

never satisfied with the kindness they have shewn towards a stranger, unless they can compel him to eat until he finds it impossible to swallow another morsel: like some of our good housewives in *England*, who, if they perceive their guest with his head averted and an empty plate, thrust a heap of provisions under his nose, and insist upon his eating the whole of them. But in *Sweden*, when a guest is almost choked with such kindness, and unable to bear another mouthful, the importunity continues to a degree that is painful. In the morning of our leaving *Umeå*, we had some fearful encounters of this kind. We had been previously told, that it was expected, as a point of etiquette, that we should breakfast, upon the day of our departure, with every family from whom we had experienced any civility. We were therefore prepared; and knowing what sort of a trial we had to sustain, we took care, by previous fasting, to begin our business of *congé* with the best possible appetite. At all these houses, the benevolent owners had set forth as sumptuous an entertainment as their means enabled them to supply; each striving to outvie the other. Some of the mistresses of families had been up all night, making the preparation. We began with our kind friend Dr. *Næslén*, hoping to manage the matter, by

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eating a little with all: but this was soon perceived. Even our friend *Næzén* would not have it said that we had made an unfinished breakfast beneath his roof; and his wife joining her entreaties, to taste this, and taste that, the campaign was over on our part before we quitted his house. What was to be done? We had to run the gauntlet through all the other houses; and we consequently heard nothing but complaints and reproaches. The author in vain besought his friend *Mr. Cripps*, possessing better feeding powers than himself, to gratify them, if it were only by swallowing a fried pancake. It would not do. One lady actually shed tears; saying, "She had nothing good enough, no doubt, for us; although she had worked hard to welcome us in a proper manner:"—in fact, this lady had not ceased to bake, boil, and roast, during the whole of the preceding night; and we would willingly have forfeited ten times the value of her collation, rather than have heard her make this remark. After offering the best apologies in our power, we took leave of them all. *Dr. Næzén*, and Captain *Donnar*, accompanied us to the ferry over the *Umeå*. This river is here one thousand and eleven *English* feet wide¹. By an error

(1) There are some fine *Cataracts* distant a few *English* miles from *Umeå*. *Mr. Cripps* saw one of them; a fall forty or fifty feet perpendicular

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

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III.Names of
Rivers.

From *Umeå* we returned to *Sundswall*, by the road we had before travelled; that is to say, through *Angermannland*, and part of *Medelpad*; countries which may be called the *Switzerland* of *Sweden*. In *Angermannland*, the road is not shut up in forests, but passes along the sides of mountains, or through valleys, overlooking lakes and fertile planes, or beautiful scenes exhibited by inlets of the Gulph, surrounded by bold and lofty forests sweeping from the heights towards

Return to
Sundswall.

dicular; where the river was three hundred feet wide; and higher up, there was a much more considerable Cataract. The *Umeå* ceases to be navigable two *English* miles above the town.

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III.General
Remarks
on *Anger-*
mannland.

the margin of the waters. A painter pleased with the style of *Gaspar Poussin* might here find an endless variety of subjects for his pencil. But *Angermannland*, the grandest in picturesque beauty of all the provinces of *Sweden*, is also one of the richest. Its farmers are all yeomen, who cultivate their own estates, and will suffer no powerful lord, nor monopolizing autocrat, to reside among them. They are all in league together, to prevent any encroachment upon their little republic; refusing to sell any portion of their land, however exorbitant the sum may be which is offered for it. *Bears* and *wolves* are numerous here: we saw a *wolf* bold enough to cross the road, one evening, in sight of our carriage, in its way back to the forest, from a lake to which it had descended for water. They are prevented attacking the cattle, by the frequent blasts from the *lures*, or long wooden trumpets before described, which are in the hands of all the girls who attend upon the herds browsing in the forests. We frequently heard the sound of these trumpets; but chiefly towards evening, when the cattle were called home. Gentlemen travelling through this part of *Sweden*, during the summer, generally use a one-horse cart, made capable of containing a great deal of luggage, which is conveyed with great expedition.

The machines for stacking *corn*¹ were now everywhere filling, or full. The *corn*, being always cut before it ripens, remains suspended upon these machines until it becomes dry, when it is immediately thrashed. The business of thrashing is performed by spreading the sheaves upon boards, and driving a horse, and a cart with many wheels, to and fro over them. In this manner, according to their own mode of reckoning, a week's labour is requisite in thrashing about twenty tons of *corn*. Sometimes the cart, or thrashing-carriage, is made of *cast-iron*: but this is a late improvement. If made of *wood*, it is filled with stones, to increase the pressure. The *iron* carts have twenty wheels, and sometimes more. We were surprised to find the harvest so much later than in *Lapland*. From all that we had seen of the manners of the lower order of people *north* of *Stockholm*, we considered cleanliness as a universal characteristic of the *Swedish* poor. The cottages, generally speaking, are much cleaner than those of the poor in *England*. The language so nearly resembled our own, that they often understood what we said to each other, and we on this account found it easier to comprehend them. Some of the

(1) See the *Vignette* to Chap. VI. of the former Volume.

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customs reminded us of our own country, as did also the nature and form of their domestic utensils. At this time, new churches were building, in almost every parish, at the voluntary expense of the peasants. Between *Lefvar* and *Afva*, we dined with Mr. *Pauli*, whose iron-works we have before described¹. This gentleman has introduced the use of *poultry* among the peasants. The low price of *charcoal* in this part of *Sweden* is the cause of the *iron ore* of *Utoën* being conveyed to such a distance from the mine. Just before we arrived at *Lefvar*, we saw, in the road, several *ptarmigans*, the most beautiful and delicious birds of *Sweden* and *Norway*: they are called *Sno-Ripa* by the inhabitants. An *American* gentleman, settled at *Lefvar*, passed the evening with us. He told us, that the use of the steam-bath, which we had found so general in *Lapland*, is common also to *Finland*, and prevails over all *Russia*. He had a *Finnish* servant, who became unhappy because he could not have the weekly steaming to which he had been accustomed from his infancy; and at last he quitted his service, owing to this circumstance.

Sundswall.

Sundswall is a thriving little town, and the

(1) See Chap. VII. of our preceding Volume.

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

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voyage, with a ship of 300 tons, Mr. *Mutzell* made 25,000 rix-dollars; but in those voyages, where so much depends upon the honesty of the master of the vessel, the risk is great. Here we saw, again, the extraordinary sight of a bear chained as a dog in the yard, to be fattened and killed for food'. This animal devoured daily as much as would satisfy two hogs. There was nothing of which it was so greedy, as the molasses from the sugar-manufactory.

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

(1) See Chap. VI. of our preceding Volume.

spired to render our views of it the more delightful;—the busy labours of harvest; the crimson splendour of the sun, setting behind the distant mountains; the melodies of the peasants' pipes; the deeper and more-resounding tones of the *lure*; “and all that echoed to the song of Even;” gave life, and spirit, and gladness, to the scenery; making it altogether enchanting. The musical sounds which we heard, proceeded from a simple instrument, like the old *English* flute now out of use in our country—the pipe of the *Alpine* shepherds: it is common in the valleys of *Helsingland*, and seems to characterize a livelier race of men than the inhabitants of the more northern provinces. We slept in great comfort at *Bergsö*; and the next day we passed a series of the finest landscapes the eye ever beheld; combining all the charms of agriculture with the most majestic features of uncultivated nature;—sloping hop-grounds, rich inclosures, farms, cottages, cattle, amidst the grandeur and magnificence of lakes and mountains; “the pomp of groves, and garniture of fields.” We had not proceeded far upon our route, before a vast prospect of the *Dellen* lay before us. This beautiful lake is divided into two parts, north and south; called, respectively, *Norra Dellen*, and *Södra Dellen*, which are separated from each

Bergsö.

