

CHAP.
I.Church of
St. Michael.

lakes. The best prospect of them, and of their relative position, with regard to the city, is presented from the cupola of the Church of *St. Michael*, standing upon the highest ground in *Hamburgh*. This building is the largest pile of brick-work we had ever seen. Its interior, plain and spacious, is forty-four yards in diameter. We ascended to the upper gallery of the cupola, by which we were enabled to survey the situation of the city. It is placed at the confluence of the *Alster* and the *Elbe*. The old town occupied the point of land between the two rivers. The two basins formed by the *Alster* are both in the northern part of the city. The inundations caused by the *Elbe* are sometimes attended with great damage; but the most humane regulations are established, for the relief of the sufferers, whenever this takes place. There is no city in *Europe* where more pains have been bestowed, to provide for the wants of its inhabitants. Beggars are never seen in the streets. The *Asylum for Orphans* contains from five to six hundred children, who are maintained and educated at the public expense, by voluntary contributions; and in such a manner, as to make them regret the loss they sustain, when

Asylum for
Orphans.

they quit the asylum to earn a livelihood for themselves¹.

We have little more to add respecting *Hamburgh*. They who wish for a precise account of its immense commerce, may consu't a work already cited², in which every article of its *importation* is specifically detailed. Its *exports* consist of timber, wool, lead, and corn. The average number of ships that annually enter this port amounts to twelve or thirteen hundred³. Many French families, residing in their own country, send to *Hamburgh* for the wines which they have originally exported thither; especially *Claret*, giving to this wine a preference in consequence of the voyage it has made. It is from *Hamburgh* that almost all the north of Europe is supplied with merchandize; especially sugar, of which article alone no less than thirty-six thousand hogsheads are annually

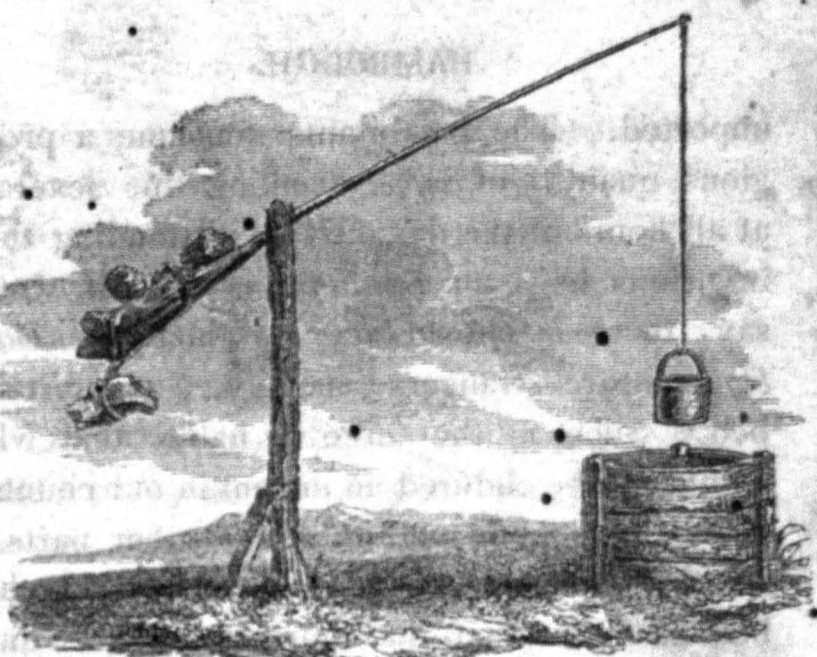
(1) The French converted the *Asylum for Orphans* into a temporary hospital; where fever raged to such a degree on one occasion, that some workmen who were employed to make holes in the side of the building towards the *Admiralitäts Strasse*, for the better ventilation of the wards, were killed by the contagious effluvia; either on the spot, or soon afterwards, covered with petechiæ.

(2) *Voyage de Deux Français*, tom. I. p. 172.

(3) The number of vessels that entered *Hamburgh* during the year 1816, was 1615: of these, 702 were from *England*. The number of ships which passed the *Sound* during the same year was 5871: of these, 1818 were *British*.

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imported. The inhabitants consume a prodigious quantity of *coffee*, drinking this beverage at all hours of the day. Notwithstanding their luxurious lives, an *Englishman*, at least, would say, there is one luxury to which the *Hamburgers* are strangers; namely, a comfortable bed. Such is the force of habit, that what would not be endured an instant in our country, is universal here, and in many other parts of *Germany*; this is, a method of constructing their bedsteads, so that the shortest person cannot stretch himself at his whole length. It is the first inconvenience of which our countrymen complain, in visiting *Germany*. In many of the towns upon the *Rhine*, as *Cologne*, *Bonn*, *Co-blentz*, &c. a traveller finds the bed, which is prepared for his repose, open at the feet as well as at the head; and when he asks the reason of this strange custom, he is told that the "*German gentlemen go to bed in their boots.*"



Antient Teutonic Well.

CHAP. II.

HAMBURGH TO COPENHAGEN.

Mode of travelling from Hamburgh—Wansbeck and Schoenberg—Tutelary Storks—Abomination in which they were held among the Hebrews—Old Teutonic Well—Approach to Lubeck—Pleasing appearance of the town—Port of Lubeck—Lagnus Sinus—Cathedral—Antient Pictures—Curious Clock-work—General aspect of the houses—Dress of the Females—Exécrable Roads of Holstein—Condition of the Peasants—Lakes—Singular structure of the Houses—Interior of an Inn—Concert of Frogs—Situation of Eulín—Cleanliness of the Inhabitants—Pruz—Kiel—Visible alteration in the features of the people—Curiosities of Kiel—State of Literature—Public Gardens—Roman origin of clipping Trees

Trees to resemble Animals—Cyclopæan Structure—by whom erected—Duchy of Sleswick—Change of Costume—Horses of Holstein—Horses of Jutland—Flensburg—District of Angeln—Resemblance to England—Celtic Mounds—Distinction between the Gimbri and Cymri—View of Apenrade—Habersleben—Arroesund—Bassalt—Lesser Belt—Assens—Fionia—Odensee, or Ottonia—Church of St. Alban—Episcopal See—Nybourg—Greater Belt—Corsöers—Extraordinary effect of Sunrise—Slagelsu—Roschild—Cæmety of the Kings of Denmark—Copenhagen—Ravages by Fire—The Exchange.

CHAP.
II.

Mode of
travelling
from Ham-
burgh.

WE left *Hamburgh* in a *Post-waggon*, drawn by four horses, upon the first of *June*. This sort of vehicle had been recommended to us, as the most convenient for travelling through *Holstein* and *Jutland*; and it conveyed the whole party, with all our baggage. As we passed the extensive fortifications towards *Lubeck*, we saw the method by which the mail was conveyed, over all the dykes and ramparts, into the city, after the gates are shut. It is placed in a trunk, which is made to slide, like a line-rocket, along a cable, by means of a windlass. The environs of *Hamburgh* are not unlike those of *London*; they are filled with neat little *villas*, the country-seats of the merchants and tradesmen¹. Being

(1) The country-seats for some miles round *Hamburgh*, as well as the beautiful

unaccustomed to such a machine, we found that our *Post-waggon* was a most uncomfortable mode of conveyance: but it was nothing, compared to what we afterwards experienced in *Sweden*, when we often longed for the *Holstein* waggon. Use soon began to reconcile us to our vehicle; although it shook us with a degree of violence which might be expected, travelling swiftly in a waggon without springs, over abominable roads, that, with the exception of deep uneven sands, were wretchedly paved, the whole way, with large rough stones.

The country between *Hamburgh* and *Lubeck* is, for the most part, poor, and has a desolated appearance. The road lies along the frontier of *Holstein*. We passed through the villages of *Wansbeck* and *Schoenberg*. The houses in *Wansbeck* had an air of neatness and comfort; and during the last *German* mile before we arrived at *Schoenberg*, the country wore a better aspect: it resembled parts of *Surry*, being both woody and cultivated. Indeed, in the whole of this day's journey, we saw little to remind us that

Wansbeck
and *Schoenberg*.

beautiful private and public buildings between *Hamburgh* and *Altona*, and the vistas of trees so long the delight and boast of the inhabitants, have been since demolished by the *French*, under *General Duvoust*, for the better defence of the city.

