

CHAP.
X.Description of a
Lapland
Priest.

guished from any of his flock at our arrival, now made a most grotesque figure, in a long black coat hanging to his heels, his long hair, or rather mane, uncombed, a broad-brimmed old flapped hat upon his head, a black stock about his neck, and *Lapland* buskins on his feet. His house had lately been consumed by fire: he said he had then lost all his books; but we could not discover that he remembered any of their names. When we asked what we should send him from *Stockholm*, to assist him in his labours, he answered, "*powder and shot.*" The same person had formerly a child by his wife's sister; and had given out that the *Duke of Orléans*, who passed this way about the time¹, was father of the infant. This circumstance, of course, gave rise to a good deal of scandal; but it seemed to be mentioned rather as a jocular topic of conversation among the people, than with any serious reflections upon the conduct of their pastor. We were entertained with his rough manners and wild appearance. Asking him respecting the distance to *Enontekiä* at the source of the *Muonio*, he said he once went thither, during winter, in a sledge drawn by rein-deer, in six hours,

(1) *Le Duc de Chartre*, afterwards *Duke of Orléans*, with Mr. *Montjoye*, under the names of *Müller* and *Froberg*, visited *Lapland* in 1796.

CHAP.
X.

Tugurium
of a nomade
Laplander.

leaving *Muonioniska* at two P. M. and arriving at eight; the distance being eleven *Swedish* miles, equal to seventy-seven *English*. Like all the *Swedish* Clergy, he spoke *Latin* with fluency. By him we were advised to ascend a small river to the east towards *Kiemi Lapmark*, where, at the distance of about seven *English* miles, he said, we should find a party of the nomade *Laplanders*, in a forest, living in their wild uncultivated state. This people do not herd together: never more than three or four families pitch their tents upon the same spot. We embarked in search of them. One of the sons of the principal *Laplander* chanced to be in *Muonioniska*: we therefore took this lad to be our guide to his father's tents. After working our way up several rapids, sometimes being on foot and as often in the boat, we at last reached a lake about three *English* miles in circumference. We crossed this piece of water, killing, in our way, some wild-ducks, with which it swarmed. Mr. Pipping shot one of those beautiful and rare birds, the solitary snipe: it was of the size of a woodcock. Afterwards, we quitted the boat, and entered a forest; forcing our way, for two or three *English* miles, through bogs and bushes, preceded by our young *Lapp*. During this walk, we had frequent opportunities of observing the immense

ants' nests, which had been laid open by the bears. At length there appeared, in the midst of the forest, a hill, the only approach to which was through a swamp up to our knees in water. Upon the top of this hill stood a single tent of the *Laplanders*, constructed as before described. By the side of it, hanging to dry, were cakes of cheese, newly made; and hard by, penned within several folds, two or three hundred *rein-deer*; whose grunting, as we drew near to them, exactly resembled that of so many hogs. The *Lapland* boy had before requested that we would allow him to run forward, and advertise his father of our coming, that he might, as he literally expressed it, be dressed to receive us: but we forbade it, desiring to see his family in their usual state of living. We now advanced, and threw open the door of the tent: it was full of inmates, about seven persons in all, two men and two women, besides children. We presented them with the two offerings most likely to ensure a welcome; namely, *brandy* and *tobacco*; the women swallowing the former as greedily as the men, who, as it is well known, will almost part with life itself for the gratification of dram-drinking. We now seated ourselves with them in their tent. They had dark hair and tawny skins, but there was no appearance of filthiness. Their

Inmates.

Savage
Propensity
for spiritu-
ous liquors.

CHAP.
X.

shirts were made of leather; their scull-caps, either of woollen cloth, or of black plush; their shoes, seldom worn in summer, were of the same nature as the *labkas* of the *Russians*, made of matted bark-birch¹. The outer garments of men and women resembled a *Capuchin's* cowl, fastened round the waist with a sash. This outer covering is only worn when they are abroad; and then they carry provisions in the large pouch which the bosom affords: this is, moreover, their summer dress. After we had sate for some time, a girl came in, who had been tending the *rein-deer*; her father being on the outside, in close conversation with Mr. *Pipping*, our *Lapland* interpreter. We had previously given to this man the remainder of our *brandy*, about a pint, thinking he would husband it with great care; and we had seen him place it behind him, upon his bed, near the skirting of the tent. As soon as the girl entered, we called to Mr. *Pipping*, desiring him to prevail upon the father to allow his daughter a taste of the *brandy*, as she had lost her share by being absent. The old man made no answer; but, upon our repeating the request, he slyly crept round the outside of the tent, until he came to the spot where the *brandy* was; when, thrusting his arm

(1) See the *Vignette* to Chap. X. Vol. I. of these Travels.

silently beneath the skirting, he drew it out, and swallowed the whole contents of the bottle at a draught. We now offered to buy some *rein-deer* cheese, which is white, and not unlike the *Cottenham* cheese made near *Cambridge*: he said he would supply us with any quantity for *brandy*, but refused money. Another *Lapp* brought us some of the cheese, as a present, hoping to get a dram; but our stock of spirituous liquor was already consumed. The *brandy* seemed, moreover, to have taken effect; for the chief, looking very wise, began to sing. We begged for a *Lapland* song, and it was granted. With both his fists clenched, and thrusting his face to that of *Mr. Pipping*, as if threatening to bite him, he uttered a most fearful yell: it was the usual howl of the *Laplanders*, consisting of five or six words repeated over and over, which, when translated, occur in this order:

*Lapland
Song.*

Let us drive the Wolves!

Let us drive the Wolves!

See they run!

The Wolves run!

The boy also, our former guide, sang the same ditty. During their singing, they strained their lungs so as to cause a kind of spasmodic convulsion of the chest, which produced a noise like the braying of an ass. In all this noise there

CHAP.
X.

was not a single note that could be called musical; and it is very remarkable, that the *Laplanders* have not the smallest notion of music. *Acerbi*, than whom, perhaps, there does not exist in *Europe* a better judge of music, was forced to stop his ears with his fingers when he heard a *Laplander* attempting to sing¹. “*If the wolf*,” said he, “*be within hearing when they sing, it is no wonder that he should be frightened away*.” Neither have they any national dance; being entirely strangers to an exercise which, with the exception of this singular people, seems to be common to the whole human race, and from the practice of which even brute animals are not exempted. The tent, excepting as to its form, which was conical, hardly differed from the common tent of our *English Gipsies*. We have described the manner of its construction, upon a former occasion. In the centre was the fire-place; over which two chains, fastened above, to two transverse bars of wood, served to suspend their kettles. These *nomade Laplanders* devour more animal food than those who dwell in settled habitations, and cultivate the soil: with them, also, the means of subsistence are always abundant;

Comparison between the vagrant & settled Tribes.

(1) See *Acerbi's Travels*, vol. II, p. 66, 67.

(2) *Ibid.* p. 311.

but they are a pigmy swarthy race, of stunted growth and most diminutive stature, and by no means to be compared in strength or size with those of their countrymen who work harder and fare worse. When they lie down to sleep, they contract their limbs together, and huddle round their hearth, covered by a rug; each individual hardly occupying more space than a dog. We had been for some time in this little tent, when, observing something move among the rein-deer skins upon which we sate, we discovered a woman sleeping close to us, of whose presence we were before ignorant: yet the diameter of this conical tent, at its base, did not measure more than six feet; and its whole circumference, of course, did not exceed eighteen feet, which is the usual size of the Lapland *tugurium*, both in summer and winter; although in winter they be better fenced against the inclemency of the climate. Over our heads were suspended a number of pots and wooden bowls. To form the entrance of one of those tents, a part of the hanging (about eighteen inches wide at the bottom, terminating upwards in a point) is made to turn back, as upon hinges³. Such are the dwellings of those among the *Laplanders* who are

(3) This description of a *Lapland Tent* agrees, in all its parts, with a *North-American Wigwam*.

CHAP.
X.

called wealthy, and who sometimes possess very considerable property. In addition to the hundreds of *rein-deer* by which they are attended, and to whose preservation their lives are devoted, they have sometimes rich hoards of silver-plate, which they buy of the merchants: but fond as they are of this distinction, their plate is always buried; and the secret of its deposit is known only to the *Patriarch* or *chief* of every family. When he dies, the members of his family are often unable to discover where he has concealed it. Silver-plate, when offered to them for sale, must be in a polished state, or they will not buy it: for such is their ignorance, that when the metal, by being kept buried, becomes tarnished, they conceive that its value is impaired; and bring it to the merchants (who derive great benefit from this traffic) to be exchanged for other silver, which being repolished, they believe to be new. A person, therefore, who should only instruct a *Laplander* in the art of scouring silver-plate; if he taught him nothing else, would be entitled to his gratitude, and save for his family an annual expenditure equivalent to many head of *rein-deer*.

Wild Lap-
lander's
Dairy.

From the tent, we went to visit the *dairy*, one of the most curious sights belonging to the establishment. It consisted of nothing more than a

shelf or platform raised between two trees, supported by their stems and overshadowed by their branches, neatly set out with curds and cheese as white as the milk from which they had been recently made. They were placed either in wooden frames or on splinters of wood, or in nets hanging from a pole placed longitudinally over the platform. About fifty yards from the tent were the *rein-deer*, in their inclosures, running about, and apparently tame : when we entered the inclosure, they came and stood by us. The males were separated from the females. These inclosures consisted of the trunks of fir-trees, laid horizontally one upon another, without being stripped of their branches. In the centre of each inclosure there was a fire burning, to keep the flies and mosquitos from the cattle. When we first entered, our little dog put about fifty of the *rein-deer* to flight : they scampered off into the forest, and as quickly returned ; which enabled us to judge of the astonishing speed with which they travel, exceeding that of any animal we had ever seen : they darted between the trees like arrows, and over deep bogs with such velocity as not to sink through the yielding surface. The boy, who had conducted us, vaulted upon the back of one of them, having a rein-deer skin for his saddle, and two sieves by way of stirrups.

CHAP.
X.

When it is necessary to catch any of these animals, it is done merely by throwing a cord over their horns. Some of the females were milked; and the women presented us with the milk, warm: it was thick, and sweet as cream; we thought we had never tasted any thing more delicious: but it is rather difficult of digestion, and apt to cause head-ache in persons unaccustomed to it, unless it be mixed with water. At this time the *rein-deer* were all casting their hair, which made their skins look as if they were mangy. Their horns, covered with soft hair, seem to yield to the touch, and partake of all the warmth of the animal's body: this soft cuticle was now falling off in ribands, which hung loose about their ears, leaving the horny part red and sore in several places.

