

indifferent: but there is no people more prone to avarice. Their sole object seems to be the amassing of treasure, and for the strange purpose of burying it afterwards. The avarice of a *Lapp* is gratified in collecting a number of *silver* vessels, or of *silver* inlaid with *gold*, or even of *brass* vessels, and pieces of *silver* coin. Being unable to carry this treasure with him in his journeys, he buries the whole of it; not even, as it was before stated, making his wife acquainted with the place where it is concealed. If sudden death befall the owner, it is generally lost. Some of the *Lapps* possess 1 cwt. of *silver*; and those who enjoy a property of 1500 or 1000 *rein-deer*, have much more: in short, such an astonishing quantity of specie is dispersed among them, that Mr. *Grape* attributed its scarcity in *Sweden* to this practice among the *Laplanders*. As they keep it almost always buried, it does not happen to the owner to be gratified even with a sight of his hidden treasure more than once or twice in a year.

The *Lapps* marry very early; the men seldom later than the age of *eighteen*, or the women later than *fifteen*: but the *Finns* and the *Swedes* are prohibited from such early marriages. Very little previous ceremony is used upon these occasions: an interchange of presents, and

Marriages.

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copious libations of brandy, are all that take place before the solemnization and consummation. The gifts consist of *rings*, *spoons*, *cups* of silver or of silver gilt, and *rix-dollars* in specie, according to the wealth of the parties. The richest make also other gifts; such as, *silver girdles*, and silk or cotton *handkerchiefs* for the neck. When bans have been published in the church, which is very commonly the case, the marriage immediately succeeds their publication; and the nuptials are consummated in one of the log-houses near the church, in which the *Lapps* deposit their stores for the annual fair. Upon these occasions, the bridegroom treats his friends with brandy, dried rein-deer flesh cooked without broth, rein-deer cheese, and bread and butter. If he be of a wealthy family, beer is also brewed: or, wanting this, plenty of *pīma* and curds and whey are provided. The luxury of smoking tobacco, so general among the *Lapps*, is, of course, largely indulged upon these occasions, and even takes place during the repast. *Dancing* being unknown among them, forms no part of the merry-making. After the marriage-feast, a general collection is made in money for the married couple; when the distribution of brandy is renewed, and continued for two or

(1) *Enontekiä Sokus Beskrifning, af Eric I. Grape, MS. C. 4. § 19.*

three hours, according as the gifts are more, or less liberal. Upon this occasion, gifts of *rein-deer* are promised to the bridegroom, which he is afterwards to go and demand: but if he make the visit without carrying brandy to the owner of the *rein-deer*, the promise is never kept. The dowry of wealthy parents, among the *Laplanders*, to their children when they marry, consists of from thirty to fifty and even eighty *rein-deer*, besides vessels of *silver* and other utensils.

Support of
the Poor.

The poorer class of *Lapps* are supported by becoming carriers for the *Colonists* and more wealthy *Laplanders*, to the different fairs, &c. In this manner they undertake the most distant journeys, accompanied by all the members of their family, so distributed, as to manage each a train of *rein-deer* with sledges. Each train belonging to the whole *caravan* is called a *Raid*; and to the management of a *raid*, women and children are adequate. A *Laplander*, his wife, and children, even those whose ages do not exceed eight or nine years, have each their *raid* to conduct, drawn by eight, twelve, or fifteen *rein-deer*, laden with merchandise. The richest *Lapps* let out their *rein-deer*, to work in these *raids*. The sledge is called *Achia*. In the first *achia*, drawn by one of the *rein-deer*, sits the driver of the *raid*; followed by a train of sledges,

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XI.

Child-birth.

drawn by other *rein-deer*, one after another, all fastened in a line. As they travel with great rapidity, through forests and among rocks, it sometimes happens that one of the *rein-deer* falls; or a sledge, encountering some obstacle, is suddenly checked in its progress: and when this occurs, a *rein-deer* is often strangled by the cord fastened to its neck, before the driver can go to his aid. In all such cases, where accidents have occasioned losses not chargeable to any negligence in the driver, his employer is obliged to make good the deficiency. The journeys with *raids* are, of course, liable to danger, and to the utmost degree of fatigue: yet women far advanced in pregnancy are often the drivers; and such is their easy labour, in parturition, that child-birth hardly occasions any interruption to the progress of the *raid*. When the child is born, it is packed up in a wooden trough, called *Komsio*, like a fiddle-case: this was before described¹: a little arch over its face prevents the infant from suffocation. The *komsio*, lined with fur, and coated with a kind of leather

(1) See Chap. VIII. p. 327.—The *Komsio* is very often suspended from the bough of a tree: and the universal mode of rocking an infant, is by means of a long elastic pole stuck into the ground, from the upper extremity of which hangs the *Komsio*, which is thus made to dance up and down, vertically.

Dram-
drinking.Heathen
Supersti-
tions.

called *Sissna*², is well fenced against the cold; and it is very rare that any accident happens to children born during these journeys. The greatest vice among the *Laplanders* is their love of spirituous liquor. To their habitual use of brandy may be ascribed almost the only evils to which they are liable. This accursed practice is so general, that mothers pour the hellish dose down the throats of their infants at the breast. At all their christenings and funerals, intoxication prevails; the ceremonies of rejoicing of mourning being made mere pretexts for dram-drinking. As soon as intoxication begins, both men and women commence the ferocious howl which they call, *Joicha*; the only species of song, if it may bear the name of song, known among them. Swearing also, and gambling with cards, are pretty much in vogue: although quarrels seldom happen; and blood is rarely, if it be ever, shed in any brawls that may arise. Heathen superstitions still retain a considerable sway over their minds: these are principally had recourse to in healing disorders. The places where antient sacrifices were offered are

(2) *Sissna* is made of the skins of rein-deer, in this manner. The skins are soaked four or five days in cold water, until the hair falls off: afterwards, they are tanned in a coction of birch and osier; and then steeped in Norwegian oil, prepared from fishes' liver.

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XL.Divining-
Drum.

still marked by heaps of decayed horns of reindeer: such heaps yet exist in the parish of *Enontekis*, at places called *Russa-kierro*, *Ajachajerf*, *Seita Vuopio*, *Sissangivaara*, *Seita Tommol*, &c. The *divining-drums*, by which fortunes are told by their sorcerers, are so well known, and the figures upon these drums have been so often engraved, that it were superfluous to insert a description of them¹. The use of them, owing to the zeal of the Missionaries, is now nearly abandoned; and they are become so rare, that it is difficult to obtain a sight of them. The only curious thing concerning them is, the proof they afford of the very antique knowledge which existed in this country of the artificial magnet: this was always in the possession of the *Lapland* conjurers and fortune-tellers, who seem to have kept the secret to themselves. In using the *divining-drum*, a piece of magnetised iron is held beneath the skin of the tambour, giving motion to a needle placed upon its upper surface, which the conjurer causes to rest upon any figure thereon represented, and augurs accordingly. Many a more bungling trick has

(1) See Tab. xc. xci. of the account of *Lapland*, by *Canute Leems*; Kiöbenhavn, 1767:—or, wanting this, the various representations made of those drums in the *Lapponia* of *I. Scheffer*, cap. xi. "*De sacris Magicis et Magia Lapponum*," pp. 127, 128, 129. Francof. 1673.

served to collect the wealth of nations, and to place it at the disposal of a pampered priesthood—to humble in the dust the noblest powers of the soul, and to elevate ignorance upon an awe-commanding throne.

The *manufactures*, of the *Lapps* are limited to their daily necessities: the *men* make *sledges*, *skates*, *ladles*, *horn spoons*, *troughs*, and *porringers*: the *women*, besides their more necessary apparel, manufacture *pelisses*, *boots*, *shoes*, and *gloves*, some of which they send to the fairs for sale.

Manufactures.

The state of *Science* throughout *Lapland* does not exceed a knowledge, by rote, of the *Church Catechism*, or the being able to read the *Book of Canticles*. In one or two instances, Mr. *Grape* had found in the possession of the *Lapps*, a copy of the *Bible*, and of the *Lapland Almanack*², as printed at *Stockholm*.

Science.

Their daily food, during winter, consists of the fattest *rein-deer* venison; which they boil, and eat with the broth in which it has been cooked. Their summer diet consists of *cheese* and *rein-deer milk*. The rich also eat bread, baked upon hot iron plates. *Butter* is sold to them by the *Colonists*, together with salted and dried *fish*.

Daily Food.

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XI.

Dress.

The *costume* of the wild *Lapps*, like that of the *Cree Indians* of *North America*, and other savages, is distinguished by the most lively hues, strongly contrasted. Their dress, while it calls to mind the chequered plaid of the *Highland Scotch*, may perhaps exhibit no unfaithful counterpart of JOSEPH'S "coat of many colours." Both sexes wear a woollen shirt, bound round the waist, either with a leathern girdle or with a yellow woollen sash. The bosom of this garment is used as a pouch for all necessities, tobacco, food, &c. The cap of the men is made of black plush, having the form of the *Asiatic fez*: if worn by rich *Laplanders*, this cap is garnished with bands of coloured lace, gold, silver, &c. The cap of the females is of blue embroidered silk, covered with lace; beneath which the hair is entirely concealed. The female features are, in all, much alike: they resemble those of the *Chinese* and *Calmucks*; their skin being of one uniform bright copper colour. They are greedy of *brandy* and *tobacco* as the men. In fact, it is a melancholy truth, but it will not be disputed, that there is hardly any nation, however barbarous or refined, in which a propensity to seek forgetfulness of the past, by means of some *Lethæan* drug, or draught, may not be observed. We were much pleased with seeing two of them



B. Poilard Sculp.

WOMAN OF WILD LAPLANDER, in his SUMMER CLOTHING.

in their *winter* habits. A young man and his wife, having their *winter* clothes in one of the store-houses near the church, put them on, and came to visit us in this dress. The man appeared as much like a bear as any human being could be; and squatting, according to the fashion of his country, before the door of the Parsonage, exhibited a mound of fur, with his head resting upon the top of it! Being, as we sometimes say in *England*, “half seas over,” his countenance was lighted up, and, appearing more jolly than usual, presented a remarkable contrast to the wretched features of another *Lapp*, who stood by him in the summer dress. In this posture, he began the howl called *Joicha*, as before mentioned; which, as usual, consisted of few words, uttered in a most discordant yell, about driving away the wolves. His dress consisted of rein-deer skin for trowsers, with the hair on; the common *Lapland* buskin bound about the feet, over which was a covering made of young *bulls’* hides. For the inner garment, over the body, he wore a *sheep’s* skin, with the wool turned inwards; and over the *sheep’s* skin a rein-deer skin, with the hair on, and turned outwards. Over the rein-deer skin was a broad cape, or tippet, of *bear’s* skin, covering his

(1) See the Vignette to this Chapter.