Cultivated
Appearance of
Helsing-
land.

Dellen
Lake.

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other by a narrow tongue of land; both together forming a piece of water fourteen *English* miles in length, and almost the same number in breadth. Its shores are thick set with farm-houses and elegant churches, backed by mountains covered with forests from their bases to their summits: its surface is studded with beautiful islets, adorned with rich woods of weeping-birch, mountain-ash, alder, and fir trees. In this stage we passed an iron-foundry, where the workmen were employed in manufacturing *bar-iron*, and *spike-nails* for ships. All the ore was from *Utoen*. Arriving at *Afholm*, distant about twenty-two *English* miles from *Bergsö*, we saw two coffins standing before the door of the post-house; one of which had been prepared for the late master of the inn, whose death was occasioned by the yellow jaundice, which is here called the *foreign fever*. Our next stage was along the borders of the *DELLEN*, passing round its western shore to *Delsbo*. The church makes a fine object, in the approach to it from the opposite side of the lake.

Delsbo.

We have before mentioned the occasional excess of *Swedish* hospitality; but an adventure befell us at this place, which, as it may shew to what a vicious extent this virtue is sometimes carried, it becomes our duty to relate. About

half a *Swedish* mile before we arrived at *Delsbo*, we were surprised by the appearance of several Gentlemen assembled in the road, near a carriage belonging to one of the party; which, almost overturned, was standing in a ditch; prevented only from falling by leaning against the bank. They were evidently much heated, and apparently with liquor; some being on horseback, and others on foot. One of them, a coarse, corpulent, gruff-looking figure, having his neck and breast bare, was armed with a brace of pistols, which stuck out of his waistcoat-pockets: he rode up to us, and stopped our waggon. This event took place in the midst of a thick forest: and never was there a groupe better fitted to pass for a ferocious banditti, than the party which now collected round us, of whom this personage appeared to be the chief. Several voices demanded who we were, and whither we were going. Meeting with no answer to these interrogations, they insisted, in a boisterous manner, upon our joining their party, and going with them. We refused, and drove on; the wheels of our waggon nearly crushing the feet of one of them, who held fast, and continued frequently and imperiously to cry "*halt!*" Presently we left them in the rear; but a sallow-faced man, well mounted, with long bushy hair,

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and a patch on his face, galloped after us, passed our waggon, and, coming up with a cart in which sat our *Swedish* interpreter, ordered him to halt; and pointing to us, demanded "*Who are they?*" "English Gentlemen, Sir!" was the reply. "*Sa micka besser!*" said the stranger, loud enough for us to hear his words distinctly; when he galloped back, and again passed us, to join his party. In a few minutes, the whole gang came in full speed after us, and accompanied us to the post-house at *Delsbo*; when, to our dismay, we heard them prohibit the post-master from putting horses to our carriage. As soon as we alighted, they followed us into a room; and shutting the door, fastened it, to prevent our retreating. Upon our requiring an explanation of this strange conduct, they all joined in requesting that we would go with them; entreating, in the most earnest manner, that we would not pass through their country without partaking of their hospitality, and promising to make a great rejoicing as soon as we should arrive at their homes. Weary with repeated refusals, and remonstrating upon this unexampled treatment, we made for the door; when, joining hands, they surrounded us, yelling a song, and dancing around us. We broke from them, however, and succeeded in forcing the door, and in

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

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III.Runic
Staves.

word of honour that horses should be put to the waggon, and be brought thither for us. We were conducted to his house; and, being shewn into a rather homely chamber, were no sooner seated, than all the rest of the party entered. They were very sulky at first, seeming to resent the preference we had shewn to our host. But brandy being handed about, they drank it like water, gave toasts, sang, and hallooed, until their spirits rising in Bacchanalian transports almost to madness, their good humour was restored. Finding that we collected plants, our host brought a large parcel of dried specimens from his own collection, and exhibited them to us. He told us that he was a Student of the University of *Upsal*; adding, "You will not complain of the time you were detained among a set of jolly *Swedes* in *Helsingland*, if I now shew you some of the antiquities of our country, which I collected during my rambles in *Meldelpad*." He then produced several antient *Runic Staves*, such as are known in *Sweden* under the name of *Runic Almanachs*, or *Runic Calendars*. They were all of wood, about three feet and a half long, shaped like the straight swords represented in churches upon the brazen sepulchre plates of our *Saxon* ancestors. The blades were on each side engraved with *Runic cha-*

acters, and signs like hieroglyphics, extending their whole length. The signs were explained to us as those of the months, and the characters denoted the weeks and days. As we had long wished to see some of these Runic Staves, we no longer regretted the interruption we had experienced. Soon afterwards, our waggon arrived, and we were allowed to take leave of this eccentric party: the plants, the Runic Staves, and whatsoever else they could find which they believed might be useful or amusing to us upon our journey, were delivered into the custody of our servants; and shaking hands heartily with us, they bade us farewell. The delay which this adventure had occasioned, added to ill health, induced us to halt for the night at a small farm called *Norvanna*, about three English miles and a half from *Delsbo*; not without some fears of a second visit from the symposiacs we had left behind, before we should be able on the morrow to renew our journey.

The Runic Staves which had been given to us were afterwards exhibited at *Norvanna*, and in the different places through which we passed, in the hope of procuring more. We afterwards saw others; but they were always rare, and considered more as curious antiquities than things in actual use; although the inhabitants were

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Description of the
Runic
Staves, as
Calendars.

well acquainted with them, and were often able to explain the meaning of the characters upon them, and the purpose for which these instruments were made; especially in this part of Sweden. They are also called *Rymstokkes*, and *Primstoffs*: the words *rym*, a number, and *prym*, a new moon, which are still in use among the *Icelanders*, shew the origin of these names; the final syllables, *stocke* and *staff*, requiring no explanation¹. Generally, but not always, they have the form of a sword of State, which is long enough to be used as a walking-staff². We saw one of more elaborate workmanship, where the *Runic* characters had been very elegantly engraved upon a stick like a physician's cane; but this last seemed to be of a more modern date³. In every instance, it was evident, from some of the marks upon them, that their first owners were *Christians*; the different lines and characters denoting the Fasts and Festivals, Golden Number, Dominical Letter, Epact, &c. But the custom of thus preserving written records upon *rods* or *sticks* is

(1) See Mallet's "*Northern Antiquities*," Vol. I. p. 503 (Note). *Edinb.* 1809. Also Mr. Walter's Note in p. 127.

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

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

of the highest antiquity. There is an allusion to this custom in the Book of *Ezekiel*, where mention is made of something very similar to the *Runic staff*, in the following passage :

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“ Moreover, thou son of man, take thee one *stick*, and *write upon it*, FOR JUDAH, AND FOR THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL HIS COMPANIONS: then take another *stick*, and *write upon it*, FOR JOSEPH, THE STICK OF EPHRAIM, AND FOR ALL THE HOUSE OF ISRAEL HIS COMPANIONS: and join them one to another into one *stick*; and they shall become one in thine hand. And when the children of thy people shall speak unto thee, saying, Wilt thou not shew us what thou meanest by these? say unto them, Thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, I will take the *stick* of JOSEPH, which is *in the hand* of EPHRAIM, and the tribes of Israel his fellows, and will put them with him, even with the *stick* of JUDAH, and make them one *stick*, and they shall be one *in mine hand*. And the *sticks whereon thou writest* shall be *in thine hand* before their eyes.” Few of our *English* commentators upon the *Bible* would have expected to find in the forests of *Scandinavia* an illustration of the text of a Prophet who wrote upon the banks of the river *Chebar* in *Mesopotamia*; and it may serve to shew the utility of an attention to antiquities in the exa-

Written
Rods of
Sacred
Scripture.

