

Mag. 09.463 IV 1884

COPENHAGEN
AND
ITS ENVIRONS.

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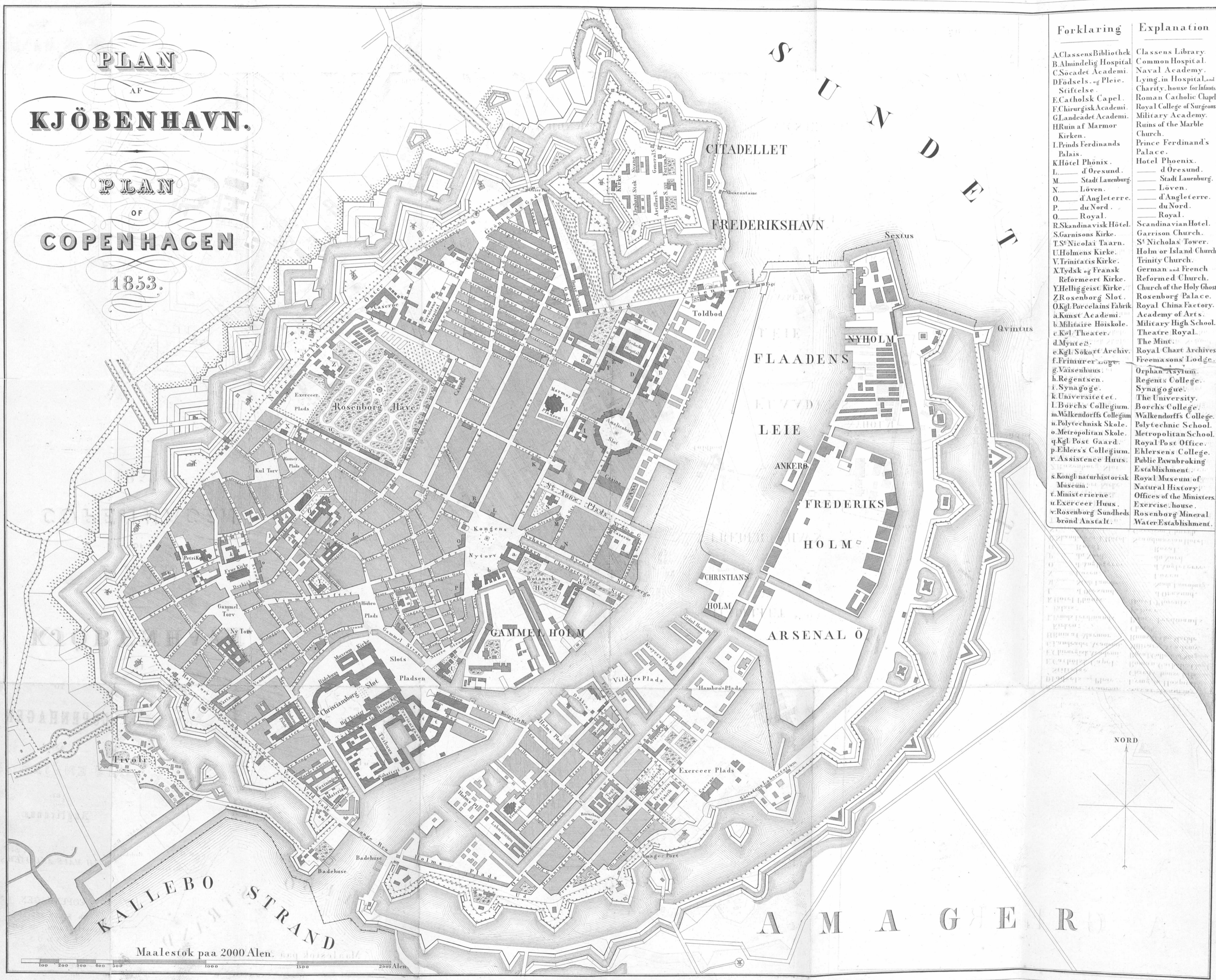
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PLAN
AF
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PLAN
OF
COPENHAGEN

1853.



Forklaring	Explanation
A. Classens Bibliothek	Classens Library.
B. Almindelig Hospital	Common Hospital.
C. Societet Academi.	Naval Academy.
D. Fødsels- og Pleie-Stiftelse	Lying-in Hospital, and Charity-house for Infants.
E. Catholsk Capel.	Roman Catholic Chapel.
F. Chirurgisk Academi.	Royal College of Surgeons.
G. Landeadet Academi.	Military Academy.
H. Ruin af Marmor Kirken.	Ruins of the Marble Church.
I. Prinds Ferdinands Palais.	Prince Ferdinand's Palace.
K. Hôtel Phoenix.	Hotel Phoenix.
L. d'Øresund.	d'Øresund.
M. Stadt Lauenburg.	Stadt Lauenburg.
N. Löven.	Löven.
O. d'Angleterre.	d'Angleterre.
P. du Nord.	du Nord.
Q. Royal.	Royal.
R. Skandinavisk Hôtel.	Scandinavian Hotel.
S. Garnisons Kirke.	Garrison Church.
T. S ^t Nicolai Taarn.	S ^t Nicholas' Tower.
U. Holmens Kirke.	Holm or Island Church.
V. Trinitatis Kirke.	Trinity Church.
X. Tydsk og Fransk Reformert Kirke.	German and French Reformed Church.
Y. Helliggeist Kirke.	Church of the Holy Ghost.
Z. Rosenborg Slot.	Rosenborg Palace.
Ø. Kgl. Porcelains Fabrik	Royal China Factory.
a. Kunst Academi.	Academy of Art.
b. Militaire Høiskole.	Military High School.
c. Kgl. Theater.	Theatre Royal.
d. Mynt.	The Mint.
e. Kgl. Søkort Archiv.	Royal Chart Archives.
f. Frimurere Loge.	Freemasons Lodge.
g. Vaisenhuus.	Orphan Asylum.
h. Regentens.	Regents College.
i. Synagoge.	Synagogue.
k. Universitet.	The University.
l. Borchs Collegium.	Borchs College.
m. Walkendorffs Collegium.	Walkendorffs College.
n. Polyteknisk Skole.	Polytechnic School.
o. Metropolitan Skole.	Metropolitan School.
q. Kgl. Post Gaard.	Royal Post Office.
p. Ehlerss Collegium.	Ehlerss College.
r. Assistance Huus.	Public Pawnbroking Establishment.
s. Kongl. naturhistorisk Museum.	Royal Museum of Natural History.
t. Ministerierne.	Offices of the Ministers.
u. Exerceer Huus.	Exercise-house.
v. Rosenborg Sundhedsbrønd Anstalt.	Rosenborg Mineral Water Establishment.

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THE
TRAVELLERS' HAND-BOOK

TO

COPENHAGEN

AND

ITS ENVIRONS.

BY

Anglicanus.

WITH MAPS AND VIEWS.

COPENHAGEN.

CHR. STEEN AND SON.

J. RUSSELL SMITH. 36 SOHO SQ.

L O N D O N.

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TRAVELERS' HANDBOOK

COPENHAGEN

BY

FRANK

WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

BY

FRANK

OF THE

TRAVELERS' HANDBOOK

PRINTED BY LOUIS KLEIN.

Several English Travellers having, at various times, expressed to me the want of a Hand-Book for (more immediately) Copenhagen and its Environs, I, acting on their suggestion — indeed, I may say, acceding to their request — have given my leisure time to the compilation of such a work — hence the present Guide.

The Publishers, Messrs. Steen and Son, have, with their usual liberality, spared no expense in the getting up of the book, the Maps of which especially, engraved expressly for it, evince how much *con amore* they have entered into the undertaking.

To those Friends and Gentlemen, who so kindly lent me their assistance and so readily provided me with information in their respective departments, I here beg to tender my warmest thanks: nor must I fail in my acknowledgments to a Guide, in Danish, published last year.

Should this Book aid the English Traveller in his searches after the interesting objects in this celebrated Capital; in his visits to the various spots of beauty and attraction in its pleasing Environs — in short, should it satisfy him as his *Vade Mecum* in this part of Sealand, the object of the Author will have been attained, and his leisure hours profitably employed.

A.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
COPENHAGEN	1.
British Legation	14.
Consul and Vice-Consuls	14.
 STREETS, SQUARES, &c.	 16.
 PUBLIC BUILDINGS:	
Churches	19.
Fruekirke	19.
St. Petrikirke	21.
Trinitatiskirke (Round Tower)	22.
British Chapel	26.
Inscription on Monument in Naval Burial Ground	28.
&c.	
Palaces	29.
Christiansborg	29.
Rosenborg	31.
Charlottenborg	33.
&c.	

	Page.
GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS	35.
Town Hall	36.
Exchange	36.
Bank	37.
Custom House	41.
Post Office	42.
&c.	
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS:	
University	44.
Public Libraries	48.
Reading Rooms	50.
Clubs	52.
MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS	54.
List of the Danish Navy	58.
Inscription on Monument on Nyholm	59.
Military High School	61.
Naval Academy	62.
&c.	
SOCIETIES FOR SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL PURPOSES	65.
Schools, &c.	70.
Hospitals	73.
Charitable Institutions	77.
ACADEMY OF ARTS, &c.	81.
Museum and Public Galleries	84.
COMMERCE AND TRADE	94.
Booksellers	100.
THEATRES AND PUBLIC PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.	104.

	Page.
HOTELS, CAFÉS, &c.	111.
Oyster and Refreshment Rooms	113.
PROMENADES	114.
DILIGENCES	119.
Omnibuses	119.
Droschker — Cabs	120.
Porterage	121.
Weights and Measures	122.
Money	123.
Passports	124.
Foreign Consulates	126.
STEAMERS	127.
Railway	135.
Electric Telegraph	136.
A LIST OF PUBLIC COLLECTIONS (to be viewed gratis)	138.
ENVIRONS	143.
Frederiksberg Palace	146.
Roeskilde Cathedral	148.
Jægerspriis	154.
Frederiksværk	156.
Frederiksborg	157.
Fredensborg	164.
Elsinore	165.
Sound-Dues	170.
Charlottenlund	171.
Inscription on a Stone	172.
Klampenborg	172.
&c. &c.	
Island of Amager	175.

	Page.
DRACHSHOLM	176.
SONG OF THE WATCHMAN	185.
ADDENDA:	
Free Masons' Lodge	189.
&c.	

KIÖBENHAVN. — COPENHAGEN.

In the most ancient chronicles and documents the present city of *Kiøbenhavn* is styled only by its last syllable *Havn* (the haven). But as trade increased, and merchant vessels frequented that harbour, the place was called *Kiøbmændhavn* (the haven of merchants); which, by ellipsis, has been converted into *Kiøbenhavn*, its present name. By other nations, as the English and German, it is called *Copenhagen*, and, by the French, *Copenhague*. The natives of Iceland still call it *Kaupmannahofn*. Its Latin name has always been *Hafnia*. In poetry we meet with it as *Axel-stad* (the city of Axel).

In the year 1164, King Waldemar the First made a grant of this town with the adjoining lands

to the celebrated Axel Hvide, (Absolon, Bishop of Roeskilde, afterwards Archbishop of Lund), who, in 1168, on the spot which Christiansborg Palace now occupies, erected a castle, for the purpose of keeping the pirates in awe, which after him was called Axel-huus. This Prelate afterwards bestowed the castle and town, with the lands of Amager or Amak, on the See of Roeskilde. Municipal laws were first granted to it by Bishop Erlandsen in 1254; and royal privileges in 1284 by King Eric Glipping. The town having now become more important than any other as a place of royal residence, attempts were made by several kings to recover it from the See of Roeskilde. For nearly two centuries, however, these attempts were vain. It was not till the reign of Christopher of Bavaria, who, in the year 1443, selecting Copenhagen as his residence, that anything like an arrangement was entered into; although, whatever the exchange might have been, it was denied by the Bishops, at the election of Christian the First, the successor of Christopher, that any had been made. The first King of the Oldenburg line, Christian I., seems, however, to have succeeded in that object, the Bishop and Chapter of Roeskilde having received a remuneration no doubt sufficiently ample. But, even after this, protests were at various times made by the Bishops against the right and title of the Kings to this city, till the

Reformation came and at once put an end to all disputes.

As a town, then, Copenhagen dates only from the 13th century, and as a city since 1443 only, when Christopher of Bavaria selected it as the royal residence, and it has continued to be the capital for now 400 years.

Copenhagen, the metropolis of the Kingdom of Denmark, and the seat of a Bishoprick, is situate partly on the Eastern coast of the island of Sealand, at the Southern extremity of a narrow channel connecting the Cattegat with the Baltic, called the Sound, which is here about 20 miles broad, and partly on the Northern coast of the small island of Amager or Amak: but this latter part bears the name of *Christianshavn*. It lies 500 miles N. E. of London in $55^{\circ} 42'$ N. lat, and $12^{\circ} 34'$ E. long; is about 5 miles in circumference, $1\frac{7}{8}$ in length, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in breadth. The town, from the S. W. to the S. E. is inclosed by ramparts and moats, and defended by 24 bastions, besides out-works, and towards the sea by the strong citadel of *Frederikshavn*. The powerful batteries *Trekroner* (Three Crowns — the union of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden), and *Sextus* command the entrance to the harbour. It may here be observed that the *Trekroner* battery, which dealt such havoc among Lord Nelson's fleet at the battle of Co-

penhagen, April 2d., 1801, and which was never silenced, was at that time, although commenced in 1784, in an unfinished state: its bulwarks were then much lower and of wood, nor did it mount so many guns as now.

The population, according to the last census (1850) is 129,695, of which 60,592 are males, and 69,103 are females: the Jews number 2500. In consequence of its increase, and the limits of the town being confined by the ramparts, the want of building space is becoming a serious evil: the already lofty houses are consequently raised by an additional story or two, and buildings erected in the yards at the back, to meet the demand for dwellings.

The port, formed by a channel or arm of the sea, is one of the most capacious and commodious in the world, capable of containing about 500 merchant-ships, besides the Navy; and, by the aid of canals, vessels can pass almost into the centre of the town, to the great advantage of commerce. The finest aspect of Copenhagen is, doubtless, from the sea, and altogether it must be pronounced a very handsome city.

The climate is damp, variable, and unhealthy: still the unhealthiness of Copenhagen is certainly in a great degree owing to an entire absence of all sanatory improvements, the want of which is now

beginning to be felt, and their adoption appreciated, by the inhabitants: the water, from want of any filtering process for removing its impurities, is of a pernicious quality; the sewerage most defective; the mortality very great — indeed it has been said to be greater than in any town of Europe, Vienna excepted. The official returns shew that in the five months ending January 29th. the births were 1890, and the deaths 2144, (being an excess of 254 deaths over births), of which Consumption claimed 211, Hooping Cough 224, Inflammatory fever 269, Spasms 235. But this, it must be confessed, was a more than usually unhealthy season. Notwithstanding, however, all these incentives to disease, and invitations, as it were, for the Cholera to take up its abode here, it is a remarkable fact that this dreadful scourge has never yet visited Copenhagen. This has been endeavoured to be accounted for by some to the absence of rivers and the presence of constant gales. So frequent are strong winds here that a witty American once remarked. "There was wind enough in Denmark for a country ten times its size." These, however, cannot solely account for the non-visitation of the cholera — we must acknowledge the hand of Providence, and be thankful.

But there is every hope that "a good time is coming," and that a vast improvement will ere

long be effected. When the town shall be, as, after deferring from year to year, it is now finally decided it shall be, supplied with pure water and with proper sewerage; when its streets shall be lighted with gas, and its foot-ways flagged; when those abominable nuisances, the open dust-carts, which prowl about the town from morning until night, shall be abolished; when the ramparts shall be levelled and a freer ventilation admitted — then will Copenhagen be not only a more healthy, but a more beautiful city, able to vie in every respect with the other capitals of Europe.

But, as the pavement is yet most terrible, it may be well for strangers to bear in mind a regulation for pedestrians: The foot-way is edged with a kerb-stone, which, *with the road on the right hand*, the pedestrian is entitled to keep against all comers, unless gallantry prompts him to give way to ladies, when the adage is reversed and “the strongest goes to the wall.” So tenacious are the people of this “right,” that neither man in buckram nor man in livery will yield it to the finest gentleman; the peasant will turn off the prince, and the fish-fag the princess. *With the road to the left*, the rule is of course the contrary: you must then surrender the kerb to every one you meet, gentle or simple: an attempt to maintain it against an impertinent apprentice

may lead to an unpleasant result, for he has the country's law on his side. Swept crossings are not understood; so that in wet weather the walking is doubly bad. A man with a broom might make a fortune between the corner of Østergade and the statue in Kongens Nytorv. Often have I suggested this mode of earning money to a poor man asking alms; but the idea has startled them: none will be the first in such a novel undertaking.