“*Quis, talia fando,
Temperet a lachrymis?*”

CHAP.
II.Tutclary
Storks.

we were travelling in a foreign land: it was like to the worst parts of *England*, with worse roads. After leaving *Schoenberg*, we observed, upon the tops of several cottages situate near to the road, the large nests of the *storks*, made of sticks, and looking each like a large fagot¹. This is considered, by the inhabitants, as a tutelary omen. Happy is the man on whose dwelling the *stork* hath built her nest. They suffer these nests to remain throughout the year; and will on no account whatsoever allow them to be destroyed, if they can preserve them. Accordingly, "THE STORK, IN THE HEAVEN, KNOWETH HER APPOINTED TIMES²," returning annually to the same nest, and quitting it when her young ones are able to fly. Considering the great care

(1) The *stork* has evidently been induced to build over the chimney-tops by the wooden platform placed there to break off the wind and snow, as well as by the agreeable warmth of the situation: and it should be observed, that peat-moss, the customary fuel of the country, gives no annoyance by its smoke, and that the upper part of the chimney itself is of wood. A similar platform is sometimes supplied for this domestic bird at the end of a barn; and, in some rare instances, on the top of a neighbouring elm, appearing like one of the signal-posts on the frontier of *Kuban Tcherny*. The *stork* returns to the *Low Countries* at the time of incubation, in *March*, being attracted by the abundance of food, such as worms, frogs, &c. peculiar to a low situation. This bird occasionally seeks the chimney-tops even in the cities or large towns of *Holland*; and in the present year, 1817, a pair have built their nest by the great square of *Haarlem*, or the house where *Coster* was born, and where he first exercised the art of making types and printing.

(2) *Jeremiah* viii. 7.

which is shewn in the preservation of these birds, it is extraordinary that they do not multiply, so as to become a nuisance; but they are never numerous. The reverence in which they are held is the more remarkable, because the same bird was had in abomination, as being unclean, among the *Israelites*, and whoever even touched their bodies became thereby polluted³. By a proper attention paid to these vestiges of ancient superstition, we are sometimes enabled to refer a whole people to their original ancestors, with as much, if not with more certainty, than by observations made upon their language; because the superstition is engrafted upon the stock, but the language is liable to change. However, in this instance, no inference can be deduced of a characteristic distinction between the descendants of *Shem* and the posterity of *Japhet*; because the same superstitious reverence of the *stork* is also entertained by the *Moors* in *AFRICA*⁴; and the veneration wherein

The *Storks*
held in ab-
horrence
by the *Jews*.

(3) "And these are they which ye shall have in abomination among the fowls, - - - the *Stork*, the *Heron*, after her kind, &c. Whosoever toucheth the carcase of them, shall be unclean, &c." *Leviticus*, xi. 15. 19. 24. also *Deuteron*. xiv. 15.

(4) "Fox has an hospital, which is very richly endowed, and used only for the treatment of Lunatics. It is very strange, that a great part of the funds to maintain this establishment has been bequeathed, by the wills of various

CHAP.
II.Old Teuto-
nic Well.

the antient *Egyptians* held the *Ibis* was of the same nature. Among other remains of primeval manners in this part of *Germany*, we noticed the old *Teutonic well*; exhibiting a simple method of raising water, by means of a propped lever, to one extremity of which some large stones are fastened; a bucket being suspended at the other, above the mouth of the well'. This custom may be observed in the whole way from *Schoenberg* to *Lubeck*: and it ought not to pass without notice; because this kind of *well*, without the slightest modification or improvement, exists all over *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Lapland*, and *Finland*; and it may also be observed among the *Albanians* in the south of *Europe*, who have introduced it even at *Athens*; as if it followed the same meridian of longitude, from the *North Cape* to *Cape Matapan* in the *Morea*. It is never seen eastward of the *Nile*, the *Mediterranean*, or the *Black Sea*.

Approach
to *Lubeck*.

As we came near to *Lubeck*, whose tall spires formed a noble object in the horizon, the sun was going down over the Isthmus of the *Danish Peninsula*. We had amused ourselves, by

various charitable testators, for the express purpose of assisting and nursing sick cranes and storks, and of burying them when dead." *Travels of Ali Bey*, vol. I. p. 74. Lond. 1816.

(1) See the *Vignette* to this Chapter.

means of a mariner's compass, in pointing out the relative situation of the different regions surrounding the *Baltic Sea*; calling to mind many circumstances of their history, which had excited in us a great curiosity to visit those distant countries. The author had been for ten preceding years almost constantly engaged in travelling; and he looked forward with eagerness towards the pleasure he should experience, in comparing the manners of the *Northern* nations with those of the inhabitants of the *South* of Europe. His companions were, for the most part, novices in such pursuits, but not a whit less ardent in the undertaking they had in view². With these feelings they entered *Lubeck*, considering that their inquiries were now about to commence. A pleasing impression was made in the first view of this place, owing to the great neatness and order which were everywhere visible. The fortifications were in the most perfect state: the ramparts, covered with verdure, rose equal in elevation with the tops of

Pleasing
appearance
of the
town.

(2) It was during this journey that Professor Malthus collected all those facts relating to the state of *Norway*, *Sweden*, and *Russia*, which he has introduced into the second book of his work on POPULATION. See "*An Essay on the Principle of Population*," by T. R. Malthus, A.M. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge: Book II. chap. I, 2, 3. Quarto Edit. Lond. 1803.

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II.

the houses. The gates of the town had an air of elegance, combined with military grandeur; and the streets, in cleanliness and regularity, resembled those of *Leyden*, and *Nimeguen*, in *Holland*; being also lighted, like the streets of *Paris*, with large glass lanterns, suspended over the middle of the road, by means of ropes, which pass across from one side to the other.

Port of
Lubeck.

The Port of *Lubeck* is formed by the river *Trave*¹, which rises at no great distance, but here becomes a considerable navigable current, flowing with great rapidity. Vessels of two or three hundred tons may reach the quay; but ships of larger size are prevented; the mouth of the river having been purposely choked. The Gulph of *Lubeck*, or *Lubecensis Sinus*, was that part of the *Baltic Sea* to which the Antients gave the name of *LAGNUS SINUS*. It is twelve miles from the town. Formerly, this place employed no less than six hundred ships; but they are

*Laguni
Sinus*.

(1) *Lubeck* is situated at the confluence of several rivers; but the largest of these is the *Trave*. "Secunda *Trava* descendente occurrit *Koldenhof*, quæ *Schwartzowæ* amnis in *Travam* se præcipitatis: hic *Siles* olim fuerat *Veteris Lubece*, jam notæ civitatis tempore *Gotticalphi* Principis, circa annum 1043, ut *Helwoldus* narrat. Huic Principi anno 1066, à suis interfecto, successit *Buthus*, cujus successor *Craco* vel *Crito*, circa annum 1087, alterius urbis in insula, quam *Trava* et *Wackenitz* confluentibus efficiunt, fundamenta locavit, hodierna *Lubece* incunabula." *Delicia Dania*, 4c. tom. II. p. 957. L. Bat. 1706.

now reduced to one third of the number. The famous League of the *Hanse Towns* was begun here, A. D. 1167. *Lubeck* has boasted of some eminent scholars; and among them may be mentioned *Kirchman*^(*), who died A. D. 1643. The public structures exhibit a very antient style of architecture. In the *Cathedral*, there are some curious paintings of the earliest age in the history of the art. We could not ascertain the date of any of them; but a memorial of their having been *restored*, as it was termed, was inscribed upon them, and dated so far back as the year 1571. These pictures are painted upon a gold ground; and, allowing for the stiffness which always characterizes the earlier specimens of the art, they appeared to possess a good deal of merit, and afforded very curious examples of the earliest productions in oil-painting. A whole-length figure of the Virgin and Child was most worthy of notice; and it was in the best preservation. There was a larger picture behind the altar, representing one of the Popes kneeling before an altar, with a numerous retinue behind him. At the altar was painted a ludicrous figure

(*) KIRCHMAN is known by his celebrated work "*De Funeribus Romanorum*." He also wrote another, "*De Annali*." MÜLLER was also of this town.

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of our Saviour, with a basin by his side, and blood spouting from his feet and hands into the basin ; yet this picture was in the manner of *Holbein*, and the drapery was well executed ; but the colours had faded, more than in any other picture in the Cathedral. We saw also a piece of painting, called the “ *Dance of Death* ;” a copy, with some alterations, from the celebrated picture at *Basle* ; which has so often been falsely attributed to *Holbein*¹. It represents, in the background, a view of *Lubeck*. This picture is preserved within a chapel named, after it, the “ *Chapel of Death*.” The same subject is continued all round this chapel, covering the four sides.

Curious
Clock-work.

But the most curious thing in the *Cathedral*, is a clock, of singular construction, and very high

(1) A curious note upon this subject is added to the French edition of *Etzel's account of Switzerland*, by the French Translator of that work.

