

trived, that the shafts act as springs. A person sitting upon the shafts, close to the horse's tail, and journeying upon the superb roads which he everywhere finds in *Sweden*, but especially in this part of the country, might travel conveniently in one of these carts, without being jolted.

About a quarter of a *Swedish* mile from *Kjanfraniemi* we passed a sawing-mill of great magnitude: finding that it was conducted upon a very extensive scale, we wished to have examined the works; but no business was going on, and the owners were absent. Just before we arrived at *Alafva*, we came to a glass-manu-
Alafva. factory, by the road side. Here we visited the laboratory, but observed nothing more than what is usual in such places. They were occupied in blowing cylinders about six inches in diameter and two feet in length: these cylinders are afterwards again heated, for the purpose of being cut, and rolled out into plates of window-glass. One of the men, to amuse the servants, made a glass trumpet, ten feet in length, upon which he afterwards performed with wonderful skill: the tones were so loud, shrill, and clear, that they might be heard at a great distance. From *Alafva* we came to *Ijo*, or *I*, pronounced *Æ*,²

(2) There is a river with the same name in *Kuban Tahtary*. See Vol. II. of the Octavo Edition of these Travels, Chap. I. p. 10.

CHAP.
I.

Ijo.

so called from the river *I*, which is named *Ijochi*. We crossed this river by a ferry to the town; which, like many other towns on the Gulph of *Bothniä*, consists chiefly of empty houses, repositories for merchants during the annual fairs. The fair of *Ijo* succeeds that of *Kiemi*. Fresh salmon sold here at one penny *English* the pound; exactly the price at which the author remembered it selling some years before at *Cardigan* in *Wales*. The Church at *Ijo* is a picturesque object: in its style of building, like many of the smaller churches in *Ostero-Bothniä*, it resembles those of *Switzerland*. In our road from *Ijo* to *Haukebodas*, we were frequently followed by women and children offering *raspberries* and *whortleberries*. *Fahrenheit's* thermometer, this day at noon, 68°. We now began to pass villages, which is rarely the case on the western side of the Gulph, and never so in *Lapland*; the different stages extending always, in *Lapland*, from one place of settlement to another, without any appearance of habitation in the intervening district; unless, indeed, it be some wild *Laplander's* tent, which is never a fixed abode. The population of *Ostero-Bothniä* is very considerable, and the ground is better cultivated than in any other part of *Sweden*. The harvest for *rye* and *barley* had commenced:

Population
and Agri-
culture.

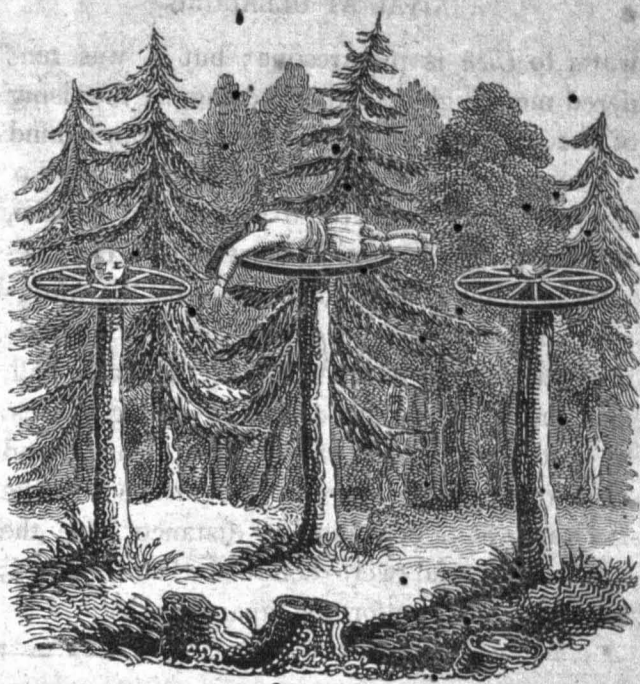
the crops of *rye* were everywhere excellent; those of *barley* bad; some of the latter hardly worth reaping. Throughout the whole of this district, the soil was in fine order; the ground being well cleared, and kept remarkably clean. The *Finland* farmers are particularly neat in husbandry. Wild *currant-trees*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

CHAP.
I.*Hauke-
bodas.**Jukuri.**Arrival at
Uleåborg.*

CHAP.
I.

water to *Uleå* is picturesque; but it was rendered more highly so, this evening, by the rising of the moon, in all her brightness, from behind the town. In this prospect, the warehouses of the merchants constituted a principal feature, and not the most pleasing part of it. They resemble so many large deal-boxes by the water-side, similar to what we saw at *Umeå*. Towards the left, appeared the Church, the Town-hall, and the greater part of the dwelling-houses. The streets of *Uleå* are of great length, and some of them are paved. We drove into the inn-yard, at a considerable distance from the water-side; and were conducted into a small, but clean and comfortable apartment¹.

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



Mode of gibbeting Criminals in Sweden.

CHAP. II.

FROM ULEÅBORG, IN OSTERO-BOTHNIA,
TO UMEÅ.

Signor Acerbi and his Party—Interview with that Traveller—Colonel Skiöldebrand—National Music of Finland—North Cape—Baron Silferhielm—Generous behaviour of a Merchant—Trade of Uleå—Entertainment given by Baron Silferhielm—Animal Magnetism—Departure

Departure from Uleåborg—Plants—Mode of gibbetting Criminals—Brahestad—Origin of the Court Uniform of Sweden—Appearance of the Country—Finland Fishermen—Description of Ostero-Bothniâ—Beginning of the Rainy Season—Gamla Carleby—State of Literature—Ny Carleby—Wasa—Musical Instrument called Hummer—Passage of the Quarken—Isle of Björkö—Quay of the Natives—Village of Björkö—Inhabitants—their contempt of wealth—Male and Female Peasants—Population—Vegetable Productions—Voyage to Umeå—Antient Finnish Rhyme—Popular Swedish Air—its versification imitated in an English Ode.

CHAP.
II.

Signor
Acerbi, and
his Party.

WE had scarcely dismounted our baggage, before we heard that Signor *Acerbi*, and the companions of his journey to the *North Cape*, were in the town: and almost in the same instant, Dr. *Deutsch*, of *Torneå*, entered our apartment, with an invitation to breakfast with the party on the following morning. Our curiosity to meet *Acerbi* was very great: we had been unintentionally in pursuit of him, from the time of our arrival in *Sweden*; having often arrived in places which he had recently quitted, without seeing him. The Reader will also recollect that he had arrived at *Enontekis* the day after we left it. Dr. *Deutsch* has been before mentioned, as the physician who attended the author upon the eve of his expedition to the source of the

*Muonio*¹: he had followed *Acerbi* from *Torneå*, attracted by his intelligent conversation and engaging manners; and, above all, by his love of music. Such was the extent of *Acerbi*'s skill in music, that he could, at sight, adapt any number of variations to the most complicate pieces of composition; could perform upon a number of different instruments; and, by composing parts for several performers, he gratified the inhabitants of *Uleåborg* by a concert; the first they had ever heard in their lives: indeed, before his arrival, they had no other idea of an accompaniment, than that of several persons playing in unison: even a duet, consisting of two performers playing different notes, was unknown. Dr. *Deutsch* remained with us a part of the evening, speaking with great rapture of *Acerbi*'s genius, of his enterprising spirit, inquisitive mind, quickness of apprehension, and the zeal for liberty by which he was characterized. Respecting the traits in which this last part of the character of an otherwise amiable man was displayed, we shall be silent: the desolating torrent of democracy, which was let loose upon the nations by the *French* Revolution, has found its level: and if an inhabitant of the North of *Italy*,

(1) See Chap. IX. of the preceding Volume.

