.

The leaves of the *Codex Argenteus* are of vellum, but prepared in a very particular manner, and of a violet hue: the cover and back of the volume are of silver, embossed. It is related, that the celebrated *Isaac Vossius* stole this manuscript, during the confusion which preceded Queen *Christina's* abdication of the

Argenteus, by *Junius Sturnkelm*, and *Lye*. *Hicks Gramm. Mæse-Gothica*, in his *Thesaurus Ling. Sept.* *La Crosse Diss. Philol.* at the end of *Chamberlayne's* *Orat. Dom.* p. 136. *Wetstein's* *Proleg.* in *Nov. Test.* sect. 68 to 71. *Bib. Up. Hist.* p. 116 to 123. *Le Long. Bib. Sac.* vol. II. p. 140, and 538."

throne of *Sweden*; and that after his death it was purchased for 150*l.* by Count *Magnus Gabriel de la Gardie*, who presented it to the University of *Upsala*. CHAP.
I.

There are in this collection but few manuscripts of the Classics; and even these were evidently written after the invention of printing: they are, however, estimable, owing to the uncommon beauty of the calligraphy, which, in some instances, can with difficulty be distinguished from printing. We saw a good manuscript copy of *Horace*; and one of *Ovid's Metamorphoses*, less perfect and less legible. All the volumes are inclosed in cases faced with wire. Instead of written certificates, as vouchers for the books borrowed by the members of the University, they make use of printed tickets.

The principal curiosity in this library has been mentioned by other authors, and some times inaccurately described. It is a cabinet of the most curious and costly workmanship, adorned with paintings, mosaic, and gems, which was presented by the merchants of *Hamburg* to Queen *Christina*. One of the doors is composed entirely of a single stone, said to be an *agate*; but, in fact, a slab of that species of stalactite carbonate of lime which is vulgarly called "flowered alabaster." The natural veins, Cabinet of
Queen
Christina.

CHAP.
I.

or zones, of this mineral, beautifully polished, have been ingeniously appropriated by a painter, so as to constitute parts of the picture which he has represented upon the stone. Upon one side is seen the destruction of Pharaoh and his Host in the Red Sea; and few persons would imagine that in a work of this kind, which must necessarily have so much of *trick* in it, the artist could have displayed the sublimity he has really afforded. The figure of Moses, and the expression delineated in his countenance, are worthy of as great a master as *Raphael*. An Equestrian Soldier is also figured with great spirit and energy. In this curious piece, the perspective, as it might be expected, is altogether violated. Upon the other side of the slab is a representation of the Day of Judgment; but this has been evidently borrowed from the famous picture by *Michael Angelo*, in the *Sestini* Chapel at *Rome*. It contains some of the same figures; and has, moreover, the same characteristic portraits; such, for example, as those of the Cardinal, and the Mistress of the painter. The artist, whose name we did not learn, has represented his own portrait among those of the Blessed in heaven, and has decorated his head with the Pope's tiara. Other parts of this cabinet are adorned with antique gems, paint-

ings on precious stones, *Florence* mosaic-work, executed by inlaid pieces of antique marbles, and very curious painting by means of inlaid pieces of wood in mosaic, perhaps the workmanship of *Albert Durer*, and certainly of his time. But the most singular deposit in this room is a donation of *Gustavus the Third*: it consists of two chests of manuscripts, double-locked, chained, and sealed, which are not to be opened until fifty years shall have elapsed from the time of his death. These chests are supposed to contain his foreign correspondence, and many papers relating to the principal transactions in which he was engaged and the state of *Europe* at the time of his reign. An *English* traveller will hardly participate the feelings of curiosity which are betrayed by the *Swedes* respecting these mysterious boxes. "What a misfortune for us," said one of the inhabitants of *Upsala*, "that this precious deposit will not be opened in our time." Great expectation is on foot with regard to the things that will come to light when these papers are examined; but, for our own part, we could not help thinking that the moral of the old fable "*Parturiunt montes*" &c. will be found very applicable to the event of the opening of these chests, when the times arrives for their inspection.

Mysterious
gift of
*Gustavus
the Third.*

CHAP.

I.

Executive
branch of
the Uni-
versity.

