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VI.Njurunda  
River.Singular  
Bridge.

several new houses building, whenever we came to any inhabited spot. Both men and women go barefooted; maintaining, and perhaps with reason, that it is much better to do so, than to wear the wooden shoes which are used in the south of Sweden, which always cause excrescences upon the feet, and often lame those who use them. We now traversed the little province of *Medelpad*, lying to the north of *Maj*, a mountainous, not to say an alpine district. After journeying a few miles, we descended upon that prince of *Scandinavian* rivers, the *Njurunda*; of whose tortuous course, as of the countless lakes pouring their aggregated waters into his crystal flood, no idea can be formed, except by reference to the enlarged maps of the northern counties of *Sweden*, published by *Hermelin*<sup>1</sup>. If we seek for it in any of the general charts, one of the most magnificent rivers in *Europe*, as broad as the *Rhine*, is there dwindled into a stream, whose course is almost imperceptible. The wooden bridge by which we crossed it, is five hundred and forty feet in length: this bridge was perfectly level, and rested upon eight piers; being constructed of the trunks of

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(1) See *Charta öfver ANGERMANNLAND, MEDELPAD, och JAMTLAND, af S. G. Hermelin*, 1797.

whole trees, in the remarkable manner which has been described in a former account of a bridge over the *Ljusna*, at the Cataract near *Söderala*. In viewing it, one would think that the first inundation of the river would sweep the whole away: but, on the contrary, it is maintained by the natives, as it was before affirmed, in the instance to which we have alluded, that this mode of constructing bridges is the only one by which a powerful flood, or a body of floating ice, may be resisted.

As we ascended a small hill, after leaving the bridge, the road passed between some ancient *tumuli*, five in number, of different magnitude, covered with a smooth green turf; and we were amused by the account our driver gave us of the huge giants that were there buried; because it serves to prove the universality of this notion, respecting *Cyclopæan* mounds, in every country, and in every period of history<sup>1</sup>. Soon afterwards, our journey led us beneath a stupendous precipice, which rose upon our left-hand with an almost perpendicular elevation; and the road

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(1) See the instances already adduced in these Travels. "These mounds," (says the author of *Maritime Geography*, vol. I. p. 305. Lond. 1815) of which there are others in various parts of the Island of *Rügen*, are called *Hunengræbre*; which properly signifies, *Giants' Grave*."

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scaling the side of a mountain, we beheld a prospect of the *Njurunda* in its greatest glory, just before its entrance into the *Gulph of Bothniâ*. Above, were rising forests of pines luxuriantly mingled with other trees; and below, was spread a magnificent piece of 'water, resembling, as to its magnitude and beauty, the Lake of *Locarno*, in the territory of *Milan*. One of its islands is a mile and a half in circumference; and the shores so much reminded the author of those of the *Locarno* Lake, that, without any great effort of fancy, he might imagine the colossal image of *Charles Boroméo* visible among the distant woods. What scenes for landscape-painters are afforded throughout this route! As we proceeded again, the hills opened, and we were presented with a view of the *Gulph* itself; several white sails decking the horizontal boundary of sea and sky, the waters being tranquil and glassy, and the atmosphere serene and clear'. As we advanced, our view of the *Gulph* was again varied, and the water appeared land-locked. It was the beautiful Bay of *Sundswall*, with its ships lying at

Bay of  
*Sundswall*.

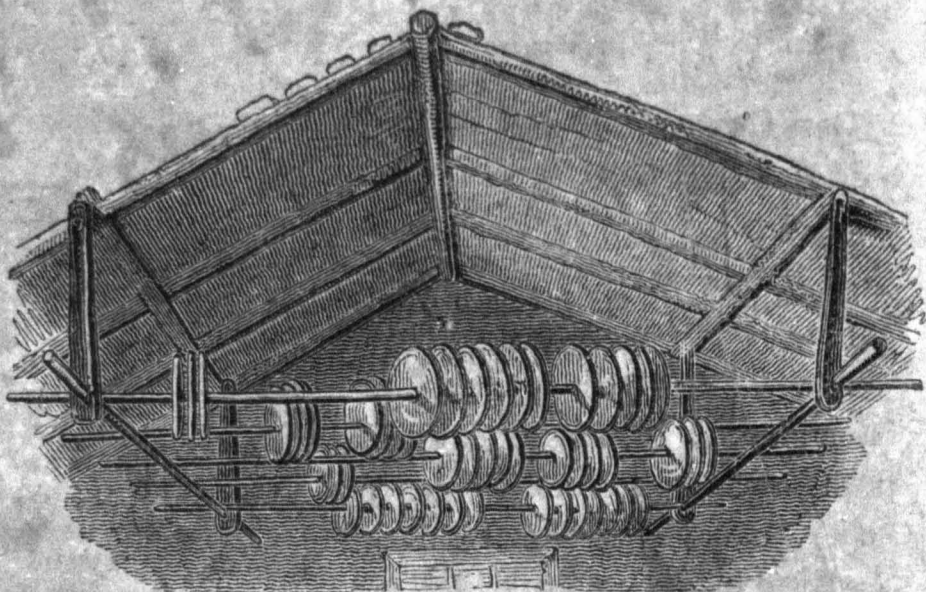
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(1) The author finds this Note in his Journal; following the description here given. "I am unable, from excessive fatigue, travelling night and day, adequately to describe the views of the *Njurunda*, and of the scenery here; but can affirm, that all this part of *Sweden* is as much worth seeing, and would as amply repay the trouble and expense of a journey thither, as any part of *Europe*."



anchor before the town. These vessels were of considerable size: we saw six with two masts, besides smaller craft. The town itself had a very picturesque appearance; hills rising behind it. We had letters to some merchants here; but finding one of them, with the captain of a merchantman, at the inn to which we were conducted, we entered into conversation with them, and did not present our letters; being fearful of the delay which must be entailed upon the hospitality we were sure to experience.





Manner of preserving Bread, throughout the year, in Swedish Families.

## CHAP. VII.

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### SUNDSWALL TO PITEÅ, ON THE BORDERS OF LAPLAND.

*Description of Sundswall—Accident which befel the Author—Beauty of the Scenery—Churches—Indals River—Angermannæ River—Effect of protracted Daylight—People of Angermannland—Fanskog—Parnassia palustris—Cause of the great excellence of the Roads—Beauty of the Horses—Stensland Bay—Skulberget—Ascent to the Cavern—Tradition concerning it—Improved condition of the Peasants—Mode of exhibiting the Bodies of Criminals—Sälla River—Broesta—Linen Manufactory—Gidea River—Storlogda—Ledea Foundry—Lefsar—Angersjö—Attack made by Insects—Soderholmjö—Triumphal*

*Triumphal Arch—Inscriptions in honour of Adolphus—  
Mode of constructing Roads across Morasses—Umeå—  
Commerce—Vagrant Italians—Dr. Næzén—Appearance  
of the Country North of Umeå—Tar—Iron—Säfvar—  
Djekneboda—Effect of the Setting and Rising Sun—  
Beautiful Lake—Skellefteå—Description of the Church  
—Frastkageå—Piteå River—Ferry—Town of Piteå.*

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Description of  
*Sundswall.*

SUNDSWALL is a neat little town; but its appearance is very remarkable to a foreign traveller; because the houses of which it consists are all of them constructed like the cottages of the peasants; the sloping sheds being formed by long parallel poles of fir, held on by pegs at the top of each roof, without a single nail in any part of their construction. This would make a pleasant watering-place, and the shore is admirably well calculated for bathing. There is here a small pier. The trade is much the same as that of *Gefle*: the inhabitants carry on commerce with the port of *London*; exporting *bar-iron*, *timber*, *deal planks*, *tar*, *pitch*, &c. They import *salt*, a little *hemp*, and sometimes, but not often, *corn*. There is a beautiful island in the bay, to which the *Laplanders* bring annually, and about this time of the year (*July 1*), their *reindeer* for pasture. Before the winter sets in, they return, and take them away. A *Lapland* breed of dogs is common here, resembling wolves,

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with upright ears; remarkable for their fleetness and ferocity. Viewed from a distance, *Sundswall* resembles a *Swiss* town, situate upon one of the fine lakes of that country; differing only in the appearance exhibited by the fleet of merchantmen riding before it at anchor. This resort enhances the price of all the articles sold in the place. Having occasion to purchase a few necessaries, we found every thing much dearer than usual. French wines are sold all over *Sweden*. The kind of *claret* known in *France* by the name of *Là Fitte* may be purchased in all the towns: it sells at the rate of six shillings and eight-pence, *English*, the bottle. The *Swedes*, who prefer it to every other wine, call it *Long-cork*; because the bottles containing it are distinguished from those holding another light rough *French* wine, called *Pontac*, by the great length of their corks.

Accident  
which be-  
fel the  
Author.

A remarkable circumstance happened to the author, just before his arrival at this place, upon the *first of July*. He had been reading the life of *Linnæus*, in the open travelling waggon, as he proceeded on the route; and was giving an account to his companion of the marvellous manner in which that celebrated naturalist had nearly lost his life, in consequence of being wounded by a worm, said to have fallen from the air—the



*Furia infernalis*<sup>1</sup>; expressing, at the same time, his incredulity, as to the existence of such an animal, and, of course, his disbelief of the fact. At this moment, he was himself attacked in the same extraordinary manner, and perhaps by the same creature. A sharp pain, preceded by slight irritation, took place in his left wrist. It was confined, at first, to a small dark point, hardly visible; and which he supposed to proceed from the sting of a gnat. Presently, it became so severe, that the whole of the left arm was affected, quite to the shoulder, which, as well as the joints of the elbow and fingers, became benumbed. The consequence might have been more serious, if he had not resorted to a mode of cure pointed out by the inhabitants; namely, a poultice of curd; to which he added the well-known *Goulard* lotion, prepared from the *acetite of lead*.

As we left *Sundswall* (*July 2*), we ascended a mountain above the town; whence we had a fine retrospective view of the town, the bay, the gulph, and the islands within it. Here the peasants make their appearance in red caps, and their horses are decorated with bells. Butchers'

Beauty of  
the Scenery  
on leaving  
*Sundswall*.

