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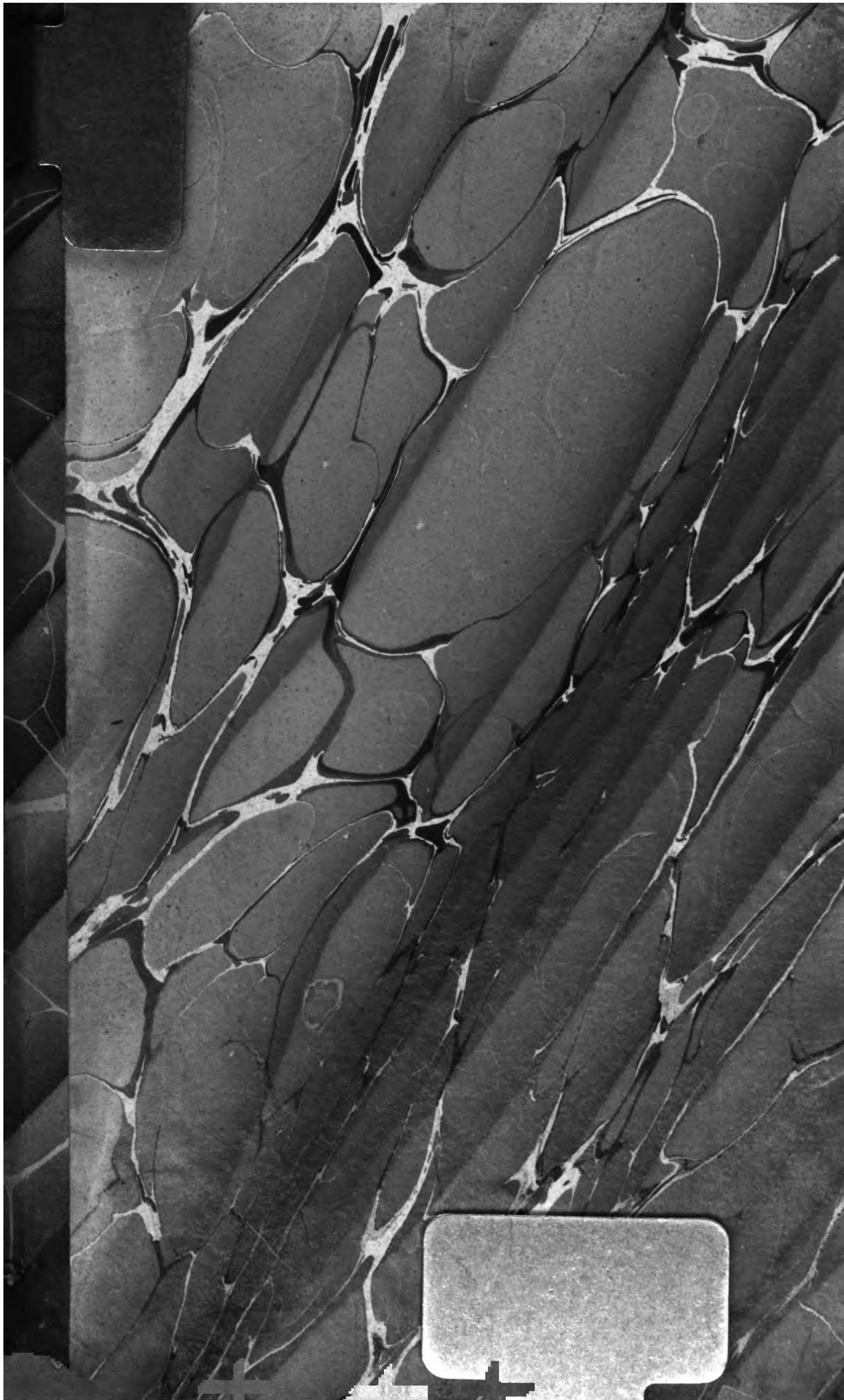


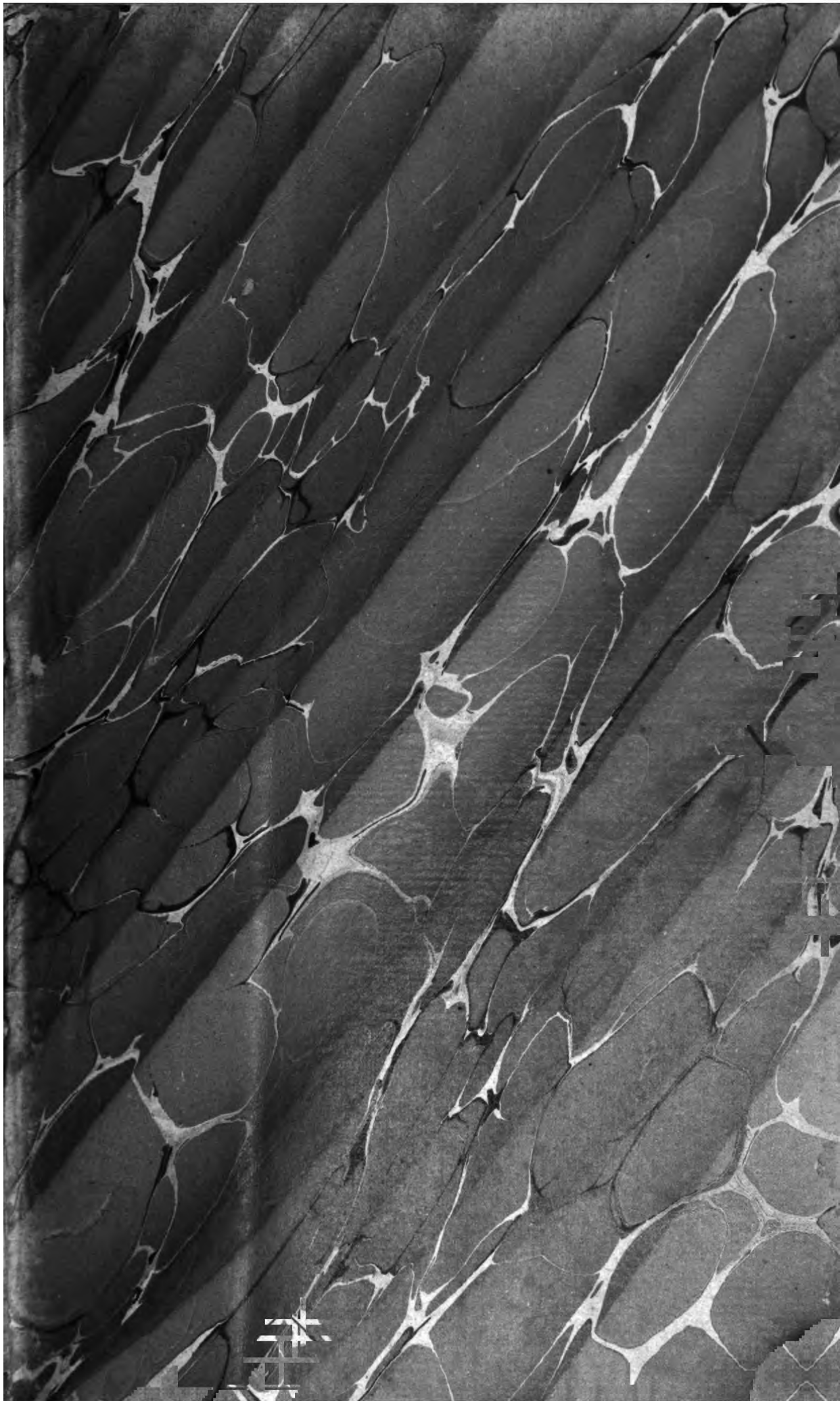
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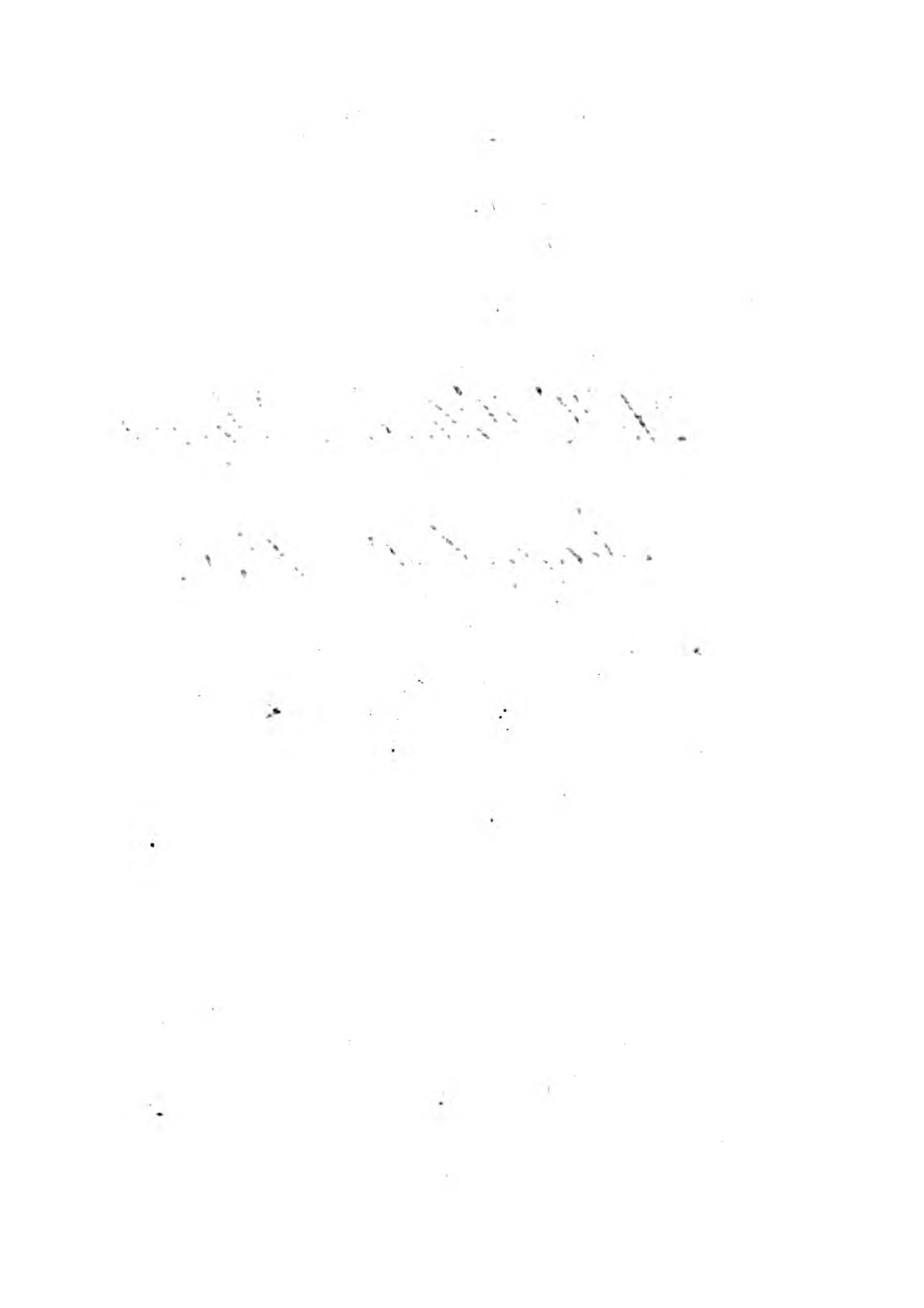
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A. W. Williams Wynn

August 20th 1830.

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COPENHAGEN

and its

ENVIRONS.

Compiled after the best Authors,

by

Richard Jones.



COPENHAGEN, 1829.

PRINTED BY JACOB BEHRND.



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P r e f a c e .

In laying before the public this attempt to describe the Capital, and Environs of Zealand, the compiler feels a strong assurance of the liberality of the Danish Nation; he makes no pretensions to elegance of style, but after a residence of twelve years in this country, he trusts that his endeavours have not been in vain.

All the merit he claims is, that, in stating facts in plain language he has endeavoured to give a perfect description of Copenhagen and its Environs.

What he has promised in his Prospectus he hopes he has fulfilled, and if it meets with the approbation of the Public, he can only say he is most abundantly rewarded.

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## A Description of Copenhagen and its Environs.

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**C**openhagen the Capital of His Danish Majesty's Dom-  
nions, may be justly reckoned one of the most ancient and  
powerful Cities of Europe; she maintained her rank by  
sea and land, and was courted by the most influential  
powers of Southern Europe, and was the only competitor  
with Great Britain in Naval Glory.

The present Sovereign of Denmark has a paternal af-  
fection for all his subjects, and the ancient house of Ol-  
denburgh, the most ancient Royal family in Europe, will  
never fail to render Monarchs beloved and revered by their  
subjects.

The prevailing religion of this Nation is the Luthe-  
ran, but every sect is tolerated, and no nation has a greater  
reason to be proud than this, of the freedom of her re-  
ligious worship.

The first authentic account we have of this ancient Capital is about the year 1043, it was at that time of little importance until King Waldemar presented it to the celebrated Bishop Absalon, who fortified the harbour by means of a castle which after him was called Axelhuus.

That Prelate afterwards bestowed the town with its appertences on the Bishoprick of Roeskilde.

In the twelfth Century the City had four parish churches, and its most ancient municipal laws were granted to it in 1254 by Bishop Jacob Erlandsen of Roeskilde.

Its first royal privileges were given in 1284 by Erik Glipping.

In the middle of the fourteenth Century it was converted from a Bishoprick into a Royal City, and its inhabitants subsisted entirely by fishing; the houses were built of lath and plaster, with thatched roofs, but even at this period when Denmark was so frequently attacked by foreign enemies, she still progressively advanced in prosperity.

In the year 1443, Christopher of Bavaria selected Copenhagen as His Royal residence, since which the Monarchs of Denmark have always resided in this City, and by their judicious arrangements, the Capital has been enlarged, beautified and enriched.

The annals of King Christian the fourth's name are so surrounded with splendour, that his glorious memory

never can be forgotten and he was justly called Christian the Great.

Under the reign of this Sovereign, Christianshavn and Nyboder were constructed; the Palace of Rosenborg; the Exchange; the Victualling Office; the Arsenal; Holmen; Trinitatis Church, and Regentsen were built, in fact no Sovereign has added more to the prosperity of the Danish Nation than Christian the fourth, for he laid the foundation for the extension of Commerce, which altho' promoted by the energy of king Frederick the fourth advanced, but slowly, until the reign of King Christian the sixth, by whose great wisdom the commercial prosperity of the Nation progressively increased.

Copenhagen has suffered many misfortunes. In ancient times, as well as in the times in which we now live, she has from her enemies resisted many cruel and severe attacks; the most remarkable was the armament formed by the Hanseatic towns in union with the Dukes of Holstein against Erich of Pommerania.

They equipped a large fleet which in the Spring of 1428 appeared off Copenhagen, and altho' the King was not present, the attempts of the Enemy were completely frustrated by the courage of His Royal Consort Queen Philippa.

In the sixteenth Century the capital was twice besieged; first in 1523 after the flight of Christian the second and in 1535 by the inhabitants of Lubeck under the pre-

text of again placing King Christian the second on the throne of Denmark.

In both of these sieges the inhabitants of Copenhagen suffered much from the want of provisions, but in the seventeenth Century (1658) the distress that they endured cannot be described; the enemy had nearly overrun the whole country, and nothing prevented them gaining possession of the Capital but the resolution and bravery of its inhabitants, who also displayed the same courage in 1700 when the City was bombarded by the united fleets of England, Holland and Sweden.

In the seventeenth Century the plague threatened to desolate Copenhagen, for nearly 30,000 of its inhabitants fell a sacrifice to this dreadful sickness.

The conflagration in 1728 laid in three days 1640 houses in ashes; and 943 houses were destroyed by the same dreadful calamity in 1795.

In the nineteenth Century a naval Engagement took place on the second of April 1801 between England and Denmark; and in 1807 was the unfortunate bombardment.

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### *Copenhagen*

is situated on the eastern coast of Zealand and on the western point of the small Island of Amager; independant of the principal Sound between Zealand and Skaane in Sweden, there is a strong current, which runs through

the City, and forms an excellent harbour, from which the town derives its name.

The Capital of the Kingdom of Denmark may be considered as one of the handsomest cities in Europe; the town lies low, and the climate is damp and variable.

### *Population.*

On the first of February 1801 the population of the Capital of Zealand consisted of 100,975, but in 1824 it amounted to 106,806 and in 1826 to 110,054.

### THE GATES OF THE CITY.

The City is surrounded by Ramparts, and has four principal entrances; three on the side of Zealand, and one at Christianshavn which leads to the Island of Amager, an Island that principally supplies the Capital with vegetables; the inhabitants of this Island were originally Frieslanders; in the year 1515 Christian the second who was much attached to a Dutch lady named Dyveke formed this colony, who even to this moment wear their original dress.

#### *The Western Gate,*

erected in 1668 in the reign of King Frederick the third, is the gate through which there is the greatest thoroughfare, as it leads to the high road which runs through the whole of Zealand; this gate is twelve feet broad, the



arch is fifteen feet high, and the whole building is 26 feet in height.

### *The Northern Gate.*

The arch of this gate is the handsomest of the four principal entrances into the Capital of Zealand; the colonnade facing the turnpike road is 42 feet broad, the interior of the arch is 14 feet, and the height is 20½ feet. The two sculptured figures which are placed in niches on each side of the gate represent "Piety and Justice," which were the symbols of King Christian the fifth. — „Pietate & Justitia."

### *The Eastern Gate*

is situated nearer to the North, than to the East, and no doubt can exist but in ancient times it was erected at the East end of Öster-Gade; but in 1708 under the reign of King Frederick the fourth, it was erected on the spot where it now stands.

### *Amager Gate*

which is at Christianshavn is the direct road to the Island of Amager; it was erected in 1618 under the reign of King Christian the fourth, and although frequently removed it was placed in its present situation in the year 1724. I have before stated that this Capital has four principal entrances, but the only gate that remains open during the

night is the Northern Gate, according to the Royal ordinance of the twenty fifth of July 1821.

The Western and Eastern Gates remain open for six nights during the time called "Kildetiden," which resembles a fair in England held in Greenwich Park; this amusement takes place in the Royal Park of Denmark which is situated about six english Miles from the Capital; it commences on Midsummer Eve, and continues for one Month.

### CANALS AND BRIDGES.

The Stream runs through the City by Canals; and bulwarks are formed by which ships may load and unload for the accommodation of merchants. Some of these Canals have sufficient depth of water for vessels of considerable burthen, others on the contrary are only fit for boats, lighters and small craft; all the canals have bulwarks of wood with the exception of the south western side of the Palace of Christiansborg where a marble quay is erected.

This Capital has ten bridges; seven of them unite Slotspladsen (see *Slotspladsen*) with Copenhagen and Christianshavn and three bridges unite the different districts of Christianshavn.

Over the Canal which surrounds the Royal Palace of Christiansborg are the following bridges.

1) Prindsens Bro.

2) Marmorbroen.

3) Stormbroen.

4) Høibro.

5) Holmensbro.

6) Knippelsbro, which is about 300 feet long, is erected on piles, in the centre of which are two wooden arches, decorated with four figures representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

7) Langebro is 440 feet in length, also built on piles, and unites the Western part of the Capital with Christianshavn, and the three following bridges are situated in the last mentioned place.

8) Börnehuusbroen.

9) Snorrebroen.

10) Wilders-Bro.

Having described the above bridges I must not omit to mention that the Royal Dock and Mercantile harbour of this City are both entered by a drawbridge which is 1200 feet in length.

## MARKETS.

No Capital can be better supplied with every description of provisions than this, for, besides the numerous peasants who frequent the public markets, there is a constant succession of Vessels from Holstein and Jutland, which import into this town every kind of provisions.

### *Gammel-Torv and Ny-Torv.*

The old and new market were formerly distinct; but are now united; and this is the principal market for supplying the City with Poultry. On the Northern side of the old market is a handsome fountain surrounded by an iron railing. Höibro-Plads was built after the destructive fire in 1795 and is the only public market for vegetables.

The Fishmarket is situated on the West-side of Höibro-Plads; and the butchers-market nearly surrounds, the handsome watchtower (see *watchtower*) which will be afterwards described.

### *Kongens Ny-Torv*

is one of the handsomest situations in the City; it is erected nearly in the centre of the town, and is surrounded by many fine public and private buildings.

In the centre of this square is ~~the~~<sup>an</sup> Equestrian Statue erected to the honour of King Christian the fifth.

The principal buildings which surround and decorate this square, are the Mainguard, in front of which are placed three brass pieces of artillery; the Palace of Charlottenborg, which is the Academy of Arts, the Theatre, adjoining to which is a handsome edifice appropriated for the education of cadets destined for the Royal Artillery, Thotts palace, and two of the principal Ho-

tels in the City, The Hôtel D'Angleterre and The Hôtel Du Nord.

### *Slotspladsen*

is an island situated at the West End of the City, where the Royal Palace of Christiansborg is erected; on this island is also the Exchequer, the Treasury, the Royal library, the Arsenal and other public buildings.

### *Kultorget*

where the peasants expose for sale, charcoal, turf and wood, is situated near the Northern gate.

### *Graabrødre-Torv*

commonly called Ulfeldts Plads, derives its name from the Grey or Franciscan Friars, who were residents in Denmark until the reformation; that Monastery was the oldest in Denmark and was founded under the reign of King Waldemar the second. On the destruction of this Monastery in 1202 the celebrated Corfitz Ulfeldt, so well known in Danish History, erected a handsome edifice on its site.

This Nobleman, married a natural daughter of King Christian the fourth; but he was convicted of high treason, and the sentence of the supreme tribunal confirmed by His Majesty King Frederick the third is as follows. One of the Estates of Corfitz Ulfeldt shall be levelled to the ground, and no building shall ever more be erected on

the same spot, but a pyramid shall be placed there, proclaiming to the world his eternal disgrace. This was executed. His palace was levelled to the ground; his garden destroyed, and on the elegant mansion that he occupied is a low pyramid with the following inscription, cut in stone:

The Traitor Corfitz W. F. to eternal scorn, dishonour and infamy.

The residence and square where this Nobleman resided is now occupied by butchers and brokers.

### *Saint Ann Place*

is situated at the East end of Garnisons-church; in Catholic times a chapel was erected there and consecrated to Saint Ann.

## PALACES AND PUBLIC-BUILDINGS.

### *Amalienborg.*

On this spot are erected four handsome palaces built with perfect uniformity; in the centre of the square is the superb statue of King Frederick the fifth cast in copper; the erection of these buildings commenced in the year 1750.

One was erected at the expense of Count Adam Moltke, Privy counsellor to His Majesty; the second by Countess Schack; the third by Lieutenant-General Count Le-

vetzow, and the fourth by Baron Brochdorf. The two first mentioned palaces are united by a Corridor, and appropriated for the residence of their Danish Majesties until the Royal Palace of Christiansborg, is completed; the third is the residence of His Royal Highness Prince Christian, heir presumptive to the Danish Throne, and the fourth is the residence of Prince Frederick Christian, who is united to the second daughter of His present Majesty.

### *The Palace of Charlottenborg.*

This Palace is situated on Kongens Ny-Torv at the corner of Ny-Havn. It was constructed in 1672 at the expense of Count Ulrich Frederich Gldenlve.

After the death of King Christian the fifth, the Queen dowager Charlotte Amalia purchased this palace for her winter-residence, and it derives its name from this Queen.

Afterwards it was inhabited by King Frederick the fifth when Prince Royal of Denmark and is at present appropriated as an academy for the arts; the former garden of the palace was in the year 1788 formed into a botanical garden, the entrance into which is in Nyhavn.

This establishment for the encouragement of science was founded in 1754, and has flourished much under the active and liberal patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Christian, who is President of the academy; it has six Professors, Prof. Eckersberg and Lund in Historical painting, Professor Hetch in perspective, Pro-

essor Clemens in Engraving, and Professor Freund in Sculpture.

The before mentioned Professors elect a Director for three years; at the expiration of which time a new election takes place, and the late Director is not again eligible for the same space of time.

Besides the Professors before described, there are three others in Sciences: Professor Klingenberg, in Anatomy; Professor Schow in History and Mythology; and Professor Ursin in Mathematicks.

Attached to this establishment are the following schools, three for the study of architecture; three for ornamental drawings; two for living models of different characters for study in drawing, and one modelling-school.

In the statuary room is a fine collection of antique figures; some few are sculptured in marble, and the rest are cast in plaster of paris,

On the thirty first of March the birth-day of King Frederick the fifth, who was the founder of this noble Institution, a public meeting of all the Professors and members is held, when the Secretary states the financial situation of the Academy and relates every thing that has occurred during the preceding year; after this the deserving young artists are rewarded by His Royal Highness Prince Christian with a medal of Gold or Silver.

On the first of April the Academy is opened for the inspection of the Public, and continues so until the first of May.