The number of the students in this University has sometimes exceeded one thousand: at the present time there were not above three hundred'. The whole population, including the students and other inhabitants of *Upsala* and its neighbourhood, did not amount to four thousand persons. The University consists of a Chancellor, a Sub-Chancellor, who is always the Archbishop of *Upsala*, and a President, who is called *Rector Magnificus*, answering to the office of Vice-Chancellor in our English Universities. There are also Professors of *Divinity*, *Law*, *Physic*, and *Philosophy*, besides extraordinary adjuncts, as assistants, to each of these Professorships, *Magistri Docentes* in the several faculties, and Teachers of Modern Languages and the Polite Arts. The principal studies of the place are divided into the four classes above mentioned. The lectures are both public and private, the former being delivered gratis. The annual salaries of the Professors do not exceed 100*l*. When a Professor has continued in office for thirty years, he is allowed to retire with the title of *Emeritus*, and enjoys his salary for life*.

(1) When Dr. Fiott Lee afterwards visited this University, the number was greatly increased. According to a note in his *MS. Journal*, there were about 800 students at that time.

(2) This fact is stated by Mr. Cox, from whom it is here borrowed. See *Transit*, vol. IV. p. 145. Lond. 1787.

Students are sent to *Upsala* about the age of sixteen, or even earlier: they lodge in private houses in the town, there being no Colleges; and they are divided into classes, according to the Provinces to which they belong. Lectures begin, as with us, in *October*; and continue for about eight months. The degrees conferred, Degrees. are those of *Philosophiæ Candidatus*, or Bachelor of Arts; *Philosophiæ Magister*, or Master of Arts; and in *Divinity, Law, and Physic*, the different gradations are styled *Candidatus, Licenciatus, Doctor*³. Before receiving any degree, a student must undergo several examinations from various Professors, and must compose a Latin *Thesis*, Theses. which he is bound to defend in the Schools. Similar exercises are also necessary previous to taking the second degree; and as the different *Theses* are printed, we were at considerable pains to collect all that could be obtained, thinking they would serve to give a good idea of the state of science in this seminary. We pursued, afterwards, the same plan with regard to the University of *Abo*; and a list of the subjects upon which the principal dissertations were written, will be found in the *Appendix*⁴. Considering

(3) See Coxe's Travels, ib.

(4) The *Amnitetes Academicæ* published in 1749, in 8vo. under the auspices of *Linnaeus*, contained a collection of these *Theses*, but not in their

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in iron net-work, is the silver coffin containing the reliques of Saint *Eric*; not of *Eric the Fourteenth*, the eldest son of *Gustavus Vasa*, as has been erroneously supposed, but of *Eric the Seventh*, son of *Jedvardus*, who being captured in battle by the *Danes*, was beheaded, and afterwards canonized for his virtues. His remains were originally interred in *Old Upsala*, but afterwards transferred to this cathedral'. *Eric the Seventh* cuts a brilliant figure in the early annals of *Sweden*: it was this monarch who conquered *Finland*, and first established Christianity among the inhabitants of that country. He formed a

(1) He was taken in battle in the field of *Upsala*, after contending with the greatest bravery against his rebellious subjects, who were aided by the *Danes*. (*Scandia Illustrata*, tom. II. p. 85. Stockholm, 1700.) The *Swedes* celebrate the *Eighteenth of May* as the day of his martyrdom. (*Ibid.*) His reliques were removed to *New Upsala* in the year 1273. (*Ibid.* tom. XII. p. 196.) This monarch is spoken of in terms of high eulogy in the *Swedish annals*. "*Commodis patriæ seditus invigilat; non paucas fundat ecclesias; ipsas proventibus orndit; Rempublicam quoque insigniter ordinat; æquissimas condit leges; impias abrogat; perversas Sueonum consuetudinis radicitus evellit; inde flagitiosos, sine respectu personarum, animadvertit.*" (*Ibid.* tom. II. p. 5.) His virtues and severe discipline were not however suited to the views and temper of the Nobles under him, who had been accustomed to live by plunder and piracy; consequently they conspired against his life, and were joined, in a revolt, by the *Danes*. There is nothing worth seeing at *Old Upsala*, or *Gamla Upsala*, now a village, distant about five *English* miles from the modern city, if we except the three tumuli, said to be the Sepulchres of *Odin*, *Frigga*, and *Thor*, which are near the village church. Dr. *Flott Lee* visited *Gamla Upsala* in 1807, and made a drawing of those tumuli, whence the *Fignette* to this Chapter is taken. Dr. *Lee* compares them, in size and appearance, to the Mounds near *Bartlow* in *Essex*.

regular Code of the *Swedish* Laws, which bore his name; and he excluded from the benefit of those laws, all persons who adhered to their antient heathen superstitions. In a small chapel behind the altar is an oblong monument, the tomb of the famous *Gustavus Vasa*. His effigy is represented in marble, between those of his two first wives, whose remains are interred in the same sepulchre. This interesting monument has sustained considerable injury, owing to a fire, which also did great damage to the cathedral.