Return to
Muonioniska.

We distributed some trinkets among the women; and then returned, in company with the old *Laplander*, who was very drunk, leading one of his *rein-deer*, that he might shew us, upon a piece of open ground at *Muonioniska*, how their sledges are conducted during winter. We reached this place rather quicker than he did¹;

(1) "When we returned to *Muonioniska*, about six o'clock, the Clergyman met us, and offered us a very curious *bird*, which he had shot, during our absence, in the forest, having been there expressly in search of it, that he might present it to us. It seems this bird is only

but soon after our arrival he made his appearance, with the noble animal he had brought with him. Having harnessed his *rein-deer*, simply by putting upon him a rich collar of embroidered leather of many colours, he placed himself in a *sledge*, with a rope in his hand which was fastened to the animal's horns: a single trace, attached to the leather collar, was then passed from the breast, beneath the belly and between the animal's legs, to the sledge. He now began driving about in a furious manner, and, although intoxicated, managed to steer his course very dexterously, among rocks and stones, quite down to the water's edge. We afterwards attempted to sit in the same *sledge*, and to guide the *rein-deer* in the same way; but, with all our sobriety, were speedily overturned, to the great diversion of the *Laplander*, who laughed immoderately at our awkwardness.

Our host had been with Signor *Acerbi*, and his

only found near *Muonioniska*, and it is very rare even here. The Finnish name for it is *Saata Kjelinen*, signifying *Hundred-tuner*; because, according to the natives, it sings an hundred different tunes. The more rational account of it given by the Minister, stated, that it is, in fact, a *mock-bird*, and imitates the notes of all other birds that it hears. Naturalists have called it *Motacilla Svecica*. It was of the size and colour of a *robin*; excepting that, instead of having red feathers upon the breast, the plumage was of the most lively *turquoise blue*, *yellow*, and *white*; a *yellow* spot in the centre of the breast being fringed with *white*, and surrounded with *blue*."

Cripps's MS. Journal.

CHAP.
X.

Departure.

companion, Colonel *Skjöldebrand*, as far as *Alten*, in their expedition to the *North Cape*; and he agreed to go with us to *Enontekis*. We therefore left *Muonioniska*, to cross the boundary which separates *Ofver Torneå* from *Torneå Lapmark*, which, with *Kiemi Lapmark* constitutes the most northern district of *Swedish Lapland*. The sun's heat was so powerful, that we were constrained to cover ourselves with our cloaks, and lie down in the boats. At half after 12 P.M., *Fahrenheit's* thermometer, in the shade, indicated a temperature of 68°. Exposed for a few minutes to the sun, the *mercury*, at 2 P.M., rose to 102°; and at the same hour, in the shade, it stood at 70°, which is nearly the average town heat of *Naples* in the hottest summers. During the first part of our voyage to *Ofver Muonioniska*, we had to force a passage against the descending torrent; which, however, was much less vehement than that with which we had before struggled'. We were always able to remain in the boat. For several days past the sky had been cloudless, and there was not a breath of wind. Our boatmen told us, and their declaration agreed with the

(1) "About seven *English* miles from *Muonioniska* was the village of *Ofver Muonioniska*, consisting of a few straggling houses. There was a little corn about the place, and some good pasture land. We saw about forty cows of the small *Lapland* breed, two horses, and several sheep."—*Cripps's MS. Journal*.

calculation made by Mr. Secretary *Swanberg* at *Ofver Torneå*, that if we would ascend the mountain *Pallas Tunduri*, near *Muonioniska*, we might now see the sun during the entire night above the horizon; but the distance, to the base of that mountain, through a pathless wilderness, was fourteen *English* miles; and the strength of the stoutest, after the fatigue we had already undergone, and in such sultry weather, added to the encounter of *mosquitos*, &c. would not have been equal to the undertaking. Rafts freighted with barrels of *tar*, descending the river, passed us from time to time: there is a considerable *tar-work* at *Muonioniska*. The scenery beyond this place is very grand, especially when viewed from a little lonely cottage which we found twenty-one *English* miles to the north of it. The river, before we reached the spot, was three-quarters of a mile wide; and it was covered with the most beautiful islands and promontories, Fancy ever decorated, in its descriptions of fairy land. These islands and projecting shores were covered with trees of diminished size, and principally with *birch*; beneath whose weeping branches a velvet sod, of the deepest verdure, looked like the turf of some fine lawn, that has been often levelled by the scythe and by the roller. Upon this turf

CHAP.
X.View from
Kätkessu-
ando.

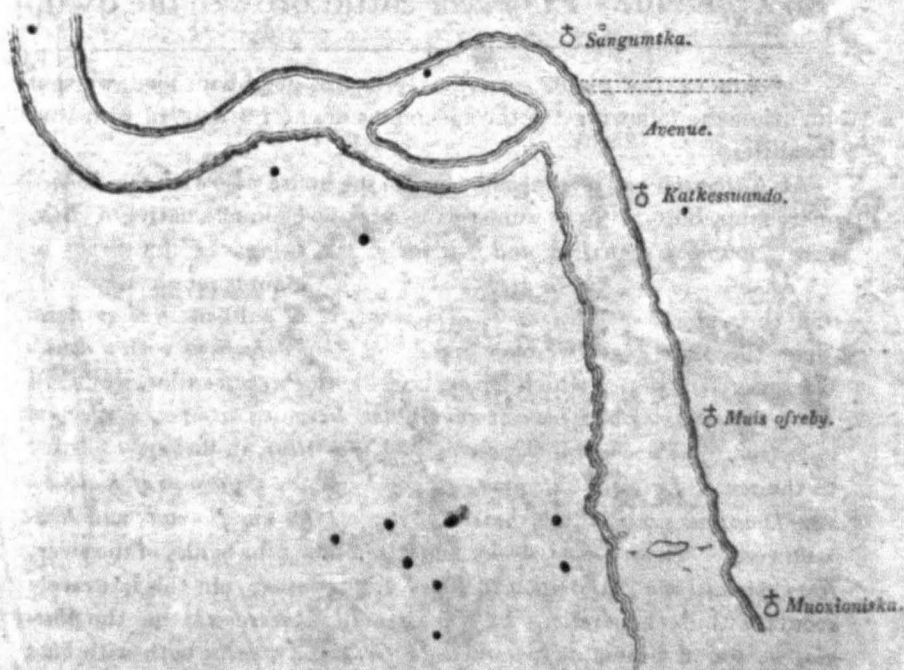
appeared the dwarf *Arctic Raspberry*, and the *Red-Currant* tree: *wild roses* also, and other flowers, shed the sweetest fragrance¹. Looking towards the south, from a place called *Kätkessu-ando*, where the *Muonio* became more contracted in its breadth, we had such a retrospective view of this river, that, as *Gray* once said, under a similar impression, “If we could fix it in all the softness of its living colours, the picture would fairly sell for a thousand pounds².” Here we may be said to contemplate the boundary of *Pigmy Land*. *Pigmean* cattle browse the dwin-

(1) Among the plants we collected in this neighbourhood, we shall mention the following, as the specimens are still preserved with their localities.

At *Kätkessuando*, in a meadow before the house at which the *Torneå* merchants halt in their annual expedition, we found a native of *Asia*, rarely found wild in *England*; namely, the *Common Polemonium*, or *Polemonium caruleum*, in great beauty. This plant is rare in *Lapland*; and throughout *Sweden*, as in *England*, it is cultivated in gardens. Near the same place we once found the *Rubus Arcticus* with a double blossom (*flore pleno*), which is very rare. At *Parkajoansuu*, we found *Lathræa squamaria*, *Veronica maritima*, *Veronica alpina*, *Epilobium palustre*, and *Vaccinium Orycoccos* and *myrtillus*, in flower. Farther to the south, *Lythrum salicaria*, especially at the *Cataracts of Kattila*; also *Dianthus superbus*, *Parnassia palustris*, *Galium Boreale*, and *Rhodiola rosea*. Near *Muonioniska*, and often along the banks of the river, *Rosa spinosissima*; and upon the isles, *Rosa canina*; but this last rarely occurs within the *Arctic*. At *Huukis* and *Kaaresuando* on the *Muonio*, we found beautiful specimens of *Gentiana nivalis*, both with blue and with white flowers: at *Kuttanen*, the same plant, with magnificent specimens of *Epilobium angustifolium*, and *Pedicularis Sceptrum Carolinum*.

(2) *Gray's Works*, selected and arranged by *Mathias*, Vol. I. p. 455. Lond. 1814.

dled forests; a *pigmy* race, in their *tiny* barks, pass from island to island, like little, adventurous rovers upon some fairy sea; while, in the still region, hardly any other sound is heard, excepting those of murmuring waters, humming insects, or piping birds. The frontier of *Torneå Lapmark* occurs here: a small avenue through the forest, on the *eastern* side of the *Muonio*, about three *English* miles north of *Käthessuando*, still marks the limit of this province towards the *south*, as it was cut about thirty years before our

CHAP.
X.Boundary
of *Torneå*
Lapmark.

coming. Nature has, however, left a more lasting land-mark; for exactly at this place, the course of the *Muonio* is altered, the river being

CHAP.
X.

separated into two branches, and thereby forming an island; one branch reaching *west* along the *northern* side of it, and the other *south-west* and *west*. ' The more *northern* branch, afterwards veering towards the *south*, meets the other; when the river, extending due *west* and *south-west* for a short time, does not again bear upwards towards the *north* for the space of above five *English* miles.

Sāngu-
mutka.

Just at the division of the river by means of this island, is a single dwelling, called *Sāngamutka*: its owner, a *Laplander*, is exempted, as a native of *Lapland*, from various taxes and regulations to which his neighbours in *Westro-Bothniā*, and *Sweden* in general, are liable.

Poloiens.