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(1) Vid. *Systema Naturæ*, tom. I. part. VI. p. 3021. Curæ Gmelin. Lipsiæ, 1788.

meat seems almost unknown among them : they live upon salted fish, sour milk, and a sort of pudding, called *grout*, made with barley-groats and water : it has the appearance of a thick paste. If, in the description of this part of our journey, we are unable to do justice to the endless diversity of objects which the country exhibits, it is because the changes were too frequent and rapid to be all of them noted. The prospects, as we proceeded in our route, were continually varying, and they were always such as to excite our admiration. We had never travelled with so much amusement : words can give no idea of the changeful scenery ; hills, mountains, valleys, forests, lakes, islands, rocks, rivers, cataracts ; in short, every feature of Nature that the poet or painter can picture to his imagination, or wish to delineate. Some of those views would call to mind the pleasing illusions which, during a peaceful sleep, Fancy may have created, but which the mind never expects to see realized<sup>(1)</sup>. We had now to pass

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(1) "All that we assemble together in our dreams of distant landscapes," says *Von Buch*, under a similar impression, "is here united." He is speaking of the scenery at *Stockholm*. "What romantic views, of islands, waters, rocks, hills, and valleys !" (*See Travels through Norway and Lapland*, p. 403. Lond. 1813.) And it is very remarkable, that the subject immediately brings *Naples* to his mind ; as the scenes of *Italy* were also suggested to the mind of the author, in describing those

a more upland district, with a very *alpine* aspect. Traversing the side of a mountain, we descended to the post-house at *Websta*, having in view a large lake, more beautiful than that of *Windermere*, formed by a strait between the island of *Alnok* and the coast. It was to all appearance land-locked; and several little islands, tufted with green trees, spotted its smooth surface. In the *Swedish* lakes, and maritime scenes, there is nothing mean or poor; nothing that would induce a spectator to seek for a better point of view than that which chance has afforded. In every situation, he regards with amazement the same exuberance of beautiful objects, varying as often as his position is changed. From the heights, we were gratified by the light and splendour which invested the landscape; and in the valleys, high-rising forests towered above us, or, as we descended to them, overshadowed

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those of *Sweden*. Yet even *Von Buch*, whose descriptions are rarely deficient in graphic truth or animation, suffered the following remarks to escape him, when he was at *Kinbäck*, near *Piteå*, respecting the matchless scenery of the coast of the *Gulph of Bothniå*. "What variety can there be along the sea-coast of this country? Flat districts and woods, with here and there a pleasant and rapidly-disappearing view of the sea; a rushing stream from the *Lapland* mountains; cottages along the banks; and then woods upon woods, without intermission." p. 384. A few pages more (p. 394), we find him speaking of "*the astonishing beauty*" which this coast exhibits.



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Churches.

the road; while the still brilliant surface of the water extended wide below our way. We passed some exceedingly neat churches, erected with elegance, and in a very good style of architecture, by artists sent purposely, from *Stockholm*, to superintend and direct the peasants in building them. Among the materials brought to serve in their construction, yet remaining heaped near one of them, we were surprised to find a kind of clay which consisted principally of that very rare mineral, the *phosphate of iron*. It was, moreover, beautifully bespangled with a variety of *mica*, which had a *pseudo-metallic* lustre, so remarkable, that to the eye it exactly resembled scales of native silver. The cottages hanging upon the sides of the hills were surrounded by sloping cultivated fields, and little plantations of hops<sup>1</sup>. Our second stage from *Sundswall* was to *Fjal*. In our way thither, we crossed the *Indals*, near to its embouchure, by a double ferry. The waters of this river were shallow and muddy. It rises in the north of *Iæmiland*,

Indals  
River.

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(1) "Here we saw the *Lapland* wolf-dogs; a breed of dogs so like wolves, that when one of them appeared in the woods, it was difficult to say whether it were a wolf or a dog. The houses also contained quilts and clothing of *Lapland* work, of many colours, something like the *Scotch* plaids. *Fahrenheit's* thermometer at 3 o'clock P.M. 68°."—*Cripps's MS. Journal*.

among the mountains separating *Sweden* from *Norway*; and it is connected with most of the principal lakes and rivers in the province.

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As we ascended from this place, we halted, for a short time, to look back upon the great range of *alpine* scenery by which it is surrounded. Afterwards, we proceeded to *Normark* and *Åland*<sup>2</sup>, through a country similar to that which we have now described; and came to *Weda*, upon the banks of the *Angermanna*, one of the noblest rivers in *Sweden*. It is an *English* mile and a half in breadth, and contains many most beautiful islands. One of them is of very considerable magnitude, and has a church with some villages upon it. This river appears everywhere here locked in by mountains, which are covered with the thickest forests; except in a few places, where they exhibit their aged bosoms, bare and rugged, bursting through the mantling foliage of the woods. Like all the principal rivers on the *eastern* side of the Gulph of *Bothniä*, it rises on the mountainous barrier which, extending *north* and *south*, divides *Scandinavia* into two parts, and separates *Norway* from *Sweden*; flowing through *Åssele* (pronounced

*Anger-  
manna  
River.*

(2) "The peasants were employed breaking a rock, to mend the road. I examined it, and found it to be *white marble*, containing *mica*. The roads quite shine with *mica*."—*Ibid*.

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Osilly) *Lapmark*, and becoming augmented by streams from the numerous lakes which belong to that province. It displays one of the finest scenes of water in the world; the *Rhine* exhibits nothing grander; nor are the banks of that river anywhere more beautifully adorned. The passage here of the *Angermanna* is nearly two *English* miles wide. We drank of the current, and found the water sweet, and clear as crystal. A salmon-fishery is established on the *southern* side. Immediately after landing, we hired horses to conduct us to *Fanskog*, ten miles and a half; where we arrived at so neat an inn, and were withal so subdued by want of sleep and fatigue, that we rested for a few hours; writing our journals, without candles, half an hour after midnight, by a light that could not be called twilight: it was rather the glare of noon; being reflected so strongly from the walls and houses, that it was painful to our eyes; and we began already to perceive, what we had never felt before, that darkness is one of those benevolent gifts of Providence, the value of which, as conducive to repose, we only become sensible of when it ceases altogether to return. There were no shutters to the windows; and the continued blaze which surrounded us we would gladly have dispensed with, if it were possible. When we

Effect of  
protracted  
Daylight.



closed our eyes, they seemed to be still open: we even bound over them our handkerchiefs; but a remaining impression of brightness, like a shining light, wearied and oppressed them. To this inconvenience we were afterwards more exposed; and although use rendered us somewhat less affected by it, it was an evil of which we all complained; and we hailed the returning gloom of autumn as a blessing, and a comfort.

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The inhabitants of *Angermannland* are among the finest subjects of the King of *Sweden*. The men are remarkable for their healthy appearance, their strength, and gigantic stature; and the women are often handsome. It is impossible to avoid noticing the great beauty of their teeth, which are like the finest pearls; owing, perhaps, to temperance and labour, and, in a certain degree, to the constant use which is made of hard biscuit, as a principal article of diet. One would not however expect that a people constantly fed upon salted provisions and dried flesh should be thus characterized. Butchers' meat, so rare in other parts of the country, may occasionally be had here; but it is never brought in a fresh state. The animals are killed in autumn: some part of the flesh is then pickled for a short time, and afterwards dried in the air; the rest is smoked; and the whole of it is

People of  
*Angermann-*  
*land.*

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reserved for winter food, when it is eaten raw. In summer, they live chiefly upon salted fish, sour-milk, and *grout*, as before mentioned. In their habits, they are cheerful, honest, and industrious: they manufacture baskets, ropes, and even musical instruments, such as pipes and trumpets, from the bark of trees. In their dress, they are remarkably cleanly; more so than any peasants we had before seen in this country. The dress of the men is, universally, a uniform suit of grey cloth; but here, instead of the red cap, they wore hats of the colour of their clothes, which had a neat appearance. The rest of their apparel consisted of blue worsted stockings, and a coloured red and white neck-cloth. At *Fanskog* they were all weavers. We found them engaged in weaving linen, of which a considerable quantity of the manufacture of this province is sent to *Sundswall*, for exportation.

*Fanskog.*

As we advanced farther towards the north, the machines constructed for drying unripened corn became larger and more numerous, constituting the principal objects in all the villages; and we could plainly perceive that they were capable of containing the whole crop of each farm to which they belonged'. Ashes are much

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

used, as an article of manure: the turf is consumed by means of large wood fires, and laid upon the land. For a considerable distance in this route, we had observed red ochre on all the stones near the road, appearing upon them in patches, like the bloom upon an apple; which made us believe that these patches were artificially applied, to mark the road in winter, when the ground is covered with snow: but finding them more generally dispersed, we broke some of the stones, and then perceived that the colour was entirely due to the quantity of oxide of iron they contained, which the action of the atmosphere had converted from a grey to a red oxide<sup>2</sup>. This evening (*July 2*), we found that beautiful plant the *Grass of Parnassus* (*Parnassia palustris*)

*Parnassia  
palustris.*

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(2) In travelling through the whole of the *North of Sweden*, *mineralogical* observations, if confined to appearances upon the surface, would not be characterized by novelty or variety. The rocks consist of *gneiss* or of *granite*; and principally, in this part of our route, they were of *red* and *grey granite*. The *red granite*, especially about *Sundswall*, was often in a decomposing state; as it always is, when exposed to the free action of the atmosphere. We observed many instances of *prismatic* configuration, developed by spontaneous decomposition; and, in one instance, a regular quadrilateral prism, with a pyramidal termination. Among the *grey* as well as the *red granite*, decomposition had proceeded to such a length, as to develop, in a remarkable manner, *iron oxide* upon the surface. Sometimes, minute crystals might be observed in the most compact texture of the constituents of the *granite*; the nature of which we did not ascertain. In the road to *Ashja*, and close to the village, we observed detached masses of the granular *trap*.



