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or his fair consort, as it was impossible to give credit to them, so it will not be necessary to relate them. The general tenor of all of them was to represent the King as a haughty, imperious, but benevolent man, destitute of sound judgment and literary talents; without any love of the Fine Arts, but desirous of enforcing strict obedience to the laws, both by precept and example: and the Queen, as a giddy cheerful romp, more disposed towards laughter than serious reflection, who would prefer a game at blind-man's buff to any State ceremony, however splendid the situation she might be called upon to fill.

Probable
contents of
the Chests
at Upsala.

We met with a bookseller in *Stockholm* who assured us—and we saw no reason to doubt the truth of what he said—that he had often been employed by the late King, *Gustavus the Third*, as his amanuensis. He declared that he assisted that monarch in arranging and in copying many of the manuscripts now deposited at *Upsala* under such strict injunctions of their being kept secret until the time arrives for opening the chests containing them. He seemed well acquainted with the nature of these manuscripts; and, as his character is highly respectable, and the informa-

(1) See the former Chapter, p. 19.

tion he afforded was given without the least solicitation on our part, it may perhaps be worth attending to. The most important part of these papers, he said, as written by *Gustavus the Third*, contains the History of his own Times; composed with a depth of political knowledge, and most profound reflection, such as might be expected from his uncommon talents and observation. This History, together with the State Papers necessary for its illustration, probably make up the principal part of this mysterious deposit, which has excited so much curiosity.

The state of literature in *Sweden* has been less promising since the death of *Linnæus* than that of any other country in Europe. In the sciences, however, *Chemistry*, in spite of every obstacle to which it has been opposed,* in a country wanting many of the conveniences necessary for its progress, and all the patronage essential to its encouragement, has made rapid advances*. The chemical discoveries of the *Swedes*, in all their Universities³, redound greatly to their honour.

State of
Literature.

(2) Witness the surprising talents of *Bernelius*; himself a host, filling all *Europe* with admiration of his great abilities, and gratitude for the importance and profundity of his researches. Witness also the discoveries made by his pupil, *Arfvedson*. Not to omit a tribute due to the names of *Ekeberg* of *Upsala*, *Gahn* of *Fahlun*, *Hisinger*, *Helm* of *Stockholm*, and many others.

(3) The name of the University of *Abo* would hardly have been known in the rest of *Europe*, but for the chemical discoveries of *Gadolin*.

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Yet the science of *Mineralogy*, connected as it is with *Chemistry*, is hardly anywhere at a lower ebb than in *Sweden*: and *Geology* may be considered as not having yet been introduced into that country; since we cannot bestow the name of *Geology* upon those testimonies of its presence which the *Swedes* sometimes exhibit under the names of *Geological Cabinets*. *Botany*, moreover, seemed to us to be fast declining; as if all its blossoms had drooped and died with its great master. Other branches of knowledge appeared to be involved in the same fate. History, Metaphysics, Laws, Languages, Music, the Belles Lettres, were only known as so many appellations to which there was nothing applicable. The Fine Arts, once flourishing in this metropolis, languished for want of encouragement. Add to all this, a gloomy prospect in the State, seeming to foretell the bursting of a storm, which was gathering fast around the throne; public finances annihilated; national credit extinct; taxes accumulating; agriculture neglected; manufactures ruined; insurrections ripe in every quarter; the poor oppressed and murmuring; the liberty of the press banished; projects, the most absurd, bursting, like bubbles, as fast as they were formed—such was, at this moment, the abject and deplorable state of this land of

Deplorable
condition
of the
Country.

heroism, honesty, and benevolence. It seemed to every reflecting mind as if *Sweden* awaited one of those tremendous moral revolutions, which, by tearing to atoms the constitution of the country, offers, amidst its ruins, the materials of a more solid structure. The necessity of convoking the Diet was becoming every day more and more apparent; yet the courtiers, twelve or thirteen of whom surrounded the throne, being averse from such a measure, as justly alarmed at the consequences of an inquiry into the state of public affairs, were using all their influence to prevent it, by persuading the King to disregard the agitation which was evidently gathering force in every quarter of his kingdom. Such was the abject state of the paper currency, that Bank-notes were in circulation of the nominal value of eight-pence, *English*; but which were considered as literally worth nothing; no one being willing to take them. The commerce of the country, of course, experienced a lamentable check; and corn, of which the importation annually cost three millions of dollars, became woefully scarce. In this deplorable condition of things, the State candle was burning at both ends. The regulations made to prevent the consumption of coffee and of spirits were wholly ineffectual, and con-

stantly evaded. There seemed to be no police whatever; nor any assize of bread; the difference of one half prevailing in the price of the same article in different parts of the same town. One hundred rix-dollars had been paid in the course of the last year for a single load of hay; peasants being actually compelled to kill their cattle, or to sell them for almost nothing, or to feed them with the straw from the tops of their houses.

We often met the young King in his walks through the streets: it was a practice in which he frequently indulged; going about in the most private manner, wrapped in a drab great coat, and attended only by a single officer, his Master of the Horse. It was understood to be his wish that he should pass without notice, as it would be troublesome to him to be continually bowing to all who might make their obeisance. But as *Englishmen*, who had experienced in every part of his kingdom the most unbounded hospitality, and were instigated only by a desire to testify the regard we felt for a country of which he was the Sovereign, we could not forego the satisfaction of taking off our hats, whenever he approached; and, notwithstanding what was before urged with regard to his conduct towards our countrymen, it was pleasing to observe that

upon these occasions he always returned our salute in the most gracious manner.

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The places of Public Amusement in this city are not numerous: the principal are, the OPERA HOUSE, already noticed; the THEATRE, or, as it is here called, *Dramatiska*; and the VAUXHALL, or *Gardens of Promenade*. The building of the Opera House took place between the years 1776 and 1782. This edifice is two hundred and ten Swedish feet in length, by one hundred and fifty in breadth; and it is fifty-seven feet in height. The front is decorated with columns and pilasters of the *Corinthian* order. It constitutes the chief ornament of the *Nordermalm* Square, being opposite to the Palace of the Princess Royal. The Theatre is situate in the Old Arsenal: it was built in 1792, upon the demolition of the *Théâtre Française*, which was taken down in the alterations made to lay open the front of the Royal Palace¹. In this theatre are represented the Swedish tragedies, comedies, and farces; the best of which are quite below mediocrity. In comedy, however, the Swedes have some excellent actors. We saw one, whose name we do not recollect, but he reminded us forcibly of our

Places of
Public
Amuse-
ment.

(1) The old French Theatre is now changed into a set of ante-rooms belonging to this building.

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own matchless comedian, *John Bannister*, whose talents will never be forgotten, if unaffected simplicity of nature, joined with pathos and energy, be preferable to stage tricks, affectation, and caricatura. This actor was deservedly a great favourite with the *Svedes*, whose stiff and serious features, habitually disposed to gravity, relaxed into continual laughter the whole time he remained upon the stage. *Sweden* is not destitute of eminent theatrical writers; but the principal part of the dramatic works brought forward in this country are translations from the *English* and *French* languages: this is always the case with their farces, if they possess the smallest degree of merit. The utmost order prevails in their theatres during the representations: no person moves from his seat, or enters into conversation with those about him: if the least sound of a voice be heard, except from the stage, a general hissing immediately puts the intruder to silence.