There are two days in the year, one in April, the other in October, on which, "or day before or day after," should a stranger arrive in Copenhagen he would be not a little astonished. The town has the appearance of its inhabitants flying with their effects, as though an enemy were at the gates. It is "Flyttedag!" the half yearly moving day, when every family in every house may deposit in the streets all the accumulated dirt and filth of the last six months, of which the poor contribute their quota in the old straw stuffing of their mattresses with all their live stock! Should it blow a gale of wind on that day, imagination can conceive the scene which description would fail to paint. People are hurrying to and fro — furniture driven and carried in all directions — the greatest confusion prevailing — one family moving their effects into a set of rooms while the other family is moving theirs out; for, at 12 o'clock, the old occupants

must quit, and the new ones may take possession: All is hurry scurry. O the miseries of a "Flyttedag!" which none but those who have experienced can realize. Yet it would seem a pastime of the people, for the whole town appears changing quarters on these days — a valid objection, one would suppose, to lodging on flats.

But there is a day more remarkable, perhaps, than the "Flyttedag." The fourth Friday after Easter is "*Store Bededag*," or Great Prayer Day, a day more respected (though that is not saying much) than Sunday; for, in addition to other observances, an extra Service is held in all the churches. On the Eve of this day the Church-bells toll from 6 to 7 o'clock, and the whole town turn out to promenade the ramparts during that hour. But, *mirabile dictu!* the people themselves do not know for a certainty why they so strictly observe this day. Some suppose it was appointed as a day of general thanksgiving because that about this time one of the great fires, which have so often devastated the city, ceased: Others, because the ravages of a plague, were stayed: while not a few assert that one of their kings, (perhaps Christian IV.), being in great peril during a terrible storm, vowed to dedicate *something* to God if he reached land again. The ship weathered the gale, and the Monarch returned in safety to his faithful subjects; so the day was

appointed to be observed as one of thanksgiving, and called *Store Bededag*. But, however involved in obscurity may be the origin of this day to the people generally, there is little doubt but that, from its being regulated by the falling of Easter, it is a moveable *Fast*, a day set apart for general Repentance and Prayer, and first appointed in the reign of Frederik IV., after the custom at that time prevalent in Germany.

Here and there in the neighbourhood of the ramparts may be seen a cannon ball embedded in the side of a house or wall: — they are reminiscences of 1807. After the unfortunate bombardment in that year, balls were taken by some from the ruins and inserted as above stated, with the inscription "*Venskabs Minde*" (Friendship's Memorial) upon them. The balls still remain, but time has effaced the inscription, as we hope it has all the ill-feelings of the people which naturally resulted from that "untoward event."

The Danes, it must be acknowledged, are unquestionably a kind-hearted, happy, and contented people. The higher classes are courteous and hospitable: the lower, indolent, but withal quiet and orderly. Differing from our ideas of correctness (though I offer no opinion on the subject) the ladies here sit constantly at the window, outside of which is usually fastened a reflecting-glass, so common

on the continent, in which may be seen what is passing in every part of the street; and as knitting, work which requires no attention, is the chief occupation of Danish ladies, they are enabled to amuse themselves at the same time by watching the movements of carriages and pedestrians. It is considered a want of politeness if friends do not look up to the houses in which their acquaintances reside in order to salute them as they pass, and even officers in command of troops will have their eyes and head turned constantly from house to house, unmindful of their men, bowing right and left, their sword following suit — which, to say the least, has a very unmilitary effect. The custom here mentioned is not, however, confined to the ladies of Denmark, it is common to all of Teutonic race on the continent. An immoderate love of finery prevails among the women of the middle and lower classes, red being the dominant colour; still the dresses of the peasant and Amager women are remarkably picturesque; the cauls or crowns of their little caps extremely handsome, the price of which varies from 3 marks to 10 dollars each, but they are occasionally ordered at higher prices, even to 50 dollars.

The horses of the country, except those of Jutland, are small, but active; the hack carriages and cabs in general good; the carts or waggons

constructed on the principle of producing the greatest amount of noise as they *rattle* through the streets.

Some of the leading tradesmen have much improved their shop-frontage within the last few years; but still on the whole the shops wear a mean appearance: painted signs are exhibited on many, indicating the trade carried on within. According to the statistics of the town there are: 12 Apothecaries; 98 Bakers; 50 Booksellers; 28 Brewers; 120 Butchers; 55 Confectioners; 114 Distillers; 125 Goldsmiths; 323 Grocers; 919 Shoemakers; 619 Tailors; 74 Watchmakers, etc. As yet Apothecaries and Bakers are a privileged class; only a certain number of each trade being allowed in town and country: but, doubtless, the days of monopoly are numbered. Apothecaries are not allowed to sell poisonous drugs, which are kept by the principal under lock and key, (nor may they be dispensed without his knowledge and direction), except on the production of an order signed by a medical man.

In 1852 the number of persons arrested by the police amounted to 3011; among which were 561 males, and 112 females, for drunkenness.

In the year 1848 the form of government was changed from a Despotie to a Constitutional Monarchy; and all property before invested in the

Sovereign became then, with a few exceptions, the property of the State. The *Rigsdag*, or Diet of the Kingdom, is composed of two Chambers, the *Landsthing*, or Upper House, half the members of which retire every four years, and the *Folkething*, or Lower House, which is triennial. The number of members in the *Landsthing* is 51, and in the *Folkething* 100; and each member of both Chambers receives 3 Rbd. per diem, during the sitting of the Diet, and reasonable travelling expenses. Every house-keeper above 30 years of age has a vote in the election of members (the only qualification required is that of being 25 years of age) for the *Folkething*: and the same suffrage chooses electors, (1 by 149, and 1 by every 100 after, for each district), for electing members (whose qualification must be an annual income of 1200 Rbd., or annual payment of 200 Rbd. in taxes, and an age of 40 years) for the *Landsthing*. The elections are limited to one and the same day throughout the kingdom. The returns for the last election in March shew that out of 98 members chosen for the *Folkething* there were: 2 Counts; 7 Professors; 14 Civil Employés; 10 Clergymen; 5 School Ushers; 2 Officers; 3 Tradesmen; 2 Editors; 37 Peasants, or small landed proprietors; 11 Country School Teachers; 4 University Graduates, without occupation; 1 Operative.

The Religion of the Country is Lutheran; but all Creeds and Sects are now tolerated.

Education is compulsory. Poor parents pay a nominal sum weekly for the education of their children at the Government schools; so that almost all the lower class can read and write, more or less. Confirmation, too, is compulsory. Until that rite has been received, the youth of both sexes are, as it were, *in statu pupillari*; but, once received, they jump from children to be men and women. Certificates of Baptism, Confirmation, and Vaccination, are a *sine quâ non* to the entering on service, apprenticeship, matrimony, etc.

The Old-Danish is now nearly a dead language in its own Country, as is Old-English among ourselves. But the Old-Northern character of the Danish is still abundantly evident, and the best and most expressive, the most national and tuneful, of all its words are Old-Northern. Notwithstanding, however, the difference of the elements by which the two languages have been modified, — the one by the Norman, the other by the German, — the English and Danish may still be considered sister-members of the Gothic group. The Danish language, then, is by no means difficult of acquirement by an Englishman, still less so by a Scotchman, or an inhabitant of the Northern part of England.

The number of British residents in Copenhagen, including families, is at present about 100.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Andrew Buchanan, Esqr., Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary.

Frederick Doveton Orme, Esqr., Secretary of Legation.

Viscount Pevensey, Attaché.

Robert Stevenson Ellis. M. A. Chaplain.

Patrick Ferrall, Esqr., Vice-Consul, Nr. 41, A. 1, Store Kongensgade.

Consul (for Denmark, resident at Elsinore)
Bridges Taylor, Esqr.

Vice-Consul, W. R. Larlham, Esqr.

UNPAID VICE-CONSULS.

Odense (Fyen), Mr. E. B. Muus.

Naskov (Laaland),	}	Mr. A. Hage.
Nykjøbing (Falster),		
Stege (Møen),		

Rønne (Bornholm), Mr. J. Michelsen.

Thisted	}	Jutland.	}	Mr. F. C. Bendixen.
Hjerting				Mr. A. J. Møller.
Frederikshavn				Mr. P. J. Kall.
Randers				Mr. Jens Hald.

STREETS, SQUARES, &c.

The Town, which was formerly divided into three principal districts — the Old Town, or Western quarter; the New Town, or North-eastern quarter, added in Christian IV.'s time; and Christianshavn — is now separated into 12 quarters or 9 parishes. It contains 258 Streets, 17 Squares or Places, and 3500 houses, excepting the Navy quarter and the Barracks. The 4 Entrances to the town by land are by the East, North, West, and Amager Gates, which remain open throughout the night; but after 12 o'clock there is a charge for each person of 2 Skillings.

Starting from the N. E. part of the town: the principal Streets are *Bredgade* (Broad St.) or *Norgesgade*, extending from the Toldbodvei to Kongens Nytorv; *Amaliegade*, (parallel with Bredgade) divided by the Amalienborg Plads; *Østergade* (East St.) which leads from Kongens Nytorv to Amagertorv; whence *Vimmelskaftet* stretches to Gammeltorv, *Frederiksberggade*, and the Vesterport. In the N. W. part of the town

Gothersgade (Gothic St.) conducts from the Nørrevold to Kongens Nytorv, where it joins *Store Kongensgade* (Great King St.) which leads to the Østerport. *Store Kiøbmagergade* (Great Trading St.) leads by way of *Lille Kiøbmagergade* across Kultorvet, and *Frederiksborggade* to the Nørreport.

The chief public Squares and Places are: 1) *Amalienborg Plads* or *Frederiks Plads*, a handsome octagon formed by four palaces of uniform size and design. In its centre is the equestrian statue of Frederik V. 2) *St. Annæ Plads* or *Garnisons Plads*. 3) *Kongens Nytorv*, (The King's New Market) an irregular square and the largest in Copenhagen. An unsightly equestrian statue of Christian V., remarkable only for its size, stands in the centre. 4) *Amagertorv* and *Høibroplads*, markets for vegetables, fruit, and fish. 5) *Gammeltorv* and *Nytorv*, (Old and New Market) which are in one, are markets for field-produce, poultry, seed, and meat. A small fountain plays in the middle. 6) *Kultorv*, where turf or peat is sold, in the neighbourhood of Nørreport. 7) *Graabrødretorv* (Grey Friars Market) in which new shambles have been erected. 8) *Slotsplads*, (Palace Place) on which stand Christiansborg Palace, the Chapel Royal, the Exchange, and the so-called

Cancelli Buildings. 9) *Hauserplads*. 10) *Halm-torv*, hay and straw market.

The Bridges are: *Holmensbro*, leading from Holmens Canal to Slotspladsen; *Høibro*, connecting Høibroplads and Slotspladsen; and *Stormbro* (sometimes called the English bridge), *Marmorbro*, and *Prindsensbro*, which lead from the back of Christiansborg Palace over Slotsholms Canal. *Knippelsbro* and *Langebros* unite Copenhagen and Christianshavn; and in Christianshavn are *Børnehusbro*, *Snorrebro*, and *Wildersbro*.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

CHURCHES.

Fruekirke, or Church of our Lady, situate on an unfinished and neglected plot of ground in Nørregade, is the principal church, or Cathedral, of the City. After being more than once destroyed by fire, the last time at the bombardment of 1807, when, on account of the height of the spire, it was a principal mark for the English shells, it was again re-built and finished in 1829. It is a heavy structure, in a rather peculiar style, with a Doric portico far too small in proportion to the building: nor does the interior possess any architectural beauty. But it is adorned by the master-works of Thorvaldsen, and here lies its chief, if not only, attraction. In the pediment is a group in *terra cotta* of 16 figures, representing John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness; and over the entrance to the church within the portico a *basrelief* of Christ's entrance into Jerusalem. Entering the church the eye is immediately struck with the noble and colossal

statue in marble of our Saviour, placed in a niche at the back of the altar, by which, however, the effect is considerably diminished. On the pedestal is a quotation from St. Mat. XI. 28. In the centre of the chancel, before the altar, is the Font of polished marble — a *concha* held by a kneeling angel — a chaste, poetic, beautiful design.

The first child baptized at this font was one of Professor Bissen's, himself a pupil of Thorvaldsen who stood sponsor; the King and Queen honoring the ceremony with their presence.

The magnificent marble statues of the twelve Apostles adorn both sides of the church. The large *basrelief* in the semicircular recess behind the altar represents our Saviour on his way to Golgotha; and in the confessionals on each side of the chancel are two more *basreliefs* descriptive of the Saviour's Baptism and the Last Supper.

On either side of the entrance of the church is a beautiful *basrelief*, the one on the right representing Childhood's Guardian Angel, the one on the left Christian Charity.

Thus by Thorvaldsen's grand productions the mind receives a reverential impression which the building itself fails to effect.

It is said that the architect of the church, who, it would appear, looked with no friendly eye on the great sculptor, had prepared niches in the

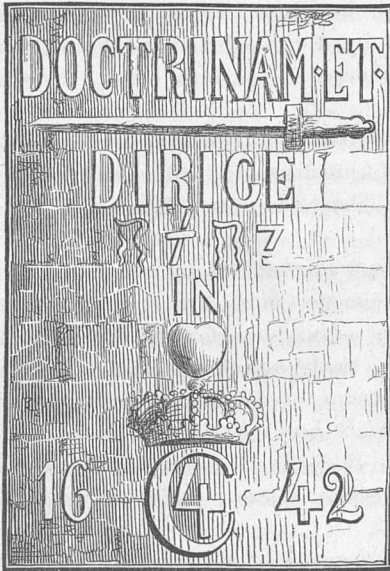
walls in which to place the statues of the twelve apostles. Intelligence of this arrangement reaching Thorvaldsen at Rome, he, annoyed and indignant at what he knew would much diminish the effect which his statues would produce if standing free, obtained from home the height of the niches, and then, with a shrewdness peculiar to him, made his statues so large that they could not be placed in them. The architect was, therefore, obliged to wall up the niches, and the sculptor obtained, what was really necessary for their proper effect, pedestals and free standing for his statues. The statue of our Saviour was originally made for the Palace chapel, but, as no suitable site there offered, and the apostles having been ordered for Fruekirke, it was deemed better not to separate the Saviour from them, and thus that statue came to be placed in the same church. But it seems that Thorvaldsen could not save it from the unfortunate niche, which is acknowledged by Danish and all judges of art to be very injurious to its effect.

St. Petrikirke, St. Peter's, the church of the German Lutherans, in Nørregade, nearly opposite Fruekirke, built in a *quasi* Gothic style, with a spire 260 feet in height. In the chapel and vaults are deposited the bodies of several English. Among them is that of *Walter Titley, Esqr.*, British Minister to this Court for many years, where he

closed his career, March 3. 1768. A legacy was left by him for the founding a Chaplaincy of Legation at Copenhagen. In the small chapel containing the sarcophagus a tablet, placed by his friend Mr. *Weston*, bears an inscription to his memory. The remains of the talented author of an Icelandic-English Dictionary, *Richard Cleasby, Esqr.*, are also here deposited — cut off in the prime of life when he had nearly brought his laborious task to its conclusion. This valuable work, the fruits of an assiduous and enthusiastic scholar's labors, will, it is hoped, for the sake of Northern literature and the memory of the deceased, through the exertions of those who have undertaken its completion, in a short time be published.

Trinitatiskirke, Trinity, or, as it is sometimes called, *the Round Church*, situate at the top of Kiøbmagergade, was built by Christian IV. The Altar and Pulpit are richly ornamented with carved oak-wood. But that which most merits attention is the Round Tower, 115 ft. high, considered to be unique in Europe, constructed from a plan of Tycho Brahe's favorite disciple Christopher Longomontanus. It is ascended by a broad inclined spiral plane, up which Peter the Great is said to have driven with his Consort, Catharine, in a carriage-and-four — a feat, after all, of no very difficult

accomplishment. On the summit is an Observatory, but it has not been used for many years. The University Library is in a room over the church, the entrance to which is in this tower, from whose exterior summit there is a fine view over town and country. On the upper part of the tower, above the entrance, is the following quaint inscription:



(Doctrinam et justitiam dirige Jehovah in corde regis
 Christiani Quarti. 1642).