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VII.Cause of  
the great  
excellence  
of the  
Roads.Beauty of  
the Horses.

in flower: it was growing in a swampy spot, and to us was quite new; for, although frequently found in *Wales* and the *northern* counties of *England*, and so far *south* as the moors near *Linton* and *Trumpington* in *Cambridgeshire*<sup>1</sup>, we, as natives of *Sussex*, had never before observed it. There being no turnpikes in *Sweden*, and the roads made and mended entirely by the peasants, one cause of their excellent condition may be attributed to the emulation and rivalry excited among the inhabitants, to excel each other in their respective shares of the work. Each portion is marked out; and the name of the peasant whose particular labour is requisite in the care of it, is inscribed upon a stump or stone near the road, as large as an *English* milestone. Neither the men nor their horses are shod; but go barefooted, as do even the wives and daughters of the farmers. In some parts of *Sweden*, as at *Naples*, the hinder feet only of the horses are left unshodden; but here horses of a beautiful breed were put to our waggon, without a shoe to any of their feet, as wild and as fleet as *Barbs*. We often thought of the notice that would be excited by such beautiful

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(1) It is said, also, to grow near *Harefield* in *Middlesex*, and about *Ongar* in *Essex*.

creatures, with their small heads, bright prominent eyes, flowing manes and tails, and the utmost symmetry of limbs and form, if a pair of them, harnessed to an *English* curricie, were to make their appearance in *London*, either in *St. James's Street*, or *Hyde Park*; and still more so, if they were to be driven by a *Swedish* peasant, standing upon his wheeled axle-tree, barefooted, with unshorn locks, almost as long as the hair of his horses' tails.

*July the third*, at seven A. M. we left *Fanshog*.

Upon the right, in view from the post-house, is a prospect of one of the mouths of the *Angermanna* River, resembling a large lake, studded, as usual, with those beautiful islands whose appearance has been so often before mentioned. Passing through cultivated valleys, we arrived at *Ashja*. When we left this place, the Lake of *Geneva* itself seemed to be spread before us: it was the Bay of *Stensland*, one of the inlets of the Gulph of *Bothniä*; affording so faithful a similitude of the Lake of *Geneva*, as it appears near *Vevay*, in going from *Martinach* to *Lausanne*, that a drawing of one, with very little alteration, might be shewn for the other. Behind a peninsular promontory, formed by a mountain which boldly projects into this bay, we had another prospect, similar as to its nature, but differing

*Stensland*  
Bay.

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in the disposition of the scenery ; the seeming lake being smaller, but excessively beautiful. The resemblance of the first to the Lake of *Geneva* is not confined to appearance only : if reference be made to the Map of *Hermelin*, it will be seen, that the form of the Bay of *Stensland* is almost the same as that of the *Swiss Lake*. The name, however, that we have given it, of *Stensland Bay*, has been bestowed by ourselves. It has no name in any of the hydrographical charts or maps of the country ; but being a distinct part of the *Ulangersfjarden*, or the whole gulph, of which it may be considered as an inlet, it may be called *Stensland Bay*, from the name of a place, *Stensland*, situate immediately upon it. At the bottom of one of the forests which slope towards the other bay, beyond that of *Stensland*, we saw a new vessel of forty-six tons, which had just been launched. They had actually built this ship without the aid of docks, or any other convenience required by marine architects, in one of the wildest scenes upon the coast ; and as they succeeded in their daring enterprise, and successfully launched their vessel, perhaps, at some future period, the *Swedish Government* will encourage the ingenuity of the people, by establishing a dock-yard upon this spot. The road continued through a

pleasing and highly-diversified country, all the way by the side of the two bays now mentioned, from *Ashja* until we came to *Dochsta*. During the whole of this day's journey, we observed wild raspberry-trees, flourishing abundantly near the road. Wild strawberries grew also upon the mountain sides; the fruit of which, in its early state, promised to be very large. After leaving *Dochsta*, we passed beneath a naked perpendicular precipice of *red granite*, rising above us to the astonishing height of one thousand three hundred and fifty feet, as nearly as we could determine, from our own observation, and the account given of it by the natives: possibly it may be somewhat less<sup>1</sup>. The mountain, thus stupendously *planed* by nature, is called *Skulberget*, and *Skulaberg*. *Skulberget.* Near the top of this precipice, which is all of naked rock, there is a cavern, visible from the road. An eager, and, in this instance, an idle curiosity, which has always prompted the author to ascend to the summit of every mountain he has visited, when it has been practicable, led him to attempt

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(1) It has not been thought right to alter a Note made upon the spot.—*Von Buch* states the perpendicular height of this precipice as equal to eight hundred feet, describing it as “a smooth wall of rock;” but he “found its height, at the top, nine hundred and fifty-two English feet above the level of the sea.” See *Von Buch's Travels through Norway and Lapland*, p. 392. Lond. 1813.



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Ascent to  
the Cavern.

climbing to this cavern. The ardour which instigated *Linnæus* to undertake the same hazardous exploit, and which had nearly cost him his life<sup>1</sup>, was, of course, an inducement; but there was also this plausible motive for the undertaking; that whereas beautiful stalactites of *alabaster* often invest the roofs and sides of *limestone* caverns, possibly *siliceous* stalactites, such as those of *Chalcedony*, might adorn the *crypt* of *Skula*. We first inquired, of the driver of the waggon, whether the *cavern* were accessible; and being answered in the affirmative, sent him to procure one of the peasants resident near the place; as in every undertaking of this kind, in mountainous countries, those who live nearest the spot are the best guides. This man presently returned, with two of the natives; and some boys, whom we stationed to take charge of the carriage during our absence. We then took off our travelling-jackets and hats, as advised by our conductors; and having followed them into a thick wood at the bottom of the mountain, began with alacrity to scale the rocks above it. We advanced tolerably well for about half an hour; much assisted, however, by the peasants, whose

(1) "Et cryptam in apice montis *Skula* intro cum vitæ licet discrimine;" &c. Vide *Pref. Flor. Lapp.* p. 4. *Amst.* 1737.

bare feet enabled them to tread with greater security than we could do, upon the slippery and sloping surface of the projecting masses of granite. In our way up, we were astonished by the beauty and magnitude of the trees which we passed. Here we observed what is vulgarly called *Sycamore* in our country (*Acer Platanoides*) spreading its luxuriant foliage among the proudest natives of the place. At length we reached a spot whence all further progress seemed to be impossible: the mountain presented to us a smooth perpendicular slab, rising to the height of twenty-five or thirty-feet, without the smallest hold for our feet or hands. Close to this fearful rock we remained upon a sort of shelf, where two persons might not stand abreast, and where a look downward was sufficient to appal the stoutest heart; for all below us was thin air. Here grew a tall fir; and one of our guides, who had hitherto preceded us, beginning to climb this tree, beckoned to us to follow him. We were not quite so willing as he expected: at all events, the author determined to abandon the project, unless his companion, whom he had brought into this danger, would consent to remain behind; because firs, having but a slender hold of the rocks, with any additional weight might be carried over the precipice; and this

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tree, by its inclination, already gave promise of such an accident. Having accomplished this conditional treaty with his friend, with great difficulty he gained the higher branches of the tree, and thence stepped upon a sloping ridge of *granite*. Another peasant now followed; but the attempt to proceed became more and more difficult; and inwardly upbraiding himself for not having better profited by the hint which *Linnæus* had given, he at last halted. His two brave guides now got hold of him; and fairly held him up, as he continued climbing; sometimes pressing his feet close to the rock, to prevent their sliding off; at others, with gigantic force, lifting him along. The least failure in either of their efforts, or of his retaining his upright position, would have reduced him to atoms: and he was once more upon the point of giving up the undertaking, when the mouth of the *cavern* appeared before him; and making one more desperate effort, he gained the entrance. There was a dropping spring in the roof of it; but not a single *stalactite*, nor any thing else remarkable, except, as may be supposed, a very extensive view of all the neighbouring bays and inlets of the Gulph of *Bothniå*, the islands, and distant mountains of the country. By this time, his ardour for such sights was pretty well abated;

and the next point for consideration was, how to get down again. It may be imagined what the descent would be : in some places, one of the sturdy guides actually took him under one arm, holding him in this manner over the precipice, while he clung to it with the other ; and thus his safe arrival at the bottom was at last effected. When all the danger was over, these two men, finding our interpreter had arrived in the baggage-cart, entertained him and us with their traditionary tales respecting the cavern<sup>1</sup>. Many years ago, they said, there lived in that

Tradition  
concerning  
the Cavern.

(1) In order to prove how very nearly connected the superstitions of *Scandinavia* are with those of *Antient Greece*, we have only to cite the following passage concerning this cave, by *De la Motraye* ; in which the *Oreades* are distinctly alluded to, under the name of *Bergtrollars*.

“Towards the top of this Mount (*Sculla*) there is a Cave, which seems to have been the dwelling and storehouse of some pyrate ; but where the superstitious have lodged *Spirits*, which they call *Bergtrollars*, that is, *Mountain Spirits*. The late King *Charles* the XI. in his journey to *Torne*, passing by this mountain, heard, amongst other things, that a certain priest, whose name was Master *Andrew*, having rashly attempted to enter the cave, was so very ill-used by the *Spirits*, that he ran mad upon it. The King, willing to undeceive the people, ordered one of his soldiers to go in, which he accordingly did ; and at his return reported, that he met neither body nor spirit, and could see nothing but a large empty cave. However, this superstitious tradition still remained amongst them ; and that they might not be persuaded out of their fear, they urged that their *Bergtrollars* did not appear indifferently to every body. As for our parts, indeed, we had not curiosity enough to enter the cave, but continued our journey very diligently.”—*Travels of Aubry de la Motraye*, vol. II. p. 285. Lond. 1732.



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place a gang of robbers ; but as they kept guard very regularly, and always retreated to the cavern when there was a probability of attack, no one could get at them. At last, a project was hit upon, of starving them out ; which succeeded ; and they were all put to death. There may be truth in this ; considering that these mountaineers scale the precipice leading to the cave with as much facility as cats climb trees in pursuit of birds.