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mination of the sacred Scriptures. That the *written sticks*, mentioned by *Ezekiel*, were similar to the *Runic Staves*, will appear more evident in the meaning of the word *Rune*, which, according to *Wormius*, signifies either *Ryn* a *furrow*, or *Ren* a *channel*; because the *Runic* characters were cut in channels, upon wood or stone; and thus inscribed or written¹. But the allusion to such *written staves*, in *Ezekiel*, is not the most ancient document which refers to this practice. Nearly nine centuries before the age of *Ezekiel's* prophecy, *Moses* was commanded to take of every one of the children of *Israel* "a *rod* according to the house of their *fathers*, of all their *princes* according to the house of their *fathers* twelve *rods*," and to write "every man's name upon his *rod*, and *Aaron's* name upon the *rod* of *Levi*:" and it is added, that "one *rod* shall be for the *head* of the house of their *fathers*." We may now see how satisfactorily the use to which these *written rods* were in after-ages applied is illustrated by the *Runic Staves*, which have generally the form of a *sword* or *sceptre*; being the ensigns of office and dignity borne in the

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

hands by the priests, the elders, and princes of the people. The *recurved rods* of the priests among the *Greeks*, and the *crozier* of a modern bishop, had the same origin. The written memorials upon those rods among the *Eastern nations* were principally *perpetual Almanacks*; the use of which, in recording astronomical observations, religious fasts and festivals, lucky or unlucky days, &c. &c. may be traced from the simple *Runic staff*, and the more elaborate *Almanacks* of the *Turks* and *Arabs*, to the cylindrical terra-cotta *Calendars*² of the *Babylonians*, the *written sticks* of *Ezekiel*, and the *rods* of the *Israelites* in the time of *Moses*³.

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

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

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

"*Sulcos aratro ductos prisca et nativa voce Ranner etiamnum dicunt nostri. Quos cum elementorum ductus lapidibus et cautibus incisi æmulentur, non incommoda metaphorâ eo vocem transtulerunt ac literas suas Runer vocarunt.*" (*Olaus Wormius de Lit. Runicâ*, p. 5.) The instrument itself is called a *Rymstocke*, or *Primstaff*. The words *rym*, a number, and *prym*, a new moon, which are still in use among the *Icelanders*, shew the origin of these names; the final syllables, *stock* and *staff*, requiring no explanation.

"The

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

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

"The first day marked on one of the swords is the 15th of April, being the day after the festival of *Tiburcius*. 'Sunt et alii fasti,' (says *O. Wormius*) 'Norvagus jam in usu, qui a die *Tiburcio* sacro, quem *Forste* 'Sommerdage, seu primum æstatis diem appellant, annum inchoant.—'Pari modo diem *Calixti*, qui xiv Octob. hyemis præbet initium, *Forste* 'Internat vocant, quod post eum dies a noctibus longitudine superentur.' This 15th of April has the *Hagl*, or 7th letter of the *Runic* alphabet, for its Golden Number and Dominical Letter; and on the following day, the regular series of seven letters commences with *Þ* or F, the first *Runic* letter.

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

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

"The first festival which occurs, is that of *St. George*, marked by the cross, placed over the Dominical Letter of his day. The 2d cross distinguishes the festival of *St. Mark*. The 3d, *St. Philip* and *St. James*. 4. The *Invention of the Cross*. 5, I suspect to be the 'Sanctorum Rusticorum diem,' mentioned by *O. Wormius*, as being 'sportulæ seminariæ signatum, hac etenim septimana hordeum opportund terræ committitur.' 6. *Urbanus*, whose festival the same author mentions, as distinguished 'triplici cruce granis frumenti Saracenici; id enim genus frumenti hoc tempore terræ mandare assolent.' 7. *Marcell's Petrus*. 8. *Bonifacius*. 9. *Pr. Felicianus*. 10. *Cirianus*. 11. *Butolfus*. 12. *Nativity of St. John the Baptist*. 13. *St. Peter*. 14. *Visitation of the Virgin*. The festivals of the Blessed Virgin are always marked, either by a crown, or the branch of some evergreen; as here, by a branch of fir. 15. A rake and scythe to point out the hay season. These emblems are frequently placed over 16, the day of *St. Margaret*. 17. *Mary Magdalen*. 18. *St. James*. 19. *St. Olaf*, who was slain with a Norwegian axe. 20. *Stephanus*. 21. *St. Lawrence*, with his usual emblem. 22. *Assumptio Mariæ B.V.* 23. *St. Bartholomew*.

lakes, surrounded by lofty rocks, or by mountains, whose crumbling constituents, exhibited

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lomew. 24. *St. Ægidius*, with a *sheep*, to mark the season for shearing sheep. 25. *Nativity of the Blessed Virgin*. 26. *Holy-Cross day*. 27. *St. Matthew*. 28. *St. Michael*, with a *balance* as emblem. 29. *St. Mark*. The Summer side finishes with the 15th of October.

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

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

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

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

"The year of this *Calendar* begins with the 1st of January. *Olaus Wormius*, who thought these *Rymstockes* of such consequence as to deserve the labour of a tedious volume, laments, in pathetic terms, that his

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III.

by loose masses of *granite*, were tumbled in all directions, among which sprouted the most

countrymen alone should have differed among themselves as to the commencement of their year. It might have been some consolation to him, to have known that the learned Court of *Rome* dated *Briefs* by years, beginning '*a Nativitate Domini*;' and *Bulls* by years, commencing on the 25th of March: whilst probably any Papal history would have its chronology regulated by a third, or the vulgar, commencement of the year.

"1. The *Circumcision*. 2. *Epiphany*. 3. *Canute*. 4. *Felighs*. 5. *Agnes*. 6. *St. Paul's Conversion*. 7. The *Purification*, or *Candlemass*, marked by a *candelabrum*. 8. The *Sun in Pisces*. 9. *St. Peter's Enthronement*, with a *crozier*. 10. *St. Mathias*. The three next emblems may have some reference to the employments of the season; or the last of the three, to the *Sun in Aries*. 11. *Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin*. 12. *St. Tiburcius*. The change from Summer to Winter, on *St. Calixtus's Festival*, is marked by the same emblem. 13. *St. George*. 14. *St. Mark*. 15. *St. Philip and St. James*. 16. *Invention of the Cross*. 17. *Nereus and Achilleus*. 18. *Sun in Gemini*. 19. *Urbanus*. 20. *Cirianus*. 21. *Sun in Cancer*. 22. *St. John the Baptist*. The last day is June 27.