The tower is open to the public on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 12—1.

In the Churchyard is a simple tomb to the memory of the poet, Johannes Ewald. A Runic monument of very ancient date stands near the sacristy.

Helliggeisteskirke, or *Church of the Holy Ghost*, is in Vimmelskaflet. In this church is a painting, by Adam Müller, of Luther before the Diet at Worms.

Slotskirke, or *Palace Church*, adjoins the Palace of Christiansborg, and is adorned by several works of Thorvaldsen and Bissen.

Holmenskirke, *Holm* or *Island Church*, on the Holmens Canal, was built by Christian IV. as a place of worship for the Navy. It is ornamented by richly carved oak-wood. In the chapel lie the remains of Denmark's two greatest Naval heroes, *Niels Juul* and *Peter Tordenskjold*. The initials — R. F. P. — over the clock are those of King Christian's motto — *Regna firmat Pietas*.

Garnisonskirke, *Garrison Church*, built in 1704, chiefly for the use of the Military.

Frelerskirke, Church of our Saviour, built between 1682 and 1694, in Christianshavn. On the walls of the tower are figures, larger than life, of the four Evangelists. Above this is a gallery from which an external spiral staircase ascends to the summit of the Steeple, 300 feet high. On the top is a globe 8 feet in diameter, above which is the figure of our Saviour in copper, 10 feet in height, holding in one hand a vane as the flag of victory. The organ in this church is a fine instrument, and ornamented with a great quantity of richly carved wood. The altar is also handsome, the lower part composed of Italian marble with a representation of Christ's sufferings in the garden of Gethsemane. The pulpit is of fine marble; and the font also of pure white marble, very chaste, on which is a beautifully sculptured representation of the Baptism of our Saviour by St. John. In this and two or three other churches the gallery seats are divided into boxes, giving the appearance more of a theatre than a place of worship.

Frederikskirke, also in Christianshavn, erected 1756, used by the German residents of that locality.

The *German and French Reformed Church*, a small, old, building, the interior of which is very neat, is situate in Gothersgade. Erected in 1668.

The Chapel of the Garrison in the *Citadel*,
built in 1704.

The Chapel of Vartou Hospital in Løn-
gangstræde.

It is in contemplation to build a church in the suburbs for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Nørre- and Øster-Bro. All the sittings will be free; and the church will be built by voluntary contributions — the first so built in Denmark.

British Chapel. Divine Service is performed for the present in the lower part of a building, used formerly as a Synagogue, at Nr. 51, Store Kongensgade. The Rev. R. S. Ellis. M. A., Chaplain of the British Legation, officiates. D. S. commences at 11 o'clock.

Long impressed with the feeling of the utter unsuitableness of the present building as a place of Divine worship, a committee has at last been formed for receiving contributions towards the erecting a church of our own — a building more suited to the worship of God, and more worthy of the English name and nation. The attention of English travellers is especially requested to the address issued by the Committee, placed on the Church doors, and in the principal hotels.

The Roman Catholic Chapel in Bredgade, erected in 1842 at the expense of the Emperor of Austria.

The Synagogue in Krystalgade, finished in 1832, is considered a handsome building.

Among the Ecclesiastical buildings may be mentioned the ruins, or rather the unfinished structure of, as it is called, the *Marble Church*, in Bredgade. This building was commenced in the reign of Frederik V. The dome was to have risen 264 feet above the level of the ground; the walls, inside and outside, were to be of polished Norwegian marble; and the whole was to have been finished on the grandest scale. After twenty years a stop was put to further proceedings; the great expense being, no doubt the valid reason; although it was alleged that the superstructure was, or would be, too heavy for the foundation.

Most of the churches have burial grounds attached, (which, however, owing to the sanatory reforms lately introduced, are no longer to be used), and in addition each parish has its cemetery outside the North-gate, in the style of Père la Chaise at Paris. The Military and Naval Burial-grounds are on the Østerbro. Under a pine-clad

mound in the latter rest the remains of those officers (2 Captains — 8 Lieutenants) who fell for their country in the bloody battle of Copenhagen, April 2d., 1801. An ivy-covered pillar, hewn from a block of Norwegian marble, facing the East, towards the Sound, bears the following inscriptions :

DE FALDT FOR FÆDRELANDET

DEN 2^{DEN} APRIL, 1801.

(They fell for the land of their fathers, April 2d., 1801).

MEDBORGERES ERKJENDTLIGHED

REISTE DEM DETTE MINDE.

(The gratitude of their fellow-citizens erected to them this memorial).

And, below a carved wreath on the pedestal :

DEN KRANDE SOM FÆDRELANDET GAV —

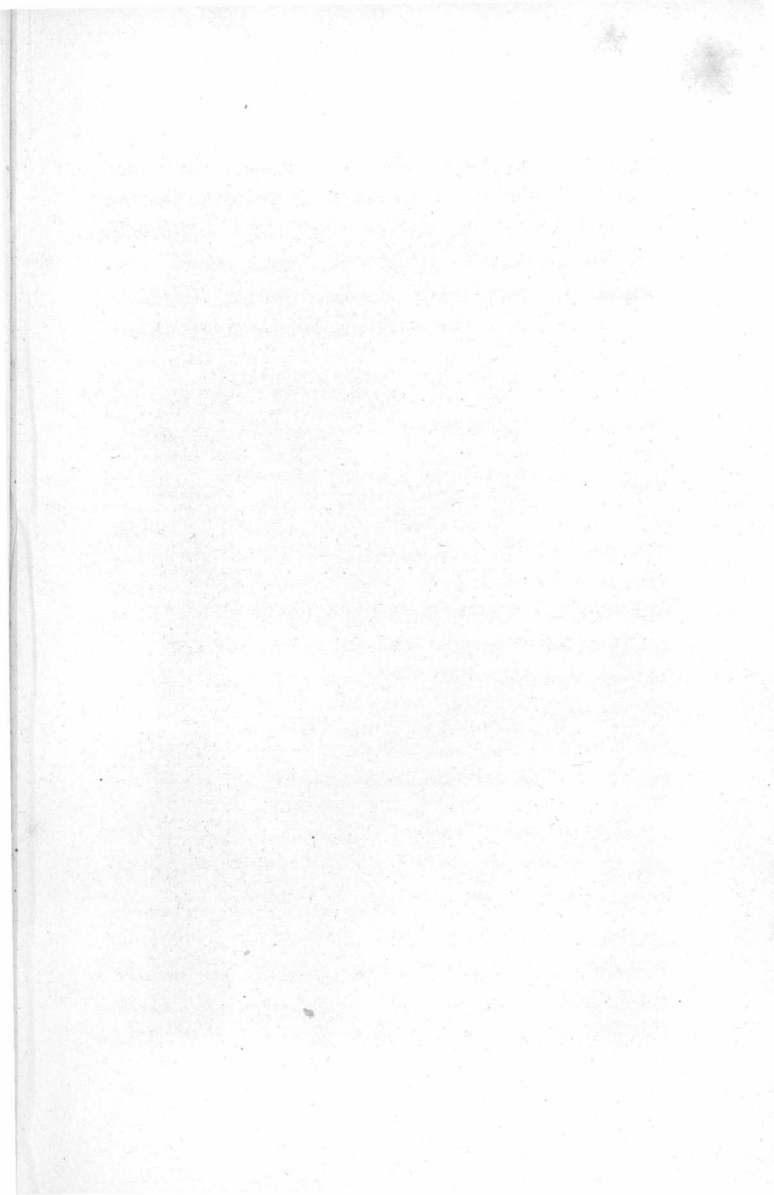
DEN VISNER EI

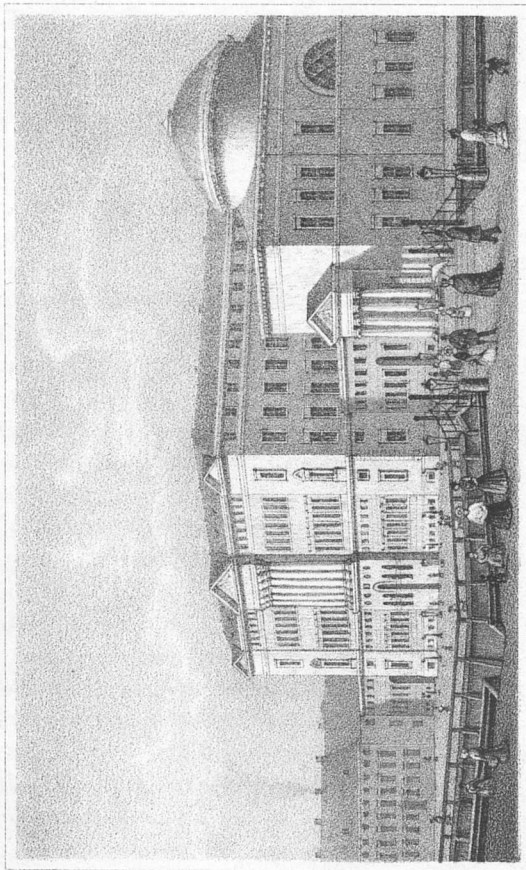
PAA FALDEN KRIGERS GRAV.

(The wreath their Native-country gave
ne'er withers

On the fallen warriors' grave.)

The name of each officer, as well as of the ship in which he served, are inscribed on large stones placed at the base of the mound.





CHRISTIANSBORG PALACE.

PALACES.

Christiansborg Palace, the residence of his present Majesty when in town, lies on the *Slots-holm*, (castle isle), on the same spot where stood the castle, as before related, built by *Axel Hvide* (*Bishop Absolon*) in 1168, called from him *Axelhuus*, to keep the pirates in awe. This Castle, which subsequently obtained the name of *Kjøbenhavn Slot*, having been at a considerable expense embellished by Christian III. and Frederik IV., was, on the accession of Christian VI., razed to the ground, in order that a Royal residence might, on a more magnificent scale, be erected on its site. This palace, on the night of the 27th. of Feb. 1794, fell a prey to the flames.

The present building was commenced in the reign of Christian VII., and finished during that of Frederik VI. On the western side of the palace the large exterior court forms a riding-ground, enclosed on both sides by regular buildings with piazzas, in which are contained the Court theatre,

carriage-houses, stables, and riding-house. These buildings escaped the fire of 1794.

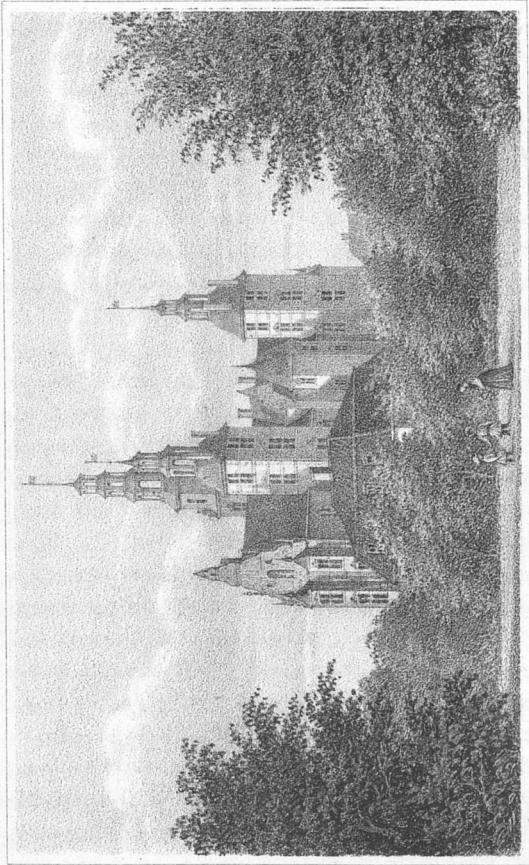
Over the principal entrance from the Slotsplads is the following inscription:

Regiam hanc Christianus Sextus extruxit
incendio funesto post LIV annos vastatam
denuo erigi Christianus Septimus jussit
splendidam restituit et inter Publica vota
dicavit Fredericus Sextus MDCCCXXVIII.

on each side of which are two *basreliefs* by Thorvaldsen: Minerva and Prometheus, Hercules and Hebe; Jupiter and Nemesis, Æsculapius and Hygæa: and in niches on each side of the entrance are four colossal figures of Hercules, Minerva, Æsculapius, and Nemesis; the first by Thorvaldsen, the others from his drawings by Prof. Bissen, and cast in metal by Dalhoff.

Æsculapius and Hygæa are indebted to their appearance in the *basrelief* to an amusing circumstance. In the list of suitable deities sent in to Thorvaldsen was *Sandhedsgudinde* (Goddess of Truth); but the Sculptor, unable to imagine any allegorical figure satisfactory to himself by which he could represent the Goddess, *chose* to read the word as *Sundhedsgudinde* (Goddess of Health); and thus it was that Æsculapius and Hygæa formed the subject of the *basrelief*!

Among the many superb apartments, the most



ROSENBERG PALACE.

conspicuous are the *Biddersul* (*Knight's-hall*), 120 feet long, 44 feet high, and 50 feet broad, with a gallery supported by Corinthian columns; and *Kongens Throngemak* (*the King's Throne Room*) adorned with 4 large paintings by Prof. Eckersberg, representing scenes of Danish history. The palace also contains *Statsraadsalen* (*the Council Chamber*), and apartments in which both chambers of the Diet hold their sittings. In the upper part of the building is the Royal Gallery of Paintings.

It will surely strike every stranger that there must have been great vanity in the Monarch, or great want of judgment, perhaps a propensity to flatter, in the architect, which raised a building so disproportioned to the size, population, wealth, and power of the country.

Rosenborg Palace, built by *Christian IV.*, from a design of, so it is considered, *Inigo Jones*, in 1604, as a summer residence. At that time it was situated outside the city; but within four years, in consequence of the Northern limits of the town being extended, the palace was enclosed by the ramparts. It is built in the Gothic style, similar to the palace of Frederiksborg, and has a large tower towards the W., two smaller ones to the E., each with a spire, and a fourth between

the two last, without a spire, in which is the entrance.

Among its contents may be mentioned the Coin and Medal Cabinet; the Regalia; a fine collection of Venetian glass; the famous silver-gilt Drinking Horn of Oldenburg; and the celebrated set of horse-furniture, with sword and pistols, presented by Christian IV. to his eldest son on his marriage in 1664: the saddle and bridle are of velvet embroidered with gold and pearls, the buckles set with diamonds, &c. — the whole was made in Paris at a cost of one million of francs! The Riddersal, in which is a massive silver throne, is covered with tapestry representing the various battles in which Christian V. was engaged.

The objects, of great interest as illustrating the history of Denmark, are arranged in separate rooms according to the reigns during which they have been collected.

Rosenborg is somewhat similar, though on a smaller scale, to the Grüne Gewölbe of Dresden; and its contents give proofs of the luxury and wealth which in olden times reigned in Denmark.

This palace has always been considered a *bijou* by the English traveller. The charge is 3 rbd., but a party of 12 persons may view it for that sum.

Charlottenborg Palace, situate on Kongens Nytorv at the corner of Nyhavn, was built in 1672, by Count Ulrik Gyldenløve. After the death of Christian V. it was purchased as a residence for the Queen Dowager Charlotte Amalie, and from her has its present name. Frederik V. made a grant of it for an Academy of Arts, which was founded by him in 1754; and in 1788 the garden of the palace was presented to the University for the formation of a Botanical Garden. The annual Exhibition of Paintings is open from the 1st. of April, for about six weeks.

The Palaces on the Amalienborg, four in number, form, with their offices, a complete octagon, united on the south side by a colonnade. They were commenced in 1750, and finished nearly at the same time at the expense, and for the residence, of 4 noble families, Moltke, Schack, Lewetzau, and Brockdorff. After the destruction of Christiansborg in 1794, they became the residences of the King and Court, and so continued till the death of Christian VIII. in 1848. At present two of the palaces are occupied by the Queen Dowager Caroline Amalie and the Landgrave of Hesse. The third, to the right of the colonnade, is now assigned *as a residence for the Minister of Foreign Affairs*, and for the *High Court of Justice*: and the

fourth, on the left side, occupied by the High Steward of the court, and the necessary offices.

Prindsens Palace, is situate at the corner of Ny-Vestergade and Frederiksholms Canal, opposite the Marmorbro, at the back of Christiansborg. This palace originally belonged to a rich merchant, Wiggandt Mychelbecker, but was purchased by Frederik IV., and served as the residence of Christian V. and Frederik VI., when Crown Princes. Later it has been occupied by several princes related to the royal family and allotted as free residence to various court favorites. It is now the property of the State, and affords, for the present, accommodation for the High Court of Judicature, the Society of Rural Economy, the Royal Museum of Art, and several other public collections. These will be mentioned in their place.