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shoulders, and rising behind his ears and head. His cap was of woollen, edged with fur: his gloves of *rein-deer* skin, with the hair outwards. We endeavoured to sketch a portrait of his lady, but failed. Her dress was of softer *rein-deer* skin, fringed with white, and bound with a plated girdle studded with knobs of silver. From this girdle, among the men, are always pendent the knife, purse, and horn spoon. Among the women, the pin-cushion, a few brass rings, and other trinkets, are occasionally added. This woman's habit would really be considered, in other countries, as elegant: her outer garment might be thought a very modish pelisse. She was herself better-looking than the generality of *Lapland* females; of exceedingly diminutive stature, but with a great deal of vivacity in her countenance and manner. Her complexion was of a fine shining copper colour; and with a little effort of imagination, she might have been fancied an animated bronze statue.

Hunting.

When the winter-season begins, and the *wolves*, being no longer in the environs, leave the *Eapps* at leisure to pursue their amusements, they betake themselves to *hunting*: this, however, is not less a business of necessity than of amusement. They go out in parties of twelve or fifteen men, armed with fowling-pieces and lances, in pursuit of wild *rein-deer*. In the same season,

using their *shates*, they overtake the *wolf*, and dispatch him simply with a stick. *Foxes*, *gluttons*, *martens*, and *otters*, are also caught. *Bears* are hunted with more success in *Norway*. The poorer *Lapps* set snares for *white partridges*.

Rein-Deer.

In every description of the animals of *Lapland*, the *rein-deer* should be considered as holding the highest rank. The breed of *rein-deer* in the parish of *Enontekis* is larger than those of *Juchasjerf*, but smaller than that of *Kittildå*; and this difference is wholly to be ascribed to the difference of the soil, as suited to the growth of the *rein-deer moss*; on which account, the *rein-deer* of the *mountains* are always smaller than those of the forests. This animal has a different name bestowed upon him, during the different periods of his valuable life. In the first year, the male is called *Vasicka*, signifying a *calf*; in the second, *Erack*; in the third, *Vuorso*; in the fourth, *Kundeus*; in the fifth, *Kossutus*; in the sixth, *Maachama*; in the seventh, *Nimi Loppu*; and so long as he lives afterwards, *Hærhæ*; which rarely extends beyond his fifteenth year; because, at this age, his teeth fall. The rutting-season begins about *Michaelmas*. In the third year the males are generally castrated; but the skin of an uncastrated buck, who is called *Hirvas*, is worth two of the skins of *rein-deer* that

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have undergone this operation. The female, in the first year, is also called *Vasicha*; in the second, *Pichna Vuongel*; in the third, *Runo Vuongel*; in the fourth, and ever after, she is named *Vain*, or *Vaija*, and, lives to the age of fifteen years. The only food of the rein-deer, during winter, consists of moss and snow; and the most surprising circumstance, in the history of this animal, is the instinct, or the extraordinary olfactory powers, whereby it is enabled to discover the former, when buried beneath the latter. However deep the snow may be, if it cover the *Lichen rangiferinus*, the animal is aware of its presence; the moment he comes to the spot; and this kind of food is never so agreeable to him as when he digs for it himself. In his manner of doing this he is remarkably adroit. Having first ascertained, by thrusting his muzzle into the snow, whether the moss lie below or not, he begins making a hole with his fore feet, and continues working until at length he uncovers the lichen. No instance has ever occurred of a rein-deer making such a cavity without discovering the moss he seeks. In summer, their food is of a different nature: they are then pastured upon green herbs, the leaves of trees, &c. The other wild quadrupeds of this part of Lapland, besides rein-deer, are wolves, which are the

Lichen rangiferinus.

Other Animals of Lapland.

most numerous; and, rarely, *bears*. The *wolves* make their ravages in large troops, and threaten the ruin of the country. There are, moreover, abundance of red, white, black, blue, and yellow *foxes*; also, *martens*, *otters*, *beavers*, *hares*, *squirrels*, and *ermine*s. In August 1793, an incredible number of *mountain-mice*, called *Lemmar*, descended upon *Enontekis*; and in the following summer, some were seen still scattered here and there; whereas, during forty years, nothing of the kind had ever appeared before, nor have any of them been seen since. *Serpents* are unknown; but a few *lizards* are sometimes found.

In the list of birds known here, may be mentioned the *white partridge*, which is very common. To the south of *Enontekis* is found the Great *Cock* of the woods (*Gallus sylvestris*). We had more than once the satisfaction of springing this bird, and of seeing him upon the wing. Rarer birds, collected by naturalists upon this spot, are the following: *Strix Scandiaca*; *Strix nyctea alba*; *Turtus roseus*; *Motacilla Svecica*; *Fringilla Lapponica*; *Tringa lobata*; *Platalea leucordia*; *Anas nigra*; &c. Owls are sometimes very abundant.

We shall terminate this chapter with a few meteorological observations, during the course of

Meteorolo-
gical Ob-
servations.

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one year, by Mr. Grape¹. It is only to be regretted that they were made without a thermometer.

January.

The most intense cold took place between the 3d and the 7th. The greatest depth of the snow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ of a Swedish ell.

February.

Snow falling, with violent wind, from the 9th to the 13th.

March.

Extreme cold from the 8th to the 13th.

April.

The first *rook* seen on the 15th. Several *rooks* made their appearance on the 23d. The *ways* become passable. *Wild geese* begin to appear.

May.

The *partridge* (*Charadrius apricarius*, Linn.) and the *Motacilla cenanthe*, Linn. appeared on the 5th. The season for travelling in *sledges* ended on the 8th. The rivulets began to flow on the 9th. First *rain* on the 11th; and at the same time, the *Lumme* (*Colymbus Lamme*) made its appearance. The *ice* began to break up on the 14th. *Swallows* appeared on the 15th. The *ice* disappeared on the 17th: the Spring floods in the

(1) *Enontekis Sokus Beskrifning*, af Eric I. Grape; MS. p. 33.

rivers then at their height. Upon the 18th, CHAP.
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sowing began; the plains beginning to look green. The last *snow* fell on the 19th. Upon the 23d, planted potatoes. *Cuckoo* heard on the 25th; and *perch* began to spawn. *Birch-leaves* began to appear on the 27th, and the plains to exhibit an uniform green colour. The last Spring *frost* happened on the night of the 30th.

June.

The earth white with *snow* on the 4th. *Pasturage* commenced in the forests on the 7th. *Snow* and heavy *hail* on the 13th. The first *Summer heat* on the 16th. First *thunder* on the 18th: at this time sowed the kitchen-garden. *Mosquitos* in vast number on the 22d. *Inundations* from the highest mountains on the 26th: at this time the leaves of my *potatoe-plants* perished with cold.

July.

First ear of *barley* on the 26th. *Hay-making* began on the 30th. The first *star* visible on the 31st, denoting the re-approach of night.

August.

First *frosty* night towards the 17th. *Harvest* began on the 20th. *Birch-leaves* begin to turn yellow, on the 23d.

September.

Hard frost towards the 6th. *Swallows* disappear

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on the 11th. Ground frozen, and ice upon the banks, on the 12th. First *snow* fell on the 21st, and remained upon the mountains. Cattle housed on the 24th. Lakes frozen on the 26th.

October.

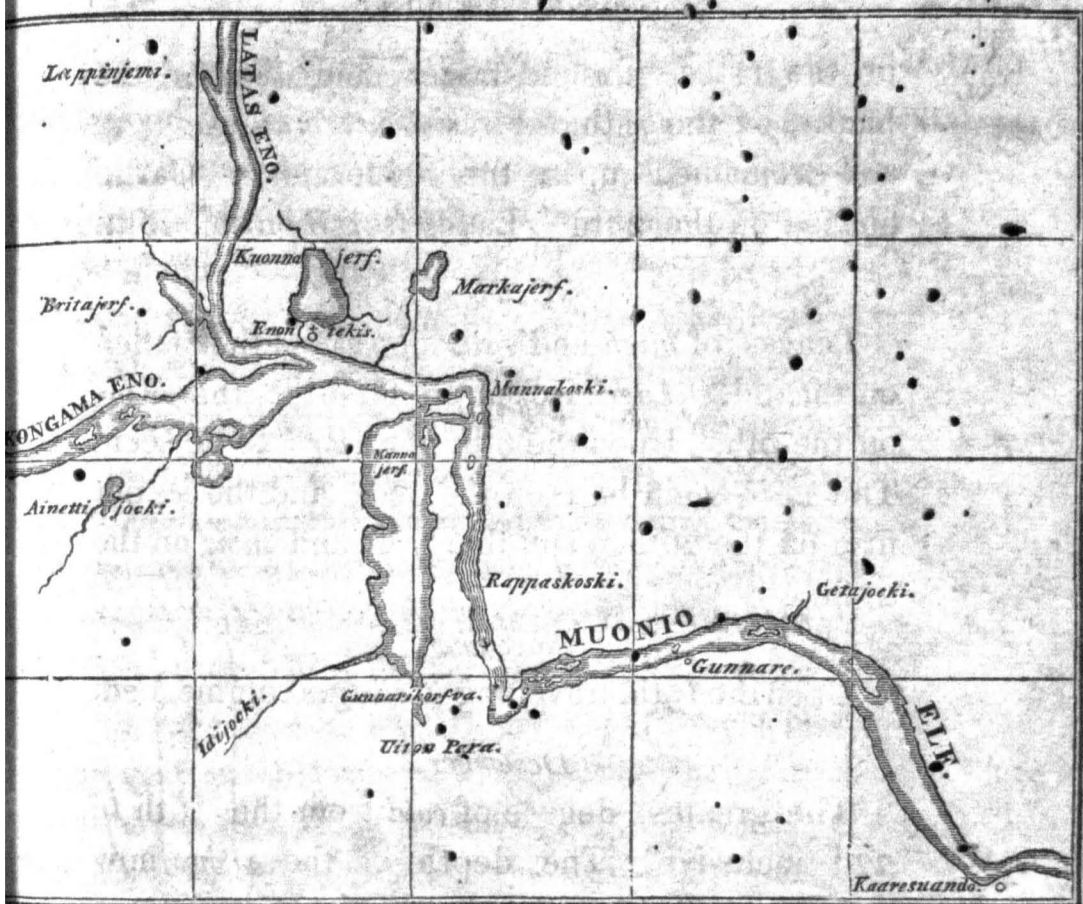
Leaves of *birch* and *osier* not altogether fallen on the 3d. Lakes frozen on the 5th; the river, on the 6th. Upon the 9th, not a *rook* to be seen. The earth again bare on the 22d; and the ice not firm on the 26th. Durable *frost* and *snow* on the 27th.