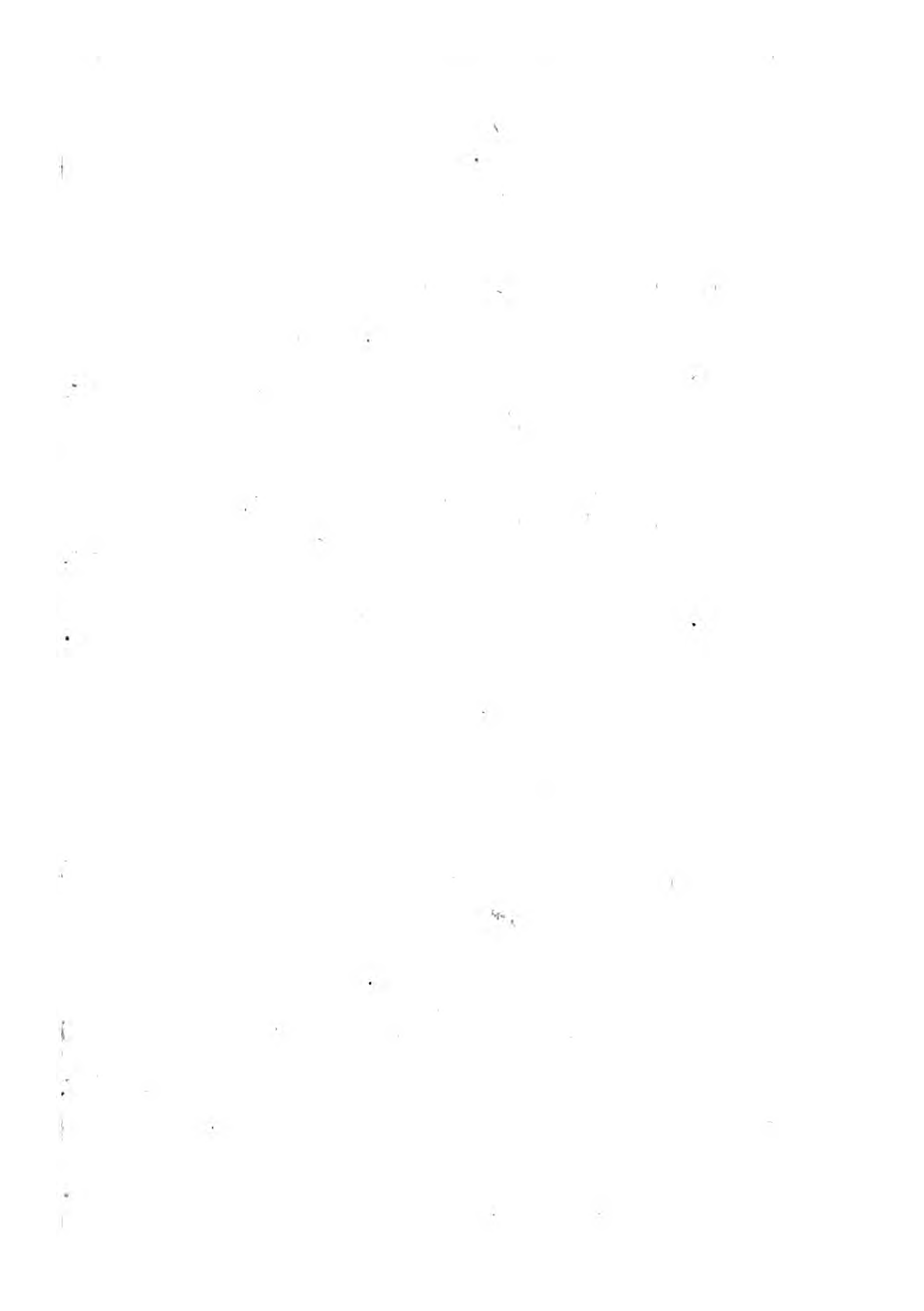
*The Royal Palace near Christiansborg.*

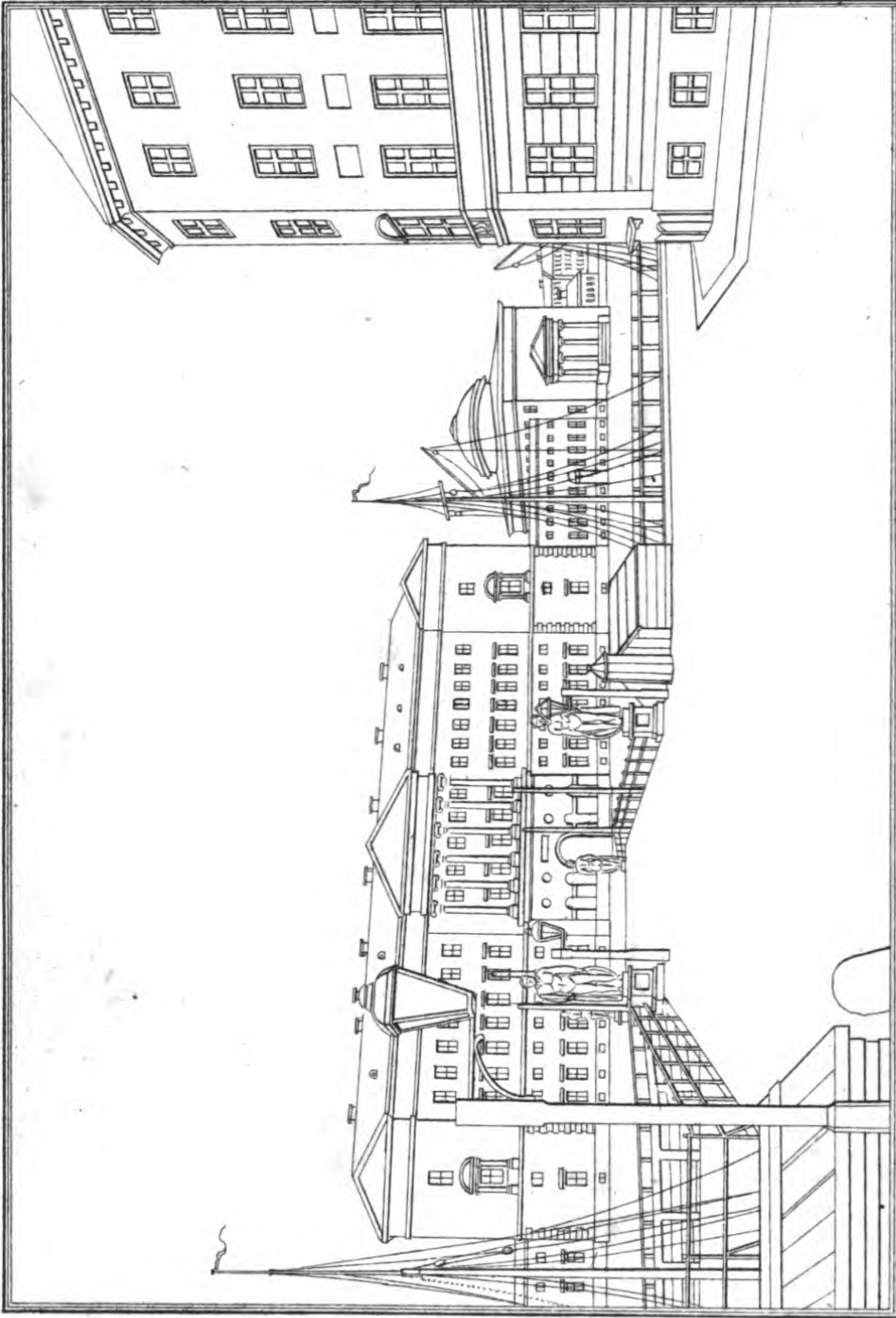
This Palace more generally called the Prince's Palace in consequence of its having been the residence of two Royal Princes, is situated at the corner of Ny Westergade, formerly called Vigantsgade.

On the site of the present Palace originally was a large building erected by Gysberth Wygant Michelbecker, a rich and esteemed merchant and who was also Royal Steward to His Majesty King Christian the fifth.

When King Frederick the fourth resolved to improve the Royal residence of Christiansborg it became needful to select a residence for the Royal family; this house and other buildings were therefore purchased, and formed into the present Palace as a temporary residence for the Prince Royal of Denmark, who was afterwards King Christian the sixth. Afterwards it was the Royal residence of His Majesty Frederick the fifth during the time he was Prince Royal; but on the accession of this Sovereign to the throne of Denmark, the Palace of Christiansborg became his Royal residence, and the above mentioned Palace was then inhabited by the Princess Dowager Sophia Wilhelmine of Ostfriesland, a sister of the Queen, and it continued to be her winter-residence until her decease, which happened at the Palace of Sorgenfri on the seventh of June 1764.

His Highness Prince Charles of Hesse-Cassel and His Royal Consort resided here for many years; but this an-





THE PALACE OF CHRISTIANSBORG.

cient Royal Palace is now occupied by military and civil Officers holding high situations under the present Government.

*The Royal Palace of Christiansborg.*

In the year 1167 Archbishop Absolon caused a castle to be erected on the spot where this palace now stands, and which after him was called Axelhuus. King Christian the third and Frederick the fourth at considerable expense embellished it, but on the accession of King Christian the sixth to the throne of Denmark it was razed to the ground, in order to erect on its site a Royal residence on a grander scale.

On the twentyfirst of April 1733 King Christian the sixth laid the foundation stone to this building, and when it was rebuilt, it was computed that one thousand individuals resided in this palace; but this magnificent edifice which seemed to defy eternity became a prey to the flames on the night of the twenty seventh of February 1794 for the walls which were 10 feet thick were the only remains of this superb building.

The erection of the present palace was commenced by His Majesty king Christian the seventh and finished under the reign of the present sovereign of Denmark, Frederick the sixth, after the design of Conferenceraad Hansen, Knight of the order of Dannebrog, and first Architect to the Danish Nation.

The principal entrance is from the marble bridge; it is approached by an outward court 460 feet in length, and 380 feet in breadth, around which is a fine corridor; on both sides are the Royal stables, capable of containing 200 horses.

On the right hand of this superb palace is the Theatre of the Court, and on the opposite side is the riding-school.

Amongst the different public buildings, that decorate this capital no edifice is more deserving attention than the splendid restitution of the Royal Palace of Christiansborg.

On approaching it 32 *colonnades* adorn the entrance to this magnificent building.

Thirty five years have passed since the former palace was destroyed by fire, but it has again risen from its ashes, and on the thirteenth of October 1828 one hundred and thirty apartments were magnificently decorated for the Royal residence.

On each side of the Vestibule are stairs leading to the Royal apartments; the stairs on the right hand conducting you to His Majestys residence are formed of massive arches, supported by pillars of Norwegian Marble, and decorated with bronze and gilt ornaments.

The stairs are of mahogany, and the balustrades are handsomely adorned with bronze.

On the Wall of the grand entrance are marble niches in which are placed different statues cast in plaster of Paris by the different artists of Denmark.

They represent the art of painting, declamation, poetry, sculpture, architecture and philosophy.

Opposite the Royal entrance are several vases of Porphyre presented by His Majesty of Sweden to the Royal Sovereign of Denmark.

The guard room is 50 feet long, and 36 feet in breadth, and is decorated by different descriptions of Grecian Mythology.

- 1) The building of the Ship Argos assisted by Minerva.
- 2) The introduction of Agriculture by Ceres.
- 3) The consecration of Matrimony by Juno.
- 4) The first introduction of Wine by Bacchus.
- 5) The extension of poetry amongst shepherds by Apollo.

In the four arcades are represented the four ages of man.

- 1) describes the education of Achilles by Chiron.
- 2) Theseus surrounded by the young Athenians whom he relieved from sacrifice.
- 3) Hector and Andromache.
- 4) Minos as a legislator.

The apartment destined for the gentlemen in waiting is 54 feet long and 34 feet in breadth; it is decorated with a beautiful painting by Professor Lund representing the introduction of Christianity into Denmark; this apartment will also be adorned by four paintings by the same artist.

- 1) will describe the cultivation of Religion.

- 2) **The Religion of Odin represented by an offering to the God Thor.**
- 3) **The progress of Christianity in the Catholic faith.**
- 4) **The Rituals and ceremonies of the Reformed Religion.**

From the same artist are four other paintings, they represent power, faith, love and hope.

The second room for the gentlemen in waiting is handsomely decorated, and over the stove is a Bass-Relief representing Thetis in the workshop of Vulcan demanding the arms of Achilles.

The Throne-room is magnificently decorated. The Throne itself is of an antique form; the Canopy is supported by two Caryatides of marble beautifully sculptured by Thorwaldsen; the sides are formed by two lions with wings, and the cushion at the back of the throne is decorated with the initials of the reigning family of Denmark, surrounded by a garland of laurel.

Over the Canopy are gilt ornaments representing the crown, the sceptre, the globe, and the sword.

The Wall on the right hand of the throne is adorned with the arms of the Duke of Oldenburg, and on the left by the Royal arms of Denmark.

Four beautiful paintings by Professor Eckersberg add to the magnificence of this saloon.

Their subjects are :

1) The accession of the House of Oldenburg to the throne of Denmark, which is represented by Duke Adolph of Slesvig refusing, on account of his age, the throne of Denmark, and proposing to the deputation of the estates of the Kingdom, to elect the young count Christian of Oldenburg.

2) The Homage which King Christian received when he swore to support the laws of the Nation.

3) The surrender of the rights, and privileges of the Kingdom to His Majesty King Frederick the third.

4) Represents Schumacher enobled by the name of Griffenfeld, and laying before His Majesty Frederick the third a new code of laws.

From the pencil of this celebrated artist are two allegorical paintings, the first describes the Ocean which is represented by the figure of Neptune, reclining on a ship and holding in his hand the flag of Denmark surrounded by three genii descriptive of the Sound, and the two belts, the second describes the Earth which is represented by a female figure holding in her hands ears of corn as descriptive of the fertility of Denmark.

The apartment appropriated for the council of state is of an oval form. The walls of this saloon are inlaid with wood, the product of Denmark. This apartment is adorned with portraits of the legislators of Denmark, carved in wood from the lime tree; they re-



present Canute the great, Waldemar the first, Waldemar the fourth, Margaretha, Christian the third, Frederick the second, Christian the fourth, and Frederick the third.

In the same manner are represented the Royal arms of Denmark, and her provinces, with the emblems of law, justice, commerce, navigation, agriculture, arts, and sciences.

Adjoining the room appropriated for the privy Council, is His Majesty's sitting-room, the decorations and conveniences of which are united with taste and simplicity.

This apartment is adorned by four paintings by the deceased Professor Lorenzen.

- 1) Is a view in Zealand.
- 2) The prospect of Christianstad in the Island of St. Croix.
- 3) The Fortress of Tranquebar in the East-Indies.
- 4) The Environs of Geysir in Iceland.

His Majesty's bed-room is decorated with taste; it is adorned with paintings descriptive of arts, sciences, trade, commerce, navigation, and agriculture.

The ceiling is embellished by a painting after Thorwaldsen, representing a most beautiful description of Day and Night.

Her Majesty's apartments adjoining the Kings are not less magnificently decorated.

From the Entrée you enter the room appropriated for the ladies in waiting, the decorations of which are very handsome.

This room conducts you to the throne-apartment which is in the form of an half circle ; before the throne are two richly gilt ships supporting the entablement; the paintings which imitate bass-relief are descriptive of the virtues which particularly adorn Her Majesty.

Over the entrance of this Palace facing the Capital is the following Latin inscription :

*„Regiam hanc Christianus Sextus extruxit incendio Funesto post LIV annos vastatam denuo erigi Christianus Septimus jussit splendidam restituit et inter Publica vota decavit Fredericus Sextus MDCCCXXVIII.”*

This Royal castle was built by Christian the sixth; fifty four years after its erection it was unfortunately destroyed by fire, and the erection of the present palace was commenced by Christian the seventh.

This magnificent building was finished by the wishes of the nation, and consecrated by His Majesty of Denmark King Frederick the sixth in the year 1828.

On each side of this inscription are four bass-reliefs by Thorwaldsen, they are;

- 1) Nemesis and Jupiter, representing Justice.
- 2) Prometheus and Minerva, representing Wisdom.
- 3) Hercules and Hebe, representing Power.
- 4) Æsculapius and Hygea representing Health.

*The Town Hall.*

The oldest Town Hall of Copenhagen of which there is any record was situated at the corner of Nørregade and Klædeboderne; this was a very small building, and was therefore given in barter to the Canons of the Cathedral dedicated to the Holy Virgin in the year 1492. After this period another was erected at the corner of Nørregade and Studiistræde, and which is now the residence of the present Bishop of Zealand.

In the year 1605 under the reign of Christian the fourth to whom Denmark is so much indebted for His munificence a third building was erected at the expense of the City.

This building was of marble, ornamented with a tower, and was situated at the south end of Gammel - Torv.

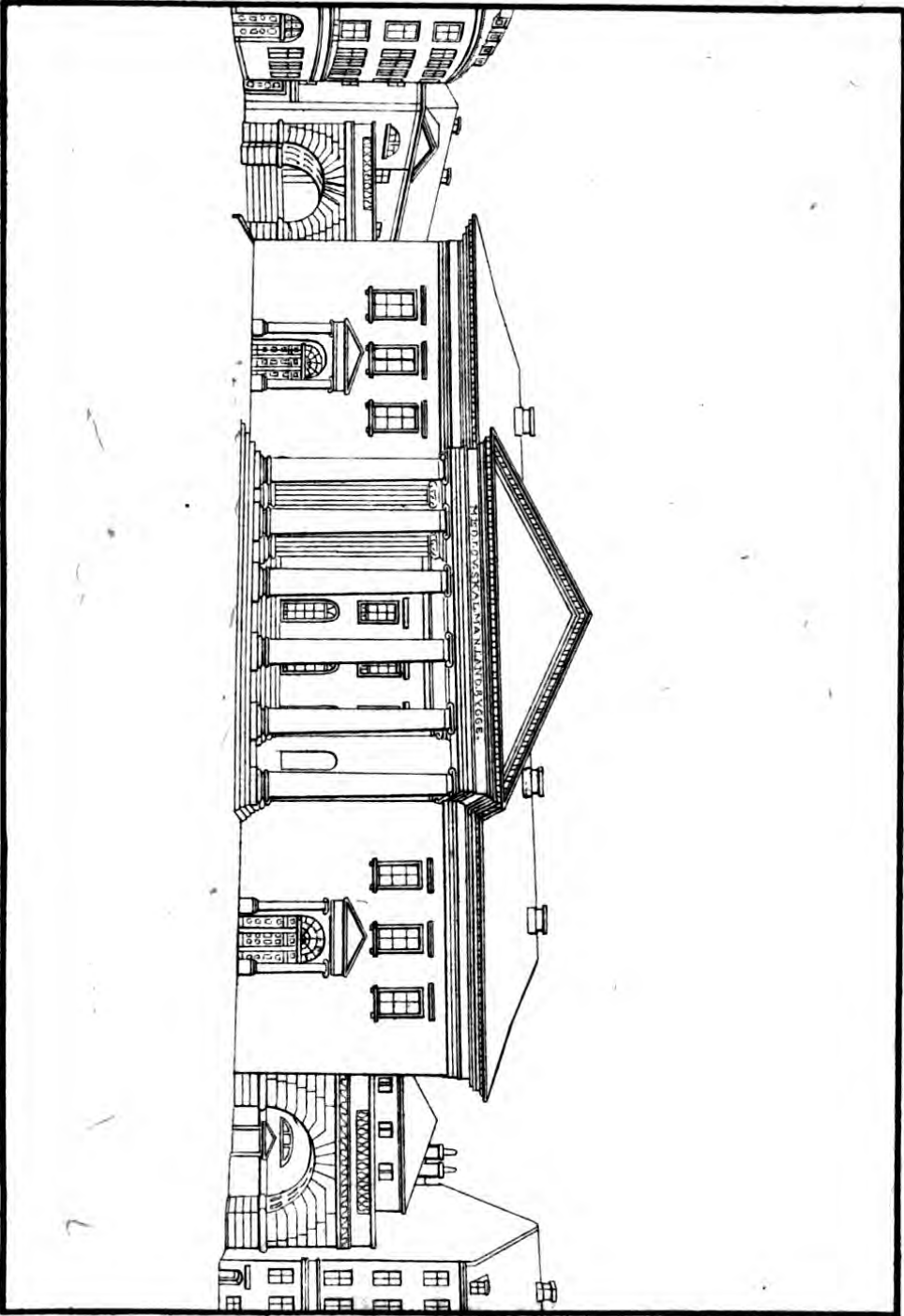
Over the principal entrance was inscribed on a black marble tablet the following inscription:

*„Hæc domus odit nequitiam, amat pacem, punit scelera, conservat jura, honorat probos.“*

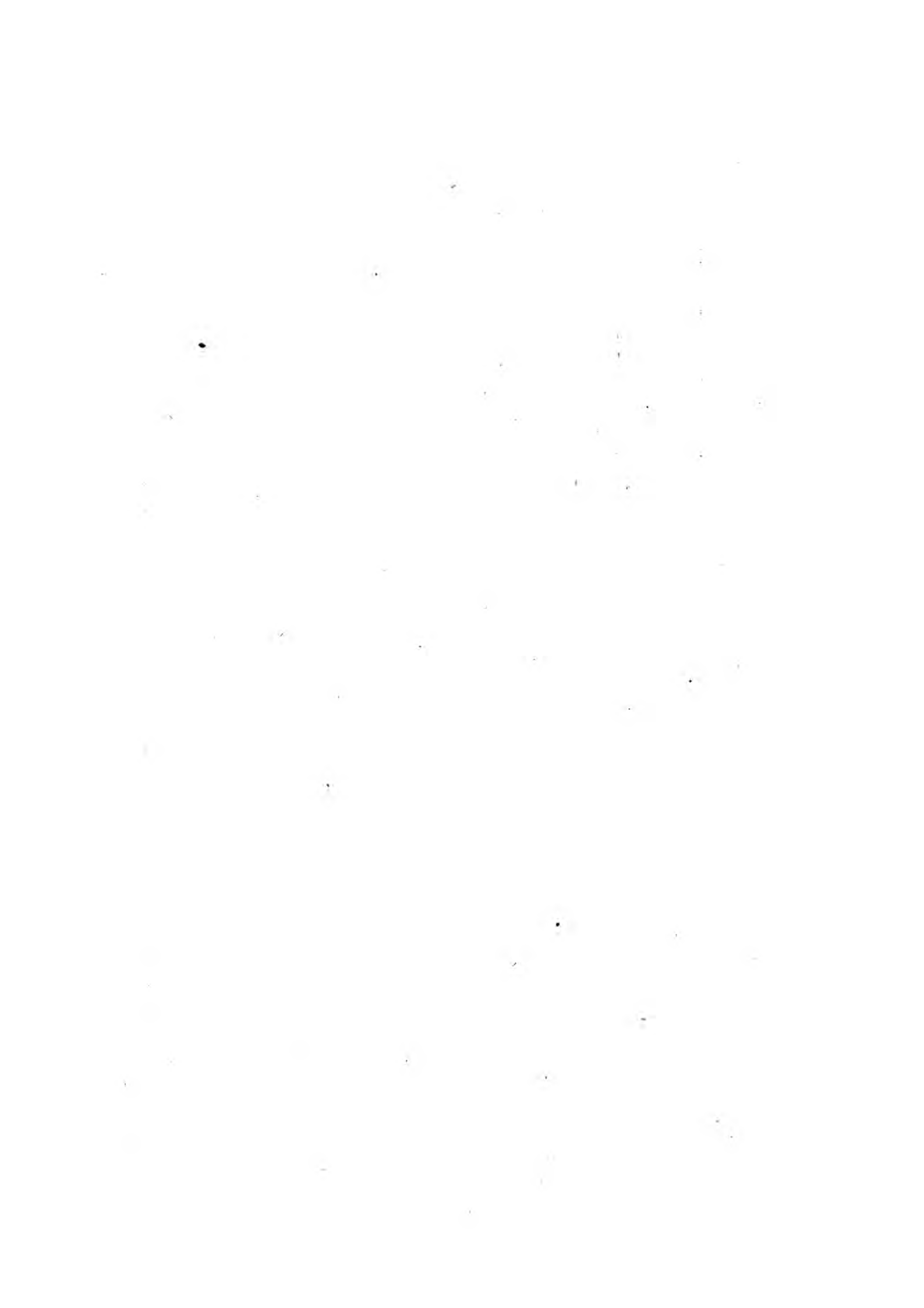
„This House hates villany, loves the righteous, punishes wickedness, defends rights, honours the honest.

The great fire in 1728 reduced this Town-Hall to ashes, and a new one erected on the same site was likewise destroyed by the same misfortune in the year 1795.

After all these deplorable events, it was then resolved, to erect a larger Town - Hall, and the



THE TOWN HALL.



Orphan hospital being likewise destroyed by fire, the ground was with other private property purchased, and fixed upon for that purpose.

On the 28 Septbr 1805 the foundation stone to this handsome building was laid, and in it were deposited a plate of gold, a golden medal, and two gold coins with a latin inscription:

The dreadful fire in 1795 destroyed this Town-Hall, but King Christian the seventh ordered a new one to be erected for the benefit, and embellishment of this city. Frederick the Crown Prince of Denmark laid the foundation stone to this building on the 28 Septbr. 1805. In the year 1815 the building was finished, and on the 2 July of the same year after a solemn inauguration in the chapel that adjoins it, all the offices under this establishment were delivered to the charge of the different directors.