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

Cancellibygningerne, the *Cancelli-buildings*, situate on the Slotsholm to the west of the Exchange, consist of a large main-building, raised by Frederik IV., whose bust in marble is placed over the entrance, and of three other buildings added to it in later times. Here are the offices of the various Ministers, except that of the Marine, which is still at Gammelholm. The Cancelli-building is united to Christiansborg by a Corridor. In the part nearest the corridor, opposite to the palace, there still stands a massive fabric of masonry — walls of vast thickness: these are the last remains of the old *Kiøbenhavns Slot*; and here the Privy Archives of the State and of the Royal Family are deposited. Deeds of considerable antiquity are here accumulated in rooms which may decidedly be considered as fire-proof. Of the Medeci, of the Stuarts, of the Bartholomew massacre and many other historical events we here find the authentic records. The oldest original document, according to

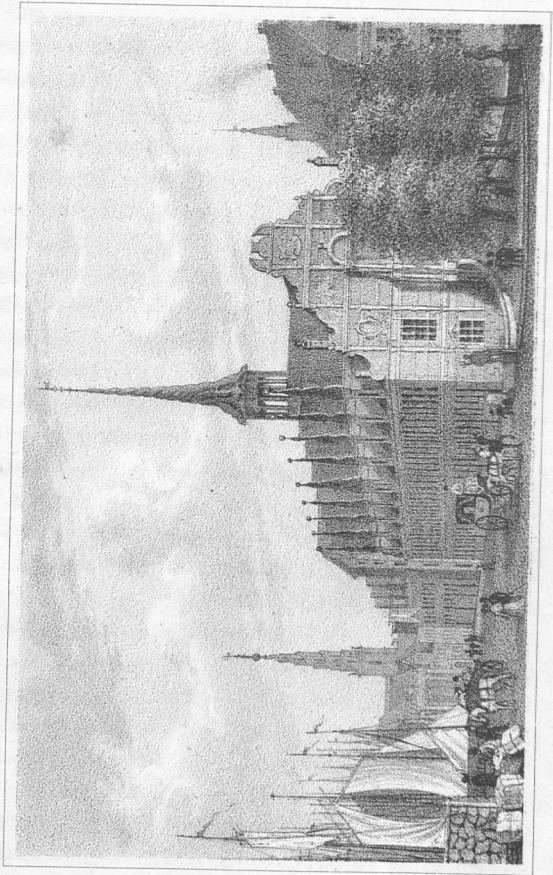
a statement kindly supplied by the Keeper of His Danish Majesty's Privy Archives, the Chevalier *Wegener*, is a Letter from the Archbishop *Adelbert*, of the XVIIth. Kalends (16th. July) 1059. This Letter treats of a gift which the Nun *Rikqvur* had made to the Hamburgh Church, to wit, an estate near *Stade* in the *Ditmarsh*.

In the adjoining buildings are the Life Insurance Establishment and the Stamp Office.

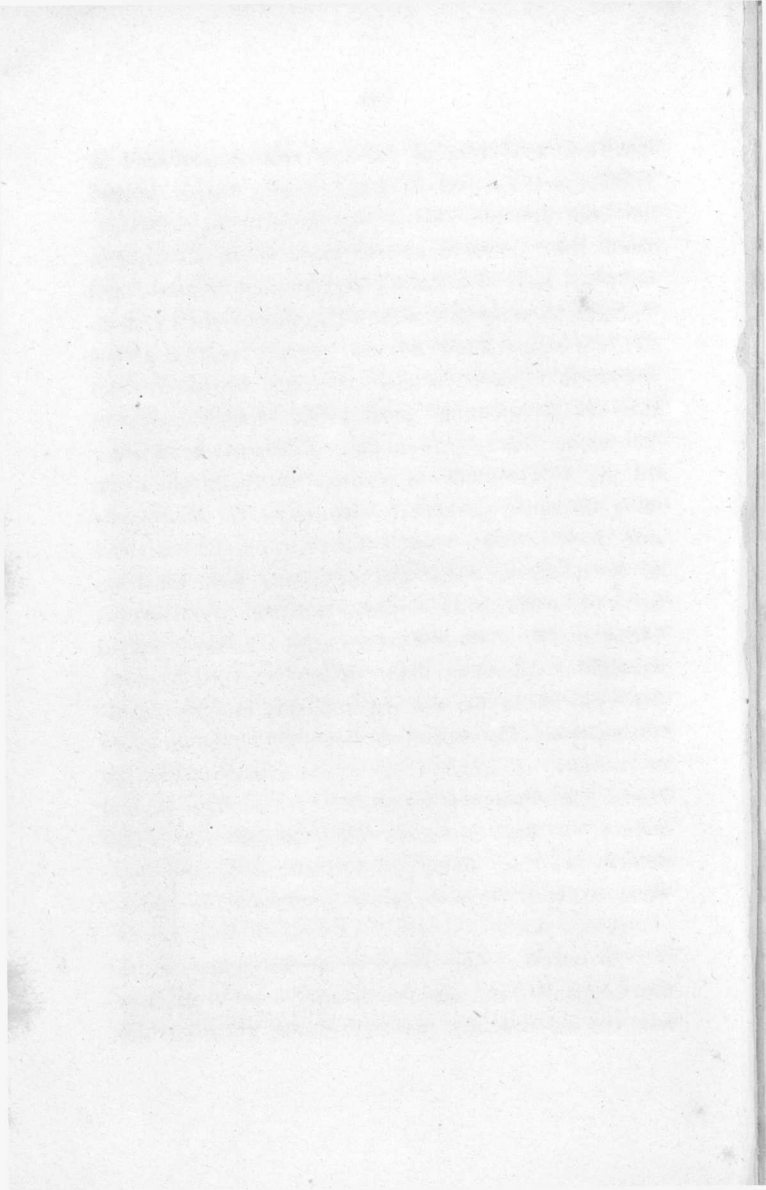
Raad- og Domhuset, the Town-Hall and Court House, in Nytorv, was built in the reign of Christian VII. The foundation stone was laid by the Crown Prince (afterwards Frederik VI.) on the 28th. Sept. 1805, and the building was finished in 1815. Above the chief entrance is the following inscription: "Med Lov skal man Land bygge," (with law must the land be built) words which head the code of the Jutland Law of Valdemar the Second.

Among the numerous offices contained in this building may be mentioned the Municipal Council Chamber, the Police and Criminal Courts, the Pass Office, and Office of the only Notary Public in the Capital.

Børsen, the Exchange, on the Slotsplads, is one of the many buildings for which the City is



THE EXCHANGE



indebted to Christian IV. It was commenced in 1622, and finished in 1624. The length is 406 feet, the breadth 66 ft. At the principal entrance, from the Slotsplads, are four pillars of Italian marble, with two statues representing Mercury and Neptune, one on each side. The roof of the building, 176 ft. high, is of lead, and surmounted by a very remarkable spire formed of four dragons, with their heads pointing towards the four corners of the globe, and their bodies entwining each other till the tails come to a point at the top, so as to form the spire, which is terminated by three balls and three crowns, with a vane above. At the end of the Hall, in which the merchants assemble from 2 to 4 o'clock, is a large painting representing Christian IV. visiting Tycho Brahe on Hveen island in 1592. Adjoining the Hall are an Auction room, and apartments for the Sea Insurance and Mercantile Association. The centre of the building is arranged as a sort of Bazar. At the Eastern end is the House and Property Insurance Office. The vaulted cellars of the Exchange are occupied by retail dealers in iron, hemp, flax, salt, &c., and have their entrance from the street bordering the canal.

Banken, The Bank, on the west side of the Exchange, and connected with it by a corridor, was erected towards the end of the 18th. century.

The gold and silver coin is kept in fire-proof vaults.

It is a general opinion in Denmark that the National Bank is founded on a more solid basis than almost any other public institution of a similar kind. This opinion, there is reason to believe, is well grounded: for the Danish Bank is founded on the whole of real property existing in Denmark and the Duchies after such a manner that the owners of houses or lands are bound to become shareholders in the bank, at the rate of 6 per cent of the value of their property. Apparently no basis for a bank can be more secure than this, since the fluctuations in the value of real property are certainly less than those of any other, and the present times seem to render the value of the precious metals insecure and unstable. Although this system of taxation was considered at the time, and perhaps really was, an arbitrary proceeding for the establishment of a bank; yet it would seem that the crisis — the national bankruptcy — of 1813 left the government no resource for the foundation of a banking institution likely to restore credit and confidence except that of real property — one now deemed so beneficial to the country.

The fluctuations of bank shares, issued at 100 rbd., have been very great; for at first they were sold at merely nominal prices, and, indeed, gave no

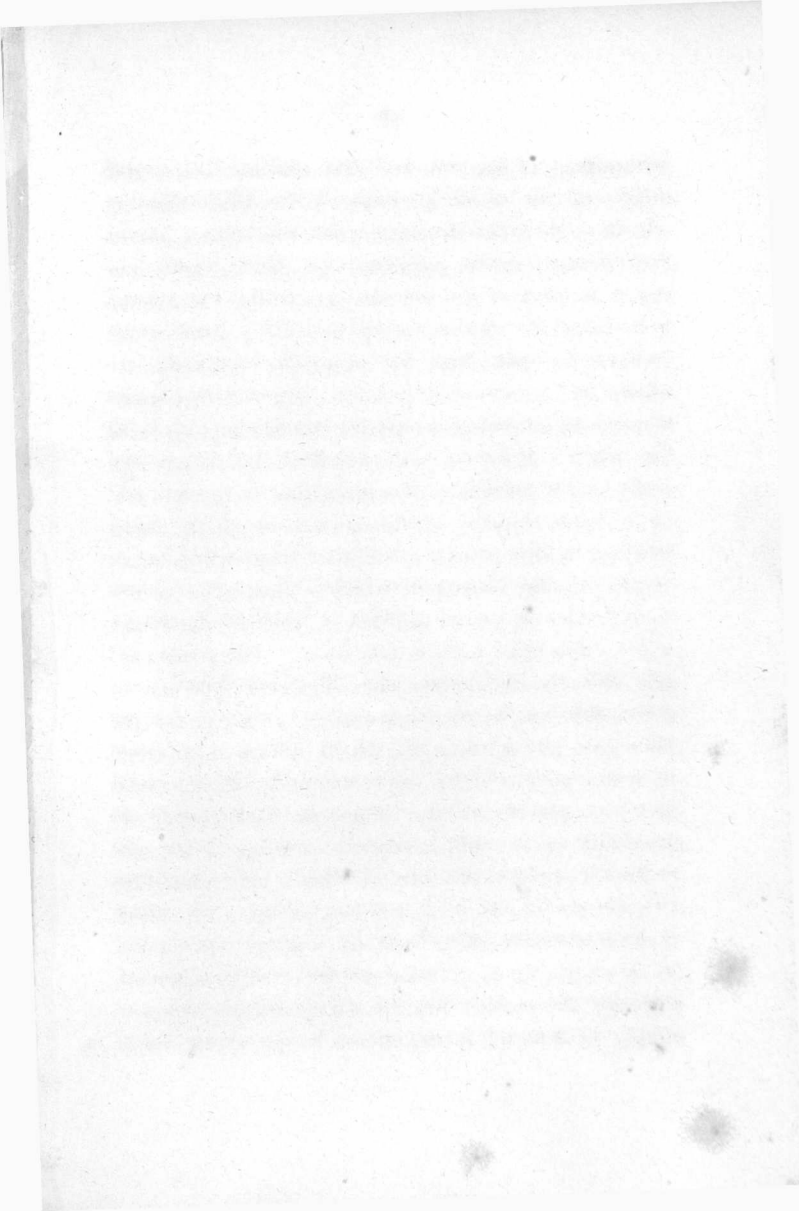
interest till within the last few years. Knowing speculants, appreciating the solidity of the foundation made a good business by purchasing them at this low rate; and some of the principal mercantile houses in Copenhagen founded their fortunes in this speculation. These shares, at one time offered at 10 rbd., or even less, are now worth 160 rbd., and have been as high as 180 rbd. The annual dividend paid on them by the Bank has hitherto been 6 to 7 per cent.

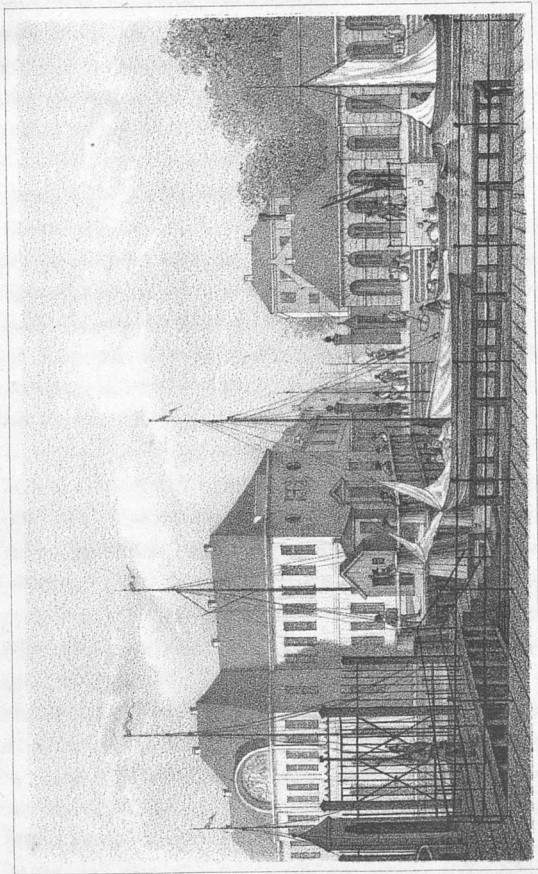
Monten, The Mint, is in Nyhavn. Steam machinery of 14 horse-power is employed in the various operations of coining.

Nicolay-Taarn. The Church of St. Nicholas, one of the oldest churches in the city, having been almost destroyed in the fire of 1795, it was determined by Christian VII. that it should not be re-built, but that the tower, which remained, should be formed into a *Watch-Tower*. A watchman resides in the tower; (in which is a reservoir of water), to give the alarm on the appearance of fire, and the lower part of the building contains part of the City's fire-apparatus.

The alarm of fire will astonish a stranger, for it spreads consternation even among those so much

accustomed to the sounds. The watchmen first give notice of the event on loud, shrill, wild sounding whistles; then the drummers are turned out of the fire stations, and, parading the streets, add their music to that of the watchmen; while the solemn bell from the tower forms the awful trio which "wakes the isle from its propriety." Blinds are drawn up, windows opened, and night-capped heads thrust out, anxiously enquiring of the guardians of the night "*Where's the fire?*" But when one looks at the means with which they have to work, one's astonishment is raised not at their extinguishing a fire quickly, but that they extinguish it at all. In the district in which a fire occurs every householder is bound to place in front of the house a large tub filled with water, from which small barrels fastened on sledges are filled and then driven off to the seat of conflagration — a boy rides the horse, to the harness of which a bell is attached to warn people of its approach. A lantern must also be placed at the door of each house in proximity to the tub of water. A few antiquated engines complete the means which a London Fire Brigade would eye with contempt, but with which their Danish brethren certainly manage, generally, in a short time to subdue the raging element. Perhaps the secret lies in there always being a supply of water. It sometimes happens that, after





THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

the whole city has been roused from their slumbers, it was only a chimney on fire. At a serious conflagration the King, or Crown Prince, attends to encourage by his presence the firemen in their exertions.

Slagterboderne, The Shambles, which surround the Watch Tower, were erected in 1846; they are of cast-iron, and suitably arranged with all requisites of the trade. In number they are 78, but, not being sufficient, others have since been built in Graabrødretov. The centre is occupied by vegetable stalls.

Toldboden, The Custom House. The approach to the Custom House and Landing-place has been vastly improved within the last two years. The Landing-place is now of hewn stone, handsome and convenient; and the approach, by the removal, from one side, of the unsightly houses which before stood there, is rendered more respectable. On either side of the Toldbodvei a good looking building has been raised, both of which are arranged as taverns and cafés; and on one side of the street are some decent shops, with a colonnade — in which are public offices. It is

to be hoped that the opposite side of the street will ere long exhibit a corresponding appearance.

The Custom House and its warehouses, built partly in Christian VI., partly in Frederik VI. time, face Nyholm, and occupy a large space of ground. In 1851 a separate building for a bonded depôt was erected.