CHAP.
II.

educated under a tyrannical Government, endeavoured to extend the blessings of emancipation beyond the limits of his own country, by joining in the views of the *French Republic*, it was no more than might have been expected in an ardent and youthful mind, under similar political circumstances. Flying from the convulsive struggles of *Europe* at this time, our views and inquiries were directed towards any thing rather than political speculations: therefore, however curious or important the real objects may have been of *Acerbi's* visit to these remote regions, we shall only so far allude to them, as may serve to make known, at this distance of time, when the communication cannot be injurious, the extent of the Revolutionary influence then operating, throughout *Europe*, from the *Mediterranean* to the *Icy Sea*. Our arrival at *Uleåborg* had been expected by the inhabitants; and, consistently with *Swedish* hospitality, a concert of music, at which *Acerbi* was to preside, and a supper, had been prepared for our reception: but the lateness of our coming, added to some little indisposition on the part of the author, prevailed, in having us excused from attendance.

Interview
with that
Traveller.

Sunday, August 18.—We set out, according to invitation, to breakfast with Signor *Acerbi*; being very desirous of a personal interview with

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

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

CHAP.
II.Colonel
Skölde-
brand.

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

Scotland, and the northern *Hebrides*, both in its characteristic features and productions. *Allen*, situate at the mouth of the river of this name, consists of the houses of a few merchants, who live there all the year. Vessels of large size anchor close to it. During the time that *Acerbi's* party remained at *Allen*, the roving *Lapps* came every day, in great numbers, to sell the fish they had caught. By this means, he had an opportunity of seeing a good deal of the manners and customs of this people; but we observed nothing, in his account of them, that we had not before noticed. One of the greatest curiosities he had brought with him from *Lapland* was the remarkable kind of mouse, before mentioned, inhabiting the tops of mountains, and thence descending in swarms into the plains, pursuing always, in their course, the same straight line, from which they will not deviate. If they meet a man, they will push against him and bite him, rather than turn out of the line they observe. In this manner they are devoured by *rein-deer*, and constitute the only animal food which the *rein-deer* is known to eat: but if they escape the *rein-deer*, they cross rivers and lakes, until, at last taking to the sea itself, they never return. *Olaus* maintained, that the descent of these animals took place only after rain, and that "they fall from

CHAP.
II.National
Music of
Finland.

heaven in sudden tempests and storms." The march of *Acerbi* and his companions resembled that of a small caravan; they carried with them nine servants, besides tents, and every other convenience which might enable them to encounter the difficulties of such a journey; if, thus provided, they could be considered as liable to any difficulty whatsoever. They had observed that both *Lapps* and *Finns* sung extempore rhapsodies, consisting of a few words often repeated, of which we have already given a specimen. When they arrived at *Kautokeino*, some *Lapps* who were there sang a song about the coming of strangers to see them. *Acerbi* had taken great pains to ascertain the history of *Finnish* music. He told us, that the instrument of five strings, which we had seen¹, was the genuine harp of *Finland*, adapted to their *five* notes; that all their musical compositions, dances, and songs, were only so many changes upon these *five* notes. To prove how these *five* notes might be varied so as to form a beautiful concerto, he sat down to his harpsichord, and began to play one of his own compositions in the *Finnish* style; introducing into the midst of it a *Finnish* national air. With all deference, however, to

(1) See the Vignette to Chap. XII. of the preceding Volume.

his superior judgment and skill in music, we thought that he was deceived in ascribing any thing beyond a mere *humdrum* to the national music of the *Finns*. All the popular airs that we heard in *Finland*, were either translations from the *Swedish*, or they were borrowed from *Russia*: this we took some pains to ascertain. Their convivial songs, for the most part obscene, were of the same nature. The purely national music of *Finland* is confined to a few doleful ditties, or it is adapted to the hymns and psalms of their churches. Even their dances are not national: they have a coarse kind of *waltz* common in the country, but this was originally taught them by the *Swedes*.

The rocks of *North Cape*, according to the *North Cape*. observations of *Acerbi* and Colonel *Skjöldebrand*, consist of grey *granite*. They found snow and ice in many places, and amused themselves with skating in the dog-days. They also collected *pearls* from the fishermen. The greatest degree of heat, during their whole journey within the *Arctic Circle*, occurred at *Palajoensu*; the thermometer of *Celsius*, in the morning of the sixth of *July*, being at 14° ; at noon, 29° ; at mid-night, 18° ; and when exposed to the sun's rays, 45° . It is remarkable, that we also observed the highest degrees of temperature at the same

CHAP.
II.

place; *Fahrenheit's* thermometer on the *twenty-third of July*, at noon, in the shade, being 76° : when exposed to the sun's rays, the mercury rose in five minutes to 100° : in fourteen minutes to 110° , where it rested. The temperature of the river water, in the full current of a rapid cataract, equalled 67° . Our former observations, with regard to the pigmy stature of the *Lapps*, were confirmed by these gentlemen: they had not seen a *Laplander* whose height exceeded five feet. A singular circumstance respecting this people, which we had not noticed, was mentioned by *Acerbi*; namely, that they do not eat salt: this is the more extraordinary, considering the religious veneration in which salt is held, and the superstitions concerning spilling it, common to so many nations.

Baron Sil-
ferhielm.

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

sup with the Baron. We spent the day in seeing the place, and in conversation with the resident merchants. A tradesman, by no means rich, of the name of *Fellman*, to whom we had no letter either of introduction or credit, discounted for us a bill upon *Stockholm*, for three hundred *rix-dollars*. May it not be asked, Whether in any other country, except *Sweden*, a foreigner would have met with a similar instance of unsuspecting liberality? Where would he find a town, in which the inhabitants, not satisfied with shewing the most unbounded hospitality to strangers, in all that relates to their comfortable accommodations, add, besides the offer of their houses and provisions, their purses also? Those who seek after motives in explaining, consistently with their own selfish propensities, the benevolent actions of others, will be puzzled to find any in this beyond unmixed virtue; for here were no seducing views of interest or of ostentation: the offer was proposed as privately as it was accepted; and if the person who made it be now living, this public acknowledgment of the trust he reposed in "the wayfaring man that was come unto him," excepting the reward of his own heart, is all that he has gained by it. *Uleå*, as a town, is larger than *Torneå*: it is equal to *Geffle* in size,

CHAP.
II.