After entering this remote province of *Lapland*, the country continued nearly as we have already described its appearance. The passage along the river is much obstructed by rapids: we had several to encounter in our way to *Poloiens*, one of the little solitary settlements of those bankrupt *Laplanders* who betake themselves to agricultural labour when they are ruined by the loss of their *rein-deer*. We arrived here at two in the morning of *July 23*; and, having landed our portable beds, halted for rest until seven o'clock'. The

(1) "The night before our arrival at *Poloiens*, a wolf had been there, and killed two sheep."—*Cripps's MS. Journal*.

whole party, five in number, slept in a small room about three yards and a half square; and so great was the change of temperature after midnight, that we were glad to have a large fire kindled in this little apartment. Our host sent in a petition to us for some *tobacco*; saying that his stock had been exhausted for the last fortnight, in consequence of which his health had materially suffered. In the morning, he would take no money for our accommodations. When we urged the necessity of paying for our night's lodging, he said: "Of what use is *money* to me? I cannot even buy *tobacco* with it, when I have it. Give me a little more of your *tobacco*, and I shall remember your coming as long as I live; since it is of more value to me than *silver* or *gold*." Before eight o'clock A.M. the heat was again oppressive; the *mercury* in *Fahrenheit's* thermometer, in the shade, rising to 70°.

After leaving *Poloiens*, (or *Polojoens*, as it is written by *Hermelin*;) the *Muonio* preserved its broad *lakish* character, and was studded with isles, especially about seven *British* miles from that place. The *rapids* were numerous²: the boats were hauled up, in some places, by means of ropes. Our greatest heat this day took place

(2) "At the first *Force* beyond *Polojoens*, I found some *yellow marble*, which separated into *rhomboidal* fragments. The whole country

CHAP.
X.Mode of
taking
birds' eggs.

Kuttanen.

at half past twelve; *Fahrenheit's* thermometer, in the shade, 76° . Exposed to the sun, the *mercury* rose in five minutes to 100° , and in fourteen minutes to 110° . The temperature of the water, in the midst of a *rapid* where the current was most vehement, equalled 67° . It is usual to see here, as elsewhere, all the way from *Torneå*, in situations near the river, wooden cylinders, constructed of the hollow stem of a young fir-tree, about two feet in length, closed at one end and open at the other end, suspended to the boughs of trees, as decoy-places for the wild-fowl to deposit their eggs, which the inhabitants use for their food. The river was now divided into a variety of currents, flowing over large stones, and little round grassy islands, with so much declivity, and so many obstacles in its course, that the passage even of our boats seemed impracticable. After this, it was separated by an island, above three *English* miles long, and two wide. We passed along its western side, to *Kuttanen*: before reaching which place, this branch of the river, not more than a hundred yards wide, was smooth, unruffled, and

country contains *Iron ore*. I also found some *Porphyry*; and masses in which the constituents of *Granite* were variously associated, as, *Quartz* and *Feldspar*—*Mica* and *Feldspar*—and *Feldspar* alone."

Cripps's MS. Journal.

exhibited a surface as bright as an highly-polished mirror. From *Kuttanen* we had a view of some *mountains* to the *north* and *west*, which reminded us of the *South Downs* upon the coast of *Sussex*. At *Kuttanen* we halted to prepare our dinner, and were much struck with the cleanliness and good manners of the people. What false ideas are entertained of *Lapland*! The natives, even in this remote part of it, are only distinguished from their more *southern* neighbours by their diminutive stature: they live, for the most part, like the inhabitants bordering upon the Gulph of *Bothniâ*: in proof of this, we may adduce their practice of frequent ablution in *steam-baths*; their well-washed houses; the great pains they take in washing and mangling their linen, bringing their boilers for the purpose to the river side. A notion prevails in *England*, that all the natives of the regions beyond the *Arctic* are so many *wild Laplanders*; whereas the *wild Laplander* is almost as rare an animal as the *rein-deer* his companion. Being an inhabitant of no particular district, he may be found one day here, and another a hundred miles distant. Requiring a very extensive range, even for the maintenance of his single family, he seldom associates even with other *Laplanders*, who, like himself, lead a vagrant herdsman's life. The

Mistaken
notions of
Lapland.

CHAP.
X.

fact is, that he has not space enough allotted to him to tolerate a neighbour: his condition is precisely that of *Abram*, when he said unto *Lot*, "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen: for we be brethren. Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me: IF THOU WILT TAKE THE LEFT-HAND, THEN I WILL GO TO THE RIGHT; OR, IF THOU DEPART TO THE RIGHT-HAND, THEN I WILL GO TO THE LEFT¹." At the *Northern* fairs, they occasionally assemble from all parts of *Norwegian*, *Swedish*, and *Russian Lapland*; but at other times, one may traverse whole provinces of the country named exclusively from the *Laplanders*, without seeing one of the peculiar race supposed to constitute its only inhabitants. We continued steering *south-west*, along this *island*, until we again reached the main body of the river, extending, as before, towards the *north*. The abundance of *iron* buried in the soil was manifest in the ochreous deposit made upon the banks by ferruginous waters falling into the *Muonio*. Immense numbers of *wild-ducks*, *teal*, *geese*, and *beccasines*, appeared in and about the river: every little channel of water falling into

River
Birds.

(1) *Genesis* xiii. 8, 9.

it was full of them. We saw also a large *black* fowl, much esteemed among the *Syedes* as a delicate article of food, called (and of course from its colour) *Swartz*. This is, perhaps, the *Black-Cock* of our *Northern* moors. It is of very great size. During winter, it is sent, with abundance of *ptarmigan*, *growse*, *wild-fowl*, and game of all sorts, in a frozen state, upon sledges to *Torneå*, and from thence to *Stockholm*; whence it might be sent, as perhaps it will be hereafter, to the *London* markets, in bales of ice. Increasing myriads of *mosquitos* attacked us in such powerful bodies, that we were forced to sit the whole day covered with our cloaks, and with lighted fires placed in the prow of each boat, so that the smoke from the burning brands might continually pass over us. Our distance from the Gulph of *Bothniå* was now near 300 miles; yet few rivers at an equal distance from the sea exhibit greater magnitude. Within about two *English* miles of *Kaaresuando*, the *Muonio* was three furlongs wide. Upon the south side of it, our course now being *westerly*, we saw a small insular mountain; and others of more magnitude appeared in our front, towards the *west*.

Arriving at *Kaaresuando*, we found the house entirely deserted; yet every part of it was open,

Kaaresuando.

CHAP.
X.

as if its inmates had very recently quitted it. We called loudly for its owners, in *Swedish*, in *Finnish*, and in the *Lapland* language; but no one appeared. This being the case, we entered into complete possession of the tenement. Choosing for our bed-room the *dairy*, as being the coolest place, we removed all the *milk-tubs*, the *butter-casks*, *cheese*, &c.; and pitching our portable beds, covered each with a sheet, like a little tent. At this moment, one of the servants, strolling about, discovered a bed in an out-house, which was still warm. Being convinced that some person had very lately left it, he searched every corner of the place; and at last, behind a door, found two wretched figures, a man and a woman, naked and trembling, who, frightened almost to death by our coming, had thus concealed themselves. With great difficulty they were persuaded that no harm would happen to them; and at last coming to the room where we all slept, a little *tobacco* and a little *brandy* restored them to the utmost tranquillity.

Appearance
of the *Mu-
nio*. towards
its source.

July 24.—We left *Kuaresuando*, for *Enontekis* at the source of the *Muonio*. As we drew nigh to the *lake* whence this river issues, instead of becoming contracted and narrow, it seemed to expand, and exhibit a wider surface. We ascended several rapids; and about seven *English*

miles from *Kaaresuando*, entered a spacious and noble piece of water, surrounded by mountains, with others yet more distant, of greater magnitude than any we had yet seen. This was, in fact, the *Alpine* barrier between *Finmark* and *Lapmark*. From its summit, rivers pour down towards the *Icy Sea* on one side, and towards the Gulph of *Bothniâ* on the other. The most remarkable thing is, that a lake exists upon this barrier so exactly situate upon its utmost level, that a river flowing out of its *southern* extremity falls into the Gulph of *Bothniâ*, and another river flowing out of its *northern* extremity falls into the *Icy Sea*; both these rivers issuing from the same lake;—thereby insulating the whole of *Scandinavia*; which, owing to this circumstance, is entirely surrounded by water. We shall offer further confirmation of this remarkable fact, in the sequel. Presently, the *log-houses* and *wooden church* of *ENONTEKIS* appeared upon our right, covering an eminence upon the *eastern* side of the river; the *church* occupying the highest point, the Minister's house being at the foot of the hill to the *north*, and a sweep of empty *log-houses* extending the whole way from the top of the hill to the water-side. These buildings belong either to the *Torneâ* merchants, who come hither during the *fair*; or to the *Loplanders*, who occasionally

Scandinavia
insulated.

Enontekis.

CHAP.

X.

resort to hear Divine Service and to receive the Sacrament, or who attend the annual *fair* held here in the month of *February*. At first sight, *Enontekis* appeared a place of more importance than any we had seen since we left *Torneå*: but we were told that all the buildings were destitute of inhabitants, with the exception of the Parsonage-house; and another, belonging to the Minister's brother, who is *Præfect* or *Magistrate*, and also a sort of tax-gatherer for the Crown.



Nomade or Wild Laplander, in his Winter Clothing.

CHAP. XI.

ENONTEKIS, AT THE SOURCE OF THE MUONIO.

*Interview with the Minister—his literary attainments—
 Expedition to view the Midnight Sun—its Elevation
 above the Horizon during the Summer Solstice—Culinary
 Plants—Game—Etymology of the names of places
 —Notice respecting an Air-Balloon—Diet at the Minister's
 Table—Singular instance of etiquette—Cloudberries—
 their medical virtues—Balloon—Soil of Enontekis—
 Agriculture—Inhabitants—Languages—Houses
 —Means of subsistence—Fisheries—Produce of the
 Forests*

Forests—Manufactures—Latitude and Longitude—Cattle—Colonists—Annual Fair—Commodities—Population—Diseases—Remedies—Climate—Aurora Borealis—Map of the Country—Arrival of the Laplanders—Extraordinary proposal made to the Author—Description of a Male and Female Lapp—Offerings made to the Minister—Source of the Muonio—Tea-water—Church Congregation—Harangue of the Pastor—Attempt to launch the Balloon—cause of failure—ultimate success—effect produced by the exhibition—Joy expressed by the Natives beholding a Paper-Kite—Statistical Account of the Lapps—Number of Families—Name given to their Country—Incursions of the Wolves—Practice of burying Treasure—Marriages—Support of the Poor—Raids—Child-birth—Dram-drinking—Heathen Superstitions—Divining-Drum—Manufactures—Science—Daily Food—Dress—Hunting—Rein-deer—Lichen rangiferinus—Animals of Lapland—Birds—Meteorological Observations.