The grandest scenery of all *Sweden* begins to the north of *Fanskog* ; and perhaps nothing is more remarkable, than that a maritime tract of land should be characterized by such uncommon picturesque beauty. The pleasure which a traveller enjoys in passing through such scenes, is greatly heightened by the proofs he everywhere finds of the happiness and prosperity of the people. *Von Buch*, speaking of the unexpected comforts he met with in travelling this route, observes,

Improved  
condition  
of the Pea-  
sants.

“ All the houses of the peasantry of *Norrland*, so far as the road runs through the country, namely, in *Angermönnland*, *Medelpad*, and *Helsingeland*, have an appearance of prosperity, which prepossesses us very much in their favour.” And he adds : “ This appearance is by no

means apparent only; for the *Norrlanders* are actually more prosperous and substantial than the other *Swedes*, and more laborious and industrious: notwithstanding, their soil, and the nature of their country, are not among the most grateful in the world." Soon afterwards, we arrived at *Spjute*, where we found a clean inn, and dined very cheaply. In our journey from *Dogsta* to *Spjute*, we passed through cultivated valleys, noticing everywhere marks of industry, and of a thriving people; but in a forest, by the road-side, we were, for the first time, surprised by the only testimonies of capital crime and punishment that we had seen since our arrival in *Sweden*. These consisted of three trunks of fir-trees, stripped of their branches and leaves; upon the tops of which, as *gibbets*, were fastened three wheels, for exposing the mangled carcass of a malefactor, in three separate parts; his head being upon one of the wheels, his body upon a second, and his right-hand upon a third. This man, it seems, had committed murder; but of his name or country, or any thing further as to the particular circumstances of the offence for which he suffered, we could gain no information. From *Spjute* we proceeded to *Härnäs*; and leaving this place, another magnificent piece of water, the broad mouth of the *Sälla*, looking like

Mode of  
exhibiting  
the Bodies  
of Crimi-  
nals.

*Sälla River.*

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a lake, with islands upon it, made an appearance worthy of the largest river in the world. Its sources, however, are not very remote: it is derived from two small lakes, distant about forty *British* miles from *Härnäs*, and twenty from each other, called the *Ang*, and the *Otter*, *Sjön*. Soon afterwards, we crossed this river by a wooden bridge: on these bridges, the trunks of the fir-trees are now laid loose, without being fastened down. Very fine salmon are taken in the *Sälla*; a remark that may apply equally to all the rivers upon this coast. A small lake next appeared, upon our left-hand: we then entered a bold and noble pass between two mountains, presenting, on either side, a prodigious sweep, covered by forests, terminating in this deep defile. The bottom of it is finely cultivated, like some of the *alpine* passes in *Switzerland*. Upon leaving it, an inlet of the *Gulph* appeared towards our right, near the mouth of the *Säla*. At *Brösta* we found the cleanest dwelling we had yet seen, even among this cleanly people, surrounded by all the marks of increasing cultivation and the most active industry. The walls of the little parlour were gaily painted in festoons; the curtains of the windows of fine white gauze; the beds, of striped linen, with each a silver tassel hanging

*Brösta.*



from its canopy; the furniture polished by continued rubbing. Upon a table in the principal room was exhibited, for sale, the manufacture of the house; which consisted of fine linen, equal in quality to the best from the *Dutch* looms. The Mistress of the house assured us, and we believe with truth, that it was prized by all the best families in *Sweden*. We bought some of it, at the rate of half-a-crown for each *English* yard; and it proved to be worthy of the character given of it by those who manufactured it. They go through the whole process of making this linen, from the seed to the cloth. They sow and gather the flax upon their own land; and dress, spin, weave, bleach, and sell it, all themselves. It surprised us very much to meet with such a manufacture upon the borders of *Lapland*. In a room adjoining, we saw two looms at work; and the women employed at them were uncommonly beautiful.

From *Brösta*, we continued our journey, through dark forests and inclosed lands, to *Tafre*, and to *Onsha*. The roads in this part of the route consisted of deep sand. We crossed the *Gidea* River: its lofty banks, covered with wood, reminded us of *Matlock*. This river rises in *Ässele Lapmark*. The sun now rose at half after one in the morning; and in point of light, the



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midnight and the noon were both alike. Upon the *fourth* of *July*, we went from *Onsha* to *Afva*; the country being less pleasing than before. The roads were rendered heavy by the deep sands: the trees began to appear stunted, and between them we observed a poor and swampy soil. The road passing close to the Gulph, we were tempted to bathe in the calm and clear water. After this, we again diverged, and entered a forest, in which the trees stood thinner than we had so constantly been accustomed to see them; and birch-trees had been stripped of their bark, to supply the new buildings with covering. Everywhere, cultivation was fast advancing, and the forests were cleared to make room for tillage. *Fahrenheit's* thermometer this day stood at 68°, at noon; and 3 P.M. at 69°, in the shade. We crossed a river, the dark clear current of which, like that of the *Gidea*, although smaller, lay deep, and, rapidly bubbling over large stones, resembled the *Derwent*. It is usual here for the owner of the horses to run by the side of them, that he may see they are well used; a boy, with naked legs, being entrusted with the care of driving them. Some of these peasants, upwards of forty years of age, kept up with our waggon; and, although barefooted, ran at the rate of six miles within the hour.

The country from *Afva* to *Lefva* consists of cultivated plains; but the land is generally swampy, and the soil full of large rocks. The road continued by the side of the Gulph. We were ferried over a river, called *Storlogda*, from the place of its source in *Ässele Lapmark*. There is another river flowing parallel to it, a mile farther towards the north, which *Hermelin* has erroneously called by the same name: the proper name of the latter is *Ledusiö*. We soon reached the *Ledeå*, on whose banks there is an iron-foundry, belonging to Mr. *Pauli*. A blast furnace for this foundry cost him between five and six thousand rix-dollars'. The ore comes to him from the Island of *Utoen*, lying in the *Baltic*, about fifteen *Swedish* miles south of *Stockholm*. It consists of highly *magnetic* iron, with a brilliant metallic lustre, and granular texture, crumbling between the fingers. The furnace for smelting this ore resembled an *English* lime-kiln, in which the ore was laid with charcoal. An undershot-wheel, turning two semicircular blocks, by the most simple contrivance, worked the bellows: the blocks alternately pressing down the bellows, which are as often raised by

*Storlogda.**Ledeå*  
Foundry.

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(1) The rix-dollar equalled three shillings *English*, at this time.

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a lever, laden at one extremity with a trunk full of stones. Two such bellows, by an alternate motion, maintained a constant current of air; but they had not the power of the bellows worked by steam in our *Derbyshire* founderies. Previously to smelting the ore, it is calcined and stamped; and then, being mixed with *limestone* as a flux, it is committed to the furnace. We saw the subsequent process of hammering the smelted metal into *bar-iron*; that which is here made being considered as the best of its kind. *Pig-iron* is used for this purpose. We saw two hammers at work: they were put in motion by undershot-wheels, like those of the old forges once common in *Sussex*, before the timber had been consumed for fuel. The *Swedish bar-iron*, therefore, owes nothing of its excellence to the superiority of their manner of working it; for, in the apparatus of their forges, the *Swedes* are many generations behind us. In preparing the metal for the hammers, the *cast-iron* was heated until ready to melt, and then it was compressed by repeated blows; by which process the earthy impurities are forced out, and the *iron* is rendered malleable. The easy or difficult fusibility of the *Swedish* ores, of course, depends upon the nature of the earthy substances they contain. Some of the rich magnetic *iron* ores

of *Lapland* contain granular *phosphate of lime*<sup>1</sup>, and are almost infusible. The *iron of Gellivara*, in *Lapland*, is much richer than the ore of the *southern* provinces; but it is so difficult of fusion, that it can hardly be worked at all; which is probably owing to the presence of the same mineral. Close to this *iron-foundery* there was a *sawing-mill*, upon the same river that works the wheels of the forge.

From the foundery, we came to *Lefvar*; and in the next stage, to *Angersjö*, passed entirely through forests; the trees gradually diminishing in their size as we advanced farther *northward*, and thriving less abundantly. The roads were now heavy, and of deep sand, owing to our vicinity to the Gulph; and there were few appearances of habitation or cultivation. We crossed the river *Ore*, which rises within the province. Afterwards, in a forest, we were attacked by a swarm of insects, like large *bees*, or rather *hornets*; from which we were fortunately defended by a practice absolutely necessary to all who venture through the *northern* provinces of *Sweden*, during summer; but which may surprise the reader; namely, that of wear-

Lefvar.

Angersjö.

Attack  
made by  
Insects.

(1) Dr. *Wollaston* first ascertained the nature of this substance, in some *iron ore* from *Lapland*. It was believed to be *Corundum*, which some of the *Swedish iron ores* really contain.



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ing veils, as a protection against *mosquitoes*. These winged dæmons, for we could give them no other name, covered our hats, veils, and clothes, and, settling in numbers on the horses, made the blood flow wherever they fixed. Our driver, and an *English* servant who could not yet be prevailed upon to wear a veil, were bitten by them; and wherever this happened, blood began immediately to flow; but the wounds did not swell afterwards, as from the bites of mosquitoes, nor were they attended by any irritation. The *Swedes* call these insects *Brumsa*'. In the autumn, they attack the cattle; making a nidus in the skin for their eggs, which are afterwards hatched there, and produce terrible wounds. The spotted appearance of the fine *rein-deer* leather manufactured for gloves in this country, and which is attributed to the bites of insects, may, perhaps, be owing to the *Brumsa*.

*Soder-  
holmjö.*

In our next stage, to *Soderholmjö*, we passed a lake to the left, and an *iron* foundery upon the right, situate upon a small river, called *Hornsjö*. The roads were still sandy; we had a view of the Gulph, through the trees. A pillar of *cast-iron*, in a forest about half way, marked the boundary between *Angermannland* and *Westro-Bothniå*.

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(1) They belong to a species of *Æstrus*, perhaps *Æstrus tarandi*.