Generous
behaviour
of a Mer-
chant.

CHAP.
II.Trade of
Uleå.

but not so handsome. The Governor of the province resides here. Its trade consists in exporting *tar, deals, dried fish, tallow, and pitch*. Vessels go hence to *Stockholm* in about four days; and sometimes sail to *London* in the course of six weeks.

Entertain-
ment given
by Baron
Silferhielm.

After the concert was ended, we supped with the Baron. His entertainment was sumptuous, and the company numerous. *Acerbi* was placed at the head of the table; entertaining every body by his lively and engaging conversation. Among the ladies present, there was one of uncommon beauty, whom every body addressed by the name of *Albertina*. Many of the gentlemen, as it is customary in this and in some other countries, instead of being seated, walked round the table. The mention of these circumstances may appear trifling; but to us, the sudden transition, from scenes of savage life, was so extraordinary, that it seemed to be the effect of a dream. Within a very short space of time we had exchanged the wildernesses of *Lapland* for the luxuries of polished society; brilliant lustres, supporting *English* patent-lamps, being substituted for burning splinters; a magnificent saloon for a narrow, contracted, and smoky cabin; *French* confectionary for bread made of birch-bark and chopped straw; the most costly

dainties, for raw or dried fish and flesh; beauty and wit and wine, for ugliness and stupidity and *pima*. Wonder not then, Reader, that we have been tempted to tell thee how we supped with Baron *Silferhielm*, at *Uleåborg*!

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II.

In the morning (*Monday, August 19*) we breakfasted with the Baron; who, being passionately fond of mechanics, shewed us several of his own ingenious contrivances; and, among the rest, a portable bed for officers of the army, or travellers; so contrived, that all the apparatus belonging to it might be contained in a knapsack. But a promise which this nobleman had made to us on the preceding evening, of exhibiting his powers of *Animal Magnetism*, (an art which he had been taught to practise in *Paris*, and of which we had heard marvellous accounts from *Acerbi*,) so much excited our curiosity, that we could attend to nothing else. We begged, therefore, that we might witness the effects of this art: and being asked whether we would ourselves submit to its trial, we readily consented. Signor *Bellotti* and Mr. *Cripps* were the first elected for this purpose. As it was impossible to preserve gravity in the midst of the mummery and manipulation necessary for this species of conjuring, both these gentlemen burst into laughter, as soon as the Baron began

Animal
magnetism.

CHAP.
II.

his gestures and tricks; but to our amazement, their laughter gradually subsided into a convulsive and tremulous motion of the cheeks, and they both fell fast asleep. The beautiful young lady, before mentioned under the name of *Albertina*, being also present, was next thrown into a trance, in the same way; during which she answered several questions that were put to her, without waking. Afterwards, the same sort of farce was attempted with *Acerbi* and with the author; but upon neither of them could the Baron produce any other effect, than that of making them laugh immoderately. *Acerbi*, however, who has gravely related all that passed upon this occasion¹, not being satisfied as to the means in which the trick was effected, said, "It is easier to laugh at this, than to explain it." But the fact must have been, that the young lady was an accomplice in the juggle; that Signor *Bellotti* and Mr. *Cripps*, fatigued with the length of the *Hocus Pocus*, took the liberty to doze; and that their more wary companions, disregarding the Baron's grimaces and attitudes, remained proof against all the influence of *Animal Magnetism*.

At six o'clock in the evening of this day,

(1) See *Acerbi's Travels*, Vol. I. p. 270. Lond. 1802.

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

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

CHAP.
II.

Plants.

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

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

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

from *Uleåborg* were deep in sand. We crossed a ferry at *Sikajocki*, and came to *Oljocki*, through a flat and fenny district. Bad as the roads were, however, they afforded proof of the industry of the people; being made entirely through swamps, where the undertaking was attended with almost insurmountable difficulties.

Just before we reached *Oljocki*, an open space in the forest, cleared for the purpose, exhibited, upon three wheels, the mangled carcase of a miscreant *Finn*, who, in a fit of intoxication, had cut off a woman's head with an axe'. His head was placed upon one wheel, his right-hand upon another; and his body, dressed according to the habit of his nation, in a white frock with a yellow sash, rested upon a third, in the middle, between the other two. The punishment of criminals for capital offences, in *Sweden*, requires that the right-hand be struck off, before the culprit is beheaded. We halted, for a few moments, to make a sketch of this fearful spectacle. Amidst the gloom and solitude of the forest, where the silence was that of death itself, it was indeed a sight that spoke terrible things. The body of a human creature thus exposed, to birds of prey, by the side of a public road, can-

Mode of
gibbeting
Criminals.

(3) See the Vignette to this Chapter.

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II.

not fail of affecting the mind of every passenger; and among the people it is, doubtless, productive of useful impressions¹; but the enormity of the crime itself is almost absorbed in a feeling of pity, called forth by the exemplary nature of the punishment. And this poor *Finn*, it is said, had a father and a mother, who “watched, and toiled, and prayed” for him; whose good counsels were disregarded, until the awful moment arrived, when, faithful in its threatenings, the warning voice of Scripture was fulfilled: “THE EYE THAT MOCKETH HIS FATHER, AND DESPISETH TO OBEY HIS MOTHER, THE RAVENS OF THE VALLEY SHALL PICK IT OUT, AND THE YOUNG EAGLES SHALL EAT IT.”

At *Oljocki* we quitted the main road; and *Brahestad.* went, about five *English* miles, to *Brahestad*, a new and neat town, close to the Gulph, in hope of procuring medical assistance. This place seemed to be in a flourishing state; the furniture and appearance of the houses being better than usual in this country. It is a staple town, on a bay between two peninsulas;

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

exporting tar, butter, tallow, pitch, furs, fish, especially salmon, and deals; but in the whole, there are not more than 124 houses, and 225 families. The inn was a good one: we might be supplied with wine, beer, and almost any thing else that we required. Every thing, of course, was very dear. The master of the inn had been in *Scotland*, and spoke a few *English* words. Some of the merchants here could converse in our language. This, an experienced traveller will never consider as a very good omen; since imposition is never so frequent upon the Continent as in places where an *Englishman* finds persons very ready with their offers of service, who address him in his own language. A *German* surgeon was smoking and playing cards in the inn, when we arrived: finding that he was also consulted in the place as a physician, the author sent for him, to ask his advice respecting the inflammation in his throat. The *German* would not stir until his game was ended; but came at last, full of the importance of a new mode of cure, which, he said, he had adopted in all such cases: this was nothing less than that of painting the inside of the throat, by means of a camel's-hair brush, dipped in a kind of green paint, which he produced from his pocket. This ingenious project

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II.