Academies.

Of the Societies instituted in *Stockholm* for the encouragement of Literature, there are five which bear the name of Academies, without including the *Patriotic Society*; viz. The *Academy of Sciences*; that of the *Belles Lettres, History, and Antiquities*; the *Swedish Academy*; the *Academy of Painting and Sculpture*; and the *Royal Academy of Music*.

Among these, the ACADEMY OF SCIENCES holds the highest rank. It was founded in 1739, by several learned patriots, among whom it is sufficient to mention the senator Count *Hoepfen*, *Linnaeus*, and *Alstroemer*. It has continually increased and prospered since its first establishment; having published more than one hundred volumes of Memoirs, Discourses, Eulogies, and Dissertations, all in the *Swedish* language. It was not until it had attained the summit of its reputation that it was received under the protection of Government; which has since allowed to it great advantages; among others, the exclusive right of publishing and distributing almanacks throughout the kingdom, a privilege from which it derives a revenue annually of two thousand rix-dollars. The sciences which chiefly occupy this Academy are, Natural History, Physic, Anatomy; Chemistry, Astronomy, &c. It has a Library, a Cabinet of Natural History, an Observatory, and a Botanic Garden bequeathed to it by Mr. *Berguis*, the direction of which is entrusted to Mr. *Swartz*. The Cabinet of Natural History is under the inspection of Mr. *Sparrman*, celebrated for his voyages in the *South Seas* with Captain *Cook*, and for his *African Travels*. This Academy has a President and two Secretaries. The President is

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renewed every three months: the two Secretaries are perpetual. The first, Mr. *Melanderhielm*, directs the Academy, and has the Library under his care: he also conducts the foreign correspondence, and publishes the Memoirs. He lives in the Hotel of the Academy, a large and beautiful building in the centre of the town. In the principal chamber is the bust of its founder, Count *Hoepken*. The other secretary is Astronomer to the Academy: he lives in the Observatory, situate north of the town. He is employed in the publication of almanacks. Since the establishment of the *Academy of Sciences*, it has experienced some severe losses in the deaths of Messrs. *Pilas*, *De Geer*, *Wargentin*, *Baech*, *Berguis*, *Scheele*, &c.: but it still possesses Mr. *Acrel*, chief physician; its President, *Rosenadler*, who has bequeathed to it all his *Swedish* books; Admiral *Chapman*; Baron *Alstroemer*; Mr. *Engestroem*; Baron *Hermelin*; Messrs. *Geyer* and *Hjelm*, excellent mineralogists and chemists, the latter of whom first obtained *Molybdenum* in the metallic state; *De Carlson*, *Paykull*, *Oedmann*, &c. Among the members of this Academy, it boasts of many celebrated foreigners:—in FRANCE, *Lalande*, *Expilly*, *Monnet*, *Keralio*, *Le Sage*, *De Morveau*, *Boufflers*, &c.—in SPAIN, *Mutis*;—in ITALY,

Spallanzani, Verri, Morozzo, Fontana, &c.—in GERMANY, *Küstner, Kölpin, Richter, Forster, Möller, Achard, Jacquin, Schreber, Weigel, &c.*—in RUSSIA, *Æpinas, Euler, Rumowski, Pallas, Kourakin, Razumowski, Gallitzin, &c.*—in ENGLAND, *Banks, Pennant, Kirwan, and Smith*;—in DENMARK, *Niebuhr, Suhm, and Vahl*;—in AMERICA, *Priestley*. The Memoirs of the Academy are translated at *Venice* into *Latin*, with the title *Analecta Transalpina*; and at *Göttingen* in *Germany*, into *French*, by *Mr. Keralio*. The principal part of the Library of this Academy was the gift of the President *Rosenadler*. Among the books are some typographical rarities: a *Swedish Bible*, with wood-cuts, printed at *Upsala* in 1541; the *New Testament*, in quarto, with wood-cuts, printed at *Stockholm* in 1549; the first *New Testament* printed in *Sweden*, dated *Stockholm* 1521. Also a rare work (because prohibited), called “The Battles of Duke Charles,” or CHARLES IX. That the proceedings of this Academy should be published only in the *Swedish* language may be regretted as a real literary loss; for, as it is observed by a late author who visited this country, “*Si Linnée avoit écrit dans sa langue, il auroit eu, sans doute, autant de mérite; mais, à coup sûr, pas autant de*

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célébrité." SPARMANN added greatly to the Cabinet of this Academy. He classed it according to the system of *Linnaeus*; giving to the Academy, at their sittings, his own descriptions of every thing that was new. Notwithstanding these additions, there is not much in this cabinet which can be considered either as worth seeing or describing. We visited it; and were quite struck with its insignificance, and the bad taste shewn in the selection and manner of displaying the specimens. Generally, in the first view one has of a Museum of this kind, merely by casting a glance over it, a tolerable correct notion may be formed of the style and character of the exhibition. Under this impression, we did not expect to be very highly gratified, when we observed, upon entering the apartment, some miserable specimens of common *Coral*, placed in a row upon pedestals of wretched shell-work that would have degraded the China closet of an ignorant old woman. The eye is afterwards caught by a number of glass-cases, containing organic bodies preserved in alcohol, which are, for the most part, reptiles; serpents, lizards, toads, and frogs. Here, among the more re-

(1) *Voyage de deux Français*, tom. II. p. 74 (Note). Paris, 1796.

markable rarities, we were shewn the generative organs of the *Ostrich* and *Rhinoceros*; the *Draco-volans*, not so large as a common *Bat*; the foetus of a *Hottentot*; specimens of the *Rana typhonia*, and *Rana paradoxa*, from the embryo to the perfect state of the animal; *Lacerta Am-coinensis*, considered a great rarity; *Venomous Serpents* of *America*, the *Indies*, and *South Seas*, remarkable for the flatness of their heads; *Flying Fishes* of the *Red Sea*; *Worms*, *Scorpions*, and other insects in great number; bones, teeth, &c. of *Elephants*; and weapons, dresses, and idols of the Islands of *Australasia*. Around the room are ranged specimens of greater magnitude; as, the heads of the *Cape Buffalo*; the *Hippopotamus*, believed to be the *Behemoth* of sacred Scripture; the horns of various animals, some of astonishing size, of the *Rein-deer*, *Elk*, &c.

The ACADEMY OF BELLES LETTRES was much patronized by *Gustavus the Third*; who not only endowed it with a fund for prizes, but also for allowing premiums to several of its members. Its province extends to Foreign Literature and Classical Antiquities. The number of its members is limited to fifty. It was founded in 1753, by Queen *Louisa Ulrica*. Within these few years, it has lost many men of great merit; as, *Dalin*, *Lagerbring*, *D'Ihre*, *Potberg*, and *De Berch*.

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Its secretary is Mr. *Tileman*, Royal Antiquarian. This Academy has published several volumes of *Memoirs*, in *Swedish*. It possesses a beautiful collection of medals.