Postgaarden, The Post Office, and Post House, is in Store Kiøbmagergade, at the corner of Helliggeiststræde. The entrance to the General Post Office is under the gateway, on the right hand, and letters can be posted from 9 a. m. till 9 p. m. In the anterior yard, immediately on the left, is the entrance to the Parcel Post Office, and, at the further end, on the right, to the Foot Post, or Town Delivery, Office. In the inner-yard is the Booking Office for travellers by the Royal Diligences and Post Office Steamers.

There is a daily post to London viâ Ostend; and letters should be thus endorsed as, by this route, they go much quicker, and at a lower rate of postage; which, for a single letter ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce), is 43 Sk.

By the old route of Hamburgh letters are conveyed twice a week (Mon. and Thur.) to London, but the postage is, although letters are longer on the way, 45 Sk. By this route News-

papers are forwarded free; but by Ostend they are charged as letters. Letters must be posted at the G. P. O. an hour before the departure of the Steamers; but they can be posted at the P. O. at the Custom House half an hour later. Letters can be pre-paid.

The Penny Postage System has lately been introduced, so that a single letter ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce) can in the town and Christianshavn be franked by a *2 Skilling* post-stamp, (*blue*): to or from any part of the kingdom by a *4 Skilling* post-stamp, (*red*): to or from Sleswig by *2* post-stamps: to or from Holstein by *3* post-stamps; (probably these will shortly be reduced): and to or from Hamburg by *4* post-stamps, or *1 Mark* Danish.

In the Post Office Yard, and in various parts of the town, are suspended tin boxes in which franked or unfranked letters may be deposited.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

Universitetsbygningen, The University Building, is situate on the north side of Fruekirke, and on the same unfinished plot of ground. The present structure was finished in 1836. Its length is 220 ft., and at each end of the building is a carriage entrance. In the centre part of the building is the main entrance and vestibule, to the left and right of which are the Lecture rooms. Over the portal is an Eagle looking upwards, with the inscription: "Cælestem adspicit lucem." The vestibule, or entrance hall, is being adorned with fine fresco-paintings from the pencil of Constantine Hansen; a corridor on either side leads to the lecture rooms, and at the further end of the vestibule is the *Solennitetssal*, (answering in some respects to the Theatre or Senate House of the English Universities) a large and lofty apartment with a gallery extending all round. A staircase on either side of the vestibule conducts to a floor above, where there are additional lecture rooms.

In immediate conjunction with the University building stands the *Consistorium*, a mean looking but ancient building, formerly the residence of the Bishops of Roeskilde, and which has escaped all the fires (the bombardment also) that have devastated Copenhagen. Here the Academical Senate hold their meetings in an apartment adorned with the portraits and busts of the patrons of the University.

The western part of the University is the so-called *Communitets-building*, facing Nørregade and Krystalgade. In former times it was allotted as a residence for poor students; but now affords accommodation for the mineral and zoological collections of the University, its Archives, and residences for two professors and the beadle.

The office of Rector is held annually and in rotation by the *Professores ordinarii*, who, with the *Professores extraordinarii*, form a body 34 in number, divided, according to M.^c Cullock, rightly at the time, into four, but since into five, faculties: Theological, Juridical, Medical, Philosophical, and Mathematical. The old Philosophical faculty of the University of Copenhagen, established in the middle of the 17th. century by Schumacher (Count Griffenfeldt), was in the year 1850 divided into two faculties, of which the one is denominated *Det Philosophiske Facultet*, and the other *Det Mathematisk-naturvidenskabelige Facultet*. By

which rather infelicitous terms are implied (Nr. 1) a faculty of Literature, and (Nr. 2) a faculty of Science.

In the Autumn of 1851 an English Lectureship was established, and in the following year an Old-English (Anglo-Saxon) Lectureship, both which are ably filled by George Stephens, Esqr. All the professors are bound to give a series of lectures, which are open to the public without the payment of fees. The number of Students is about 1000.

The University of Copenhagen, founded by Christian I., 1479, has endowments of considerable importance; and it must be regretted that, with vast funds at its disposal, a building should have been raised so incommodious, ill-ventilated, and void of taste.

Under the control of the University are some important foundations, legacies, and stipends for the support or assistance of Students. Among these are:

The Communitet- and Regents-Charity, which consists partly in a weekly stipend, partly in free lodging in the Regents' College, (a large mean looking building of 3 stories on one side and 2 on the other, including a quadrangle), in Kiøbmagergade opposite the Round Tower, founded by Christian III. After the fire in 1728, in which it

was partly destroyed, it was rebuilt and enlarged, so that it affords free residence to 100 students, who lodge together in couples in two dingy rooms, and have small stipends in addition. A library and a reading room are attached to this Institution.

Walkendorff's College, in St. Pederstræde, affords free residence for 16 Students.

It was founded in 1595 by *Christopher Walkendorff*, High Steward of the Kingdom, of infamous memory, the main cause of Tycho Brahe's expulsion from Denmark.

Borchens College, in store Kannikestræde, founded in 1691 by the celebrated *Ole Borch*. After several times being destroyed by fire, the present edifice was raised in 1824, and provides 16 Students with free residence.

Ehlersens College, in store Kannikestræde, opposite the Regents, was founded in 1691 by *Jørgen Ehleresen*, Assessor in the High Court. It accommodates 24 Students with free residence.

Det Smithske Legat, A Legacy of 200,000 dollars left in 1852 by Assessor *Smith* of the Police Court for the support of 14 Students, 8 to

receive 300 rbd. each, and 6 to receive 500 rbd. each, annually.

The Polytechnic School, situate in Studii-stræde, was founded in 1829 in the reign of *Frederik VI.*

Among the other Scientific Institutions, some in connection with the University, others independent of it may be mentioned the *Royal College of Surgeons*, erected in 1785, and situate in Bredgade Nr. 181; the *Royal Veterinary College*, founded in 1773 by Professor Abildgaard, in Christianshavn opposite St. Saviour's Church; the *Botanical Garden* in Nyhavn, which, however, is found to be too limited in space; and the *Observatory* built on one of the Bastions in Philosophgangen.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Det Kgl. Bibliothek, The Royal Library, was founded by *Frederik III.* in 1665. Its extensive collection of rare books and valuable manuscripts, in all about 400,000 volumes, renders it the fifth or sixth in importance in Europe. It is situate on the south-side of Christiansborg. The

principal saloon is 290 ft. long and 40 ft. broad. Few public libraries possess a greater number of Atlases and Engravings: the collection of MSS is considerable, but few, however, of Classic literature; the treasures of Hindoo, Pali, and Zend literature, which the distinguished Prof. Rask brought from India are the most valuable among them.

Books are lent out, and must be applied for between 11 and 1 o'clock. The reading room is open daily from 11 to 2 o'clock.

Universitetsbibliotheket, The University Library, is arranged in a spacious apartment above Trinity Church, extending the whole length of the building, having its entrance from the Round Tower. It contains about 100,000 volumes; its principal treasure in MSS is the Icelandic collection. The reading room is open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, during which hours books are lent out on application.

Both the Royal and University Libraries must be supplied by publishers with a copy of every book printed in Denmark.

Det Classenske Bibliothek, The Classen Library, at Nr. 129 Amaliegade, was founded by two brothers, Chamberlain *J. F. Classen*, and Privy Counsellor *P. H. Classen*, in 1796: the

first collected the library, the second raised at his own expense the building. The library consists of 35000 volumes, chiefly in Science. The reading-room is open to the public on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from 11 to 2, when books are also lent out.

READING ROOMS.

The Athenæum, formed by the learned Icelander Mr. *T. G. Repp* in 1825, is situate at Nr. 68 Østergade. It is well supplied with all European Newspapers and Periodicals, as well as the newest published works, which after remaining three months in the reading room are transferred to the library, (which numbers about 40,000 volumes), and afterwards circulated among the Subscribers, to be returned in 14 days. In addition to the reading rooms there are conversation rooms, and a Confectioner's shop. The number of Subscribers is about 800, who are elected by ballot. Each has the privilege of introducing a stranger for 8 days, after which time they can take a monthly ticket for 1 dollar. The subscription is 14 dollars yearly, with 4 dollars entrance fee. The Institution is open from 10 a. m. till 11 p. m.

Studenterforeningen, or *Students' Club*, may be reckoned among the Reading Societies, although its principal object was to form a permanent association among the Students by conversazione, instructive or recreative meetings. The number of members varies from 500 to 700. The Club, which possesses a respectable library of 10,000 volumes, at present only occupies a suite of rented rooms at Nr. 225 Boldhuusgade, but a project has been entertained of erecting a building where students from all parts of the kingdom may assemble.

Det Engelske Theologiske Læseselskab, *The English Theological Reading Club*, founded in 1852, the object of which is, by means of English Theological works, reviews, magazines, and other publications, to disseminate in Denmark some knowledge of the Church of England and its modern literature.

The Reading Room is at Mr. Iversen's, Bookseller, Nr. 9 Store Kiøbmagergade, opposite the Post Office.

The Books, &c., after lying a month in the Reading Room, are sent round to the different members, and at the end of the year disposed of amongst them by auction, the produce of the sale

being applied to the purchase of new works.
Annual subscription, 4 Rbd.

CLUBS.

The term *Club*, as it is used in this Country, will hardly be recognised or rightly understood either by ourselves or our neighbours, the French. The Danish Club is much like the Russian; chiefly an establishment for card playing, billiards, chess, &c., for men in office, merchants, and citizens in easy circumstances. During the winter, fortnightly or monthly balls (except at the King's and Military Clubs) are added to the ordinary amusements. The chief clubs in Copenhagen are:

Kongens Klub, The King's Club; royal, however, only from the signature of Christian VII. being affixed to the leave given for its formation on the 15th. Novr. 1782. The number of members is limited to 320. Entrance fee 4 Rbd. Annual subscription 16 Rbd., paid quarterly in advance: in addition to which, a tax or contribution to St. Mary's Church of 2 Rbd. is annually levied on each member, as is the case with all clubs. A member can introduce a stranger for the space of a week. One or two balls are given during the

winter season. The Club Rooms, to which a library is attached, are in Østergade, opposite the Athenæum.

Militær Klub, The Military Club, founded in 1852, holds its meetings every Monday evening at (for the present) Vincent's Restauration, Kongens Nytorv, which commence with a Lecture on a Military subject by a senior officer. Every officer in the army may become a member by an annual subscription of 2 Rbd. The Club looks forward to the possession of its own House or Rooms, and to the establishment of a Mess.

Bestandige Borgerligeforening, Constant or United Civic Club.

Borgerligeforening, Civic Association.

Recreationen, The Recreation.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

As the chief fortress of the Kingdom, the chief depôt of the army, and the chief harbour of the fleet, Copenhagen contains a vast number of buildings, stores, and arsenals, all of which are under the war department.

Caserne, The Barracks, are 9 in number, viz, *The large Infantry Barrack* at the corner of Sølvgade and Østervold: *The Infantry Barrack* in Kronprindsessegade, and *The Infantry Barrack* in Christianshavn. Next, *The Barrack for the Foot Guards* on the Nørrevold, at the corner of Gothersgade; *The Horse Guard Barrack* on Frederiksholms Canal; *The Hussar Barrack* on the Toldbodvei; and *The Barrack for the Recruits* in Qvæsthuisgade. Moreover, there are two large *Artillery Barracks* in Christianshavn, of which one, built in 1836, is called *the new barrack*. In addition to these barracks the Citadel of Frederikshavn can afford plenty of accommodation for troops.

Hovedvagt, The Main Guard House, is situate on Kongens Nytorv, and commanded by a Captain. At each gate of the city there is also a guard house, but these are under the charge of non-commissioned officers.

The Royal Arsenal, or *Tøihuus*, is situate on the south side of Christiansborg, adjoining Proviantgaarden. It was built in 1604, and contains arms for the greater part of the army. In the armory, which is above 600 ft. in length, are many flags, arms, and other trophies of the earlier wars; and, of the later victories, are two Saxon brass cannons, captured at Dyppel, April 13th. 1849, besides other trophies taken during the Sleswig-Holstein War.

To most of the Barracks is attached an *Exercise-ground* for the various divisions of the Army, the largest of which is in Gothersgade, where there is also an *Exercise-house*. The *Laboratory* for the Artillery is in Christianshavn at the back of Frederiks Church. The *Powder Magazines* are partly on Christianshavn ramparts, partly on the island of Amack. *The Depôt of Stores* for the army is in Rigensgade.

The Garrison of Copenhagen consists of 4418 troops of all arms:

Officers	269.
Non-commissioned Officers ..	597.
Men	3375.
Bands	177.

4418.

Nyboder, situate in the N. E. part of the town, was built by Christian IV. as dwellings for the men in the regular employ of the Navy, both afloat and in the Dock-yards, and for some of the Naval officers. These small dwellings of uniform size, covering 33 streets in straight lines, form, as it were, a small town of themselves. The number of men in regular employ is 1826, of which 1773 occupy these habitations. Till within the last few years these men composed, in a manner, a distinct class, who for a long series of years were bound to the Naval Service, and so received provisions, wages, and lodging for a trifling payment. In this respect an important change has now taken place, as the men are only obliged to serve for a few years, at the expiration of which term they can, if they wish, retire from the service.

The Naval Wharves, Magazines, and Workshops are partly on *Gammelholm*, the entrance to which is from Holms Canal, (but whence they will probably ere long be removed, the Government having already offered the *Gammelholm* for sale as building ground), and partly on *Nyholm*, formed by six small islands, opposite the *Toldbod*, with which it is connected by a bridge. Here are all the workshops necessary for the building and equipment of ships, tackle-magazines, timber-yards,

and Naval Arsenal, which latter occupies of itself one of the small islands.

Close to Nyholm, in the Northern and widest part of the harbour, lies the *Danish Fleet*, separated from the channel by a narrow floating bridge 3000 ft. long.

In Christianshavn, opposite Gammelholm, is the *Dock*, in which the largest ships are repaired. It was built by *Dumreicher* in 1739, but its improved arrangement is due to the genius of *Henrik Gerner*, who invented and applied the pumps here used. The works consist of 11 chain-pumps, which, by the aid of horse-power (8 horses) can in a short time draw off all the water, thus rendering it a dry dock. A smaller pump, improved by Capt. *P. M. Tuxen*, (worked by 2 horses), clears the dock of waste-water &c. But it is in contemplation to form a larger dock, when steam-power will be used for the above objects.

Of the other buildings pertaining to the Navy, it is only necessary to mention the *Proviandtgaard* (Victualling-yard) situate in the Tøihusgade, whence provisions are delivered for the men in regular employ, and from which the ships are supplied.

LIST OF THE DANISH NAVY.

Ships of the Line.

3 of 84 guns.
 1 " 72 "
 1 " 66 "

Frigates.

1 (rasé) 60 guns.
 1 of 48 "
 4 " 46 "
 1 " 44 "

Corvettes.

1 of 28 guns.
 2 " 20 "

Brigs.

2 of 16 guns.
 2 " 12 "

Barques.

1 of 12 guns.

Schooners.

1 of 8 guns.
 2 " 1 "

Cutters.

1 of 6 falconets.
 88 Gun-boats.

Steamers.

1 Screw Corvette, 200 horse-power, carrying
 12 30-lb guns.

1	pad. wh. steamer,	260 h. p.,	1 60-lb,	6 30-lb guns.
1	" " "	200 " "	1 60-lb,	6 24-lb "
1	" " "	160 " "	2 60-lb,	6 18-lb "
1	" " "	120 " "	2 24-lb	guns.
1	" (Iron) "	80 " "	2 18-lb	"

The draft of water of the 84 gun ships is 2 ft. less than the English 84s, to enable them to pass

through that part of the grounds called *Drogden*, when bound to the Baltic.

LIST OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Vice-Admiral, 1: Rear-Admirals, 2: Commanders, 9: Commander-Captains, 9: Captains, 15: Captain-Lieutenants, 26: First Lieutenants, 41: Second Lieutenants, 37: Cadets, 30.

Men available for Ships, 822: Boys, 225.