Appear-
ance of the
Country.

Origin of
the Court
Uniform of
Sweden.

not exciting much confidence in the skill of the practitioner, was politely declined: he took care, nevertheless, to exact a considerable sum for the offer of his services; and the author, glad to escape so easily from worse consequences, paid him his fee, and left *Brahestad* the following morning. As soon as we regained the main road, we proceeded to *Luoto*. The country south of this place was as beautiful as the County of *Surrey*, which it resembled. A wide prospect of rich cultivated country extended on every side: in the midst of it appeared large farms, and husbandmen everywhere busy, with their families, getting in the harvest. The Court Uniform of *Sweden*, first introduced by *Gustavus the Third*, has often been considered merely as a fashion of his own invention; but it was, in fact, the national dress of his *Finland* subjects, as we have before described it. In this part of our journey, the same dress was universally worn by the peasants. The women, as in *Wales*, knit stockings walking along the road with burdens upon their heads. Near the rivers we observed flocks of wild geese. We changed horses at *Karialuoto*, *Infvala*, and *Heusala*; between which places the road winds in a beautiful manner through forests, with occasional views of the Gulph. Near *Heusala*, we saw

once more a field of *wheat*: not having noticed any *wheat* for such a length of time, since our first coming into *Sweden*, that we could not recollect where we had observed it before in the country. Here there is an inlet to the Gulph.

CHAP.
II.

Between *Heusala* and *Rouhala*, a breed of dogs resembling the *wolf*, like those we had seen in *Lapland*, was very common. There was not a house without one of these dogs, and sometimes three or four appeared in the same dwelling. Between *Rouhala* and *Hihnala*, we left the province of *Uleå*, and entered that of *Wasa*¹: the roads were as fine as the walks in any *English* nobleman's pleasure-ground. It was here that we took up some of the gravel used in making and mending them; having never seen any thing so perfect before. The scenery too was beautiful: the soil full of rocks. Opposite the Post-house at *Hihnala* we had a view of the open Gulph. From *Hihnala* to *Juntila*, a flat fertile country. The old churches of the country now occur in every village, forming very picturesque objects: they are all painted red. It would not be easy to name any style of national architecture that they resemble; but in *Switzer-*

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

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II.

land, and the passes of the *Alps*, the ecclesiastical structures are, in many instances, formed after the same taste ; the roofs being decorated with little iron crosses, balls, and other ornaments. The belfry is always a distinct building, separated from the church itself. Ladders affixed to the roof, and reaching to the ground, almost always appear : they are never removed, that they may be ready in case of fire. Some of the houses, also, have the same precaution : we had observed it at the Parsonage, near the new church in *Torneå*. If a hasty traveller were to judge of the population in this country by the number of houses in the villages, he would be greatly deceived : the houses are numerous ; yet the greater part consist of empty buildings, looking like dwelling-houses, but being in reality mere repositories, belonging to peasants living remote from the spot, and constructed to afford them a lodging during their occasional visits to the church ; or as warehouses for the merchants, in places where fairs are held. We began now to see once more chimneys upon the different dwellings ; the outside of the houses being painted red ; denoting a more advanced state of civilization, and greater wealth among the people. One of the most interesting sights which occur in this part of *Ostero-Bothniâ* is

that of the *Finlander*, morning and evening, going to and returning from his occupation of fishing in the Gulph. Fine, tall, well-proportioned men are regularly seen at these hours, walking with bare legs and feet, carrying upon their shoulders knapsacks made of the matted bark of trees. We saw one this day strike out of the main road into a thick part of the forest, with such a load of fishes behind him as one would think might feed half a village; but the quantity devoured in a single family, at a meal, is prodigious. The *Laplander*, during his fishing excursions, will swallow an incredible quantity at a time; and, after gorging himself, have recourse to sleep, to enable him to digest his food: so, among the *Finlanders*, half a bushel is consumed by a single family at a meal.

Ostero-Bothniâ, comprehending several provinces, is the most fertile part of the *Swedish dominions*¹. The farmers are remarkable for their neatness in agriculture: the land, after they have finished ploughing and harrowing, looks like a well-cultivated garden: it is laid out in borders, into which the seed is always drilled; and it is moreover kept perfectly free from weeds, all sorts of rubbish being carefully

Description
of *Ostero-
Bothniâ*.

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

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II.

removed. The soil, like that on the *Surrey* side of *London*, is often full of stones; but it produces excellent crops. The *rye* was the largest we had ever seen: the *barley* alone was bad. We observed a few fields of *oats*, but they were not common; also *potatoe*-grounds, and plantations of *hops*, near the dwelling-houses; the last very common, generally about a quarter of an acre in each plantation. The *potatoe*-grounds had increased much of late, and were likely to become daily more abundant. Besides these, we saw, near the houses, fields of *turnips* and *tobacco*. Their usual mode of agriculture is this: they have two successive crops from the same land, and then it is summer-fallowed. The *rye*, sown in *August*, becomes ripe in the *August* following. These observations were made on the twenty-third of *August*: the *rye* was then up, and looking well. The manner of sowing is precisely the same as in *England*. We travelled this night as far as *Peitza*, where we rested: the house was neat, but its owners were poor.

Beginning
of the
Rainy
Season.

August 24.—The weather began to change, and one of the finest summers ever known was drawing to its termination. The night had been tempestuous. Such had been the success of our journey hitherto, with regard to the weather, that, since we left *Cambridge* in *May*, we

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

*Gamla
Carleby.*

CHAP.
II.

number of inhabitants is about fourteen hundred. The port is only accessible to vessels drawing twelve feet of water; but it has a place for lading near *Kalajochi*, to the north, where vessels are also built for sale'. Its exports are the same as those of *Brahestad*: but it has manufactories of printed cottons, tobacco, and some tanneries. The merchants are persons of great commercial importance. The Gulph being here narrow, and choked with islets, shallows, and sand-banks, several light-houses and good pilots are requisite to ensure a safe navigation. We waited upon Mr. *Ross*, to make some inquiries relating to the passage of the *Quarhen*; intending to sail hence for *Umeå*. The word *Quarhen* is Swedish: it signifies the *Choke*, or *Choking*. We found Mr. *Ross*, in company with his father-in-law, and one of the *Åbo* Professors^o, who was paying his addresses to the young lady of the house. They all advised us not to attempt the passage before we reached *Wasa*; because we could only hire an open boat; and the distance to *Umeå* being eighty-four *English* miles, the undertaking would be hazardous. The wind

(1) *Tuckey's Marit. Georg.* Vol. I. p. 525. Lond. 1815.