The third, the SWEDISH ACADEMY, or the *Academy of Eighteen*, is so called from the number of its members. It was instituted for the cultivation of the *Swedish* language, by *Gustavus the Third*, in 1786. Its particular aim is to cultivate, to purify, and to enrich the *Swedish* language. It composes the eulogies of Kings, noblemen, and private men who have been celebrated. It has published many volumes, on these and other subjects. *Gustavus the Third* neglected nothing that might conduce to its welfare. Since the year 1792, it has enjoyed the exclusive privilege of publishing the *Swedish Gazette*. Its secretary is Mr. *Rosenstein*, late preceptor of *Gustavus the Fourth*. It is usual, upon the death of one of its members, to deliver a funeral oration, illustrating his merits, enumerating his writings, and pronouncing his eulogium. This ceremony is always attended by the Academicians in their full dress, by the members of the Royal Family, the Nobles and Gentry of *Stockholm*, and Foreigners admitted with tickets distributed by the members of the Academy. We were present upon one of these

occasions, *Saturday, November 23*, when the sitting was attended with a great degree of grandeur. It was upon the death of Mr. *Stenhammar*. We arrived in the evening, and found the chamber of the Academy illuminated by a profusion of candles suspended in heavy chandeliers of cut glass. Upon the right-hand, as we entered, in boxes affixed to the wall, sate the King and his Court; his Majesty, with the male part of his suite of attendants, being in one of the boxes; and the Duchess of *Sudermania*, with her maids of honour, in the other. The seats on the opposite side were filled with Noblemen, Ambassadors, Peeresses, and Foreigners of distinction. In the middle of the assembly, and below the King's box, was a long table, at which were placed the members of the Academy. The rest of the apartment was crowded by military officers and the sons of the principal families of *Stockholm*, all in full dress or in uniform. The business of the sitting opened with a Congratulatory Poem addressed to the King, by Mr. *Leopold*, the most celebrated of the *Swedish* Poets, upon the birth of the young Prince; containing, as may be easily supposed, little more than the most extravagant adulation, disposed into metre and rhyme. After this had been read, a new member, Count *Fleming*, was

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introduced, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of *Stenhammar*, and to pronounce the funeral oration'. This was read by the Count, from a manuscript, in the *Swedish* language, written in a terse and elegant style, with great uniformity of diction, but highly polished; and it gave general satisfaction. The reading lasted a considerable time. When it was over, his Majesty advanced towards the Duchess of *Sudermania*, and kissed her before all the company present; a ceremony which, as was before remarked, very generally attends the breaking up of assemblies in *Sweden*.

THE ACADEMY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE was founded in 1735, by Count *Tessin*. It was particularly protected by *Gustavus the Third*, who, in 1783, enlarged and perfected the plan of its establishment by new regulations. It publishes every year an exposition of its works, and distributes prizes among its pupils. Of this Academy, Mr. *Fredenheim* is President, and

(1) *Acerbi* has mentioned a *Swedish bon-mot*, upon the occasion of Count *Fleming's* being introduced as the new member of the *Academy of Eighteen*; which will shew the natural sprightliness and wit of the *Swedes*, notwithstanding the character of gravity often imputed to them. When the Count took his seat among the Academicians, a wag observed that their number now amounted exactly to 170. 'How so?' it was asked. 'Because,' replied he, 'when a cipher is added to the number seventeen, the amount is 170.'—See *Acerbi's Travels*, vol. I. p. 170. *Lond.* 1802.

Mr. *Pasch* Director; the first, Intendant of the King's Buildings; the second, Keeper of the King's Pictures. Among its members, it boasts of the celebrated *Sergell*, one of the greatest sculptors in *Europe*. The other most distinguished members of this Academy are, Mr. *Breda*, the portrait-painter; Mr. *Templeman*, the Secretary, and Architect to the King; Mr. *Masrelier*, Painter to the King; the famous *Despres*, scene-painter, &c.; the two *Martins*, one a landscape painter, the other an engraver and painter in water-colours. It has lost Mr. *Gillberg*, who produced the medals which compose the medallie history of *Gustavus the Third*.

The ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC was founded in 1772, by *Gustavus the Third*. The Opera is annexed to its establishment. It has produced works of great merit, in poetry, music, and scenery: for example, the famous opera of *Gustavus Vasa*, which was brought out with unequalled splendour and perfection. The music of its pieces is principally composed by *Uttini*, an *Italian*; and by *Vogler* and *Kraus*, who are *Germans*.

The PATRIOTIC SOCIETY began to assemble in 1767, and is numerous as to its members. It is chiefly occupied in the science of *Economy*, as applied to the kingdom: it publishes annually

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works upon this subject. Its principal secretary is Mr. *Modur*, who may be considered as its founder. This society is truly useful to the *Swedish* nation.

Riots at
Upsala.

On Saturday, *December* 7th, the King left *Stockholm*, for *Upsala*, in consequence of a petition he received, as Chancellor of the University, from the Students, remonstrating against the conduct of the *Rector Magnificus*, and demanding a legal inquiry into the propriety of the measures he had thought proper to pursue. These young men had celebrated *Buonaparte's* return to *Paris*¹; and exhibited an ideot, in solemn procession, dressed and decorated with the uniform, orders, and insignia of *Suwarof*. The principal magistrate of the University had therefore assembled the students, and publicly reproved them for their conduct. In consequence of this disgrace, which they conceived they had not merited, the appeal had been made to the King. Upon receiving this petition, his Majesty immediately repaired to *Upsala*; and having satisfied himself of the irregular behaviour of a parcel of unruly boys, made it known to the members of the University that he did not deem them any

(1) After landing at *Fregus*, from his *Egyptian* expedition.

longer worthy either of his patronage or protection, and accordingly resigned the Chancellorship. This was one of those measures, for which, having acted from the impulse of his own heart, and consulting the advice of no one able to guide him, he was universally blamed in *Stockholm*: it was said, that it might tend to the ruin of the University. To an impartial bystander, the King's only error seemed to be in having at all noticed an application of so puerile a nature, and one that he might so easily have dismissed, by referring the whole affair to the resident magistrate. But so determined was he to adopt his own judgment in all things, that if any of his Ministers had the reputation of influencing his actions, it was made a sufficient ground for their immediate dismissal.

We availed ourselves of his absence, upon this occasion, to pay a visit to the ROYAL PALACE; strangers not being admitted, during his residence, into the State apartments. This magnificent structure is one of the finest modern edifices of the kind in *Europe*. It is not so spacious as the Royal Palace of *Copenhagen*, but it has a grander aspect, being upon an eminence which commands all parts of the city. It is of a square form, built four stories high, of brick-work, faced with stucco after the *Italian* manner,

Royal
Palace.