CHAP.
XI.

Interview
with the
Minister.

WE had no sooner landed, and were proceeding towards the dwelling of the *Minister*, than we perceived this reverend missionary coming towards us, followed by half-a-dozen *dogs* and two tame *pigs*: he was dressed in a long frock of black bombazeen reaching to his feet, and advanced smoking his tobacco-pipe. The tobacco-pipe, throughout this country, is never laid aside, except during meals: it is even used by women. Mr. *Pipping* introduced him to us, by

the name of Pastor *Eric Grape*; and having also made known to him our names, and the object of our visit, Mr. *Grape* addressed us in *Latin*, desiring that we would make use of his house as if it were our own. Having conducted us thither, we entered a clean and comfortable apartment; where, shaking hands with us, he bade us welcome, with that sincerity and cheerfulness which characterizes the hospitable inhabitants of all the *Swedish* dominions. This Clergyman, now forty-four years of age, presided over the spiritual and temporal concerns of a parish as large as the whole county of *Yorkshire*. His wife, much younger than himself, and very handsome, presently entered the room, followed by her mother, and a bare-footed boy of fifteen, her brother. Mr. *Grape* had also several children, who made their appearance, with straight white hair, hanging, after the *Swedish* fashion, in long locks on each side of their faces over the temples, and with their legs and feet bare, like the children of the *Highland Lairds* in *Scotland*. We had the satisfaction of finding in our host a man

(1) "The length of the parish, from S.E. to N.W. i.e. from *Songa Muohta* to *Kilpisjerf*, is $17\frac{1}{2}$ (*Swedish*) miles. Its breadth, from N.E. to S.W. from five to six and nine miles; making the whole area equal to about 120 square miles" (equal to 840 miles *English*).—*Enontekis Sohns Beskrifning, af Eric I. Grape: MS. C.1. § 4.*

of letters and general information: he had distinguished himself in the public Academical disputations of *Upsal*¹, and was once numbered among the particular acquaintance of *Linnaeus*. Like almost all the literary men of *Sweden*, he had attended more to *Natural History* than to any thing else; but for some time had been occupied

(1) Mr. *Grape* also passed a public examination, for his *pastoral* office, in the *Gymnasium* of *Hernoösand*, upon the 25th of *May* 1799; where he maintained the following *Theses*.—The subjects there proposed may gratify the curiosity of *Academical* Readers: they are therefore here subjoined, from a copy printed at *Gesle*.

“*Thesis* 1. In toto hoc universo non solum existentiam Dei, verum etiam plerasque Ejus perfectiones, venerari et possumus et debemus.

“*Th.* 2. Contritio merè Legalis nomen non meretur *λογὴ κατὰ Θεὸν, παράνομα δὲ εὐτελείαι ἀμεταμίλητοι κατεργασμένοι.* 2 Cor. vii. 10.

“*Th.* 3. Erileolæ et minoris momenti quæstiones circa res sacras felici Christianismi successui magno sæpius fuerant impedimento.

“*Th.* 4. Pia inter desideria mutatio Textuum Dominicalium non ultimum meretur locum.

“*Th.* 5. Systema mundanum manum Dei emendatricem vix credimus fore desideratum.

“*Th.* 6. Utrum mundus demum annihilandus, an mutandus sit, non certò constat.

“*Th.* 7. Solo rationis scrutamine sapientiæ homini necessaria, haud potest obtineri.

“*Th.* 8. Tam in propriis studiis, quam in aliis instituendis, rite profecturo, a cultura intellectus credimus esse incipiendam.

“*Th.* 9. Quænam regiminis forma in genere sit optima, vix quisquam statuere valet.

“*Th.* 10. *Lapponum* vivendi ratio, quanquam non infelix, ea tamen, quam ipsi celeb. v. *Linne* tribuit, felicitetis laude nequaquam digna videtur.”

in writing a *statistical* account of his own parish². Having collected many rare *birds* and *insects*, he presented several to us. Among the *birds*, there were some that are seldom seen at *Enontekis*; although, according to Mr. *Grape*, they are not known elsewhere to naturalists. The *Fringilla Lapponica* and *Turdus roseus* were of this number; but there were others for which he had no name. The *Turdus roseus* is a beautiful bird: it resembles a blackbird, with a red breast like a robin.

Mr. *Grape* told us, that only four days before our arrival, upon the twentieth day of *July*, the sun was visible at midnight, above the mountains to the *north*; and that even now, as it was only concealed at midnight by the high hills which cover the horizon in that direction, if we would ascend those mountains, we might gratify our curiosity by the sight. The bases of these mountains were distant only half a *Swedish* mile from *Enontekis*; but as their ascent promised some degree of fatigue, and the journey must be performed on foot, the author, owing to illness,

(2) The author once thought of inserting this Statistical Account of the Parish of *Enontekis*, in the Appendix: but as it is of considerable length, and in the *Swedish* language, he prefers referring to the original MS., making occasional extracts from it in his own narrative, rather than introducing the whole of it. He has deposited the original in the University Library at *Cambridge*.

CHAP.
XI.

Expedition
to view the
Midnight
Sun.

was compelled to relinquish all thoughts of the undertaking. Mr. *Cripps*, however, accompanied by the *Lapland* and *Swedish* interpreters, by the *English* servant, and by a boy belonging to Mr. *Grape's* house, who was to serve as a guide, set out upon the expedition. The account of it is therefore subjoined in a *Note*, as it has been literally extracted from Mr. *Cripps's* own *Manuscript Journal*'. *Geologists* may remark

(1) "July 25, a quarter before 8 P.M. I left *Enontekis*, accompanied by the two interpreters, our *English* servant, and a boy who was to point out the readiest way of ascending a mountain to the north. We proceeded about half a *Swedish* mile by water; when, leaving the boat, and fastening her to a bough, we prepared for our excursion. It was now nine o'clock P.M. We began our ascent, and walked through *forests* and *bogs* until a quarter past eleven, when we gained the summit of the mountain. Going farther towards the west, at half past eleven I saw the sun's disk coming out of a cloud, and apparently about a diameter above the horizon. It continued thus visible until near half past twelve, seeming to move in a straight line, parallel to that of the horizon. At half past twelve, its orb was a diameter and a half above the horizon, being of a red colour, and somewhat dim. Its brightness was soon greatly augmented, as it now continued rising. During my walk along the summit, to the west, I saw other mountains towards the north, and a large lake to the south. Towards the north and north-west, a mountainous range stretched for many miles; and upon them I observed unmelted snow. I had here a very extensive view on all sides. To the south and east, the whole country seemed to consist of nothing but *forests*, *bogs*, and *waters*: to the north and west were mountains. About two o'clock A.M. (July 26) we began to descend. The boy who accompanied us, being thinly clothed, suffered much from the piercing air; although he had taken as much brandy as he pleased before we left the boat. From this mountain, which is called *Nonainee*, there is not a house or village to be seen; except *Enontekis*, and a hut or two at *Mounu*, where

the testimony it bears to the general disposition of the earth's strata, and their abutment towards the *north-west*, as exhibited in the appearance of the country, *north* and *south* of *Enontekis*; a fact, perhaps, of more importance than that of having seen the sun above the horizon at midnight; although this must be deemed the greatest natural curiosity of the country. Mr. *Grape* informed us, that, during the space of three weeks in every year, he is able to light his pipe at midnight with a common burning-glass; and when clouds do not intervene, he may continue this practice for a longer time: but the atmosphere becomes clouded as the season advances. From the church, hard by his house, it is visible above the horizon at midnight during seven weeks in each year; but, as it is observed by this worthy Minister, in the statistical account of his parish which he drew up in manuscript, "The pleasure of this long day is dearly purchased, by an almost uninterrupted night for the rest of the year; a

where we had left our boat. We met with bogs, even midway, in the descent from the summit. Upon this mountain I found a stone like *red granite*, with *green* specks in it. We arrived at *Enontekis* about four o'clock A. M."

Cripps's MS. Journal.

(1) *Enontekis Sokus Beshrifning, af Eric I. Grape: MS. C. 1. § 19.*

CHAP.
XI.Culinary
Plants.

continual winter, in which it is difficult to dispense with the use of candles during the space of three hours in each day." From the windows of his parlour we had a view of his little garden. The few plants found in it are worth notice, however frivolous the catalogue may appear to an *English* reader, who is not aware that it contains the greatest rarities in all *Lapland*. These rarities were, *Pease*, in blossom, which, it was feared, would never attain maturity; *Carrots*, *Spinach*, *Potatoes*, *Turnips*, *Parsley*, and a few *Lettuces*. The *parsley* and *carrots* were strangers lately introduced: although they had grown to some size, Mr. *Grape* could not tell us their names without referring to the labels, which he had placed, in slips of deal, in the middle of the borders where he sowed them. He could not preserve the *potatoes* through the winter; and had the greatest difficulty to save enough even for seed. The tops of these plants, when boiled, were considered as a delicate vegetable by the family. It is somewhat remarkable, that throughout the whole country the inhabitants keep no *poultry*. We often inquired the reason of this; and were as often answered, that such delicacies are fit only for fine folks and great people; that, for their part, they did not deem them worth the trouble of preserving. *Pigeons*,

likewise, are never seen; nor, indeed, any domestic animal, except the *dog*. Mr. *Grape*, it is true, had a couple of tame *pigs*; but they were considered more as curiosities, than as a part of his stock of provisions. Perhaps, the real cause of the neglect shewn to poultry arises from the astonishing quantity of *Game*, *Ptarmigan*, *Wild-ducks*, &c. with which the bogs, forests, and rivers abound; affording food far more delicious than pigeons, or any kind of domestic fowls; and which, kept in a frozen state, might supply them, throughout their long winters, with an abundance of provisions: but they are all carried to *Torneå*, to be sent to *Stockholm*, and perhaps even to *Petersburg*. The names of places in *Lapland* and *Finland* being (as it usually happens in other countries) almost always descriptive of their situation, have also occasional reference to these teeming sources of food. Thus, *Jock*, in *Lappish*, and *Jocky*, in *Finnish*, is often used to express 'a small river;' but, in its literal sense, it means *joy*, or *joyful*; owing to the food it supplies:—" *Ubi gaudeant homines*," was Mr. *Grape*'s translation of this word. *Jaur*, or *Jaure*, in the *Lapland* language, signifies a *lake*; and this in *Finnish*, is *Jerf*, or *Jerfvy*. By reference to the map, it will be seen how often these words occur. *Eno*, both in *Lappish*

CHAP.
XI.