“ Je voudrois que tous les étrangers fussent desabusés, une bonne fois pour toutes, d'une erreur qui se renouvelle encore journellement, dans presque toutes les relations de voyages en Suisse ; savoir, que cette *Dance des Morts* est l'ouvrage de *Holbein* ; tandis qu'elle est antérieure à la naissance de cet excellent peintre. Les Pères du Concile de *Basle* la firent exécuter en mémoire de la peste que désola cette ville, pendant la tenue de ce Concile, et qui enleva plusieurs de ses membres. Le peintre se nommoit *Hans Flesher*, les *Dances des Morts* étoient fort à la mode dans ce siècle-là. On les appelloit en France, *Dances Macabres*. Il y en avoit une à Paris aux charniers des innocens, leur place naturelle étoit les cimetières.” *Instructions pour un Voyageur*, &c. tom. II. p. 25. *Basle*, 1795.

antiquity. It is calculated to answer astronomical purposes; representing the place of the sun and moon in the *Ecliptic*; the moon's age; a perpetual almanack; and many other contrivances. This clock, as an inscription sets forth, was placed in the church, upon *Candlemas-day*, in the year 1405. Over the face of it appears an image of our Saviour; and, on either side of the image, there are folding-doors; so constructed, as to fly open, every-day, when the clock strikes twelve. At this hour, a set of Figures, representing the Twelve Apostles, come out from the door, on the left-hand of the image of our Saviour, and pass, singly, in review before it; each figure making its obeisance, by bowing, as it passes that of Jesus Christ; and afterwards entering the door on the right-hand. When the procession terminates, the doors close. Below the face of the clock, upon the right and left, are the following inscriptions:

First Inscription.

HOROLOGIVM · FACTVM · EST · PRIMVM · ANNO · CHRISTI · M.CCCC.V
 HANC · REMPVBLI · GVBERNANTIBVS
 D · PROCONSVLIBVS · HENRICO · VVESTHOFF
 ET · GOSVINO · CLIVGENBERCH · PROV
 SORIBVS · HVIVS · ECCLESIAE
 IPSO · DIE · PURIFICATIONIS · MARIAE

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II.*Second Inscription.*

ADSPECTVM · CAELI · SOLIS · LVNAEQVE · NITOREM
 LVMINA · PER · CERTOS · IGNEM · DVCENTIA · CVRSVS
 VT · FLVAT · HORA · FVGAX · ATQVE · IRREVOCABILIS · ANNVS
 HOC · TIBI · CONSPICIENS · OCVLIS · HAVRIRE · LICEBIT
 SED · RESONOS · QVOTIES · MODVLOS · CAMPANA · REMITTIT
 PROTINVS · ASTRIPOTENS · NVMEN · LAVDARE · MEMENTO

There are, also, other inscriptions, mentioning the different times when this clock was repaired, and by whom the work was done.

LUBECK, although not to be compared with *Hamburgh*, either as to its commerce or in the number of its inhabitants, is yet a very large town. The houses are here better built, and seem to be more elegantly finished: one large door, wide enough to admit a coach, opens, in most of them, into a spacious hall, which occupies the centre of each house; and sometimes this apartment is used, literally, as a coach-house, over the whole country. The women wear close caps, of silk or of velvet, set off with broad gold lace; and a broad stiff border of lace or muslin, sticking out, and giving to the head-dress an appearance resembling that of a small umbrella. In passing through Germany, the female costumes remind a traveller of those grotesque dresses which are exhibited either

General
aspect of
the houses.

Dress of
the female.

upon our most antient monuments, or in very old pictures. The form of the head-dress for the female peasantry varies throughout the empire; but it is always uncouth and ugly. In *Swabia*, *Bavaria*, and *Carinthia*, it is frightful; especially at *Augsburgh*, and in the towns near the *Rhetian Alps*. In *Lubeck*, as in *Hamburgh*, whenever the women make their appearance abroad, they carry baskets of ornamented wicker. The custom, of course, originated with those good housewives who regularly marketed for their families; but the basket is now become, not so much a useful, as an ornamental appendage of the arm: it is considered quite as an article of dress; some of them being costly, and of elegant workmanship. Like the *reticules* worn by our *English* ladies, they have, perhaps, superseded the use of pockets, and contain, besides the handkerchief, a portable toilet. Baron *de Riesbeck* said of the women of *Leipsic*, that, "the article of dress alone being excepted, he could not discover a single excrescence which wanted pruning." He was born in *Wirtemberg*; and although he assumed the character of a *Frenchman*, would perhaps have preferred seeing the *Saxon* beauties in the antiquated attire of his native duchy. To *English* eyes, the

(1) *Travels through Germany*, vol. II. p. 190. London, 1787.

FROM HAMBURG

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stiff and strange dresses of the *German* women, who preserve the national costume, is rarely becoming.

We left *Lubeck* on the second of *June*, believing it to be impossible that we should find worse roads in *Holstein* than we had encountered in our journey from *Hamburg*. We were soon convinced of our error, as we proceeded towards *Eutin*. Our mode of conveyance has been before described; but it is marvellous how we escaped being either overturned, or buried in mud. The worst cross-roads of *England*, not excepting even those of *Sussex*, are better than we passed in this part of our route: indeed, in our country, they would be deemed impassable. The horses, however, are remarkably fine; and, notwithstanding every delay caused by the condition of the roads, we were able to travel an average rate of five miles within the hour. The cottages everywhere appeared neat and spacious. Throughout *Holstein*, they resemble the dwellings of the *Dutch* peasants. The price of labour is considered as^d being high; about sixteen or eighteen pence a day. The poor seem to be healthy, strong, and happy. For the country itself, it is like *England*: part of it reminded us of *Kent*, *Surrey*, and *Sussex*: other parts were bleak, and more level, like *Cambridgeshire*. As

Excruciating
Roads of
Holstein.

Condition
of the Pea-
sants.

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Lakes.

we drew near to *Eutin*, it improved rapidly. We passed by several lakes, beautifully decorated with trees; but the scenery around them was too flat, and their shores consequently too low, to admit of a comparison with the lakes of *Switzerland*, or with those of *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*.

Singular
structure
of the
Houses.

The houses in this route generally exhibit a uniformity of structure; the barns, stables, &c. being all beneath the same roof. Large doors, at the gable-end of the building, admit the traveller's waggon, or his carriage and horses. In this manner we were driven into one of these houses, which was an inn. It was upon a *Sunday*; yet we found peasants playing at cards, drinking wine, and smoking, at the same time. The characteristic group afforded by these noisy boors reminded us of the pictures of *Teniers*, *Ostade*, and *Brouwer*, but particularly of the scenes delineated by *Brouwer*; because, in one corner of the chamber, was a boor making love, in the most coarse and turbulent manner, to a wench as riotous as himself: in another part sate the gamblers, beating the table with their iron fists, at every card they delivered; and so engrossed by their game, as not to notice either our arrival or any thing else that passed around them. Presently, their earnestness kindled wrath; and

Interior of
an Inn.

FROM HAMBURGH TO COPENHAGEN.

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Concert of
Frogs.

some symptoms of it were betrayed with so much vehemence, that we expected to see knives substituted in the place of cards, as it frequently happens among the *Dutch* and *Italian* peasants : but the storm subsided'. The *Holstein* mode of constructing houses is common in other parts of *Europe*; particularly in *Westphalia*, and in *Switzerland*. It has this advantage, that during the winter the cattle are conveniently stalled, and sheltered from the inclemencies of the season. To a person coming at once from *England*, the appearance is new and strange ; but that which offered the greatest novelty to our party, was the loud and incessant chorus of myriads of frogs, the whole way from *Lubeck* to *Eutin*. To call it croaking, would convey a very erroneous idea of

(1) Several years have now elapsed since this description was written : nevertheless, the picture it affords of the manners of the *Boors* in *Holstein* appeared to be so faithful to the Printer of this work, that, having recently returned from a journey into the same country, he communicated to the author the following Note, and Note I. of p. 44, which are here inserted, in his own words :—

" In two hours from *Lubeck*, with horses fatigued by the sandy road, we stopped to bait them at a house of the above description. It was on the left-hand side of the road, and perchance the same inn. It was Sunday night, also; and the company similar, in every thing but the card party. Two or three smoky lamps miserably lighted up the place : and the music was tolerable, consisting of a violoncello and two violins. Wrapped up in our travelling cloaks, we sat down upon a stool, without any interruption to the merriment. The amorous and rough gestures of the dancers, and particularly a chirping noise made by some of the females to mark the figure and time of the dance, afforded to us a scene altogether new."

it, because it is really harmonious ; and we gave to these reptiles the name of *Holstein nightingales*. Those who have not heard it, would hardly believe it to be possible for any number of frogs to produce such a powerful and predominating clamour. The effect of it, however, is certainly not unpleasing ; especially after sunset, when all the rest of animated nature is silent, and seems to be at rest. The noise of any one of them singly, as we sometimes heard it near the road, was, as usual, disagreeable, and might be compared to the loudest quacking of a duck ; but when, as it generally happened, tens of thousands, nay millions, sang together, it was a choral vibration, varied only by cadences of sound, something like those produced upon musical glasses ; and it accorded with the uniformity which twilight cast over the woods and waters.