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and adorned with *Grecian* pillars and pilasters. The interior court measures about eighty-seven paces by seventy-five. A marble staircase leads to the Chapel, which is surrounded by a gallery, and beautifully decorated. Opposite the Chapel is the Council-chamber, in which we saw two fine portraits by an unknown artist; one of *Gustavus Vasa*, executed in black drapery; and another of *Gustavus Adolphus*. These are whole lengths; but they have been stretched upon new canvas since they were originally painted, by which means the back-ground has in each instance been enlarged, and the original design of the painter extended with marvellous success; the harmony and due effect not being at all violated, which is very unusual in such cases. The State apartments consist of a suite of chambers, the first of which, of a square form, is ornamented with gilded columns. Here there are two statues as large as life, by the famous *Sergell*, who was at this time resident in *Stockholm*, afflicted, as it was said, with an incurable melancholy: the one is a statue of *Apollo*, the other of *Venus*; the head of the latter being a portrait of the Countess *Hoepken*¹. Passing on,

(1) *Voyage de Deux Français*, tom. II. p. 54.²

we entered another grand chamber, furnished with rich *French* velvet; in which were six marble busts, also by *Sergell*, representing the Family of *Gustavus the Third*. After this occurred a small Cabinet, serving as a kind of vestibule to the Picture Gallery, containing an antique marble bason, supported by a tripod of lion's feet, and three antient marble statues—*Juno*, *Pescennius Niger*, and *A Youth with a Swan* holding in its beak a serpent. The Picture Gallery contains some fine pieces; but in the examination of this collection, we thought that the number of copies exceeded the original pictures, in the proportion of ten to one. It was principally formed by *Gustavus the Third*, during his travels in *Italy*; and any one who has resided in that country will figure to himself the traffic that would be going on when a young Prince, passionately fond of the arts, and liberal in his disposition, arrived among the *Ciceroni* and dealers at *Rome*. It is not wonderful that he should have brought away with him more trash than most of our *English* nobility journeying as amateurs. In viewing this collection, it was easy to recognise the decisive marks of a system of imposition, and some articles of manufacture, which have continued for many years to exercise the ingenuity of the *Italian* artists, and to dupe the

Picture
Gallery.

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credulous foreigners by whom they are visited.—

In this gallery is a picture of *The Death of Adonis*, attributed to *Vandyke*, which is assuredly a copy¹. Others said to be by *Bassano*, which are also copies. One attributed to *Leander da Ponte*, seemed to be really by that master. A picture of *Sigismund, king of Sweden and Poland, on horseback, with a dog*, in the manner of *Vandyke*, is shewn as a picture painted by *Rubens, Vandyke*, and *Sneyders*: it was bought at a common post-house, for a single ducat. Of this picture it is usually said, that the figure of *Sigismund* is by *Vandyke*, the horse by *Rubens*, and the dog by *Sneyders*. Here are many pleasing and highly-finished *Flemish* pictures; and among others, some of *Wouvermans*: also a masterly picture by *Rembrandt*, of *A Philosopher reading*. A *Butcher cutting up an ox*; said to be by *Teniers*; doubtful. 'The Family of *Rubens*, by *Vandyke*. Besides these, are works attributed to *Poussin, Berghem, Holbein, Titian, Lanfranc*, and *Simon da Pesaro*, which it would be tedious to enumerate. In the same gallery, moreover, are thirteen antique marble statues, some of which may justly rank among the finest reliques of antient

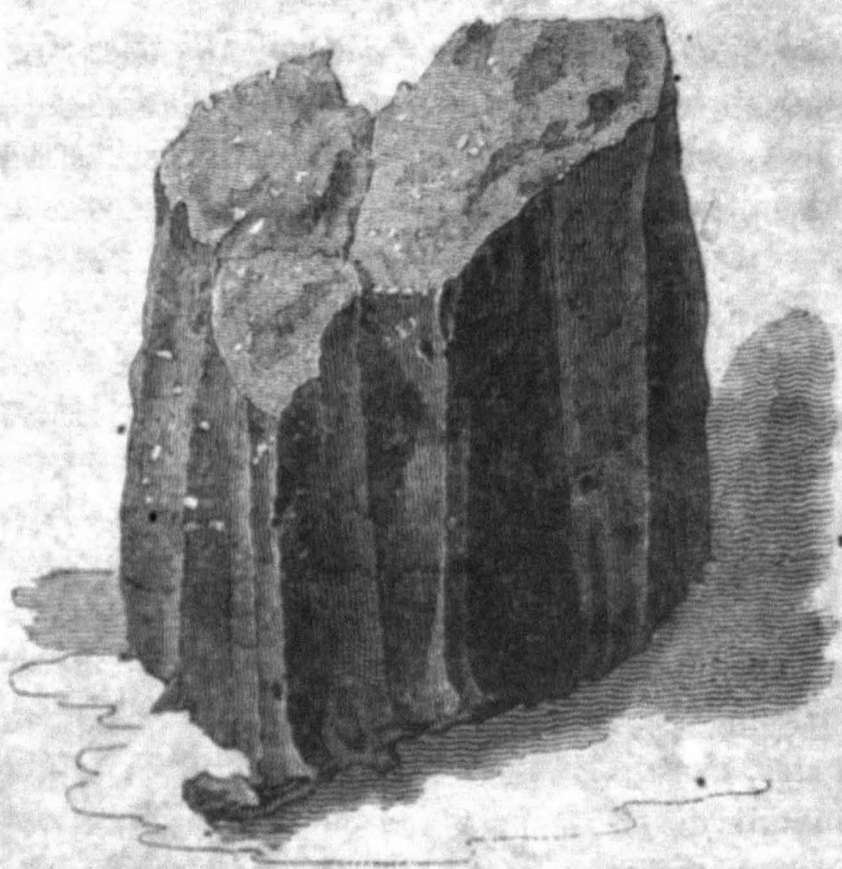
(1) The Authors of the *Voyage de Deux Français* ascribe this picture to *Le Moine*. See tom. II. p. 55.

art. In other parts of this stately palace are many other pictures and statues: among the latter, a small statue of *A cumbent Faun*, one of the finest works of *Sergell*. We were conducted from this Gallery to the private apartments of the King, and much interested in viewing the elegant suite of small rooms in which *Gustavus the Third* exercised a taste of which he was vain, in shewing how much it was possible to contrive within a narrow compass. This was what he used to call his *Multum in parvo*. Master of a palace vast enough to accommodate all the Sovereigns in Europe, he would creep into closets, in order to convince his friends how snug, convenient, and withal how elegant, a room might be made, in which the head of a tall man would touch the ceiling, and his arms, when extended, the side walls. It was with this view he used to retire to his little chambers in the Opera House, where he would frequently lodge; quitting a palace like *Hadrian's Villa*, to dwell in *Diogenes' tub*. At the end of a series of such small cabinets which were once occupied by him in this palace, we were shewn an elegant *boudoir*, or closet for writing; the table being raised, and adapted to a rich couch surrounding the apartment. The doors of all the rooms leading to this *boudoir* being placed in a

Private Ca-
binet of
Gustavus
the Third.

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straight line, and glazed, enabled the King, as he sat, to view the whole extent of these chambers, and the persons of all who might be in them, even when the doors were shut.



IGNEOUS BASALT, from the bottom of a Copper Furnace in Siberia.
The original Specimen in the possession of the King of Sweden.

CHAP. III.

STOCKHOLM.