Notice re-
specting
an Air-
Balloon.

and *Finnish*, signifies a river: this in *Swedish*, is *Elf*.

July 25.—Having made known to the Minister the intention we had long formed, of making and launching an *Air-balloon*, with a view of bringing together the dispersed families of the *wild Laplanders*, who are so rarely seen collected in any number, we asked his opinion as to the probability of exciting their curiosity by the news of such an intended exhibition. He approved highly of the measure; advising us to send messengers into all parts of the country, and announce the proposed spectacle for the ensuing Sabbath; which being also a day appointed to convene them for the administration of the Sacrament, a double motive of devotion and curiosity would allure many of them to *Enontekis*. He added, “You have devised a scheme to surprise the *Laplanders*; but my own wonder will be as great as theirs, having never seen any thing of the kind.” Notices were accordingly despatched over all the surrounding district, to the distance of thirty-five, forty, and forty-five *English* miles, in every direction. Our dinner was served at one o’clock: it consisted of *fish*; a soup made of *rein-deer’s* tongue, with nettles, potatoe-tops, and other herbs; also *rein-deer* tongues, served in slices, on spinach; pan-

Diet at the
Minister’s
Table.

cakes, and rye-biscuit. The whole family had been working for us; some heating the oven; others cooking, or washing and mangling our linen. The poorest cottager of the country have their mangles; and as the construction is so simple, it may be wondered that they are not more generally used in our own country, where the use of the *mangle* is principally confined to large laundries and wealthy families. A very extraordinary custom enjoined that the ladies of Mr. *Grape's* family should wait upon their guests while they were seated at their meals. It was not until the second day after our arrival that we could prevail upon the Minister's wife and his mother-in-law to lay aside this ceremonious usage, and sit sociably with us at table: we succeeded at last, by persuading them, that if ever the news of such an occurrence should reach our Minister at *Stockholm*, he would have reason to accuse two humble individuals of their having passed themselves off for Princes'; since no persons in *England*, expecting those of the

Singular
instance of
Etiquette.

(1) Possibly this ceremony, on the part of the worthy Minister and his family, might have been owing to the circumstance which had recently occurred in this country, of the journey of the *Duke of Orleans*, accompanied by *Monsieur Mountjoye*: because it is related by *Acerbi*, that after it was discovered who those persons really were, travelling at first under feigned names, no subsequent traveller could enter *Lapland* without its being believed that he was some *Prince* in disguise.

CHAP.
XI.Cloud-
berries.

Blond-royal, are ever thus honoured. In the evening, Mr. *Grape's* children came into the room, bringing with them two or three gallons of the fruit of the *Cloudberry*, or *Rubus Chamæ-morus*. This plant grows so abundantly near the river, that it is easy to gather bushels of the fruit. As the large berry ripens, which is as big as the top of a man's thumb, its colour, at first scarlet, becomes yellow. When eaten with sugar and cream, it is cooling and delicious, and tastes like the large *American* hautboy-strawberries. Little did the author dream of the blessed effects he was to experience by tasting of the offering brought by these little children; who, proud of having their gifts accepted, would gladly run and gather daily a fresh supply; which was as often blended with cream and sugar, by the hands of their mother; until at last he perceived that his fever rapidly abated, his spirits and his appetite were restored; and, when sinking under a disorder so obstinate that it seemed to be incurable, the blessings of health were restored to him, where he had reason to believe he should have found his grave'. The symptoms of amendment

(1) Some of the medical properties of the fruit of this plant were before cited from the writings of *Linnaeus*; but in the author's case,

were almost instantaneous, after eating of these berries.

CHAP.
XI.

Balloon.

In the evening of this day, when Mr. *Cripps* undertook his expedition to *Nonainen* mountain, as described in a former *Note*, the author, finding himself equal to the undertaking, began to prepare the *balloon*; having all the materials at hand. It will be unnecessary to detail the means of making a toy now so well known: suffice it to say, that before the end of three days, the *balloon* was finished, and suspended within the church, where it reached nearly from the roof to the floor. Here the hoop and ornaments were added; and the usual trials of inflation made, by burning beneath it a ball of cotton

labouring under a most obstinate obstruction of the biliary duct, accompanied by the worst symptoms of that disorder, every hope of amendment seemed to fail him when this rapid cure took place.

It is only in the moments of such a recovery, and at such a distance from one's native land, that the following lines of *Britain's* deathless Bard can be called to mind, with the sympathetic feeling which upon this occasion suggested their recollection:

"See the wretch, that long has toss'd
On the thorny bed of pain,
At length repair his vigour lost,
And breathe, and walk again:

"The meanest floweret of the vale,
The simplest note that swells the gale,
The common sun, the air, the skies,
To him are opening Paradise."

Gray's Works, as edited by *Mathias*, vol. I. p. 72. Lond. 1814.

CHAP.
XI.

steeped in *alcohol*. It was seventeen feet in height, and nearly fifty in circumference; and being all of white satin-paper, set off with scarlet hangings, made rather a splendid appearance. The Minister and his family, who were always in attendance during the preparing of it, were so delighted with the sight of it when completed, and so astonished by its motion in the church when distended, that they could not contain their joy. In the mean time, that nothing might be wanted to amuse this worthy family which it was in our power to afford, a large *kite* was made for the children, out of the refuse materials; which, beyond any expectation that we had formed, at last eclipsed the *balloon*, as the sequel will shew.

The soil everywhere in the neighbourhood, and throughout the parish of *Enontekis*, is unfavourable to agriculture. It consists of *sand* and *clay*, but chiefly of *sand*. Nevertheless, the pastures around the church and buildings belonging to the village, appeared rich, and were covered with good crops of hay. Mr. *Grape*, however, was of opinion that ages might elapse before the natives will be induced to pay any adequate attention to the cultivation of the earth. The principal obstacle arises from the *fisheries* upon the *Norwegian* coasts; a great part

of the youth, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, emigrating to those shores, where the means of subsistence are abundant, and easily obtained; and the rest adopting the nomade state of the *Laplanders*, and living after their manner'. A little *barley* is almost the only species of grain sown: they have not even attempted to sow *rye*, which is so commonly in use in *Sweden*; and *wheat* is altogether unknown. The sowing season commonly begins in *May*; and the harvest is got in, at the latest, before the end of *August*; But sometimes the growth is so rapid, that it takes place much earlier. The grain is harrowed into the ground by means of a wooden rake, or at best with an iron hoe, and the crop reaped with a sickle. Sometimes the whole of the grain used for seed is lost, and the crop never ripens: in middling crops, the amount does not exceed the *triple* or *quadruple* of the seed sown; and in the best harvests, the average may be reckoned at about a *sextuple*; but such seasons are very rare. Hence it must be evident, that the food of the natives does not consist in *bread*: indeed, the only *bread* known among them is often.

Agriculture.

(1) *Enontekis Sokns Beskrifning, af Eric I. Grape; MS. C. 3. § 1.*

(2) *Ibid. § 9.* The years 1779, 1785, 1786, 1788, 1791, 1792, 1795, 1798, and 1799, yielded only middling crops.

CHAP.
XI.

Inhabitants.

Languages.

Houses.

Means of
subsistence.

Fisheries.

nothing more than the bark of trees'. The inhabitants are divided into what are called *Colonists*, or *Peasants*, and *Laplanders*. The former are *Finns*; and the *Finnish* language is universally spoken, although the *Lapland* tongue is everywhere understood: but in the whole parish of *Enontekis* there were only two women who understood *Swedish*^c. The *Log-houses* are small and low, affording different dwelling-places for winter and summer. The winter habitation is called *Poerte*: it contains a large stone oven, without flue or chimney, the smoke being dispersed throughout the room; there being no aperture for its escape, except through a small hole in the roof, or through the door-way. In summer, they inhabit a house with windows; and these frequently have chimneys, as they have been already described. Almost all the *Colonists* have a chamber set apart for the reception of strangers. Instead of candles, they make use of splinters of deal, about four feet in length; and these are called *Pærtor*. The principal means of subsistence, among the *Colonists* are, fish, and the produce of the forests. The *fishing-season* commences when the ice is melted, about the middle of *June*. Then they quit their dwell-

(1) *Enontekis Sohns Beskrifning*, *ibid.* § 9.(2) *Ibid.* § 4.

ings, and do not return before the end of *July*. During this time they are seen, upon the banks of the rivers and lakes, hard at work with their nets. A single net will sometimes enable its owner to procure from 350lb. to 400lb. weight of *Salmon-trout*, called *Lavaret*, and from eight to twelve barrels of a species of fish called *Sabach*, or lesser *Lavaret*; but the greater part of those employed in *fishing* do not take above half this quantity. There are generally three men to each net. In this manner *Pike* are also caught. Dried *Lavaret* is used as a substitute for bread. Towards the end of the *fishing*-season begins the work of *salt*-ing the fish. Very little *salt* is used, to the end that a slight degree of putrefaction may take place; when an acid being thereby generated, the fish becomes, in their opinion, more nourishing, and has a better flavour³. That portion which they do not keep for home consumption is sold to the *Lapps*, or it is carried to *Kängis* fair, where they exchange it for *grain*; a measure of *fish* for an equal measure of *grain*. After harvest, the *fishing* employment is renewed, nets being chiefly used; but even by angling a good fisherman will, in the course of the year, catch half a barrel of fish; and in this way, *salmon* are

(3) *Enontekis Sokus Beskrifning*, ibid. § 7.

CHAP.
XI.Produce of
the Forests.

sometimes taken. But the fishing for salmon after the *tenth* of *September* is prohibited ; for which a curious reason is assigned, that “ the *salmon*, now become poor, may return back to the sea, and conduct a fresh supply of fish up the rivers in the ensuing year’.” In winter, *fishing* is carried on beneath the ice of certain lakes.

The produce of the *forests* consists in the capture of *wild rein-deer*, which is the most profitable. An adroit hunter will, in some years, take not less than ten or twelve of these animals. They are caught in spring and in autumn. In spring, when the yielding surface of the snow gives way to the feet of the *rein-deer*, the hunter pursues them in *skiders*, killing them either with his dart or with a gun. After the festival of the *Virgin Mary*, this chase is prohibited ; because the *rein-deer* are then lean, and their hides are of no value. In autumn, they are commonly caught by the feet, with snares ; or they are shot. Traps and snares are also laid for *foxes*, *hares*, *white-partridges*, and *water-fowl*.