November.

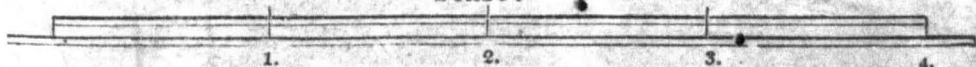
Upon the 19th, travelling in *sledges* commenced.

December.

The greatest degree of *cold* from the 16th to 22d inclusive. The depth of the *snow* now equalled 1 *Swedish* ell and 18 inches.



Scale.



One Swedish Mile, in Four Parts.

CHAP. XII.

ENÖNTEKIS, AT THE SOURCE OF THE MUONIO,
TO THE CONFLUENCE OF THE AUNIS AND
KIEMI RIVERS.

*Mild Disposition of the Lapps—False Notions entertained
of them—Spirit of the Woods—Diviners—Rubus Cha-
mæmorus—Impracticability of a farther Progress—
Preparation*

*Preparation for Departure—The Party leave Enontekis—
 State of Vegetation—Descent of the Cataracts—A Wolf
 driven from its prey by a Child—Bread of the Bark of
 Trees—Different Condition of the Nomade and Agricul-
 tural Lapps—Expedition to the Source of the Aunis—
 Lake Sotka—Solitary Dwelling on the Muotka Lake—
 Source of the Aunis—Fish taken in the Muotkajerf—
 Abundance of the Cloudberry—Description of the Aunis
 Lake—Hättan Village—Alpine Frontier of Finmark—
 Origin of the word Feldspar—Season for killing Rein-
 deer—Description of the Aunis near its source—Kuru—
 Characteristic Portrait of a genuine Lapp—Mountain
 Pallas Tunduri—Curiosity of the Natives—Tepasto—
 Lapland Cream—Dreadful Conflict with a Bear—
 Kongis—Ofver Kittila—Midnight Mowers—Homeric
 Torches—Nedre Kittila—Colonial Finns—Ylijasco—Me-
 tallic Rock—Boundary of Kiemi Lapmark—Alajasco—
 Dearth of Provisions—Pahta-koski—Beauty of the
 Boats—Pirti-koski—Ravaniemi—Confluence of the Aunis
 and Kiemi Rivers—Arctic Circle—General Reflections
 upon leaving Lapland.*

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Mild dis-
position of
the Lapps.

EVERY individual, who has visited *Lapland*, must have remarked one characteristic common to all the *Lapps*; namely, their mild and pacific disposition. When inflamed by spirituous liquor, their intoxication betrays itself by acts of intemperance; but never by anger, malice, or cruelty. It is manifested only in an elevation of spirits, amounting indeed to madness; in

shouting, jumping, and laughing; in craving for drams, with hysteric screams, until they fall senseless on the ground; in a total disregard of all that belongs to them, offering any thing they possess for brandy; in raging lust, and total violation of all decency in their conduct; suffering, at the same time, kicks, cuffs, and blows, insults and provocations of any kind, without the smallest irascibility. When sober, they are as gentle as lambs; and the softness of their language, added to their effeminate tone of voice, remarkably corresponds with their placable disposition. It might be supposed they had borrowed this meekness of character (as it has been sometimes remarked of *shepherds*) from the animals to whose care their whole lives are dedicated: for the *rein-deer* is, of all quadrupeds, the most gentle and harmless. Even the wild *rein-deer*, when taken, and led by a slight rope of leather, does not seem restless or alarmed, but suffers its conductor to put his hand into its mouth, and to play with it. The teeth of the *rein-deer* are very small, especially in the under jaw, and quite even. The custom, said to exist among the *Laplanders*, of whispering in the ear of the *rein-deer* before setting out upon a journey, by way of letting the animal know to what place he is going, is altogether fabulous. It is

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not only not practised, but the custom was never heard of in *Lapland*, either among the Natives, or by the Clergy sent as Missionaries into the country. Mr. *Grape* had bestowed great pains in collecting every information respecting the manners and customs of the *Lapps*, but this he considered as having no foundation in truth. We are accustomed to speak of the severity of their protracted and dark winter; but they all prefer this season to that of summer; because winter, to all the inhabitants of the Frigid Zone, is the season of festivity and social enjoyment; or, as the Poet has so aptly named it,

—“The long night of revelry and ease.”

To the *Laplander* it is particularly precious; because, in the winter season, a less degree of vigilance is requisite in the management and guardianship of the *rein-deer*: they are not so apt to wander in quest of food. In summer, constant watching is necessary, to keep the herd together: and even when the most unremitted attention is paid for this purpose, many of them are frequently lost.

All the Agricultural Colonists of *Lapland*, and almost all the *Swedish* inhabitants and peasants of the provinces surrounding the north of the Gulph of *Bothniå*, believe that the *Lapps* are

witches; that, as magicians, they possess the power of committing injuries upon the persons of those whom they do not see, and even upon those whom they never have seen. This persuasion exists among the *Swedes* in more civilized parts of their country. Mr. *Grape* told us, that a merchant, south of *Stockholm*, was fully persuaded, that, as he had lived so long in *Lapland*, he had learned some of these wizard arts, and vehemently besought him to exhibit some proof of *Lapland* magic. Finding that the most solemn protestations had no power to banish this credulity from his friend's mind, and being tired with his repeated importunities, he at last resolved to make a dupe of him. Pretending, therefore, reluctantly to acquiesce, he said, that he had no longer any objection to accomplish the only thing it was in his power to perform, in order to satisfy such urgent curiosity: and knowing that his friend had lately lost a spouse to whom he was by no means attached, he added, "If you have any matters you wish to settle with your late wife, which were left unfinished at her decease, I will introduce her to you for a few minutes." The terrified merchant regarded him in silence for an instant; when, perceiving that Mr. *Grape* was beginning to mutter some incantation, he seized him by both his

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arms, exclaiming, with the greatest eagerness and agitation, "Raise the D——l, if you will; but, for God's sake, suffer my wife to rest in peace!"

*Spirit of
the Woods.*

The *Laplanders*, on their part, have also a number of idle superstitions, and fears connected with a belief in *Spirits* of the woods and waters. The imaginary being held most in dread by all of them is the same which the *Swedes* call *Troller*, or *Evil Spirit of the Woods*—a sort of fairy, delighting in all manner of mischief. A *Scotch* gentleman, resident in *Gothenburg*, who resided for some time in *Lapland*, said that he once found a whole family in the deepest affliction: a child was missing; and so convinced were the family and every inhabitant of the place that the *Troller* had taken it, that the natives of the whole district, from far and near, had assembled, and were gone in troops into the forest, in search of the child; each being fearful of venturing alone upon such an occasion. The

Diviners.

pretended gift of being able to predict future events is common among all the *Laplanders*, as among the *Gipsies* in other countries. Men and women affect the power of fortune-telling; not by means of the *divining-drum*, as mentioned in the last chapter, but in two ways: first, by the common trick of *palmistry*; secondly, by inspecting

a cup of liquor; and this, to ensure the greatest possible certainty, must be a cup of brandy, which at once explains the whole business of the prophecy.

July 29.—Upon this day, the mercury, in Fahrenheit's thermometer fell to 47° , the wind being very high. There was not a mosquito to be seen. Upon reviewing our statement of the weather, we found, to our surprise, that we had experienced only two transitory showers of rain during our whole journey, from the time we left England; one in Holstein, and one in going from Stockholm to Upsal: yet this continuance of dry weather in Sweden is remarkable; the traveller may rely upon its fine clear atmosphere during the entire summer season. A kind of jelly, made with the fruit of the cloudberry, was served with cream for our dinner. Our benevolent host, finding the salutary change produced in the author's health by eating of this fruit, caused it to be sent to table in all the various ways of cooking it known in Sweden. The Lapps make a jelly of it, by boiling it with fish. At this time the bogs near the water-side were covered with the fruit in a ripe state. Our Swedish interpreter gathered half a bushel of the berries in an hour and a half. In its natural state, no fruit looks more beautiful. We endeavoured to preserve

*Rubus
Chamaemorus.*

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XII.

a small cask of it, to send to *England*; but wanting a sufficient quantity of sugar, the acetous fermentation took place, and the whole was spoiled. Whenever we walked near the river, we found whole acres covered with its blushing berries, hanging so thick, that we could not avoid treading upon them. As they ripen, they lose their crimson hue, and turn yellow: the flavour of the fruit is not then so refreshing to the palate. They are always most delicious when they have been cooked. In their unripe state, they resemble in taste those diminutive, stunted apples gathered from *codlin-trees*, which boys call *crumplings*. Although they flourish most in marshy places, their roots do not strike into the swamp, but are found covering the hard and dry mounds of earth which rise above it. The larger berries are as big as the top of a man's thumb. The representation of the *Rubus Chamæmorus*, in the *Flora Danica*, beautiful as it appears, is so far imperfect, that it was taken from an inferior specimen of the plant.

Impracticability of further progress.

Up to this day, we had always entertained a hope that it would be possible for us to penetrate still farther towards the *north*; and by

(1) See *Flora Danica*, Tab. I. *Kopenhagen*, 1761.

ascending the *Kongämä* to the Lake *Kilpis*, afterwards follow the *Omaises*, in its descent from the Alps, as far as the *Icy Sea*. But Mr. *Grape* told us, that we should not find a single dwelling the whole way; that the only method of resting, during the dew of the night, would be, by turning our boats bottom upwards; and thus, beneath a sort of tent, lie upon the bare earth. Food might also fail; and our worthy host, judging, from the weak state of the author's health, that he would be unequal to such an enterprise, persuaded him to abandon the undertaking. The following day (*July 30*) was therefore spent in preparations for our departure. And that we might not return by the same route, we resolved to cross over, by means of a chain of lakes, from the *Muonio* to the *Aunis*² river, and thence descend the *Kiemi* river to the Gulph of *Bothniä*. We have, therefore, nothing more to add of *Enontekis*, than what relates to the obligations conferred upon us by the hospitable Clergyman; who, from the hour of our arrival, until our departure, never suffered his assiduity and attention to his guests to admit of a moment's relaxation. In addition to his own

(2) This river is perhaps more correctly written *Sunas*: we have given the name exactly according to its pronunciation in *Lapland*.

*statistical observations*¹, and the *manuscript* copy of his *Map*, since engraved for this work, upon which his brother and himself worked incessantly while we staid, he presented us with an accurate List of all the *Cataracts* in the two rivers, between *Enontekis* and *Torneå*²; with several other detached pieces of information. He then brought to us a book, in which all strangers, who, of late years, had visited *Enontekis*, had inscribed their names; desiring us to do the same. Having complied with his request; and suspecting that *Acerbi*, in his return from *North Cape*, might possibly pass through *Enontekis*, the author added, in *Italian*, a few lines from *Ariosto*, descriptive of his journey; subjoining, at the same time, the apostrophe to *English* travellers which *Acerbi* afterwards inserted into the account of his travels³.