Just before we arrived at the post-house at *Soderholmjö*, we were surprised to see, close to the road, a kind of triumphal arch, built square, as a pavilion, open on the four sides, and in much better taste than could have been expected in a situation so remote from all intercourse with the Fine Arts. The roof is supported by four arches, each eighteen feet wide, and about twenty-five feet high. Within, it is adorned with paintings; a wreath being suspended over the centre. The pillars, at the angles, consist of single trees, having a light and elegant appearance. On every side of it there are inscriptions: and upon the *east* and *west* sides, the Arms of *Sweden*. After further inquiry, we found it to be one of the pageants erected in honour of *Adolphus Frederic*, father of *Gustavus the Third*, when he visited the provinces of his kingdom. We have before noticed another at *Halleberg*, near the Lake *Wener*. As he passed through *Soderholmjö*, this was prepared for his reception, by an order of the Governor of the province. The King was then on a journey round the Gulph of *Bothniå*. His Majesty expressed his displeasure to the Governor, for having exacted

Inscriptions in honour of  
*Adolphus*.

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(1) It is usual, when the King travels, for the Governors of the provinces to meet him upon the frontier, and to accompany him as far as their authority extends.

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from the poor peasants so much unnecessary labour, and such a waste of their money. The road had been turned out of its course, to conduct the King beneath this pageant, as a triumphal arch; but *Adolphus* positively refused to be carried thither; and only went to see it after his arrival at the post-house, as a gratification to the peasants who had been employed in erecting it. Some idea, however, may be formed of the state of literature in this part of *Sweden*, by transcribing the specimens of the Governor's *Latin*, literally, as they appear upon this monument, where time has not effaced them!

(1) On the *Eas tSide*, on the right-hand of the Arms:

A . F . R . S . ADOL . FRED . REX . SVEC

Upon the left of the Arms:

L . V . R . S . LVDOVICA . VDALRICA . REGINA . SVEC .

Below, is an illegible Inscription, in small characters; and beneath the Royal Arms are those of the province, representing a *Stag passing a River*, with a number of stars above his antlers.

On each side of the painting:

FLOREAT . VNANIMITAS ! VIRESCAT . MANSVETUDO !

*West Side.*

A . F . R . S . (*Arms of Sweden*) L . V . R . S

An illegible Inscription.

Below:

VIVAT . ADOLPHVS ! VALEAT . LVDOVICA !

*South Side.*

An illegible Inscription.

And below it:

GAVDEAT . SVI—O—GOTHIA ! LAETETVR EOTNIA !

*North*

Notwithstanding the displeasure expressed by his Majesty upon this occasion to the Governor, the Queen, who was a *Dane*, and more fond of parade, is said to have been highly delighted with this compliment to her dignity. In going

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*North Side.*

AVSPICIO . OMNIPOTENTIS  
PROVINCIAE . VISVRI . REGNI . OCCIDENTALIS  
BOTNIAE . PLAGAM . SVA . QVOQVE . ILLVSTRARVNT . PRAESENTIA  
REX . ADOLPHVS . FRIEDERICVS . NEC . NON . REGINA  
LVDOVICA . VDALRICA . DIE . MENSIS . AVG .  
ANNO . AERAE . CHRISTIANAE . M DCC LII.

Along the cornice, below this :

RELIGIO . REX . LEX . GREX . SVMMA . CONSTITVERVNT . VT . SOL . ET . LVNA  
CAELVM . SIC . REX . ET . REGINA . SEPTENTRIONALEM . ILLVMIN \* \* *lost* \*

On the Inside are represented, upon the roof, paintings illustrating the manners and customs of the people.

*East Side.*

Miners, with baskets, raising ore ; and Labourers hewing rocks.

*West Side.*

Harvest—Peasants at their work.

*South Side.*

Hunting the Stag.

*North Side.*

Fishing—Men in boats, hauling their nets.

*Over the central Wreath :*

SOLI . DEO . GLORIA

Inscription



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Mode of  
construct-  
ing Roads  
across Mo-  
rasses.

from *Soderholmjö* to *Röbäck*, the roads again exhibited their usual excellence, although the soil was very sandy, the requisite materials not at hand, and the labour in making them consequently greater. But these difficulties are nothing in *Sweden*; the finest roads are those which traverse bogs and morasses that in other countries might have been deemed impassable. In constructing them, they sink a quantity of timber, and lay the trunks of trees across each other, over which the road is afterwards made. We passed three lakes successively towards our left. In this district, the men were powerful and athletic; but, owing to some cause we could not learn, their countenances were pallid. The country was everywhere level; offering,

Inscription within, on the *East Side*:

ADOLPHVS . FRIEDERICVS

DEI . GRATIA

SVECORVM . GOTHORVM . VANDALORVMQVE . REX

PRINCEPS . HEREDITARIVS . NORVEGIAE

DVX . SLESVICO . HOLSATIAE . ETC

NAT . D . III . MAI . MDCCX

ELECT . D . XXII . IULII . MDCCXLII

CORONAT . D . XXVI . NOV . MDCCLI

DVM . TIBI . PAR . DIVVM . SACRANTVR . CORDE . SVECORVM

QVIDQVID . ET . HOC . REGNUM . QVIDVID . ET . ILLVD . HABET

A . TE . SPERAMVS . QVAE . NON . SPERAMVS . AB . VLLO

SED . TANTVM . TACITE . FINGERE . VOTA . QVERVNT

ET . PATRIAM . ET . CVLTVS . ET . OPES . ET . COMMODA . NOBIS

QVAEQVE . FLVANT . AVRO . SAECVLA . PRIMA . DABIS

for thirty miles together, uninterrupted views of forests, bounded only by the circular line of the horizon. Upon our right, as before, appeared the waters of the Gulph, shining through the trees. CHAP.  
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In the next stage from *Röbäck*, notwithstanding the excellence of the roads, we were overturned; in consequence of permitting our obstinate interpreter to drive the horses, instead of the peasant to whom they belonged. We passed over an extensive plain, to *Umeå*. This town is *Umeå.* situate upon the banks and near to the mouth of a river of the same name: it is surrounded by forests; but there is some pasture-land near the place. Its noble river affords a harbour for large vessels. We saw no less than four, building upon the *south* side, opposite the town; the largest being of four hundred tons burden; and one of the same size had recently been launched. The trade of *Umeå* consists in the exportation Commerce. of *tar, hemp, deals, &c.* In approaching the town, the view of it is not like any thing seen in the other parts of *Europe*; it may be described by comparing it to a number of large boxes, or *deal-cases*, some of which are painted red, standing by the water-side, as if ready for exportation. The church is rather a picturesque object: but, as usual, it is built of wood, and

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painted red. The belfry stands by the side of it, in the church-yard, upon the ground. The river here is as broad as the *Thames* at *Westminster Bridge*: it rises amidst the great fountains of the *North*, upon the mountain barrier between *Sweden* and *Norway*, whence copious currents pour down on either side, conveying food, fertility, riches, and health, to all the inhabitants of *Western Scandinavia*. There are two branches of this great river, forming a junction about twenty *English* miles westward of the town, only one of which is called *Umeå*: the name of the other is *Windel*. The town of *Umeå* is of considerable size: the streets are long, and perfectly straight. As we entered it, we were surprised to find that not a human being was to be seen. Every street was deserted, as if a plague had raged; owing, as we were told, to the rigid observance among the inhabitants of their hour of dinner; at which meal they were all assembled in their houses. We felt highly gratified, in having at last reached one of those towns in the northern part of the Gulph of *Bothniå*, which we had often noticed in *D'Anville's* maps, without any knowledge of the country, and with little hope of ever being able to see it; still less, that, having seen it, we should find its inhabitants civilized and polite.

and many of them distinguished by literary accomplishments.

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Being conducted to the inn, we found here an *Italian*, a native of *Como* in the *Milanese* territory, who was travelling with seven carts, containing about forty Wax Figures, for exhibition, as large as life. He told us, that, during the last week, in the little town of *Hernosand*, upwards of four hundred persons came to see his exhibition, at a shilling *English* for each person; a large sum in these parts. How remarkable are the industry and persevering enterprises of the natives of *Como*; a people wandering all over the earth during their youth; and, at the approach of old age, generally returning home, rich with the fruits of their ingenuity and labour! Nineteen out of twenty of the vagrant *Italians* that appear in any part of *Europe* are from the Lake and territory of *Como*. In *England*, they carry heavy baskets, filled with barometers, thermometers, and cheap coloured engravings, framed and glazed, of Scriptural subjects. With regard to those who exhibit wax-work, as we found one of them upon the borders of *Lapland*, so it may be remembered Mr. *Walpole* mentions *Campioni*, at *Constantinople*, announcing

Vagrant  
*Italians*.

(1) See Vol. III. Chap. II. p. 70. of these Travels. Octavo Edition.



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his arrival in Modern Greek, and informing the inhabitants of *Pera*, that he had brought with him "forty Figures of the Kings of *Europe*, and other illustrious personages, all of the size of nature."

Dr. Næzén. Soon after our arrival, we waited upon Dr. Næzén, a physician of *Umeå*, celebrated in *Sweden* for his writings on various subjects of *Natural History, Chemistry, &c.*; the former disciple both of *Bergmann* and of *Linnæus*. That our readers may judge of his acquirements, we shall subjoin, in a Note<sup>1</sup>, a Catalogue.

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(1) It was subsequently sent to the author at *Stockholm*, dated Oct. 4, 1799.

"DAN. ERIC. NÆZÉN SCRIPTA OMNIA.

1<sup>o</sup>. TYPIS IAM EVULGATA.