Manufac-
tures.

The manufactures of a people in such an incipient state of society are, of course, little worth notice ; yet a very considerable quantity of *glue* is made both among the *Colonists* and the

(1) *Enontekis Sokns Beskrifning* ; MS. C. 1. § 11.

Laplanders. This is obtained from *rein-deer's* horns, boiled down to a jelly during two days and a half, and afterwards dried in the shade. From three and a half to four portions of the horns yield one of *glue*². . A little *tar* is also made, merely sufficient for their own consumption; the scanty and dwindled growth of the forests in this *latitude* not being adequate to the production of any greater quantity. Another produce of the forests is the food they afford for the cattle. It was mentioned to us as a remarkable circumstance, that as much provender is required for the *sheep* as for the *cows*. The number of *cows* in each *colony*, of course, varies, from five to ten, and even to twenty. Of *sheep* there may be found as many as fifty. For the maintenance of their cattle, hay and dried boughs are used; and, above all, the *Lichen rangiferinus*, or white *rein-deer* moss, without which, however excellent the *hay* be, the *cows* do not yield either so much milk, or of such good quality. During the nights of *summer*, the cattle are penned in folds, called *Tarrha*; in which fires are kindled,

Cattle.

(2) An endeavour was made, in 1750, to establish a regular manufacture of *Glue* at *Torneå*, on the part of the Director, *Kellant*: but, like all new projects, concerning which ignorant people exercise their derision, it was scouted, and the person who set the scheme on foot was called Mr. *Horns*. Since, owing to the diminution of *rein-deer*, and to the low price of *glue*, no attempt has been made to revive it.

CHAP.
X.

to keep off the mosquitos, by means of smoke. From the beginning of *June* until the middle of *September*, they are allowed, during the day-time, to roam the forests for food. Each *colony* has its own troop, also, of *rein-deer*, from ten to thirty, fifty, and even an hundred. The whole of this statement applies only to that portion of the inhabitants who are called *Colonists*: of the *Laplanders*, properly so called, we shall speak more fully in the sequel. By a *colonial* establishment is meant nothing more than a farm, supporting sometimes a single family: in other instances, two or three. The *Colonists* are either *Finlanders*, or bankrupt nomade *Lapps* who have been ruined by the loss of their *rein-deer*: but whoever is disposed to settle in *Lapland*, has only to chuse his situation, provided it be six miles distant from the nearest village. The moment he has built his hut, all the land, including the produce of all the lakes, rivers, forests, &c. for six miles round, becomes his own, by right of possession¹. The *Colonists* pay an annual tribute of twenty-nine rix-dollars to the crown: the *Laplanders* pay only twenty-seven. The first tax was fixed in 1747; the last, in 1694, to be collected by an equal levy among the

Colonists.

(1) See *Acerbi's Travels*, Vol. II. p. 14. London, 1802.

tributaries, without augmentation or diminution, whether their number be increased or diminished. The administration of the territorial justice, the gathering of the tribute, and the annual fair, commence in the middle of *February*. The two first are completed in three or four days, but the fair lasts ten days. This fair is made by the *Torneå* merchants, who come hither to sell flour, salt, tobacco, coarse and fine cloth, hides, hemp, cordage, silver drinking-vessels and spoons, guns, caldrons, axes, &c. The *Colonists* traffic with them by exchanging the skins of rein-deer, foxes, hares, squirrels, ermines, &c.; also dried pike and salmon-trout, and a little butter, which the *Torneå* merchants carry afterwards to *Norway*. The distance to *Torneå* from *Enontekis* Church is 287 British miles by land, and 296 by water; the journey being performed at this season of the year, in sledges, drawn by rein-deer. The commodities brought for sale by the *Laplanders* to the fair at *Enontekis* consist of rein-deer and sheep skins, and rein-deer flesh; pelisses, called *Lapmutes*; boots, shoes, gloves; various articles of furriery, such as the skins of white and red foxes, gluttons, martens, sables, otters, and beavers; they bring, also, cod and stock-fish, fresh and frozen, or dried, which they have caught themselves, or bought in *Norway*.

CHAP.
XI.

Population.

The number of inhabitants, at present, in the whole parish of *Enontekis*, amounts to 870 persons; of which number, 434 are males, and 436 females; that is to say, 268 *Colonists*, and 602 tributary *Laplanders*. In this list are included 175 married couple, six widowers, nineteen widows, 170 unmarried persons under the age of fifteen years, and 325 children. The number of births annually may be averaged at thirty; and of deaths, from ten to fifteen and twenty¹. In 1758, the number of deaths amounted to forty-five; but this is recollected in the country as a very remarkable circumstance.

Diseases.

A single person, at the time of our visit, had attained the age of eighty years, which is also uncommon. The most common diseases are, pleurisy, fever, pectoral disorders, and ophthalmia. In the whole parish of *Enontekis* there were, however, but three blind persons, and one of this number became so in consequence of the small-pox. Hardly one in ten among the *Laplanders* have ever had this disease: when once infected with it, they generally die, owing to want of proper treatment. Their domestic medicines are few and simple; and it is remarkable, that the *Laplanders* are, in this respect,

(1) *Enontekis Sokns Beshrifning*; MS. C. 1. § 11.

more skilful than the *Colonists*; industriously seeking for such things as experience has taught them to make use of in disorders to which they are liable, both external and internal. *Camphor*, *castor-oil*, *asafoetida* and *turpentine* dissolved in *brandy*, are considered as the best remedies in all internal complaints; and for disorders of the head, or in cases of pleurisy, they have recourse to cupping; or they suck the part affected, so as to draw blood. Bleeding is very generally practised; and, for this purpose, it is usual to open a vein in one of the feet, rather than in any other part of the body. The climate, although extremely frigid, is not unwholesome. Remedies. Climate.

The coldest summer ever remembered was that of 1790, when not a sheaf of barley, or of any kind of grain, was harvested: even in the *August* of that year the snow remained unmelted, and in the same month fresh snow began to fall. The annual depth of the snow varies from three to four feet *English*. According to an average, founded upon eight years' observation, either rain or snow falls every three or four days throughout the year. The winds, especially in *autumn*, are very impetuous: among these, the *north-west* is the prevailing, and the most violent. Whirlwinds have been sometimes experienced, but they are rare: for the last twelve years.

CHAP.
XI.*Aurora Borealis.*Latitude &
Longitude.

there had not been a single hurricane. The appearance exhibited by the *Aurora Borealis* is beyond description magnificent; it serves to illuminate their dark skies in the long nights of winter: but, what is most remarkable, it is distinctly stated, by Mr. Grape, that this phenomenon is not confined to the northern parts of the hemisphere, but that its appearance to the south of the Zenith is no uncommon occurrence¹. The latitude of Enontekis, accurately estimated at the point where the church stands, is 68°. 30'. 30": its longitude, 39°. 55'.

As we had found Baron Hermelin's Map² often

(1) *Enontekis Sokns Beskrifning*; MS. C. 1. § 18.—This fact is confirmed by the observations of Lieutenant Chappell, of His Majesty's Navy, author of the "*Narrative of a Voyage to Hudson's Bay*," who, in his description of the appearance of the *Aurora Borealis*, as exhibited nearly in the same latitude in *North America*, mentions that the coruscations are often visible to the south of the Zenith. The most splendid sight that can be conceived was often displayed to the crew of the *Rosamond*, when in *Hudson's Bay*: the *Aurora Borealis*, in the Zenith, resembled, as to its shape, an umbrella, pouring down streams of light from all parts of its periphery, which fell vertically over the hemisphere in every direction. Another singular phenomenon, somewhat different, was that of rising jets of light, darting upwards from the horizon towards the north, and then falling back in a zigzag form, as if their force had been expended; and in this manner dying away. These rising streams of light are apparently owing to the combustion of some substance, which is also attended by explosion; but at so remote a distance, that the detonations are only audible in very still nights. They are often heard by the *North-American* Indians. Hearn, who mentions having heard them himself, compares the noises to the crackling, or waving, of a winnow or fan.

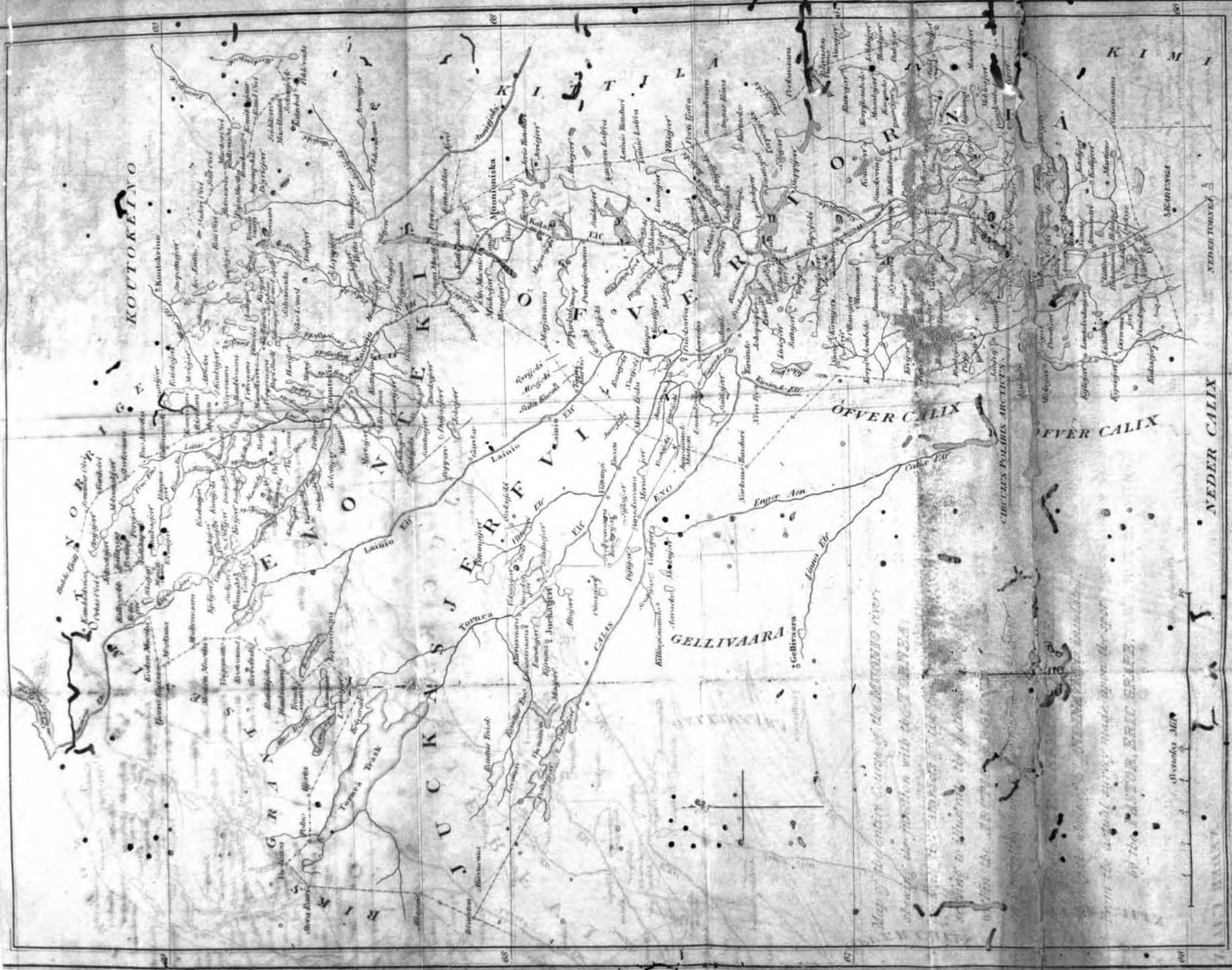
(2) *Charta ofver Wästerbottn, och Svenske Lappmarken*, 1796.