(1) The *Manuscript* containing these observations is mentioned by *Acerbi*, who made a few extracts from it. The original was afterwards sent to the author of these Travels, at *Stockholm*: it is now deposited in the University Library at *Cambridge*.

(2) See the *Appendix*. This List will be found useful to any future traveller, who may wish to visit the north of *Lapland* by the same route.

(3) See "*Travels through Sweden*," &c. Vol. II. p. 122. *Lond.* 1802. *ACERBI* arrived at *Enontekis* the day after we left it; having ventured on foot a journey of near one hundred *English* miles, over the mountains which separate *Enontekis* from *Kautokeino* in *Finmark*.

The passages alluded to were as follow:

Wednesday, July 31.—Towards the evening of this day, we left *Enontekis*. Mr. *Grape*, his wife, his brother-in-law, and all the other members of his family, attended us to the water-side. The farewell affected us deeply. The thoughts of leaving for ever, and, in such a solitude, so good a man, were very painful. His little children hung about our knees; and, as we parted, tears were shed on all sides. In the last view we caught of them, we saw the venerable missionary, surrounded by his relatives, waving his hat in the air, in token of his *adieu*: and, at this distance of time, notwithstanding all the subsequent images that have filled the mind under other impressions of grief or gladness, the sight we had of this affecting groupe remains as fresh upon the memory as when it was actually beheld. The evening was beautifully clear and serene: all the distant mountains towards *Finmark* appeared with their summits unveiled and cloudless: the unruffled surface of the water, half-a-mile in

“*Sei giorni me n' andai mattina e sera,
Per balze: e per pendui orridi e strani,
Dove non via, dove camin non era,
Dove nè segno, nè vestigia umana.*”

“*Stranger, whoever thou art, that visitest these remote regions of the North! return to thy native country, and acknowledge that philanthropy is taught amongst civilized nations, but practised where moral theories never came!*”

CHAP.
XII.State of
vegetation.

width, shone like a flood of liquid silver. The sides of the river were bordered by a little overhanging birch, south of *Enontekis*; but to the north of the cataract called *Ollisenkoshi*, the fir-trees, so characteristic of the *Northern* forests, are no longer seen. The last tree of the last forest, towards the Pole, is the *birch*; and this dwindling into a creeping shrub, mingled with *Betula nana*, is found all the way to the shores of the *Icy Sea*. Excepting the fine spreading plants of the *Rubus Chamæmorus*, all other vegetation diminishes in proportion to the distance northward from *Enontekis*; and in receding back towards the South, a very few miles cause a striking difference in the appearance of the plants. We halted during the first night at *Kaaresuando*. Upon the evening of the next day (*August 1*), at *Palajoensuu*, distant only thirty-five *English* miles from *Enontekis*, we found flowers blooming upon the banks of the river, and flourishing in a degree of exuberance unknown at the source of the *Muonio*¹. At *Kuttanen*, which is twenty-one

(1) From the valuable observations upon *Lapland* which are contained in the eighteenth chapter of Dr. *Thomson's Travels in Sweden*, p. 314. *Lond.* 1813. it appears that the height of *Enontekis* has been ascertained by the worthy and intelligent Missionary, the Rev. *Eric Grape*. According to barometrical observations continued for three years, the church of *Enontekis* was found to stand at an elevation of 1429 feet above the level of the sea.

miles from *Enontekis*, the inhabitants were beginning to mow their hay; the first sight of the kind we had yet seen. The same employment was going on at *Palajoensuu*, and elsewhere, the whole way down the river. The hay appeared in excellent crops, and it was well made. As we now descended with the stream, small oars were substituted by the boatmen, instead of poles; one oar at each extremity of the boat. We were made to shoot all the cataract with surprising velocity; the boats often striking against the rocks in their descent. The boat which conveyed our servants and a part of the baggage, in descending the *Ollisen-koshi*, became wedged between two rocks, and with much difficulty was saved from being overwhelmed by the torrent. Our boat was sent to its rescue; the men belonging to her having landed us, and forced their way back to the assistance of their comrades. They reached the Fall just soon enough to take every one out of the boat that had struck, before she became completely filled with water.

Descent of
the Cata-
facts.

Von Buch assigns for the elevation of *Palajoensuu* one thousand and sixty-nine *English* feet. (See *Von Buch's Travels*, p. 351. *Lond.* 1813.) The ascent from *Palajoensuu* to *Enontekis*, a distance of thirty-five *English* miles, must be calculated according to the fall of the river during that space; making, at the same time, allowance for about twenty cataracts or rapids.

CHAP.
XII.

A Wolf
driven from
the house by
a Child.

Being thus lightened, and afterwards baled, she was disengaged from her perilous situation.

At *Kuttanen*, a wolf had visited the cottage, and killed two of their sheep. A little girl, nine years of age, was brought to us, who seeing the wolf mangle the second sheep, took a small stick, and beat the assailant about the head, not being sensible of her danger. The *wolf*, in consequence, left his prey, and fled; the whole flock being thus saved from destruction by the interference of a child. Her parents considered it as next to a miracle that she was not devoured. The owner of the cottage where we passed the second night, at *Palajoensuu* had sixteen children: and in this village the bread of the poor peasants was worse than any we had yet seen: it consisted of the inner *bark* of the *fir-tree*, mixed with *chaff* and a very little *barley*. It seemed to us almost inconceivable that such *bread* should contain nourishment. We brought some of it to *England*; where it has remained ever since, unaltered, and in the same state in which it was offered to us for food. The *nonade*

Bread of
the bark
of trees.

(1) Many years afterwards, at an auction of *minerals*, a piece of this *bread*, which the author had given to a friend, was offered for public sale, as a specimen of *Rock Leather*, one of the sub-varieties of *Asbestos*. The fact is well known in the University of *Cambridge*, several of its Members being present at the time.

Laplanders never taste of this bread: if it were presented to them, they would cast it away. They endure none of the hardships which their *agricultural* brethren undergo. A rich *nomade Laplander* lives, for the most part, upon the fattest venison. For the consumption of his family, two rein-deer are killed weekly; or, annually, about one hundred. It is a usual thing with them to boil down forty pounds of venison to make soup for a single meal. During this operation, the fat is carefully skimmed as it rises, to be afterwards mixed with the boiled meat. But the condition even of the *nomade Laplanders* is much altered of late years; principally owing to the incursions of the *wolves*. A few years ago, for six drams of common *Swedish* brandy, a *Laplander* would press the acceptance of one of his best *rein-deer*, and would deem it as an affront if this remuneration were declined. Now, the number of the *rein-deer* is so much diminished, that it is difficult to purchase any of them. It was about ten o'clock P.M. when we reached *Palajoensuu*. We found the weather, much colder; the mercury in *Fahrenheit's* thermometer having fallen this day to 54°. The name of this place, *Palajoensuu*, signifies the mouth of the *Palojocki*. Here we were to quit the *Muonio* altogether; and make

CHAP.
XII.Expedition
to the
source of
the *Aunis*.

the best of our way, through forests and lakes, to the sources of the *Aunis* River.

Lake *Sotha*.

August 2.—We left *Palajoensuu*; and proceeded on foot, carrying our baggage for about an *English* mile, to the river *Palajochi*, which we crossed in boats¹. Afterwards, continuing to walk through the forests for about three miles, we came to a small stream of water, called *Sothajochi*, flowing from the *Sotha* Lake. Two little boats here received us: and these were forced against the current; the boatmen often getting into the water, to assist in lifting and dragging the boats, which seldom seemed to float, up hill, over large loose stones. The banks of the *Sotha* almost met over our heads; and the little cavity that appeared open above us was well nigh choked with *birch*. Afterwards, the bed of the river became more level; but it was filled with weeds, the channel not being more than four feet wide. Mr. *Cripps* and the interpreters preferred walking, and left the boats. While the rest of us were forcing a passage through this gullet, we took numbers of wild fowl; the boatmen striking them with the ends of their poles, as they were seen diving in the stream. Presently we entered the *Sotha* Lake, called *Sothajerf*; and here found our compa-

(1) See Mr. *Grape's* Map.

nions, waiting upon the shore, with baskets, made of *birch* bark, filled with the finest fruit we had yet seen of the *Rubus Chamæmorus*. Our *Lapland* interpreter shot the largest kind of solitary *snipe* that is known; and this we afterwards roasted, which proved a most delicious morsel; making, with our *wild-ducks*, ample provisions for our whole party. We were only badly off for bread, being forced to use the abominable substitute made of the bark of trees, which we have before described. We crossed the *Sotha* Lake, a shallow piece of water, full of reeds and other aquatic plants, and surrounded by low woods. Its fish are neither large nor numerous. In general, the natives prefer the fish caught in *lakes* to those which they find in the rivers; because they are fatter. The principal of these are the *lavarets*, which abound in every lake. *Pike* are not so common. Having landed upon the eastern side of the Lake *Sotha*, we carried our boats and baggage, through a forest, for about the space of an *English* mile, and observed fresh marks of ravages made by the *bears* among the *ant-hills*. In our way, we sprung a very fine *Black-cock*, which we supposed to be the large *Coq de Bruyère*: it made an

(2) *Salmo Lavaretus*. See Von Buch, p. 339. Lond. 1813.

CHAP.
XII.Solitary
dwelling
on the
Muotka
Lakes

odd croaking noise. Soon afterwards we were surprised by the appearance of a path, giving us the comfortable assurance of our being near the residence of human beings. It conducted us to a small farm-house, the appearance and construction of which was ruder than any we had seen inhabited by the poorest *Colonists*. A stack of the trunks of *fir-trees*, resting in a sloping direction against one end of this building, protected the place of entrance (which served both as a door and a window) against the inclemency of weather, and formed a little shed, in lieu of portico, before it. This dwelling stood upon the side of another lake, called *Muothajerf*. The hole for entrance was so small, that we were compelled to creep into it. All within was black and wretched; but the chamber itself was spacious, as they generally are, having a row of benches all round. The poor owner of this hut possessed three sheep, one of which he sold to us; asking only two shillings, *English*, for it; and being glad to part with it; saying the *wolves* would soon leave him entirely destitute. He brought us also a dozen of *wild-ducks*, which he had taken just before our arrival. We were happy to make the price paid for them far exceed his expectations: but so thoroughly insensible are the *agricultural Laplanders* to the

passion of avarice, and so little disposed to take advantage of a stranger, that we could never, without difficulty, prevail upon the poorest among them to accept of our offers of payment. The fact is, that money has little estimation in their eyes: they have no opportunity of exchanging it for other commodities, unless they undertake an expedition of some hundred miles, or wait until the *winter* season invites the *Torneå* merchants into their country. There is very little doubt, that if they were offered, at the same time, a *rouleau* of *bank-notes*, and one of *pigtail-tobacco*, they would give to the *tobacco* a decided and an eager preference. If pieces of money in specie be given to them, they bore holes through them, and then hang them, as frivolous trinkets, about the heads and necks of their women and children.