The chief entrance is towards Ny-Torv, and over it is the following inscription;

*„Med Lov skal man Land bygge.“*

*„By Laws must the country be supported.“*

and over the entrance to the prison which is united to the town Hall by a Corridor is the following:

*„For almeen Sikkerhed“.*

*„For the security of the Public.“*

*The Royal Exchange,*

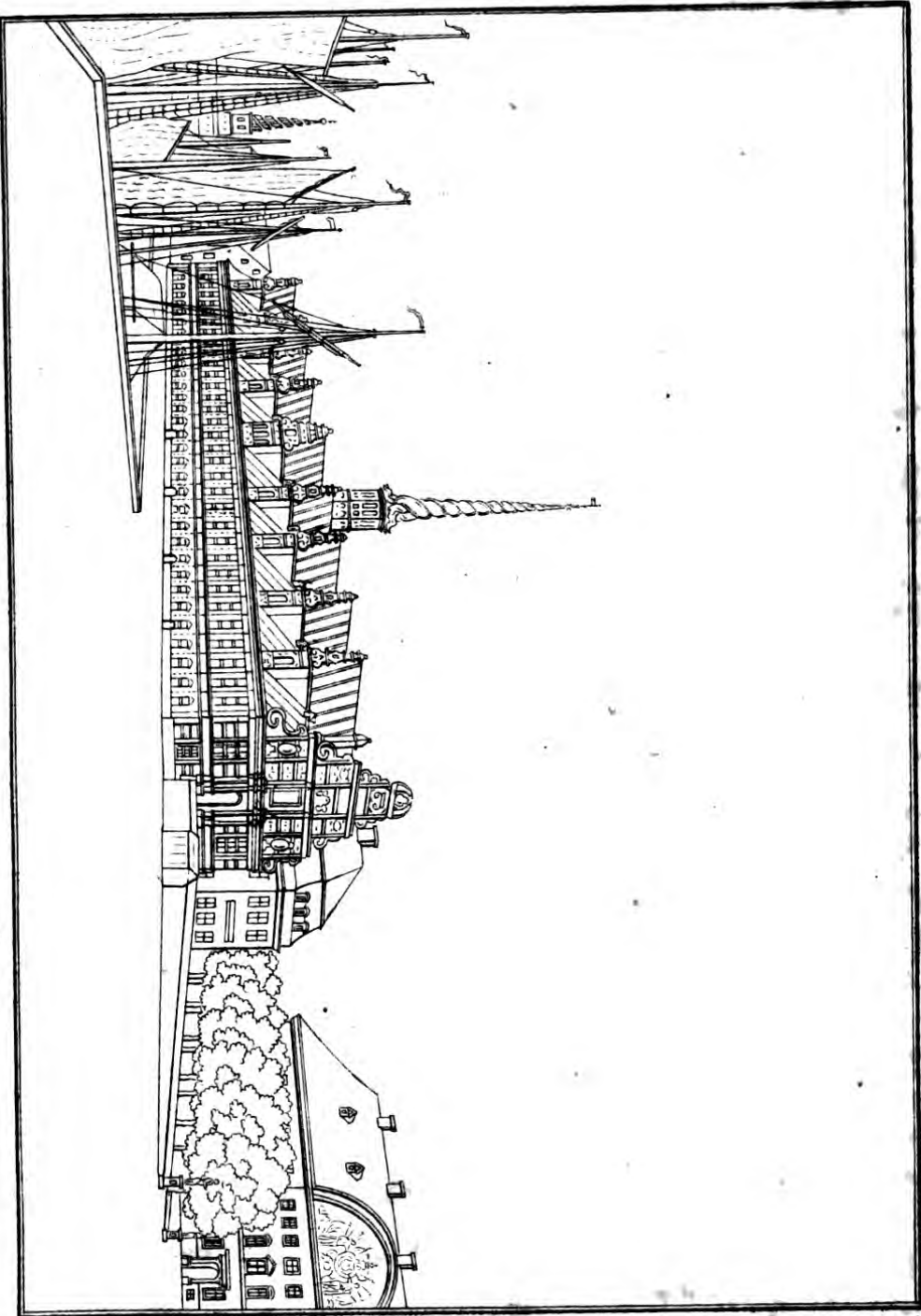
was erected in the reign of King Christian the fourth on Slots-holm, which is built on piles, and consequently filled up at great expense; where the present exchange is now erected there was formerly sufficient depth of water for vessels of considerable burthen.

It is related that the brick- and stone-work that forms this ancient building was originally situated at Calmar, and King Christian the fourth who took possession of that place in 1611 caused its stone statues and buildings to be levelled to the ground and conveyed to Copenhagen, where they were afterwards appropriated for the building of the Royal Exchange.

The erection of this building commenced in the year 1622 and was finished in 1624, with the exception of the eastern entrance; its interior decorations were not completed until the year 1642, occasioned entirely by the German war which broke out in 1625 and continued until 1629.

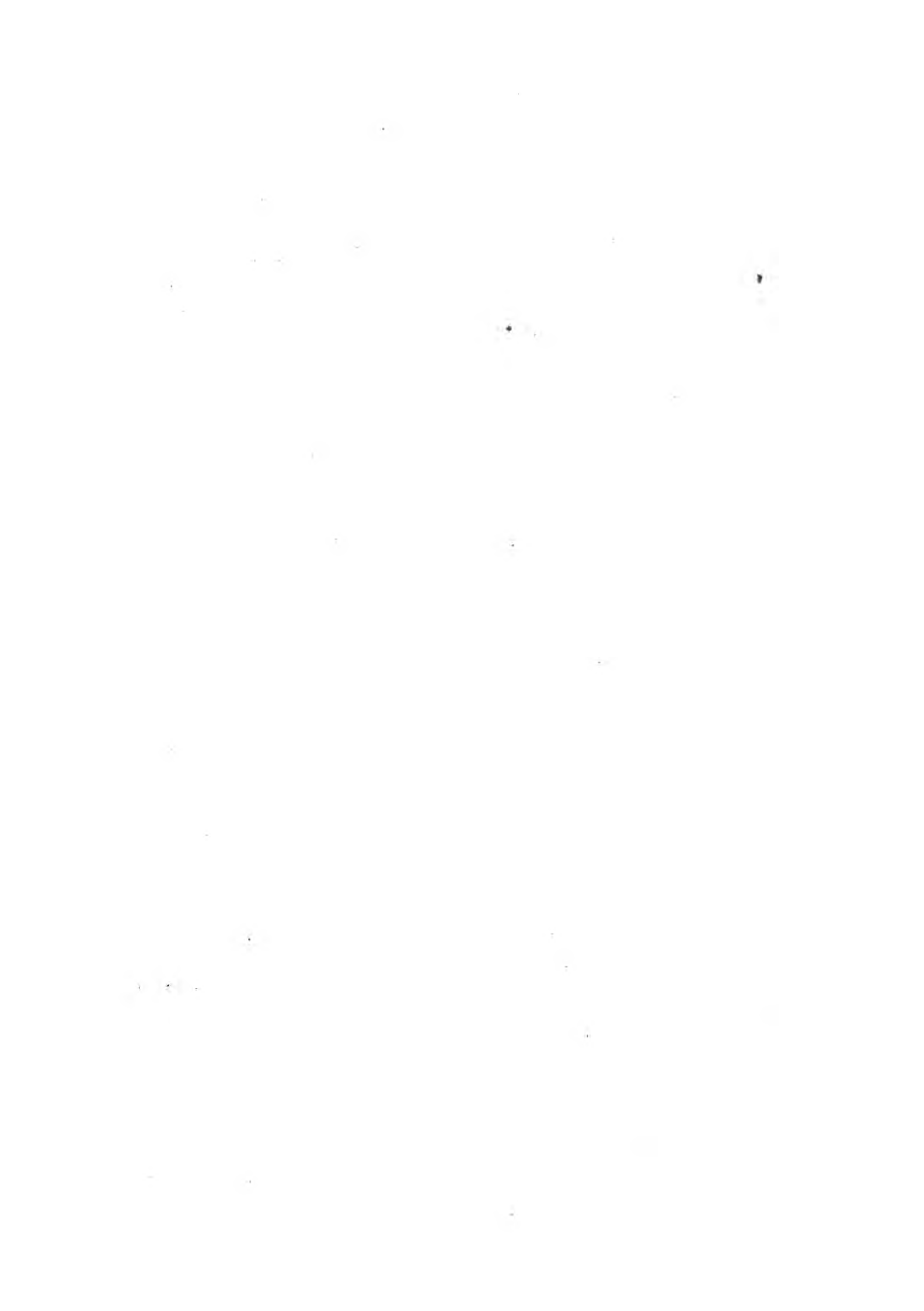
The Royal Exchange is two stories high, it is 406 feet in length, and 66 feet in breadth; it has also two entrances, the one facing Slotspladsen is the handsomest; it rises by degrees, and is paved on both sides, and surrounded by a brick wall,

On each side of the door are two statues, one representing Mercury, and the other Neptune. The



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.





columns of the western entrance are of the Ionic order of architecture formed of Italian marble which rest on pedestals of the same kind.

The eastern entrance in some measure resembles the western, and both have the following Latin inscriptions :

*C. 4. Quod regno, reique publicæ ac populo Dano felix ac fortunatum, velit qui ob jugem filii Jesu Christi intercessionem res tribuit faustas, quique mercimoniis, omnique bonæ rei augendæ præest, ter optimus, ter maximus, Deus Pater, Filius, & Spiritus Sanctus, Byrsam, quam vides, Danicam, Christianus IVtus Danorum, Norigorum, Slavorum, Gothorumque Rex potentissimus, pater patriæ optimus, boni publici curator felicissimus, laudabili regum magnorum exemplo & serio studio augendi regna sua viris, censu, emporiis, non furtivis Mercurii et Lavernæ artibus, sed, quod princeps & primum est, divinæ gloriæ, & quod proximum, emptorum venditorumque fructuosis usibus sacratam, dicatamque voluit. Anno a Christo nato MDCXXIV.*

The roof of the building which is 176 feet high is of lead, and its venerable spire is well deserving the attention of travellers ; it is formed by the representation of four dragons resting on their stomachs, with their heads extending to the four corners of the globe.

Their tails are twisted together so as to form the spire, which is terminated by three crowns, over which is erected a Vane.

Under the Exchange are vaulted Cellars occupied by retail dealers in flax, hemp, Iron, salt &c, four of these cellars situated at the eastern extremity are fire proof, and for many years were in possession of the national Bank as a receptacle for property pledged to them; at the western end of the building, which is the principal entrance, is a spacious hall, supported by ten wooden columns, appropriated for the mercantile affairs of the Nation; the hours of business are chiefly from one' till two o'clock.

The end of the Hall is decorated by a picture representing the immortal memory of King Christian the fourth when he, as a young prince visited the renowned Tycho Brahe on the Island of Hwen in the year 1592. This picture was painted at the expense of the Danish merchants to immortalize the memory of this Sovereign.

On the right hand of this picture is a very handsome room built in the form of an amphitheatre fitted up with every accommodation for public Auctions, and the other part is appropriated as bazaars where different articles are exposed for sale.

Nothing more can be said of this noble and ancient building, but that the merchants of Copenhagen in 1824 caused a medal to be struck to commemorate the jubilee of two Centuries.

## CHURCHES.

The Church of Saint Nicolas one of the oldest churches of the City, having been nearly destroyed in the dreadful fire of 1795 it was resolved by His Majesty's ordinance issued on the 9th January 1807 that it should not be repaired, but that the tower should be formed into a Watch tower. On the summit of this building is a reservoir of water; and a residence for a Watchman, who resides in this edifice to give alarm on the least appearance of fire. In the lower part of the building is an Engine, fire buckets &c., always ready in case of emergency.

The construction of this edifice was delayed until 1820 in consequence of the scarcity, and exorbitant price of building materials, but in the same year after the design of Lieutenant Colonel Smith director of the fire corps the watch tower commenced and was finished in the two following years at an expense of 25,000 Species.

### *The Church of the*

Virgin Mary, is situated in Nörre Gade; its first erection is very uncertain, formerly it was one of the parish churches but in the commencement of the 13th Century it was formed into a Cathedral when Prelates and Prebends were appointed, and its foundation is at present supported from the funds of different parish churches.

This Church has suffered many misfortunes; it has been destroyed by fire; the high steeple which formerly adorned this holy building was blown down by a hurricane; and it has been struck by lightning.

In the great fire in 1728 it was destroyed with the exception of a small part of the chancel. In the fire of 1795 it was only by great exertions that it was saved, but in the bombardment of 1807 it was completely destroyed.

The present church is a noble edifice, built after the design of C. H. Hansen, Counsellor of Conference, Knight of the order of Dannebrog, and principal architect to His Danish Majesty.

The walls of this Church are formed after the Roman Basilick. Its exterior length is 215 and its breadth 180 feet.

The Portico adorned with six columns of the Doric order is executed in the finest proportion of Grecian Architecture.

The steeple of the former church was  $246\frac{1}{2}$  feet high and the height of the tower from where the steeple commenced was 148 consequently the whole height, was  $394\frac{1}{2}$  feet; but after the destructive bombardment of 1807 it was ordained that no steeple should be erected on the present Cathedral, in order to prevent the fatality to which this Church had been so often exposed.

In the interior of this building are arcades, on both sides of which are columns, where are placed the twelve apostles sculptured by Thorwaldsen, and by whose hand is also the beautiful representation of our Saviour erected over the com-

munion table, executed in Italian and Norwegian marbles with gilt and bronze ornaments; the altar is decorated with four candelabres on both sides of the Choir, which is separated from the communion by a bronze railing; the sacristy and baptismal fonts are also adorned with bass-reliefs by Thorwaldsen.

One represents the celebration of the last supper, and the other is a description of our Saviour being baptized by Saint John.

This church is not yet finished, but will be consecrated next Whitsuntide.

The Frontispiece will be decorated with the representation of Saint John preaching in the wilderness; and under the Portico in bass-relief will be the representation of the entrance of Christ into Jerusalem, both sides of the principal entrance will be decorated with the statues of the four Evangelists.

### *St. Peters Church*

for the German residents in Copenhagen is situated at the corner of St.-Peders-Stræde. This originally was a country church for the inhabitants of the village of Serislev, but when this village and the land appertaining to it, was appropriated for the extension of the town, it became one of the parish churches of the Capital.

Shortly after the reformation, the parishioners attended Divine service at the Church of the Virgin Mary,

and the Service at Saint Peters, was discontinued, but as many German families since that period had been driven from the disasters of War, and the persecution of Religion to seek a refuge in the Kingdom of Denmark, it was repaired, and ordained as a place of Divine Worship for the German congregation.

This Church has one of His Danish Majesty's Ministers as Patron, and several respectable Citizens are trustees and overseers.

The clergyman is publicly elected by the congregation, but the grant of this benefice must be afterwards confirmed by His Majesty of Denmark,

The interior of this Church is 152 feet long, and 60 feet high.

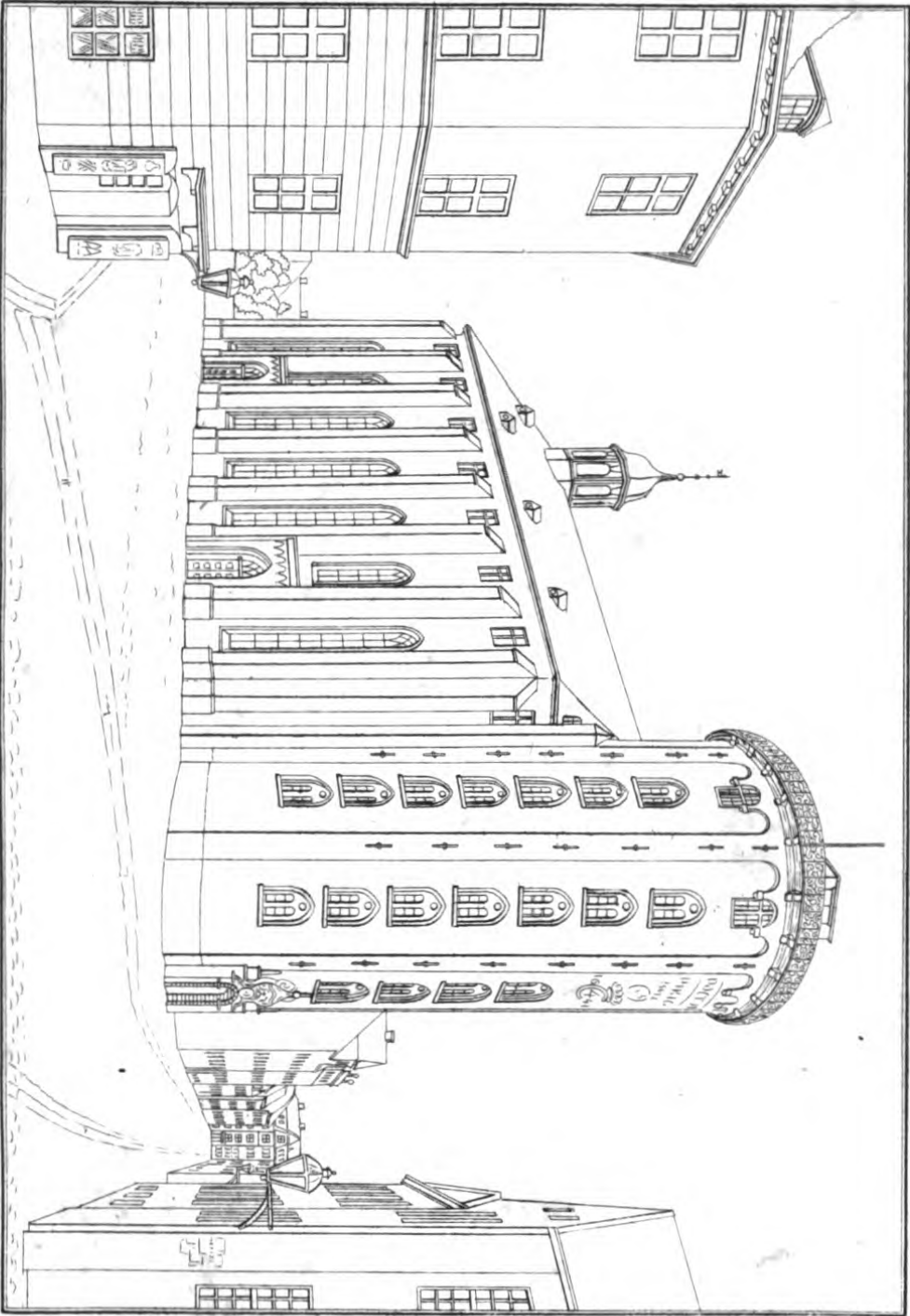
It suffered much in the great fire of 1728 and afterwards by the bombardment of 1807. In the Mausoleum of this Church are the remains of many celebrated men.

### *Trinity Church*

or as it is generally called from its construction the round tower, is situated at the corner of Kjöbmagergade and Landemærket nearly opposite to Store Kanikestræde.

The foundation stone of this religious building was laid by King Christian the fourth on the 7th July 1637.

It was originally destined to be a church for the University, but as this part of the City yearly increased in population and buildings, it became a parish church, and



THE ROUND TOWER.





over it is a building appropriated for the preservation of the library belonging to the University.

The tower of the edifice is very remarkable; it is built after the idea, and the directions of the astronomer Longomantan who was a pupil of the celebrated Tycho Brahe, it is 115 feet high, exclusive of the Astronomical building which is erected on its summit.

The tower is 84 feet in diameter, and the roof is surrounded by an iron railing.

Pontoppidan who has given the best description of this remarkable building says: it can only be ascended by an easy winding ascent, the arches of which are supported on the left hand by the outward wall, and by a cylinder on the right.

Peter the Great of Russia in the year 1716 often visited the Observatory and once drove up the building in a carriage and four accompanied by His Royal Consort.

The tower was finished 20 years after King Christian laid the foundation stone, and on the wall of this edifice is the following inscription:

*„Doctrinam & justitiam dirige Jehovah in Corde coronati Regis Christiani IVti, 1642.”*

Direct O Lord! the heart of King Christian the fourth to learning and equity.

The choir is adorned with a magnificent monument erected to the memory of Field-Marshal Jarl of Schack,

and amongst the remains of learned men deposited here I must not forget to notice Professor Arna Magnæus who independant of a considerable legacy bequeathed his valuable collection of Manuscripts relating to Northern Antiquities to the library of the University of Copenhagen.

In the church yard is a simple tomb raised to the memory of the Poet Johannes Ewald who died in 1781, and near the sacristy is a Runic Monument of a very ancient date.

### *Helliggeistes Kirke.*

The church of the Holy Ghost is situated on the northern side of Wimmelskaflet.

In ancient times it was a cloister belonging to the friars of the Holy Ghost.

These monks had a dove quartered in their armorial bearings, which is now to be observed carved on stone over the two principal entrances to this church which was built in the year 1469. In the fire of 1728 it was destroyed but in a short time rebuilt. The altar is of Norwegian marble and formerly decorated the Royal Palace of Copenhagen; it was presented by His Majesty King Christian the sixth in consequence of His Royal residence being razed to the ground in the year 1731. King Frederick the fifth also gave to this building two beautiful marble pillars, and two handsome statues which are placed on each side of the altar; over the communion table is a superb

painting of the resurrection of our Saviour, and under it is a fine description of the Lords supper sculptured in marble.

In the fire of 1728 the flames did not reach the arched cemetery which is situated at the west-end of the Church, and is part of the ruins of the before mentioned Cloister.

After the fire the walls of the tower were found to be so weak that it was considered hazardous to erect on this building a steeple, therefore this edifice is only decorated with a small cupolo.

The founds of this Church are considerable and the Patrons are the Magistracy of Denmark.

### *Holmens Church*

was erected in 1617 in compliance with the orders of Christian the fourth, and was consecrated as a place of Divine worship for the Royal Navy on the 5th September 1619. In the year 1640 it was enlarged; and the interior of this sacred building represents a cross.

The chancel leads to a long Mausoleum, on the entrance to which the first monument you observe is one erected to the memory of the Naval Hero Niels Juel so celebrated in Danish History for His glorious victory over the Swedes in the Bay of Kjöge in the year 1677; over his coffin are his arms, and on each side are flags as-

trophies of his victories, and near which are the perishable remains of Peter Tordenskiold, who from a simple station in life rose to the rank of Vice Admiral, and was for his bravery and many victories enobled by Frederick the fourth. The name of this great man will never be erased from Danish History.

Another monument notices the death of Henry Gerner who was Commodore in the Royal Navy, and by whose great talents the Royal Dock and the three crown battery were greatly improved.

This Battery is very strong, it guards the entrance to the harbour, and its name is derived from Denmark, Sweden, and Norway being united during the reign of Her Majesty Queen Margaret of Denmark.

Over the principal entrance to this church are the following letters *R. F. P.* which I have heard indicates:

„*Regna format pietas*”,

„By Piety Government is supported”.

Around the Pulpit are the twelve Apostles beautifully carved in wood, and on one side is the representation of the crucifixion of our Saviour.

Over the Communion table is a description of the last supper; on each side are the four Evangelists; above which is a magnificent description of the sufferings and resurrection of our Redeemer admirably carved.

*Garrisons Church*

situated on Saint Anna Plads was built in 1704 from the ruins of the Palace of Amalienborg, which was destroyed by fire; formerly the army consisted principally of Germans, in consequence of which, divine service was performed alternately in German and Danish; but by a Royal ordinance of the 15th September 1819 it was resolved that this Church should in future be appropriated for Danish Officers, Soldiers and parishioners; and that the German Soldiers should, attend Divine service at Fredericks Church at Christianshavn.

*Saint Saviours Church.*

At Christianshavn was built between 1682 & 1694 under the direction of the Royal Architect Lambert von Haven, and was consecrated on the 19th April 1696. The tower for a long time had no steeple and the erection of that which now adorns this Church was commenced in 1749 after the design of Lauritz de Thuraph who was principal architect.

The four corners of the walls of the tower of this Church are decorated with the representation of the four Evangelists excessively well executed; above this is a gallery from which you ascend the exterior of the building by a spiral stair-case to the summit of the steeple, which is made perfectly secure by a balustrade; on the summit

of this beautiful building is erected a Globe 8 feet in diameter, above which is the representation of our Saviour in Copper, ten feet in height, holding in one hand a Vane as the flag of Victory.

The height of this building is 288 feet, and the interior of the Church is decorated with a marble altar representing Christ's sufferings in Gethsemane, with the figure of an Angel comforting him; two side figures represent Truth and Justice; in the front of the communion table is the following inscription :

*„Saa elskede Gud Verden, at han gav sin eenbaarne Søn, paa det at alle De, som troe paa ham, ikke skulde fortæbes, men have det evige Liv.”*

*„For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life”.*

The Pulpit is of beautiful marble, and erected after the design of the celebrated Danish architect Harsdorf.

Around the Pulpit is the following inscription :

*„Gaaer ud i al Verden, og prædiker Evangelium for alle Folk”.*

*„Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every Creature”.*

Under this inscription are the twelve apostles finely sculptured in marble, and on each side of them are the following expressions from Scripture :

„Saa Jesus Christus selv er Dens Hoved - Hjørne - Steen”.

„Christ himself is the corner - Stone”.

„I ere opbygte paa Apostlernes og Propheternes Grundvold”.

„Ye are built upon the foundation of the apostles and Prophets”.

The Baptismal font is also of marble; around it are several scriptural representations, one of which beautifully sculptured describes Saint John baptising the Saviour of the World.

In the centre of the organ is the bust of His Majesty King Christian the fifth, under which are three Angels holding in their hands a tablet with the following inscription:

„Stadfæste Kongens Throne”.

„Support the King's Throne”.

### *Fredericks Church*

situated at Christianshavn was erected in 1756. In the year 1669 the German resident families obtained permission to have Divine service performed in the Danish Church.

The present edifice was erected by permission of His Majesty Frederick the fifth who laid the foundation stone on the 12th June 1755; the expense of this Holy building



was defrayed by a lottery and voluntary contributions throughout the country.

### *The Royal Chapel*

is erected on the north part of the Palace of Christiansborg, its entrance is adorned with a beautiful Portico of the Ionic order of Architecture.

The roof is covered with copper, and the interior construction of this elegant building is highly imposing.

The Walls are of polished Stucco, and the gallery which surrounds and adorns this Chapel is supported by Columns and Pilasters of the Corinthian order.

On the Communion table are two massive silver candlesticks richly embossed; over the altar is a gilt cross, and under is the following inscription on marble.

*„Thi saa ofte som I æde dette Brød, eller drikke denne Kalk, saa forkynnder Herrens Död indtil han kommer.”*

„For as often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup, ye do shew the Lords death till he come”.

On each side of the altar placed in niches is the representation of Saint Mark and Saint Luke, and opposite to them are the two other Evangelists beautifully executed in Plaster of Paris by Mr. Christensen a Danish artist.

In the Gallery opposite the communion table is the Royal Pew; above which is the organ.

On approaching the baptismal font formed of Swedish Porphyry and decorated with gilt ornaments are two scriptural representations in bass-relief, and on the opposite side of the Chapel are two corresponding ones; they represent;

The Wise men of the East who came to worship Christ.

The representation of Christ's preaching in the Temple.

Our Saviours benediction on little Children.

The raising of Lazarus from the dead.

The above described bass-reliefs are executed by Mr. Bissen, and cannot be surpassed in point of beauty.

The Cupola of this superb Chapel is Majestic; it is supported by four arches adorned with the representation of four angels finely cast in Plaster of Paris by the same artist.

The communion is divided from the chancel by a railing of polished Iron, decorated with bronze ornaments; in the centre of which is the Pulpit.

### *The Chapel of the Garrison*

erected in 1704 is situated in the fortress of the City, and it is only appropriated for the Divine worship of the Garrison.