incorrect with regard to the *Torneå* and *Muonio* rivers, and had taken some pains in correcting the errors, it was highly satisfactory to learn that Mr. *Grape* had been four years employed in making, from his own actual observations, an accurate map of all *Torneå Lapmark*, upon the scale of seven miles *English*, to six-tenths of an *English* inch. It is too large to engrave the whole of it; but we have published that part of it which exhibits the courses of the *Muonio* and *Torneå* rivers, upon a reduced scale. By this map is confirmed the fact, before mentioned, of the insular nature of *Scandinavia*; owing to the curious circumstance of two rivers, the *Omaises* and the *Kongama*, issuing from the same lake, *Kilpis*; and falling, one towards the *Icy Sea*, and the other into the Gulph of *Bothniå*. The sources of rivers falling on different sides of the *Alps*, as of the *Reuss* and the *Tesin* upon the Mountain *St. Gothard*, are often near to each other: but perhaps this is the only example known, of a lake so remarkably situate, with respect to its altitude, as to discharge its waters, in the same instant, on the two opposite sides of a ridge of mountains. The same map will also shew the extent of the parish of *Enontekis*: its boundaries are, *Finmark*, or *Norwegian Lapland*, upon the north; the parish of *Ofver Torneå* to the south; *Kittilå*, or *Kiemi*

CHAP. *Lapmark*, upon the east; and *Juchas Jerfvi* upon the west. ENONTEKIS is so called from its situation¹, signifying, both in the *Lapland* and *Finland* languages, "the source of a river:" the River *Muonio*, formed by the confluence, at this place, of several smaller streams, hence deducing its origin. That part of the *Muonio*, however, which intervenes between *Muonionisha* and its confluence with *Torneå*, is very often called, by the natives, *Kolare* River; owing to the Island *Kolare*, which we have already described. * Last year, for the first time, an attempt was made to institute a regular Post, for the conveyance of letters, twice in each month, from *Torneå* to *Enontekis*, and by *Kautokeine* to *Allen* upon the *Icy Sea*. Mr. *Grape* received letters from *Torneå*, brought in rein-deer sledges, within three days after they were sent. Such expedition, of course, can only happen during winter. During the same season, persons go in five days from *Enontekis* to the great Lake *Enara*.

(1) The following is Mr. *Grape*'s own definition of the meaning of this word:—"Nomen *Enontekis* desumptum est situatione sua; quia *Kongama* et *Latus Eno* pariter ac *Idi*, et *Ainetti Jochi**, intra quartam partem miliarie unum efficiunt flumen. Nam utpote *Eno*, tam in lingua *Lapponica*, quam in *Fennica*, significat flumen; et verbum *Lapponicum Tacket*, *Fennonicum Tethä*, significat facere; nomen *Lapponicum Enotacka*, *Fennonicum Enontekis*, *Enontekajnen*, et *Enontekema*, sit locus ubi flumen originem suam ducit."

* See Mr. *Grape*'s Map, as annexed.



CHAP.
XL.Arrival of
the Lap-
landers.

Upon the *twenty-seventh* of *July*, many of the nomade *Lapps* began to arrive with their *rein-deer*; and a considerable number of the agricultural *Laplanders* were seen upon the lake in front of the Minister's house, coming in boats towards the place. They took up their quarters, as fast as they arrived, in the storehouses, reaching all the way from the church to the water-side. The balloon being finished, it was suspended in the church, and the hoop and curtain added; afterwards, it was proved, in the presence of Mr. *Grape*, and some of the natives. Among the latter, the *Laplanders*, who are the most timid of the human race, could not be persuaded to regard it without fear, and never were very well pleased with the contrivance; perhaps attributing the whole to some magical art. As this was the eve of the Sabbath, we had it taken down and removed, that there might be no interruption of the church service on the following day. We then adjourned to the Minister's dwelling; the throng gradually increasing, until the house, and all the places near it, were full; a party of the wild *Lapps* having stationed themselves in the porch of the Parsonage. Towards evening, they began to find their way into Mr. *Grape's* parlour, and into the adjoining bed-rooms; in one of which, seeing the author writing his Journal, a

CHAP.
XI.

Descrip-
tion of a
Male & Fe-
male *Lapp*.

Lapp remained peeping over his shoulder, with the utmost gravity and silence, for about half-an-hour; every now and then making motions with his fingers to one of the *Lapland* women (his wife), imitating the motion of the author's hand, while writing; and both regarding with wonder an employment wholly inexplicable to them, either as to its use or meaning. As soon as he had laid down his pen, the same *Laplander*, pointing to his wife and to the bed, made a free tender of her person and charms, in the most unequivocal manner. Upon mentioning this circumstance to Mr. *Grape*, he said that the *Lapps* consider it as a great honour, and as a propitious event, when any stranger will accept of an offer of this kind. The whole race of *Lapianders* are pigmies. This man was about four feet and a half in height; his hair, straight and dark, hung scantily down the sides of his lean and swarthy face: his eyes were almost sunk in his head. His wife, with a shrivelled skin, and a complexion of one uniform copper colour, was even more dwarfish than her husband. Her features resembled those of the *Chinese*: high cheek-bones; little sore eyes, widely separated from each other; a wide mouth; and a flat nose. Her hair was tressed up, and entirely concealed beneath a scull-cap: her teeth black: and between her lips she held a

tobacco-pipe, smoking; the tube of which was so short, that the kindled weed threatened to scorch the end of her nose. A more unsightly female, or with less of the human form in appearance, can hardly be conceived. Indeed, both man and woman, if exhibited in a *menagerie* of wild beasts, might be considered as the long-lost link between man and ape. In the evening of this day, many other of the natives, *Colonists* and *Laplanders*, arrived at the house, bringing all of them some gift for the Minister. Mr. *Grape* received them all in his principal room, giving his hand to each as he entered. One brought him a bunch of *wild-goose quills*; another, a bundle of dried *stock-fish*; a third, a tub of *butter*; a fourth, *cheese*; a fifth, *rein-deer tongues*; and so on. After sitting with him some time in the room, without uttering a syllable, they took out pieces of *copper* coin; one presenting him with a penny; another with two-pence; and so for the rest. These offerings, to use his own expression to us, were the "*merces* for the Priest."

Offerings
made to the
Minister.

From the porch of the Minister's house, we had a beautiful view of the Lake which constitutes the source of the *Muonio*: it is formed by the confluence of two streams, called *Kongama* and *Latas*. Beyond this piece of water are plains covered with low creeping shrubs, such as dwarf

Source of
the *Muonio*.

birch and *juniper*: beyond these, appear mountains covered with beds of *Lichen rangiferinus*, giving them a white appearance, as if snow were yet lying upon their sides. The horizon is bounded by distant mountains in every direction; between which and *Enontekis* are bogs covered with bushes, and the last dwindled representatives of the *Scandinavian* forests, seen only as bushes, which farther *northward* disappear altogether. Having been so long surrounded with woods, the novelty of an open country was pleasing to the eye. *Fahrenheit's* thermometer during the last two days had fallen nearly thirty degrees. It now stood at 48°. The wind became boisterous, with passing showers of *hail* and *rain*: in consequence of the change, the *mosquitos* instantly vanished. We were surprised to find that no attempt had been made anywhere in this country to domesticate the *wild bees*, which are found in all the woods; and the more so, as the inhabitants stand in great need of a substitute for sugar. Common brown *sugar* is unknown among them. Even the members of Mr. *Grapé's* family had never seen any. Since the prohibition of *coffee*, it was usual, throughout all *Sweden*, to drink a weak infusion of *tea*, morning and evening; to which the inhabitants gave the expressive appellation of *Tea-water*: in fact, it is little

Tea-water.

else than pure warm water. Their mode of drinking this beverage is the same every where; and very different from our mode of drinking *tea* in *England*. They first bite off a small piece from a lump of loaf-sugar, and then wash it down with the contents of their tea-cup; making a single lump of sugar serve for two or three cups of *tea-water*. A traveller, therefore, can hardly make a more acceptable gift to the mistress of a house, than by presenting her with a pound or even half-a-pound of loaf-sugar. It will be placed in the beaufet, like a rare piece of old china, and perhaps be preserved more for show than for use.

Church
Congrega-
tion.