"Upon the remaining side of this second instrument, the first festival is that of *St. Peter*; but his emblem is so nearly worn out, that a complete figure of it cannot be given. 2. The *Visitation of the Blessed Virgin*. No. 3. is of importance, as fixing limits to the age of this sword. '*Margaretæ dies (say's O. Wormius) rostro signatus; fenum enim versandum, caloribus Solis exponendum et colligendum monet. Hunc diem moderni Calendariographi, præter decretum Cæsar. Jani, non sine insigni operum rusticorum et Nundinarum perturbatione in 13 Julii transtulerunt, de quo passim conqueruntur Agricola.*' As the rake is in this case placed over the 13th of July, this *Rymstocke* is of a kind considered as new in 1645*. No. 4. points out the Festival of *St. Mary Magdalen*. 5. *St. James*. 6. *St. Olaus*. 7. *St. Lawrence*. 8. The *Assumption of the Blessed Virgin*. 9. *St. Bartholomew*. 10. *St. John the Baptist beheaded*. 11. *St. Egidius*. 12. *Nativity of the Blessed Virgin*. 13. *Holy-Cross day*. 14. *St.*

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

luxuriant trees, until we arrived at *Ljusdal*. The inn here may rank among the best that we had seen north of *Stockholm*. Every thing was clean and good of its kind. The peasants, rich and well-dressed, seemed to belong to a healthy and a happy people. The weeds of one country are, of course, the garden-plants of another: accordingly, we found the common *poppy*, and *night-flowering catch-fly* (*silene noctiflora*), cultivated with care, as ornaments of the little garden of this inn. From *Ljusdal* to *Grafven*¹,

14. *St. Matthew*. 15. *Michaelmas-day*. 16. *St. Mark*. 17. *St. Dionysius*. 18. *Calistus*, and the commencement of *Winter*. 19. *St. Luke*. 20. *St. Simon and St. Jude*; emblem, a boat. 21. *All Saints*. 22. *St. Martin*. 23. *St. Brigitus*. 24. *St. Clement*; emblem, a tiara surmounted by a cross. 25. *St. Catherine*. 26. *St. Andrew*. 27. *St. Nicholas*. 28. *Conception of the Blessed Virgin*. 29. *St. Lucia*. 30. *St. Thomas*. 31. *Nativity of our Saviour*. 32. *St. Stephen*. 33. *St. John*. 34. is called, in another *Runic Calendar*, *Barnadaght*, or the *Children's day*.

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

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

JAG WAR HUNGRIG, OCH J GÄWEN MIG ÅT:

JAG WAR TORSTIG, OCH J GÄWEN MIG DRÖKA:

RAKOT, OCH J KLÄDDEN MIG.

Matt. xxv. 35, och 36.

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

Cripps's MS. Journal.

CHAP.
III.Lichen
Rangiferinus.

we journeyed by the side of the *Ljusdal* river, through forests as before, but in a level country with good roads. Immense sandy tracts, thinly planted with fir-trees, occurred between *Grafven* and *Kårbole Capell*; a distance equal to twenty-eight *English* miles, without a relay. The *Lichen rangiferinus*, white as snow, covered the ground under all the forests; but a more extraordinary sight was presented, in consequence of the dreadful conflagration which had here taken place. We journeyed for leagues and leagues among the trunks of trees all charred by the action of fire, black and denuded, like one vast wilderness of charcoal. Between their widely-separated stems, the eye roamed to very distant objects; but all had the same dreary and barren aspect;—a more singular or more striking scene can hardly be found. We seemed to be the only living beings who had ever penetrated this region, desolated and scathed by Heaven's lightning¹, as if doomed to exhibit the first feature of that fiery visitation, when "the earth, and the works that are

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

—————"As when Heaven's fire
Heath scath'd the forest oaks or mountain-pines,
With singed top, their stately growth, though bare,
Stands on the blasted heath."

therein, shall be burnt up." Yet in this forest, blasted and sterile as it appeared, we afterwards met 130 cows, preceded by a buxom blooming lass, who was sitting astride on horseback, singing the most beautiful notes, in cadences, by way of calls to the cattle: a male peasant, also on horseback, playing on his pipe, closed the rear. We have before mentioned, that when the *Swedish* or *Lapland* cows are fed with the *Lichen rangiferinus*, which is here so abundant, their milk produces richer cream than is perhaps known elsewhere in any country. This kind of *Lichen* might as easily be collected, and sent to *England*, as hay: therefore the time may come, when our wealthy breeders of cattle (among whom at present rank some of the *English* nobility) will try the effect of importing this species of fodder. It grows best in the most barren soil, and often has a very slight savour of turpentine; flourishing principally beneath pine-trees, and best of all where those trees have been burnt by fire².

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

Linn. Flor. Lapp. p. 532. Amst. 1757.

CHAP.
III.

Method of
making
and mend-
ing the
Roads.

In the middle of this forest, we came to a single house, where peasants were assembled to fix and measure the different portions of the road which it befell them respectively to repair and to keep in order. This plan of making and preserving the public ways, universal in *Sweden* and *Denmark*, might also be imitated advantageously in *Great Britain*. Although, perhaps, wanting the requisite materials, we might never expect to rival *Sweden* in the excellence of her highways: yet if the same degree of emulation were excited, either by rewards or honours, among those who have the care of the roads in *England*, as it exists among the *Swedish* peasants, each trying to excel the other in the beauty and excellence of the portion of road which it is his lot to superintend, a very great improvement might take place. We took some pains in making the inquiry; and we everywhere found that it was principally to this emulation that the perfection of the *Swedish* highways ought to be ascribed. While our horses were resting at this solitary inn, called *Lesse Krog*, signifying a public-house, we proceeded on foot, turning out of the road towards the right, to visit the stupendous Cataracts of the *Ljusdal*, called *Laforssen*. *Here we must lament, as usual, the impossibility of describing what even the best

Falls of
Laforssen.

pencil would but inadequately represent. The Falls of *Laforssen* are much greater than those of *Trolhætta*. A rising white vapour seen among the trees, together with the roaring noise which it occasioned, bespoke its violence before we reached the spot. As soon as we came in view of it, we saw the river divided into two channels by an island of black rocks, rushing in curling volumes of foam down a steep of forty or fifty feet. This was the fall of the nearer branch. Upon the farther side of the island there is a cataract of greater height and magnitude. The principal shoot on that side is made from a precipice with such impetuosity, that persons may pass and repass beneath the projected torrent without difficulty or danger. The peasants who accompanied us related a tale of banditti, who long carried on their depredations undiscovered, because they made this torrent their place of concealment; being always hid beneath the arch of the Cataract. What banditti could find for plunder, in a part of the country almost uninhabited, and where few travellers ever come, must be left to the imagination of those who tell the story. But throughout *Europe*, a cavern without some traditionary tale of banditti would be almost as rare an occurrence as a castle, a convent, or a monastery, without a subter-

Banditti
of the
Cataract.

CHAP.
III.

aneous passage. The peasants of the neighbouring district had made several ineffectual attempts to blow up the rocks of *Laforssen* with gunpowder; that, by diminishing the force and height of the cataract, their *salmon* might be enabled to visit them higher up the river. We continued our journey through this vast forest, to *Kårbole*, a wretched hovel, where we halted for the night. The aspect of the country reminded us of *Lapland*; and the inhabitants wore the *Lapland* sandals, made of the matted bark of trees. The internal appearance of the dwellings was nearly the same as upon the banks of the *Muonio*, with less of cleanliness. Throughout *Helsingland*, a love of finery prevails among the peasants; the women wearing gaudy flowered vestments, and the men scalp-like caps made of blue and red-coloured cloth, patched in this manner;



preserving, as to their form, the fashion of the caps worn by all the ancestors of the *Goths*, and especially by that branch of them which has left memorials of their habits and customs upon

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

CHAP.
III.
Price of
Labour.

Sept. 13. — We left *Kårböle*, and came to *Kålsätt*, in *Herjeådalen*. In the forests, upon rocks of red *granite*, near the road, the *Lichen corallinus*, or *Coral Moss*, appeared in surprising beauty and luxuriance: the vermilion colour round the lips of the seed-vessel was so brilliant, that it seemed as if red sealing-wax had been melted upon them. We brought away specimens, which have been preserved with their colour unaltered, by pouring hot pitch into the bottom of a wooden box having a sliding lid, and sticking the *Lichen* into the melted cement, which became fixed as it cooled; when, closing the lid, it was easy to convey the most brittle *Lichens* without the slightest injury. In these

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III.