*Fredericks Church*

which is now in ruins is situated in Bredgaden. The celebrated Professor Harsdorf was the architect, and the intention was that, it should be a magnificent building of marble, but altho, the foundation stone was laid in 1749 many unfortunate circumstances have prevented its completion.

The other places of Divine worship are the following :

*The reformed Church*

in Gothers - Gade was erected in 1668 and the Divine service of this Church is performed in German and French.

*British Chapel.*

Divine service is performed at the British Ministers residence in Bredgaden by the Revd. Mr. Allen who is Minister to the Embassy, and which is well attended by the British residents.

*The Catholic Church*

is indebted to the Emperor of Austria for the appointment of two priests who are appointed and paid by him, it is

situated by the side of Fredericks Hospital ; the Church is under the inspection of four intendants and the funds are considerable.

### *The Jews*

who reside in Denmark are as in most parts of Europe divided into two sects, the Portuguese and German ; their Synagogues were formerly in Læder - Stræde, and Kristal-Gade, but as the German Synagogue was destroyed by fire in the year 1795, and the Portuguese by the bombardment of 1807 every sect now assemble for worship at the residence of private individuals.

By a royal ordinance of His present Majesty it was directed that all Jews at a certain age should be confirmed in their own religion, for which purpose a room is provided, but where no service is performed.

Their principal priest is a Rabbi, but there is also an assistant priest whose duty it is to instruct the children, and prepare them for confirmation.

On the ground where the former Synagogue was erected is now built an Alms house for the relief of 38 indigent families, who are indebted to the benevolence of Mr. David Amsel Meyer, who bequeathed for their comfort 24,000 Danish Dollars (about 5000 Sterling) and where they not only enjoy free residence, but when sick are attended by Dr. Trier, and are supplied with medicine free of expense.

The foundation stone of this edifice which honors the donor, was laid by his executors on the 27 July 1825,

## S T A T U E S.

### *King Christian the fifth's Equestrian - Statue*

is erected in the centre of Kongens Nytorv, it is cast in lead by Abraham Cæser L'Amoureux.

Under the horses feet is a figure representing Envy, and on each side of the pedestal are four emblematical figures also cast in the same metal.

The figure of Wisdom is represented by Minerva; Strength and Valour by Hercules; Generosity by the gordian knot, and honour by a figure supporting a pyramid.

### *King Frederick the fifth's Equestrian - Statue*

decorates the beautiful square of Amalienborg it was modelled after the design of J. H. Joseph Sally in the year 1768 and cast in brass by Peter Gorr a Native of France.

This Equestrian statue is truly magnificent, it is erected on a pedestal of white Italian marble, and enclosed by a fine iron railing, at the sole expense of the Danish East India Company, and is supposed to have cost 80,000 Pounds Sterling independent of a yearly pension to Sully of about 200 Pounds Sterl. per annum.

Around this Statue are the following latin inscriptions:

## I.

On the Front.

*Friderico Quinto*

*Clementi*

*Pacifico*

*Artium Tutori*

*Ætas*

*Grata Felix.*

## II.

On the Back.

*Socii*

*Negotiationis Asiaticæ*

*Pietatis Publicæ*

*Monumentum*

*Posuere*

*MDCCLXXI.*

## III.

Right Hand - side.

*Ob*

*Pacem*

*Inter Bellorum Terrores*

*Animo, Prudentia,*

*Fidi, Foederibusque*

*Firmatam;*  
*Opesque Regni*  
*Classibus Exercitibusque*  
*Provinciis*  
*Amplificatas.*

## IV.

Ob

*Mercaturæ*  
*Securitatem, Opportunitates*  
*Præsiis, Fæderibus,*  
*Exstructis in Utroque Mari*  
*Portibus,*  
*Restitutam, Auctas;*  
*Rem Rusticam*  
*Legibus Institutis*  
*Emendatam;*  
*Industriam Omnium*  
*Favore Liberalitate*  
*Excitatam, Sustentatam.*

## V.

Left Land - side.

Ob

*Urbem Regiam*  
*Nova Regione Ædificiis,*  
*Amplificatam, Ornatam;*  
*Vias Publicas*

*Sua Pecunia Munitas,  
Perfugia  
Honestæ Paupertati  
Patefacta.*

## VI.

Ob

*Artes Græcas et Italas  
Academia Nova  
Fundatas,  
Soram Restitutam,  
Scholas Litterarum  
Bergis et Nidrosiæ  
Institutas;  
Studia Doctrinæ  
Missis per Orientem  
Viris Doctis  
Liberaliter adjuta.*

## Translations.

## I.

To Frederick V  
The Beneficent and peaceful  
Patron of the arts  
Erected by a  
Grateful & prosperous People.



**46**

**II.**

**The Members  
of the  
East India Company  
Have erected this  
Monument  
As a testimony of  
Public Veneration.**

**III.**

**For Peace  
Established by treaties  
For good Faith and Prudence  
Amid the Horrors of  
War  
For the Augmentation of  
National Wealth  
By Fleets and  
Armies.**

**IV.**

**For the  
Restoration of Commercial Security  
By  
Favorable treaties  
And the**

**Increased Facilities**  
**Afforded by**  
**Convoys and the Construction of**  
**Harbours in both Seas ;**  
**For the Improvement of**  
**Agriculture**  
**By wholesome Laws ;**  
**For the**  
**Excitement and Support of**  
**General Industry**  
**By**  
**Liberal Encouragement**

**V.**

**For the**  
**Enlargement and Embellishment of**  
**The Metropolis**  
**By new Suburbs ;**  
**For the**  
**Improvement of Public Roads**  
**At His Own Expense ;**  
**For the**  
**Establishment of Asylums**  
**For**  
**Honest Indigence.**

## VI.

For the  
 Establishment of a  
 New Academy  
 For the Arts of Greece and Italy;  
 For the  
 Institutions of Schools of  
 Literature  
 At  
 Bergen and Drontheim;  
 For the  
 Promotion of  
 Science  
 By the Sending of  
 Learned Men to the  
 East.

*Friheds - Stötten.*

The pillar of Freedom is erected at a short distance from the Western-Gate. This monument was erected in commemoration of the liberty granted to the peasants of Denmark.

It is built of Bornholm-Stone, and on the East-side is the following inscription:

*„Kongen kjendte at Borgerfrihed, bestemt ved retfærdig Lov, giver Kjærlighed til Fædreland, Mod til dets Værn, Lyst til Kundskab, Attraae til Flid, Haab om Held.“*

„The King knows that just laws secure liberty to Citizens, cause love to their country, courage for its defence, an inclination for knowledge, a wish for industry, and a hope for Prosperity.

On the West-side is inscribed:

„Kongen bød: Stavnsbaandet skal ophøre, Landboloven gives Orden og Kraft, at den fri Bonde kan vorde kjek og opløst, flittig og god, hæderlig Borger, lykkelig.”

„The King commands that feudal bondage shall be abolished; the law for peasants shall have its full power, so that peasants being possessed of their full liberty may be courageous, enlightened, fortunate, industrious, and respectable citizens.”

On the North-side:

„Grundstenen blev lagt af Frederik, Kongens Søn, Folkets Ven, 1792”.

„The foundation-stone was laid by Frederick, the Son of the King, and the friend of the people, in 1792.”

On the South-side:

„For Christian den Syvende, de Danskes og Norskes Konge, af enige og taknemmelige Borgere”.

„To His Majesty Christian the Seventh, King of Denmark and Norway, from united and grateful citizens.”

The Pedestal, on which this Obelisk is erected, is of Norwegian marble.

The eastern side is decorated with a bass-relief, representing a peasant's release from servitude, and on the western side is the representation of the Goddess of Justice with her attributes.

The four corners of this pedestal are decorated with four figures of Italian marble; they represent: Fidelity, agricultural Industry, Bravery, and Patriotism; the attribute of the first is a dog; a plough and a cornucopia, is descriptive of agriculture; and the weapons of war with the flag of victory, are the trophies of bravery, and on one side is the civick crown.

This monument was erected by public subscription, and its erection has cost about 2,800 Pounds Sterling.

## PUBLIC HOSPITAL'S, CHARITIES &c.

### *Frederick's Hospital.*

This benevolent and charitable institution is indebted for its origin to the beneficence of His Majesty King Frederick the fifth.

The foundation-stone to this edifice was laid in the year 1751, and the charter was granted to it in 1756; this noble building, situated in Amaliegade, was completed in 1757; it is supported by different endowments, and its capital at the present moment amounts to about 100,000 Pounds Sterling.

This Hospital is capable of containing three hundred and fifty patients; and it is supposed that the average number of sick who receive relief, from this humane institution amount annually to about three thousand. Its medical establishment consists of one Physician and one Surgeon, each of whom has four assistants.

### *Almindelig Hospital*

is also situated in Amaliegade and destined for the relief of the sick and needy. The distressed and helpless poor of the Capital also enjoy every comfort of a public charity.

This building is so arranged, that three hundred sick patients can be received and enjoy every needful assistance. To this Hospital is attached one Physician and one Surgeon.

### *Lying-in Hospital.*

The Danish Nation is greatly indebted to His Majesty King Frederick the fifth, who founded this Hospital in 1750, it is probably one of the most celebrated Hospitals in Europe; it is situated in Amaliegade, and appropriated for the reception of married, as well as unmarried women; the study of midwifery at this establishment is the most perfect in Europe.

*St. John's Hospital,*

commonly called Bidstrupgaard, is situated near Roeskilde; under this establishment are two buildings, one destined for idiots, and for the incurable poor; the other is for the reception of lunatics; this noble edifice, is so divided that one half is for Males, and the other for Females.

The endowments bestowed by many charitable individuals for the support of sufferers, who are forced to seek an asylum in this humane institution amount nearly to 80,000 Pounds Sterling.

The number of patients in this Hospital are about one hundred and fifty, and two thirds of the number annually admitted are cured.

In the last 13 years four hundred and forty persons who were afflicted with this melancholy disorder, have been restored to their families, and have become useful members of society.

Nothing can exceed the interior order and regularity of this establishment.

The grounds are beautifully laid out; and in my visit to this receptacle of misery, I was accompanied by Dr. Seidelin, who is Doctor to this infirmary, and it is only my duty to declare that altho I have visited many similar institutions I never met with a gentleman who endeavoured

to contribute more to the health and comfort of the unfortunate residents of this noble Charity.

### *The Military Hospital*

in Rigenstgade is appropriated as an asylum for sick and wounded Officers and Soldiers in the service of His Danish Majesty.

Over the entrance is a danish inscription, which in English is as follows:

„Frederick the sixth in the year 1817 caused this building, which was erected by His Royal Ancestor, to be converted into a Military Hospital.”

In passing through the gate is to be observed over the Portico the bust of His present Majesty with a danish inscription, which when translated into English is:

„His deeds will be remembered, and his name ever blessed.”

Sick officers are indebted much to Mr. Meyer for his valuable bequest of 12,500 Rd. about 3,000 Pounds Sterl. and which has been entirely appropriated for their comfort.

### *Stampeske*

Legacy of about 8,000 Pounds Sterling was bequeathed for the education of poor children, and for the assistance of old and infirm wiewds.



### *The Naval Hospital*

was opened on the 15th Nov. 1806; it is situated in Nyboder where sailors and mechanics belonging to the Royal Dock-yard receive every medical assistance; independant of this Hospital there is a spacious and fine building at Christianshavn, erected in the reign of Frederick the third. This Hospital is appropriated for wounded sailors during war, and is now occasionally used as a Lazaretto.

### *Princess Charlottes*

Institution is for the support of poor and destitute females of all ranks. The Princess, who founded this benevolent asylum was a daughter of His Majesty King Frederick the fourth.

The support of this Hospital is derived from the interest of 127,462 Rix Bank Dollors (about 30,000 Pounds Sterling).

This Charity is divided into five classes. The first class is for the education of female children of Nobility; the second for daughters of Gentlemen, who have held high situations under the Government, and the three other classes are for respectable female members of society.

*Tröstens Bolig*

in Hoppens Længde was founded by the late Admiral Winterfeld; the object of this charity is for the relief of worthy widows.

*Hans Peter Kofoed*

endowed a Charity in this Capital in 1812 for the relief of indigent Seamen, their widows and children, and endowed it with a bequest of about 20,000 Pounds Sterling.

*Royal Humane Society.*

This institution for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, or dead, was founded in October 1798.

The society has different receiving houses in the Metropolis, all of which are supplied with perfect and excellent apparatus, and designated by conspicuous boards announcing their object; this humane institution is greatly indebted to Mr. Larsen a ship-builder for his great exertions in promoting its views.

*The Royal College of Surgeons*

was incorporated on the 30th April 1736, but it was considerably enlarged by the bounty of His present Majesty

of Denmark in 1785; it is situated No. 181 in Bredegaden, and was endowed in 1778.

Many important regulations have been adopted to promote the utility and respectability of this Royal College, every person having taken his medicinal examination is entitled to practice as a Surgeon, but no person can be employed as a Surgeon in any public department in Denmark, who has not passed his surgical examination at this Hospital.

### *The Veterinary College*

was founded in 1772 by P. C. Abildgaard; at that time it was a private establishment supported only by an annual Royal bequest of 1,200 Rbd. (about 230 Pounds Sterling). This college is situated at Christianshavn opposite Saint Saviours Church; the buildings are extensive, and admirably adapted for their various purposes, and were sold by Mr. Abildgaard to the Danish Nation in 1776.

Its Royal foundation was formed on the 23 July 1777 and at present this school has on an average 50 pupils under the direction of the Professor.

The Stables are well arranged, and the institution has connected with it, a theatre for dissections, and for the delivery of lectures. It has a fine collection of books in this particular science, and it must be observed that no person has permission to practice as a Veterinary surgeon

who has not a Certificate of his skill granted him by the Professor of this establishment.

*Wartou or the Hospital of the Holy Ghost*

is situated at the corner of Farvegade and the West-wall. It was founded in 1475; about 412 persons of both sexes enjoy free lodging, firing, and a small weekly stipend. To this Hospital is attached a Church.

*The Hospital of Abel Catherine*

is situated in Dronningens Tvergade. It was founded in 1675 by Abel Catherine who was of the ancient noble family of Van der Wisch, and first lady of the household to the Queen Dowager Sophia Amalia.

Twenty three aged females are supported by the bounty of the foundress, each of them occupying a small room, to which is attached a kitchen and pantry, and enjoying a weekly allowance of 1½ Danish dollars.

*Deaf and Dumb Asylum.*

Is indebted much to the humanity of His present Majesty, for his great public attention to the afflictions of those admitted into this charitable institution.

His Royal Munificence has bestowed on this noble establishment a fine building situate Nr. 199 Storm Gade, where 70 boys and 50 girls are educated, clothed and have every comfort that a public asylum can bestow.

Mr. Schow is the first instructor in religion; independent of this Gentleman there are six teachers in different sciences, and two females are employed for the instruction of the girls.

At a certain age boys educated here, are instructed by teachers, who are Deaf and Dumb, in the profession of Tailors, Shoemakers, and Weavers.

Mr. Amsel Meyer who has bequethed so many legacies to the different public charities of Denmark, left to this institution 4,000 Pounds Sterling, and every county in Denmark sending a child to this infirmary is subject to an annual payment of about 10 Pounds Sterling derived from the poors rates.

The greater number of children who have been educated at this Asylum are now following useful occupations, and are respectable members of society.

### *The Asylum and School for the Blind*

was founded and established by Frederick the sixth, His present Majesty of Denmark.

Twenty children in this humane institution are instructed in Religion, arithmetick, History, Geography, Natural History and Music; the females are taught spinning, knitting &c. &c. This establishment is supported by voluntary contributions.

*Budolph's Cloister*

in Saint Peter Stræde was founded by a Student, in 1725 for the free residence of eight ladies,

*Harboiske Cloister*

The directress of this institution has the rank of Prioress; it is situated Nr. 189 i Stormgade and was founded on the 23rd Novbr. 1735 for the assistance and relief of 12 widow ladies of a certain rank.

*Petersens Cloister*

is indebted to the kindness and humanity of Albrecht and Sebastian Petersen; these two brothers were silk mercers, and resided on the same spot where this establishment is now erected; it is situated opposite to the Church of the Holy Ghost; sixteen unmarried ladies reside, here enjoying two handsome rooms, kitchen and cellar with a yearly pension of about 15 Pounds Sterling.

*Alms House*

endowed by Poul Fechtel who was master of the mint under the reign of His Majesty King Frederick the 2id is

in Myntergaden where 14 old and infirm females have free lodging, and a weekly stipend of about one shilling English.

### *Naval Charity.*

This noble Charity is indebted to the late Commodore Söiling; Knight of the order of Dannebrog; it is situated at the corner of Dybensgaden and Squaldergaden, and although only founded in 1827 it affords relief at the present moment to 30 seamen, who by age, wounds, or infirmities have a claim on this institution.

Conferenceraad Braun's bounty has added much to the comfort of those who reside in this establishment, which is entirely supported by voluntary contributions, and under the immediate inspection of 10 Directors.

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

### *The Royal Library.*

King Frederick the third founded the Royal library of Denmark in 1665; it is supposed to be one of the first Royal libraries in Europe, containing about 300,000 Volumes, and is situated on the Southside of the Royal Palace of Christiansborg. This extensive library consists

of nine large rooms. The superb saloon is 260 feet in length, containing every work of antiquity; around it is a beautiful gallery appropriated for the same use.

Amongst this extensive collection of literature is a superb description of Egypt in 25 Volumes with the most beautiful engravings taken during the time the French army was in Egypt.

Few public libraries have a more extensive collection of manuscripts, atlases, and engravings. The Engravings are from the most ancient period, and are divided into three classes.

**A.**

The eldest collection consists of 47,228 Engravings bound in 55 large Volumes which were collected in the 17th Century under the reign of King Christian the fifth, and are of the greatest antiquity.

**B.**

A later collection formerly belonging to Mr. Wasserschleben, Privy Counsellor to His Majesty; was after his death purchased by the Danish Government in 1783.

This collection consists of 29,016 Engravings and is bound in 212 large volumes.

The following description of them is thus noticed by Mr. Thaarup Counsellor of State to His Present Danish Majesty.



## No. 1.

|                                |               |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>A, Italian school</b> ..... | <b>3,218</b>  |
| <b>Dutch</b> — .....           | <b>11,565</b> |
| <b>French</b> — .....          | <b>4,066</b>  |
| <b>German</b> — .....          | <b>5,905</b>  |
| <b>Unknown</b> — .....         | <b>16,237</b> |
| <b>Portraits</b> — .....       | <b>6,237</b>  |
|                                | <b>47,228</b> |

## No. 2.

|                                                | Volumes.    | Engrav. |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| <b>A. Florentine school</b> .....              | 4 .....     | 939     |
| <b>Roman</b> — .....                           | 8 .....     | 1,109   |
| <b>Venetian</b> — .....                        | 6 .....     | 1,004   |
| <b>Bologna</b> — .....                         | 4 .....     | 660     |
| <b>B. Flemish</b> — .....                      | 14 .....    | 3,108   |
| <b>Dutch</b> — .....                           | 9 .....     | 1,540   |
| <b>C &amp; D French</b> — .....                | 44 .....    | 7,257   |
| <b>English and Spanish school</b> .....        | 1 .....     | 87      |
| <b>E. German school</b> .....                  | 24 .....    | 2,262   |
| <b>F. Portraits of different Sovereigns</b> .. | 11 .....    | 3,143   |
| <b>G. Miscellaneous</b> .....                  | 87 .....    | 7,907   |
|                                                | Volumes 212 | 29,016  |

## No. 3.

**Pinotheca-Dano-Norvegica.**

This collection was formed by Fred. A. Müller who died in 1795.

It consists of about 4,500 Engravings bound in 26 large volumes.

The value of this collection cannot be esteemed to highly, for they give a most perfect description of the Danish Nation.

### *The Library of the University*

is arranged in a spacious saloon over Trinity Church, and contains about 100,000 volumes.

The Manuscripts presented to this library by Arne Magnussen are very numerous, and illustrate the Antiquity, Geography, History, and language of the Northern Nations; independant of His extensive bequest of books, he left to this University a considerable legacy, the interest of which is appropriated for the extension of literature.

Count Moltke so well known in Danish History as Minister of State, and many other individuals have tended greatly to promote the diffusion of knowledge amongst all ranks of society; indeed this country can boast of men distinguished by cultivated intellect, great genius, and extraordinary learning.

This library is much indebted to Professor Rask and Dr. Wallich, Knight of the order of Dannebrog for the fine collection of oriental works which are here deposited.

Amongst this collection is one book in the ancient Norwegian language; it is of great antiquity, and describes the most ancient laws of that old Nation.

The manuscripts of Iceland, and India are voluminous, but the greatest curiosity to be noticed is one Volume in Runic characters, which is the only book of this description in existence; it contains the most ancient laws of Denmark.

The old seals and letters of Norway are remarkable, and a book called Edda is very worthy of notice; it is descriptive of the most ancient Northern Mythology.

### *The Classenian Library*

consisting of 30,000 Volumes is open for the accommodation of the Public every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday from 11 until 2 O'clock.

Major General John Frederick Classen and his brother Peter Herleb Classen, Privy Counsellor to His Danish Majesty were founders of this library; it is situated No. 129 in Amaliegade, and consists of a large collection of mathematical, physical and geographical works.

Amongst the valuable collection of books which form this library is a superb edition of botanical paintings in 70 Volumes by John S. Herner and which was presented by his present Majesty, when Prince Royal of Denmark; there is also a majestic description of Egypt in 8 volumes

with engravings published by the commands of the Emperor Napoleon.

*Atheneum.*

This literary institution situated No. 68 in Östergade was formed in the year 1825 by the most scientific characters in Denmark for facilitating the general introduction of useful literature.

Altho it is yet in its infancy, it has at the present period, 450 regular subscribers, and the arrangement of this establishment is directed by a committee of thirty two of the members.

The reading rooms are fitted up most commodiously, and supplied with every description of literature, that can not only interest every resident of Copenhagen, but every traveller frequenting this Capital.

These rooms are open from 10 O'clock in the morning, until 11 O'clock at night.

The regular members are ballotted for, and each of them has the privilege of an introductory ticket for the admission of travellers for eight days (*gratis*) after which time they are subject to the payment of one Dollar silver the month.

Since the commencement of this establishment 1,700 travellers from every quarter of the globe have been admitted; and independant of the periodical papers, the rea-

ding rooms are supplied with a large collection of books in every language.

The newest works received by the Directors of the Atheneum, remain in the public rooms for six months, and are afterwards circulated amongst the members of the Society, but subject to be returned in 14 days.

### *The University.*

The first Royal Diploma was granted to this University on the 4th October 1477, when His Majesty Christian the first visited Rome and received permission by a bull from the Pope Sextus the fourth dated XIII cal. July 1475 to establish an University in this City. Its solemn inauguration was celebrated on the 1st June 1479 in the Church of the Virgin Mary, when a Latin oration was delivered by Peter Albert.

King John, the oldest son of His Majesty Christian the first confirmed all the privileges and liberties granted to this foundation.

This university has 36 Professors, divided into four faculties; some of them are ordinary, others extraordinary.

The first are the highest in rank, and being members of the academical senate (called in Denmark consistorium) naturally enjoy different emoluments.

The Rector, who is President, is annually chosen from amongst the ordinary Professors; the income granted to them, and for the support of the University is derived from Royal and private bequests.

Students admitted to the academical lectures, and other advantages of this learned corporation are subject to a public examination called Examen Artium, which is held every year in the month of October, but those who have been admitted to the University of Kiel, or any other learned establishment are exempt.

The number of Students amount to between 7 & 800 and the following buildings attached to the University are worthy of remark.

- 1) Studiigaard situated at the corner of Store Kannikestræde and Nørregade was partly destroyed by the bombardment of 1807, and the only part now remaining is the consistorium which is a very ancient edifice having been formerly the residence of the Bishops of Roeskilde; it was the only building in this quarter of the town that was saved from the destructive conflagration in 1728.
- 2) The building appropriated for the library and different Offices belonging to the University is situated in Nørregade, and extends from Kannikestræde to Krystalgade.

- 3) Formerly there were eleven residences for the Professors, but in consequence of the destructive fire in 1795 and other misfortunes that this Capital has suffered, only four now remain; two of which are situated in Kannikestræde, one in Studiistræde, and the fourth in St. Pederstræde.

The following foundations and stipends are for the assistance of students.

1) **Communitet and Regents.**

The first charity consists in a weekly stipend and the second in free lodging at the college of Regents; this is a large edifice situated in Kjøbmagergade, at the corner of Kannikestræde and Krystalgade, and was founded by His Majesty Christian the fourth.

It was partly destroyed by fire in 1723 but afterwards rebuilt, and so enlarged that at the present moment 100 Students enjoy free residence; several of whom have also small stipends.

- 2) The foundation of the college of Walkendorff the eldest in the records of Denmark was founded in 1595 by Christopher Walkendorff steward of the Empire; it is situated in St. Petersstræde for the free residence of 16 Students.

- 3) **Borchs college**, called also **collegium medicæum** was built and endowed by the learned **Ole Borch** for the relief of **16 Students**.
- 4) **Elersen college** situated opposite the **Regents**, was in the year **1689** founded and endowed by **Jörgen Elersen**, counsellor of **State**, and **Assessor** in the **supreme Court of Denmark** for the relief of **16 Students**.

Independent of these foundations many bequests have been granted to the University; the interest of which is appropriated for the support of indigent students, and for the general extension of literature.

### MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

The **Royal Danish society** for the cultivation of science is the eldest and the most renowned; it was founded on the **11th January 1743**.

The **Royal Society** for the promulgation of the **History** and language of the **Danish Nation**; was founded in the year **1745** by the renowned **Jacob Langebeck**.

The **Scandinavian literary Society** was established in **1797** for the extension of literature.