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There are many other tombs which deserve notice, from their relationship to the *Swedish* history: but all our attention was taken up, and wholly engrossed, by one; namely, the tomb, or rather grave, of *Linnaeus*. A simple entablature of stone, let into the pavement at the western extremity of the cathedral, near the door, and under the organ-gallery, now covers the mouldering reliques of this illustrious man. With what emotions of sacred enthusiasm will future generations approach the hallowed spot which has afforded a sepulchre to his remains!—

Burial-
place of
Linnaeus.

(2) For an account of which, the Reader may be referred to the valuable information contained in the *Travels* of Mr. Coxe, an author who has made History, as it were, his home; and who is never so much at home as when he is among the tombs of illustrious persons.—See *Travels into Poland, Russia, and Sweden*, vol. IV, p. 132, &c. Lond. 1787.

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I.

He, who was every thing that could be required, to give to the studies of Natural History, in the great scale of Science, their dignity and value!¹ How powerful, in its effect upon the heart, will ever be the simple inscription which marks the place where he lies!

OSSA
CAROLI · A · LINNE

Who will read these words unmoved; or wish to read more! for of the title that has been added, every letter is superfluous². "His NAME," as said his biographer³, CAN NEVER DIE. IT WILL BE CHERISHED IN THE MEMORY

(1) "He was early led to regret that NATURAL HISTORY had not, by public institution, been more cultivated in Universities; in many of which, logical disputations and metaphysical theorizing had too long prevailed, to the exclusion of more useful science."—See *Pulteney's Linnaeus*, by *Maton*, p. 496. Lond. 1805.

(2) This is the whole of the Inscription:

OSSA
CAROLI · A · LINNE
EQV · AVR.

MARITO · OPTIMO
FILIO · VNICO
CAROLO · A · LINNE
PATRIS · SVCCESSORI
ET
SIBI⁴

SARA · ELISABETA · MORÆA

(3) See *Pulteney's Linnaeus*, by *Maton*, p. 506. Lond. 1805.

OF EVERY LOVER OF NATURE, AND REMAIN ON THE FAIR RECORDS OF SCIENCE, TO THE END OF TIME." Indeed, time alone is wanted, to shew the extent of his researches, and the depth of his knowledge. He seems to have anticipated whole ages of investigation: and in the goodness of his heart, and the tendency of all his writings and discourses to give glory to the great Author of the works of Nature, there was something not only to admire, but to venerate. In a small chapel near the place of his interment, the students and other inhabitants of *Upsala* have erected a plain but beautiful monument to his memory. It is executed in the fine porphyry, of *Elfsdal*; the letters of the inscription being of bronze, gilded, and placed in full relief upon the stone. As far as the workmanship is concerned, nothing can surpass the effect. An objection may be made against the inscription itself, which has very generally been censured, on account of the words *Botanicorum Principi*:

Monument
erected by
the inhabi-
tants.

(4) Witness the extraordinary remark in his Diary, "that he had never seen *rudera diluvii unipervialis*, but *successiva temporis*." The most experienced geologist of the present day will know how to appreciate the value of this observation.

(5) "The habit of scrutinizing and contemplating the wonderful energies and economy of Nature, had the effect of inspiring *Linnaeus* with an unsophisticated sort of pious feeling, which breaks forth, in various parts of his writings, with a peculiar and most engaging eloquence."— See *Pulteney's Linnaeus*, by Maton, p. 497.

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but it should be observed, that this title, and the very words of it, were those which *Linnaeus* had chosen to appropriate to himself: and although the inscription would have been much better without any such addition, yet this fact may always be urged in its justification. In its present state, this inscription appears as follows:

CAROLO · A · LINNE
BOTANICORUM
PRINCIPI

AMICI · ET · DISCIPVLI
MDCCLXXXVIII.

The expense of this monument, plain and simple as it seems, amounted to two thousand rix-dollars; of which sum, four hundred were expended in supplying the bronze characters of the inscription. On the south side of the same aisle there is a Monument to the memory of *Menander* archbishop of *Upsala*, erected by his son. This monument was executed in *Italy*; and it is adorned with sculptured figures in marble. A piece of sculptured alabaster also represents the prelate, leaning upon his *Biblia*

(1) "He was styled, by all Botanists, PRINCIPES BOTANICORUM." See *Linnaeus's Diary*, p. 566. *Pulteney's Linn.* by Maton. Lond: 1805.