"1. *Versus Quattuor in Obitu Typographi Stockh. Laurentii Kumbelin, d. 12 Jun. 1775. Stockh. 1775, in 4to. pagg. 4. (Svecano idiomate conscripti.)*

"2. *Dissertatio Botanica illustrans Nova Graminum Genera, sub Præsidio D. D. Car. a Linné, &c. publicè ventilata Upsaliæ, d. 21 Dec. 1779, in 4to. pag. 38. cum Tabula Ænea, in qua Characteres Generum (Manisuris, Rottböllia, Kyllinga, Fuirena, Restio, Chrysitrix, Spinifex, Pommeruella, Ehrharta, Galinia, et Anthistiria) a me sunt delineatæ. (Lat. lingua.)—Hæc Disputatio citata est in M. Sjöberg Diss. Sist. Observatt. circa Genus Avenæ, Part. 1. pagg. 6. Upsal. 1782, in 4to. sub Præ. D. D. J. Lofbom. — In Actis Reg. Acad. Scientiarum Stockholm, tom. 8. 1787. sem. 4. pag. 245, alibique. — Recensita est Svec. idiomate a D. Bibliothecar. Reg. C. C. Gjörvell in ejusdem Novellis Litterariis (Svec. Stockholms Lärda Tidningar), No. 21. d. 16 Mart. 1780, pag. 173-175, in 8vo. — A me Svec. idiom. in Tract. period. pro Medicis et Historicis Natur. (vulgò, Weckoskrift för Läkare och Naturforskare), tom. 2. 1781. in 8vo. pagg. 257-269.*

"3. Cata-

of his different Dissertations, copied from the original statement, in his own hand-writing, as we received it from himself. The Swedish Naturalists have, in honour of him, given his

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"3. *Catalogus Plantarum Rariorum in Confiniis Oppidi Westro-Gothiæ Ulricæhamn, in Itinere 1780 a me detectarum, adjectis earum locis natalibus.* (Latin. idiom.—Insertus est in Dissert. de Ulricæhamn, Westro-Gothiæ urbe, eique annexis Paræciis, D. Pastoris Synnerbyensium Mag. A. Winbom, sub Præf. D. Mag. E. M. Fant, Hist. Prof. &c. d. 18 Maii 1782. Upsaliæ publicè ventil. in 4to. pag. 30-32.—Huic Dissertationi etiam affixa est Tabula Ænea, in qua *Templum Urbis et 2 Civitatis Sigilla* a me videntur esse depicta.)

"4. *Relatio Itineris et Expeditionis nostræ Medicæ ad Paræcias Jockmock et Gellivare Lapponiæ Lulensis, Reg. Collegio Medico Stockholmensi missa d. 23 Aug. 1783.* (Svec. lingua.)

"(Summarium insertum est in Tractatu periodico, nuper citato, (vulgò, Weckoskrift för Läkare och Naturforskare); tom. 4. 1783. pag. 362, 363.

"5. *Relatio Itineris et Expeditionis Medicæ ad Backen Paræciæ Umensis, missa ad Reg. Colleg. Medic. 1786.* (Svec. lingua.)

"Impressa in tract. citat. tom. 8. 1787. pag. 125-130.

"6. *Experimenta Analytica Aquæ Mineralis soteriæ juxta urbem Pitoviam, d. 24 Aug. 1786, ad Reg. Coll. Med. missa.* (Svec. lingua.)

"Public. lucis facta in cit. tract. tom. 8. 1787. pag. 255-258.

"7. *Relatio Itineris et Expedit. Medic. ad Paræc. Skellefta 1786, ad Reg. Coll. Med. missa.* (Svec. idiom.)

"Exstat in libr. citat. tom. 8. 1787. pag. 267-271.

"8. *Experimenta circa Analysin Aquæ soteriæ ad Telonium navale Rathan in Paræcia Bygdensi, ad Reg. Coll. Med. missa, Aug. 1786.* (Svec. lingua.)

"In libr. cit. tom. 8. 1787. pag. 345-348.

"9. *Experimenta Analytica Aquæ Mineralis soteriæ in urbe Uma prope fluvium, Reg. Coll. Med. d. 15 Maii, 1786, tradita.* (Svec. lingua.)

"Insert. in citat. libr. tom. 9. 1788. pag. 41-49.

"10. Re-

name to a small insect of the *moth* kind, which he discovered. It is only found at *Umeå*, and in one other part of *Europe*. He received us with that benevolence and hospitality which so

"10. *Relatio Itineris et Expeditionis nostræ Medicæ ad 17 pagos Paræciæ Umensis, Reg. Coll. Med. 1787, tradita.* (Svec. idiomat.)

"Typis impressa in citat. libr. tom. 9. 1788. pag. 89-99.

"11. *Protocollum, sub officiali et quidem publica Visitatione Pharmacopolii urbis Pitensis, die 27 Dec. 1787 habitum, et ad Reg. Colleg. Medicum missum.* (Svec. idiomat.)

"Continet plura experimenta re-actionum Chémico-Pharmaceutica, et impressum est in libr. citat. tom. 9. 1788. pag. 291-294.

"12. *Litteræ ad Assessorem Reg. Colleg. Medic. D. D. C. a Ribben, describentes Fata Insitionis Variolarum in Westro-Bothnia.* (Svec. ling.)

"Impressæ in libr. citat. tom. 9. 1788. pag. 386-392.

"13. *Relatio Itineris et Expeditionis Medicæ ad 15 pagos Paræciæ Lulensis 1790, ad Reg. Coll. Med. missa.* (Svec. idiom.)

"Libr. cit. tom. 10. 1791. pag. 392-395, inserta.

"14. *Casus Paraplegiæ perfectæ, Umæ in rustico observatus, et descriptus.* (Svec. lingua.—Vid. l. c. tom. 11. 1794. pag. 325-328.)

"15. *Oratio in memoriam, dum vixit, Reg. Acad. Scientt. Stockh. Membri, Præpositi et Pastoris utriusque Paræcc. Lulensium, D. Jon. Hollstén, coram R. Ac. Scientt. d. 30 Oct. 1793 habita; jussu et impensis R. Acad. eodem anno Stockholmæ, affixo Emblemate, impressa in 8vo. maj. pag. 26.* (Svec. lingua.)

"Duæ Epistolæ D. D. C. a Linné ad prædictum Clericum ibidem leguntur.

"16. *Descriptio Specierum quarundam ignotorum Insectorum ex Coleopteris, ad urbem Umam inventorum, cum suis figuris, ære incisis.* (Latiali lingua.)

"Inserta in Novis Actis Reg. Acad. Scientt. Stockholm. tom. 13. sem. 3. 1792. 8vo. maj. pag. 167-175. — Recens. in Novellis Publicis, sic dictis: Stockholms Posten, 1793.—No. 21, et in libr. citat. *Läkaren och Naturforskaren*, tom. 11. 1794. pag. 229. — Insecta sunt: 1. *Scarabæus autumnalis*. 2. *Silpha villosa*. 3. *Coccinella segetalis*. 4. *Coccinella sinuata*; et 5. *Leptura Smaragdina*.

"17. De-

strongly characterizes his countrymen; and assisted us in procuring little trinkets as presents for the *Laplanders*, and in making such further preparation for our journey among them as his

"17. *Descriptio quorundam Insectorum, juxta Umam inventorum, partim ignotorum, partim adhuc male descriptorum et in Fauna Svecica Linnæi haud insertorum*; cum suis iconibus ad vivum delineatis et ære sculptis. (Latina lingua.)

"Exstat in *Novis Actis Reg. Acad. Scientiarum Sveciæ*, tom. 15. 1794.

sem. 4. 8vo. maj. pag. 264-275. — Nomina Insectorum sunt:

1. *Melolontha Frischii*, varietas nigro-cærulea. 2. *Silpha sinuata*.
3. *Cryptocephalus bimaculatus*. 4. *Curculio Campanulæ*. 5. *Curculio plantaris*. 6. *Leptura marginata*. 7. *Carabus exaratus*; et
8. *Mordella maculosa*.

"18. *Tinea quadrimaculana*, quam descripsi, depinxi, et Reg. Acad. Scient. Svec. admisi, eum in finem ut in Actis ejus publicæ luci traderetur; sed D. D. Car. Petr. Thunberg, Equ. Aur. et Botan. Prof. Upsal. nomen hujus rarissimi Insecti in *Tortricem Næzénianam* mutavit, etiamque Descriptionem aliam Latinam breviorē cum iconē inserere dignatus est in l. c. tom. 18. 1797. sem. 3. pag. 169-172.

"19. *Nonnihil ad illustrandum Clima et Situm Urbis Umensis*. (Insertum in Actis citatis, tom. 19. 1798. sem. 4. pag. 251-256. — Svec. idiomate.)

"20. *Summarium Diarii Meteorologici, in urbe Uma habiti, a die 17 Julii ad finem usque anni 1796*. (Svec. lingua. — Insertum in l. c. pag. 256-264.)

"21. *Summarium Diarii Meteorologici Umensis, pro anno 1797*. (Vid. l. c. pag. 264-277. — Svec. idiom.)

"22. *Summarium Diarii Meteorologici Umensis, pro anno 1798*. (Svec. lingua insert. in l. c. tom. 20. 1799. sem. 2. pag. 117-134.)

"23. *Observationes et Additamenta Historico-Physico-Geographica ad illustrandas Regni Provincias, Westro-Botniam nempe et Lapponiam*, leguntur in Assess. Mag. E. Tuneld Geographia Regni Sveciæ, edit. vii. tom. 3. Stockh. 1795. 8vo. pag. 146-243. (Svec. lingua.)

"24. *Observationes et Additamenta in Direct. Abrah. Hülphers Abrahamsson Descriptione Historico-Geographica Quatuor Urbium Westro-Botniæ*. Wästerås, 1797. 8vo. c. Tab. (Lingua Svecana.)



own experience pointed out. Being introduced to his family, we were welcomed as if we had been really its members. His house was neat, and well furnished; containing, besides his

“2°. MANUSCRIPTA, NONDUM TYPIS IMPRESSA.

“1. *Oratio in laudem et usum Musices*, coram Natione Westro-Gothica, Upsaliæ habita die 14 Dec. 1776. (Svec. lingua.)

“2. *Orotio de Fatis Artium Liberalium earumque usu jucundo in civitate*; in Auditorio majori Reg. Academiæ Gustavianæ Upsaliensis publice habita d. 8 Mart. 1780.

“3. *Descriptio Historica Conditorii pluriumque rerum memorabilium, in honorem, dum vixit, Chiliarchæ et Equitis Erici Soop, in templo Cathedrali Skarensi*, c. fig.