*Public Women—Mildness of the Season—Vauxhall—
Watchmen—Balls of the Society—Manners of the
Inhabitants—Public Executions—Artists—Royal Pa-
laces—Views of Stockholm—Description of Drott-
ningholm—Lake Mælar—Sudden Change induced by
the coming of Winter—Frozen Game—Population—
State*

State of Trade—Boot and Shoe Market—Cabinet of Models—College of Mines—Igneous Basalt—Apparel worn by Charles the Twelfth when he was assassinated—Cast of that King's face after death—Royal Library—Codex Aureus—Codex Giganteus—Curious Manuscript Code of Medicine—Typographical Rarities—Collection of Original Designs—Royal Museum—Observations on the Literature of Sweden—Literary Productions—Establishments—Gymnasia—Committee for Public Education—Chirurgical and Medical Colleges—Remarks on the Swedish Poetry—List of Poetical Works—Operas—Dramas—Comedies—Works in the higher order of Literature.

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Public
Women.

Mildness
of the
Season.

Vauxhall.

THE streets of *Stockholm* are not paved for foot-passengers; neither do they swarm with prostitutes, like the public streets of *London*. Women of this description are, however, not the less numerous here, for being less public in their appearance. During the month of *November* we were surprised at the mildness of the* temperature; the thermometer of *Fahrenheit*,* towards the latter end of the* month, varying from 40 to 44 degrees, when we had expected that we should have been going about in sledges upon the snow. We went to what are called the *Vauxhall Gardens*, upon *Sunday, November 17*, after visiting the *Theatre*, which we found more than usually dull. These gardens have but little resemblance to those in *England*, whence

their name has been borrowed : a few rows of trees, and a narrow room for walking or dancing, about eighty yards in length, make up the whole. This room is lighted by lustres of cut glass. In a gallery upon the left was a band of musicians, who played during the evening, from six to ten, when a trumpet sounded for the company to disperse. The principal part of the persons present were women of the class before mentioned : the company, consequently, with the exception of several officers of the army, being of the lower orders.

We were a good deal amused by the grotesque appearance of the watchmen, in the streets at night. Their dress consists entirely of the skins of animals ; and they walk in pairs, carrying in their hands a curious instrument for seizing culprits who may endeavour to make their escape from them. It is so contrived as to shut fast about the neck, being applied below the back part of the head ; and becoming tighter, the more a person struggles to get free. When once, therefore, this instrument is fixed, the prisoner is sure to remain quiet, through fear of being choked : afterwards, it opens with a spring. Perhaps this portable trap, or thief-collar, might be made useful in our own country, to aid the apprehension of midnight robbers by

Watchmen.

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the police of our metropolis: and we are quite sure, that it is more wanted in *London* than in *Stockholm*, where all the watchmen have to do, is, to carry about their rattle-spikes, with these instruments, calling the hour in the same dismal ditty which is heard all over *Sweden*!—

Klockan är tie slagen!—
 Fran eld, och brand,
 Och fienden's hand,
 Bevara, O Gud! den stad och land!—
 Klockan är tie slagen!

Balls of
the Society.

As a contrast to the scene exhibited by their *Vauxhall*—where, however, there is nothing of rudeness or disorder—a stranger finds in the balls of the *Society* the utmost degree of elegance and the most polished manners. We accompanied Baron *Oxenstierna*, with Messrs. *Acerbi* and *Bellotti*, and our friends Messrs. *Kent* and *Jarrett*, to one of those balls. The preceding day, *November 25*, had been a great day at Court, and most of the principal personages

(1) The author finds this preserved in the MS. Journal of his friend Dr. *Fiott Lee*. It is thus, when literally translated:

The clock has struck ten!—
 From fire, and burning (*fire-brand*),
 And from the enemies' hand,
 Save, O God! this town and land!—
 The clock has struck ten!

were present upon this occasion. We were much struck with the magnificence of the assembly. The dancing began with quadrilles; after which the company joined in what they called the *long* dance; that is to say, one of our *English* country-dances: the whole was then concluded with a waltz, when they all adjourned to the supper-rooms. There were three rooms for supper; two ball-rooms; and two other apartments for cards—a very favourite amusement with all the *Swedes*. This entertainment lasted until near five o'clock in the following morning.

From all that we had seen of *Sweden*, we found much more to admire than to disapprove, and very little to censure: the generality of *Englishmen* visiting the country will probably coincide in this opinion. The more we became acquainted with the inhabitants, the better we were pleased with them. There are few places where the traveller will find a greater facility of intimate intercourse with the different families than in *Stockholm*: for although the hospitality he may experience be not of that unbounded nature which distinguishes the natives at a distance from the capital, it is on this account less oppressive, and more according to the rules of refinement. The time of paying and receiving

Manners of
the Inha-
bitants.

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III.

visits is in the evening: it begins about five o'clock. Having been once introduced, no invitation is afterwards necessary. As no visits are made in a morning, every one makes his appearance dressed for the evening parties. They occur in several houses, at each of which it is usual to stay half or three quarters of an hour. At these parties the amusements are, music, singing, cards, and dancing. The conversation is always lively, and generally remarkable for the good humour and mirth which is excited.

Public Executions.

Public executions, always rare in the provinces, are not common in the capital. During our residence in *Stockholm*, an event of this kind took place. Two malefactors, condemned for forging the paper-money, were hanged. The concourse of people, to see these men executed, exceeded any we had ever observed elsewhere, upon a similar occasion. For some hours before the sentence of the law was enforced, the streets of the city leading to the place of execution were full of passengers, moving towards the spot. This is situate in a forest, about three *English* miles from *Stockholm*. The lower part of the gibbet was surrounded by a circular wall, concealing the executioners from view, and leaving only the top of the gallows visible. About nine o'clock in the morning the two

culprits were conducted from their prison to this place. The rocks and hills around were covered with spectators, and the throng in the road was so great that carriages could not approach. The two malefactors, after being allowed to halt (as is usual in such cases) at a small cabaret, to drink a glass of wine, were brought to the outside of the circular wall at the foot of the gibbet. Two ropes appeared above this wall, hanging from the beam. At the door which opened into the interior area, the secretary of the police read to the two criminals the sentence which had been pronounced against them; after which they were ushered in. About five minutes had elapsed, after their entrance, when the ropes began to be in motion. The executioner at the same time made his appearance, having ascended a ladder placed against the beam of the gibbet. Immediately one of the criminals was drawn up by a rope fastened round his waist, and exposed to view, with his hands bound behind him, his eyes covered, and his head and legs hanging down. A short rope was fastened to his neck, with a loop, which the executioner attached to an iron hook in the beam; and then, letting go the rope by which he had been drawn up, and placing his foot upon the criminal's head, his neck was instantly

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broken. The other malefactor suffered in the same way.

These unfortunate men were remarkably well dressed, and seemed to have paid an attention to their persons which is very remarkable at such an awful moment. One of them had served as a serjeant in the provincial cavalry, of which the Duke of *Sudermania* was colonel. His melancholy fate seemed to interest and affect the spectators, many of whom were in tears. As he was drawn up, his voice was heard uttering, several times, these words:—

“Gud bevara min själ ! min själ !”

“God save my soul ! my soul !”

We remained in *Stockholm* during a considerable part of the months of *November* and *December*, having no reason to complain either of the climate or of the inhabitants. Indeed, when we considered the latitude of the place, it seemed as if winter had postponed its annual visit.

Artists.