The **Society of Belle Lettres** was instituted in **1759**, and besides the before mentioned there are :



- 1) **The Royal Medical Society.**
- 2) **The Classenian Literary Society.**
- 3) **The Royal Society for the extension of Veterinary science.**
- 4) **The Icelandic literary society.**
- 5) **The society for the promulgation of Northern antiquities.**
- 6) **The Society for the promulgation of natural philosophy.**
- 7) **The Society for the extension of Danish literature.**

**The Royal society for the extension of Agriculture founded in the year 1768. Its Funds amount as to about 10,000 Pounds Sterling, and the bounty of His Danish Majesty and voluntary contributions, contribute much to the advancement of other branches of industry.**

**The Danish Bible society instituted on the 22nd May 1814 was confirmed by His present Majesty on the 16th July of the same year; Count Schimmelmann Minister for foreign affairs is President; in the Month of May an annual meeting of the members take place; this society has so rapidly advanced in prosperity that in 1827 it had a capital of about 8,000 Pounds Sterling, and about 140,000 copies of the sacred scriptures have been distributed.**

**PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS.**

The following is a list of the principal newspapers, and periodical works published in Copenhagen.

*Daily and weekly Papers.*

- 1) Royal Gazette.
- 2) Public Advertiser.
- 3) Day.
- 4) Copenhagen Post.
- 5) Morning Post.
- 6) Evening Post.
- 7) Commercial chronicle.
- 8) Friend of the Police.
- 9) Friend of the Citizens.
- 10) Picture of Copenhagen.
- 11) Literary Gazette.
- 12) Ossian.

*Monthly Publications.*

- 1) Archives for History and Geography.
- 2) Archives for History and Literature.
- 3) Journal for Politics.
- 4) Hertha.
- 5) Journal of Literature.

*Quarterly Publications.*

- 1) Magazine for History.
- 2) New medical Magazine.
- 3) Archives for the Royal Navy.

*Yearly Publications.*

- 1) Royal Calendar.
- 2) Directory.
- 3) Navy List.
- 4) Army List.



**COURTS OF JUSTICE.**

The ancient King's of Denmark exercised a power limited by the considerable rights and privileges of the nobility, clergy and commons of the Kingdom. In the year 1661 the Kingdom annoyed by dissensions, surrendered their native rights to their Monarch.

Since that time the Royal Sovereigns of Denmark have been possessed of absolute and uncontrouled authority, but subject to their professing the established Protestant religion.

The order of succession was settled in 1665 by the Lex Regia (the Royal Law) which render females capable of succeeding to the Danish throne.

In the year 1683 and 1687 Christian the fifth published an excellent code of civil and criminal laws for the government of the kingdom of Denmark and Norway; but Iceland was allowed to retain her ancient laws and privileges.

The code of laws of this Kingdom are simple and excellent, and justice is administered in its several courts with equity.

The court of reconciliation instituted in Denmark by the ordinance of the 10 July 1795 has proved highly beneficial, and has prevented thousands of law suits; from this court there is an appeal to the (Den Kongelige Lands-Overret samt Hof- og Stads-Ret i Kjöbenhavn) Royal Provincial Court in Copenhagen, and if not satisfied with the sentence of this court, there is again appeal to the (Höieste Ret) the highest court of judicature in this Kingdom.

His Majesty of Denmark is president of this tribunal which consists of a Justitiarius, and twelve assessors.

This court is opened by the Sovereign of Denmark in the Royal Palace of Rosenborg on the first thursday in the month of march when he confirms the first cause that is brought before it, after which all other causes are tried and decided in the Royal Palace situated near Christiansborg.

Independant of the before mentioned courts; there is the court of requests; the Sea court, the ecclesiastical, and military courts.

*The Prisons.*

- 1) The house of correction is situated at Christianshavn; it was built in 1621.
- 2) The prison for the confinement of debtors and criminals is united to the Town-Hall by a corridor; the number of unfortunate debtors confined here are trifling; they each occupy a separate room, and are allowed a weekly pension of about three shillings.
- 3) Stokhuset is a prison situated not far from Sölvgade, it was built during the reign of King Frederick the fourth, and the malefactors confined here are employed in repairing the fortresses of the Capital.
- 4) Blaataarn is a prison situated near Langebro, and is destined as a place of detention for prisoners from the interior of Zealand.
- 5) In the citadel of Frederickshavn is a state prison.
- 6) Independant of the prisons I have before mentioned, there are two others for the arrest of sailors and soldiers; the first is situated at the entrance of the old dock, and the other at the main-guard,

### *Police of Denmark.*

Cannot fail to excite interest in the minds of the inhabitants, as well as of visitors; the well regulated and energetic police of this City is indebted much to Mr. Kjerulff, for his activity, vigilance, and discretion.

Mr. Kjerulff is director of the Police and Mr. Bræstrup is also Vicedirector.

### *The Magistracy of Denmark*

is composed of a president, three burgomasters and five senators, independant of whom there is a common council consisting of thirty two members who are the representatives for the whole body of citizens; the general business of this court is to make laws for the due government of the City, to guide its police, and in fact the court of common council is the city's legislature.

### *The Fortress of this*

capital is surrounded by ramparts that almost resemble a circle, and consist of twenty five bastions; they were formed during the reigns of King Christian the fourth, Frederick the third, Christian the fifth, and Christian the seventh.

## THE MILITARY.

The peace establishment of this Nation amount, to about 30,800 individuals, the force stationed in the Capital consist of the Generall Staff; the Royal Horse and foot guards; the Engineer and Artillery corps, one Squadron of Hussars, six regiments of Infantry; namely: the 1st and 2dn Life regiments; His Majestys regiment; His Royal Highness Prince Christian's regiment; the first and second Jutland regiments; the Zealand and Jutland Jægers, and His Majesty's Life Jæger corps; independant of this force the citizens of Denmark are compelled to perform military duty for the defence of the capital.

### *The Royal Arsenal*

is situated near the Palace of Christiansborg, the arrangement of which is most excellent.

It was built in 1604 during the reign of King Christian the fourth & in this armory are arms for 82,000 men.

Among different curiosities to be observed, is a beautiful cannon with the genealogy of the Royal House of Oldenburg until the death of King Christian the fourth, and there are two fine gilt cannons of extraordinary length presented by the Republic of Venice to this Danish Majesty Frederick the fourth.

The flags exhibited here as trophies of the bravery of the Danish Nation exceed two hundred; and there is a most beautiful and ancient shield, decorated with the arms of England, and embellished with the order of the garter.

### *Barracks.*

The barracks for the Royal Horse guards are situated at the back of the palace of Christiansborg, and those for the foot guards adjoin the Royal Palace of Rosenborg.

The barracks for the accommodation of the infantry are at the corner of Sölv Gade, Kronprindsessegade, Christianshavn, and in the Castle.

The Parade for the Military is situated in Gothersgade, and adjoins the Royal Palace of Rosenborg; it is 800 feet in length.

### *Royal Navy.*

The Royal Navy of Denmark in the year 1828 consisted of:

- four Ships of the Line;
- seven Frigates;
- four Corvettes;
- three Brigs;
- two Schooners
- and seventy seven Gun boats.



On the stocks are :

one ship of the Line,

one Frigate,

one Corvette.

In the 17 Century King Christian the fourth commenced the erection of buildings for the comfort of sailors and workmen employed in the Royal Dock, which were considerably enlarged under the reign of His Majesty King Christian the seventh; they are situated at the end of Store Kongensgade.

### *The Laboratory.*

For the Artillery and Navy is situated at the back of the German church at Christianshavn

### *The Military Academy*

for the education of young people destined for the Military service of Denmark was founded in 1713 in the commencement of the reign of King Frederick the fourth and entirely supported by the Royal bounty.

The number of Military cadets indebted to the beneficence of the Royal Sovereign amount at the present moment to about one hundred and ten, who are instructed in every science requisite for a Military life.

*The Royal Artillery Academy*

was founded in 1770 under the direction of the late General von Huth; it adjoins the Royal Theatre, where 40 Cadets receive every instruction needful for their future profession.

*The Naval Academy.*

The foundation of this Royal establishment is dated from the 7th May 1701; it is situated at the corner of Bredegade and Toldbodveien where 40 Cadets are instructed in Religion, Mathematicks, Navigation, History, Geography, English and French.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS &c.

*Sorøe.*

This noble and celebrated Academy is situated about 10 Danish Miles from Copenhagen in one of the most beautiful spots in the Island of Zealand, surrounded with lakes and woods.

It was formerly a rich abbey of the cisterciensian order, and founded in the year 1161 by the sons of Skialm Hvide; Poko, Ebbe, Suno, and Asker Ryg the last of whom was the father of Archbishop Absalon.

King Waldemar and King Christopher granted to this seminary many privileges, and it was at Sorøe that Saxo Grammaticus wrote his renowned history of Denmark. In the year 1580 in consequence of the reformation, the abbey was secularized and ceded to the crown.

It is indebted much to His Majesty King Frederick the second, and King Christian the fourth who granted to its support the revenues of the monastery of Saint Birgitta in Mariboe and Borglum in Jutland, but it has been greatly extended by the munificence of many individuals; particularly by Baron Ludvig Holberg who bequeathed by his will dated the 20th January 1748, his Barony for the extension of this seminary of learning.

The scholars educated here, are limited to sixty four; they enjoy every comfort of a public school, and are instructed in Danish, Latin, Greek, French, German, English, Religion, Geography, History and Mathematics.

The yearly payment for their support and education is about 20 Pounds Sterling.

In the ancient church belonging to the Academy the following royal personages are interred.

King Christopher the second with his royal consort, and his son Erick.

King Waldemar the fourth (Atterday) the son of Christopher the second.

Prince Olaus the son of Queen Margaret.

In this church are also interred the remains of Archbishop Absalon, Baron Holberg, and many other distinguished individuals.

### *Herlufsholm.*

This Academy before the reformation was a cloister.

It was erected in Nestved in 1135 under the reign of King *Erik Emund*, and was consecrated to Saint Peter.

The founders of this cloister were Lady Botild and her three sons, Peter Botildson Knight, his brother Count Jörghen, and Hemyngn Knight.

During their life time they endowed this school, not only with a bequest of their Estates at Nestved, and its environs, but by bequeathing their freehold property situated on the islands of Falster and Møen; it possesses a library of about 13,000 volumes, and an extensive museum. The number of scholars educated here are limited to Fifty eight; thirty of whom are supported and instructed by the bounty of the founders; they enjoy comfortable lodgings; are instructed in classical, and other learning, and supplied with every thing that is needful.

*Efterslægten.*

This school is situated No. 52 Östergade, and was founded on the fourth of March 1786.

One hundred and fifty scholars are educated in this seminary; Baron Bolten, Mr. Broch, and Mr. Amsel Meyer, bequeathed various sums to this institution, and His Excellency Count Moltke, Minister of State, gave also about 5,000 Pounds Sterling, from whose bounty twenty children, the sons of Gentlemen employed under the Government are instructed free of expense. Six scholars are educated gratis by the liberality of the members of the Society, and two by the beneficent bequest of Mr. Brock. The others are subject to the annual payment of about 5 Pounds Sterling; they are instructed in Danish, German, English, French, Geography, History and Mathematicks.

*The Orphan School*

was founded by King Frederick the fourth and is situated No. 6 Store Kjöbmagergade, for the education of 100 orphans of both sexes.

In the last Century 1,748 orphans have been educated by this Charity.

*The Royal Charity School.*

This Charity was established, and founded by King Frederick the 5th on the 29th of June 1753 and is for the education of 200 poor boys.

In December 1828 one hundred and thirty five boys enjoyed every comfort of this charity, they are supported and educated from its funds, which in January 1813 amounted to nearly 6,000 Pounds Sterling.

Independent of this capital the charity receives from the profits of the Royal Lottery about 600 L. Sterling annually; the boys are instructed in Religion, writing, arithmetick, geography, natural history &c.

When they arrive at the age of fourteen they are confirmed, and are then apprenticed to the profession that they select.

*The Metropolitan School*

is a handsome building situated in Fiolstræde; the regulations and ordinances of this seminary were founded on the 2nd October 1801; the average number of students educated here amount to about one hundred; independent of this school, there are two excellent establishments for the education of the children of citizens; they are called Børger-Dyd, one is situated in Klarebo-

derne where three hundred boys are instructed in every science, and the other is situated at Christianshavn where the instruction is equally good.

*Normal School.*

For this principal of education Denmark is greatly indebted to Major Abrahamson, Knight of Dannebroke, Knight of the English order of the Bath, of the French legion of Honor, of the Swedish order of the Sword, and of the Russian order of Saint Ann.

This institution is situated at the back of the barracks in Sölvgade and in a great measure resembles the Lancasterian system of Education; at the present moment 160 boys and 100 girls, the children of soldiers, are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetick and geography.

The progress of this principle of instruction in His Danish Majesty's Dominions is wonderful.

On the 31st December 1823 there were only 244 schools.

|   |   |      |   |   |      |   |
|---|---|------|---|---|------|---|
| — | — | 1824 | — | — | 605  | — |
| — | — | 1825 | — | — | 1443 | — |
| — | — | 1826 | — | — | 1545 | — |
| — | — | 1827 | — | — | 2003 | — |
| — | — | 1828 | — | — | 2302 | — |

*Sunday School.*

This school is situated at Christianshavn and was endowed in 1800 by the Reverend Mr. Massmann, Knight of the order of Dannebrog, who until his death in October 1816 was the head director of the establishment.

In remembrance of the founder it was ordained that it should be called after his name.

I can only add that in twenty six years, fifty five tradesmen, seven hundred and seventy one foremen, and five thousand one hundred and seventy three apprentices have been instructed by his bounty.

**THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY**

of Denmark is the most ancient in Europe; it was erected on the summit of the round tower during the reign of King Frederick the third in the year 1656, and was built after the invention and direction of the celebrated Longomontanus who was the favourite pupil of Tycho Brahe; this learned man was the son of a peasant, and born in the village of Longberg in Jutland on the 4th of October 1562, and died at a very advanced age.

The celebrated philosopher Tycho Brahe descended from noble parents, and was born at Knudstrup in Scaane



in the year 1546; his father died in 1559 when he was sent to Copenhagen to study Rhetoric and Philosophy.

In 1575 he travelled through Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and when he returned to Copenhagen, it was his intention to leave Denmark, and settle with his family at Basil; but the bounty of His Sovereign who granted to him the island of Hveen on which his observatory was erected at the expense of the public, induced him to remain in Denmark; near this spot, this great philosopher erected a villa which he called Uraniburg; at this residence he was honoured with a visit from James the 1st of England in 1590 whose object in visiting Denmark, was, to unite himself with Princess Ann the daughter of King Frederick the 2nd and the Sister of King Christian the fourth; but this great man did not long enjoy this retreat; the jealousy of his enemies compelled him to leave the country, and after having selected an asylum in Bohemia, he died at Prague in 1601.

On entering the Observatory is a bust of bronze to perpetuate his memory; over the entrance is the following inscription.

*Munificentia*  
*Regis Christiani VII*  
*Suffultus*  
*comes Otto de Thott*

*Novum Hoc Observatorium  
Optimus Instrumentis  
Regia Liberalitate Instructum  
Sacrarum Jussit Uranio.*

### ASSISTANTS HOUSE.

This establishment is appropriated for receiving pledges from the indigent; it is under the direction of the government, and is situated No. 1 Nybrogade.

### SAVING BANKS.

For Copenhagen and its Environs was established on the 1st of May 1820 and has experienced every success in promoting the views of the poor.

It is situated at the Town-hall; which is open every Monday and Wednesday from 8 until 10 O'clock.

### BATHS.

In the Hotel du Nord are cold and warm baths, and to the westward of the long bridge, are warm and sea baths fitted up with every convenience for visitors.

*Russian Baths.*

Many individuals have experienced great relief from the use of these baths, particularly those who have been afflicted with rheumatick and nervous disorders.

They are situated No. 155 Amaliegade, and are daily open from 9 O'clock in the morning until 9 O'clock in the evening, and are fitted up with every comfort.

**COMMERCE.**

No harbour in Europe is so calculated for an active and extensive commerce as the port of Copenhagen; it is capable of containing 500 Ships, and sufficient depth of water for vessels to discharge their cargoes at the Quays.

The principal commerce of this Nation is to the East and West Indies, England, Iceland, and the Baltic, and the arrival of vessels from North America are not inconsiderable.

The buildings and Dock belonging to the East India Company are situated at Christianshavn; the first patent to this Company was granted by King Christian the 4th in 1616; under this charter the East India Company of Denmark had the privilege of trading to

India, China, and Japan, but since that time many alterations have taken place, and the only monopoly they now enjoy is the trade to China.

The commerce to Greenland and the Islands of Færö are on account of the Government.

### STEAM PACKETS.

The first vessel propelled by steam, from the Capital of Denmark was the Caledonia; she sails from Copenhagen to Kiel every Tuesday morning from the end of April until the end of September, precisely at six O'clock, and again returns from Kiel to Copenhagen on the following Friday at 4 O'clock in the afternoon.

The Counting house of the owner of this steam packet is situated No. 395 Kronprindsesse-gaden, and for the convenience of passengers all luggage sent to this office between 3 and 7 O'clock will be safely delivered on board, but at Kiel all parcels must be delivered at the Custom-house on the day of sailing before three O'clock in the afternoon,

This packet on her passage to Kiel, calls at every Island situated between the two districts, and lands and receives passengers; the prices of which are as follows

**1st Cabin :**

|                       |    |     |
|-----------------------|----|-----|
| Copenhagen to Möen... | 2½ | Sp. |
| — to Falster.         | 3½ | —   |
| — to Lolland          | 4½ | —   |
| — to Kiel.....        | 8  | —   |

**2nd Cabin :**

|                       |    |     |
|-----------------------|----|-----|
| Copenhagen to Möen... | 1¼ | Sp. |
| — to Falster.         | 2¾ | —   |
| — to Lolland          | 3  | —   |
| — to Kiel.....        | 4  | —   |

On board of this vessel is a Table D'Hote.

*The Princess Wilhelmine.*

This Steam Packet sails from Copenhagen to Dobberan, Travemunde, and Lubeck, every Friday morning from the middle of April until the middle of October.

She leaves Copenhagen every Friday morning at 10 O'clock, and Lubeck every Tuesday morning at seven, and generally arrives at Copenhagen every Wednesday morning between the hours of 8 and 10 O'clock; at Lubeck she may be expected every Saturday between 11 and 2.

From the middle of April until the middle of September this vessel, on her voyage from Copenhagen to Lubeck, stops at.

Heiligendam near Doberan every Saturday morning between 4 and 6 O'clock, and on her return from Lubeck, she waits at the same place, every Tuesday afternoon between 3 and 6 O'clock.

The Prices are:

1st Cabin:

|                               |                    |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| From Copenhagen to Travemunde |                    |
|                               | or Lubeck... 8 Sp. |
| — — to Dobberan....           | 6 —                |
| From Dobberan to Travemunde   |                    |
|                               | or Lubeck... 4 —   |

2nd Cabin:

|                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| From Copenhagen to Travemunde |                  |
|                               | or Lubeck... 4 — |
| — — to Dobberan....           | 4 —              |
| From Dobberan to Travemunde   |                  |
|                               | or Lubeck... 4 — |

This steam packet is fitted up with every convenience for passengers; the attention on board is excellent, and every refreshment can be procured at a moderate charge.

The residence of the owner is No. 375 Dronningens Tvergade, but no person can be received on board without a regular passport from the Police.

*The Dania.*

This Steam Packet sails from Copenhagen to Aarhus, Striib, and Fredericia every Monday from the fourth of May until the first of October, with the exception of Monday the 6th July

— — 3rd August

— — 7th September

precisely at one O'clock in the afternoon, she calls at Elsinore, and then proceeds on her voyage; and every Thursday from the 7th of May excepting the 9 July

— — 6 August

— — 10 September

she sails from Fredericia on her return to the Capital of Denmark precisely at six O'clock in the morning.

**Prices.**

|                                         |                |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>From Copenhagen to Elsinore.....</b> | <b>Rbdl. 2</b> |
| — — to Aarhus 1st Cabin...              | — 6            |
| — — — 2nd Cabin...                      | — 6            |
| — — — Deck.....                         | — 3            |
| — — to Fredericia, or Striib            |                |
| — — — 1st Cabin                         | — 10           |
| — — — 2nd Cabin                         | — 7            |
| — — — Deck.....                         | — 3            |

**From Aarhus to Fredericia or Striib**

|   |   |   |                  |                |
|---|---|---|------------------|----------------|
|   |   |   | <b>1st Cabin</b> | <b>Rbdl. 3</b> |
| — | — | — | <b>2nd Cabin</b> | <b>— 2</b>     |
| — | — | — | <b>Deck.....</b> | <b>— 1</b>     |

Refreshments can be procured on board, and every attention is paid to passengers.

The proprietors of this Steam Packet are Sir Waage Petersen, Knight of the order of Dannebrog; Captain Christensen of the Royal Navy, and Mr. Sass; the offices appropriated for the convenience of passengers are situated No. 292 Nyhavn in Copenhagen; at the Post Office in Aarhus; and at the residence of Messrs. Bruuu and Son in Fredericia.

**A PACKET BOAT.**

Between Copenhagen and Malmœ sails every Tuesday morning at 8 O'clock from Copenhagen; and from Malmœ to the Capital of Denmark every Friday morning at eight O'clock.

**POST OFFICE.**

The office of this establishment is situated in Kjœbmagergade.

The Hamburg post generally arrives every Monday and Friday morning, and leaves the capital of Den-



mark every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon between 10 and 11 O'clock; but the letters of strangers must be sent to the post Office before 5 O'clock.

The Post to Elsinore leaves Copenhagen every morning from the 1st of October until the 31st of March at half past nine O'clock, and the other Months of the year at nine. This post arrives in the Capital about 5 O'clock.

The hours for delivery are from 6 until 8 O'clock every evening; and from 7 to 8 every morning.

The Swedish and Norwegian Posts leave Copenhagen every Sunday afternoon at 8, and Thursday evening at 9 O'clock, and arrive at this Capital every Sunday and Wednesday morning between 5 and 6 O'clock.

### *Foot - Post.*

This post is of the same nature as the two-penny post office in England; the office for receiving letters in this department is situated No. 7 in Klareboderne.

## THE ROYAL THEATRE.

Is situated on Kongens Nye-Torv and was built in the reign of His Majesty King Frederick the fifth.

This Theatre is open every evening with the exception of Wednesday from the 1st of Sept. until the end of

May, and the arrangement of this Royal establishment is under the direction of four Gentlemen holding high situations, under the government.

On one side of the Theatre is the following inscription:

*"Landsmand, og hvo Du er, naar Du i vores Skuespil, som i et Speil, betragter Verdens Vandel, den onde, og den gode, beleer Menneskets Skröbelighed, Daarlighed, og Udyd, da lær derved at kjende Din egen, at rette den, forandre og forbedre Dig fra det Uanstændige til det Anstændige, fra det Onde til det Gode, fra Udyd til Dyd. Tak den stormægtigste, allernaadigste og viseste Enevoldsherre og Konge, Frederick den Femte, som skjænkede Pladsen, lod Huset bygge til sine Undersaatters Nytte, og hver Mands Forlystelse, lagde dertil mange naadige Friheder.*

*Opbygget 1748 af Frederick den femte,  
Udvidet 1774 af Christian den syvende,  
Begge Danmarks og Norges Konger og  
Velgjörere.*

Countrymen, or whoever you may be, you will find reflected in our Theatre as in a looking glass, your journey through life; here is represented good and evil; you will ridicule the weakness, folly, and vice of human nature, and will learn to know your own faults and to correct them; to alter and to improve yourselves from that which is improper, to that which is correct; from that which is bad, to that which is good;

from vice, to virtue. Thanks to the most powerful, gracious and wise sovereign King Frederick the fifth, who granted the ground, caused the Theatre to be erected for the use of his subjects, and every person's amusement, and at the same time granted many gracious privileges.

Built in 1748 by Frederick the 5th,  
Enlarged in 1774 by Christian the 7th.  
Both of these Sovereigns were benefactors to Denmark and Norway.

Independent of the Royal Theatre are two of inferior Note, one is situated out of the Western Gate, and the other out of the Northern Gate, where pantomimes, burlettas, and rope dancing are exhibited.

## C L U B S.

The following is a list of the principal clubs of this capital, to which no one can be admitted who has not been elected according to the regulations of the society.

The Harmony Club is situated in the Hotel D'Angleterre; the Kings Club in Ostergade, the united club, the friendly club, and the citizens club.

## THE NATIONAL BANK

is a Stone-building erected at the south side of the exchange, and was erected about the end of the 18th century.

## THE MINT

is situated in Nyhavn; the steam machinery employed in accomplishing the whole operations which are requisite, is of a fourteen horse power, and was made by Bolton and Watt, of Soho near Birmingham, and cost 32,000 Pounds Sterling.

## LOTTERY.

The Royal Lottery is drawn in the Palace of Rosenborg, every three months; and there is a weekly Lottery drawn alternately at Copenhagen, Wansbeck, and Altona.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Sea Insurance Company was incorporated in 1726; this office and the one for insurance against fire are situated in the Royal Exchange.

## THE ROYAL MUSEUM

of valuable curiosities in Denmark is situated No. 274 Dronningens Tvergade, and was founded in the middle of the seventeenth century by King Frederick the third; his son King Christian the fifth, and his successors have tended greatly to forward its interest, and to promote the honour of the Nation.

This Museum is under the direction of Mr. Spengler.

It is impossible to give an account of all the objects of art in this repository, but a slight enumeration of some of the principal may be attempted.

*1st room* are two lids of Egyptian coffins in stone.

*2nd room* is a collection of Egyptian antiquities.

*3rd room* a collection of Mummies; AA. this Mummy is very deserving of Notice, the *Sarcophage* is of the sycamore tree, and is supposed to be two thousand years old, there are also many curious hieroglyphicks of papyrus, found in the before mentioned *Sarcophage* and which is thought to be the genealogy of the family; and likewise the Mummy of a cat, and Egyptian grave stones that from all appearance are two thousand years old. There are also a great variety of Egyptian Gods in bronze, and many Amulets.