Here, accompanied by the poor owner of this hut, and by his daughter, we embarked upon the *Muotha* Lake, whose waters properly constitute the source of the *Aunis* River; although the natives give the name of *Aunis* to a larger lake, into which they are discharged. The Lake *Muotha* is two hundred feet in depth, and very clear. The *fishes* caught in it are a kind of *salmon-trout*, called *Rauto*; common *pike*, of very large size; and another fish, shaped like a herring,

Source of
the *Aunis*.

Fish taken
in the *Mu-
othajerf*.

CHAP.
XII.

of a dark, glossy hue, ten inches in length, which is called *Harr*. The flesh, when boiled, is white, and very delicious. We believed the *Harr* to be the same as the *Char* of our Northern lakes; indeed, the name is nearly the same; but the flesh of the *char*, when potted, the only state in which we have seen it, is of a pale pink colour. The *harr* is found in all the lakes of *Torneå* and *Kiemi Lapmark*, and in the rivers *Muonio*, *Torneå*, *Aunis*, and *Kiemi*, even to the Gulph of *Bothniå*. At the eastern extremity of the *Muothå* Lake, we landed, to walk about a mile, by the side of the stream which runs out of it into the *Aunis Jerfvu*, or larger lake before mentioned. During this walk, we found the *Rubus Chamæmorus* in such prodigious abundance, and its fruit of a size so large, that the whole surface of the meadows was covered by its plump and fair berries, inviting us to a delicious feast by their blooming appearance. When fresh gathered, even the ripest of these berries are not insipid; and just before they become quite ripe, their flavour is exquisite. We all of us ate of them as long as we pleased; and afterwards, filling a tub to the brim, we placed it in the boat, to serve with our meals, as long as the fruit might be preserved from fermentation.

Abundance
of the
Cloudberry.

Description
of the
Aunis
Lake.

We now embarked upon the *Aunis* Lake, re-

joining in the consciousness of having no longer any *cataracts* to ascend; our voyage the whole way to the Gulph of, *Bothnia* being with the current: and, of course, there remained for us an easy descending course along the *rapids* and *falls* of the *Aunis* and *Kiemi*, instead of the tedious and difficult labour of what is called *forcing*, which we had so often encountered in the *Torneå* and *Muonio*. According to the common custom of all *Lapland*, the principal lake whence a river is derived gives its name to the river itself. This river, therefore, flowing from the *Aunis Jerfvi*, towards the south, until it joins the *Kiemi*, bears the name of *Aunis*. The lake extends ten *English* miles and a half in length, from west to east; and it is three in breadth. It is, moreover, fifty fathoms deep. To say of its waters, that they are clear, would give a very inadequate idea of their beautiful appearance: they are so pellucid, that, as we floated along its glassy surface, we saw the depths below our boat as through the most diaphanous crystal. About mid-way down the eastern side of this lake is the village of *Hättan*. Here we passed the night in great comfort; having supped upon wild-fowl, a part of the sheep we had bought at *Muotha*, and the cloudberryes we had gathered. Patches of rye, barley, &c. surrounded the cot-

Hättan
Village.

tages of *Hättan*, reaching to a considerable extent from the village. The inhabitants, as it frequently happens upon the borders of lakes, were distinguished by their cleanly and wholesome appearance, and by the neatness of their dwellings. It is true, we had sent forward a messenger, to say we should pass the night in this place, which might be a cause of the neatness we observed. Every article of furniture was as cleanly and pure as industry could make it; the table, benches, bowls, platters, ladles, being all of wood, and principally of deal, were white and spotless. A large fire was kindled; and this, for the first time, was felt as a great comfort; some rain having fallen, and the air being chilly. Mr. *Grape*, too, was expected here, to make his annual visit, and to administer the Sacrament. Many of the natives, from distant villages, had assembled, to meet him upon his arrival; which, it was expected, would be on the following day. In the fodder-houses we observed a quantity of the *Lichen rangiferinus*, collected as food for the cattle.

August 3.—We embarked again upon the *Aunis* Lake. The scenery was grander, and somewhat mountainous: the shores, bold, rocky, precipitous, were covered with trees; among which the dark foliage of the pine, mingled with

the lighter green of the *birch*, formed a pleasing variety of tint. We had here a valuable companion in a *dog* belonging to one of the boatmen: it was of the true *Lapland* breed; and similar in all respects to a wolf, excepting the tail, which was bushy, and curled, like those of the *Pomeranian* race. This *dog*, swimming after the boat, if his master merely waved his hand, would cross the *lake* as often as he pleased; carrying half his body, and the whole of his head and tail, out of the water. Wherever he landed, he scoured all the long grass by the side of the lake in search of wild-fowl, and came back to us, bringing wild-ducks in his mouth to the boat: then, having delivered his prey to his master, he would instantly set off again, in search of more. At the *eastern* extremity of this lake, we came to what is called a *force*; that is to say, one of those *falls*, or *rapids*, we have so often mentioned; and for which, in our language, we have not, as the *Laplanders* have, a specific name, suited to every characteristic circumstance of situation, height, or violence. By this *fall* the River *Aunis* makes its exit. Here the boatmen offered to fish for us; and soon caught plenty of the *Rauto*, *Harr*, and others, whose names we have not retained. As for *wild-fowl*, besides what the dog had brought, we killed

CHAP.
XII.Alpine
frontier of
Finmark.Origin of
the world
Feldspar.

them in such numbers, with our poles, that our guns were laid aside, as useless things. Mountain scenery seemed now to inclose us; but none of these mountains possess any grandeur of appearance, or remarkable elevation. When mention is made of the mountains of Lapland, or of Sweden, it should be understood that the expression generally relates to mere hills; such as those, called the *South-downs*, along the *Sussex* coast. The *Alps*, which constitute the frontier of *Finmark*, and those mountains which occur between the source of the *Aunis* and its junction with the *Kiemi*, were the highest that we saw until we afterwards crossed the *Alpine* barrier, between *Sweden* and *Norway*, in our journey towards *Rörsås* and *Trönjems*. The *Lapps* call the highest mountains *Fjal*, borrowed evidently from the *Swedish Fjäll*, and corresponding with the words *Fel* and *Feld*, given, by all the *Teutonic* nations, to a high ridge or chain of mountains; whence, in *mineralogy*, the word *Feldspar*, signifying *Mountain-spar*, has been derived, so erroneously explained by *French* writers, to signify *field-spar*, or *spath des champs*¹. Upon these mountains the *Lapps* reside, with their rein-deer, during the hottest part of the summer, descending

(1) FELD-SPATH, c'est à dire, *spath des champs*. Haüy, *Traité de Mineralogie*, tom. II. p. 425. Paris, 12.

into the plains when the *mosquitos* begin to disappear; at which time they also begin to kill their *rein-deer* for food.

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XII.

After its exit from the lake, the *Aunis* is one continued cataract, for many miles in extent; and it required almost as much labour to, force the boats over the stones, although descending with the whole force of the *fall*, as it had been necessary to exert when stemming the *Rapids* of the *Muonio* in opposition to the stream. This day we stopped to dine in a forest, through which the river fell; and hauled, meanwhile, our boats on shore. Here we found swarms of *mosquitos*: our boatmen, therefore, tearing down the dry trunks and boughs of old decayed trees, and piling upon them large pieces of solid timber, made such a prodigious bonfire, that the smoke of it, added to the protection afforded by our veils and by green boughs, kept aloof these troublesome insects; and we were enabled, although with difficulty, to roast some of our fish. Afterwards, we continued our voyage. The scenery was much the same as we have often described, in our passage up the *Muonio*; but it is better to repeat former observations, than leave the reader in ignorance as to the nature of these regions. The lower banks, or shores, of the river were covered with luxuriant

Description
of the
Aunis, near
its source.

CHAP.
XII.

birch, hanging over in a copious waving and playful foliage. Below the boughs of *birch*, a fresh green turf, now just mown, appeared as soft and verdant as the lawn of an *English* pleasure-ground. High towering over all, behind the *birch*, rose the dark forest of *pine*. The bark of the *birch* is serviceable to the natives, in various ways: mingled with *barley* meal, it constitutes a part of their food; many of their domestic utensils are made of it; and when collected in flakes, as tiling, it is used in covering the roofs of their houses.

Kuru.

Character-
istic Por-
trait of a
genuine
Lapp.

It was late in the evening when we reached a place called *Kuru*, and entered a true *Lapland* house; that is to say, its owner was a genuine *Lapp*; and although wealthy, when compared with the generality of *agricultural Laplanders*, looked as wild and as wretched as any of his *nomade* brethren. The chambers of his dwelling were dark, and full of symbolical testimonies of the life he led: *sledges, skidders, rein-deer harness, poles, fishing-tackle, tubs of pima, milk, cheese, &c.* occupied almost every place under cover. His features, like those of all the *Lapps*, marked him at once as belonging to a distinct and peculiar race of men—eyes half closed; mouth pinched close, but wide; ears full and large, projecting far from the head; complexion tawny and

copper-coloured; hair dark, straight, and lank, none growing near the nape of the neck: add to this a small and stunted stature, with singular flexibility of limbs, easily falling into any posture, like all the *Oriental* nations; looks, regarding objects askance; hands constantly occupied in the beginning of conversation with filling a short tobacco-pipe; the head being turned over one shoulder to the person addressing, instead of fronting the speaker—such is the characteristic portrait of one and every *Laplander*. The moment we saw any of them, we could immediately recognise those traits by which the whole tribe are distinguished from the other inhabitants of *Europe*, and in which they differ from the other natives of the land in which they live. Even the *Finlander*, who is supposed to be a sort of *cousin-german*, differs, in many respects, from the *Laplander*. The hair of the *Finlander* is of a fair colour; either pale yellow, flaxen, or almost white: and the honest *Swede*, of nobler race than either, is a giant, in whose person and manner there is nothing of the *cat-like* flexibility of the *Asiatic*, nor any resemblance to that Orient complexion and form of countenance which assimilates the *Laplander* to the natives of *Japan*.

Behind *Kuru*, a mountain, here called *Pallas Tunduri*, which we had seen near *Muonioniska*,

Mountain
Pallas
Tunduri.