Pennica, receiving the homage of a Group of Figures, whom we supposed to represent the Muses, from the circumstance of their being preceded by a winged *Apollo*.

Among the reliques preserved here, there are some so exceedingly curious, that we cannot omit the mention of them, although they have been noticed by many other travellers. Foremost in the list of these, is the wooden image of the God *Thor*, who may justly be styled "the loggerhead idol of the Northern nations." It is much such a representation of the human head in a log of wood, as *Scheffer*, in his work "*De Diis Lapponum Paganicis*," has figured, with a worshipper before it in the act of adoration. According to *Scheffer*, the image of *Thor* was always of wood, and of this rude workmanship: it was an idol made out of a birch-tree, the head out of the root, and the body out of the trunk. This is connected with the old worship of fire; and, as a proof of it, the votaries of *Thor* used to drive an iron nail, with a small piece of flint, into the idol's head. The image

Image of
Thor.

(2) Joannis Schefferi Lapponia, p. 105. • *Françes*. 1673.

(3) "Hæc idola faciunt ex betula, et ex radice quidem caput, ex trunco seu caudice partem reliquam." *Ibid*.

(4) "In capite insigunt clavum ferreum, cum silicis particula, ut si videatur ignem Thor exeat." *Ibid*.

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I.

was perhaps borrowed from the upright center log, around which, as at the present day in the Northern forests, fuel was heaped, whenever a fire was kindled by the natives. All these ancient superstitions, as they refer to the customs of mankind in its rudest state, so they may be still found, in their prototypes, among the simple observances, habits, and manners, of a savage people. The *Yule Clog* still retains a degree of reverence in the northern parts of *England*; the origin of which may have been of the same nature with that in which the *Swedish* idol was held by its worshippers. The log itself, as a symbol of the fire for which it was used, became an object of worship. Whatever opinion may prevail upon this subject, we shall find that a similar superstition respecting the same sort of idol has prevailed almost all over the world. Among the ancient idols of *Greece*, the *Palladium* was of this description; for it was nothing more than a piece of wood of an extraordinary form. We considered, therefore, this image of *Thor* as one of the most curious antiquities that any country has preserved; as connected not only

(1) See *Brand's Popular Antiquities*, pp. 155, 157. *Newcastle upon Tyne*, 1775. Also *Brady's Clavis Calendaris*, vol. I. p. 124. *London*, 1812.

(2) See the observations of *Heguel*, in his *Excursus*, upon the *Palladium* and the *Penates*.

with the early history of *Sweden*, but with the most antient mythology in the world³; and as being worthy of a much more careful keeping than it seems to have here met with, where, from the disregard shewn to its preservation, it is not likely to remain for any considerable length of time. Another curiosity shewn here is more in unison with the taste of a people who preserve among their reliques many a sanguinary testimony of the deeds of murder committed in this country; namely, the coat worn by *Eric* the son of *Steno Sture*, his shirt, silk breeches, and purse, when he was stabbed by *Eric the Fourteenth*; the place where the wound was inflicted being visible, owing to the marks of blood which flowed from the unfortunate victim⁴. Here is also shewn a more singular standard than perhaps was ever used in any country to excite the valour of its troops: nor do the *Swedes*, in battle, stand in need of any artificial trophies to call their bravery into action; being, by nature, warlike. It is nothing

Bloody
Coat of
Eric.

(3) According to Mr. Cope, a correct delineation of this image occurs in the *Monumenta Ullarekurgensis* of Perincköld.

(4) See Cope's *Travels*, vol. IV. p. 137. Lond. 1786. for the description of the monument of the illustrious family of the *Stures*, and for the interesting inscription upon their tomb, which is in a small chapel of this Cathedral.

CHAP.
I.Shift of
Margaret.

more than a dirty rag, fixed to a staff, like a banner; and called *Margaret's Shift*, or *Shirt*. The history of it does not seem to be very well known: all that we could gather respecting it, has been stated by our own countryman, Mr. *Coxe*; who says of it, that it was found by the *Swedes* at *Nuremberg*, when they captured the place; and afterwards by them deposited here, in honour of the *Semiramis* of the North. Lastly, we were shewn the magnificent robes worn by the Archbishop and other Clergy upon great festivals: they are principally of velvet, embroidered with gold. This collection is kept in a sacristy, up a small flight of stone steps, near the Gothic window of the cathedral: the reliques are preserved in a chamber closed by double doors of massive iron, with ponderous rusty locks.