*4th room* contains Roman and Grecian antiquities; amongst the busts to be observed in this apartment is that of Julius Cæsar, on each side of which, is Cicero, and Seneca in bronze; a beautiful bust of Seneca in porphyry, a fresco painting found in Pompeii, and a superb head of Helen in ivory, which is one of the grandest works of antiquity; independant of which there is a fine bust of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, it is of bronze, and another of Agrippina the Mother of Nero; the head is of marble.

*5th room.* The antiquities deposited in this apartment are very remarkable; they were dug up in the neighbourhood of Carthage, and sent to this National Gallery by Mr. Falbe, Consul General at Tunis, to the Court of Denmark; the *Scandinavian* antiquities are very deserving of notice, they consist of Urns for the ashes of the dead, three are of glass, and four of gold, besides many of clay; there are also three gold ornaments found at Slagelse in 1816 beautifully wrought, their value is 4,964 Danish Dollars, about 500 Pounds Sterling; a Globe of crystal formerly used as an amulet, around which is an inscription in greek, and several instruments and drums from Lapland supposed to have been used in witchcraft. In this room is the representation of Olief the Holy; this painted statue formerly decorated the Cathedral of Drontheim; here is also the

chair of the renowned astronomer Tycho Brahe who died on the 24 of Oct. 1601.

*6th room.* In this apartment is a fine collection of armoury, and the first calendar ever printed in Denmark, with an Icelandic crown worn by ladies on their marriage.

*7th room* is a collection of catholick relicks; amongst which is a beautiful cross found at Roeskilde in a wooden image that represented Christ, it is finely adorned with pearls and Jewels, and is supposed to contain a splinter of the true cross; here is the sword, slippers, and cap of Bishop Absalon who died on the 21st of March 1201 and a crosier silver gilt supposed to have belonged to the same Bishop. A small altar piece of silver taken from a church in Jutland; it is descriptive of the sufferings and crucifixion of our Saviour, it is a master piece of execution. The Model of the Temple of Jerusalem where it is thought that our Saviour was buried, and also that of the foot of the Virgin Mary taken at Loretto; amongst the different antiquities deposited in this room is a silver drinking cup which belonged to Queen Margaret, who reigned over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and on which is engraven, Her Majesty's name, and the arms of her ladies in waiting; the form of this cup is very curious, it has twelve spouts, one for herself, and one for each of her ladies in waiting; a beautiful cross that belonged to Queen Dagmar the

consort of King Waldemar the second, who ascended the Danish throne in 1202; the shirt of mail of King *Waldemar the third*, is beautiful, and a superb sword on which is engraven a complete calendar.

*8th room* here is a superb bust of Frederick the 2nd and his Royal Consort who was a Princess of Mecklenburg; these two busts are in bronze, and were purchased during his present Majesty's stay at the congress of Vienna in 1814; the scriptural pieces in Ivory are beautiful; and the landscapes in the same, by the reflection of the light represent the finest transparencies.

*9th room.* The descent of the Saviour of the world from the cross, carved in Ivory by Betehl a Bavarian artist after a painting of Ruben's may be justly reckoned one of the finest in the world; there are also many fine pieces carved in Ivory by Magnus Berg a Norwegian peasant in 1739, amongst which his finest, and last, is Frederick the fourth surrounded by *Allegorical* devices; in this apartment is a representation in Ivory of the Oldenburg family; Venus in a muscle-shell with the description of love on the edge.

A most superb altar of Ebony which was formerly in the palace of Husum, and brought from thence in 1751; it is eight feet high, and five feet in breadth, and so richly ornamented with embossed figures, that the silver alone weighs sixty six pounds; these figures represent the sufferings of Christ; this beautiful piece of workmanship



was made at Ausburg in 1620 from a drawing of the celebrated Painter Henrick Goltzius; there is also a small altar in Ivory representing the dead body of our Saviour resting upon his mother's lap.

Diana in Ivory on a pedestal of Lapis-lazoli surrounded by allegorical figures by Mr. L. Spengler.

The figure of the Emperor Leopold on horseback worked in Iron in 1659 by Leygeben of Nuremberg; the Equestrian statues of Frederick the fourth in Ivory, and Charles the first of England in bronze are deserving of note.

The Statue of King Frederick the fourth on horseback; this equestrian statue is of silver erected on a pedestal, *around which are the arms of the different states of Denmark*, and underneath is a small drawer of tortoise-shell; it was presented to His Majesty on his birth-day by his Royal Consort Queen Louisa in 1701.

Two groups of Gipsies each consisting of a Man, woman, and child, carved in Ivory; their ragged dresses are formed of brown wood, and their eyes are of *enamel*.

The figure of time in Ivory elevating truth, and treading under foot falsehood, is finely executed.

An Equestrian Statue of Frederick the third which moves by mechanism; two paintings on China, representing fruit and flowers finely executed by J. L. Jensen.

The scene of a sutlers tent painted on China, and presented to Christian the *seventh* during his stay in Paris.

The bust of King Christian the fourth in Copper, and of Charles the first of England in Marble; a piece of embroidery very remarkable for the time it took to finish it; it was begun on the first of March 1722 and was not finished until the thirty first of July 1743.

A Shield of steel superbly finished, and inlaid with gold; it is supposed to be the greatest curiosity in the world; it is descriptive of victory surrounded by prisoners of war; this magnificent piece of armour is thought to have been made by Benvenuto Cellini a Florentine artist.

*10th room.* In this apartment is a beautiful chandelier of Amber by L. Spengler, and a most singular painting; observing it from one side it represents the portrait of a Prince, and from the opposite side that of a Princess.

*11th room.* The collection of curiosities deposited here are very remarkable

Two Superb Pyramids of Ivory, by L. Spengler, a most curious cup about the size of a large wine glass containing one hundred others, which are not thicker than fine paper; this curiosity is turned from a particular kind of wood; a chinese Ivory ball in which are twelve others.

A most singular ball of Ivory in which is contained 17 others all differently carved; the representation of a hill with a hunting party; it moves by mechanism; a Gothic tower of Ivory and Amber, in every story of which are small figures which move by mechanism; the representation of insects in steel are wonderful; two chess boards thirteen inches square inlaid with amber; some of the chess men are busts of celebrated characters by L. Spengler.

A small gold watch only  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in diameter; one of the most beautiful things in this collection is the representation of a line of battle ship in miniature formed of Amber and made by Commodore Diderick de Thura in his youth, it is the model of the Anna Sophia in the reign of Frederick the fourth in 1723.

A frigate with sails and rigging of Ivory; the cannons and anchors are of silver, and made by Jens Norman in 1654.

The Model of a ship of the line of seventy guns in mother of pearl and tortoise-shell, by Niels Nielson, he was born in the year 1696 & died controller of the customs at Aalborg in Jutland.

A Model of a line of battle ship of one hundred and sixteen guns in bone, made by Danish prisoners of war during their captivity in England.

A Sea piece descriptive of a storm, it is finely executed and made of white paper by Captain Stewart.

A small carriage with four horses by Diderick de Thura.

A small box of polished steel inlaid with gold, and in which is deposited the model of a musket.

A building of Ivory and tortoise-shell, consisting of three stories and representing by small Ivory figures the childhood of Christ.

A small Altar piece of box wood  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, on which are figures  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch in height; they represent the last sufferings of our Saviour.

The portrait of His Majesty Christian the 7th is beautiful; it is formed of very small diamonds; this most exquisite piece of workmanship was executed by a Danish artist in Paris during His Majesty's sojourn in that City.

A carriage in Ivory with six horses scarcely perceptible to the naked eye, made by the Swedish General Steenbuck.

A cherry stone on which are cut one hundred different faces, and which are only observable by the use of the microscope.

King Christian the fourth's portrait, formed by beautiful writing, and a similar one of the Holy Margaret, which is in a frame of ground crystal.

An Ivory cup turned by Peter the Great, and presented by him to Frederick the fourth.

An Ivory Mug finely turned by the Emperor Rudolph the second; the lid is ornamented with a well executed Gothic tower of Ivory and Amber; there is also another formed by the Arch-Duke Leopold in 1618.

On the lid of another Mug which is of a cylindrical form is the portrait of Tycho Brahe, and underneath is that of his Wife.

An Ivory box with an excellent likeness of Peter the great, turned by himself and presented by him to Frederick the fourth of Denmark; in this box is a compass.

A Set of Chess-men in Ivory representing King Frederick the fifth's court and guard.

Saint George and the Dragon in coral.

A cup from the horn of a Rhinoceros, turned by the Emperor Rudolph the second.

A peruke of spun glass.

Charons boat with passengers, and the figure of Andromeda chained to a rock, both superbly executed, and formed of Coral.

*12th room.* Here is deposited a superb Mosaic table in a silver gilt frame, it was purchased by Frederick the fourth during his stay at Florence, and cost 20,000 Danish Dollars nearly 4,000 Pounds Sterling.

A small cabinet of Ebony, the interior of which is magnificently decorated with Mosaic, and which was

purchased and presented to this Museum by Frederick the third.

*13th room* a valuable piece of modern Mosaic by Salandri of Rome, purchased by His present Majesty Frederick the sixth, during his stay in Vienna in 1814, for His Royal Consort, who presented it to this Royal and extensive collection of curiosities.

In this room are the portraits of all the sovereigns of Denmark in cameos, and there is a very scarce and valuable collection of crystal, and a large drinking cup with two tureens of gold, enamelled and decorated with precious stones; some of the gems represent princes of the house of Austria; it is supposed that this magnificent cup formerly belonged to the celebrated nobleman Corfitz Ulfeld.

A Partridge in Mother of Pearl; a dish of Rock crystal in the form of a boat supported by dolphins; a box, the lid of which is of a Jasper Cameo; this was presented to Denmark by the Archbishop of Tarent.

A tureen and cover of Iceland *lava* set in silver; in the inside of the lid is King Christian the fifth's portrait in a Cameo.

A large square box of clear Rock crystal set in silver gilt.

An octagon gold box, the lid is of rock crystal, and is adorned with gems and precious stones.

An Elephant in Cameo by the celebrated Natter.

Philip the 1st of Spain engraved in Onyx, which belonged to Queen Elisabeth consort of Christian the 2nd, and a superb collection of precious stones of every description.

A box of agate, on the lid is the bust of a Negro, and above which is a crown; the four corners of this box are decorated with four similar figures adorned with rose diamonds.

Three large silver cups in the form of globes beautifully engraved.

A large silver mug with handle and lid, on which is engraven *Fortitudo, Sapientio, Justitia*. Underneath are the arms of Brunswick Lunenburg with the following inscription: *Princeps Julius Dux — me fieri fecit Henricopolis 1584.*

An Octagon silver box richly embossed and descriptive of the life and sufferings of our Redeemer, on which is enchased four medallions of rock crystal; engraved by Giavanno Bernardi di Castel Bolognese 1550.

The bust of King Christian the fifth in silver on a pedestal of the same metal.

14th room contains Turkish arms and trophies taken by the Danish Admiral Cort Adeler, in a battle with the Turks in the year 1654 during the time he was in the Venetian service; the standard is ornamented with eighty two Turcois stones; and the sword which Cort

Adeler took from the Turkish Admiral, was afterwards used by Christian the fifth in the war against the Swedes in Skaane in the years 1676 and 1678.

Four beautiful muskets inlaid with silver and precious stones.

A Turkish saddle with rich gold embroidery on red velvet, with holsters, bridle and stirrups equally magnificent, and presented by the present Pascha of Egypt to Mr. Dumreicher, Consul of Denmark; there are also two other superb saddles sent from Tunis and Tripoli as presents to King Christian the fifth.

Arabian and Moorish shoes; an Arabian belt and knife, and a turban, scarf, slippers, and trousers sent from Algiers in 1754 are greatly deserving of remark.

*15th room* contains a large collection of Japan furniture, and Lances.

*16th room* contains two rings of Ivory used by the *Caffrees* as marks of honour, which they force over their arms by greasing them, and which cannot again be taken off without being broken.

Two rings of copper thread curiously worked by the Bushmen in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, and worn around their arms; six poisoned arrows used by the same people and made of hollow reeds.

A Negro Drum from the Coast of Guinea, formed from a tree which is hollow; four horns of Ivory on which are engraven Lizards and reptiles.



Various instruments from Japan and China, and several beautiful representations of Chinese Pagodas.

A magnificent Hookar of silver gilt, ornamented with cut glass, and standing on a Leopard's skin decorated with gold fringe, it belonged to the Nabob of Luknau and was presented by him to General Stafford in 1815, who bequeathed it to Dr. Wallick of Calcutta, and by him it has been presented to His present Majesty.

The figure of the first Danish captain who sailed to China, with the representation of his four supercargoes.

An Amulet in gold set with precious stones representing Vishnu.

Several figures in clay representing the Emperor of China, with his family and Mandarins.

A Grotto with trees, flowers, animals, and birds, quite in the Chinese style.

A Japan travelling kitchen of wood.

The Model of a South American dwelling; it is covered with Palm leaves, and is about an Ell long; in the interior are to be observed every description of warlike weapons used in that part of the world.

The Curiosities from the Brazils, Lapland, and Greenland, with Russian dresses are very remarkable; here is a Model of a Greenland hut, and also one of the huts in Rio D'la Plato, and the representation of a

church not far from Tranquebar on the coast of Coromandel.

The Model of Mont Blanc is finely executed.

### MUSEUM OF NORTHERN ANTIQUITIES.

This collection is deposited in an apartment adjoining the library of the University over the round tower, and was instituted in the year 1807.

It is impossible to enumerate all the curious relics of antiquity which are here exhibited.

The collection of weapons in stone are very remarkable, being from the earliest period of the Heathenish times, and were no doubt then used as a means of defence, and also as tools, when metal was not known; and the small collection of ancient armour, and drinking horns, in this Museum are beautiful.

An ancient stone of a large size, in the form of a star, is worthy of observation; it was found in the harbour, and there can be but little doubt that formerly, it was used as an anchor for shipping.

Previous to the introduction of the Christian faith, the bodies of the dead were *often* burnt, and their ashes deposited in gold, copper, glass, and earthen vessels, which are to be seen here from the earliest period, until ten centuries after the birth of Christ; there are also

different pieces of incense of a very remote date, but which still retain their scent.

In a glass case are a number of curious relics found in the tomb of Queen Thyra, whose remains are deposited on a hill near the town of Jellinge in the County of Ribe in Jutland; this Queen was the first of the Christian Queens of Denmark, and was united to Gorm den Gamle (Gorm the old) who was a Pagan, and reigned in the year 833.

In the collection of Scandinavian antiquities from the catholic period, is a bird hollowed within, representing the Divine Spirit; which when filled with sanctified water, was originally used in the administration of Oaths.

A chasuble dress with the mitre and staff, used when high mass was performed, is in this museum, it must be of great antiquity from the Arabic characters that are inscribed on it.

Among the Altar pieces is one of copper gilt representing twelve Historical descriptions of our Saviour; it is thought to be one of the most ancient in Denmark being from the eleventh century.

Another is dedicated to Saint Ninian, and originally belonged to a church at Elsinore, and although four hundred years old the paintings and decorations of this altar are still in the highest state of preservation.

The attention of the Antiquary should be directed to a Runic inscription found on the Island of Kingitoursuk in seventy three degrees of latitude, and presented to this Museum by Lieutenant Graath of the Royal Navy.

After the idea of Professor Rask, there can be little doubt that this inscription is in the old Icelandic language, and engraven by uncultivated persons.

The following is his description in English:

*„Erling the son of Sigvat, and Bjarne son of Thordar, and Enride son of Oddsson erected this column Saturday after Gagnday catholic holy day; and left this place in the year 1135.”*

Before I finish my trifling attempt to describe a few of the ancient curiosities deposited here, I must not omit noticing a silver drinking cup presented to the University of Denmark, by James the first of England; the lid is perfect, but the cup was nearly destroyed by the deplorable bombardment of 1807.

There are also two beautiful pistols mounted in gold, and presented by Charles the 12th of Sweden to Colonel Kruse of Norway.

## THE NATIONAL GALLERY

of pictures is situated in the Royal Palace of Christiansborg, the foundation to this magnificent collection

is indebted to the bounty of His Majesty King Christian the fourth, but under the reign of King Frederick the fourth, on his visit to Italy, it was considerably increased. —

This collection of paintings amount to 889 and are executed by the pencils of the most ancient Masters; they occupy 11 rooms & consist of

|                                   |   |   |             |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|-------------|
| 36 Paintings of the Roman School. |   |   |             |
| 15                                | — | — | Florentine. |
| 17                                | — | — | Neapolitan. |
| 62                                | — | — | Lombardy.   |
| 30                                | — | — | Venice.     |
| 173                               | — | — | Flemish.    |
| 351                               | — | — | Dutch.      |
| 23                                | — | — | French.     |
| 80                                | — | — | German.     |
| 102                               | — | — | Danish.     |

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889 Total.

## THE ROYAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL CURIOSITIES

is situated No. 187 in Stormgade, and was founded in 1796; it is divided into two classes, zoology and minerals.

- 1) The first is a collection of insects from the most remote period; which has been latterly greatly increased by an extensive collection from south America, the East Indies, and the Cape of Good Hope.

This Museum is much indebted to Captain Woldike for his beautiful collection of European birds, which he has presented to this Museum; they consist of about eleven hundred; the collection of reptiles in spirits is very remarkable.

- 2) The minerals deposited here, are highly deserving of observation; they are from Iceland, Færøe, Greenland, Hungary, Austria, and England, and there are also ingots of silver of a very considerable weight from the silver mines at Kongsberg in Norway.

This Museum is open for the amusement of the public every Wednesday and Sunday from eleven until 2 O'clock.

### THOTTS PALACE.

In this Palace is a fine collection of pictures, which belonged to the deceased Count Moltke of Bregentved, they were collected by him in 1792, and since greatly increased by his family; the present Count Moltke caused this collection to be opened for the inspection

of the public during the Spring every Wednesday from twelve until two O'clock.

### THE ROYAL PALACE OF ROSENBORG.

This Palace with its garden was constructed during the reign of His Majesty King Christian the fourth, in the year 1604, and was destined as a summer residence for the Royal family; at this period it was situated out of the capital, but in the four following years the City so rapidly increased in population, that it was needful to extend its boundaries, when this palace with its garden was enclosed within the ramparts.

This garden is a favourite promenade of the inhabitants of the City, and among the statues that decorate it, there is one which merits particular attention; it is a beautiful marble representation of Hercules breaking the lion's jaw; in which the muscles of Hercules, and the exquisite form of the animal are described with much skill. This statue was executed by Johan Baratta of Florence in 1709.

It is supposed that Inigo Jones an Englishman was the architect who built this palace\*); it is adorned with three towers after the Gothic style of Architecture; the roof is covered with copper, and the three towers with slate and lead.

\*) *very uncertain.*

The first apartment you enter is :

*The Knight's Hall.*

The splendour of this saloon is peculiarly striking ; it is one hundred and fifty two feet in length.

The arched ceiling ornamented with Stucco under the reign of King Frederick the fourth is divided into four compartments ; in the middle is the Royal arms of Denmark beautifully executed, and surrounded by festoons ; under this decoration, and over the entrance is a reposing lion crowned by two children with garlands of Oak, and on the opposite side is a similar ornament.

On both sides of the Royal arms are the four Regalias of the Kingdom painted on linen.

The Southern side of this saloon is adorned by the representation of the crown decorated with laurels, and the sceptre with roses.

On the eastern side is a description of the abolishment of bondage, which is represented by the symbol of liberty, holding in one hand the sceptre, and presenting with the other to the peasants the cap of liberty, at the same time trampling under foot the yoke of bondage.

On the Western side is a description of the institution of the Militia, which is represented by the figure of Fortitude.



On the Northern side of the Arms of Denmark is to be observed the sword of Justice, decorated with branches of Oak; and the Royal Globe surrounded with festoons embellished with lilies.

On the Eastern side is the representation of the Military, which is described by Justice, and on the Western side of the Hall is the enrolment of sailors, represented by Fidelity.

On the cornice decorated by Christian von Bracht, are four full length figures representing the four quarters of the world; on the four corners of this magnificent saloon are the representation of *Eurus*, *Zephyrus*, *Boreas*, and *Auster*, as emblematical of the winds.

The walls are adorned with magnificent tapestry woven at *Kjöge* in Denmark, about the end of the 17th Century; this tapestry is very remarkable not only for its beauty, but for the representation of the actions and victories of His Majesty King Christian the fifth.

It consists of twelve beautiful descriptions, and under each is interwoven a verse in German.

- 1) The first piece on the right hand from the throne is descriptive of the conquest of Landscrona in Sweden on the 11th of July 1676.
- 2) Is a fine representation of a naval victory in the Bay of *Kjöge* on the first of July 1677.
- 3) Is the conquest of Damgarten in Pomerania on the 6th of October 1675.

- 4) Is the representation of the landing of the Danish troops at the village of Retze on the 17th of November 1677, when the Island of Rugen was captured by the bravery of the Danish Military.
- 5) Is the conquest of Christianstadt on the 15th of August 1676.
- 6) Describes the conquest of Helsingborg in Sweden on the 3rd of July 1676.
- 7) This piece of tapestry is on the left hand of the throne; it is a fine description of the conquest of Wismar on the 13th of December 1676.
- 8) Is descriptive of the conquest of the strong citadel of Carlscrona on the 4th of August 1676.
- 9) A representation of a great military victory gained by the Danes on Cottberger Heide near Meklenberg on the 1st of June 1677.
- 10) On the 23rd of July 1676 Marstrand was conquered by the Arms of Denmark which this piece of tapestry represents.
- 11) Is descriptive of the Danish army landing in *Scania*.
- 12) Exhibits a naval combat at Oeland between the Danes and Swedes; in this engagement the Swedes were completely defeated after a desperate battle.

On the tapestry that decorates this Hall is a fine likeness of His Majesty King Christian the fifth, with

his Generals, Admirals, and other high Officers both Civil and Military, all in full length; at the Northern end of this superb saloon is the Royal throne; before which are three lions in full size of embossed silver with gilt manes; the first is in an upright posture, and weighs 1296 ounces, the second is in an attacking posture; it weighs 1424 ounces; and the third in a reclining posture weighing 1296 ounces.

At the southern end of the hall is a Marble bust of Christian the fourth; over the Western entrance is a similar bust of His Majesty Christian the fifth, and over the entrance is also a bust in plaster of paris of King Frederick the fourth.

#### *The Glass cabinet.*

This room is in the North-eastern tower, near the Knights-hall; it contains a collection of magnificent glass, which is arranged in excellent order, and highly worthy of note.

It consists of drinking vessels, dishes, plates, knives, &c., chiefly brought from Italy during the reign of His Majesty King Frederick the fourth, amongst which are a high cylindrical glass goblet; this goblet is very remarkable; for on it is an inscription by His Majesty Frederick the second, another by William, Prince of Nassau, and many others, by Princes and Noblemen.

A large drinking cup with a lid; on this cup are devices of King Frederick the fourth; of the Russian Emperor Peter the Great, of Frederick Augustus, King of Poland, and of Frederick the first, King of Prussia, and on which is the following inscription in Latin: „*Dominus mihi adjutor; Semper Augustus; Profide et fidelitate; suum cuique;*” on the lid are their armorial bearings.

A Glass with a lid; on this glass is the representation of Hercules, and the conquests of King Charles the 12th of Sweden.

Hercules is represented with his club between two columns; above which are the following words in Latin: „*Non hæc ultima meta laborum;* and under it: *XII labores Herculei;* on the other side of this glass is the cypher of Charles the twelfth, and on the lid are the symbols of war.

A drinking cup on which is burnt in gold the portraits of King Christian the sixth, and His Royal Consort Sophia Magdalena.

A drinking cup; on the lid and foot of which is the representation of a lion; around it, is the figure of David praying to God with the following inscription:

„*Quando Veniam et apparebe ante faciem Dei.*”

A drinking cup on which is the representation of a battle.

A similar cup with the following figures; Hope, Faith, Charity and Patience.

A large champagne Glass with the following German inscription which is in English:

„Let him who interferes with Bacchus take heed, and not place too much confidence in him; For if he first takes thy head into his possession, thy feet will never be thy own.”

In this apartment are two beautiful miniatures in ivory, the frames are of silver; one represents the consideration of death, and the other is descriptive of devotion.

The hymn of the Virgin Mary painted on wood, in a magnificent varnished frame.

A large painting on linen representing Christ.

Two pieces of Sirens; painted on Copper.

A picce painted on linen representing Moses striking the rock, and a similar one describing the prophet Samuel anointing King David.

The representation of a kitchen, painted on copper. and a night piece with a hostler, holding in his hand a candle.

The likeness of a clergyman painted on wood by His Majesty Frederick the third; on the back of this portrait is written in the German language; F. 3 has painted this likeness, when he was archbishop in Bre-

men; this pastor was the Revd. Mr. Jorck, a clergyman in the archbishoprick.

*The Jewel Office.*

Is situated in the large tower near the Knights-hall in which are kept the crown Jewels, or regalia, which are of inestimable worth; the Royal crown is enriched with precious stones of every description, and here are likewise preserved the other emblems of Royalty used at the coronation of the Sovereigns of Denmark; namely, the golden sceptre, the golden orb, and the sword; on the scabbard of which are the Royal arms of Denmark, Norway, and the Provinces; over each of which is a crown of Diamonds.

A Golden vessel beautifully enamelled, and ornamented with diamonds; which at coronations contain the holy ointment..

In this apartment the Royal Laws of the Nation written on parchment, and undersigned by His Majesty Frederick the third are deposited, and to which is affixed His Royal seal; it is in a silver case, and on which is the following inscription: *„Lex regia Freder. III. MDCLXV. XIV. Novemb.*

There likewise are preserved many other emblems of royalty.

A large Amethyst that decorates the canopy of the throne; it weighs nine ounces and two grains.

A Golden font and ewer, used at the baptism of the Royal family.

An old crown and a sword richly set with stones, and also a valuable golden toilet belonging to Her present Majesty; it weighs sixty five ounces.

A golden communion-cup with an enamelled skull, the eyes are formed by two fine diamonds; a golden box to contain the wafers used at the sacrament, and a golden chalice; on the lid of which is inscribed the year 1632, these sacred vessels are set with sapphires; their weight is seventy seven ounces, and were appropriated for the divine worship of Frederick the fourth on his travels.