On the Sextus Battery on Nyholm is an interesting monument in the form of a Broken Mast, bearing an inscription commemorative of an event in the battle of Copenhagen, April 2. 1801. The first and second in command (Capt. de Thura and Lieut. Cortsen) of the Hulk, "*Indfødsretten*," mounting 64 guns, having fallen, and another commander being signalled for, the Prince Regent, Frederik, standing on the Sextus Battery, looked around for some one who would undertake the vacant post. Schrödersee, his Adjutant-General, just risen from a bed of sickness, caught the glance of the Prince, went on board the ship, but was shot when stepping on to the gangway. The inscription is as follows:

AFKRÆFTED
 PAA LANGE SYGELEIE
 OPFLAMMET
 VED ET BLIK AF
 DANMARKS FREDERIK
 MED FYRSTENS BIFALDS RAAB
 INDVIET
 FOER J. C. SCHRØDERSEE
 FRA DETTE STED
 BEKIENDT MED KRIGERS DØD
 DEN SKIØNNESTE
 FOR EGET FÆDRELAND
 IMØDE
 DEN 2^{DEN} APRIL 1801.

Enfeebled
 By long sickness
 Fired
 By a glance of
 Denmark's Frederik
 With the Prince's applauding Shout
 Devoted
 Rushed J. C. Schrødersee
 From this Spot
 Familiar with a Warrior's Death
 The noblest
 For one's Fatherland
 To meet
 The 2d. April 1801.

The Scientific Institutions for the Army and Navy are:

1. *Landcadetacademiet*, *The Military Academy*, erected in 1713, at the corner of *Academiegade* and *Bredgade*. Here young persons are prepared as officers for the Army.

2. *Den militaire Høiskole*, *The Military High School*, founded in 1830 by *Frederik VI*. This Institution, situate in *Kongens Nytorv*, has for its object the giving a suitable extension of that preparation, which officers in the army in general receive, to those persons who may be considered fit to occupy such appointments in the army for which a more than common education is required: as for the Staff, the Engineers, and the Artillery.

The Danes, imbued with the principles of the first French revolution, consider it a great improvement in their military system that the army should be officered from all classes of society: indeed, this sentiment, this doctrine, this prejudice, is prevalent throughout the Continent. It seems to be, despite existing experiences, still held as a maxim in Continental political metaphysics that it is not at all material that the officers of the army should be gentlemen either by birth, education, or

habits. There are, no doubt, instances which seemingly tell in favor of the revolutionary or democratic theory, of which the following anecdote is one: In the month of October last at the final examination previous to entering the High School a youth, named R—, whose mother keeps a vegetable stand at Elsinore, obtained the highest character, and received his appointment of Second Lieutenant. The result of the examination not being made publicly known for a week, the young man, wishing to gladden the heart of his parent, communicated in an excellent, modest, sensible letter to his mother the result as regarded himself, begging her to keep it an entire secret from every one else till its public announcement. The temptation, however, was too strong for the fond, vain heart of the poor mother, who, disregarding the judicious injunction of her talented son, shewed the letter to some merchants of Elsinore, her customers, with one of whom I happened at the time to be staying, and thus obtained a sight of it a few minutes after its delivery by the post.

3. *Søcadetacademiet*, *The Naval Academy* in Bredgade, founded in 1781, but really only a development of the Navigation School instituted by Christian IV. in 1647. The Cadets, or

Midshipmen, 30 in number, are instructed in Religion, Mathematicks, Algebra, Navigation, History, Geography, English, French, and German. Every Summer a certain number of them are sent a six weeks cruise in a Corvette, equipped for that purpose, to obtain a knowledge of practical seamanship. This has been more regularly the case since the commencement of the reign of Christian VIII.

There is an incident in connection with this Academy which must be interesting to every Englishman. After the battle of Copenhagen, in 1801, Lord Nelson paid a visit to the Naval Academy, then occupying one of the palaces of the Amalienborg, of which he spoke in the highest terms of praise, and presented it with some medals struck in commemoration of the victory of the Nile. He took the opportunity of eulogizing the bravery and nautical skill of his antagonists in that battle, and singled out a young officer, who had but a short time before left the Academy, Lieut. Villemoes, and who had commanded a gunboat which, he said, had greatly annoyed his own ship during the action. The encouragement which Lord Nelson gave to this gallant youth to anticipate the highest honors and rewards if he steadily and zealously devoted himself to his country's service was, doubtless, cherished by him; but his prospects

were not long brightened by this cheering hope — Villemoes fell in 1808, a cannon ball carrying off the upper part of his head, on board the Prince Christian Frederik, 74, in action with two English Frigates, Stately and Nassau, by which she was taken.

During the summer cruise on board of the Corvette the Cadets have the charge of the mizenmast.

SOCIETIES FOR SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL
PURPOSES.

Det kongelige danske Videnskabernes Selskab, or, *The Danish Royal Society*, founded 1742, in the reign of Christian VI. Its object is, like the Royal Societies of London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Academie des Sciences of Paris, to propagate science — Mathematics, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy in all its branches, &c. — by the publication of papers and essays, for which premiums are sometimes awarded.

The Geographical Survey of the Danish Kingdom, and the publication of its maps, is under the charge of this Society.

In the middle of the last century this Society commenced, under the superintendence of its own committee, a Danish Dictionary, which, however, has as yet only reached the letter T. But, as rules and notions were prevalent when the Dictionary was commenced which are now discarded, it is feared by all intelligent Danes that this National

work of Danish literature will, when finished, turn out a "rudis indigestaque moles." *Molbeck's* Dictionary is at present the only Dictionary of Danish for the Danes, and he quotes the "Videnskabernes Selskabs Ordbog" (the Dict. of the Roy. Soc.) not, as it would seem, by way of establishing what is right, but rather by way of shewing the errors into which they may be led who, as a corporation, deal with literature and lexicography.

This Society has, since its establishment, been liberally supported by the Danish Sovereigns, and, not the least, by the father of the reigning Monarch.

Det Kongelige nordiske Oldskriftselskab, or, *The Royal Antiquarian Society*, founded by the present Secretary, Etatsraad *Rafn*, in 1825, has for its object the spread of the knowledge of Northern and Icelandic Archæology by the publication of Icelandic Sagas in the original text, and with glossaries, commentaries, Danish translations &c., as well as by such essays as throw a light upon Northern ancient history and customs.

Almost all the reigning sovereigns of the globe, and a vast number of distinguished individuals of every country, are members of this Society.

Den dansk-historiske Forening, or, *The Society* for the promulgation of *Danish History*,

was founded in 1839. It issues a periodical edited by its secretary, Professor *Molbeck*.

Selskabet for den danske Literaturs Fremme, or, *Society for the Promotion of Danish Literature*, founded in 1827. The number of members is considerable, who, by an annual contribution, effect the object of the Society, which consists partly in publishing new works of merit on various subjects, but chiefly such as relate to the history of Danish literature, and partly in undertaking new and valuable editions of such Danish classical works as are out of print, or in a form more suited to the demands of the present day.

The late Professor *Brøndsted* was the great regenerator of this Society, and whatever importance it at present possesses is mainly, if not entirely, owing to the interest and zeal which he took in its affairs.

Selskabet for Naturlærens Udbredelse, or, *Society for the Diffusion of Natural Philosophy*, founded by the distinguished Professor *Ørsted*, is in connection with the Polytechnic School, where experiments of the latest discoveries in Natural Science are from time to time exhibited.

The Society attempts also to spread its light through the provinces by means of popular lectures.

Det Kongelige Landhuusholdningsselskab, or, *The Royal Agricultural Society*, founded in 1768. From this Society much was expected at the commencement, and it was highly favored in the reign of Frederik VI. It has, no doubt, been the means of introducing some improvements in, and encouragement to, husbandry by the dispersion of publications (not, however, of any great merit), the distribution of prizes, the exhibition of Agricultural produce, Cattle-shows, &c.; although rotation of crops, drains, and agricultural chemistry, are still practically unknown in Denmark.

The offices of the Society are in Prindsens Palai on Frederiksholms Canal.

Det danske Silke-Selskab, *The Danish Silk Society*, founded by *Mr. Repp* and *Captn. Hamaken* in the year 1841 for the purpose of introducing the *Morus alba* into Denmark to feed silkworms. Christian VIII., on the representation of the founders, ordered many thousands of mulberry trees to be sown and planted in the royal forests, which have succeeded admirably well.

This Society has no settled place of meeting: the directors assemble at the residence of *Mr.*

Fibicher, the president: the general meetings are held Nr. 63 Østergade.

Selskabet for Danmarks Kirkehistorie, The Danish Church History Society. The object of this Society, which may be called *the Danish Ecclesiological Society*, is to print all documents illustrative of the Danish Church; to reprint the most valuable and scarce of the ancient Rituals, and of the writings of the school of Reformers in this country; to illustrate all those arts which have been devoted to the service of the Church; and, by means of public meetings in the Capital and provinces, to excite an interest in subjects of this nature, and to advance the study of the Church monuments still left in Denmark.

The Society, founded in 1849, now numbers upwards of 600 members.

Industriforeningen, or, *The Industrial Association*, founded in 1840, has by various means, partly by weekly exhibitions of home and foreign objects of industry, partly by popular lectures and the publication of a quarterly periodical, and by other suitable methods, endeavoured to awaken an interest for Danish industry, to encourage and improve it, and to diffuse useful knowledge amongst those engaged in it. *The great*

Industrial Exhibition which was opened in the month of August, 1852, on the Riding-ground of Christiansborg Palace, was one of the fruits of the activity of this Association. The office is at Nr. 63, Østergade, but it will probably soon possess accommodation larger and more suitable.

In addition to the foregoing Societies and Associations may be mentioned a few more, whose object is explained in their titles: viz *The Operatives' Improvement Association*, which effects its aim by lectures, conversation, &c. It holds its meetings at Nr. 147, corner of Viingaardstræde and Admiralgade. *The Scandinavian Society* has no regular place of meeting — its library is at Nr. 131, Badstuestræde. *Præmium Society* for Jewish artists and operatives. *Society for Improvement in Navigation*. *Society for Improvement in Gardening*, which has its garden in Frederiksberg allée. &c.

SCHOOLS.

Metropolitanskolen, *The Metropolitan School*, is in Fiolstræde, at the back of Frue Kirke: the number of pupils is about 150. Besides

this school there are several excellent private schools with the privilege of sending alumni to the University, of which *Bohrs* Academy in Nørregade is the largest, numbering about 300 pupils. Two schools for the education of the children of Citizens, termed *Borger-Dyden*, one in Christianshavn (*Hammerich's*), and one in the City (*Rimestad's*) are also schools of note. *Mariboe's*, *Friis's*, *Melchior's*, and "*Efterslægtens*" are also distinguished schools: these are termed *Realskoler*, because practical and useful knowledge are the primary objects.

Among the many Institutions for the instruction of poor children must be specified the *Sunday Schools* in Christianshavn, founded and endowed by Pastor *Massmann* in 1800. The annual moving-day is kept as a festival, and the distribution of prizes takes place in one of the Metropolitan churches, when the reigning Sovereign generally attends.

Among the Institutions for Educational purposes may properly be included:

Det Kongelige Blinde-Institut, The Royal Asylum for the Blind, founded in 1811 in the reign of Frederik VI., and situate at the corner of

lille and store Helliggeiststræde. — The institution contains and educates from 20 to 30 children.

Døvstumme-Institutet, The Deaf and Dumb Asylum, founded in 1807, occupies a spacious building on the Citadelsvei, outside of the East Gate. This institution can receive 90 children, of both sexes, which are very carefully instructed.

Det Kgl. Waisenhuus, The Royal Orphan Asylum, founded in the reign of Frederik IV. in 1727, is situate Nr. 6 Kiøbmagergade, where above 200 children receive a good education. Till 1795 the children were maintained in the Asylum, but the number greatly increasing rendered it necessary that part should be supported in the town at the expense of the Institution.

Det Kgl. Opfostringshuus, The Royal Charity School, Nr. 269 in store Kongensgade, was founded by *Frederik V.* in 1753. The Institution was originally intended to receive 225 boys, who are supported, clothed, and educated from its funds till after Confirmation, (which rite in the Lutheran Church is performed by the inferior clergy) when they are apprenticed to the different trades. The number of boys at present is about 150.

Puggaards Legat. By a deed of gift, to take effect from the commencement of this year, 1853, *Mr. Puggaard*, a Merchant of this City, has presented 4000 Rbd. annually, *til fattige Kiøbenhavnske Drengbørns Opdragelse og Underviisning*, for the Education and Instruction of Poor Boys in Copenhagen. Perhaps we may consider this as the commencement of "*Ragged Schools*" in Denmark.

Here may also be mentioned among the later Institutions the *Asylum for Children*, the object of which is to relieve parents occupied at their work from charge of their children, and give them, according to their age, employment and occupation. There are 6 of these Asylums, and in connection with them 3 free schools. Also, the *Nursery for Infants*, where poor women can have their infants taken charge of.

HOSPITALS.

Frederiks Hospital. This spacious building, situate in Amaliegade and Bredgade, erected on swampy ground, by Frederik V., and in various

ways munificently endowed, is the Fever Hospital of Copenhagen. It was commenced in 1572 and finished in 1757. This hospital, divided into two sets of wards, each composed of an equal number, the one medical, the other surgical, has accommodation for 400—450 patients — the yearly average which receive relief is estimated at 3000, of which two thirds are free patients. It includes a spacious court planted with trees where, on fine days, those patients, who are so far convalescent, are allowed to enjoy air and exercise. Besides the public wards there are in this hospital rooms, called in Danish *officiant værelser*, to which patients in easy circumstances are admitted for a higher charge; and it is a common custom, even among the wealthier and noble classes, to remove the sick member of a family to one of these private apartments of the hospital, either to prevent the spread of fever at home, or that they may be attended, in any case whatever, medical or surgical, *secundum artem*. The head physician has the privilege, if he chooses to exercise it, of ordering the body of every patient, whether public or private, dying in the hospital, to be dissected.

Almindeligt Hospital, also in Amaliegade, was founded in the reign of Christian VII. It can accommodate 400—450 patients, who are chiefly

of the poor and needy class. The annual average is about 4,380, of which two thirds are free.

Garnisonshospitalet, The Military Hospital, in Rigensgade, has accommodation for 520 patients.

Men, wives, and children	450.
Officers	20.
Servants	50.
	520.

This Building was raised by Frederik III., and used as a factory for cloth for the army, but in 1817 was converted by Frederik VI. to its present use.

Sø-Hospitalet, The Naval Hospital, situate in Nyboder, can accommodate 204 patients.

Men, wives, children	200.
Officers	4.
	204.

Besides this hospital there is a spacious building in Christianshavn; but it is only used during war, or in cases of severe epidemics.

Fødselsstiftelsen, The Lying- in Hospital, situate in Amaliegade. The object of this hospital

is threefold: for the reception of married and unmarried females with or without payment; for the instruction of women in the practise of Midwifery; and for the care of infants whose mothers are unable to maintain them. The annual average of births in this institution is about 1000. The foundation infants, who are taken care of to a certain age, are placed in the adjoining Charity-house attached to this hospital.

Hospitalet for Sindssvage, The Lunatic Asylum, for Copenhagen and neighbourhood is at *Bidstrupgaard* near Roeskilde, and has accommodation for 400—500 patients, viz, the Asylum about 300, and the Hospital about 200. The annual average of patients received is 100.

Among the sanatory institutions may be included the Bathing Establishments at the *Langebros*, with their cold, warm, shower, and douche-baths, and whence portable warm-baths are sent to any part of the town; on the *Citadelsvei*; and on the *Vesterbro*. There are also bathing places arranged for the poor beyond the so-called *Kiøkkenkurv*.

The Russian Baths are at Nr. 158 Amaliegade, and Nr. 38 Kronprindsensgade. At the

Frederiks Hospital there is also a Russian Bath open to the public as well as the Hospital patients.

The Orthopædisk Institution, situate at Nr. 122, Ny - Kongensgade. The *Brøndanstalt*, a factory for artificial mineral waters which are drunk during the season in Rosenborg Gardens; or can be sent to any part of town or country.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Vartou, or, as it was called in former times, the Hospital of the Holy Ghost, as appears from the figure of a Dove over the entrance, at the corner of Farvegade and Vestervold, was founded in 1475. Above 400 aged poor persons of both sexes, have free board and lodging, and a small weekly pension. A chapel is attached.

Abel Cathrine's Alms House, in Dronningens Tvergade Nr. 341, was founded in 1675 by *Abel Cathrine van der Wisch*, Lady of the Household to the Queen Dowager Sophie Amalie. 23 aged females, spinsters and widows, have each a room, with kitchen, and receive a weekly allowance.

The Harboeske Foundation, in Stormgade, was founded in 1735 by *Christiane*, widow of

Privy Counsellor *Harbou*. 12 Widows and a Prioress, whose husbands have held a certain rank, receive free residence and a small annual pension.