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

moreover, at this time, being unfavourable, and wishing to see more of *Ostero-Bothniä*, we determined to continue our journey on the eastern side of the Gulph, as far as *Wasa*. We visited some other of the merchants: the inside of their houses was neatly painted, and set off by glazed stoves for heating the apartments, and by the very unusual ornament, in this country, of paper-hangings. Something of the kind is particularly wanted in the northern provinces of *Sweden*: the walls, without this covering, consisting of bare trunks of trees, between which appears mouldering moss, sometimes a nidus of bugs, and always a place of retreat for spiders and other creeping insects. Want of cleanliness, however, must not be imputed generally to the *Swedes*: the filth, characteristic of *Italy* and of the southern provinces of *France*, is unknown even in *Lapland*. Difference of climate may, in some degree, account for this: but the *Swedes*, like the *Dutch*, are naturally prone to cleanliness, a virtue often disregarded in *France* and *Italy*. In *Ostero-Bothniä*, the mixture, in the towns, of the *Finns* with the *Swedes*, and with the natives of other countries, prevents general remarks from being applicable to the manners and customs of the people. Literature is at so low an ebb, that it may be doubted whether any traces of it

CHAP.
II.

can be said to exist north of *Åby*. Books of any kind are seldom seen: there are no booksellers; nor is it possible to meet with a single copy of the works of the few celebrated authors Sweden has boasted, in any of the private houses. We sought in vain for the *Flora Svecica*, and *Flora Lapponica*, of *Linnaeus*: we might as well have asked for the *Korân*, and perhaps we should have found it sooner. In the little shops, old *Latin* authors sometimes appear, as waste paper; and the apothecaries, now and then, possess a copy of the *Flora Svecica*, as a kind of shop-book, which they find so useful, that they are never induced to sell it.

After leaving *Gamla Carleby*, we observed, by the road side, the finest plantations of *tobacco* we had ever seen. The luxuriant leaves of the plants were as broad as those of the largest cabbages. We changed horses at *Stora*. In our way, we met numbers of carts laden with barrels of *tar*, for exportation. From *Stora* we came to *Åbbors*, a true *Finland* farm-house; the chambers large, and those prepared for the reception of strangers papered and painted. Here we found a family exceedingly numerous; the children strong, healthy, and of great beauty. They were all eating potatoes. Our journey, this day, lay through the richest part of *Sweden*: the busy

scenes of active life, which we everywhere saw, denoted a thriving population;—a rich harvest getting in; pitch manufactories; tar moving towards the Gulph; vessels lying off, ready to take in their cargoes; tub-makers;—such was the prospect of industry displayed, on all sides, as we came in view of *Ny Carleby*; affording the most pleasing and picturesque appearance of any town in *Sweden* or *Finland*. Its churches and light spires towering above the other buildings, and the whole rising above a winding river, in the midst of beautiful clumps of trees and hop-grounds, producing as fine hops as any in *England*, delighted us. We entered the town beneath an arch erected over the Custom House, with **G**, *Gustavus the Third*, inscribed above it, in honour of whom it was erected. The streets, however, are narrow and ill-paved: our little waggon had never been put to so severe a trial, as in the shaking and jolting we experienced in passing to the inn. The houses here are, almost all of them, in the ochre uniform of the *Swedish* towns. We made diligent search, at the apothecaries, and in the shops, for books; and found several used as waste paper, for wrapping

*Ny
Carleby.*

CHAP.
II.

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

Wasa.

An inscription on the south side of this building informed us that it was erected in the twelfth year of the reign of *Gustavus*. CHAP.
II.

WASA (or perhaps *Vasa*, for so it is pronounced) has a romantic situation, in the midst of rocks and trees. It has seventeen streets, at right angles, and of great breadth. The number of families amount nearly to five hundred. It exports rafters, deals, pitch, tar, rye, butter, seal-oil, skins, and tallow^s. Vessels of fir are constructed here for sale. It has two harbours, the old and the new. Here is a manufactory of woollen cloth, and some tanneries. *Tobacco* is cultivated, and prepared for use, in all the neighbourhood of this place. The *Swedish* language only is spoken. We could not find in *Wasa* a person capable of reading even the *Pater-Noster* in *Finnish*. The same prevalence of the *Swedish* language may be observed the whole way from *Ny Carleby* to *Åbo*. The streets are of great length, but have a deserted appearance: no person is seen moving in them. The Judge of the Province resides here: there is a Town-hall; and several good houses belonging

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

CHAP.
II.Musical
Instrument
called
Hummer.

to the Counsellors. The Governor behaved with great politeness to us, and granted an order for boats to convey us across the *Quarken* to *Umea*. We determined to venture in the small open boats of the country, according to the custom of the peasants, who run in them from one small island to another, as the weather serves. Pheasants here were so common, that they were sent to our table both at dinner and supper. A pin-maker lodged in the room opposite to ours; and the noise of his wheels was a proof of his industry, as it continued, without any intermission, the whole time we staid. Sounds more musical attracted our notice to a performer on an instrument called a *Hummer*, or Half-harp, something like a guitar. The form of it was semicircular; the strings, eight in number, being all towards the diameter, and the air-hole nearer to the arch. Of the eight strings, half served, by their vibration, to supply a bass accompaniment to the air performed upon the other four. The instrument being placed on a table, the performer, playing upon the four strings, made use of two quills; pressing the strings in different parts with one of the quills, while he struck four of them with the other¹.

(1) Dr. *Fiott Lee* has a model of the *Finland Lyre*, called *Kündelet*, or *The Kendel*. It differs much from this instrument; but resembles, in having

Leaving *Finland* for the present, our observations upon this country and its inhabitants will not terminate here; as we shall have occasion to renew them, in the conclusion of this part of our travels, during our journey from *Stockholm* to *Petersburg*. We had now to cross the Gulph of *Bothniä*, and, after visiting the mountainous parts of *SWEDEN*, to traverse the whole of *NORWAY*. Upon the *twenty-ninth* of *August* we left *Wasa*, for this purpose; and went by land as far as *Iskmo*. It rained hard the whole day. We put up for the night in a wretched hovel by the water-side. At *Iskmo*, a grand wooden house was building, facing the sea, for the President of *Wasa*. Here we found the *Stone-bramble*, or *Rubus saxatilis* of *Linnæus*, which grows upon the sides of mountains and in stony places in the North of *England*, especially in *Yorkshire*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmoreland*. The *Swedes* call it *Tåg-bär*. The next morning we embarked in a very small open boat; and, with a favourable wind, attempted the passage of the *Quarken*. Having cleared the south-eastern side of the Isle of *Björkö*, or *Birch Island*, the wind suddenly veered,

Passage of
the *Quar-*
ken.

Isle of
Björkö.

having only five strings, that which we have before described, in Chap. XII. of the preceding Volume, and as depicted in the *Vignette* to the same Chapter. The kind of Lyre modelled by Dr. Lee is always made of the wood of the *Al*, or *Betula alnus*: its length is commonly from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ *Swedish* ells.