A badge of the order of the Elephant, and another of the drawn sword set with diamonds; these orders were worn by Christian the fourth.

Two large silver drinking cups; they weigh 320 ounces, and were won at a festivity in Hamburg on the 3rd of October in the year 1603 by King Christian the fourth.

The silver compass of Frederick the third.

A large cup of Agate, ornamented with gold, on which are the arms of the reigning family of Wurtemberg; on the lid is a golden figure decorated with small rubies; on the breast of which is a diamond; this cup was won by Christian the fifth at a festivity given by Her Majesty Sophia Amalia.

A large golden goblet with a lid supported by three lions, each of them holding an *escutcheon*; on the front of which is the initials of King Frederick the fourth with a crown of diamonds.

This magnificent vessel which weighs sixty eight ounces was a present from Count Holstein of Holsteinburg.

A golden Ink stand; is weighs 62 ounces, and belonged to Frederick the fourth.

A similar one of the same weight formerly belonging to Princess Sophia Hedewig.

Two wreaths in silver frames, set with jewels; they are painted by the Princess Sophia Hedewig, sister to King Frederick the fourth; in the middle of the one garland, is an oval glass, instead of the King's likeness, which was intended to be placed there.

A golden goblet with medallions; it weighs  $21\frac{3}{4}$  ounces, and was made on the death of King Charles the twelfth of Sweden, who fell in beseiging the fortress of *Frederikshald*. On this goblet is a German inscription which in English is:

„The Swedish lion fell at the foot of the Norwegian lion; he lost his life, and the last drop of his heroic blood; this was his fate.

Frederickshald 11th Decbr. 1718.”

A golden goblet with medallions weighing 19 ounces, it was made in commemoration of the nuptials of



Frederick the fourth, with Princess Anna Sophia; on this goblet is a German inscription which when translated into English is:

„May God strengthen for ever the hereditary throne of His Majesty Frederick, who gave to his consort, his heart, his sceptre, and his crown.”

A golden goblet on which are the likenesses of Frederick the fourth, His Royal Consort Anna Sophia, Prince George &c.

A gold box the lid of which is of Mother of pearl, decorated with the portraits of twelve sovereigns of the ancient house of Oldenburg.

A Golden tea service weighing 147 ounces presented by Count J. G. Moltke to the Danish Nation when Minister of State.

Two silver goblets adorned with diamonds; a present from the Emperor of Morocco to His Majesty Christian the seventh.

A handsome gold box weighing twenty five ounces, which was presented to Christian the seventh with the freedom of the City of London in the year 1768. On the lid of this box is the representation of the City of London, and beneath are the civic arms.

A gold box weighing twenty ounces presented by the Corporation of Goldsmith's of London to Christian the seventh in 1768.

A swan in a golden basket; the body of the swan is a genuine pearl.

Two silver lamps formed as ships, the keels of which are of rock crystal.

The Wedding ring of Queen Elisabeth, the Royal Consort of Christian the second; this ring is of gold with a rough sapphire, with ancient letters on the edge

In this apartment is a most magnificent saddle and bridle presented by His Majesty Christian the fourth to His Royal son, in consequence of his union with the Princess Magdalena Sybella of Saxony in the year 1634.

The saddle, holsters and pistols, are richly decorated with pearls, and diamonds; the expense of which it is supposed amounted to sixty thousand Pounds Sterling.

#### *The Green cabinet.*

In this apartment is the celebrated Oldenburg drinking-horn, which formerly was deposited in the Royal Museum, it is of silver gilt, and weighs about four pounds.

Mr. Hammelmann's description of this horn is as follows.

Otto the first of the line of Oldenburg who was a great sportsman, was once accompanied by his courtiers about the year 989 on a hunting party; they reached the

summit of the mountain of Osenburg, where he stopped, and called his dogs; the Earl who rode a white steed, was very much fatigued and wished for some water to quench his thirst.

Suddenly the mountain opened, when a most beautiful lady appeared richly dressed, holding in her hand a silver gilt drinking-horn, on which was inscribed different figures and inscriptions.

She presented it to the Earl, and requested him in a mild and friendly manner to quench his thirst.

The Earl took the horn, but observing the water to be muddy, he would not taste it; this lady then said to the Earl, drink without hesitation; depend on my word; this drink will do thee no harm; on the contrary it will be advantageous to thy self, and thy family; drink what I here present thee, and the family of Oldenburg, shall be lasting and prosperous, and thou and thy successors shall be ever happy; but dost thou not drink, quarrel and discord shall destroy thy family, and thy successors shall be unhappy. The Earl would not obey her, but threw the drink away, part of which falling on the horse destroyed the hair.

On seeing this, the lady demanded the horn to be returned to her, but the Earl spurred his steed, and fled in full career; and having reached his attendants, he told them what had happened to him, and shewed

them the horn, during which time the lady had vanished.

The denomination of this horn, partly proceeds from its having been deposited in the City of Oldenburg, and from its being engraven with the arms of Oldenburg-Delmenhorst.

It is presumed that the horseman on the lid represents Ditmarschen, in the same manner as the four lions represent the arms of Denmark and Norway.

On the edge is an inscription, by which it is supposed it was consecrated to the three wise men of the East.

On the top of the horn are different armorial bearings, and on it is the catholic prayer: „*O Mater dei Memento mei.*”

On the middle are the following inscriptions: „*Im hopen ic leve*”; „*I live in hope*”; „*Ave Maria*”; and underneath is the representation of a lady holding in both of her hands a letter, upon which is written: „*drinc al ut*”; „*drink it all out*”.

From this it is sufficiently evident that it was the intention of King Christian the first to dedicate this horn to the three wise men of the east.

A silver goblet, on which is embossed the Royal arms of His Majesty Christian the third; it weighs nineteen ounces, and was found in the year 1760 in the eastern environs of the City.

Seven large drinking cups weighing two hundred and thirty six ounces, set with *Nesseblattsthaler*\*) ; gained by His Majesty Christian the fourth in the year 1603 at a festivity in Hamburg.

A Silver goblet with four medallions weighing fourteen ounces; on which are the likenesses of King Christian the fourth, and his consort Anna Catherina, and which was made in consequence of their nuptials and coronation.

A large glass goblet, with a lid, on which is described: His Majesty Frederick the third on horseback; the battle at Fyen; the attack at Amager, and the combat in the Sound; underneath is a German verse, which translated into English is:

„The Lord has wonderfully preserved His Majesty Frederick the third, and saved his Royal City of Copenhagen; when Holland gained the victory in the Sound, and captured the Swedish fleet, her proud army perished at Fyen, as Pharaoh did in the red sea.”

A silver goblet, on which is engraven the attack of the Swedes against Copenhagen on the 11th of February 1660.

A drinking-cup of crystal in the form of a flying fish, set in gold, and presented to King Christian the fifth in the year 1675 after the conquest of Wismar,

\*) *Probably an ancient coin of the Dukes of Holstein, who had in their armourial bearings a nettle leaf.*

and also a silver goblet, with eight medallions weighing twenty four ounces, descriptive of this victory.

A silver goblet on which is engraven the likenesses of King Charles the second, and the Queen Ulrica Eleonora.

A silver goblet with a lid, ornamented with four medallions; this drinking cup weighs twenty three ounces, and was struck in consequence of the death of Charles the twelfth of Sweden before Frederickshald.

A silver goblet made of Russian copecks at Preetz in the year 1713, on which is an inscription in low German, and which translated into English is:

„After the battle of Gadebusch, when Steenbock took possession of Tønning; and when the Czar first came to Holstein with his Army, I was made at Preetz of Russian copecks, in remembrance that the wonderful mercy of the Lord preserved this City from danger. Oh my friends! praise the Lord! as often as you drink out of it.”

Different watches used by the old sovereigns of Denmark.

Many beautiful pearls of an uncommon size, set in gold and representing birds, fishes &c.

The royal arms of Denmark, enameled by Bar-bette.

Saint George and the Dragon in gold; enameled, and set with diamonds; it stands upon a pedestal.

A large silver shrine, of embossed work; representing Paris, and three Goddesses; it is decorated with rose diamonds, and weighs three hundred and thirty six ounces.

The Royal regalia of Denmark carved in wood and gilt.

Two handsome chandeliers of Ivory turned by Her Majesty Louisa, the Consort of King Frederick the fifth, a beautiful spinning-wheel in Ivory turned by the same Queen; it is only half an inch in height; and a chinese tower of Ivory, eleven inches high, placed on a pedestal of Ebony, turned by the same Queen.

Different drinking cups and vases turned by Prince William of Hesse.

A tobacco box made from a part of the floatilla which attacked Gibraltar in the year 1752. On the lid of this box is inscribed: „The Spaniards remember the 13th of September 1752.” This is a present to His Majesty Christian the seventh, from the Counsellor of Conference Blicher Olsen during his stay at Morocco as Danish consul.

Twelve tusks of wild-boars killed by King Frederick the sixth in the environs of Vienna in the year 1814.

A marshal's baton formed from the horn of the unicorn, enameled and set with rubies, and which was

used by Christian the first on his visit to Rome in the year 1474.

The sword used by His Majesty Christian the fourth in 1617.

A sword richly embossed with silver, it was worn by Gustavas Adolphus in the thirty years war, and was presented by him to Christian the fourth.

The baton of His Majesty Frederick the third when he was Bishop of Bremen, and the sword, scabbard and belt, which he wore until his death; a Japan stick which belonged to the same King with a gold top, on which are three enameled crowns with this device: „*Dominus providebit 1660;*” near it is the King’s name and title, and this inscription: „*à chacun son tour*”; independant of which there are many pieces of armoury used by the ancient Sovereigns and Princes of Denmark; and in this collection of curiosities is a sword presented by Charles the twelfth of Sweden, to Colonel Kruse of Norway.

A hanger with a golden hilt, set with pearls; it belonged to Prince Charles, a Son of King Christian the fifth.

A crutch used by King Frederick the fifth after he had broken his leg in the Royal park of Jægersborg; it is of onyx. and ornamented with gold.

A sword with a golden hilt and white scabbard, used by His Majesty Christian the seventh.



A sabre manufactured at Frederiksværk with the following Danish inscription; in English it is: „J am only drawn by Christian, to defend his beloved country; 2nd April 1801. God and the just cause.”

This sword was offered for sale, and purchased by Mr. Commissary Öst, who presented it to this Museum.

A Polish sabre, the hilt is of silver gilt, and set with turcois and jasper, and many curious Turkish weapons beautifully executed.

### *The ground floor.*

A large hall where the Royal lottery is drawn.

This floor is decorated with different pictures; amongst which are to be remarked His Majesty Frederick the fourth in full length in his coronation robes.

The siege of Copenhagen on the 11th of February 1659, during the reign of King Frederick the third, painted by D. Verrangen.

The coronation of Christian the fifth at Frederiksborg.

A Dutch beggar girl standing at an open window, with a book in her hand.

Two pictures representing art, and virtue.

The portraits of King Frederick the second, and His royal consort in full length, and also that of Christian the fourth with His Consort, and three of

His son's; likewise the representation of Christian the fifth in his youth.

*The looking - glass apartment.*

The ceiling, walls, doors, and the middle of the floor of this apartment are decorated with looking glass, which is extremely curious; adjoining to it is a small room which formerly was used as a bath, but where the following curiosities are now deposited.

Two large swords with plated iron guards, ornamented with silver nails, and lined with velvet; on which are engraven; *vim repellare licet.*

A large sword with an iron gilt hilt; on both sides of the blade are the arms of Denmark, Norway, and the Provinces. On one side is the bust of His Majesty Christian the fourth with this device: *„Regna firmat pietas. Fecit Broby Fyn 1648. David Kohl.“* On the other side is the portrait of King Frederick the third with this inscription: *„Concordia res parvæ crescunt discordiâ magnæ dilabuntur.“*

*The cabinet of Medals.*

This extensive collection consists of sixty thousand, it is tastefully arranged after the design of Professor Wiedewelt; and is divided into three classes:

- 1) The coins and medals of the Danish Nation; are again divided into three classes.

The first class contains the Bracteaten, and old coins in gold, and silver.

The second class consist of Danish and Norwegian coins, from the time, of Canute the Great, until the family of the Kings of Oldenburg.

The third class are coins and medals from Christian the first, to the present Sovereign of Denmark, King Frederick the sixth; they are very extensive; are of gold and silver, and are placed so that you can observe the front on one, and the reverse on the other.

From the time of King Christian the fifth the medals are very remarkable, from the beauty of their execution and size.

Amongst the vast collection, is one struck to commemorate the three signal victories by Admiral Niels Juul over the Swedes; it weighs about one hundred and eighty nine ducats; a golden medal struck in the year 1684 in commemoration of the completion of the fortress of Christiansøe near the island of Bornholm, it weighs one hundred and twenty four ducats, and also one of gold, presented by the Grand-Duke of Florence on the 15th of March 1709 to His Majesty King Frederick the 4th during this Monarch's stay in Italy; it weighs one hundred and forty ducats.

2) **Antique coins.**

This collection amounts to about twenty thousand, and is of the greatest antiquity.

3) **Foreign coins.**

Amongst these, those of Sweden are the most numerous and remarkable.

*The china - cabinet*

is not only very beautiful, but very considerable; it consists of the manufactures of Copenhagen, Sevres, Meissen, China, and Japan; in this apartment is a superb table-service, on which is painted a magnificent description of *Flora Danica*.

This service of china was ordered by Catherine the second of Russia, but as she died before it was finished, it was purchased by His Majesty Christian the seventh.

The portrait of King Frederick the fifth; it is placed on a pedestal, on which is the following inscription:

*„Fredericus V. Rex. Dan. & Norv. Augustus. Invictus. Deliciæ populi sui, pater patriæ. Virtutum & Gloriæ antecessorum regni hæres dignissimus; iisdem potior ipse MDCCLII. Pinxit J. J. Pøpfer 1752.*

*The Throne - apartment.*

In this room are the Royal thrones of Denmark.

The throne of His Majesty is Magnificently decorated with pillars turned from the horn of the unicorn. Eight figures beautifully embossed represent different virtues; and on the canopy is the model of the amethyst, with two large oval emeralds, which decorate the Royal throne.

His Majesty Frederick the third caused this magnificent throne to be made; but it was never used until the coronation of King Christian the fifth in the year 1670.

The throne of Her Majesty is decorated with massive silver; on the canopy are two figures of embossed silver, representing Piety and Charity.

Two Royal hassocks used at the sacrament richly decorated.

The Royal Mantle, lined with ermine, and richly embroidered.

The font used at the baptism of the Royal Princes and Princesses of Denmark; it rests on a magnificent pedestal of embossed silver, decorated with different gold ornaments; it weighs four hundred and eighty ounces, and was made in Copenhagen in the year 1720 by the command of His Majesty King Frederick the fourth; *it is placed on a superb silver gilt basin; the lower*

part of which represents in beautiful embossed work, the baptism of Christ by Saint John, around this beautiful baptismal font, are different descriptive representations of baptism.

A silver model of a triumphal arch, erected in the year 1733 at Bergen; in consequence of this town being honoured by a visit from His Majesty King Christian the sixth and His Royal consort.

A magnificent silver statue of His Majesty Christian the fourth, it weighs nine hundred and forty ounces, and was cast in consequence of His Royal coronation on the 29th of August 1596.

In this apartment are many emblems of the bravery of this great hero; in the year 1644 this sovereign at an advanced age commanded a line of battle ship in a naval combat against the Swedes at Fehmern; in this engagement he was not only seriously wounded, but lost his right eye, he however completely conquered the enemy, and in remembrance of this victory, are here deposited different parts of his dress.

An antique press ornamented with mosaic.

A large marble table, in the middle of which is the map of Denmark.

A table of black marble, on which are represented the Arms of Denmark and Luneburg.

A magnificent dress of scarlet, worn by King Christian the fifth.

The marriage dress of King Frederick the fourth of red velvet with silver embroidery; and a masquerade dress worn by the same Monarch at a carnival at Venice.

The marriage dress of Frederick the fifth, and two similar dresses of King Christian the sixth.

The marriage, and coronation dress of King Christian the seventh.

A blue hunting dress presented by the King of France, to King Christian the seventh during his stay at Paris.

A superb dress of a Moorish Princess; presented by the Dey of Tunis, to the present Queen of Denmark.

On the ground floor is a large saloon on the wainscot of which are seventy nine pictures painted by celebrated masters; from this apartment which was the presence chamber of His Majesty Christian the fourth is a speaking trumpet; it is one hundred and twenty feet in length, and extends to the most southern apartment of the palace.

Near this hall is an apartment which was the bed room of the above mentioned King, and in which he died on the 28th of February 1648; on the wainscot are different portraits; but there is one picture that is very remarkable; it is descriptive of that celestial vision which was seen by this Monarch in the palace

of Rosenburg; which is thus described in the hand writing of His Majesty:

„When the King was kneeling and offering up fervent prayers to God for the welfare of the evangelical church, Christ appeared to him in the same dress as he appeared before Pilate.”

In the southern part of this palace is a room in which is a large press inlaid with Mother of pearl and Metal; on the doors are represented in wood the arms of Denmark and her provinces.

A large picture in an oval frame, representing the dream of Christian the fourth, on the night before the Naval combat off Listerdyb, between the Dutch and Swedish fleets.

„The King is represented as standing in the water, and an angel decorating his head with a garland of laurel.”

The figure of a Stag which was caught on the 28th of December 1611 in the City of Calmar, near which is the following inscription in golden letters:

„On the 28th of December 1611 I was caught in the City of Calmar; and there I first made noise and bustle.”

Christian the fourth at that time waged war against Sweden, and took possession of the above mentioned City on the 27th of May 1611, which at that time was the most important fortress of Sweden; in the preparation



of the Swedes to retake this place the Stag was frightened and took shelter in the City, by which means the Danes became acquainted with the approach of their enemy.

A child of white marble kneeling, presented by the Grand Duke of Florence to His Majesty Frederick the fourth in the year 1709.

The likeness of the Swedish general Steenbock, painted by himself when in prison in the year 1713; he is represented in a sitting posture, writing the following words in the german language:

„Your Majesty, set the prisoner free.”

Many likenesses formed in wax, amongst which is Frederick the third in a Roman dress; Her Majesty Ulrika Eleonora, the daughter of Frederick the third and consort of Charles the eleventh.

The bust of the present sovereign of Denmark Frederick the sixth, when a child.

The representation of Anna Maria, a dwarf, she was only twenty six inches high, and fifteen years old; she died in the year 1770; near this is a room, on the ceiling of which are the arms of the different provinces of Denmark, and in this apartment are many curiosities in silver, amongst others is a large figure, on the top of which is an embossed silver ornament, representing Actæon; beneath it, and between three pillars is the bath of Diana with five figures, and two

dogs beautifully formed of silver; below is a silver basin; the fountain rests on a pedestal of ebony, supported by three pillars of massive silver; the ornaments in this, and the adjoining room are very superb.

Two pictures embroidered by the Princess Sophia Hedewig; the one represents Jacob's ladder, and the other his combat.

An embroidery of His Majesty Christian the fifth by Eleonore Ulfeldt; around which is the following verse:

„See here a good king, a man with the soul of an angel, who in the fear of God, governs with justice his people, and his country; observe a great monarch who is deserving for thousands of years, to wear the crowns of the whole world.’

A drawing in indian-ink by the late General W. Haffner; it represents the Royal court of Denmark in the drawing-room at Christiansborg, on the fourth of September 1781.

A smaller piece by the same General; it is descriptive of the court of Denmark on the 28th of January 1781; when the present reigning sovereign was Prince Royal.

The gallery between the apartments of His Majesty and the Queen's, are decorated with pictures; those most deserving of Note are.

**The Royal arms of Denmark by Lambert von Hagen.**

**A large picture representing Ceres, Bacchus, Venus, and Cupid.**

**Mars, Venus, and Cupid by Bendix Grothchilling.**

**The Virgin Mary with christ, by Jordan.**

**The circumcision of Christ, by Peter Andersen.**

**The crucifixion of Christ, by the same artist.**

**The fortress of Koningsberg in Saxony.**

**A view of Saint Mark at Venice.**

**The interior prospective of the churches of Saint Paul, and Saint Peter.**

**Six Roman perspectives.**

**The destruction of Troy.**

**The offerings of the Wise Men of the East.**

**The offerings of David.**

**The Palace of Fredericksborg, with different landscapes, birds &c.**

### **PROMENADES.**

Although not numerous are beautiful; the most favourite are the Ramparts; Rosenborg garden; the Esplanade between Toldboden, and the East gate; the ramparts of the citadel; (den lange Linie) the long line, and the Kirsebærgange, which is a beautiful walk under the walls of the City: but for the three last mentioned

it is necessary to have a ticket, which can be procured at a trifling expense by an application to the Commandant of the fortress.

Independent of these promenades there is a beautiful walk a very short distance out of the City, along the banks of the different lakes.

## THE ENVIRONS.

### *Elsinore*

was formerly only a fishing town and was called Krogen, but in 1426 Erik of Pomerania, granted to it every privilege of a mercantile town.

In the sixteenth Century this town suffered many misfortunes; it was destroyed by the Lubeckers in the year 1522, and in 1583 the plague swept away twelve hundred of its inhabitants; but notwithstanding these misfortunes it again rose by the wealth of its citizens, and is now in a flourishing state.

In the middle of the sixteenth Century the English commerce to the Baltic added greatly to the prosperity of this town, and in the year 1574 the foundation stone to the magnificent Castle of Cronborg, was laid by King Frederick the second, and was finished during the reign of King Christian the fourth, as a defence against vessels entering the Sound.

Elsinore is beautifully situated, and next to Copenhagen is the most commercial town in Denmark.

The different Consuls for the protection of commerce reside here; the inhabitants amount to about six thousand, and in the last year, thirteen thousand vessels passed the sound, each subject to payment of the sound dues, in proportion to their tonnage.

Near the Castle of Cronborg is a harbour capable of affording shelter to eighty sail of ships, and about half a mile from this town is the Palace of Maryanlist; it is supposed that the garden attached to this palace is the spot from which *Shakspeare* has taken his beautiful tragedy of Hamlet; on an eminence at the back of the palace is an extensive, and most beautiful prospect.

### *Fredericksberg Palace.*

This Palace is the summer residence of His Danish Majesty, and is situated on an eminence about one english mile from the Capital; it is approached by a beautiful avenue, and built after the Italian style of architecture, by order of His Majesty King Frederick the fourth.

On the summit of the hill, where this palace is erected is a fine view of the City and its environs, and the garden which is laid out with great taste, is a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Copenhagen.

Separated from this building, and on the south side of the turnpike road is a beautiful pleasure garden, for the amusement of the Royal Family.

### *Fredensborg Palace*

is the summer residence of His Serene Highness Prince Philipsthal of Hesse; it is situated two Danish miles south west from Elsinore, and near to the lake of Eersom.

It was built in 1720 by King Frederick the fourth, and was called Fredensborg (the palace of peace) to perpetuate the treaty of peace between this sovereign and Charles the twelfth of Sweden.

The situation of this village is beautiful; it contains about five hundred inhabitants, and the royal gardens are decorated with different statues to commemorate this treaty.

Over the entrance of the Theatre attached to the Royal Palace is the following inscription:

„Skue, Tænk, og Tie.”

„See, Think, and be silent.”

### *Fredericksborg.*

The name of this town is Hilleröd, but it is generally called Fredericksborg after the name of a magnificent Castle situated here, and which was built by

Christian the fourth in the commencement of the seventeenth Century.

It is four Danish miles from Copenhagen, and this wonderful edifice is one of the most beautiful Gothic buildings in Europe.

The apartment for the assembly of the privy council is one hundred and fifty feet in length, and it is reported that twenty six statuaries were employed for seven years in decorating the magnificent saloon appropriated for the Knights of Denmark.

In the chapel of the Palace, the Royal Sovereigns are crowned; it is truly splendid, the roof is gilt, and there is a range of arches on each side; above which are inscribed thirty eight passages from Scripture in latin.

The Altar is superb; on one side is the representation of the flight of Joseph, into Egypt, and the crucifixion on the other; both of these beautiful representation are in solid silver.

The organ which appears to have been erected in the year 1616 is of the most excellent workmanship imaginable.

The chapel is one hundred and seventy eight feet in length, and forty one in breadth; and indeed few similar buildings in any country can surpass it, in point of grandeur.

*Roeskilde.*

Derives its name from Roe, a King who reigned in the sixth Century, and Kilde, the Danish word for a well, or spring; it is situated four miles west from Copenhagen, and is one of the most ancient towns in Denmark.

For many Centuries, this was the Capital, and the residence of the Royal sovereigns; the prosperity of this town was once so great, that it consisted of twenty parish churches, thirteen cloisters, and more than one hundred thousand inhabitants; it continued to flourish until the 14th Century, but in 1443 nearly the whole town was destroyed by fire, when the King removed and took up his residence in the present Capital, which was at that time daily increasing in prosperity; after the reformation the town of Roeskilde sunk rapidly into its present insignificance.

Its magnificent Cathedral was finished in the Gothic style of architecture in the year 1084; it is a Majestic building, and was erected by Bishop William, an Englishman (as many of the clergy of Denmark at that time were), who had been Chancellor, and confessor to Canute the Great.

It is now appropriated as a burial place for the Royal families of Denmark; among the most remar-



kable persons whose remains are deposited in this Cathedral, are Harald Blaatand, who at the end of the tenth Century built the first church in Roeskilde.

Svend Estridsen, Queen Margarethe the Semiramis of the North, and most of the Kings of the Oldenburg line are here deposited.

In one chapel dedicated to the three Wise men of the East, are two monuments erected to the memory of Christian the third, and Frederick the second; at the back of the altar are four monuments to the memory of Christian the fifth, Frederick the fourth, and their Royal consorts; they are formed of Italian marble, and supposed to have been made in the Netherlands; nothing can surpass them in point of grandeur.

Christian the seventh's chapel is magnificent; in it, is a superb monument to the memory of King Frederick the fifth, who was grandfather to the present sovereign of Denmark.