CHAP.
XII.

seems to rise to a considerable height, and with some appearance of grandeur. It is entirely destitute of trees, and we observed small patches of snow now lying upon it. We had a fine prospect of it at midnight, the atmosphere being clear, except towards the base of the mountain, where a thin fog was spread over the forests. It was from this mountain, during our ascent into *Lappland*, that we might have seen the *midnight sun* considerably elevated above the horizon. *Turduri* is a *Finnish* word: it signifies 'a mountain destitute of trees.' The family of our *Lappish* host, at *Kuru*, was very large: they all came, as it was usual in places where we rested for the night, to see us undress. We could not repress their curiosity without giving them offence: therefore we suffered them to remain in the room; where they behaved with great gravity, whispering to each other, and making some remarks upon every article of our apparel. Our boots or shoes were always examined with great surprise: but if we took off our stockings, or put on a night-cap, the wonder was heightened; for having no idea of their utility, and perhaps not thinking them ornamental, we had always some questions to answer, as to the meaning of such a ceremony. *Pipping* undertook to explain matters to our visitants; entertaining them

Curiosity
of the Na-
tives.

with his strange stories of the country where all these marvels were manufactured; and now and then, cracking his jokes with the women, who would be prying into every thing, a momentary mirth was excited.

• August 4.—We left *Kuru*. Observations made with a pocket-compass proved that our course twice lay N.E.; and consequently, that not only *Hermelin's* but also Mr. *Grape's* Maps afford only a general idea of the course of the *Aunis*. During this day, the author made sketches of some of the scenes upon the river; these were always picturesque; but particularly so when they enabled him to introduce views of the *Aunis Tunduri*. One of them exhibits this mountain in a very conspicuous manner; and its mamillary form is characteristic of all the mountains towards the sources of the *Muonio* and *Aunis*. In the evening of this day we arrived at *Tepasto*; where we supped on wild-fowl, and cloudberry mixed with cream, so rich, that without being sour, it was ropy, and, when taken up with

Tepasto.

(1) The mountains are all of *Gneiss*.

(2) Before we reached this place, we discovered a considerable error in the Map published by *Hermelin*. A river which he has introduced as falling from the north into the *Aunis*, below *Tepasto*, joins this river more than seven miles above *Tepasto*. It has no name in the Map, but it is called *Tepasto jochi*; it brings a considerable body of water into the *Aunis*.

CHAP.
XII.Lapland
Cream.Dreadful
conflict
with a
Bear.

a spoon, drew out in strings. This is often the case with *Lapland* cream: its slimy appearance is not tempting, but its flavour is sweet and delicious¹.

Here we saw another instance of a peasant who had been wounded in *bear-hunting*. Having missed his aim, he plunged the short pike, with which they attack the *bears*, into the thigh of one of these animals, instead of striking him in the right place. Immediately perceiving how ineffectual the blow had been, and consequently his own perilous situation, he leaped upon the *bear's* back; but the enraged animal contrived to fasten his tusks into the arm of his assailant, and would soon have dismounted and dispatched him, had not his companion succeeded better: who, while the *bear* was upon his hind legs, with the man upon his back, thrust a spear into his heart. The scars remaining upon the man's arm shewed that the *bear's* tusks had entered deeply on both sides; but the bone had not been broken.

August 5.—After leaving *Tepasto*, the river was full of islands. In other parts of it, where there were no islands, it was now about 150

(1) We were told here that the *cows* do not yield such rich cream, unless when fed with *Lichen rangiferinus*.

Kongis.

Ofver
Kuttila.Midnight
Mowers.

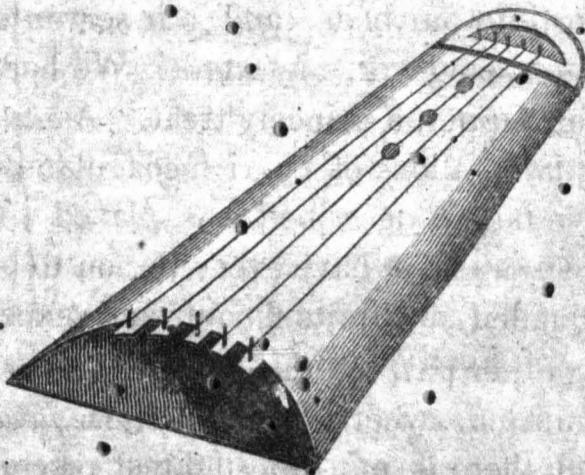
yards wide. We changed our boats, and dined at *Kongis*; below which place, the channel suddenly became contracted, and formed a cataract, called *Kongis-koski*: in this cataract it is only forty feet wide. The rocks, over which the torrent falls, consists of *Trap*. Afterwards, the river was smooth and tranquil, with the exception only of one long rapid, three *English* miles in extent; below which, is *Ofver Kittila*. We found the natives, with lighted fires², employed in mowing, throughout the entire night. The same sort of scythe was every where in use; not being larger than a sickle. This is fastened to the end of a pole; and they swing it to the right and left, turning it in their hands, with great dexterity. Not only women, but girls perform this labour, as well as men. We often endeavoured to mow the grass with this kind of instrument; which always excited their laughter. Upon one of the shores, among a party who were thus occupied in mowing, we found the owner of a farm at *Ofver Kittila*; and as it was now midnight, we prevailed upon him to accompany us to his house. All the soil near the river is sandy; and this is the general appearance of the land near the *Aunis*; but the

(2) To keep off the mosquitos.

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most ornamented pleasure-ground could not exhibit more decorated or pleasing scenery. The occasional views, towards the west, of *Pallas Tunguri*, were very fine; and the new-mown banks of this pellucid river, sloping to the water's edge, garnished with weeping *birch* and the most elegant *fir-trees*, had rather the appearance of grounds set off by studied and tastefully art, than by the wildness of uncultivated nature. About half a *Swedish* mile lower down the river, we landed, and were led by our guide, through some meadows, to his farm. The house of our conductor was dirtier than any we had yet seen in *Kiemi Lapmark*. Vermin of the most unpleasant description found their way from the floor into our beds, and our servants complained of being worse infested. We had, however, for supper, a princely treat. A bowl containing two gallons of the rich coagulated cream we have before described was placed upon the table; such as, we have every reason to believe, is unequalled, as to its flavour and excellence, in any other part of the world. We had, besides, mutton, sweet as that of the *Shetland* Isles; to which there is not the slightest resemblance in meat bearing the same name in *England*. And to heighten the luxury afforded by these viands, our feast was accompanied by the sound of the

only musical instrument we had yet heard in all *Lapland*. Poets might have believed that *Orpheus*, in his long wanderings through the region of the *Hyperboreans*!, had left his *Lyre* among them; for it was, in fact, the *Lyre* of the antient *Finn*s, with *five* strings, adapted to the *five* notes peculiar to all their *music* and *poetry*. The strings were all of wire, and of the same size. Its form was that of an oblong shell, wider at one extremity than the other; but made of wood; the strings being placed above the convex surface, through which three holes were perforated, in a straight line, beneath the strings, and ranged longitudinally. It was eighteen inches in length, and of this form:



The genuine *Lapps* are strangers to *music*.

(1) Solus Hyperboreas glacies
Lustrabat.

VIRG. *Georg.* IV.

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neither is there any *musical* instrument known among them. Our *Lapland* interpreter, in all his intercourse with *Laplanders*, had never seen any thing of the kind. He considered this instrument as a relique of the most antient customs of the country. The wife of our host said it had been in her family for many generations. When asked if she could play upon it, she answered in the affirmative; adding, that her mother had taught her, and that her daughter could play likewise. We then desired to have a proof of her skill. She placed the instrument before her, upon the table, with its extremities towards her right and left, striking the chords with the fingers of both hands at the same time, near the head of the *Lyre*. All her tunes were but variations of the same *humdrum*; which consisted of so few notes, that we could hardly give it the name of an air. For the rest, our accommodations in this farm-house were any thing but comfortable. The only apertures for air and light were little holes, like the mouths of chimneys. A prodigious stove, like a brick-kiln, in which whole trunks of trees were consumed, occupying a corner of the chamber in which we passed the night, filled nearly a fourth of the room; and the heat of it was intolerable: it served the family as an oven and a fire-place.

At this season of the year, they bake bread, as they informed us, once in each week: and this baking had just ended, when we arrived. We were therefore forced to open the vent-holes, before we could breathe in such a place. The upper part of our chamber, as in all the other houses in this province, was covered with soot; but the lower part was clean washed. Presently, we found, that in avoiding suffocation, we should encounter an evil almost as much to be dreaded: for the room became filled with *mosquitos*; and we were forced to kindle a new fire, and to fill the chamber with smoke, in order to expel them, when we closed up all the holes again by which they entered. The only lights Homeric
Torches. used by the natives, in these dark dungeons, are made by burning splinters of deal (the most antient kind of *torch* known to the antient *Greeks*, and mentioned in *Homer*), about two yards long, which they stick in the crevices between the

(1) In the *dwellings, tents, soil, and people of Lapland*, the traveller may often be reminded of the Ode composed by *Johnson*, in the *Nebrides*:

Permeo terras, ubi nuda rupes

Saxeas miscet nebulis ruinas,

Torva ubi rident steriles coloni

Rura labores.

Pervagor gentes, hominum ferorum

Ylta ubi nullo decorata cultu

Squallet informis, tugurique sumis

Fœda lateſcit.

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trunks of the trees of which their houses are constructed; and thus it is easy to explain the cause of those numerous accidents by fire to which the villages are liable. Marks in the walls, where large portions of the timber have been charred, betrayed the neglect shewn to these burning brands. The bread of this family was full of *chaff*, and of the *bark* of the *birch-tree*: it was only when stewed in butter that we were able to swallow it; and even then with difficulty. We bought, however, some *cheese*, which they had made of *cow's* milk. From all that we saw here, we were inclined to believe that a slight mixture of *Russian* habits might, upon this eastern border of *Lapland*, account for any difference we had observed in the manners and customs of its inhabitants: and if this were really the case, both the *air* and the *music* might be easily explained.

Nedre Kittila.