As we drew near to *Eutin*, the road passed through groves of beech and other forest trees ; and between their stems, the silver surface of distant lakes afforded a fine contrast to the broad and deep shadows of the woods. One of those lakes towards our right was distinguished by a lofty promontory, luxuriantly mantled with foliage. Passing along the margin of an extensive sheet of water, we saw the town, situate

*Situation of
Eutin.*

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upon an eminence above the lake, and forming one of those picturesque scenes which are so common in *Switzerland*. The Bishop's palace appeared as the most conspicuous edifice; but this building has nothing worthy of notice, excepting its situation.

Cleanliness
of the inha-
bitants.

Whoever has visited the dwellings of different people inhabiting the borders of lakes, will admit the truth of a remark, which has been the result of general experience; namely, that their houses are comparatively cleaner, and the inhabitants more honest, than in regions farther removed from their shores. Whether these characteristics may be attributed to the natural simplicity of the lives of fishermen, or to the constant meditation suggested by the scenes in which they live, or to the facility with which they obtain the means of their subsistence, others may determine; but throughout all *Europe* this remark will be found applicable; and it is strictly so to the inhabitants of *Ensis*. The superior cleanliness of the inn struck us upon our arrival; but there is hardly a house in the place to which the same remark does not apply.

(1). "The courteous manners of the inhabitants of *Ensis*, and the pleasantness of its vicinity, render it a favourite place of retirement.

We left *Eutin* at seven in the morning of *June* the third, and passed through a fine country, in which every thing reminded us of *England*, to *Pruz*, a neat and well-built town, situate upon a small lake, whence we proceeded to *Kiel*. Nothing remarkable was noticed after leaving *Pruz*. Within two miles of *Kiel*, we had a fine view of its bay, and a more distant prospect of the *Baltic Sea*. About a mile before we arrived at *Kiel*, we quitted our waggon, to walk, by a shorter way through the meadows, to the town. It is most beautifully situate, upon an inlet of

The gardens and aviary of the Duke of *Oldenburgh*, who, as Bishop of *Eutin*, generally resides here, are exceedingly handsome. The palace consists of cloisters, like those of an antient college. Here is a fine market-place, with a public conduit, and many good houses.

"About a mile north-west of *Eutin*, and far from any dwelling, near the road to *Segebert*, is the public burial-ground. Memorials of wood and stone point out the situation for the respective families; and the graves are covered with plants, cultivated by surviving friends. The scene from this spot is enchanting. A verdant descent for two miles conducts the eye to an extensive lake, from which the market of *Hamburg* is supplied with carp; and in the back-ground, beyond the lake, appear the lofty limestone Hill and dilapidated Castle of *Segebert*.

"The village of *Segebert* is about three hours from *Eutin*, situate at the foot of the hill. The antient fortified works of this place were doubtless once very important. The view from the summit commands great part of the duchy. *Hamburg* is supplied with lime from this place."

(?) "*KIELA* civitas a pulchro sinu, qui instar cunei ex *Sine Codani* in terram se infert. nomen mutuata videtur, cum *Koß* Germanis, et *Kiel* Saxonibus inferioribus cuneum notet. Sinum hunc *Cholusum Sinum*, atque *Schwentinam Cholusum* fluvium *Ptolemæi* esse verisimile putatur." *Delicia Danica, Norvegiae, &c. tom. 11. p. 241. L. Bat. 1705.*

CHAP.
II.

Visible alteration in the features of the people.

the *Baltic*; and a very handsome town, consisting chiefly of one long street, terminated by a small square. The houses are neat and elegant; and the inn, to which we were conducted, is a very good one. We had perceived a very visible alteration in the features of the inhabitants, from the time that we left *Litbeck*; and it was now evident that they differed remarkably from the *Germans*; that is to say, they had lighter hair, fairer complexions, and a milder cast of countenance, which distinguished the *Angli* from the *Alemanni* in earlier ages. To these were added so much of the *English* air and manner, that we really believed many whom we met were actually from our own country, until their ignorance of our language convinced us of our error¹.

Curiosities of Kiel.

The principal objects of curiosity in *Kiel*, although hardly worth notice, are, the *Library* of the University, in which there are some rare books; the *Anatomical School*; and the famous *Canal*, which unites the *Baltic* with the *German Ocean*. The *Canal* was begun in 1777, the work being performed by contract. One thousand and twenty-four cubic feet of earth were taken

(1) Lord Malesworth observes that this country very much resembles ENGLAND. Another traveller has remarked, that the inhabitants are, in their persons, very like the ENGLISH. See *Howell's Letters*, vol. I. sent. 6. Letter 4. *Mallet's North. Antiq.* vol. I. p. 7. note. *Edinburgh*, 1809.

out for eight shillings : and the whole expense was estimated at 200,000*l.*² It begins about three miles north of *Kiel* ; and its length westward, from this place to the last sluice at *Rendsburgh*, is twenty-seven miles³. Considered as a seat of science, *Kiel* seemed, to us, to possess nothing of a *University*, but the name. There was a general dearth of literature in the place : however, it has been described as containing twenty-four *Professors*, and about three hundred *Students*. We sought in vain for books and for valuable information respecting the antiquities of the *Cimbria Chersonesus* ; deeming ourselves fortunate, when, after a long search, we found, in a poor bookseller's shop, a copy of *Saxo Grammaticus*, and the goodly history of *Olaus Magnus*, with all his strange legends of magicians, conjurers, and witches ; gravely telling, among other marvels, of *HAGBERTA*, daughter of the Giant *Vagnostus*, who assumed any form she pleased, mixed heaven and earth together, dethroned the gods, and put out the light of the

State of
Literature.

(2) *Oxel's Travels into Denmark*, vol. IV. p. 414. London, 1787.

(3) The authors of the *Voyage de Deux Français* say, that its length equals six leagues, without reckoning that part of the *Eyder* river which is navigable. This canal has not proved so advantageous to Denmark as was expected. It is navigable only for vessels of 120 tons ; and it has not, in any degree, proved injurious to the commerce of *Hamburg*.

CHAP.
II.Public
Gardens.Roman
origin of
clipping
trees to
resemble
animals.

stars'. In the name of this witch *Hagberta*, the origin of our word *Hag* may perhaps be evident.

We visited the *Palace*, and *Public Gardens*, which are laid out into a walk, along the bay, towards the *Baltic*. These gardens are distributed into avenues, and divided, in the most formal manner, by clipped hedges, in a style suited to a *Dutchman's* taste; and which we are apt to ridicule, unmindful of its origin: this, in *Europe*, was decidedly *Roman*, from whatever country it was at first derived.* The most-polished people of *Rome*, in the *Augustan* age of the Empire, cut their evergreens into the fantastic shapes of birds and beasts*, after the plan condemned by our *English* *BACON*†. The prin-

(1) "HAGBERTA *Fagmotis* gigante filia insolito sue granditatis aspectu, nunc contractionis, nunc exilis, nunc defluentis substantiæ, modo corrugata, modo explicata. Corporis, situm arbitraria mutatione transformare solebat: atque nunc proceritate cælis inverta, nunc in hemitem angustioris habitus composita, cælum deponere, terram suspendere, fontes durare, montes diluere, neves sublimare, deos infirmare, sidera extinguere, tartarum illuminare posse credebatur." *Olai Magni Gent. Septent. Hist. lib. iii. chap. 14. p. 95. Amst. 1669.*

(2) "Ante porticum ætæus concisus in plurimas species, distinctusque luxu: demissus iude, prouisus pulvinus, cui bestiarum effigies iuvicem adversas luxus inscripsit." *Plinii Epistole, lib. v. epist. 6. p. 342. edit. Curt. et Langel. Amst. 1734.*

(3) The good taste of *Bacon* is the more conspicuous, because it was exerted against the reigning fashion of his time, which strictly imitated the old *Roman* custom of cutting evergreens into grotesque forms, resembling animals, whereof many remain unto this day. "I, for my part," said he, "do not like images cut out in juniper or other garden-stuffe:

cipal avenue in the gardens of *Kiel* consists, however, of noble trees, which, owing to their age and size, give dignity to a scene that would otherwise appear paltry and insignificant.