Lichens, the gradations of colour, from white to brown, black, and red, were very remarkable: sometimes all these gradations might be observed upon the same specimen. The red colour was always the most vivid where the red *feldspar* of the *granite*, upon which the plant grew, was most predominant. With the same species of *Lichen* we found the *Lichen deformis* and *Lichen rangiferinus*, all growing together: in fact, it was a region of *Lichens*; the country being very poor, and the rocky soil bidding defiance to cultivation. But we began to perceive that a most abundant gift of Providence, although entirely neglected by the inhabitants, excepting as fodder for their cattle, was here presented in the *Lichen rangiferinus*. This beautiful ornament of the *Lapland* and *Swedish* forests is largely described by *Linnaeus*, in his *Flora Lapponica*¹. That any animal should make this kind of moss his favourite food, and fatten upon it, at first surprised us; because we judged of it from its appearance in the hot months, when it is dry and brittle: but the plant, when eatable, is

Nutritious
Quality of
the Rein-
deer *Lichen*.

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

damp, and therefore in a very different state. The rein-deer take it from beneath the snow, when it affords a most delicious diet; being at the same time both meat and drink to them. Towards this month of *September*, we first observed the change that was taking place in this species of *Lichen*. We then found it soft, tender, damp, and capable of being compressed, like other plants for our herbary, between the leaves of the books we carried with us for this purpose. In this state its appearance was so tempting, that, when fresh gathered, we ventured to taste it ourselves. Its luxuriant and flowery ramifications somewhat resemble the leaves of endive, and are as white as snow. To our surprise, we found that we might eat of it with as much ease as of the heart of a fine lettuce. It tasted like wheat-bran; but, after swallowing it, there remained in the throat, and upon the palate, a gentle heat, burning, as if a small quantity of pepper had been mixed with the *Lichen*. We had no doubt that, if we could have procured oil and vinegar, it would have afforded a grateful salad. Cooling and juicy as it was to the palate, it nevertheless warmed the stomach when swallowed, and cannot fail of proving a gratifying article of food, to man or beast, during the dry winters of the Frigid Zone.

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III.

Yet neither *Lapps* nor *Swedes* eat of this *Lichen*. Finding it to be so palatable, we persuaded our servants to taste it; and, after experiencing the same effects from it that we had done, they began to eat it voluntarily. Upon this, we asked the peasants why they neglected to make use of so important an article of food, in a land so sterile as that which we were now traversing. They told us, that when *Gustavus the Third* succeeded to the throne, an edict was published and sent all over *Sweden*, recommending the use of this *Lichen* to the peasants in time of dearth; and they were advised to boil it in milk. Now and then, they said, a few of the indigent poor had made it serve as a substitute for bread; but being unaccustomed to such food, they generally rejected it. We know very well, in other countries, what the effect of prejudice and habit is with regard to articles of food. When *Potatoes* were first introduced into the County of *Sussex*, one of the *Pelham* Family¹, (to whom the poor of that county were indebted for this

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

"No *Potatoe Pelham*!

No *Potatoe* pies!

No small-beer butler!

And no Excise!"

important addition to their means of subsistence,) actually lost an election to a seat in Parliament in consequence of the benefit he had conferred: and even at this time, in many parts of the *European* continent, *potatoes* are rejected as food by the inhabitants, because their swine eat them. We have reason to believe that a prejudice almost as ridiculous prevents the *Lichen rangiferinus* from contributing to the support of a great proportion of the native of the northern provinces of *Sweden* and *Lapland*. They do not like to be fed upon that which has been used as fodder for their cattle. The farmers of *Herjedalen* had this year housed many hundreds of loads of the *Lichen rangiferinus*, for the use of their cows and horses during the winter.

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

Sept. 14. — We had a journey of fourteen *English* miles from *Nilsvallen* to *Glåsseberg*, and

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III.

Ran Sion.

thence nearly sixteen to *Ransiö*, entirely through forests as before described, exhibiting the burnt trunks of fir-trees upon a soil covered with *Reindeer Moss*. Near the dwellings of the peasants we observed the first example we had ever seen of weeping *aspens*. As we now drew near the great *Alpine* barrier, between *Sweden* and *Norway*, vegetation began everywhere to diminish. Excepting the common *Ranunculus*, and the *Parnassia palustris* (which in morasses and upon the banks of the river still lifted its pendent petals in full beauty), the plants were all out of flower. The leaf of the *Birch-tree* was beginning to fall. Just before we entered the little court belonging to the wretched inn at *Ransiö*, a glorious prospect of the *RAN SION* was suddenly presented. This magnificent piece of water, through which flows the whole current of the *Ljusdal*, is one of the finest lakes in *Europe*; and it is far beyond any other, in the surprising combination which

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

"We proceeded from *Nilsvallen*, a quarter of a Swedish mile, to *Sveg*, where we called upon the Clergyman for a little pitch to fasten our specimens of *Lichens* in boxes. Soon after leaving *Sveg*, we passed *Wema* River, which falls into the *Ijusna*: it has two sources; one of which, called *Norder Wemar*, rises upon a mountain in *Herjedalen*, named *Håsjärnet*; the other, called *Soder Wemar*, rises near a mountain named *Aleppan*."

Cripps's MS. Journal.

it exhibits, of rural scenery with the sublimer objects of Nature. Mountains, islands, bays, promontories, broken shores, towering forests, hanging woods, sloping fields, cottages and farm-houses, with all the flood of waters, light, and life about it, make it, perhaps, the grandest and most perfect association of the kind existing. The author made such a sketch of its appearance as may afford a mere memorial of its general character and the disposition of the parts; but it was a prospect beyond his power of delineation, and required the pencil of an abler artist. The inn at *Ransjö* was so bad, that we prevailed upon the owner of a neighbouring cottage to receive us, at whose table these notes were written; while his old wife, sitting on the bed by the side of the author, amused herself in seeing him write; smoking a tobacco-pipe about an inch and a half in length, and covering the floor with her spittle. At the door of this bed-chamber was an older man, chopping wood; who presently suspended his employment, to watch the rapid motion of the pen over the paper: and being utterly unable to conceive what was meant by this quill-driving, staring in the author's face, he said, "I verily believe thou art the *Troller*!" Being asked what made him entertain this notion, he replied, "Because you come from the

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III.

Lord knows where—talk a language nobody understands—and work spells.” The poor man was serious ; and it was necessary to undeceive him ; or at least to make him believe that the *Troller’s* visit had more in it of good than of evil. The most effectual method of doing this was to cram his pouch with some excellent tobacco ; with which filling his pipe, he abandoned his work altogether. Giving some of it to the old woman upon the bed, he squatted down, kindling the precious weed, and, sucking the smoke with the utmost avidity, remained perfectly satisfied. We found, afterwards, that this wood-cutter was a *Laplander*. We had met with others of his countrymen occasionally in this route, who work for the farmers. Their principal business is, to skin the cattle, when they die ; an office that the natives refuse to perform. To take off the hides of any quadrupeds, but especially of *cows* and *horses*, is considered as a degradation among the people of *Angermannland*, *Medelpad*, and *Herjeådalén*. The prejudice is remarkable, because it seems to point to a distinction between this people and the other natives of *Sweden*, who entertain no such repugnance. From all that we saw of *Herjeådalén*, it is one of the poorest provinces of the kingdom.

Employ-
ment of the
Lapps.