In a former volume we mentioned some of the artists of this city. Towards the end of *November* we were occupied in renewing our visits to them, and also in inspecting the works of others. A painter, Mr. *Breda*, late pupil of Sir *Joshua Reynolds*, was engaged in painting a whole-length portrait of the King, who sate to

him every day. This portrait was a very fine one, and a striking likeness of his Majesty. Mr. *Breda* had a valuable cabinet of pictures of the old Masters, which had been formed by his father. At an engraver's of the name of *Martin*, brother of the landscape-painter of that name, whom we before mentioned, we procured many views of the mines and of the city, some of which have been engraved for this work. We visited that eccentric genius, *Després*, a painter brought from *Italy* by the late King; and saw several fine pictures, the works of his hand. Being admitted into the workshop of the celebrated *Sergell*, we saw the colossal bronze statue of *Gustavus the Third*, ordered by the citizens of *Stockholm*, for a pedestal of polished porphyry, which was already placed upon the Quay, a little to the east of the Palace. *Sergell* is considered as second only to *Canova*, in the art of sculpture. This bronze statue represents the King as a pedestrian figure, dressed in a long mantle, in the act of haranguing his troops. It is eleven feet high. The right-hand is raised and extended, holding an olive-branch. The modelling cost 10,000 rix-dollars; the casting and metal, 20,000. We saw a valuable collection of designs, books, and casts, at the house

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taste, by means of avenues. We soon saw enough to convince us that nature had done every thing for *Drötningsholm*, and man worse than nothing. In the reign of *Gustavus the Third* this place partook largely of the splendour that characterized his reign: the sum of money expended in its decorations was enormous. Its interior exhibits a very different aspect now, from its appearance then. The Library and some of the rooms are worth seeing; but, upon the whole, there was nothing to detain us long. A noble statue of *Neptune*, in bronze, upon the border of the lake and in front of the Palace, has been disposed so as to produce a very striking effect. It is a common thing to decry works of this kind, as they are generally seen in public gardens—leaden *Mercuries*, spouting dolphins, and dancing *Cupids*; but the appearance of this fine statue, extending its arm over waters connected with the ocean, and exhibiting a masterly style of sculpture, is truly majestic. All the bronze figures exhibited here were taken at *Prague*, in the *Thirty-years' war*. Upon a vase may be observed the cipher of *Ferdinand the Second*. These works are, for the most part, in the style of the *Florentine School*, in which the *German artists* used at that time to study. We now returned to the Palace itself, and were con-

ducted to the *Library*. Upon the tables we saw a number of small specimens of sculpture, executed at *Florence*, in gypsous alabaster. Here are also a number of those beautiful *terra-cottas* commonly called *Etruscan* vases; some of these were of great value: and a collection of medals of the highest price, containing those of antient *Greece* and *Rome*; together with a regular series of every thing rare and remarkable in the *Swedish* coinage. • This collection is contained in eight cabinets. Besides a well-chosen collection of books, there are, in this library, *Flemish*, *Dutch*, and *Italian* paintings; and models, in cork, of the antiquities of *Italy*. There is, moreover, a curious Cabinet of Natural History, which belonged to the late Queen, and was described by *Linnaeus*. Here we saw, among many other curious animals preserved in alcohol, the embryo of an elephant; together with apes, birds, amphibious animals, fishes, insects, and shells, many of the greatest rarity and beauty. There are few things in this palace more worth a stranger's notice than a View of *Stockholm* by *Martin*, one of the best works of that artist. The Audience-chamber is filled with allegorical pictures, alluding to the history of *Sweden*, principally in the time of *Charles the Eleventh*, painted by *Ehrenstrale*. The Gallery contains a series

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of large pictures, representing the battles of *Charles the Tenth*. The grand staircase is ornamented with marble statues, all of which are modern. We saw, above stairs, a most excellent portrait of *Charles the Twelfth*; and some good pictures of his most celebrated Generals, by *Raft*. Opposite the palace is the Theatre; and there are several adjoining houses, for the members of the Court in attendance upon the Royal Family.

Lake
Mælur.

The Lake *Mælur*, with its irregular shores and numerous islands, has all the variety and beauty that rocks, woods, and verdant spots without great height can give; and the views towards *Stockholm*, especially if seen from the water, are singularly pleasing. The immediate boundaries of the water are generally rocks of *gneiss*, and the shores consequently bold and denuded. The trees are chiefly firs; but birch, alder, and oak, are not unfrequent. The approach to *Stockholm* was described in a former Volume, both from our own testimony, and also from the *MS. Journal* of the late Rev. *E. V. Blomfield*¹, as affording no idea of the entrance to a great capital: but if it be approached from the side of *Dröttningholm*, or from the *Glass-works*, no city

(1) See Vol. IX. p. 185. of these Travels.

in *Europe* can pretend to vie with it:—it seems a Cyclopéan heap of the most noble structures; palaces and churches all piled one above another; and the whole floating, as it were, upon the broad bosom of the deep. This magnificent scene is further enlivened and rendered more enchanting by the appearance of vessels of all sizes; some sailing, others riding at their anchorage amidst the rocks and groves, or beneath the very windows of those lofty buildings. Nor does this prospect become less delightful when the lake and the sea is frozen; because then they are covered by sledges of all kinds, and exhibit one of the gayest scenes imaginable. The coming of winter opens for the *Swedes*, as among the *Norwegians*, the heyday of the year. When the snow has fallen, every body is in motion, and the most lively intercourse prevails: business seems to awake as from a slumber, and all is cheerfulness and industry. The return of this winterly festival was first announced to us by a custom which reminded us of good old times in *England*: parties of boys, attended by bands of music, came to sing carols at our door. This began with the month of *December*. *Fahrenheit's* thermometer was at 28° upon the *second* day of the month; but it was not until the 8th that the mercury remained steadily below the freezing

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Frozen
Game.

point. After the 12th, however, it was observed every day to fall gradually lower: the air was then clear and dry, and we felt none of that chilliness which arises from a damp atmosphere when freezing is about to take place. As soon as the frost had fairly set in, Game of all sorts became abundant, and was seen upon stalls in the principal streets. This being frozen, the poulterers are under no apprehension of its becoming stale. The heaps of curious birds, in their beautiful plumage, afforded to us a very interesting sight. As the frost had commenced earlier in the more northern districts, a short time only elapsed before we saw immense sledges arrive, bringing every species of wild-fowl, and from the most distant provinces, piled in heaps, like so many stones. We sent the skins of many of them to *England*: and a visit to the Game-stalls, as to a cabinet of natural history, became to us a pleasing amusement. The prices in the beginning of *December*, for Game and other articles, were as follow:

A Cock of the Wood (<i>Tetrao Urogallus</i>)	- 1½ dollar.
Grouse - - - - -	the brace 1½ ditto.
A bird called <i>Hjarpe</i> (<i>Tetrao Bonasia</i>)	- - - 1s. 8d. Eng.
The beautiful <i>Snow-Riupa</i> (<i>Tetrao Lagopus</i>)	each 2s. ditto.
Turkeys - - - - -	each 4 rixdollars.
A Goose - - - - -	- - 2 ditto.
Hares - - - - -	each 1s. 4d. Eng.
Pullets - - - - -	each 2s. 8d. ditto.