New Botanic
Garden.

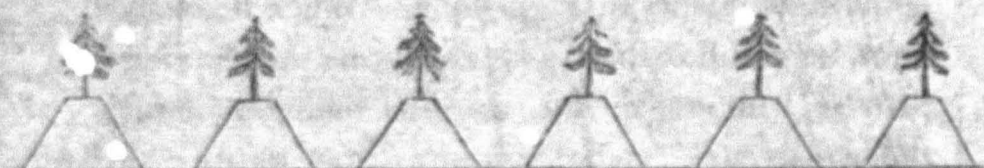
* After seeing the *Cathedral*, we went to the *NEW BOTANIC GARDEN* and *Green-houses*; in which latter are apartments for Professor *Afzelius*, the *Demonstrator of Botany*, as he is here

(1) See *Coxe's Travels*, vol. IV, p. 141. Lond. 1786.—“How this shift,” observes the same author, “was first procured by the inhabitants of *Nuremberg*, viz. it was there considered as a relique, and the exact period when it was imported into *Sweden*, I must leave to be ascertained by those who are disposed to trace its history and adventures. I did not learn, however, that it has ever had the honour of giving a name to any particular colour, like the shift of *Isabella*, Queen of *Castile*.”

called, and also for Professor *Thunberg*. To this place all the collection formed by Professor *Thunberg*, in his extensive travels, was at this time about to be removed; the Professor having presented it to the University, for public use. The plan was, to place the whole in one oblong room of very considerable grandeur, but certainly not sufficiently capacious to exhibit it to advantage. The Museum ought to have been of the same dimensions as the Green-house, which runs parallel to it, and will perhaps be the first Conservatory of the kind in Europe. They were already beginning to move the plants into this Green-house, from the Old Botanic Garden. In the front of the building is the new Lecture Room, with a magnificent dome and a sky-light. Immediately under this dome is placed the Professor's Chair; and behind the *cathedral* is a bust of *Linnaeus*, to whose memory both this building and also the New Botanic Garden may be considered as sacred. As to the garden itself, when considered with reference to a University that has done so much for the science of Botany, it can hardly be deemed worthy of *Upsala*. It consists of six *Swedish* acres of ground, lying beneath the windows of the Palace, and on its western side. But it contains nothing remarkable; and the

CHAP.
I.

wretched taste which has been shewn in laying it out may be conceived, when it is mentioned, that an avenue of clipped fir-trees, barbarously cut into more artificial and formal shapes than ever characterized a Dutchman's garden, lead from the entrance to the Green-house. .



Setting aside the ugly formality of this appearance¹, there is another reason for desiring the removal of such an avenue, in the injury done to the garden. The roots of so many fir-trees, occupying a considerable portion of the ground, must have a pernicious tendency in obstructing the growth of plants: and surely in *Sweden*, which is one vast region of firs, from *Scania* to *Lapmark*, an addition of this kind was not required for the Botanic garden of its principal University. The whole of this new establishment, including the Green-house, Museum, Lecture Room, Garden, &c. may be considered

Lecture
Room.

(1) Which is nevertheless a relique of *Roman* taste, as appears from a passage of *Pliny's* Letters before cited. See Vol. IX. of these Travels, p. 58. Note (2.) Octavo Edition.

as one of the splendid monuments of the reign of *Gustavus the Third*, to whom it is entirely due; and of whom, in the present conflicting state of party and opinion in *Sweden*, it is almost impossible to speak with truth and accuracy. According to one set of men, his memory should be held as deservedly glorious. When his conduct in public affairs is censured, as having proved ruinous to the *Swedish* finances, "let the works he left behind him," say they, "at least be properly estimated, to prove that his lavish expenditure of the public money was always intended for the public good, and never idly nor vainly squandered." The same set of men affirm that *Gustavus the Third* was not calculated for the *Swedes*; that his polished manners and enlightened mind were too refined for them; that not a single work exists in *Sweden* calculated to promote public honours, to give encouragement to the arts and sciences, to improve the manufactures, or to afford patronage to learning, but it may be referred to his reign. Equally endowed, they add, by every qualification that is requisite to form the character of a profound statesman and a great king, posterity will recall with gratitude the memory of this distinguished monarch, will drop a tear in viewing the splendid monuments of his taste and patriotism, and will

Conflicting
opinions
respecting
*Gustavus
the Third*.