A wedding, in the north of *Sweden*, is always a pleasing and singular sight for strangers. Both the bride and bridegroom are dressed in black. The bride is decorated, from her head to her waist, with a profusion of artificial flowers, made either by the Minister's wife, or by some ingenious friend, of coloured paper. Upon her head she wears a silver crown, richly gilded, and held on by a double chain hanging down on either side of her head: this she holds by one hand, to prevent the crown from falling off. The marriage ceremony being ended, feasting begins, and continues during an entire week; when the most intimate friends of the new-married couple bring large sheets of ornamented paper, covered with verses and various devices, something like *English Valentines*; containing, also, the names of the couple, and the date of their marriage. These are the *Epithalamia*; and they generally remain stuck up in the houses, where the wedding-feasts have been held, for many years afterwards. We saw several of those Papers, with dates referring to marriages that had been solemnized more than twenty years before. So highly did their owners value them, that they refused to sell one of them to us at any price; neither would they allow any one of them to be taken down. *Epithalamia*,

thus ornamented, may be seen all over the north of *Sweden*. But it is impossible not to notice in these marriage ceremonies, and in other customs common in *Sweden*, the unaltered usages of the *Antient Greeks*. In *Greece*, the same solemn feast was held in honour of wedlock¹: both the bride and bridegroom were also crowned with flowers²: *Epithalamia* were sung, not to mention many other parts of the solemnity in which the two nations agreed. The old song of nurses, to compose children to sleep, has been preserved, in many of the *Gothic* languages, nearly in the same words which were used by the *Greeks*³. The most antient drinking-vessels, common to all the descendants of the *Goths*, and to the *Greeks*, were the horns of bulls and oxen⁴; and without a knowledge of this curious custom, we should be utterly at a loss to explain why *Bacchus* was represented with *bull's horns*, or for what reason he was sometimes called

(1) *Hom. Odys.* Δ. v. 5. *Iliad.* T. v. 299. *Pollux*, III. 3. *segm.* 44. *Interpr.* ad *Matth.* xxii. 2.

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

(3) Lullaby, Λαλα, βανκαλας.

"Philomel, with melody,

Sing in your sweet lullaby;

Lulla, lulla, lullaby; lulla, lulla, lullaby." SHAKESPEARE.

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

*Taurus*⁵. But the most remarkable criterion by which the original identity of the *Goths* and *Greeks* may be insisted upon, is the analogy between their languages;—in not allowing, like *Latin*, a transposition of words; in owing all their clearness and harmony to the power of their prepositions, relatives, and auxiliary particles; and above all, in the number of words common to both, as they have been adduced by the learned *Camden*, to whose list many more examples might be added⁶. *Camden* cites several authors by whom the same similarity had been pointed out; deprecating, at the same time, any inference that might be deduced from it of the *English* being descended from the *Greeks*.

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III.

Original
Identity of
the *Goths*
and *Greeks*.

(5) They drank ἐν τοῖς κίρασι, says the Scholiast upon *NICANDER*, ἴδεν καὶ τὸ κίρασαι. Insomuch, that the word κίρασαι, to fill drink, seemed to be derived from κίρατα.

(6) See *Camden's* "Remaines," p. 52. *Lond.* 1657. To which list may be added many more words, having a common origin; as for example:

A pile	πίλος.	To turn	περνών.
Gripe	γρίπος.	Tone, and Tune . . .	τόνος.
Sick	σιχρός.	Clown	χλαύτης.
Earth	ἔρα.	Phlegm	φλίγμα.
Thrum	θρύμμα.	Term	τέρμα.
Loft	λόφος.	Butter	βοῦτυρος.
Alike	ἄλλογίος.	Burse, and Purse, βύρα.	
Chest	χίστη.	To engrave	ἐγγράφειν.
Ankle	ἄγκυλος.	Cann	κάννα.
To hang	ἄγχειν.	Gnaw	κνάειν.
Comb	κόμην, Dor. κόμα.		

& c. &c.

CHAP.
III.

But the fact is, not that the *English*, that is to say the old *Saxon*, or the *Francic*, or the *Cimbric*, whence the *Danes* and *Swedes* were derived, descended from the *Greeks*, but that the *Greeks* and *Gothic* nations were both branches from a common stock. Many of the primitive *Saxon* words are undoubtedly of *Greek* original¹. *Casaubon*, perhaps the greatest scholar that ever lived, was persuaded that the whole groundwork of the old *Saxon* language was *Greek*²: and with regard to the language of *Sweden*, the old provincial poetry of *Dalecarlia*, which is becoming unintelligible to the *Swedes* themselves, is so like the language of our early *English* ballads, that we found little difficulty in making out its meaning.

Sept. 15.—We left *Ransiv*; and came through forests, as before, in which we had occasional views of the *Ljusdal* to *Wiken*, about nineteen *English* miles, where we bought some cheese. Upon the wall of the apartment at *Wiken* we found a copy of verses, printed at *Fuhlun*, lamenting the death of *Gustavus the Third*. After-

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

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

wards, as we drew near to *Hede*, distant seven *English* miles from *Wiken*, the clouds, which had covered the tops of all the mountains, began to disperse, and remained in aggregated volumes, white as snow, upon the truly *Alpine* summit of a mountain called *Såhn*. Its base was covered with forests, but all above was bare. In an elevated plain towards the foot of this mountain, though at a considerable distance from it, stands the village and church of *Hede*, in the midst of pasture and corn land, surrounded on all sides by forests and mountains. The river *Ljusdal* flows through this plain. Every thing here resembles *Switzerland*. The timber bridge, and the church, seemed to have been built from *Swiss* models; and the dress of the female peasants was exactly like what one sees in some of the *Swiss* Cantons—white shift sleeves, short petticoats, red worsted stockings, and the hair trussed close to the head. Being the day of the Sabbath, we saw the peasants in their full costume. The men had a number of coloured tassels fastened to their hats, and falling over their shoulders. They had brought to the Clergyman at *Hede* their usual presents, which, at this season of the year, consisted of butter, cheese, &c. Many of them were heated by drinking at the Parsonage. We visited the

CHAP.
III.

Appearance of the
Alpine
Barrier.

Resem-
blance to
Switzer-
land.

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Minister: his house was neat and good. He sold to us, bread, butter, and brandy. Afterwards, we dined with him, on a kind of fish called *Herre*; the same that we had in *Lapland* under the name of *Harr*¹, and which we believed to be *Charr*. Some peasants, who were here from *Luongosby*, agreed to take us to their village, ten *English* miles and a half farther upon our journey. Before we arrived there, the forest was crowded with female peasants, either on horseback or on foot, returning from Church. Many of them were very handsome. They wore white handkerchiefs upon their heads, covering their foreheads as far as the eyebrows.

Luongosby. Every thing at *Luongosby* was truly wild and alpine. The houses were filled with the skins of wild animals. We bought here the skins of *grey-squirrels*; a kind of fur which the *French* call *petit-gris*. This village consists of a number of straggling cottages, extending to a considerable length over a smooth green turf, where there is neither road nor pathway. The inhabitants, amounting in all to eighteen families, have no resident Clergyman, nor Superior of any kind, to interfere with their management of themselves: they are strictly lords of their now

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

solitude. The plain they possess is surrounded by lofty mountains and towering woods, as by a wall. To us, the natives of this secluded spot appeared to be cut off from all communication or commerce with the rest of mankind. Before we reached it, we observed that the minor plants in the forest were beginning to creep, and thereby to denote their elevated situation. The *Pedicularis Sceptum Carolinum*, of diminutive size, was in seed, by the side of a small stream near *Luongosby*. The peasants collect the leaves, roots, &c. of the *Angelica Archangelica*². We had often observed this plant flourishing near the road; another proof of our having attained an *Alpine* region³. The inhabitants of *Luongosby* appeared to be a more ingenious class of men than the peasants of the villages we had hitherto passed through: one of them offered for sale a watch, every part of which was of his own manufacture. The face of it was a piece of chalk, upon which the figures had been drawn with ink; but, upon the whole, it seemed to be as well made as one of our common *English* watches.