Petersens' Foundation, The "Monumentum Pietatis Petersenianæ," in Vimmelskiftet, Nr. 36, was founded in 1768 by two brothers, *Albrecht* and *Sebastian Petersen*, tradesmen, who resided on the spot where this Institution now stands. 16 unmarried females and a prioress, whose ages must exceed 35 years, have here free residence and an annual pension. The present building was erected in 1796, the former having been destroyed in the fire of 1795.

Budolph's Foundation, Nr. 145 St. Pederstræde, was founded in 1725 by a Student, *Morten Nielsen Budolph*, and affords free lodging to 6 widowed or unmarried females.

Poul Fechtel's Hospital, Nr. 140 Møntergade, was founded in 1570 by *Poul Fechtel*, Master of the Mint, on land granted by King Frederik II. for that purpose. 14 old and infirm poor persons have free lodging with a small weekly allowance.

Bombøbøssens Fribolig, *Bombøbøssens's Free Lodging*, was erected in the year 1819 by Commander *Sølling* as a refuge for deserving, old, and poor seamen. It is situate at Nr. 17 Brogade in Christianshavn, and affords free residence for 50 old sailors, who, in addition, receive a small weekly allowance.

The word *Bombøbøsse* is compounded of *Bombe*, a bomb, and *Bøsse*, a box. Commander *Sølling*, a brave tar, and "a character" in his day, being desirous to found a "Sailors' Home" for old and deserving seamen, caused several money-boxes to be made in the form of a bomb, and suspended in various places, into which such as were inclined to aid in establishing the asylum might deposit their contributions. Hence the term *Bombøbøsse*, which the Commander conferred on the Institution.

Haandværkerstiftelsen, or, *Operatives Institution*, at the corner of Ny-Kongensgade and Philosophgangen, Nr. 227, was erected in 1837 by charitable contributions, and affords excellent free lodgings for about 70 needy families of the operative class. It is in contemplation so to extend the intention of this excellent institution as to include poor families of all trades.

Trøstens Bolig, or, *Abode of Comfort*, founded by Admiral *Winterfeldt* to provide poor families with lodging for a trifling rent. It is situate in Nyboder, and affords cheap and good lodgings for 24 families.

For poor families of the *Jewish Community*, there are several free lodging houses. Among them may be mentioned the Institution at the back of the Synagogue in Krystalgade, called "*Meyers Minde*," which affords good lodgings for 36 poor families; the Foundation "*Godgiørenhed*" (Beneficence) in Borbergade, Nr. 185, giving free accommodation to 30 families; and another charitable foundation by Mr. Eibeschutz, in Compagnistræde, Nr. 66, affording free lodging to 14 families.

ACADEMY OF ARTS, &c.

For the instruction of Artists, and the disseminating a taste for the Fine Arts among manufacturers and operatives, *The Academy of Arts (Kunstacademiet)* was founded in the year 1754 by Frederik V., who, for that purpose, made a grant of the palace of Charlottenborg. By an excellent and appropriate arrangement, and by the aid of capable instructors, this Academy has filled an important part in the history of Danish Art and Science, as well as exercised great influence in that elevation which various departments of trade have arrived at in the country, owing to the advantage which apprentices derive of receiving, during the winter evenings, free instruction in drawing and painting. Of the eminent individuals which this Academy has produced one must be mentioned — Thorvaldsen — who here received his first encouragement by gaining the highest prizes; and, it may be added, whose, at one time, diffidence in his own powers was

when at the lowest ebb, revived by our countryman, Thomas Hope, Esqr.

Attached to this Institution are the following Schools: 3 for the study of Architecture; 3 for Ornamental Drawings; 2 for Living Models of different characters for study in drawing; and one Modelling School.

On the foundation day, the 31st. of March, a public meeting is held by the professors and members, when the annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils is made. On the following day, April 1st., *The Exhibition of Paintings (Udstillingen af Malerier)* is opened to the public, and continues so to the end of May.

In the *Statuary Apartment (Figursal)* there is a fine collection of casts of antique figures, and some of Thorvaldsen's works. To this apartment entrance may be obtained by application to the porter of the Academy.

While speaking of the Academy of Arts, *The Art Association (Kunstforeningen)* merits notice for the service and benefit it has done for the interest of Art and Artists. It purchases annually a great many excellent works by foreign Artists, and afterwards disposes of them by ballot among its members: it endeavours, also, to awaken and preserve a taste for the fine arts by the weekly exhibitions

of later and older productions by native and foreign artists at the apartment of the association, Nr. 13, Østergade. Ladies may become members of the association, and thus benefit by the disposal of the foreign works; but they are not permitted to attend the ordinary meetings of the Society.

In addition to the above association there exists another, but on a smaller scale, founded by Professor Høyen, the object of which is to promote *The Developement of Scandinavian Art (Udviklingen af den nordiske Kunst)*. Its aim being viewed by some as too confined, and at variance with the cosmopolitan nature of art, this association has not met with that sympathy which, at its establishment, was hoped for by its founder.

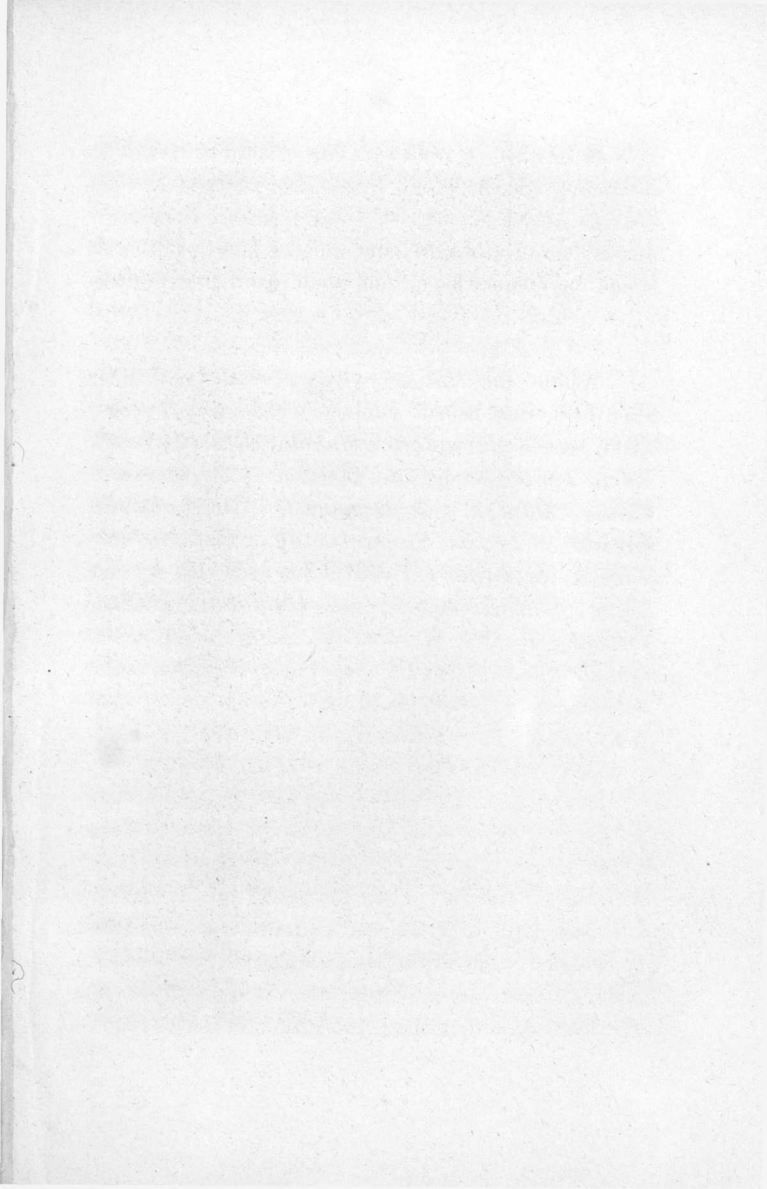
Musikforeningen, The Harmonic Society, numbers about 2000 members, both gentlemen and ladies. Every winter it gives 4 grand concerts in the large hall of the Casino, and several on a smaller scale by subscription, to which only a portion of the members are admitted at a separate charge. The Orchestra is under the direction of Mr. *Gade*.

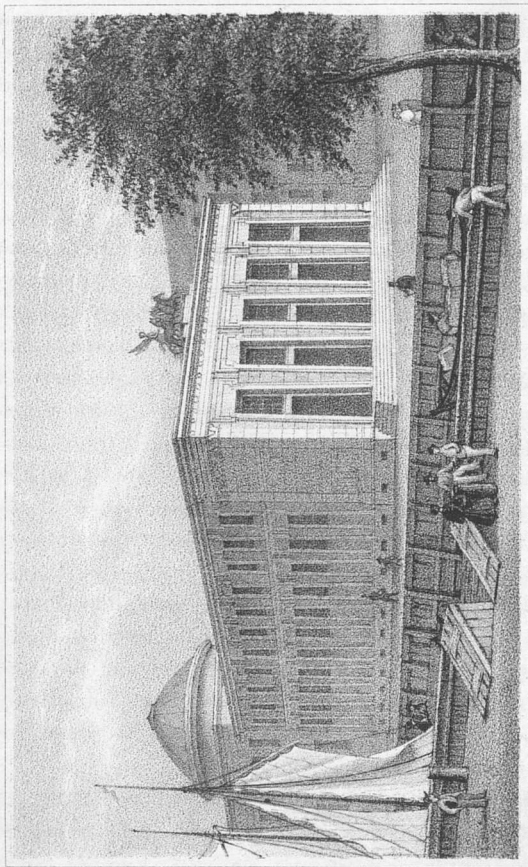
Selskabet Cæcilia, *The Cecilia Society*, composed of amateurs, under the direction of Mr. *Rung*, Singing Master. The object of this Society — the revival of the pure and ancient style of Church Music in Denmark — and their exertions, deserve much praise.

Within the last ten years several vocal clubs have been established, among which may be specified, *Studentersangforeningen*, *The Students' Vocal Union*, under the direction of the Organists, Messrs. *Hansen* and *Berggreen*; *Det skandinaviske Selskabs Sangforening*, *The Scandinavian Company's Vocal Club*, directed by Mr. *Rung*, Singing Master; and *Haandværkersangforeningen*, *The Mechanics' Vocal Club*, under the direction of Mr. *Berggreen*, Organist. In addition to the above there exist several minor vocal clubs among the various Trade Societies.

MUSEUMS AND PUBLIC GALLERIES.

Copenhagen possesses a considerable number of Public Collections and Museums of artistic, scientific, and historical interest. Among them, the first and most important must be mentioned:





THORVALDSEN'S MUSEUM.

Thorvaldsen's Museum, situate behind the Royal Chapel, with a large open space in front extending to the Stormbro. It was raised partly by voluntary contributions, partly by a grant from the Municipal fund. The architect was Mr. *Bin-desboll*, Inspector of Buildings, whose plan was approved by the great Sculptor himself. The building was commenced in the year 1837, but, from various obstacles and impediments, was not finally completed till the year 1846. It is in the Egyptian style of Architecture, 230 feet in length, 125 feet in breadth, 46 feet in height, and consists of two stories. In the centre of the building is an open court, 116 ft. long and 50 ft. broad, which contains the Artist's tomb. In the front hall, corridor, and apartments, on the ground or first story, are placed the works of the Sculptor, and, on the story above, his collections. The outer walls are decorated on both sides with Tuscan Paintings in plaster, descriptive of Thorvaldsen's arrival at the Toldbod, and the importation of his works. On the summit of the front and principal entrance, stands the Chariot of Victory drawn by four horses, executed in bronze from a model by Bissen.

The front hall, corridors, and apartments, are painted in the Pompeiian style with brilliant colors, while the decorations are executed with so great

artistic skill, that one can directly perceive that not only have the best artists been employed on them, but also that the work has been to them a labor of love.

In this noble temple of art are preserved the magnificent works and treasures of art which Thorvaldsen presented to Denmark.

It would occupy too much space to give a description of the contents, and, where all is excellence, it is difficult to select; but it may interest the visitor to know what the Sculptor himself was most satisfied with, and which he considered his best productions — and these are: His *last group of the Graces*; the *Shepherd Boy*; and the *Mercurius*. However, the *Adonis*, in the possession of the King of Bavaria, he considered his *Chef-d'œuvre*; on beholding which Canova exclaimed: "I wish I were young again!"

Messrs. Bing and Son of Kronprindsensgade have published a volume of Engravings of the whole of Thorvaldsen's works.

The Building is open to the public, free of charge, from 1st. Decem. to 30th. April, every Wednesday from 11—2 o'clock. From 1st. May to 31st. August, every Tuesday from 11—2 o'clock, and every Friday from 4—7 o'clock. From 1st. Sept. to 30th. Nov. every Tuesday and Friday

from 11--2 o'clock. And on every Sunday from 11--2 o'clock throughout the year.

Den Kongelige Malerisamling, The Royal Gallery of Paintings, occupies the upper story of Christiansborg Palace. Founded by Christian IV., and greatly augmented by succeeding Kings through the purchase of different private collections, it contains about 1000 Paintings, among which are many of much value of the Italian, Dutch, and Flemish schools. It is worthy of a visit were it only to view *Salvator Rosa's* splendid picture of *Jonah preaching to the Ninevites*, painted expressly for the King of Denmark. Dr. Clarke, speaking of this painting in his "Scandinavia," says, "The talents of Salvator are often estimated from his works in landscape-painting; but his landscapes afford very inadequate proofs of his superior merit. His main excellence consisted in the delineation of story; witness his *Conspiracy of Catiline*; witness also his inspiring picture in the royal gallery of Denmark, which represents *The preaching of Jonah to the Ninevites*. It contains sixteen figures, all as large as life, yet they are not in the least crowded. At first sight, a person might suppose there were not more than half a dozen figures in

the picture. There is a depth of shadow which amounts to darkness in the principal effect; but it is a degree of darkness necessary to the terror and the sublimity of such a subject. The prophet stands elevated above all the other figures, before the portico of a temple. The dismay of the holy messenger is most strikingly blended with the expression of his prophetic enthusiasm; but at the same time he seems full of confidence inspired by his mission. It is not the dismay of dastardly fear, it is horror mixed with indignation at the contemplation of guilt. His look, his air, his attitude, every feature of his countenance, the expression of his lips, and manner of addressing his hearers, all seem to bespeak the mighty oracle — "*Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown!*" —

For the assistance of visitors, there is placed in every room a short description of the paintings it contains.

The gallery is open, gratis, every Sunday from 12—2 o'clock. From 1st. May to 1st. Sept. every Tuesday from 3—7 o'clock, and every Friday from 11—3 o'clock. In Sept. every Tuesday from 2—6; and in October from 1—5 o'clock.

Den Moltkeske Malerisamling, Count Moltke's Collection of Paintings, is in Thotts Palai, the front building of which is now the

Hotel of the Russian Legation, on the Kongens Ny Torv. This Collection was founded by that lover of the arts Count Adam Gottlob Moltke, of Bregentved, in 1792, and since greatly increased by his son and grandson. It contains about 500 paintings, the greater part of which are of the Dutch and old Danish schools: some of them are of great value. The Collection is open from the 1st. May to the 1st. Decr. every Wednesday from 12—2 o'clock. Travellers can, however, gain admittance at any time on application to Professor Møller at the Academy of Arts, Charlottenborg.

Den Kgl. Kobberstiksamling, The Royal Collection of Engravings, is in Prindsens Palai on Frederiksholms Canal. It was founded in the time of Christian V., and consists of 535 Portfolios containing about 100,000 Prints, among which are a great many very rare. The Collection is open every Tuesday and Friday from 11—2.

Det ethnographiske Museum, The Ethnographic Museum, is also located in Prindsens Palai. This Collection constitutes an important part of the Royal Museum of Art, or, as it was formerly termed, *Kunstammeret*, the Chamber of Art, which, first, had its seat in a wing of Christiansborg Palace, and, later, was removed to a

building in Dronningenstvergade. The Collection is divided into two principal parts: The first comprises articles from Greenland, Labrador, Australia, Nicobar islands, South America, Lapland, Canada, Coast of Guinea, Caffreland, Borneo, Peru, Brazils, Japan, China: The second embraces the large collections from both the Indies, Asia, and Turkey, all systematically arranged according to the degree of improvement and civilization in which these nations stand to each other. This Collection received a valuable addition on the return of the Corvette, Galathæa, from her voyage round the world in the years 1845—47.

A visit to this Museum will be found both interesting and instructive.