After leaving *Kiel*, we observed, upon our left, the first monument of *Danish* antiquity. It was a *Cyclopæan* structure of the kind which is called, in *Wales*, *Cromlech*; consisting of three upright stones, supporting, horizontally, an enormous slab of granite. It stands in the middle of a level meadow, the ground being somewhat elevated whereon it is placed. The highest point of it is not now above seven feet from the soil; but from the very nature of such a work, and its great antiquity, it is evident that the soil has greatly accumulated around it, since it was first constructed. It appears to rest upon the top of a *tumulus*, whereof nothing but the summit is now visible⁴. It would be easy to enumerate many antiquities of the same form which exist in our own country⁵. That which is more difficult is, to ascertain for what purpose, and by

*Cyclopæan
Structure.*

stuffs: they be for children." However, he had no objection to architectural devices in clipping his hedges. "Little low hedges, round, like walls, with some pretty pyramids, I like well; and in some places, false columns upon frames of carpenter's work." Bacon's *Essays*, p. 773. London, 1629.

(4) See the *Figuette* to the next Chapter.

(5) There is one very like that which is now described, at *Plou-en-erzeld*, in *Anglesea*, the seat of the *Marquis of Anglesea*, and many more are described by *Pennant*, and by other authors.

CHAP.
II.

whom, they were erected. There is every reason to believe that they were *sepulchral* monuments, and, consequently, places of worship'. A pretty good proof of this might be adduced from the remains of an antient cœmetery near the Isle of *Barra*, in the *Western Hebrides* of *Scotland*; the situation of the graves being pointed out to passing mariners by huge masses of stone, placed upright. When upon two such upright masses a third was laid horizontally, there can be little doubt but that *a sepulchral* monument was thereby intended; because the Greek *Soras* is sometimes of this nature; and in our church-yards, similar works are often constructed, only the monument has dwindled, in *England*, into a more diminutive form. Respecting the people who have left these monuments of their piety towards the dead, in all the maritime countries of *Europe*, and also in some parts of *Asia*, there is very little information that can be relied upon. If they were *Scythians*, it will naturally be asked, why such monuments are not found in any part of that country; and the time of their construction carries us back to a period far beyond all that history has recorded of the original inhabitants of *Europe*. It seems

By whom
erected.

(1) See Part I. of these Travels, vol. II. p. 74. Octavo Edit.

to be evident that they are the works of the same people who have left the other stupendous vestiges of *Cyclopæan* architecture, which are exhibited in *England* by the remains at *Stonehenge*; in *Greece*, by the walls of *Tiryns*; and in *Italy*, by the walls of *Cortona*. We may consider the structure which is now described as one of the specimens which they have left, indicating the march they took. Of their written characters we know nothing; because it is the peculiar characteristic of their monuments to be destitute of any inscription. There is, therefore, nothing *Gothic* about them; nothing denoting the *Cimbri*; or the *Franks*; or the old *Saxons*; but rather the antient *Gaulish*, the antient *British*, and the antient *Irish*; and if this be admitted, they were *Titan-Celts*; the *GIANTS* of the *sacred*⁽²⁾, and *CYCLOPS* of the *heathen*⁽³⁾, historians.

After crossing the Canal of *Kiæl*, we left *Holstein*, and entered the duchy of *Sleswick*; observing immediately a change of *costume* in the head-dress of the female peasants, who now appeared with a broad white fillet bound over the forehead and temples. In this country, as in *Holstein*, it is common to see *gooseberry* and *currant* trees growing

Duchy of
Sleswick.
Change of
Costume.

(2) *Isaiah* xiv. 9. *Judith* vi. 6, 7.

(3) See *Strabo*, lib. viii. p. 540. ed. *Ozon*.

CHAP.
II.Horses of
Holstein.

abundantly in the hedge-rows near the road. The horses of *Holstein*, are perhaps, in beauty and excellence, unequalled in any other part of the world. The celebrated model of this quadruped, which is so well known to *English* sculptors as the work of Mrs. *Barbarina Wilmot*¹, taken, as it is said, from the sublime description of the war-horse in *Job*², is admirably calculated to represent the *Holstein* breed. They are of a dark glossy bay colour, with small heads, large nostrils, and full dark eyes, the fire and clearness of which seem to denote the inward spirit of the animal. Notwithstanding their great beauty, and the activity and speed for which they are famous, they possess great strength: indeed, the number of these horses exported, affords a sufficient proof of their value. They are sent to *Prussia*, to *Germany*, and to *France*, and constitute the whole of the *Imperial* cavalry. There is another race of horses in *Jutland*, of greater strength, but of less beauty:

Horses of
Jutland.

(1) Author of the only translation of *Petrarch* that ever afforded, in our language, any examples of the spirit and pathos of the original: viz. the two *Canzoni*, dedicated to Mr. *Mathews*, beginning, "*Nella stegan che l'ciel rapido inchina*," and "*Di prender in pensiero, di mente in mente*."

(2) "HAST THOU GIVEN THE HORSE STRENGTH? HAST THOU CLOTHED HIS NECK WITH THUNDER? CANST THOU MAKE HIM AFRAID AS A GRASSHOPPER? THE GLORY OF HIS NOSEHILLS IS TERRIBLE. . . . HE SAITH AMONG THE TRUMPETS, HA, HA! AND HE SMELLETH THE BATTLE AFAR OFF," &c. *Job* xxxix. 19, 20, &c.

these are often sent to *England*. The exportation of *horses* from the *Danish* dominions, the year before our arrival, amounted to twenty thousand.

Our first stage from *Kiel* conducted us through a pleasant country; but the second exhibited a sterile and dreary region. This we might have avoided, if, instead of taking a route along the eastern coast of the duchy, we had proceeded by *Sleswick*. The more western district is described by Mr. *Coxe* as a country abounding in forests and beautiful woods; having gravel roads, which wind among rich meadows and good cultivated land.

In the evening, we arrived at *Flensburg*, a neat little town, situate upon an inlet of the *Baltic*, and possessing a considerable commerce¹. It is in a very thriving condition, having many new houses; and several public works were going on. Owing to our want of proper information, we were conducted to a dirty inn. The next morning, we observed other public houses, with an outward appearance of cleanliness, and even of elegance. Our stay here was very short: we left the place before six A. M., and continued to skirt the eastern coast of *Sleswick*, being amused with frequent but transitory views of the *Baltic*.

(1) See the *Plan and Description* of the town, in the *Delmar Danica*, Art. tom. II. p. 247. *L. Bat.* 1702.

CHAP.
II.District of
Angeln.Resem-
blance to
England.

Sea. The part of the duchy of *Sleswick* which a traveller must pass, in his route from *Flensburg* to *Apenrade*¹, is particularly interesting to *Englishmen*; because the very name of their country, the features of its inhabitants, and many of its manners, were hence derived. It is called *ANGELN*; but this word is pronounced exactly as we pronounce *England*, or *Engelonde*. We were surprised at the number of *English* faces we met; and resemblance is not confined to features. Many articles of dress, and many customs, are common to the two countries. The method of cultivating and dividing the land is the same in both: the meadows, bounded by quickset-hedges, or by fences made of intertwined boughs, reminded us of *Kent*, *Surrey*, and *Sussex*. The natural appearance of the country is also like the South of *England*; being diversified by numerous hills and valleys, adorned with flourishing woods and fertile fields.

Celtic
Mounds.

Throughout the whole district, whether of *Holstein* or *Sleswick*, and still more frequently in *Fyen*, pronounced *Funen*, and *Zealand*, one sees the mounds, or *tumuli*, of the antient *Celts*. A

(1) The name of this place is written *Aabenrad*, in the valuable Map of *Denmark*, *Norway*, and *Sweden*, by *Pontoppidan*, published in 1781. It is almost *English*, signifying an open road, or station for shipping.

similarity of sound, between the words *Cimbri* and *Cymri*, has caused a tribe of the *Goths*, which inhabited the *Cimbrica Chersonesus*, to be confounded with that pure branch of the *Gomerian Celts* now dwelling in *Wales*: consequently, these *Celtic* sepulchres have been attributed to the people whose irruption, combined with that of the *Teutones*, spread such terror in the second century of the Christian æra². But they are far more antient; because they existed all over *Europe*, before the *Cimbri*, or *Kempers*, and other branches of the *Goths*, were known. Like the *Pyramids of Egypt*, they have outlived the memory of the people by whom they were raised: in every country where they are found, the traditions concerning them refer to fabulous ages, and generally to a race of *giants*.

Between *Flensburg* and *Apenrade*, we crossed an extensive moor. A few cottages, scattered over its wide and dreary surface, were the only objects which in any degree varied the uniform sadness of the prospect; except, indeed, some upright posts, twenty-five feet high, supporting glass lanterns, each containing two lamps, to serve as beacons, during winter, along the dif-

CHAP.
II.