Other wild-fowl, &c. were in proportion. These prices appeared to us to be very high, considering the abundance of Game everywhere displayed; and it was expected they would not be lowered during the present month. The inns in *Stockholm* are very dear, and very bad. The best plan is, to hire lodgings; but for these, if tolerably neat, a traveller will have to pay two dollars a day; besides one dollar a day for fuel, which till lately was never made an article of charge. For breakfast of tea and bread and butter, the price is half-a-dollar each person; and two dollars a head are demanded for the most common dinner, not including wine.

In reading a list of all the tradesmen and artificers in *Stockholm*, a stranger might hastily conclude that a great deal of business and many manufactures were going on. The same opinion might be formed by visiting the *Exchange*, situate in the great market-place, south of the Palace, between one and two o'clock. Here the throng is so great, that it is difficult to force a way through the crowd. The number of inhabitants in the whole city is estimated at something less than the population of the city of *Bristol*: it amounts to 72,652¹. In this number there were,

Population.

(1) See also Thomson's Travels in Sweden, p. 24. Lond. 1813.

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III.State of
Trade.Boot and
Shoe Mar-
ket.

at this time, thirty-six wig-makers, and only one cutler! forty-seven vintners, and not a single chimney-sweeper! nineteen coffee-roasters, although coffee had been prohibited! and only nine copper-smiths! seventy goldsmiths and jewellers, and only four braziers! one hundred and thirteen keepers of ordinaries, and only one tool-grinder! We could find nothing good that had been manufactured in the country, excepting iron, tar, and gloves. The gloves of *Scania* are the best in the world; but all other articles were of inferior quality, unless they had been imported from *England*, in which case they were considered as contraband, and were sold at immense prices, and in a clandestine manner. The glass-works were all bad: the same may be said of all the works of joiners and cabinet-makers; cloth, leather, &c. &c.: yet one of the most singular sights in *Stockholm* is the boot and shoe market: this is a building near the Palace, to which there is an ascent by a flight of stairs, where ready-made boots and shoes are sold very cheap; and were it not for the inferiority of the leather, and the negligence shewn in the work, boots are nowhere better made. The astonishing quantity exposed for sale in this market is really worth a visit to the place: it is a kind of gallery, filled with stalls, and attended by

women. With regard to other articles of trade, the inferiority of the *Swedish* workmanship, and in many instances the total want of the article itself, is very striking. A whole day may be lost in inquiring for the most common necessities. Of all things for which a traveller may have need, we thought that furs might be obtained here in the greatest perfection, and at the most reasonable prices; but even this branch of trade seemed to be almost a monopoly in the hands of the *English*. The best furs were all imported from *England*, and came, as it was said, originally from *America*; consequently the prices were very high, and the articles rare. All optical instruments were the wares of those vagrant *Italians* from the *Milanese* territory, whom we have before described as wandering with the proofs of their industry and ingenuity in every part of *Europe*.

It is difficult to reconcile this want of manufactures with the inventive genius shewn by the *Swedes* in one of the most pleasing of the public exhibitions of their capital—that of the *Cabinet of Models*. This cabinet is preserved in an ancient palace, where the courts of justice are now held, near *Riddarholm* Church. As a repository of the models of all kinds of mechanical contrivances, it is the most complete collection that

Cabinet of
Models.

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III.

is known. We went several times to view it; and would gladly have brought to *England* specimens of the many useful inventions there shewn'. In this chamber, it is not only the number of the models that strikes the spectator, but their great beauty and the exquisite perfection of the workmanship, added to the neatness with which they are arranged and displayed. Every thing necessary to illustrate the art of agriculture in *Sweden* may be here studied;—models of all the ploughs used in all the provinces from *Smoland* to *Lapland*; machines for chopping straw, for cutting turf to cover houses, for sawing timber, for tearing up the roots of trees in the forests, and for draining land; stoves for warming apartments, and for drying all sorts of fruit; machines for threshing corn; corn-racks; wind-mills; pumps; all sorts of mining apparatus; fishing-tackle; nets; fire-ladders; beds and chairs for the sick; in short, models of almost every mechanical aid requisite for the comforts and necessities of life, within doors or without. There can be no doubt but that patents would be required for some of them, if they were known in *England*: and possibly patents may have been

(1) *Mr. Cripps* succeeded in purchasing copies of some of them; such as, a machine upon an improved plan for denchering land; and models of some of the *Swedish* stoves for heating apartments.

granted for inventions that were borrowed from the models in this chamber. Among them are models for light-houses, telegraphs, and other methods of making signals.

Upon this our second visit to *Stockholm*, we again examined the collection of minerals belonging to the Crown; and were much indebted to the celebrated chemist *Hjelm*, for the readiness he always shewed to gratify our curiosity; allowing us to inspect all the produce of the *Swedish* mines. The refractory nature of some of the richest *iron* ores of this country and of *Lapland* is owing to the presence of several remarkable extraneous bodies; among which may be mentioned *titanium*, *zircon*, and *phosphate of lime*°. We had made a large collection of these ores, and the nature of them is now well ascertained. In the account we gave of our first visit to this collection, a specimen was slightly alluded to, exhibiting a remarkable prismatic configuration, taken from the bottom of a furnace in *Siberia*°. How it was brought to *Stockholm* we did not learn. Some of the *Swedish* mineralo-

College of
Mines.

(2) The last was discovered by Dr. *Wollaston*, in some of the *iron* ore which was brought from *Lapland*. *Zircon* was discovered in *iron* ore by Mr. *Swadestierus* of *Stockholm*. (See *Thomson's Trav. in Sweden*, p. 105. Lond. 1813.) In some of the *iron* ore of *Gellivara*, crystals of *zircon* might be discerned.

(3) See p. 204 of Vol. IX. of these Travels.

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the dress worn by *Gustavus the Third* at the time of his assassination, and his image in wax, which we before noticed¹. Our main object, upon this occasion, was to see once more the clothes worn by *Charles the Twelfth* at the time of his death, as connected with a few observations which we had made respecting that event, and which we shall presently state. The coat is a plain blue uniform, with large brass buttons, like that of a common soldier; the gloves are of buff leather, and reached almost up to the elbow; the right-hand glove is a good deal stained with blood², and so is a buff belt which he wore round his body. The hat seems to have been slightly grazed by the ball in that part which immediately covered his temple; but there was nothing in its appearance which could throw any light upon the nature of the wound that was inflicted; that is to say, whether it had been thus grazed by a ball entering in, or going out. The appearance of the scull, after the King's death, satisfactorily proved that the wound in the temple was made by a

(1) See vol. IX. p. 194.

(2) Mr. Core, who mentions this circumstance, considers it as probable that the King, "upon receiving the shot, instantly applied his right hand to the wound in his temple, and then, to his sword."—See *Trav. into Sweden*, p. 552. Lond. 1754.



11
PORTRAIT OF CHERESUS KING

Portrait of Cheressus

*The portrait of Cheressus is preserved in the
Museum of the University of Göttingen*

ball going out. Was it to be believed that a ball from the enemies' works, at the distance the King stood, would have either taken the direction of that by which he was shot, or that it would have passed entirely through the scull on both sides? Mr. *Fredenheim*, Knight of the Polar Star, President of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, distinguished by his travels and historical collections, and High Steward of all the Royal Cabinets, had, at this time, the care of the matrice moulded upon the King's face soon after he was killed. Owing to his kindness, and that of Mr. *Breda*, to whom *Gustavus the Fourth* came daily to sit for his portrait, permission was obtained for us to have a Cast taken from this matrice: it is now deposited in the University Library at *Cambridge*. From the appearance of this Cast, all dispute must cease as to the nature of the shot which caused the King's death; which, in the account of that event published by order of the *Swedish Government*, was said to have been a ball from a falconet³. *Voltaire*, also, in his anxiety to do away the imputation that had fallen upon his countryman, *Siquier*, insists upon it that the ball was too large for the

Cast of the
Face of
*Charles the
Twelfth*
after death.