August 4.—We left *Ofver Kittila*. Farms appeared near the river, the whole way to *Nedre Kittila*; a distance nearly equal to two *English* miles; where we saw a wooden church, of very rude construction, in which service is performed twice only in each year. Here the river becomes deep and wide, and free from *rapids*. Some rein-deer from the interior of the forests came to the water's edge, to drink; not being dis-

quieted by the passage of the boats, but quietly keeping their station near the side of the river. The mountain *Pallas Tunduri* was still visible towards the north-west. The inhabitants were everywhere employed in mowing¹. We had some passing showers during the last two days. The people on this river are much more wealthy than those who inhabit the banks of the *Muonio* or *Torneå*, and their farms are much larger: they keep horses, besides their other cattle. They are principally *Finns*. Their language, softer than that of the *Swedes*, is less so than that of the *Lapps*. The mode of salutation among the latter distinguishes them from the *Finns*: the wildest *Lapp*, meeting one of his own tribe, or even an acquaintance, gently raises his *scull-cap* from the crown of his head, throwing, at the same time, one arm round the body of the person whom he salutes. Finding an oven heated at *Flijasco*, we tried what effect heat would have upon the ripe fruit of the *Rubus Chamæmorus*. The berries were baked in vessels made of the bark of the birch-tree, and tasted very well afterwards.

(1) Several plants began to be in seed: among these, *Pedicularis Sceptum Carolinum*; *Lychnis alpina*; *Parnassia palustris*; and different species of *Epilobium*. We afterwards collected the seed of the first, when it became mature; and sent it in letters to *England*, to the *Botanic Garden* at *Cambridge*; where the utmost care was used to make it germinate, but in vain.

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XII.Boundary
of Kiehl
Lapmark.

About seventeen *English* miles below *Ylijasco*, we observed the junction of a small river with the *Aunis*, upon its *western* side, having a little island in its mouth. This small river marks the boundary between *Kiehl Lapmark* and the *Finland* province of *Ostro Bothniâ*. As we were here to take our leave of *Lapland*, we heaped a pile of forest-trees upon the shore; and kindling an immense bonfire, once more dined, in the thick smoke of it, *al fresco*. The *mosquitos*, as if convened to bid us farewell (for we never saw them afterwards), were more numerous than ever: the whole atmosphere seemed to be full of them. During this, their last visit, they made as good use of their time as possible: when we left the spot, our faces and hands were streaming with blood. The legs of our *English* servant were so covered with the wounds inflicted here, that an alarming suppuration took place; and unless very great care had been used, there was reason to fear a mortification would have ensued. We procured for him some of the *Lapland* boots, made of pliant leather; which are fastened with garters, like stockings, below the knee, and are large enough to draw over both swathing and trowsers at the same time: then, by keeping linen bandâges, constantly wetted with the *Goulard* lotion, upon the

wounded parts, the inflammation was at last subdued. The *Aunis* now appeared about a quarter of an *English* mile wide. We afterwards descended a very considerable *rapid*, and arrived at *Alajasco*, situate upon an island. The approach to it was very beautiful. Here we had the worst accommodation we had yet experienced. We were compelled to kindle a fire, that we might fry some of the abominable birch-tree bread we have before described: but there was no chimney, nor even a window for the smoke to escape. The only light in our apartment issued from our fire, through the dense smoke which filled the room; and from lighted splinters of deal, brought in lieu of candles, which they deposited in a large bundle, or fagot, upon the floor. The poor owners of the hut had not a single article of food in their dwelling. Had it not been for *bark* bread, which we had brought with us, and the remains of our *cloudberry*s, we should have been in a starving plight. At last, a neighbouring peasant arrived, bringing a bowl of delicious cream; which, with the rest, made a tolerable mess for the whole of our party.

Dearth of
Provisions.

August 8.—We left *Alajasco*. Cataracts and *rapids* are not so numerous in the *Aunis* as in the *Muonio*. Perhaps to this circumstance, as to one of the causes, it may be attributed, that the *farms*,

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which are always situate by the side of the rivers, are in general more numerous, more extensive, and in better order, here, than in *Torneë Lapmark*. But the river is full of shallows, which often interrupted the progress of our boats; and of numerous islands, called *Sari* by the natives. Whenever we touched upon the shallows, our boatmen leaped overboard into the river, and dragged their vessels over the stones. Sometimes it was necessary for us to do the same. Wild-fowl again appeared in great number: *ducks, teal, geese, and loom*¹. Two immense birds, of the *stork* kind, passed over our heads this day; the first we had seen since we left the south of Sweden. Seven miles below *Alajascö*, we passed *Tolonen*. All these places are single farms, stationed near the river. We dined and changed our boats at *Pahta-koski*. The house here was very clean; and we were regaled with *barley-bread, butter, cream, and cheese* made

*Pahta-
koski.*

(1) This bird is figured in the *LAPRONIA* of *John Scheffer*; and the remarkable formation of its feet is also stated by him, which we were inclined to consider as fabulous. "*Id peculiare ipsi, quos non exeat in terras, sed aut volat, aut in aquis natat: Habet quippe pedes, sed breves admodum, si cum reliquo componas corpore, multumque ad posteriora reiectos, ut natere quidem possit optime, sustinere vero se in terra iterque instituere haud valeat. Unde quoque nomen ei inditum, nam Loom, est claudum, et inhqibile ad procedendum.*" Vide *Cap. 30. de Avibus, &c.* p. 349. *Francf. 1673.*

of cow's milk. This place is eighteen *English* miles from *Alajasco*. We were enabled to procure a boat large enough to contain us all. It was about the size of a *Thames* wherry, but with less draught of water, and particularly elegant as to its form; lying upon the water like a feather; and calculated, by its shallow form, to pass the *rapids* and shallows, buoyant, without striking. These boats were afterwards common upon the river: they are all manufactured by the natives, with scarcely any other instrument than their knives; and some of them are so beautiful, that if sent to our country, they would be exhibited as curiosities. In descending with the stream, little oars, or paddles, are used; one at the prow, and another at the stern; the helmsman paddling and steering at the same time. About ten *English* miles from *Pahta-koshi*, we passed *Heiskari*, and came to a very neat farm, with a clean house, called *Pirti-koshi*. Here the banks of the *Aunis* appear to be much inhabited. We observed several farms; and meadows filled with pheasants, all making hay. Around these farms we saw fields of *rye*, *hemp*, and *barley*: proving, that an industrious people might render the land here highly productive. In some future period, posterity may perhaps read descriptions of the provinces watered by

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the *Aunis*, and the *Muonio*, as of the granaries of the North of Europe. The soil, it is true, is sandy; but wherever cultivation has been introduced, it is attended with success.

Pirtti-
koski.

At *Pirtti-koski*, we rested for the night; and found a field of young *turgips*, which afforded a grateful novelty to our eyes. The boats in the river, and others lying upon the shore with their keels upwards, afforded, by their beauty, striking proofs of the ingenuity and industry of the people. Their form is that of a crescent, the prow and stern rising high out of the water; and, as they glide along, they hardly seem to penetrate the surface. They are constructed entirely of thin slips of deal, kept clean and burnished; and even when deeply laden, are as light and manageable as the most elegant boats of the Turkish watermen, in the Canal of *Constantinople*. One of our *English* wherries, placed by the side of an *Aunis* boat, might seem constructed with more skill, but would appear clumsy in the comparison. Beneath the sandy surface of the soil lie pebbles of *Trap*; in some of the varieties, upon breaking them, we discerned threads of *sulphuret of iron*, resembling *silver*. Fragments also of *red granite* occur among these pebbles.

The next day, we left *Pirttikoski*. The *Aunis* now becomes very broad. At the distance of

sixteen *English* miles and a half, from *Pirttikoski* we passed *Ravaniemi*, a place falsely laid down in *Hermelin's* map: it lies north of the confluence of the *Aunis* and *Kiemi* rivers. At *Ravaniemi* we observed, for the first time since returning from the borders of *Finmark*, a house with two stories, and window-frames painted red; evident symptoms of our approach towards a more inhabited country. Immediately afterwards, we saw the *Kiemi* River entering from the north-east; the *Aunis* joining it from the north-west. Each of these rivers has an island in its mouth, at the point of confluence. The *Arctic Circle*, according to *Hermelin*, is fixed exactly at the junction of the *Aunis* with the *Kiemi*. A sudden feeling of exultation, at the successful termination of our expedition within the *Frigid Zone*, prompted us to stand up in the boat, with our hats off, as we crossed once more this *polar* boundary. We looked back towards the regions we had traversed, unmindful of the toils, the trials, and privations, to which we had been exposed; not being altogether insensible of a contending emotion of regret, in the consciousness that we should see those scenes no more. Similar sensations were experienced and acknowledged by a late enterprising and lamented traveller, when being liberated from prison, he quitted the

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dungeons in which he had been confined: they are natural to all men who have long had fellowship even with a state of wretchedness. A moment's retrospect upon the general condition of the *Arctic* regions will shew whether we had reasonable cause of regret in the consciousness that we should never again return thither. It is true, as *Linnaeus* said of this country, that it is the land of *peace*; but it is the *peace* of an unbroken solitude, into which, if man presumes to penetrate, his first interrogations are answered by the howling of wolves and bears; and, at every step he takes, the stings of venomous insects inflict excruciating torments. When he looks around him, a wide and trackless forest extends in every direction; in which there is a character of sameness so little varied, that *dulness* rather than *peace* may be said to reign with supreme dominion. Many a weary league is passed without meeting a single animal. The *quadrupeds*, excepting beasts of prey, are seen only near the solitary dwellings. *Birds* are few in number, excepting upon the rivers; where aquatic fowls, during one short season of the year, find an unmolested retreat, in which to hatch and rear their offspring. With the

exception of the few *colonial families* settled in little farms, widely dispersed along the banks of the rivers, the *human race* may be considered as amongst the greatest rarities of the country. A single tent, more like a mole-hill than any habitation of men, in the midst of some forest, or upon the summit of some mountain, harbours a few wretched pigmies, cut off from all communion with society; whose dwarfish stature, and smoke-dried aspect, scarcely admits of their being recognised as intellectual beings "created in the image of God." What then are the objects, it may be asked, which would induce any literary traveller to venture upon a journey into *Lapland*? Many! That of beholding the face of Nature undisguised; of traversing a strange and almost untrodden territory; of pursuing inquiries which relate to the connexion and the origin of nations; of viewing man as he existed in a *primæval* state; of gratifying a taste for *Natural History*, by the sight of rare *animals*, *plants*, and *minerals*; of contemplating the various phænomena caused by difference of *climate* and *latitude*; and, to sum up all, the delight which travelling itself affords, independently of any definite object; these are the inducements to such a journey. Nor is it unrewarded in its consequences; for whether Science be materially

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advanced by it, or any addition made to the general stock of human happiness, yet, so far as the traveller is himself concerned, he will be almost disposed to say with *Reignard*,¹ that it is a journey "he would not but have made for all the gold in the world;" and which, for all the gold in the world, he would not make over again." After all that has been urged, it should be admitted, that the *summer* season is not that in which it is best to visit *Lapland*; although it be indispensable towards many purposes of scientific research. *Winter* is the festival time of all the inhabitants of these *Northern* latitudes. It is then that the *Laplanders* may be said to fly upon the wings of the wind. In this season, so congenial to his habits, his spirits are more elevated; a constant intercourse prevails among the nomade and agricultural families; all the fairs are held; provisions are more abundant, and more easily kept and conveyed; none of the evils of which travellers most complain are then felt; the perpetual darkness, in which the whole region is said to be shrouded, has been strongly mis-represented and exaggerated; the absence of the sun's rays is greatly compensated by serene and cloudless skies, in

(1) See *Aceybi's Travels*, Vol. II. p. 27. London, 1802.

which all the other lumiparies of heaven shine with a degree of lustre unknown in other latitudes; and, among these, the *Aurora Borealis*, added to the effect of reflection from a surface of glittering snow, produce a degree of light, of which persons can have no idea who have not witnessed a *Lapland* winter. The air, too, is then calm and dry: even when the frost is most intense, a traveller, well wrapped in furs, and seated in his sledge, is never known to complain of those chilly sensations, and that coldness of the extremities, which are produced by dampness, in a more humid atmosphere?