CHAP.
II.

and came with such violence against us, that we made little progress. While the boatmen were straining every effort to get clear of the land, we were driven so fast upon it, that, coming close to the shore, we determined to land, and visit an isle, the name of which, although inhabited, is hardly known, even to the *Swedes*. With this view, we set our feet upon the rocks, where there was neither habitation nor vestige of any human being; and keeping along the shore, accompanied only by a boy belonging to one of the boatmen, we found the coast covered with a variety of plants, curious, owing to their situation. The loose stones close to the sea were covered with the finest *raspberries*, wild *wood-strawberries*, and *red currants*; insomuch, that the boy gathered for us some gallons of this fruit, scarcely stirring from the spot where we landed¹. Here we saw also *Glaux* maritima*; which surprised us, as this plant belongs rather to a marshy, than to a stony soil. After coasting in this manner for about an hour, occupied in collecting plants, eating wild fruit, and admir-

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

ing the wide prospect of the Gulph, we came in view of the little boat-houses and fishing repositories of the natives of *Björhö*; whose village, and only habitable spot upon the island, is distant about an *English* mile and a half from the shore. In the repositories are preserved all their nets, fishing-tackle, and salted fish; and these are the treasures of the wealthiest inhabitants of this little island; containing riches, which certainly, in their estimation, rank higher than the "wealth of *ORMUS* or of *IND.*" Here also, in a building larger than any of the others, is kept the public barge; a vessel constructed of the trunks of unhewn trees, belonging to all the natives in common; but, like the proud *Gondola* of the *Doge* and Commonwealth of *Venice*, laid up in state and security, to be used only on great occasions. The fact is, that Government compels the inhabitants to have a boat of this kind in store, for the safe conduct of passengers across the *Quarken*. It is capable of containing about a dozen persons; but the passage in this boat is never made without risk, as it is only effected by running from one point of land to another, among the isles of the *Quarken*: if the least squall or foul weather come on, they make for the nearest point of land, whether inhabited or not, and

CHAP.

II.

Village of
Björkö.

there wait for a change. We found a road here that conducted us through the dark forests of this island, to the village, consisting of about thirty dwelling-houses, scattered over a plain, partly barren and partly cultivated, according to the wants or caprices of the owners, in a confused and disorderly manner. The little wells near these houses are numerous; and, unlike those used in *Sweden*, are worked by means of a hand-tub, with a short pole, which they dip when they wish to raise water: the wells being so shallow, that the water rises in them nearly to the surface. Rather more distant from the village, there are several cultivated spots of land; but it is only within these few years that the inhabitants have been at the trouble of tilling the soil; and they were now beginning to reap the great advantage of their labour. Formerly, all the *corn* which they consumed was obtained from *Finland*, in exchange for *fish*; and this traffic is still carried on, though not to the extent it was formerly. So little did they dream of obtaining food from the earth, that they absolutely prohibited a stranger, who went and settled among them, from draining his land; urging, that it was a practice not only injurious to his neighbours, but prejudicial to all the inhabitants, because it carried off water

which heaven had sent. Such are the simplicity, the unaffected innocence of the natives, and their contempt of wealth, especially of landed property, that we shall, perhaps, best convey an idea of their character by briefly relating the history of the family of our host.

This man, to whose dwelling we were invited, was the younger of two sons of a native of *Björkö*, who possessed a considerable estate, in cows, horses, corn-land, &c.; and had a large house, with a good stock of household furniture. Upon his father's death, the elder son succeeded to all this property. Soon afterwards, the younger brother married: upon which, the elder made him this offer:—"Brother," said he, "you are now married, and will have need of what I possess, for the maintenance of your wife and family: take the estate, and the house, and all that our father left: I intend to lead a single life; only let me live with you, work when I please, and, if illness befall me, sit quiet at home, and look after the children." This proposal was accepted with the same simplicity in which it was made; the younger brother becoming the head and representative of the family. At the time of our coming, he had fourteen children; and we had the happiness of seeing, towards evening, his elder brother, who

CHAP.
II.

had made this sacrifice, now far advanced in years, after a day of very hard labour in the fields. He was seated upon the ground, with a wooden bowl before him, in which, with a long upright pole, he was economically grinding tobacco-leaves and wood-ashes together, to make some cheap snuff. The little children of his brother's family, capering for joy to see their old playmate and benefactor returned from his work, were pulling his white locks, and dancing around him. Another of the children, not ten years of age, had a remarkable genius for music: a peasant of the island, with singular ingenuity, had made for him a deal fiddle, upon which, in his rude way, he was performing the rumbling air adapted by the *Swedes* to their national dance. Afterwards he played several *Psalm* tunes, which he accompanied with his voice; unmindful, at the same time, that the shepherd son of *Jesse*, whose strains he so rudely carolled, "the greatest musician, the noblest poet, and the most consummate hero of all antiquity," had himself sung of that blessedness which descendeth "AS THE DEWS OF HERMON AND OF SION, UPON BRETHREN WHO DWELL TOGETHER IN UNITY."

The wind continuing unfavourable, we had the satisfaction of remaining one more day upon

the island. We visited all the inclosures; and found the *corn*, chiefly *rye*, in good order. The harvest was getting in, and, consequently, all hands were employed. The men wear the sort of fur caps which are often exposed for sale in *London* as travelling-caps: the same sort of cap is frequently worn in other parts of *Sweden* and *Finland*. The women wear their hair tressed, *à la Grecque*, and bind a handkerchief about the temples. The rest of their apparel, in summer, consists only of a short cloth jacket, generally of a green colour, and a short petticoat; the feet and legs being bare. In going to labour, or returning home, they employ themselves, as in all their leisure hours, in knitting hose for winter wear: when thus engaged, they often carry burdens on their heads, like the women in *Wales*. Their jacket in winter is changed from cloth to sheep-skin, which is worn with the wool inwards. The number of cows on the whole island amounted to 315; and hence the population may be estimated; because, to use a saying of their own, they have "*a cow for every mouth*." There are also sixty-five horses upon the island. The number of children in every family was astonishing: many had twelve, and in some families there were more. When we expressed our surprise at this, they said—

CHAP.
II.

Male and
Female
Peasants.

Population.

CHAP.
II.

“*Aye, this comes of eating so much fish:*” an opinion everywhere prevalent among the lower order of people in the maritime parts of *Europe*, whether true or false. The church resorted to by the inhabitants of *Björkö* is upon the neighbouring isle of *Replot*, which we passed in our way hither from *Iskmo*. If a person die, he is carried to that island for interment. Owing to this custom, we fell in with a very singular rencontre in the forest: two men, pacing as fast as they could, met us, with the dead body of an islander, in a coffin suspended lengthways between them from a pole: this they were to convey to the church, that it might be ready for the clergyman on *Sunday*, the day following. Their most favourite article of food is a kind of hasty-pudding, made of barley-meal and water: this is portioned out, hot, in large wooden bowls, and a lump of butter is placed in a hole in the middle of each mess. They all sit down together to this meal, each having his bowl and wooden spoon; and the quantity they devour is very great. The portion allotted to each man was as much as would fill a large hand-bason. This is the harvest pudding of the year, and it is considered as a feast. Their ordinary diet consists of hard *rye biscuit*, with *butter*, *sour milk*, and pickled *Strumming* (small fishes like ancho-

vies, the principal article of the *Björkö* fishery, and of their traffic with *Finland*). The same fish constitutes a main article of the food of the inhabitants on each side of the Gulph, both north and south of the *Quarken*. The vegetable productions of the Isle of *Björkö*, besides the *fir* and *birch*, which almost cover it, are, *rye*, *barley*, *potatoes*, wild *raspberry* and red-currant bushes, wood *strawberries*, and a variety of plants mentioned in a note, some of which are rare'.