Ingeni-
uity
of the
Peasants.

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

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

CHAP.
III.Hunting
Occupations of the
Peasants.

Such an instance of ingenuity in a peasant led us to inquire further concerning the statistics of this straggling assemblage of huts; when we discovered that their owners carry on a more considerable commerce, than a traveller, from a mere view of the place, would have imagined; and a stranger would be greatly at a loss to conjecture the nature of it. Their trade consists in supplying, during the winter months, the markets of *Stockholm* with game; the natives of *Luongosby* subsisting entirely by hunting. When the frost begins (which it does with the utmost regularity and exactness, and without any succeeding thaw until the winter ceases), they sallied forth to the chase; each man being armed with his fowling-piece. In this employment, they make use of calls to decoy the grouse, especially a species of *Tetrao*, which is named *Jarper*, pronounced *Yarper*¹. An amazing havoc is also made among the *Ptarmigans*, or *Snow Ripa*², which are here very abundant. These, together with many other birds, are conveyed in a frozen state, upon sledges, to the *Gulph of*

(1) It is the *Tetrao Bonasia* of Brännichius; (vid. *Ornitholog. Borealis*, p. 59. *Hafniae*, 1764.) called *Hierpe*, and *Serpe*, by the Norwegians.

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

Bothniä, or to any nearer place to which the bird-merchants from *Stockholm* resort, and where they are sold. Afterwards, they are piled in heaps of a thousand each, and conveyed upon other sledges, over an immense distance of ice, to *Stockholm*, and there again exposed for sale in the markets of that city; a single *Jarper* (*Herpe*) there selling for sixteenpence *English*, which was bought for fourpence of the *Luongosby* or other peasants.

We had now nearly seen the whole of *Sweden*; but in no part of it had we ever observed a beggar. A more healthy athletic race of men, or better provided with the necessaries of life, perhaps does not exist, than in *Angermannland*, and in this part of *Herjeädaalen*. For every little excursion from his home, be the distance ever so small, the peasant takes with him his sack of bread, a barrel of sour milk, a joint of some dried flesh (beef, mutton, or venison), some cheese, and a box of butter containing, at the least, two pounds. It is really astonishing to see the quantity of fresh butter they swallow at every meal.

Beggars
unknown
in *Sweden*.

Condition
of the
Peasants.

We hired here twelve horses, to transport our little waggon, with the servants and baggage, over the first parts of the *Alps*, which may be said to begin here, as there is no longer a road

CHAP.
III.

Seizure of
a Smug-
gling Cargo
by the
Peasants.

Tradition-
ary origin
of the
name of
the pro-
vince.

for wheel-carriages. We saw numbers of the species of *Tetrao* we have mentioned under the name of *Snow Rîpa*, with beautifully variegated plumage, yellow and white; but having no gun, we could not take one of them. Another kind of bird, called *Telchick*, constantly fluttered near us, and appeared to be almost tame, with black heads and red tails. An extraordinary circumstance had occurred in this route, some time before our arrival. Two hundred and fifty barrels of gunpowder, with several barrels of gun-flints, destined for *Norway*, and for some smuggling purpose, were stopped in their passage by the peasants. This cargo came under a pretext of containing ammunition necessary for the iron-foundry in *Ljusnadalen*. The Governor of the province, and the proprietor of the foundry, were supposed to be concerned in the transaction; whatever might be its purport; as the Governor had granted a passport for it, and had given orders that it should be expedited as much as possible. According to the tradition of the peasants, the name of this province is derived from *Herjeå*, the son of a king of *Norway*, who fled from his father, and settled in *Nilsvallen*, by the side of the river, before there were any fixed inhabitants; and that on this account it was called *Herjeådalén*, or *Herjeå's*

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

CHAP.
III.Grey
Squirrels.

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III.

Turnip
field on
the roof of
a house.

once to the ground, where, falling upon stones, we expected to see it dashed to pieces; but it made its escape, without any apparent injury, to another tree of equal height; and, again running up the stem, no sooner reached the top than it precipitated itself as it had done before. We found a clean and excellent inn at *Tännäs*¹. A cooling and delicious delicacy presented itself to our parched palates upon our arrival here, and in a place where we should last have looked for it: this was nothing less than a whole crop of *turnips* growing upon the top of the house, and covering all the roof of the inn. Garden vegetables are hardly ever seen in *Sweden*; and with the exception of a few *potatoes*, we had been so long strangers to any thing of this kind, that *pine-apples* could not have been more grateful. We all ate of them greedily, both in their crude state and boiled; telling our host not to be anxious in procuring for us any other provisions. Upon the highest mountains which commanded this passage into *Norway*, we observed beacons stationed, to give alarm in cases of invasion. The situation of one of those

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

beacons, opposite to *Tännäs*, was extremely grand: the spot on which it stood appeared to be inaccessible, and its height was prodigious; overlooking the *Sion Låssen*, a noble lake formed by the junction of the *Ljusna* and *Tännä* rivers, which here unite, and spread over a fine valley. There are seventeen families at this place, who keep a great number of cows and horses.

It was the morning of a glorious day when we left *Tännäs*: excepting upon the highest points of distant mountains, there was not a cloud in the sky. This was a fortunate circumstance for us; because the scenery surpassed all that we had seen since we left *Angermannland*. Having ascended a mountain, as we traversed its summit, we commanded, towards the south, a valley of such extent and beauty, spreading wide below us, as it will be difficult to describe. The opposite mountains were many leagues distant; and from the heights, over which we passed, the most immense forests descended in one prodigious sweep of woodland, with towering trees o'er trees, down into the profoundest recesses of this valley; where, amidst the tufted groves, appeared the glittering surface of intervening waters; and beyond rose, as boldly as it fell from the spot where we viewed it, the same succession of unbroken primeval vegeta-

Beautiful
Valley.

CHAP.
III.*Funnesdal
Sion.*

tion;—woods, tenanted only by wolves and bears and wandering elks, and all the savage animals of these vast wildernesses, reaching up the sides of all the distant mountains; whose summits, black and naked, as if casting off the cumbrous load of timber which veiled their sides and bases, shone clear in æther, or were concealed within their caps of clouds. Descending from this magnificent prospect, another equally striking was presented. The southwestern extremity of a lake, called the *Funnesdal Sion*, appeared in a profound abyss of woods, locked by mountains: beyond this piece of water, and high above all other summits, towered the precipitous ridges of the *Norwegian Alps*, giving to this mountain barrier between the two countries a character of grandeur which is not exhibited by the same range in any other part of it, or by any other mountain scenery in *Sweden*; although, after all, it cannot be compared with the *Alps* dividing *Italy* from *Switzerland*. Many of their tops were resplendent with beds of snow, which remains unmelted throughout the year, but did not exhibit the splendour and brilliancy of the snow-clad summits of the *Helvetian* barrier. At the village of *Funnesdalen* our passports were demanded. Here we found an inn, superior in its accommodations to that

we had so recently quitted at *Tännäs*. Just before we reached the village, a road turning off to the right was said to conduct to the iron-foundry, distant about two *English* miles: this we did not visit.