“Conditorium S. Mausoleum exstructum est impensis Reginae Christinæ. Descriptio missa ad Reg. Academ. Litterar. Human. Histor. et Antiquitatis Stockh. (Svec. lingua.)

“4. *Descriptio Historica Conditorii pluriumque rerum notatu dignarum, in memoriam Gubernatoris Generalis &c. Andrea Erici Håstehufred, in templo Cathedrali Skarensi*.

“Reg. Acad. Litter. Human. Hist. et Antiq. Svec. admissa, et Svec. idiom. scripta.

“5. *Memorabilia Templi Hended, in Præfectura Skaraborgensi, Diocesi Skarensi et Territorio Chäningensi Westro-Gothiæ*.

“Svec. lingua.—Missa nuper dict. Reg. Acad.

“6. *Descriptio et Delineatio Lapidis adhuc ignoti Runici, in pariete templi Winköhlensis, Dioceseos Skarensis, Territorii Skäningensis Westro-Gothiæ affixi*.

“Admissa eidem Reg. Acad.—Svec. lingua.

“7. *Descriptio-Historico Topographica Paræciæ Yllestadiensis, eique annexarum Paræciarum Näs et Wistarp, in Præfectura Skaraborgensi, Diocesi Skarensi, Territorio Waroftensi Westro-Gothiæ*. (Svec. lingua.)

“Jam dict. Reg. Acad. admissa.

“8. *Descriptio et Delineatio Binorum Insignium Nobilium, quæ in Aula Ordinis Equestris Sueciæ numquam sunt introducta, nec Familiæ in vivis*. (Svec. lingua.)

“Missa ad eandem Reg. Academiam.

“9. De-

library, a valuable *Herbarium*, filled with all the rarest plants of the *Northern* regions; in search of which, he had himself penetrated, more than once, as far as the Lake *Enara*. His happiness

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“ 9. *Descriptio Memorabilium Historicorum et Inscriptionum, quæ inveniuntur in Templo Cænobii Warnhemensis, Territor. Wallensis, Diæc. Skarensis et Præfecturæ Skaraborgensis in Westro-Gothia, cum Animadversionibus.* (Svec. lingua.)

“ Adservatur apud eandem Reg. Acad.

“ 10. *Descriptio et Delineatio Inventi Argentei plurimorum antiquiorum Annulorum, sub terra effossi in Paræcia Lycksele Lapponiæ Umensis, prope villam Novaccolæ Bolntråsk.* (Svec.)

“ An locetur in Transact. Philos. Londin.?

“ 11. *Flora Stockholmiensis; seu Enumeratio Plantarum in et circa Metropolin Regni Sueciæ sponte crescentium, cum observationibus et earum locis natalibus adnexis.* (Lat. lingua.)

“ 12. b. m. Car. à Linné, M. D. Equit. Aur. Arch. Reg. &c. *Iter Westro-Gothicum, jussu et impensis Ordinum Regni Sueciæ, anno 1746 institutum, et Stockholmiæ 1747 impressum, c. Tab. et Fig.* (Svec. lingua.)

“ Exemplar unicum et quidem rarissimum, nempe propria manu Auctoris revisum et auctum, eum in finem ut denuo imprimeretur; sed morte Typographi adhuc non adimpletum fuit. Sub nostro itinere, presso quasi pede post illustriss. Linnæum, auno 1780 instituto, plura additamenta et observationes collectas huic exemplari inserui, ut opus exinde magis completa et onustior evaderet.

“ 13. *Vitæ Curriculum olim Profess. Histor. Gryphisvald. deinde Past. et Præpos. Umensium, D. Mag. Nic. Grubb, ab ipso concinnatum, adjectis nostris adnotatiunculis.* (Svec. lingua.)

“ 14. *Curriculum Vitæ, dum in vivis erat, Theol. Profess. ad Reg. Acad. Aboënsem, D. Mag. Gabr. Justenii.* (Lat. lingua.)

“ 15. *Curriculum Vitæ, viri, dum vixit, generos. et nobiliss. D. Lib. Baron. M. A. a Kothén, Provinc. Westro-Botniæ Gubernatoris, et Equitis de Stella Polari.* (Svec. lingua.)

“ 16. *Genera Insectorum. ex Autopsia et plurimorum Scriptis depromptæ et in ordinem redactæ, cum Fig.* (Latina lingua.)

“ 17. *Oratio*

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VII.

seemed to consist entirely in the instruction of his children, and in the company and conversation of his amiable wife. He had taught his little ones a variety of languages, in which they had made great progress. We heard them converse in *Latin, French, English*; and saw a boy, only eight years old, writing *English* in his task-book with correctness. Being also himself a very good musician, he had made them proficient upon the violin and harpsichord. When he became leader of the little band, they joined, adding vocal to their instrumental music, and producing a very pleasing concert.

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"17. *Oratio de vero et justo merito in omni Statu et Ordinibus*, coram Populo in templo urbis Umensis, die 24 Jan. 1796 habita, quando Nuius argenteus, jussu Reg. Societatis Pro Patria Stockholmiensis, Servæ cuidam, ob servitium 30 annorum in una eademque domo fidelem, traderetur. (Svec. lingua.)

"18. *2200 Sententiæ Selectæ, unâ cum Adagiis et Proverbiis, ex plurimorum Auctorum Classicorum excerptæ, et in Linguam Svecanam mutatæ. In usum Filii.*

"19. *Vocabulaire François et Suédois, sur les 33 Fables d'Esopé; à l'usage des mes Enfants.*

"20. *Vocabularium Latino-Svecanicum in librum Episcopi Fr. Bel. J. A. Comenii, sic dictum: Orb. Sensualium pictum. In usum Filii.*

"21. *Vocabulaire François et Suédois, sur J. A. Comenii Le Monde visible; à l'usage des mes Enfants.*

"22. *Observationes et Additamenta quamplurima, ad illustrandam Novam Editionem Floræ Svecicæ C. u Linné. (Lat. lingua.)*

"23. *Flora Umensis; seu Enumeratio Plantarum circa urbem Umam in Westro-Botnia sponte crescentium. (Lat. lingua.)*

"24. *Fauna Westro-Botnica; seu Enumeratio Animalium, præcipuè Insectorum in Westro-Botnia adhuc usque cognitarum. (Lat. lingua.)"*

After leaving *Umeå*, we again resolved to travel through the entire night. Our first stage, as before, was through forests, and we passed a lake upon our left. We changed horses at *Tafle*; and leaving this place, saw the whole district covered with fir-trees, in a country so flat and even, that the tops of these trees formed a circle perfectly parallel to that of the horizon. The soil consisted principally of red *granite*. The roads were super-excellent; and the corn, where it appeared, luxuriant. We crossed two or three rivers of some importance; but they have no names, even in *Hermelin's* Maps. Cultivation, however, was upon the whole diminished; owing, first, to the unfavourable nature of the soil; secondly, to a cause to which the first is favourable—the manufacture of *tar*: this is obtained abundantly in all the woods, and constitutes the staple commerce of the whole country. In every little creek or bay, barrels of *tar* are seen lying upon the shore, which the coasting vessels remove to some principal port, whence it is sent all over Europe; being much superior either to the *Russian* or the *American* tar. The iron of this country, also, bears a high reputation.

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VII.Appear-  
ance of the  
Country  
North of  
*Umeå*.

Tar.

Iron.

We arrived at *Säfsvar*: here we saw a floor strewn with long *rushes*; as, in old times, it

*Säfsvar*.



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was the fashion in our own country. The floors are strewed all over *Sweden*, but generally with *fir* or with *juniper*. Along the whole coast of *Westro-Bothniå*, the women bind coloured handkerchiefs across their temples, beneath which they wear the close scull-cap; excepting on the Sabbath, when they all appear in white handkerchiefs, tied like hoods about their heads. More towards the *south*, we had observed the antient *sandal* in use, made of wood, and fastened to the feet by leather-thongs: but here the antient *buskin* was worn by the men, and a curious kind of shoe, made from two pieces of leather, yielding, like a glove, to every motion of the foot. The buskin is formed of a shoe of this kind, fastened with a bandage of coloured woollen, generally red, or black, round the ankle, and ending in a tassel of the same colour. The skins of animals, with the fur upon them, began now to appear in common use, for bed-coverings. We saw the skins of *bears*, *sheep*, and other animals, used for this purpose.

*Djekne-  
boda.*

Passed *Djekneboda*. Wolves, numerous in *Angermannland*, are not common here; but, in lieu of them, they have *bears*. Having been so particular in describing almost every object between *Upsal* and *Umeå*, we shall not now notice every lake that we passed; because the

reader will have seen enough, in the preceding pages, to be aware of the nature of the country. None of the smaller lakes are laid down in *Hermelin's* Maps. The sun set about half-past-ten; and immediately such a dew fell, that, coming out of the post-house at *Rihleå*, and seeing the carriage, the seat, &c. covered with water, we thought there had been a heavy shower; but the sky was perfectly clear. The day had been very sultry: *Fahrenheit's* thermometer, at noon, 75°. In our next stage, to *Gumboda*, the atmosphere exhibited a very remarkable appearance; clouds, tinged by the setting sun with hues of a glowing red, appearing, at the same moment, with other clouds coloured by his rising. The horizon was literally in a blaze, throughout the whole intervening space between the point where the sun went down, and that whence he was to re-appear; which took place at half-after-one, as nearly as we could determine by our watches. There was not anywhere to be discerned one sombre tint, or embrowning shadow; all was light as noon. And as the dew had fallen so copiously when the sun disappeared, so, previously to his rising, it was again exhaled in dense vapours, ascending like smoke, white as milk, filling all the valleys, and skirting the sides of the forests.

Effect of  
the Setting  
and Rising  
Sun.