In the Royal vault is a coffin thought to contain the remains of His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark; who was allied to Her Majesty Queen Anne of England.

In the northern entrance to the chancel, under a simple stone, are interred the perishable remains of Saxo Grammaticus, who died in 1190, and near which on the wall is a latin inscription to his memory.

The roof of this Cathedral is beautiful; it is adorned by the representation of the twelve apostles; around the pulpit are the four evangelists in Marble.

The Altar-piece presented to this Cathedral by Christian the fourth is magnificent; it is descriptive of the history of Christ from his birth, until his crucifixion.

No stranger visiting Denmark should neglect seeing this Church.

### *Gjentofte*

is a village situated on an eminence, and overlooking a handsome lake; it is about four English Miles from the Capital.

On approaching it, is a statue ornamented with the emblems of husbandry, erected to the memory of Count Bernstorff by grateful peasants, whom he emancipated from feudal servitude on his estates.

This distinguished Nobleman was the foreign Danish Minister in the year 1767.

The following simple memorial cannot fail, to create in every lover of humanity, the greatest veneration for the memory of this great man; on the pedestal is the following inscription:

*„Piiis Manibus Joh. Ernesti Comitum de Bernstorff  
qui arva discreta immunia hereditaria largiendo indus-*

*triam, opes, omnibus impertit in exemplum pesteritate.*  
1767 PSS. *Grati Coloni 1783.*"

### *Hirchholm*

is a small town situated twelve english Miles north from Copenhagen.

A magnificent Palace, finished under the reign of King Christian the sixth in 1739, and in which this sovereign died on the 6th August 1746 formerly decorated this town.

The Palace was afterwards razed to the ground, and on its scite is now erected a handsome church, which was consecrated in 1823; over the altar is a fine bass-relief by Thorwaldsen representing the last supper.

The ever-varying prospects in the environs are beautiful, and Manglebierget lying South West of the town is the highest point of land in Zealand.

### *Frederiksværk*

is situated about seven and a half Danish Miles from Copenhagen; in this town is an establishment under the direction of the Danish government for the casting of cannon, and for the manufacture of guns, swords, and every kind of hardware.

*Jægerspruis*

was the favourite resort of King Christian the fifth; and was formerly the seat of Royal revelry.

When it came into the possession of the late Prince Frederick of Denmark, he caused monuments of Norwegian marble to be erected in its gardens, in honour of Danes, Norwegians, and Holsteiners, who were considered as benefactors, and ornaments to their country.

Amongst the monuments is one erected to the memory of Martin Luther; it is in the form of an obelisk, surmounted by a gilded star, and resting on a pedestal shaped like a rock; the body of the obelisk simply mentions the name of the great reformer Martin Luther; above the name is the following text from scripture cut in stone; Dan. XII. Chap. 3rd verse; and on the pedestal that of Mathew XVI. Chap., 18 verse; the words are not given but they are as follows.

And they that be wise, shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars, for ever and ever: and I say also unto thee; that thou art Peter, and upon this rock, I will build my church; and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it.

Near to the Monument of Luther is one of his zealous followers John Egede, the first missionary to Greenland, who went thither in 1721.

John Egede had to struggle with great difficulties, which he eventually overcame by the enlightened liberality of King Frederick the fourth, who distinguished himself by being the first Protestant Prince that sent Missionaries to India.

### *Lyngby.*

Is a village situated about six Miles from the Capital, and consists of about one thousand individuals; at the end of this village is the Palace of Sorgenfri, the summer residence of His Royal Highness Prince Christian of Denmark; it is erected on a hill, with a fine terrace before it, and commands a very pleasing view; the grounds have the advantage of a fine piece of water, and in the garden are two Monuments erected to the memory of the Father and Mother of His Royal Highness.

The environs are beautiful, and Frederiksdahl, situated near it, beyond doubt is one of the finest, and most picturesque spots in Zealand.

Not far Distant is the Royal Park, in the centre of which is a hunting Palace, called the Hermitage; it is situated on an eminence, and commands a fine view of the Sound.

*Charlottenlund.*

This Palace is the summer residence of His Serene Highness Prince William of Hesse, and is about one Danish Mile from Copenhagen; the gardens are laid out with taste; they command a beautiful view of the Sound, and the opposite shore of Sweden; the grounds near this palace are open to the public, and are the favourite resort of the inhabitants of Copenhagen.

In the wood adjoining the garden are tents with every refreshment for the accomodation of the public.

*The Church-Yard*

is situated at a short distance from the Northern gate, and is laid out similar to Pere la Chaise at Paris; out of the Eastern gate are two in a more simple style; one for the Navy, and the other for the Military.

*Island of Möen.*

When I first conceived the idea of describing Copenhagen and its environs; I never thought of noticing this Island, but as far as my abilities allow me, I will attempt to describe some of its natural and picturesque beauties, as a guide to strangers visiting this romantic spot.

The origin of the name of Möen is very uncertain; probably it is derived from the old Gothic word Mon; (luna) a moon, because it, in some measure, resembles that celestial Planet.

Many again suppose, that it is called after the Isle of Man; an Island situated between England and Ireland, but it is more probable that its name is derived from the word „Mona”, which in the language of the Cimbri signifies a mountain, or a white stone.

This Island is rich in plants, and the climate is nearly the same as the other Islands of Denmark.

### BEAUTIES OF NATURE.

The Promontary of Chalk, may be considered as one of the wonders of Nature; it is not less remarkable for its height, than for its different forms; it is so broken, so divided, and so crowned with an infinite number of spiring cones, that it appears at a distant view, to be the work of Man; the extent of this Promontary from the South to the North West exceeds one and a half Danish Mile, about seven and a half English, and nothing on earth can be more beautiful than the varied scenery which it presents.

A traveller passing Grönsund would not regret the trouble of visiting Söebjerg, or Præstebjerg; from the summit of these two hills is a magnificent view of the

whole Island; in the evening when the setting sun gilds the tops of the neighbouring villages the prospect is truly delightful.

Towards the North East, is seen the white church of Kjertebjerg shining over the fine wood of Marienborg, from which district is a beautiful view of the chalk cliffs rising with Majestic grandeur into the Horizon.

The South east presents a view of the Baltic, and on the south West, the eye is enchanted with the woods and churches of Grönsund and Falster.

On the Southern side of the Island is Windebekskinten presenting to the view the most enchanting prospect not only of the Baltic, but over Grönsund to Falster, and from the north east is a delightful view of the bay of Hjelm; the high road leads to the beautiful garden of Marienburg, which is indebted greatly to art for all the beauty it possesses; near the road to Lisselund through Stege, is the village of Lindemark, and from the Church of Hjerteberg is an extensive view of the West of Zealand.

From Kjertebjerg it is scarcely half a Mile to the village of Borre, but there is no longer the least trace of this ancient mercantile town; here the road divides; that to the south, leads through Klinteholm, and the fine wood of Klinte, and passes by the waterfall of Magle, the environs of which are beautiful; the



road to the North leads to the magnificent estate of Liselund, which is indebted for its beauties to the late Chamberlain de la Calmette.

Eastward of the farm house is a gate, on the left of which is a fertile plain, and on the right is a most charming wood of birch; advancing further into this delightful garden, is a beautiful chinese summer house and near it is a small piece of water adding much to its romantic scenery; beyond which is the prospect of the superb Mansion formerly belonging to Chamberlain de la Calmette, at whose expense the beauties of this part of the Island have been so greatly increased.

At the back of the residence is a fine piece of water, in which are several small islands, and at the end is a grotto where there are several monuments to perpetuate the memory of the deceased chamberlain.

Near the Grotto is another piece of water, called the lake of Tokkevad in which are four small islands, decorated with Pine and Poplar trees.

On the side of one of the lakes, are several serpentine walks, leading to a parterre; these walks were laid out after the taste and directions of Madame de la Calmette; they are decorated with Beech, Fir, Pine, and Chesnut trees; from this enchanting spot is a glimpse of the Baltic and in clear weather is to be observed the South Eastern view of the heights of the Island of Rugen; towards the north you ascend a hill, called Lisehoe on which the deceased Chamberlain began to erect a building representing a Ruin, but he did not survive its completion.

Formerly this was one of the most beautiful spots in Liselund, but the prospect is now in some measure intercepted by the foliage of the trees, still there is a very majestic view of the Chinese summer house,

and the different lakes; from this hill is a view of Stevns, and Sweden; under the cliff is a bathing house, the scenery surrounding which is truly magnificent; beech trees of many centuries intertwine their branches, and appear as if they were endeavouring to exert their strength in supporting each other; from this situation is a prospect of the Northern part of the chalk cliff, which when illumined by the setting sun, must be enchanting to every spectator.

Along the sea shore is a beautiful walk to a summer house called the chapel; it is built in a simple Gothic style of Architecture, and nothing can exceed its situation in point of beauty; the cliff in front of the garden is overgrown with shrubs, through which the water running over large pebbles, adds greatly to the magnificence of the scenery.

The high hills, the woods, and the extent of the Ocean, all combine here to add to the beauty of this spot.

Walking through the valley, is to be observed a white cross, erected to the memory of a faithful servant, who lost his life in the snow, in the winter of 1788; this domestic depending on his knowledge of the stars, went out in a dark winter's night, under the idea that he heard thieves felling timber.

Passing across the cliff to the North, you arrive at a house called the Norwegian house; the south side is surrounded with fir trees, and from it, is an extensive view over the Baltic, the cliff of Stevn, and Skaane in Sweden.

Leaving the Norwegian house, a road running to the South west leads to a small piece of water in which are situated two small islands; on the left is the kitchen garden surrounded by trees.

On turning to the South you soon approach the Mansion-house, or the Chinese summer house. Every traveller visiting this place must observe how Nature and art have been united to form Liselund into one of the most delightful spots in Denmark.

On an old beech tree, by the canal, south of the Mansion, is the following inscription by His Excellency Count Moltke, who visited Liselund shortly after the decease of Chamberlain de la Calmette:

*„Du sentiment, du goût, des graces,  
Ami, tu respectas les traces;  
Nature te guida,  
Quand ton génie créa  
Cet endroit délicieux, environs ravissants;  
Vois Liselund, vois ton ouvrage,  
Qui dans son beau te rend hommage, \*)  
Et fier de toi nous dit, je suis son monument.”*

It is true that Liselund is indebted to Chamberlain Calmette, for all its beautiful plantations, but at the same time there is scarcely a spot in Denmark where nature has been more bountiful.

From Liselund after passing the mountain of Aborreb, you approach by the turn-pike road to a chalk cliff which is the highest point of land in the Island.

The extent and beautiful scenery from the cliff cannot be described; below are the fine lakes of Huno, Aberre, and Gjedde, and the majestic woods of Liselund and Klintholm; towards the west, this beautiful island unfolds itself to your view; Besemark and Mandemark, remind you of the piracies and cruelties, that have been committed there in ancient times.

\*) *It appears that a word here is omitted.*

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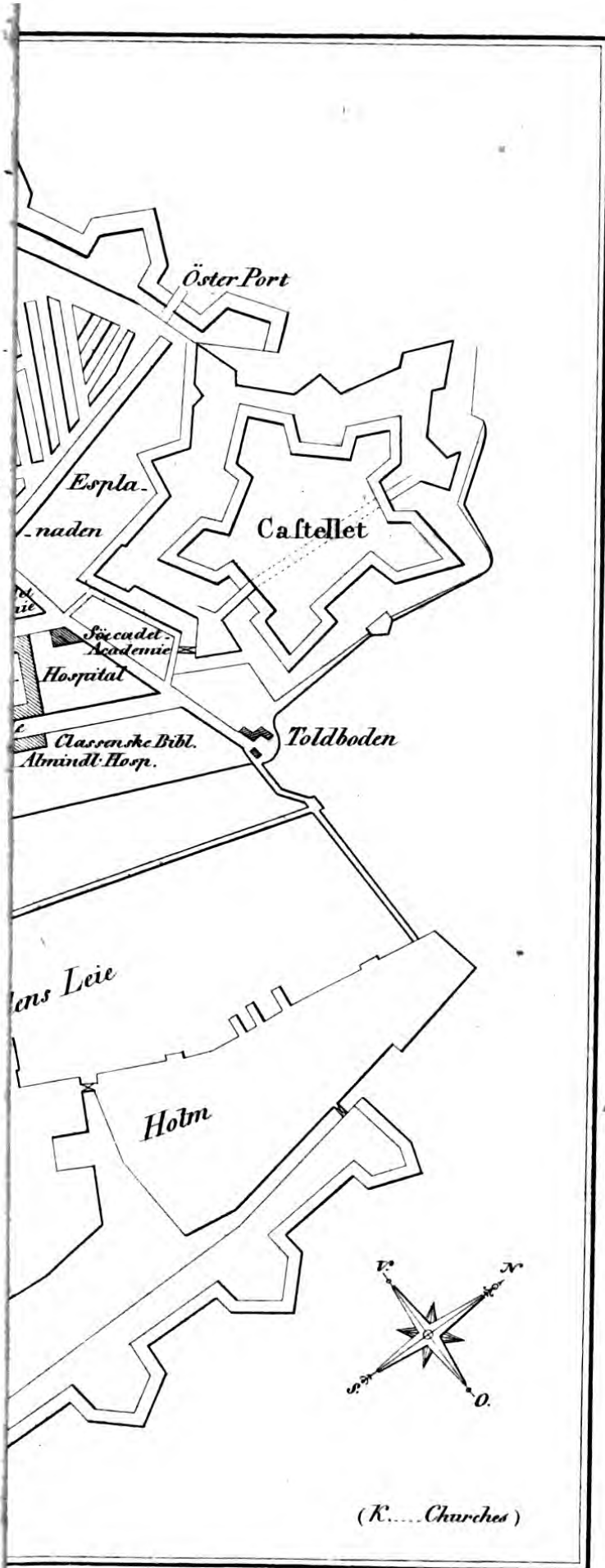
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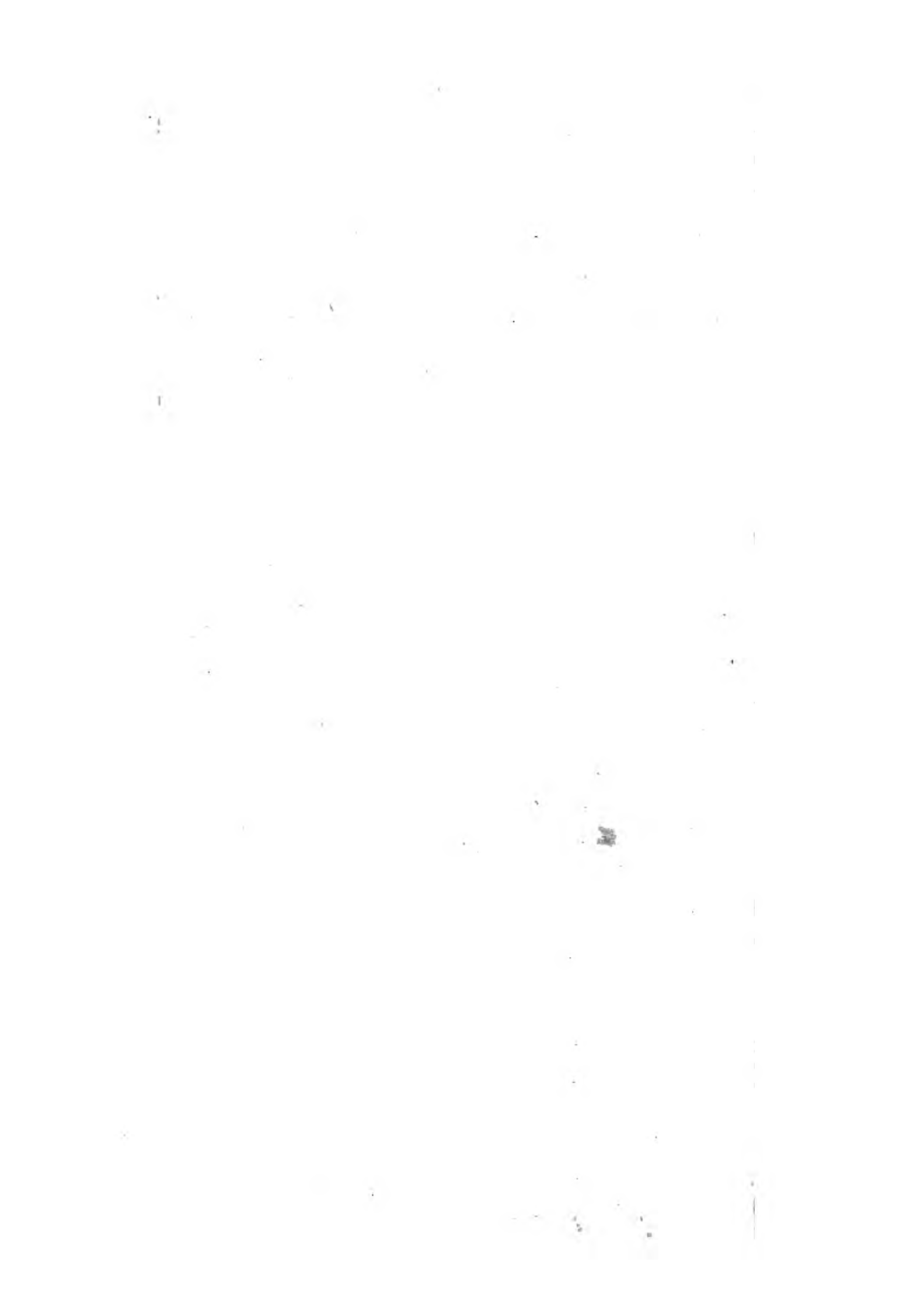
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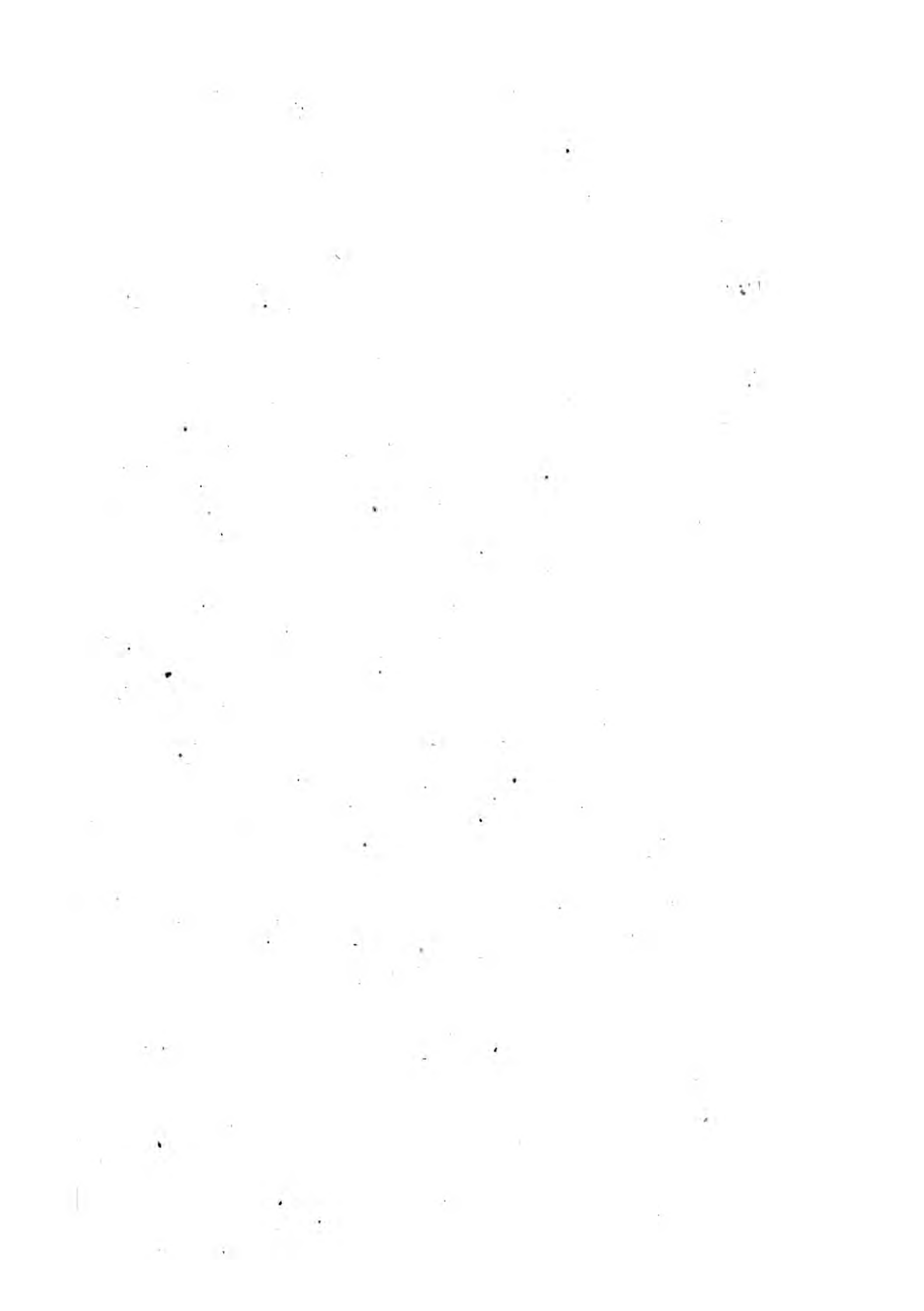


- Pag. 21, line 21, for wishes, read *wish*.  
- 36, - 22, for very, read *every*.  
- 45, - 23, per Annum, superfluous.  
- 52, - 24, for simular, read *similar*.  
- 53, - 20, for wiedws, read *widows*.  
- 58, - 9, for publich, read *publick*.  
- 63, - 3, for to, read *too*.  
- 65, - 24, for independant, read *independent*.  
- 66, - 22, for memthers, read *members*.  
- 76, - 3, for Generall, read *General*.  
- - - 21, for this, read *His*.  
- 98, - 15, for Sarcophage, read *Sarcophagus*.  
- 127, - 5, for Elisabeth, read *Elizabeth*.
-

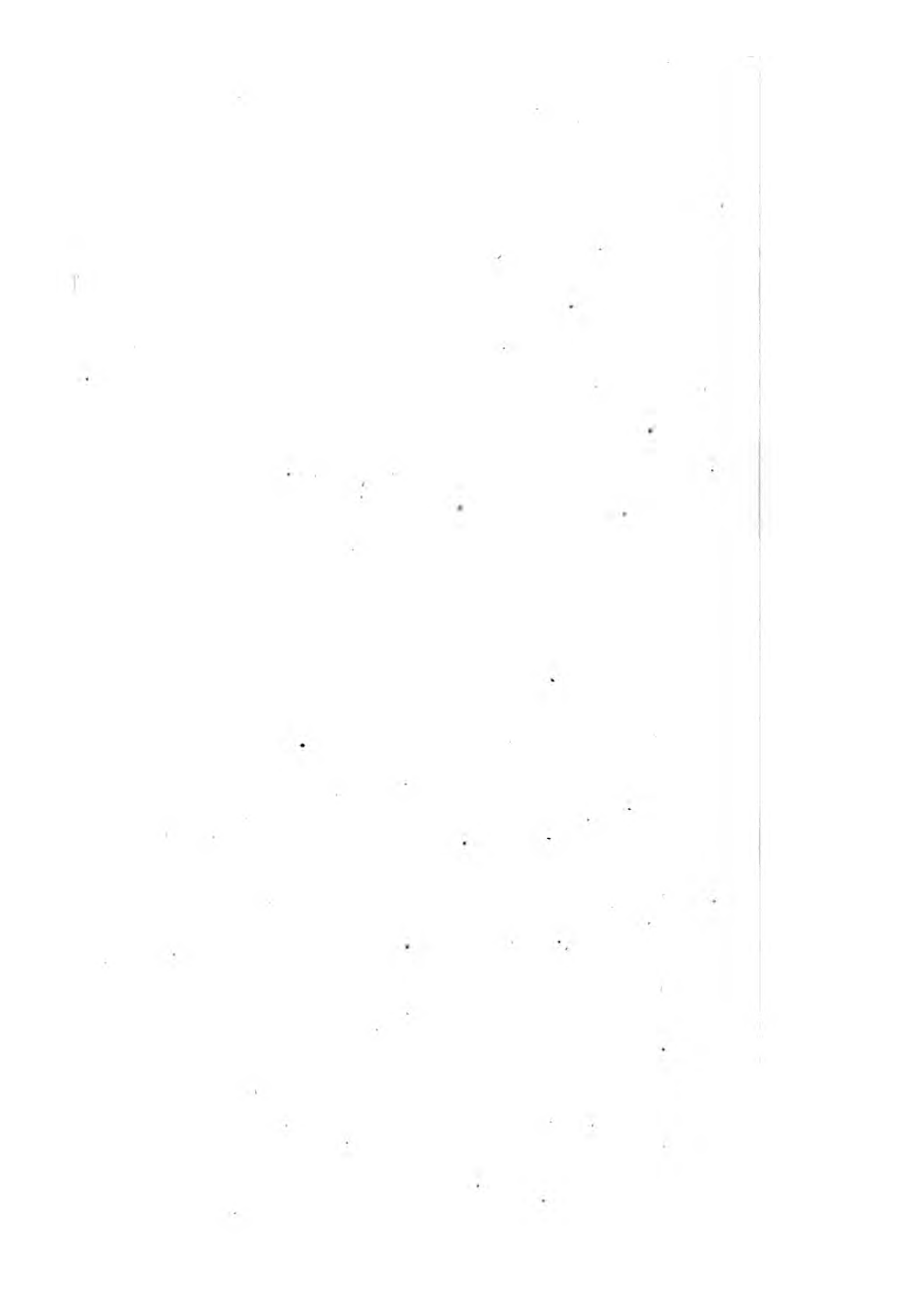
Handwritten notes in a cursive script, possibly a ledger or account book, with several columns of text.











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4, 6, 7-10<sup>8</sup>, 11<sup>5</sup>

4 plates, map

Mitchell, 78 (This issue)

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