(2) These remarks are, of course, founded upon subsequent observations made by the author: he had, for the most part, a personal experience of their truth, during the following winter; and, besides, collected information, confirming the statement here made, from travellers who visited *Lapland* during the *winter* season.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

THE following List of all the CATARACTS and RAPIDS between ENONTEKIS and TORNEÅ, in the Rivers *Muonio* and *Torneå*, will be found very useful to future Travellers, who may follow the author's route, in the journey into *Lapland*. The principal *Falls* are marked with an asterisk; but, as a general rule, it may be observed that a *Cataract* has the termination *koski*: where the word *Niva* occurs, it implies only a *Rapid* or *Force*. The original document was presented to the author by the Rev. ERIC GRAPE, Pastor of *Enontekis*, in his own hand-writing. His orthography will therefore be adhered to, even where it differs from that adopted in the Work.

CATARACTÆ AB ENONTEKIS AD TORNEÅ

*Manna-koski.

*Oolappas-koski.

Gunnari-koski.

Niva.

Niva.

Jatani Niva.

Niva.

Niva.

Niva.

Pitka Niva.

Niva.

*Kuttaisen Kärcki.

Niva.

Niva.

*Ollisen Koski.
 Niva.
 Öfre Luongas Niva.
 Nedre Luongas Niva.
 Niva.
 *Öfre Taalo-koski.
 *Nedre Taalo-koski.
 *Petäjä-koski.
 Niva.
 Niva.
 Niva.
 Jalo-korfva.
 Pings Niva.
 Niva.
 Niva.
 *Öfre Hirvas-koski.
 *Nedre Hirvas-koski.
 Suopatus Niva.
 *Kelo Kärckio.
 Jalo Pola.
 Songa Niva.
 Ämbäri Korfva.
 Sauho Niva.
 *Öfver-koski.
 Niva.
 *Nidan Pola.
 *Öfre Visando-koski.
 *Nedre Visando-koski.
 Niva.
 *Lapio-koski.
 Öfre Lapin Niva.
 Nedre Lapin Niva.
 *Saari-koski.

*Jalkoinen.
 *Kangos-koski.
 Puripaja.
 Öfre Reponiva.
 Nedre Reponiva.
 Kåta Niva.
 *Karimellan Niva.
 *Kaarne-koski.
 *Naapangi.
 Niva.
 Mattila Niva.
 Öfre Penäjä Niva.
 Nedre Fenäjä Niva.
 *Kaalama.
 *Mätkos-koski.
 *Jalo-koski.
 *Aarea-koski.
 Aarea Niva.
 *Muckas-koski.
 Niva.
 Yekara Niva.
 Huukin Niva.
 Annan Niva.
 Ripi Mellan Niva.
 Matin Niva.
 Lapin Niva.
 Niva.
 *Lombolon Niva.
 *Törmäs Niva.
 Ricais Niva.
 *Nedre Lappea.
 *Jaapa-koski.
 *Hjetainen.

*Karsa.

Tuponiva.

Kaardisen Niva.

*Jarhoinen.

Pymä Kari.

Kosio Niva.

Teiko Niva.

Kartuloma.

Sorua.

*Purus-koski.

*Hirvas-koski.

*Valkia-koski.

*Öfre Korpi-koski.

*Nedre Korpi-koski.

Turtolan Niva.

*Lambisen Niva.

*Kattila-koski.

Kave-koski.

Marjosaaren Niva.

*Vuojena.

Martimo Niva.

*Matka-koski.

Saapas.

Niva.

*Gylkä.

*Karsicko.

Yso-Närä.

No. II.

THE Author has not thought it necessary to specify the names of all the Plants he collected in *Lapland*: some of them would not be considered worthy of notice: and the Botanical writings of *Linnaeus* have rendered superfluous almost any thing that might be said respecting them. But there is one thing which he conceives would be an acceptable offering to Travellers who visit *Lapland*; namely, a *Flora Lapponica*; so compendious, that it may be written upon two or three blank leaves of a Pocket Journal, and yet contain the names of all the Rarer and more Characteristic Plants of the Country. This will be afforded, by an Alphabetical List from the Author's own Collection; augmented, as it was, by gifts from the *Herbarium* of Dr. J. E. Næxén, of *Umeå*.

 PLANTÆ RARIORES LAPPONIÆ.

<i>ALCHEMILLA alpina.</i> rar.	<i>Andromeda polifolia.</i> rar.
<i>Andromeda calyculata.</i> omnium rarissima.	<i>Andromeda tetragona.</i> rar.
<i>Andromeda cœrulea.</i> rar.	<i>Angelica Archangelica.</i>
<i>Andromeda hypnoides.</i> rariss.	<i>Anthericum calyci latum.</i> rar.
<i>Andromeda polifolia.</i>	<i>Arabis alpina.</i>
	<i>Arbutus alpina.</i> rariss.

- Arbutus alpina. Flores sub nive,
 tempore vernali, collectæ.
 rariss.
- Arbutus Uva Ursi.
- Asplenium Trichomanes.
- Astragalus alpinus.
- Astragalus alpinus. rariss.
- Azalea Lapponica. rar.
- Azalea procumbens. rara.
- Bartsia alpina. rariss.
- Betula nana.
- Betula hybrida. rariss.
- Campanula uniflora. rariss.
- Cardamine bellidifolia. rar.
- Carex atrata.
- Carex atrata. rariss.
- Carex vesicaria.
- Cerastium alpinum.
- Cerastium semidecandrum.
- Cerastium viscosum.
- Comarum palustre.
- Cornus Svecica.
- Cypripedium bulbosum, omnium
 rariss. planta!
- Dianthus superbus. rariss.
- Diapensia Lapponica. rar.
- Draba alpina?
- Draba alpina. rar.
- Erigeron acris.
- Erigeron alpinus. rariss.
- Erigeron uniflorus. rar.
- Erica vulgaris.
- Gentiana nivalis. rariss.
- Geranium columbinum.
- Geranium sylvaticum.
- Gnaphalium alpinum.
- Gnaphalium alpinum. rar.
- Gnaphalium dioicum.
- Gnaphalium (ad nova species?
 faciem induit Gnaphal. sylvati-
 tici.)
- Gnaphalium uliginosum.
- Hieracium alpinum. rariss.
- Hypochaeris maculata.
- Juncus bufonius.
- Juncus campestris.
- Juncus (va species) ignotus.
- Juncus pilosus.
- Juncus spicatus.
- Juncus trifidus. rariss.
- Juncus triglumis. rar.
- Lichen centrifugus.
- Lichen croceus.
- Lichen deformis.
- Lichen fragilis.
- Lichen nivalis.
- Limosella aquatica. rar.
- Linnæa borealis.
- Linum radiola.
- Lobelia Dortmanna.
- Lychnis alpina.
- Lychnis apetala.
- Lychnis dioica.
- Lycopodium tuber.
- Lycopodium alpinum. rar.
- Lycopodium annotinum.

- Lycopodium Selago.
 Myosurus minimus.
 Pedicularis flammea. *rarissima*.
 Pedicularis hirsuta. *rar*.
 Pedicularis Lapponica. *rara*.
 Pedicularis Sceptum Carolinum. *rar*.
 Phaca alpina. *rariss*.
 Phleum alpinum. *rar*.
 Pinguicula alpina. *rariss*.
 Pinguicula villosa. *rariss*.
 Polemonium cœruleum.
 Polygonum avicular.
 Polygonum vivifarum.
 Pyrola rotundifolia.
 Ranunculus aquatilis.
 Ranunculus glacialis. *rar*.
 Ranunculus Lapponicus. *rar*.
 Ranunculus nivalis. *rar*.
 Ranunculus pygmaeus Variatio
 nunc. nivalis.
 Ranunculus repens flore pleno. *rariss*.
 Ranunculus reptans.
 Rhodiola rosea.
 Ribes rubrum.
 Rosa spinosissima.
 Rubus Atcaicus. "Planta hæc
 rissima, Botanicisque minus
 cognita occurrit copiosè per
 Lapponiam desertam, præser-
 tim ad tuguriâ et casas Lap-
 ponum." *Linn.*
 Rubus Chamaemorus. Lap-
 ponie sylvis in immensa cop-
 prostat, necnon copiosè in
 alpium convallibus generatur."
Linn.
 Rumex digynus. *rar*.
 Salix fusca.
 Salix glauca. *rar*.
 Salix herbacea.
 Salix lanata. *rar*.
 Salix Lapponum. *rar*.
 Salix (nova species). In Lappo-
 niâ, propè Quickjock, visa
 fuit.)
 Salix myrsinites. *rar*.
 Salix reticulata. *rariss*.
 Saxifraga azoïdes.
 Saxifraga cæspitosa.
 Saxifraga cernua.
 Saxifraga Cotyledon. *omnium*
rarissima.
 Saxifraga nivalis.
 Saxifraga oppositifolia.
 Saxifraga rivularis.
 Saxifraga stellaris.
 Saxifraga tridactylites.
 Scheuchzeria palustris.
 Sibbaldia procumbens. *rariss*.
 Silene acaulis.
 Sisymbrium amphibium.
 Solidago virens.
 Sonchus alpinus.
 Sonchus Sibiricus. *rariss*.

Spartanum ampullaceum.

Cladnum luteum. rariss.

Sphagnum palustre.

Subularia aquatica. rar.

Thalictrum alpinum.

Tillæa aquatica. rariss.

Orientalis Europæa.

Thalictrum Europæus.

Tussilago Farfara.

Tussilago frigida. rariss.

Turritis alpina? rar.

Turritis hirsuta.

Veronica alpina.

Veronica maritima. rar.

Vilfa biflora. rariss.