In the midst of this marshalling of the elements, we passed a beautiful lake to the left, backed with distant forests. In the midst of it was an island, covered with huts. This was one of those pleasing scenes to which we have so often alluded in the course of our journey, that the too frequent repetition of the same subject may perhaps appear tiresome; and yet the view of this lake between *Rikleå* and *Gumboda* would attract very general admiration, if less remote from the common observation of travellers. We halted, to make a sketch of its appearance from the road. Every possible variety of water scenery occurs in this route; especially between *Grimsmark* and *Sele*, and between *Daglosten* and *Burea*, through which we afterwards passed. In going from *Burea* to *Sunnanå*, the inhabitants seemed poor, and their dwellings miserable; the forests were full of rocks, and large loose stones, menacing an eternal sterility. Lakes, however, occurred as before, but their shores were low and swampy. In examining the nature of the rocks around, we found them to consist of *granite*, *quartz*, and *tråp*; the last lying in loose detached masses, and not in regular strata. During this night, we paid a careful and accurate attention to the temperature of the atmosphere, that we might observe what its alteration

would be, during the short absence of the sun. The mercury in *Fahrenheit's* thermometer remained at noon, in a northern aspect, and in the shade, at 75°. At midnight, it had fallen to 49°; but, as we had often before observed, the coldest hour of the twenty-four is always after the sun has risen, owing to the evaporation that is then taking place. Two hours and a half after sun-rise, in going to *Grimsmark*, the mercury fell to 46°; and we felt the change very severely, in our open waggon. The atmosphere at this time was serene and clear; the sky, cloudless; and there was no wind.

Leaving *Sunnaná*, we crossed the *Shellefteå* *Shellefteå*. river, near its mouth; and came to the suburbs of a town of the same name, which we left towards our right, not passing through it. The river rises in *Piteå Lapmark*, having its source above a series of lakes, in the long range of *Scandinavian Alps* whence so many of the *Norwegian* rivers also deduce their origin. It flows over large stony masses, and is very rapid. A sawing-mill, upon a very large scale, stands in the midst of the torrent. We crossed it, by a wooden bridge; and afterwards beheld, close to the road, that beautiful structure, the Church of *Shellefteå*, which was just completed as we arrived, having been eight years in building. We left



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VII.Description  
of the  
Church.

our waggon, to examine it in all its parts. Externally, it may be considered as being somewhat like *St. Paul's, London*. Its form is that of a *Greek* cross. The interior is spacious, neat, and elegant. The pulpit and altar are placed at the north-east and south-east angle; the extremity of the eastern aisle being occupied by a handsome organ. Some person played the organ as we entered: it had a very fine tone. The most remarkable circumstance in its history is, that its architect was a native of *Finland*, a peasant, whom we afterwards met in *Ostro-Bothniå*; and the whole building was erected by the peasants of this province; assisted, as to the style of architecture, which is *Grecian*, by the artists of *Stockholm*. Its four porticoes are supported on the four sides, each by eight white pillars of the purest *Doric* order, without bases. The dome and cupola are of wood, covered with shingles; but so ingeniously contrived and adapted, as to produce all the effect of more durable materials: they are upheld by *Ionic* pillars. A *Grecian* temple upon the borders of *Lapland* may be compared to *Gustavus the Third* in *Scandinavia*; to whose magnificence and taste it must, after all, be ascribed; for, like that monarch, it has nothing in common with the country in which it has arisen. *Von Buch's* description of this build-

ing, and the effect produced upon him by its sudden appearance, is so impressive, that we shall make no apology for its insertion'. "Here the woods opened: we issued out of them, and saw the extensive plain of *Skellefteå*, and the river which winds through it; and the Church of *Skellefteå* rose in the middle of the plain, like a temple of *Palmyra* in the desert. This is the largest and most beautiful building in the *North*. What a prospect! What an impression here, in a latitude of sixty-four degrees, on the borders of *Lapland*? A large quadrangle; and on each side eight *Doric* pillars, which support an *Attica*. In the middle there is a cupola, upheld by *Ionic* pillars. "Why; by what means; by what accident, came a *Grecian* temple into this remote region? I asked the *peasants*, by whom, and when, it was built? and they answered, with no small degree of complacency, 'We built it, the congregation of *Almaen*.'" The pulpit is large, and covered with carved work. The pews have been so judiciously arranged, that they will accommodate with seats a congregation of near two thousand persons; and, being all uniform, they produce an effect of decent and harmonious order which is often violated in *English* churches, where every

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(1) *Travels through Norway &c.* p. 385. *London*. 1813.

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VII.

wealthy member of the congregation is allowed to modify and decorate his pew according to the most fanciful caprice, and sometimes with the most foolish pride and extravagance; blazoning distinctions of rank and riches in the House of God, and at the worship of Him "who giveth his grace to the humble," and "scattereth the proud in the imagination of their hearts."

*Frast-  
kågeå.*

Afterwards, we arrived at *Frastkågeå*. In our way to this place from *Skellefteå*, we met the peasants in great number, in their carts, going to prepare for the duties of the Sabbath on the following day. The respect they shew to a stranger is surprising. As soon as they saw our little waggon,—in which two weary travellers, dressed like common sailors and covered with dust, were not calculated to inspire much reverence,—they withdrew from the road, and there waited by the side of it until we passed; bowing all the while, bareheaded, as they do in some countries at the approach of a regal equipage. They sometimes journey upwards of a hundred *English* miles to church, arriving three or four days beforehand; bringing with them provisions, and lodging in little dwellings, which they have either built themselves, or have hired, near to the spot where divine worship is celebrated. The same persons do not constantly attend in this manner: it would

be impossible that they should do so, consistently with their other duties to their families. There are some who are unable to attend more than four or five times in the year; owing to the great distance they have to go. But a *Swede* is rarely found who is unmindful of his religion: and as it is a purer worship than that of the *Greek* and *Catholic* Churches; as he does not "bow down to stocks and stones," and painted images and pictures, and wooden dolls, and wafers; so his principles are purer, and his heart is more upright.

*Frasthågeå* is laid down, in *Hermelin's* Maps, as being close to the sea: it is, at the least, an *English* mile and a half from the coast. We passed through *Byskeå*; where the weather being sultry, we bathed in the mouth of the *Byske* river: afterwards, we pursued our route, through *Abyn*, to *Jafre*, where we bathed again in the Gulph. It was to this practice of frequent bathing that *Acerbi* attributed the preservation of his health, during his excessive fatigue in *Lapland*. The waters of the Gulph here are not salt; but an effect of the tide was visible, and we perceived that it had recently retired. Throughout this part of *Sweden*, the drivers are so little accustomed to have any present made to them above the price of their horses, that it



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is difficult to make them comprehend for what purpose it is offered. From *Jafre*, our horses might be said almost to fly; such was the speed with which we were conducted to the ferry over the mouth of the *Piteå* river. We had for our driver a boy, who, disdaining any seat, placed himself upon the pole of the waggon, guiding his fiery steeds by two small cords, without any whip. Passing the ferry, we were landed upon an island called *Pit Holm*; lying in the river's mouth, but separated from the main land, on the *northern* side, by so narrow a strait, that a bridge has been thrown over it. This island has a sandy soil, covered with woods. We changed horses in the middle of it; and again flew swiftly to the bridge, distant about three-fourths of a *Swedish* mile from the post-house. The whole island is not more than a *Swedish* mile (seven miles *English*) across. Having passed the bridge, we entered the *New Town* of *Piteå*, as it is called; there being another, the *Old Town*, higher up the river. This is the case with most of the towns upon this part of the *Gulph*, there being generally an *upper* and a *lower* town. The commerce of *Piteå* consists in the exportation of *tar*; to which, in fact, it owes its existence. Its situation is beautiful; standing amidst lands intersected by water; surrounded by islands,

groves, and ships: but it is not so large as *Umeå*. We visited the apothecary of the place; from whose door the view of woods and water was so pleasing, that it might be compared with the most enchanting scenes in *Italy*. His little stock of books shewed him to be a man of letters, although they were principally confined to writings relating to his profession. His house, moreover, convinced us that an attention to elegance and comfort was not neglected here. Diseases are not frequent at *Piteå*: the most terrible is the *small-pox*, which, for want of inoculation, had caused dreadful ravages. The *Laplanders*, who resort hither for their traffic during winter, if they hear the slightest report of this disorder being in or near the place, betake themselves instantly to flight, leaving their business unsettled.



Representation of the Process of making Tar, in the Forests of Sweden.

## CHAP. VIII.

### PITEÅ TO TORNEÅ, AT THE NORTHERN EXTREMITY OF THE GULPH OF BOTHNIA.

*Dr. Solander—Gamla Stad—First Intelligence of Acerbi—  
Change in the Language—Process for obtaining Tar—  
Linnæa Borealis—Remarkable Willow—Erstnäs—Wood  
Nymphs—The Lure, or Trumpet for calling Cattle—  
Luleå River—Minerals—Gamla Luleå—Church of the  
Peasants—Forlorn condition of the symbols of Popery—  
Inscriptions—Geographical Division of the Country—  
Language of Lapland—Persön and Rone—Tar Works—  
Hvita—Character of the Natives—Remarkable Fall of  
Dew—*

*Dew — Baron Hermelin — Iron Mine of Gellivara — Journey from Tore to Malmshbyn — Finlanders — Grotnäs — Organized Remains in Trap — Boundary of the Finnish Language — First sight of Torneå — Appearance of the Town — Description of the Streets — Shops — Commerce — Lake Enara — Annual Expedition of the Merchants — Price of Commodities — Condition of the Inhabitants — Population — Biörkö Church — Houses of the Merchants — Aubry de La Motraye — Myessein or Missne — Primæval Bread of all the Northern Nations.*

THE celebrated *Solander*, who accompanied Captain *Cooke* in his voyage of circumnavigation, was a native of *Piteå*: his mother, a *Lapland* woman, sold to *Dr. Næzén*, of *Umeå*, a copy of the *Flora Svecica* of *Linnaeus*, which contained *Solander's* manuscript notes, in his own handwriting. This volume *Dr. Næzén* presented to the Author, and it is still in his possession. The notes are principally references to botanic authors; or marginal annotations for exhibiting the names of the *species* opposite to the different *genera*. Among the crowd of female gazers drawn out in the court-yard of the post-house, to witness our departure, we could not help fancying that we beheld the mothers of many a future *Solander*. It was *Sunday*, and they had on their best attire. Every one of these women held a small Bible before her, wrapped in a

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Dr. Solan-  
der.