CHAP.
II.

Vegetable
Productions.

On the following morning, *September the first*, the wind being fair, we were summoned to embark in the public barge of the island. This, with difficulty, contained our little waggon, ourselves, and a large hog which the natives were desirous of conveying to *Umeå* for sale'.

Voyage to
Umeå.

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

Antirrhinum linaria.

Arenaria rubra.

Cucubulus behen.

Glaux maritima.

Hippophaë Rhamnoides (rarestima planta).

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

Linnaea borealis.—In flower so late as the first of September.

Lychnis dioica.

Myosotis scorpioides.

Oxalis Acetosella.

Potentilla anserina.

————— *argentea.*

Ranunculus repens, flore pleno.

Scutellaria galericulata.

Sedum sexangulare.

Spiraea ulmaria.

Veronica Chamædrys.

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

HAP.
II.

We lay-to at a small uninhabited island, entirely covered with red-currant bushes and raspberry trees, to take in stone for ballast; and then, hoisting sail, bore away for *Umeå*. We made the Islands of *Malshär* and *Walsörarne*, which we passed with a prosperous wind. There is a light-house upon one of them. Soon afterwards, we were entirely out of sight of any land, in the midst of the open Gulph. Here we were becalmed; and not quite easy as to our situation, in such an open boat, managed by unskilful pilots. Presently a breeze sprung up, and quickened apace, until it blew fresh, and we made the islands and coast of *Westero-Bothniå*. Passed the Isle of *Gadden*, which we left upon our right, and then entered more placid waters, among beautiful islets lying off the embouchure of the *Umeå* river. As we entered this river, the views were very pleasing. It rained hard; but upon either side of this broad river we saw sloping forests of fir, mingled with weeping-birch, extending to the water's edge. Higher up, the banks of the *Umeå* are much cultivated, and appear covered with farms the whole way to the town: every one of these farms has its own boat, and boat-house, by the side of the river. The town, with all the surrounding buildings, reaches to a considerable distance

along the river. The men who had accompanied us from *Björkö* told us that the inhabitants of their island, and of all the districts on each side of the *Quarken*, make this passage, in sledges, upon the ice, during winter.

CHAP.
II.

We landed on *Sunday Evening*, and went to our former quarters at the inn. The accommodations were bad; the house being dirty, and its owners cheats; having literally nothing to sell, and yet making a high charge. The next morning, waiting upon Dr. *Næzén*¹, we made an agreement with him for a complete collection of all the plants found in *Lapland*; and purchased of him, for three hundred rix-dollars, his own valuable *Herbarium*, with a view to offer it to the University of *Cambridge*, upon our return. We also bought some curious books and papers which had belonged to *Linnaeus*; and the exposition of his sexual system, in sheets, as it was published at the *Hague*. A Gentleman mentioned in *Coxe's Travels*, who has published a Dictionary of the *Lapland Tongue*, with a *Latin* explanation of the words, gave us here a very antient Song used by the

Antient
Finnish
Rhune.

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

CHAP.
II.Popular
Swedish
Air.

natives of *Finland*, particularly by the *Finnish* peasants in the neighbourhood of *Uleåborg*, where it is constantly sung¹. One of the most popular Songs in *Sweden*, now become quite national, is that which is called *POIKARNE*, "The Boys," or "Boyhood;" written originally in *Finnish*, by Professor *Frantzén* of *Åbo*; afterwards translated into *Swedish*, and set to music by Dr. *Næzén*. In *Umeå*, the mere mention of it would make a whole company sing. The words are written in alternate rhyme, the first

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

Jospa wanha Wänämöinen

Tämän tiedeisi tähdexi

Tulis täsk Tuonelasta. [Da Capo.]

PRONOUNCED.

Yospa vanha vennimänen

Teymen theadasee toedexi

Tulis taysa Toannilasta.

ENGLISHED.

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

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

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

"Kaitetebbu Stalpeb abmas' Pätsoitem Pärret!"

PRONOUNCED.

"Kitetitapo Stalpeb apmas' Potsoitem Porret!"

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

and third rhymes being dissyllabic¹. It begins by the delights of boyhood, the warm attachments and unsuspecting friendships of youth, and proceeds by contrasting the gradual changes superinduced in manhood, when the dream is

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(2)

POJKARNE,

AF

PROFESSOR T. J. FRANTZEN.

I.

Jag mins den ljufva tiden,
Jag mins den som i gar,
Da oskulden och friden
Tatt foljde mina spar;
Da lasten var en hexa,
Och sorgen snart forsvann;
Da allt, utom min lexa,
Jag latt och lustigt fann.

II.

Uppa min mun var lojet,
Och helsan i mitt blod,
I sjalen bodde nojet,
Hvar menniska var god;
Hvar pojke, glad och yster,
Var strax min hulde bror;
Hvar flicka var min syster,
Hvar gumma var min mor.

III.

Jag mins de fria falten,
Jag matt sa mangen gang,
Der ofta jag var hjelten
I lekar och i sprang
De tusen glada spratten,
I sommarns friska vind,
Med fjerlarne i hatten
Och purpurn pa min kind.

IV.

Af falskheten och sveken
Jag visste intet an,
I hvar kamrat af leken
Jag sag en trogen van;
De laga lomska kifven
Dem kande icke vi;
Nar orfilen var gifven,
Var vreden ock forbi.

v. Ej

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gone, and reality ensues. In the moral, therefore, it somewhat resembles *Gray's* affecting

V.

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

VI.

Ej sanning af oss doljdes
Uti fortjenst och fel;
Ovaldigheten följdes
Vid minsta kagelspel;
Den trasigaste ungen
Vann priset vid vår dom,
När han slog riktigt Kungen,
Och Grefven kasta bom.

VII.

Hur hördes ej vår klagan!
Vårt spåda hjerta sved,
Vid bannorna och agan,
Som någon lekbror led
Hur glad att få tillbaka
Den glädje riset slot!
Min enda peppar-kaka
Jag med den sorgane bröt.

VIII.

Men, mina ungdoms-vänner,
Hur tiden andrat sig!
Jag Er ej mera kanner,
I kanner icke mig.
De blifvit män i Staten,
De fordna pojkarne,
Och kifvas nu om maten
Och slåss om tittlarne.