Distinction
between
the *Cimbri*
and *Cymri*.

(2) See *Müller's "Northern Antiquities,"* vol. I. p. 20. *Edin.* 1809, and the authors by him cited: *Plutarch*, in *Maria*; *Oros.* lib. 5; *Fel. Patercul.* lib. 2; *Tit. Liv.* *Epit.* lib. 68; *Flor.* lib. 3. c. 30.

CHAP.
II.View of
Apenrade.

ferent routes which traverse this bleak solitude. The descent upon *Apenrade*¹, however, was of a very different nature: it afforded one of the finest prospects in this part of *Denmark*: the *Baltic* opened towards our right, while upon our left we commanded a fine hilly country, decorated with woods and pasture land; the town appearing in front, close to the water's edge².

Habersleben.

The country afterwards, as far as *Habersleben*, is poor, and contains nothing worthy of notice. It consists of a level uncultivated district, seldom varied by any appearance of animal or vegetable life. The antient *tumuli* occur frequently, as before; giving to the most wretched territory the only feature by which it is rendered interesting. We found at *Habersleben*³ the best inn, if we except the town of *Kiel*, which had occurred at any of the places upon this route. From hence to *Arroe-sund* is only two *German* miles, over good roads. The view of *Habersleben*, as one looks back in leaving it, is worth notice; because the inlet of the *Baltic*, upon which it is stationed,

(1) "APENRADE, QUEM cum open verde, i. e. apelia statio, dicta hinc civitas," &c. *Deliciae Danie, Norvegie*, &c. tom. II. p. 436. *L. Bat.* 1706.

(2) A still finer retrospective view is afforded of this scene, in looking back towards it, after ascending a hill in leaving *Apenrade*.

(3) Perhaps more properly written *Hatersleben*. See the account of this place, and a plan of the town, in the *Deliciae Danie, Norvegie*, &c. tom. II. p. 403. *L. Bat.* 1706.

resembles a fine lake. *Arroe-sund*, by the shore of the strait called the *Lesser Belt*, consists only of a post-house, and a few cottages belonging to the mariners who navigate this passage.

At *Arroe-sund*, we were surprised to find two or three *basaltic stones*, lying among *granite*, *porphyry*, and other heterogeneous masses, used as materials for the pavement of the pier. One of these stones was quadrangular, the edges and angles of the prism being as perfect as in the minutest crystal: it also exhibited, at its extremities, that alternation of a concave and convex surface which often characterizes the horizontal fissures of *basalt* rocks. We detached a fragment from this mass, and we have since analyzed it. It belongs to the same series of rocks which is found at the *Giant's Causeway* in *Ireland*, and in *Staffa*. Before the blow-pipe, it is easily fused into glass of a black colour: We supposed that it would be vain to inquire whence this *basalt* came; believing that it might have been used as ballast, by some of the numerous vessels that navigate the strait. Fortunately, however, there chanced to be at this time upon the pier an intelligent gentleman, a native of the country; who, seeing that we were busied in the examination of these stones, told us, that a range of *basaltic pillars* exists upon the shores of *Jutland*, in diffe-

*Arroe-sund.**Basalt.*

CHAP.
II.

rent places, and especially upon its *north-eastern* coast. This is very probable; and if it be true, it will assign a new locality for a species of rock which, although common in many parts of *Europe*, is rare in *England*; namely, that which is called *Trap* by the *Suedes*; consisting of *hornblende*, *iron*, and *clay*. But as *trap* belongs equally to the order of *primary* and of *secondary* rocks, so *basalt* may be found associated either with *granite* and *clay-slate*, or with *secondary limestone* and *sandstone*. This may satisfactorily account for such a deposit upon the coast of *Jutland*: but it must be further remarked, that we observed no mark of its existence upon the eastern coast of this peninsula. Having with us one of *Ramsden's* telescopes, as the vessel gently sailed in our passage to *Assens* in the isle of *Funen*, or *Fyen*, we endeavoured, but in vain, to discover some trace, at least, of these pretended phenomena. When we were landed at *Assens*¹, we again examined the nature of the stones used in the construction of the pier, but found nothing of a similar nature. The materials here were, *granite*, *black limestone*, *porphyry*, and *quartz*.

(1) "*Assens, Amsi, Aussen*, intrinseci meridionali ejusdem freti, in litore occidentali, appositum oppidulum, haud procul remotum est à montibus illis, quibus *Ochsenberg* vel *Ousenlery* nomen est. rebus gentis diversorum bellorum famosis." *Delicie Danicæ, Norvegiæ, &c. tom. II. p. 710. L. Bat. 1766.*

The passage across the *Lesser Belt* is nine English miles. We had gentle but favourable winds; and were landed at *Assens* within two hours after our departure from *Arroe-sund*. The *Isle of Funen* or *Fionia*, written *Fyen*², in *Pontopidan's Map*, and to which island this place belongs, separates the *Lesser* from the *Greater Belt*, or *strait*: it is three hundred and forty miles in circumference; being low and sandy; but its surface, like the waves which have left it, rises and falls, in even undulant ridges and vales, with the most regular succession and uniformity. This island produces more grain than is required for the consumption of its inhabitants; annually exporting to *Norway*, barley, oats, rye, and pease. There seemed to be an abundance of cattle, and especially of sheep³; among which, foxes make their occasional depredations. In proof of this,

CHAP.
II.*Lesser Belt*
*Assens.**Fionia.*

(2) Signifying, literally, the same as our adjective *fine*: a name bestowed upon the island, on account of its beauty and excellence: as we should say, *Fine island*. The word comes from the old Teutonic *fijn*; and this is thus explained by the author of the *Deliciae Danicae*:—"Ipsi verb insulae Fioniae appellatio nata ab amenitate tam situs, quam formae, cum verosculè loquentibus id nominis pulchrum, et amicum denotet." *Deliciae Danicae, Norvegiae, &c. tom. II. p. 702. L. Bat. 1706.*

(3) "Pleuribus naturæ dotibus excellens insula, præventu frumenti, siliginis præsertim, ac hordei, tam copioso affluit, ut etiam a Terras remotissimas frumenta sua quotannis transmittat. Numerosa boum, et præstantium equorum agmina taceo, quæ annuatim subministrat. Cervorum, capreolorum, leporum, ac vulpium venationes sunt frequenter in sylvis, quibus passim hæc insula inumbratur." *Ibid.*

CHAP.

Odensee.

may be mentioned the number of images dressed to serve as *scares*, which are placed in all pastures. Throughout *Fionia* we observed the *Celtic tumuli* before mentioned, particularly in the neighbourhood of its capital, *Odensee*, where they are most numerous. In our journey to *Odensee*, just before we reached the town, we saw, upon our left, another of those *Cyclopæan* monuments we have so recently described; consisting of a huge slab of *granite*, supported by four upright stones of smaller size. *Odensee* is said to be of such a high antiquity, that its origin has been attributed to *Oden*, the deified hero of *Gothic Nations*. But the fact is, that its more antient appellation was *Ottensee*, from which *Odensee* is a corrupted pronunciation¹. It is called by *Latin* writers, *OTTÔNIA*². This place has preserved but few vestiges of any great antiquity; if we except

(1) See *Pontanus* (*Chorographica Danie Descriptione*, p. 721); also *Delicia Danie, Norvegie, &c.* tom. II. p. 705. *L. Bat.* 1706. "Rex *Haraldus*, à Cæsare *Ottone* I. ad fidem Christianam conversus, loci hujus conditor esse, et cum ab hujus benigni Cæsaris, qui etiam *Suenonem* regis filium, idco *Suenottensem* appellatum, ex sacro baptismatis fonte suscepit, nomine OTTONIAM, in gratitudinem, et memorie signum, denominasse creditur."

(2) "*Ottania, Ottonium, Ottenus, Ottenache, Odensee*, *Fionia* insula civitas primaria, episcoporumque sedes, situ ameno, et structura elegantia gaudens, mediterraneum occupat insule, ad fluxum, qui sub ea in sinum se effundit, a Separatione versus meridiem profunde in terram penetrans." *Delicia Danie, Norvegie, &c.* tom. II. p. 704. *L. Bat.* 1706.

the rude monuments and *tumuli* in its vicinity, which, being *Celtic*, existed long before its foundation as an Episcopal See. The Cathedral, a large, old, brick building, contains nothing remarkable. Mr. Coxe mentions the tombs of John King of Denmark, and of his Son, the cruel and unfortunate *Christian the Second*, as being in the church which formerly belonged to the Convent of the *Recolets*. We inquired in vain for the place of *Christian's* interment. No person knew any thing of it; but the sexton of the Cathedral, determined, at all events, to gratify our curiosity, pointed out a square slab of black marble, in one of the aisles, covered with unknown characters; and maintained that this stone covered his grave. Possibly this may have been the tomb of *Canute*, styled "the Beloved of God and Men," in the old Scandinavian Chronicles. *Ottensee*, or OTTONIA, is mentioned early in those Chronicles; and it is there recorded, that a church was founded by *Canute*, brother of *Harald*, in the eleventh century, to preserve the relics of *St. Alban*, which that prince removed from *England*¹. This happened in 1080.