July 28.—By Mr. Grape's desire, the throng being very great, we did not enter the church until the Communion Service was ended. When we entered, the congregation was engaged in singing; the men being divided from the women, as we often see them in *England*; and the Minister standing alone at the altar. The whole church was crowded, and even the gallery full; many of the wild nomade *Laplanders* being present, in their strange dresses. The sermon appeared to us the most remarkable part of the ceremony. According to the custom of the country, it was an extemporaneous harangue; but delivered in a tone of voice so elevated, that the worthy pastor seemed to labour as if he would

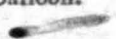
CHAP.
XI.

burst a blood-vessel. He continued exerting his lungs in this manner during one hour and twenty minutes, as if his audience had been stationed upon the top of a distant mountain. Afterwards, he was so hoarse he could hardly articulate another syllable. One would have thought it impossible to doze during a discourse that made our ears ring; yet some of the *Lapps* were fast asleep; and would have snored, but that a sexton, habited like themselves, walked about with a long and stout pole, with which he continued to strike the floor; and if this did not rouse them, he drove it forcibly against their ribs, or suffered it to fall with all its weight upon their skulls. After the sermon, singing again commenced: it consisted of a selection of some verses from the Psalms, which, notwithstanding what has been said of the vocal music of *Lapland*, were devoutly and harmoniously chaunted. It was impossible to listen to the loud and full chorus of a savage people thus celebrating the triumph of Religion over the most wretched ignorance and superstition, without calling to mind the sublime language of antient prophecy: "THE WILDERNESS AND THE SOLITARY PLACE SHALL BE GLAD: THE DESERT SHALL REJOICE AND BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE. IT SHALL BLOSSOM ABUNDANTLY, AND REJOICE EVEN WITH JOY AND SINGING." As

we accompanied the Minister to his house, we ventured to ask the reason of the very loud tone of voice he had used in preaching. He said he was aware that it must appear extraordinary to a stranger; but that if he were to address the *Laplanders* in a lower key, they would consider him as a feeble and impotent missionary, wholly unfit for his office, and would never come to church: that the merit and abilities of the preacher are always estimated, both among the *Colonists* and *Lapps*, by the strength and power of his voice.

The church service being now over, we were called upon to launch the Balloon. Fresh parties of the natives continued to arrive; and many were seen crossing the Lake, towards the place. The wind blew tempestuously, and we foresaw that we should inevitably fail in the attempt: but having left notices all the way from *Muonio-niska*, and the activity of our messengers having brought together such a number of people, we did not dare to disappoint them. The balloon was therefore brought out, and displayed. A spectacle so new might be supposed likely to excite in their minds no small degree of astonishment. They crowded round it with great eagerness; and it was in vain that we called to them to stand aloof. As it began to fill, some of the

Attempt to
launch the
Balloon.



Cause of
Failure.

CHAP.
XI.

Lapps caught hold of the sides: the balloon at the same time becoming unmanageable, owing to the violence of the tempest, a general confusion took place, when it was torn from its hold, and a rent being made in the side, it fell to the ground. This accident caused no small chagrin to all our party: the Minister had seen it float in the church; but not so the majority of the assembled natives, who might believe we intended to make dupes of them. Such, however, was their patience, that they agreed to remain all night upon the spot with their *rein-deer*, if it should be necessary, while the balloon was mending. This was soon accomplished; but the tempest rather increased than subsided; and during the delay, they became riotous and clamorous for brandy; bringing money, and offering to pay for it. One man, thinking to gain it by addressing the Minister in the *Finnish* tongue, actually crawled into his presence, and kissed the ground several times, saying, ANNA, ANNA, MINULÉ VINA!¹ while the greater number, without, in the porch, and near the house, were calling aloud, in the *Lapland* language, "ADDI MONJI VEDNI!"² The women, not less importunate, although less noisy, joined their hands together, and, in sup-

(1) Give me, give me, a little wine!

(2) Give me some brandy-wine!

plicating attitudes, hiccupped their petitions for drams, being already half-intoxicated with the quantity they had found the means of obtaining. It was not until the evening that the tempest had sufficiently subsided to admit of another attempt with the balloon. By this time, some of the *Lapps* had left *Enontekis*: and as it was perceived that more were moving towards the shore, to embark in their boats, we sent to them, saying, that we would now launch it, if they would remain aloof, and not interfere with the preparations necessary for that purpose. Upon this, they all returned. Our *Swedish* interpreter ascended the roof of one of their little store-houses with a pole, from the end of which the balloon was suspended: others held out the sides: a large ball of cotton, well steeped in *alcohol*, was then fastened below the centre of the hoop, with fine wire; and being kindled by means of a sponge held at the end of a deal splinter, the two ignited balls were kept burning together for some time, to expedite the rarefaction of the air within the balloon, which, becoming rapidly distended, soon began to float. The pole above being then removed, and the lighted sponge withdrawn, the volant orb rose majestically into the atmosphere, to the great astonishment, and evidently to the dismay, of all the *Lapps*; for

CHAP.
XI.

their *rein-deer* taking fright, scampered off in all directions, followed by their owners, who were not a whit less alarmed themselves. The balloon, after soaring over the source of the *Muonio*, descended into the Lake, where, rolling about upon the surface of the water, we expected to see it presently immersed; but, to our surprise, notwithstanding all the moisture it had imbibed, it rose again to a considerable height, and then fell. When this exhibition was over, which, for reasons we could not explain, gave rather uneasiness, than pleasure, to the *Laplanders*, we hoisted the large *kite* we had made for Mr. *Grape's* children; at sight of which, the *Lapps* were beyond measure delighted. Both old and young, men, women, and children, all were alike transported, expressing their joy by capering and squeaking, each coming in his turn to lay hold upon the string: when, finding that it was pulled by the *kite*, they burst into loud fits of laughter, and would have remained the whole night amused by the sight it afforded. Even the worthy Pastor himself said it should be carefully preserved; as it would be useful to him to use as a signal for calling the *Lapps* together, when he might wish to bring them to his house. Having succeeded much more to the satisfaction of the *Lapps* with our *kite* than with our *balloon*, they began to kiss

Joy expressed by the Natives on beholding a Paper Kite.

our hands, and were willing to grant us any favour. The rest of the night, therefore, was past in mirth and rejoicing: we had races in sledges, drawn by rein-deer over the smooth grass; and amused ourselves by riding upon the backs of these animals; being always outstripped by the *Lapps*, who were as much delighted with our awkwardness as we were with the strange gestures and manners of this very singular people. If it were granted, that *man*, like other *animals*, admits of being distinguished into many separate species, we should not hesitate in considering the genuine *Lapp* one of these. As we industriously collected, from our own personal observations, and from the conversation and *statistical* writings of Mr. *Grape*, many facts respecting them, which have not before been made public, we shall conclude this chapter by confining our observations entirely to their history. Those who are desirous of further information, may be referred to the valuable work of the missionary *Canute Leems*¹: which, besides the most copious observations, enriched, at the

Statistical
Account of
the *Lapps*.

(1) The author found this Work in *Norway*; and made it known to *Acerbi*, in *Stockholm*, who derived a principal part of his Second Volume from this source. Its title is, "*Canuti Leemii, Professoris Linguae Lapponicae, De Lapponibus Finmarchiae, eorumque Linguae, &c. Commentatio, multis Tabulis Aeneis illustrata.*" *Köbenhavn*, 1767. 4to. pp. 544.

CHAP.
XI.

same time, by the Notes of *Gunner* bishop of *Trönijem*, and his colleague *Jessens*, is also illustrated by one hundred curious plates, representing, with great fidelity, although rudely executed, their manners and customs.

An erroneous notion is very prevalent throughout *Europe*, that *Finmark* and *Lappmark* are only different names applied to *Norwegian* and *Swedish Lapland*; both countries being inhabited by the same people, who are all of them what the *Swedes* call *Lapps*. The fact is, that the *Finns* are very generally confounded with the *Lapps*. In *Finmark*, there are very few *Lapps*, comparatively speaking: and in the whole parish of *Enontekis* there are not more than 114 families of the peculiar race who bear that name. Of this number, sixty-six families pay an annual tribute, living in five villages; and there are forty-eight families, known only as rovers, living upon the mountains and in the forests. The *Lapp* villages are, *Lainiovuoma*, to the south-east of *Enontekis*, containing fourteen families; *Koengæmæ*, or *Råunala*, to the west, containing twenty-five families; *Suondavaara*, to the north-west, containing five families; *Råmmavuoma*, to the north, eighteen families; and *Peldojerf*, to the east, four families. The word *mark* is *Swedish*: it signifies *land*; as *angsmark*, which means *meadow-land*. It is also

Number of
Families.

used to depote the ground; as, *Ligga på marken*, signifying, “*To lie on the ground.*” This word has, therefore, no other reference to the *Lapps*, than when used as a compound, *Lap-mark*, to denote the land where they dwell. *Finmark* therefore means the land of the *Finns*, or *Fenns*; and the *Norwegians* call the inhabitants of *Finmark* by a name which signifies *Mountain Finns*; namely, *Fen Fjal*. In the language of the *Lapps*, their peculiar country, if they may be said to have any, is *Sabmi Ednam*; literally, *Lap land*; *Sabmi* denoting “*of or belonging to Lapps,*” and *Ednam* signifying *land*. All the *Laplanders*, whatsoever country they chance to inhabit, call the land in which they dwell by this name. Their language is remarkable for its softness, and its plenitude of vowels: in this respect it resembles the *Finnish* language.

The greatest enemies of the *Laplanders*, and almost the only enemies they ever encounter, are the *wolves*. One of the first questions they put to each other, when they meet, is precisely that of JORAM to JEHU: “*Is it peace?*” This question, in the original, or *Lapland*, language, is *Lekor rauhe?* It means nothing more than, “*Have the wolves molested you?*” A very considerable

Incursions
of the
Wolves.

(1) 2 Kings, ix. 17, 18, 19, 22.

CHAP.
XI.

change had taken place, in consequence of the incursions of the *wolves*, within the last eight years; and much to the loss of the Minister. Many of the richest families among the *Lapps* had been reduced to poverty by their ravages; their number having of late years, throughout the parish of *Enontekis*, incredibly augmented. Mr. *Grape* attributed their incursions to the last war between *Sweden* and *Russia*, which, he said, had driven those animals from the thicker forests of the *South* into this *Arctic* region. The most alarming incursions of the wolves have always been from the east. Above half the reindeer in the parish of *Enontekis* have been destroyed by them since the last war with *Russia*. A *Laplander*, who was in the house with the author when he was engaged in writing these Notes, had in his possession only *forty* reindeer; and a few years before, he had above a thousand. This calamity had driven many of the *Lapps* into *Norway*. Almost all those who were totally ruined by the *wolves*, became husbandmen; and, for the first time, quitted their roving for an agricultural life: consequently, the list of vagrant *Lapps* had been diminished, and the number of husbandmen increased.

Practice of
burying
Treasure.

One would think, that to a wild *Lapp*, living in tents, poverty or riches would be almost