IX.

Med fyrti år på nacken
De streta i besvär,
Tungt i den branta backen,
Der Lyckans Tempel är.—
Hvad ger då denna Tårnan
Så sökt i alla land?—
Kallt hjerta under stjernan
Gul by och granna band.

Ode on the Prospect of *Eton College*. We have subjoined this Song, in the *Swedish* language, as translated by Madame MALMSTEDT; accompanied, at the same time, by a literal *Latin* Version, made by Dr. Næzén himself. Some *Swedish* friends requested of the author an *English* Ode in imitation of "*Pojkarne*;" that is to say, restricted to the same metre and manner of rhyming, and adapted to the same air, but with a different theme. They gave him for his subject, "*ENTERPRISE*:" and as this Poem has

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PUERI:

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

Nobilissimis Anglis E. D. CLARKE et J. M. CRIPPS, in tesseram amicitia,
D. D. D.

DANIEL ERICUS NÆZEN, *Svecus.*

I.

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

* "Contentus modicis meoque lætus." Mart.

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since been rather generally circulated, although never before published, it is hoped that its intro-

II.

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

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

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

III.

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

‡ "Dum furor in cursu est, currenti cede furori." *Ovid.*

IV.

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

¶ "Ira procul absit." *Cic.*

duction here will not be altogether out of place. CHAP.
II.
There is nothing *English* about it, excepting the

V.

Distinctionem nullam personarum
tempore jucunditatis vidi ;
rustici pueri cum Liberis Baronibus
mihi pares^{*} fuere.

Sub lætitiâ et ardore

agiles

is apud nos pernices pueros,
qui pilam altiori jactu verberabat
princeps fuit positus.

* " Pares cum paribus facillime congregantur." Cic.

VI.

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

† " Non omnis error stultitia est dicenda." Cic.

VII.

Quam luctus nostri jam tunc ne audiebantur,
(et) cor nostrum tenerum cruciabatur
animadversiones
ob contumelias† et verberationem,
quam quispiam sodalium sustulit !
quod fuit lætum recipere
gaudium, virga interruptum !
Unicam meam placentam conditam
fregi (et) mæsto (porrexi).

† " Omnis animadversio et castigatio contumelia vacare debet." Cic.

VIII. At

CHAP.

II.

mere composition: the taste, the rhythm, and form of the versification, is altogether *Swedish*.

VIII.

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

* "Nosmet ipsos noscere difficillimum est." *Cic.*

IX.

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

†

—"corpus onustum

Hesternis vitiis animum quoque degravat una." *Hor.*

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

§ "Vultu sæpe læditur pietas." *Ibid.*

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

ODE TO ENTERPRISE.

I.

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

II.

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

III.

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

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II.

IV.

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

V.

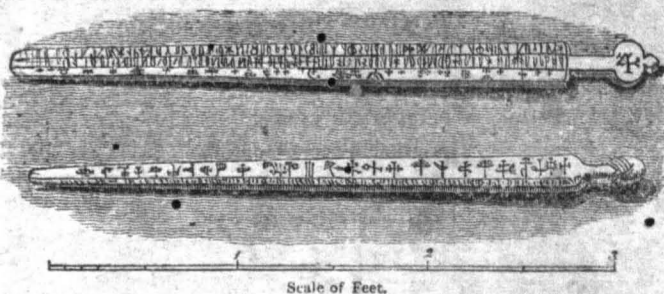
In every varied station,
Whate'er my fate may be,
My hope, my exultation,
Is still to follow thee!—
When age, with sickness blended,
Shall check the gay career,
And death, though long suspended,
Begins to hover near—

VI.

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

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

RUNIC STAVES.



CHAP. III.

FROM UMEÅ, TO MALMAGEN UPON THE NORWEGIAN ALPS.

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

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

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III.

Second
Reception
at Umeå.

DURING the short time that elapsed after our return to Umeå, the Swedish hospitality was again displayed, in all its force. We experienced the greatest kindness and attention from all the principal inhabitants; and among these, the civilities and friendship shewn to us by Captain *Donnar* and Mr. *Thalin* ought to be more particularly acknowledged. As we had visited *Lapland*, we were regarded with an increased curiosity; which the more amused us, because they are themselves considered, in *England*, as a people belonging to *Lapland*, and they actually reside upon its frontier. The *Lapland* wizards are supposed to possess the art of *palmistry*: this being believed in Umeå, as we were now somewhat acquainted with the gossip of the place, we pretended also to have acquired the same art, and contrived to foretell events after the usual manner of all fortune-tellers; an expedient which afforded no small

degree of merriment while we staid. The only serious part of it was, that, among a people credulous in the extreme, some were not wanting who put more faith in our *cheiromancy* than we desired. Among others, there came to us a Gentleman who gravely and earnestly besought us to tell him, aye or no, whether he should survive his wife. It was in vain that we protested against the idea of any thing serious in our *manual divination*: he would not be satisfied without an answer. At last, to put an end to his importunity, as his wife was much older than himself, we told him we thought he would; but added, "You need not tell your wife this." Upon which, shrugging up his shoulders, he said, "*She knows it already: I have made the same inquiry before, of persons who understood palmistry, and received the same answer!*"

Raw salmon is esteemed as great a luxury in *Umeå* as it is in *Torneå*. Captain *Donnar* preferred it before any delicacy of the table. Throughout *Westro-Bothniå*, it is customary to ask for what are called "*sentiments*," in drinking parties, as in *England*. There is no *sentiment* more heartily hailed by the company, than one which contains some expression of sarcasm or ridicule against the *Danes*. An anecdote of Colonel *Steinbock*, when a prisoner in *Denmark*,

Anecdote
of Colonel
Steinbock.

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III.

as related by Captain *Donnar*, whether true or false, will serve to shew the antipathy of the *Swedes* towards the *Danes*. They had used him very ill, during his confinement; but before he was fully liberated, he was permitted to go to Court. In his youth, he had amused himself in learning the art of making shoes. This was known to the Queen; who intending to pay him a compliment, desired to have a pair of shoes of his making, ready for a ball at court on the following evening. Colonel *Steinbock* assented, upon condition that her Majesty would provide the materials. This being done, the shoes were made and presented, and the Queen put them on. Finding, in the dance, that her shoes were all unsewed and coming to pieces, her Majesty exclaimed, "How now, Colonel! my feet are naked! The shoes were beautiful, but they are good for nothing!" "It is even so," said the Colonel; "but this is not more than I expected."—"And why?" rejoined the Queen. "Nay," added the Colonel, "your Majesty asks why, when the cause is evident—the work is *Swedish*, but the materials are *Danish*!"

Over-
whelming
hospitality.

The hospitality of the *Swedes*, which we have so recently mentioned as being overwhelming, is often exceedingly troublesome, especially in provinces remote from the capital. They are