(3) See *Coxe's Travels into Sweden*, p. 357. Lond. 1784.—“A ball from a falconet usually weighs, one pound and one eighth, at the least.”

Ibid

CHAP.
III.

tions we before introduced upon the state of *Sweden* and *Swedish* literature, because, coming from a *Swede*, it will shew what their opinions are respecting their own country. This gentleman drew up for us a Memoir upon the progress and state of Letters and of the Arts, during the reigns of *Gustavus the Third* and *Gustavus the Fourth*; prefacing it, at the same time, with a few remarks upon the state of learning in *Sweden* at a much earlier period;—but, of course, we shall only extract from this memoir the principal facts. In his preface to it, the learned author dwells too much upon the importance of the historical ballads of the *Scalds*, and other of their records called *Sagor*; as also upon the Latin Chronicles of the middle ages, and the code of laws extant about the same time in the language of the country, of which we have hardly now any remnant'. We shall therefore pass immediately to the rest of his observations; beginning with the *Royal Library*, from a view of which, perhaps, a better estimate may be made of the encouragement given to literature, than from almost any other document; because this col-

Royal
Library.

(1) "Entre autres ouvrages de cette période," observe Mr. *Görnell*, "nous en avons un qui a pour titre '*Le Miroir des Rois et des Régens*.' C'est un vrai trésor de sagesse et politique. Il a été traduit en Latin, et publié par *Jean Schefferus*, à *Stockholm*, 1669, in folio."

lection is open to the public, and was formed under the brightest auspices *Sweden* has yet beheld. It consists of three long galleries in one of the angles of a small court belonging to the Palace, and is certainly the finest literary establishment in all *Sweden*. It was first appropriated to public use during the reign of *Gustavus Adolphus*. This Library was plundered at the departure of Queen *Christiana* in 1654², and suffered from fire during the conflagration of the Palace in 1797. In the reign of *Gustavus the Third*, it was greatly enriched; and after his death augmented, by the addition of all his private library, which was very select, and consisted of 14,000 volumes, forming a most valuable collection of works in history, politics, and general literature. His library was moreover

(2) It is very difficult to obtain any accurate account of the state of *Sweden* at this period, and of the opportunities of plunder to which the Queen's departure gave rise. Among the literary losses which the *Royal Library* then sustained, it is said that the *Codex Argenteus*, now at *Upsala*, was one; and that this valuable manuscript was embezzled and carried out of *Sweden* by *Isaac Vossius*. The manner of its restoration afterwards was before mentioned. The losses appear to have been owing to the disorder which arose in packing up the articles which the Queen took away with her at her departure; for it seems, from what *Puffendorf* has related, that the ornaments of the Coronation of *Charles Gustavus* were afterwards borrowed. "*La Suède se trouvoit épuisée; et la Reine avoit fait emballer et transporter en Allemagne la plus grande partie des meubles de la couronne, de sorte que presque tout ce qui parut dans cette cérémonie avoit été emprunté.*"—*Histoire de Suède par Puffendorf*, tome II. p. 420. *Amst.* 1743.

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vellum-roll of considerable length, divided into columns. In these columns are represented the figures of the persons diseased; and by the side of them a description of the disorder, and the remedy prescribed. There are also anatomical figures for *midwifery* &c. Considering the date of this work, it is very curious to observe the words "*Pro morbo qui dicitur*", followed by the *French* name of a disorder which is supposed not to have been known in *Europe* before the discovery of *America*.

Typogra-
phic Rari-
ties.

Among the typographical rarities of this Library, we saw one, in large quarto, with wood-cuts, which would hold a distinguished place in any collection: it has this title—"*Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*;" being without date or printer's name, or any indication of the place where it was printed. Some have supposed that it proceeded from the press of *John Coster*, at *Harlem*, in 1440: others, that it was printed by *John Faust*, at *Mayence*, in 1459. Also, *Cicero de Officiis*, upon vellum, by *Faust* and *Schoeffer*, at *Mayence*, 1466. The first edition of *Homer*, at *Florence*, 1488, in the highest state of preservation, upon paper, with a wide margin. But more valuable than all these is the copy, here preserved, of the identical *Vulgate* which belonged to *LUTHER*—*Biblia Vet. e*

Nov. Testamenti; the margin being covered, as well as all other spaces open to his pen, with his own autograph notes. This volume was printed in folio, at *Lyons*, 1521. It was found by the *Swedes* at the capture of *Wittenberg*. The curious commentaries which *Luther* has here added, seem to make known the progress of his ideas upon subjects of divinity and ecclesiastical discipline. By trophies such as these, taken by the *Swedes* during the Thirty-years' war, in consequence of the victories won by *Gustavus Adolphus*, and by *Charles Gustavus*, the libraries of *Sweden* became enriched, as those of *Germany*, *Prussia*, and *Denmark* became impoverished. But the most precious part of the whole collection is preserved in a small chamber adjoining the Library; namely, fourteen large volumes, in folio, of Original Designs by the old Masters, and of every School¹. This collection was bought by the Senator Count *Charles Gustavus de Tessin*, during his embassy at *Paris*, and was presented by that nobleman to King *Adolphus Frederic*. After the death of his father, *Gustavus the Third* gave it to the Library, for the use of the State. To this collection is added

Collection
of Original
Designs.

(1) This valuable collection contains 3025 Designs, distributed according to the different Schools in the following order:

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an Historical Catalogue by the Grand-Chancellor, Baron *De Sparre*, and in his own handwriting. Almost all these designs are unique. The principal part of those belonging to the *Roman School* are by the hand of *Raphael*.

Royal
Museum.

From this establishment we cannot separate the MUSEUM, founded by the Duke Regent, in 1792. It contains all the *Greek, Roman, and Swedish* antiquities which were formerly scattered over the kingdom. Some of the finest paintings belonging to the Royal Collection have been added to the *Museum*: it occupies

Fiorentine School	183
School of Sienna	43
Roman School	406
School of Lombardy	29
Bologna	317
Milan, Cremona, and other Italian Towns	19
Venice	157
Genoa, Naples, and Schools of Spain	275
Designs of unknown Masters	234
Flemish, Dutch, and German	470
Swedish designs	103
Portraits of celebrated Painters, of the Italian, German, and Flemish Schools	83
Drawings of the French School	566
Various Designs of Ancient Masters	155
	<hr/>
	3025

(1) Among many other remarkable pictures in the Museum, there is one, a *Portrait of a Woman, with a Negro*, remarkable for this artifice of the painter, who, to hide the sallowness of complexion in the Lady who sat to him, has introduced the head of the Negro. She would have appeared as a *Mulatto*, but for the contrast thus afforded.