(1) "Haraldo Danorum regi vitam terminanti, successit Canutus frater, Deo, hominibusque princeps dilectus, qui mox translatis ex Angliâ reliquiis S. Albani, magnificentum Ottonie templum fundatum illi dedicavit." *Museum Scandis Illustrata*, tom. I. p. 90. Stockholm, 1760.

CHAT.
II.

Episcopal
See.

In 1036, *Eric*, brother of *Cnut*, caused the remains of the latter to be removed, in solemn pomp, from the Church of *St. Alban*, to a sepulchre prepared for their reception in the Cathedral'. The Bishopric of *Ottonia* was founded in the middle of the tenth century'. Its first Christian bishop had the name of *George*'. The *Epitome Chronologia Scandianæ* speaks also of a monastery erected by *Christina*, wife of *John* king of *Denmark*, for the Nuns of this place'.

Nybourg.

From *Odensee*, we continued our journey, and came to *Nybourg*'. Owing to some cause, which we could not explain, all the houses here were either new or unfinished. There was not a quarter in which new buildings were not to be observed: it seemed as if a fire had previously

(1) "Anno MXXVI. *Erius* fratris *Cnuti* amantissimus, suum erga filium declaraturus aureum, iunus ipius de ecclesiâ *S. Albani* ad Cathedralē *Ottonis* Basilicam, multo transitus honore, in sepulchro affabre confecto, collocavit." *Museum Scandia Illustrata*, tom. I. p. 95.

(2) In 549. "Ottoniensis in *Fionia* Episcopatus, deinceps cepit exordium." (*Ibid.* tom. XV. p. 12.) Mr. *Care*, perhaps upon other authority, says it was founded in 980. See *Travels into Denmark*, &c. vol. IV. Lond. 1787.

(3) *Museum Scand. Illust.* tom. XV. p. 111.

(4) *Ibid.* p. 95.

(5) "Nesburg. *Nyburg*, *Nesburgum*, in orientali litore hujus insule, à stationem ab ortu versus occasum ingrediens, altum oppidum, et hanc insolenti edificiorum structura extensum, constructione sue exordium, ad annum 1175 refert, et quendam Regem et Parliamenti seu Danici consilii sedes catitit." *Delicia Danicæ*, &c. tom. II. p. 712.

destroyed the town, and that it was now in the moment of its restoration. The wind being favourable, we embarked, for the purpose of crossing the *Greater Belt*; and had a delightful passage of four hours to *Corsoërs*⁶. The distance is eighteen miles.

CHAP.
II.

*Greater
Belt.
Corsoërs.*

June 9.—The long twilight of the *North* began already to allow of our travelling with equal convenience by night as by day: we therefore left *Corsoërs* two hours after midnight, in a large open waggon, which also carried all our luggage. The appearance that was soon afterwards exhibited by the rising of the sun, over the *Baltic*, was very remarkable; and it convinced us that there is a great dissimilarity between the colours displayed at sun-rise in different latitudes; for example, in the *South* and in the *North* of *Europe*. The sky, at this moment, for a considerable extent near the horizon, was of a bright green colour; owing, possibly, to the blue colour of the sea, blended with the yellow hue of the impending atmosphere. There had been no real night: the twilight, spreading over a great part of the hemisphere above our heads, had never sunk below

Extraordi-
nary effect
of Sun-rise.

(6) “*Korsør, Corsoërs*, in litore *Cadaver Sinui* opposito, haud procul ab æstuario quodam terre hic insinuato, sita civitas, quæ *Nyburg*, vel *Nesburgum*, urbem in Fronta sibi adversam, inspicit, et arce regâ superbit.” *Delicæ Daniæ, Norvegiæ, &c. tom. II. p. 638. I. Bat. 1706.*

CHAP.
II.

still high above the horizon. The best inn is the *Royal Hotel*, opposite to the *Palace*; but we may add, *bad*, to the *best*. The rooms to which we were conducted were spacious, but the beds were full of bugs. It was observed among us, that those of our party who adopted the common practice of the country, of smoking tobacco, were the persons who escaped being tormented by vermin; yet whether the real cause of their escape ought to be attributed to the fumes of tobacco, future travellers may determine: it was their constant practice to fumigate the pillows and bolster, before going to rest. The most effectual protection is a sheet of thin leather, made large enough to cover the whole bed, which a traveller should carry with him; being also provided with his own sheets. We supped this evening at the *table d'hôte*, and found *bad* fare, but more cheerful companions, as guests, than it was usual to meet with in *Hamburgh*. From the windows of this hotel we had a view of the ruins of the magnificent *Palace* of the Royal Family, which had been destroyed by fire about four years before. In the subsequent year, a great part of *Copenhagen* was destroyed in the same way¹. There is, in fact, no city, if

Ravaged by
fire.

(1) This destructive fire happened in 1795. The Palace was consumed in 1794. It employed 2000 labourers daily for ten years, in building.

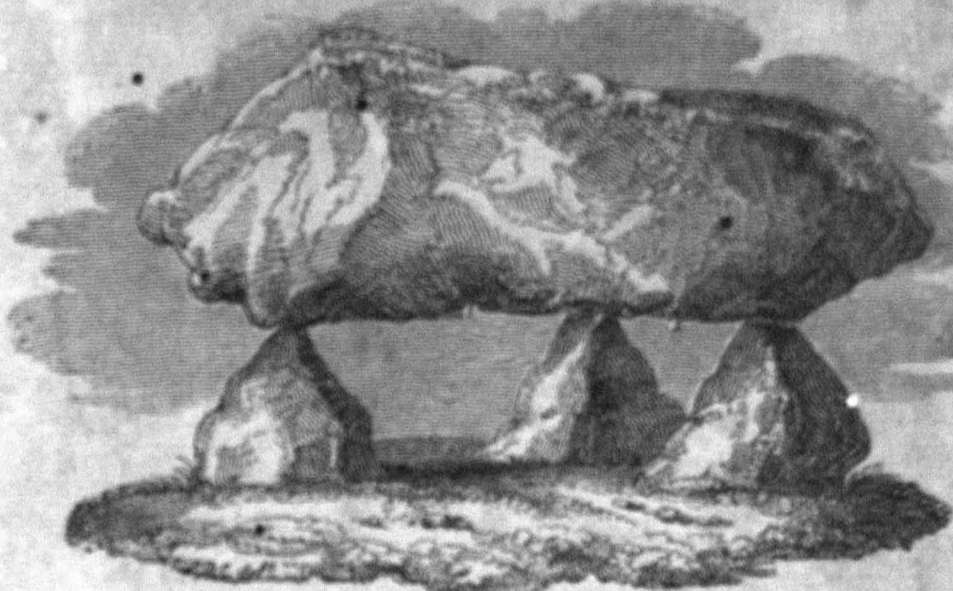
we except *Constantinople*, where accidents by fire are more frequent. Yet the inhabitants pretend to better regulations, to prevent such a catastrophe, than have been elsewhere adopted; and among others, that of a tocsin, to be sounded by a wattoo (placed, for the purpose, upon the top of a high tower) as soon as a fire is perceived: in consequence of this alarm, the inhabitants are to illuminate their houses, and to continue the illumination until the fire has been extinguished.

At the time of our arrival, *Copenhagen* had risen with renovated splendour from her ashes; a great improvement being visible in the streets, and many magnificent houses substituted in place of antiquated mansions, that wanted repair, and had been burned. In an old quarto volume, we found a description of *Copenhagen*, in three different languages, *Danish*, *German*, and *French*; printed in three columns in each page of the work. This description afforded a minute detail of all the buildings, but it contained hardly a single remark worth notice concerning any of them.

building. The Knight's Saloon, or *Ridder Sal*, in this palace, was reckoned one of the largest apartments in *Europe*. Its length equalled 118 feet; its breadth, 56 feet. It was lighted by nine windows, and at night by three lustres, containing 1100 wax candles. The Royal Library suffered upon this occasion: it contained 130,000 volumes, and 3000 manuscripts.—See *Wolff's Northern Tour*, pp. 90, 91. *London* 1814.

CHAP.
II.The Ex-
change.