The village of *Funnesdalen*, like that of *Luongosby*, consists of a number of straggling wooden huts, widely separated from each other. It occupies the north-western extremity of the *Funnesdal Sion*. Farms, beautifully situate in other parts of the lake, are seen surrounded by lofty precipitous mountains; one of which, north of the village, rises almost perpendicularly, yet upon its craggy rocky steep it is ornamented with hanging pines to the height of 800 or 1000 feet. The circuitous position of the mountains around *Funnesdalen* makes the village appear as if it were placed within a vast crater, at the bottom of which is the *Funnesdal Lake*; and upon its shores, the farm-houses and huts of the peasants. The land is chiefly kept for pasture and hay; the lake during summer supplying the inhabitants with fish, and their corn coming from *Jämtland* and the more fertile parts of *Herjeådal*¹. We were detained at *Funnesdalen*,

(1) "The inhabitants of *Funnesdalen* have their corn from *Jämtland* and *Helsingland*: they sell butter and cattle. There are here twenty-four

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III.

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

Sept. 18.—Upon the summit of *Flotta Fjäl*, we estimated the temperature of the atmosphere

four families, each family keeping about ten or twelve cows; and there are about thirty horses in the whole village. Day-labour, if victuals be allowed, costs only eightpence *English*, or twelpence without victuals. They are all their own landlords, and pay very few taxes of any kind. The Clergyman receives his tenth of every thing, even of the fish they take from the lake. The whole of one man's taxes, who kept twelve cows, amounted only to four rix-dollars annually." *Cripps's MS. Journal*.

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

by *Fahrenheit's* thermometer, and found it 46°. It had been our intention, at starting this morning, to proceed as far as *Brachen*, twenty-eight *English* miles; but this we found to be impracticable. Fortunately, we met a couple of vagrants, a man and a woman, passing from *Norway* into *Sweden*; the former of whom could speak a little *German*. As our interpreter had not yet arrived with the baggage, we inquired of this man where we might halt for the night; who advised us to go to *Malmagen*, or we should have passed the night upon the mountains. We hired these vagrants to conduct us thither; and sent the guide back, to tell our servants what route we had taken. When we arrived at *Malmagen*, it was about four o'clock P. M. The hovel was so wretched, that the room in which the whole party, including the two vagrants, guides, servants, peasants, &c. were to sleep, was scarcely large enough to stand upright in, and only half roofed, so that the keen mountain air had free entrance. It was, besides, filled with all sorts of lumber, which it was necessary to remove in order to find places for our beds².

(2) "Upon entering the hovel at *Malmagen*, in which we had been advised to pass the night, we were shewn into a room where our heads touched the roof; and this being half open and full of holes, gave to the

CHAP.
III.Curious
Fish.

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

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

We had little reason, from his appearance, to suspect how great an individual stood before us, in the person of this fisherman. He was in the garb of the common peasants, with an aspect venerable from his age and grey hairs. It turned out, that in this poor fisherman, and in this remote corner of *Sweden*, we beheld the cause of the prohibition of *Coffee*, of which the whole kingdom, at this time, rang from one extremity to the other. It was this man who gave the information to the King, in person, at *Stockholm*, respecting the affair of the gunpowder before alluded to. Having failed in his first journey, owing to the intrigues or negligence of his Majesty's Ministers, he set out the second time from the frontier of *Norway*, and, demanding an audience, delivered his memorial into the King's own hands. The case was this: A contraband traffic had long been carried on, unknown to the *Swedish* Government, of conveying gunpowder by this route into *Norway*, and bringing back, in lieu of it, smuggled coffee: the Governor of *Herjeådalén*, as it is supposed, and the proprietor of the iron-foundry in *Ljunadalen*, being the principal persons concerned in conducting the trade. The fisherman whom we have now mentioned, and who did us the honour of a visit, probably to see what was

CHAP.
III.Extraor-
dinary
Rencontre.Cause of
the Prohi-
bition of
Coffee.

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III.

going on, took down an accurate account of the number of the barrels, with their several marks, and the names of the persons to whom they belonged. This memorial he presented to the King, who, having received him very graciously, promised to reward him; and within three weeks from the day of its presentation, an order was issued by the Government, prohibiting the use of coffee, under very severe penalties, throughout the *Swedish* dominions. Whether the old peasant ever received any reward or not, we did not learn. The particulars were related to us by those who knew him well, and were intimately acquainted with all the circumstances of the transaction. They regarded him with a degree of respect bordering on reverence, and not in the slightest degree with that feeling which would be excited towards an informer in *England*; believing, as was probably the case, that, in his conduct, he had been actuated only by motives of the purest patriotism; which had twice instigated him to undertake the immense journey from these mountains to the metropolis, and ultimately to penetrate the chambers of the royal palace, even to the presence of his sovereign.

Having finished our supper, and stopped several holes in the sides of the hut, we set up

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



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

CHAP. IV.

FROM MALMAGEN, UPON THE NORWEGIAN ALPS, TO TRÖNÿEM.

Visit to the Laplanders—Further Observations respecting this People—Their mode of killing Rein-deer—Passage of the Norwegian Alps—Valedictory Retrospect of the North of Sweden—Descent from the Heights—Source of the Glommen River—Fish called Røe—Species of Ptarmigan—Difficulty of the Route—Brakken—Change observable in the Habits of the Natives—Oresund Lake—Beckåås—Storvartz—Arrival at Röråås—News of our former Companions—Library of a Learned Englishman—Visit to the Copper-Mines—Description of the Ore,

Ore, its Matrix, and Mineral Associations—Extraordinary Direction of the Veins—State of the Works—Mode of blasting the Ore—Appointed Labour of the Miners—Profits arising from them—Produce of the Four principal Smelting-houses—Situation of Rørås—Effect of Sulphureous Exhalations—Exportation of the Metal—State of Medicine—National Dances—Price of Commodities—Departure from Rørås—Manners of the People, as opposed to the Swedes—Hoff—Soknæs—Farms above the Clouds—Resemblance to English Customs—Description of the Interior of a Farm-house—Melhuus—Oust—Appearance of the Country towards Trøndem—Prospect of the City—Arrival at Trøndem—Reception of Strangers—Manners of the Inhabitants—National Song of the Norwegians—Clubs—Population and Agriculture—Funds for Public Institutions—House of Industry—Plantations—Climate—Exports—Rapidity of Vegetation—Commerce with Ireland.

As soon as it was dawn, we were all stirring, and glad to hail the first beams of the sun. Upon a mountain, opposite the hovel in which we slept, was an encampment of *Laplanders*, with above a thousand *rein-deer*; and we resolved to make our breakfast with them. They had fixed their camp literally in the clouds, in a most ethereal situation between the two kingdoms. Our guides told us, that they remain upon this mountain during all seasons, selling tobacco, which they bring from *Norway* to the peasants: in fact, they are the herdsmen of all the neigh-

CHAP.
IV.

Visit to the
Laplan-
ders.

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IV.

bouring country ; many of their *rein-deer*, as of the other cattle under their care, belonging to the inhabitants of the surrounding district, both *Swedes* and *Norwegians*. They came towards us, with their usual characteristic countenance and manner ; all dwarfs, with long, lank, black hair, braided in straight locks, on either side, behind the head ; and with bleary eyes, rheumy and sore ; the pupil of each eye distorted inwards toward the bridge of the nose, and their hands held up to their foreheads to cast a shade over their eyes, the light being painful to them upon coming from their tents. A whole colony, consisting of several families, had settled upon this spot. They had just finished their *winter* tents, which, having a conical form, differ only from their *summer* habitations in being covered with turf instead of cloth. Upon this green turf many *Alpine* plants were yet growing, as if left there to adorn their little dwellings. The height of each tent would allow nobody but a *Laplander* to stand upright. Several of the men and women allowed us to measure their height : the average stature of the former was four feet ; that of the latter did not exceed three and a half. Their little ferret eyes, and want of eyebrows, added to their high cheek-bones, gave them, as usual, a *Javanese* look ; that is to say, such a resem-