June 10th.—We visited our Ambassador, and were very kindly received by him. In the evening, we went to what is called the *Bourse*, or public place of exchange. It is a long building, full of shops, ranged in two rows, like the *bazars* of *Constantinople*. Here every article of household consumption is sold, excepting provisions; but so extremely dear, that a higher price is demanded for almost every thing than is asked in *London*. The tradesmen are civil and obliging, and, like those of *Hamburgh*, never seem to consider any attention troublesome which is given to a stranger. The *Theatres* were at this time shut: and the season for assembling the *Court* being over, no public amusements were going on.



Celtic Monument of Cyclopean Structure, near to Kiel.

CHAP. III.

COPENHAGEN TO GOTHENBURG.

Observatory at Copenhagen—Fredericksberg—Population—National Character of the Danes—Arsenal, Docks, and Naval Stores—State of Literature—Professors—Cabinet of Shells—Royal Collection of Pictures—Natural History—Antiquities—Royal Library—Review—Journey to Helsingor—Hirsholm—Castle of Cronberg—Queen Matilda—Anecdote of the Master of an English Merchantman—Helsingor—Passage of the Sound—Life of Huen—Helsingborg—General aspect of all Sweden—Skane, or Scania—Swedish Horses—Dress of

*the Female Peasants — Engelholm — Forest Scenery —
Public Roads — Karup — Boorstad — Laholm — Nuptial
Festivities — Halmstad — Falconberg — Warberg —
Kongsbacka — Karra — Gotheborg.*

CHAP.
III.

Obser-
vatory at
Copenha-
gen.

ON Sunday, June 11th, we went to the *French Reformed Church*; but arrived too late to hear the preacher, a very venerable man, who was pronouncing the benediction as we entered. There is also another *Protestant Church* in *Copenhagen*, where the service is performed in the *German* language. In the way back to our hotel, we visited the *Observatory*; a large tower, so constructed, that, by means of a spiral road without steps, which is paved with bricks, a coach drawn by four horses might be safely conducted to the summit. We ascended to the gallery; and here we enjoyed a fine prospect of the city and harbour of *Copenhagen*. There was not a cloud in the sky. The whole of the opposite shore of *Sweden* was hence visible. Using our telescope, we discerned a town upon the *Swedish* coast, which we supposed to be *Landscronia*; very distinctly discerning its large church, surmounted by a dome. The heat of the day appeared to us to be remarkable; because the mercury in *Fahrenheit's* thermometer did not stand higher than 67° in the shade;

but the air was so sultry', that we might have believed it to be nearer 90° than 70°.

Afterwards, we made an excursion to *Fredericksberg*, a country-seat of the King, about two miles from *Copenhagen*, on the road to *Roschild*; and visited the palace and gardens. The palace is meanly furnished, and in no respect worthy of a moment's observation. The gardens are formal, and disposed into straight and dusty walks, with long avenues and *Chinese* bridges. Near to this palace there are little public gardens, for the sale of refreshments. In the evening, we returned to the city with a party of *French* gentlemen, and accompanied them to the public walks in the *King's*

(1) "During the three months of *June*, *July*, and *August*, the heat is much more intense than in *England*, and very sultry in the nights; but it is a gloomy heat, and people generally perceive some interposition of thick vapours between them and the sun. •In *Copenhagen*, during these three months, they are constantly troubled with the plague of flies, which they endeavour to destroy by a poisoned water; upon the laying of which in their kitchens and chambers, I have seen whole bushels of dead flies swept together in one room." (*Account of Denmark, as it was in the year 1692*, p. 8. *Lond.* 1738.)—If this fact alone be ascertained, of the presence of a vast number of flies during the hot months, there needs not a better proof of the prevalence of bad air; and by some writers, the insalubrity of the air of *Copenhagen*, in certain seasons of the year, is alluded to. "*Aër tamen toto anni tempore non idem non semper adeo salubris, &c.*" (*Dania Descriptio*, tom. II. p. 522. *Lugd. Batav.* 1706.) *Joh. Jac. Pontanus, Petrus Hertius, C. Braun, C. Eux, Itineraria et alii auctores indicant.*"

CHAP.
III.

Gardens, which were excessively crowded. Here we saw a number of very handsome women, but all of them rather ill-dressed; and our *French* companions complained of the bad taste by which every thing in *Copenhagen* is characterized. To our eyes, it seemed, indeed, that a journey from *London* to *Copenhagen* might exhibit the retrocession of a century; every thing being found, in the latter city, as it existed in the former a hundred years before'. This observation extends not only to the amusements, the dress, and the manners of the people, but to the general state of every thing connected with *Danish* society; excepting, perhaps, the commerce of the country, which is upon a good footing. In literature, neither zeal nor industry is wanted: but, compared with the rest of *Europe*, the *Danes* are always behind in the progress of science. This is the case, also, with respect to the *Fine Arts*; and to their collections for a *Museum*, whether of *Antiquities*, or of *Natural History*, or of works in mechanism, or of other curiosities; being always

(1) They are even said to be behind the *Germans*.—"The *Danes* are at least a century behind most of the Protestant States of *Germany*, and in no respect better than the *Bavarians* or *Portuguese*." See *Baron Riebeck's Travels*, vol. III. p. 100. Lond. 1787.

characterized by frivolity², if not by ignorance. In making these remarks, there is, as it must be obvious, something of anticipation; but it may be proper to state here the result of some of our subsequent observations, that the reader may be the better prepared for the descriptions which follow.

The population of *Copenhagen*, at this time, amounted to about eighty-five thousand persons; and the male population of all the DANISH Isles of *Zealand*, *Fionia*, *Låland*, *Langland*, *Moen*, *Falster*, and *Arroe*, was not equal to half a million³.

Popula-
tion.

In this number, when we consider how very small a portion of the inhabitants compose the class of literary men, it would be very unfair to compare *Denmark*, in point of science, with *Great Britain*, where the number of those occupied in literary pursuits almost equals the entire population we have now stated. There is, however, a littleness in every thing that belongs to them; excepting their stature, which bears no

National
character of
the Danes.

(2) "In search of antiquities, I went with the Professor (*Thorkelin*) to visit a man of *virtu*, and collector of curiosities. . . . He had formed a singular collection of keys of every description; from that of *St. Peter's*, down to the most diminutive *Venetian* padlock." *Wolff's Northern Tour*, pp. 156, 157. *Lond.* 1814.

(3) It might be estimated at 475,300 men; according to the calculations made for the Geographical and Geometrical Charts published by the *Academy of Sciences* at *Copenhagen*.

CHAP.
III.

proportion to the bulk of their intellectual attainment. The same author who left us such a characteristic trait of the *Danes*, at the termination of the seventeenth century, when he said that "the clocks in *Copenhagen* are not allowed to strike the hour before the *Court* clock," also says of them, "I do not see that they are good at imitating the inventions of other countries; and for inventing themselves, I believe none, since the famous *Tycho Brahe*, ever pretended to it. Few or no books are written, but what some of the Clergy compose of religion. Not so much as a song or a tune was made during three years that I stayed there."

Arsenal,
Docks, and
Naval
Stores.

Tuesday, June 13, we accompanied our Ambassador, our Consul, and some *English* Naval Officers, to view the arsenal, docks, and naval stores. A ship, the property of a private individual, was then building without timbers, consisting only of planks. The arsenal appeared to be in the highest state of order, and more business was going on than one would have expected to see in time of peace. There were

(1) *Account of Denmark*, as it was in the Year 1692: p. 62. Fourth Edit. Lond. 1738.—The reputed author of this work was Envoy Extraordinary from King *William III.* to the Court of *Denmark*, in 1693.

(2) *Ibid.* p. 61.

twenty-eight line-of-battle ships. We saw also a yacht which had been sent as a present from our *Prince of Wales* to the *Crown Prince*. Every vessel had its own magazine, apart: we were amazed by the neatness and regularity with which the whole was arranged, and by the marvellous economy of space, which, provided in the most admirable manner for the convenient stowage of all the naval stores. The rope-room was one thousand feet in length. In the smithy for forging anchors, we noticed seventeen furnaces. The magazines for hemp, cordage, canvas, &c. contained every thing in the best order, and of the best quality. The sail-cloth and hemp had been imported from *Russia* and from *Holland*; the timber chiefly from *Pomerania*; and the iron from *Norway*. The brass cannon had been cast at *Fredericksmarck*; and those of iron, at *Laurvig* in *Norway*. The dock for repairs was capable of admitting a first-rate man of war; and by means of a pump, worked by eight horses, its basin might be emptied in twenty-four hours. Within the last half century, the commerce of *Denmark* had risen to such a pitch of prosperity, that the *Danish* flag was flying in all the ports of the world. The most distant shores of *Asia*; those of *Africa* and *America*; all the harbours of the *Mediterranean*, and of the *East* and *West*

Commerce.