The Museum is open, gratis, from 1st. Novr. to 1st. May, every Sunday from 12—2 o'clock. From 1st. May to 1st. Novr. every Saturday from 12—2 o'clock; and from 1st. April to 1st. Novr. every Wednesday from 5—7 o'clock. From 1st. Novr. to 1st. Jan. every Wednesday from 10—2 o'clock.

Det Kongelige Kunstmuseum, The Royal Museum of Art, which also comprises part of the above mentioned Chamber of Art, and, like the preceding, has found a resting place in Prindsens Palai, is not yet accessible to the public, the ar-

rangement of the contents not being complete. It contains objects of art, from the early and middle ages, of various nations.

Det Kgl. Museum for nordiske Oldsager, The Royal Museum of Northern Antiquities, is in Christiansborg Palace on the left of the Colonnade. It was instituted in 1807, and increased by contributions from the Scandinavian countries. The vast extent of this Collection (7—8000 objects), and its excellently systematic arrangement, are due to the diligence and industry of its Curator, Etatsraad *Thomsen*, a gentleman no less distinguished for his Antiquarian knowledge, than for his kind attention to visitors, and excessive good nature. The Collection is remarkably rich in weapons and house furniture from the early times, viz, from the time when the use of iron was unknown. The Museum is open, gratis, throughout the year every Thursday from 11—1 o'clock; and from the 1st. May to 1st. Octr. every Monday from 5—7 p. m.

Det Kgl. naturhistoriske Museum, The Royal Museum of Natural History, founded in 1796, is situate in Stormgade, Nr. 187. Few Museums possess a better collection of stuffed birds, the arrangement of which is remarkably

good. It is divided into three classes: *Zoology*, *Mineralogy*, and *Herpetology*.

The Zoological department is open, gratis, throughout the year every Sunday and Thursday from 11—1 o'clock; the Herpetological department, every Tuesday from 11—1 o'clock; but the Mineralogical department, which formerly formed part of the Chamber of Art, can only be viewed on Tuesdays from 3—5 o'clock between the 1st. of May and the 1st. of Novr.

Det Kgl. Mønt- og Medaille Cabinet, The Royal Cabinet of Coins and Medals, in Rosenborg Palace has existed since 1784. The Coins are arranged into three classes: *The Danish Coins*; *The Ancient Coins*; and, *The Foreign Coins*. The Ancient Collection is the richest, the number of Coins amounting to above 20,000.

The Numismatic collection of Copenhagen is certainly interesting to the English antiquarian and historian. All the Mint Masters of the Northern world were, from the commencement of coinage down to very late ages, Englishmen, as appears from the coins and from the form or tracing of the characters: the Mint Master's name and language proclaim him an Englishman without doubt. A glance at Ridding and any subsequent Numismatic will establish this as a fact.

The Cabinet is open, gratis, to students, and such as are desirous of inspecting the collection for artistic and scientific purposes, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 12—3 o'clock. For the public it is in general open, also gratis, from 1st. May to 1st. Novr. every Monday from 12—2 o'clock: An application, however, for admission on the other days will, no doubt, meet with success.

Of the other public Collections and "lions," such as Rosenberg Palace, Notre Dame, St. Saviours Church, Botanical Garden, the Statuary Hall of the Academy of Arts &c., reference must be made to their respective places in this book.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

In the latter years Copenhagen has, as a place of trade, increased considerably, more particularly with respect to the corn trade with England, from which, being in the hands of Hamburgh, it was before almost excluded. A few years ago there was a great desire by some for making Copenhagen a free port; but, meeting with strong opposition, it was reduced to the free bonding system at the Custom-house, which was, however, but of little advantage.

At the commencement of 1852 the port of Copenhagen possessed 297 Merchant vessels, of a total burden of about 35,000 tons. This number has been increased by several new steam-boats which are used in the maritime trade. In addition to the Royal Sea Insurance Office, which has existed since 1726, and a private Insurance Company, a new private Insurance Company was formed last year with a capital of 300,000 Rbd.

The Merchants form a *Company* of themselves, which is represented by a Committee of 12 members, whose duty it is to attend to the interests of Commerce, and although it possesses no official power, yet its opinion and advice in commercial affairs is not unfrequently sought by the government. *A Mercantile Association*, but of a more private nature, also exists among the Merchants and holds its meetings in a room at the Exchange. *The Retail Dealers* form different Corporations according to their different trades, the members of which are limited to dealing in the specified articles of their respective line; but it is probable that these limitations will ere long be abolished.

The Manufactures of Copenhagen have also made considerable advancement, and many articles of trade which formerly could only be obtained from abroad are now manufactured at home. This is supposed to be owing in some measure to the fore-mentioned Polytechnic School, the Industrial Association, and the Scientific Institutions, and also to the *Reiersenske Fund*, which, by its vast resources, supporting industrial and manufacturing undertakings, allowing stipends to artisans desirous of travelling for improvement, &c., &c., has in a

high degree laboured for the advancement of Native Industry.

Den Kgl. Porcellains Fabrik, or, *The Royal China Factory*, a Government Establishment, Nr. 3, Store Kiøbmagergade. This Factory possesses a large and almost inexhaustible supply of fine porcelain clay in the island of Bornholm. As is incident, however, to most factories maintained at the expense of the Crown', it has not hitherto been in a prosperous state. Its staple production consists of Dinner and Tea Services of blue and white, and red and white, but plain and antiquated, patterns. The painted Vases and opaque china (termed Biscuit) Figures of the works of Thorvaldsen are, however, excellent, and draw a great number of English travellers to this Royal Establishment.

Klædefabrikerne, The Cloth Factories, on the largest scale, are some distance from the capital, viz, *Modeveg's* at Brede, and the one on Government account at Usserød, which are chiefly occupied in making cloth for the Army. *Dickmeis's* Cloth Factory on the Nørrebro is also rising in importance.

Toifabriker, or, Calico Factories. *J. Salomonsen's* Steam weaving establishment in Nyhavn,

with 2—300 looms is the largest. *Stahl* in Gammelstrand, and *Mendel* in Borgergade have also considerable Calico works. — *Kiøng's* Factory in the neighbourhood of Vordingborg, but having also a place of sale in Integade, and *Kiehne's* factory on the Nørrebro produce fair linen goods. — *Drewsen's* Shawl-factory, and *Warburg's* Stocking-factory, also deserve notice.

Maskinværkstæder, Machine Works. Of these Copenhagen possesses several of some importance. *Baumgarten's* and *Burmeister's* Machine Establishments, Metal and Iron Foundry, in Christianshavn, are extensive. About 200 workmen are employed, and a vast number of Machines of the best and most appropriate construction are here produced. The high character which this establishment enjoys is proved by its being the first Danish house that has delivered a steam-engine for a (small) Government Steamer. *Gamst* and *Lund's* *Machine Works* and *Bell Foundry*, on the Vestervold, which employ a large number of workmen, is also of some note: also *Caspersen and Sons* Establishment in Christianshavn for Anchors and chains, &c. *Eickhoff* in Nyhavn, and *Lind* in Ny-Vestergade deserve notice for their Printing-presses and other mechanical works. *Andersen's*

Establishment on the Nørrebro is chiefly for Agricultural implements.

The important *Frederiksværk Factories*, on Government account, produce arms for the Army: cutlery of good quality and strength is also made here. At *Raadvaddam*, in the Deer Park, a Factory for Hardwares has been established by the Ironmongers of Copenhagen.

Jernstøberier. There are several *Iron-foundries* in Copenhagen, the principal of which are *Løwener's* in Christianshavn, *Meldahl's* on Vesterbro, *Lunde's* on the Farimagsvei near the North gate, *Heegaard's* on the Blaagaardsvei, &c. &c. — *Dahlhoff's Metal* and *Bronze Foundry* in Adelgade has become noted for the works of art produced there. The *Electro-Silver Factory* of Drewsen in Adelgade has introduced a new branch of industry into Copenhagen.

Urban Jürgensen's Establishment in Gothersgade for *Chronometers*, *Astronomical Watches*, *Metallic Thermometers*, &c., has long enjoyed an European reputation. His improvement in the Chronometer *escapement* is the simplest hitherto invented, and for which a medal was awarded to him in 1851 by the Committee of the Great Ex-

hibition in London: and his application of a regulating balance-spring, made of hard-drawn gold wire of a certain alloy, is also an improvement on the steel spring, as not being liable to rust. For the invention of the *Metallic Thermometer* another medal was awarded to Mr. *Jürgensen* at the London Exhibition.

Kyhl's Establishment for *Tower Clocks*, on the Vesterbro, is considered of some repute.

Hambroes (now Messrs. *Hansen's*) *Steam Rice and Flour Mill*, with *Bakery* for *Ship-biscuits* attached, in Christianshavn, has obtained a high reputation. A considerable foreign trade is carried on, more particularly with Newfoundland, England, and the Baltic. *Fredens Mølles Factories*, beyond the Amagerport, established by Mr. *Owen*, but now the property of a Share-company, chiefly for the manufacturing of Patent Manure, and other chemical productions. *Deichman's Chocolate Factory* on the Farimagsvai, *Jacobsen's Bavarian Beer Brewery* at Valdbj, and *Brøndum's Steam Distillery* in Snaregade, are also Establishments of note.

The Piano Forte Manufactories of Copenhagen bear a high character, whence a large number of Instruments find their way to foreign countries.

The *Horning - Møllerske* Piano Forte Factory on the Holms Canal is one of rising celebrity. — Of the neat *Joinery-work* produced in Copenhagen, the various Furniture Magazines, and *Hansen's* Chair Repository in Kongens Nytorv, afford ample testimony. A *Gutta-Percha Factory* has lately been established by E. D. Meyer on Høibroplads.

Among other Industrial and Trade Establishments the following are the most worthy of notice: *Rame's Nail Factory* in St. Pederstræde; *Naylor's File Factory* also in St. Pederstræde; *Schwartz and Son's Ivory Turnery Establishment* in Sværtegade; *Fife's Carriage Factory* in Lille Strandstræde; *Taagerup's Glove Manufactory* on the Ladegaardsvei; *Nyrop's Establishment for Surgical Instruments* in store Kiøbmagergade; *Pechüle's Needle Warehouse* in Østergade; *Meyer's Tin-ware Establishment* in Gothersgade, &c., &c.

BOOKSELLERS.

Bing; Steen; Kronprindsensgade.

Eibe, Løvstræde.

Gandrup, Vimmelskafte.

Gyldendal, Klareboderne.

Hagerup, Gothersgade.

Høst, Kongens Nytorv.

Iversen; *Lind*: *Philipsen*; *Reitzel*; Store
Kiøbmagergade.

Schuboth, in the Exchange.

Schwartz, Pilestræde.

Stinck, Amagertorv.

Many of these are also Print-sellers and Stationers: but as a Repository of Arts, *Bing* and *Son's* Establishment at the corner of Pilestræde and Kronprindsensgade is by far the largest and best. *Steen* also carries on an important business in Stationery. *Salomons* in Gammel Strand has a large assortment of old and second-hand books.

Music and Instrument Dealers: *Hornemann & Erslev*, Høibroplads: *Lose & Delbanco*, Gothersgade: *Olsen*, Viingaardstræde. These have also, Circulating Music Libraries.

At the commencement of the Schleswig-Holstein war, a Song, "Den Tappre Landsoldat," was published by Messrs. Hornemann & Erslev, which, at once, took possession of the feelings of the people. This National War Song became thoroughly popular, not only with the army, but was sung by man, woman, and child, high and low, at all hours and in all places. A translation of it into English, under the title of "The Gallant Soldier," was made

by the Chaplain of the British Legation, and appeared in the Copenhagen Journal, "Den Berlingske Tidende," of the 12th. Sepr. 1848. On this version, but with many faults, re-appearing in "The Illustrated London News" of 29th. Novr. 1851, and being there attributed to the Countess Reventlow, the Editor of "Den Berlingske Tidende" inserted a paragraph in his Journal of Dec. 28, 1852, of which the following is a translation: "In consequence of the Authorship of the felicitous English version of the Danish National Song, "Den Tappre Landsoldat," which appeared in our Number for Sepr. 12th., 1848, having been attributed by "The Illustrated London News" of the 29th. of last month (in which Paper it has been re-printed, but with numerous errors) to the Countess Reventlow, we feel bound in justice to state that the real translator is Mr. R. S. Ellis, the Chaplain of the British Legation at this Court." This number of "Den Berlingske Tidende," with a translation of the paragraph, and a correct copy of the English version, was sent to the Editor of "The Illustrated London News," with a request that he would rectify his mistake in a subsequent Number of his Newspaper; but the Editor has since neither corrected his mistake in respect to the Authorship, nor the numerous errors in his edition of the Song.

It may also be here observed that, in the English

Editor's remarks on the popularity of this Song, and on "the close fidelity of the meaning adhered to in the translation," it is stated that "several copies of Mr. Brinley Richards's arrangement of the air were sent by the late Danish Ambassador, Count Reventlow, to Denmark, and that it was played by royal command by the military bands on parade." Upon enquiry of the original composer, Mr. Hornemann, and among the officers of the Guards, this incident was unknown to any of them.

Printing Offices. The principal are: *Berlings's*, Pilestræde: *Bianco Lunos*, Østergade: *Louis Klein's*, Store Kiøbmagergade: *Schultz's*, Amagerstov: *Thiele's*, Store Helliggeiststræde.

Lithographic Establishments. *Bærentzen's*, Store Kiøbmagergade: *Bing & Ferslev's*, Østergade: *Otto's*, Vimmelskaflet: *Tegner & Kittendorff's* Østergade: *Tegner's*, Amagerstov.

THEATRES, AND PUBLIC PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Det Kongelige Theater, *The Theatre Royal*, on Kongens Nytorv was built in 1748 by Frederik V., and enlarged in 1774 by Christian VII. This building is a shabby affair both as to its exterior and interior, quite unworthy of so fine a City as Copenhagen. Perhaps it is owing to the immoderate fondness of the people for amusements, more especially dramatic performances, that a theatre so unsightly without and so dingy and incommodious within has been retained thus long, the "authorities" finding it to be no hinderance to its being nightly filled. The building will contain about 1200 persons.

The theatre, which receives a large contribution from the state, (the actors and members of the Orchestra, as Royal Employèes, having also a claim for pensions), was till 1849, under a Royal Direction, consisting of three members, of which one was Chief. The management is now in the hands of one director, Etatsraad *Heiberg*, and comes

under the department of the *Cultus Minister*; the theatre's "Budget" being settled by the *Rigsdag*.

The theatrical season is from the 1st. of September to the 1st. of June, performances taking place every night in the week, except on some Wednesdays. The boxes are let for the season by public auction, which are afterwards privately let out in single sittings; and persons who can scarcely "make two ends meet" will, so extravagantly fond of amusements are the people, take a sitting for one night in each week for the whole season.

Above the Proscenium is the motto "*Ei blot til Lyst*," (not alone for amusement), indicative of that feeling or prejudice with the people that the Theatre is essentially a school of morals: indeed many of the intelligent classes frequently remark, that the Church is not half so good a school.

The comedies of Holberg, the tragedies of Oehlenschläger, and the vaudevilles and farces of Hauch, Heiberg, Hertz, Overskou, &c., are well represented. Translations of Shakspeare and Sheridan are frequently performed. The Ballets of Bournonville are first-rate.

Det Kongelige Hoftheater, The Royal Court Theatre, situate on the left of the spacious Riding-ground above the Stabling of Christiansborg Palace, is a clean, pretty theatre, capable of con-

taining about 800 persons. It is supported out of the King's Civil List, and chiefly used for Concerts given by foreign artists to whom it is allowed gratis. During the reign of Christian VIII. this theatre was granted to an Italian Opera Company, which, though none of the best, afforded an agreeable recreation to the Musical public, particularly to the foreign residents.

The *Casino*, in Amaliegade, built in 1846, from plans and ideas suggested by, and through the exertions of, *Georg Carstensen*, plays an important part in the Winter amusements of the Copenhageners. Originally the building, arranged with great taste, was planned for the most varied diversions, among which, however, dramatic performances were to act a subordinate part: the ground floor was therefore laid out as a Bazar, Refreshment Room, &c.; the Pergola, on the first floor, was arranged as a winter garden; and the two Saloons were appropriated partly for Concerts and Masquerades, partly, when opportunity offered to dramatic and similar performances. But this plan proved a failure; the establishment became deeply involved; the capital raised by shares was regarded as lost; and, to escape entire ruin, it was placed under Administration. It was soon seen that the theatre must be relied upon as the

real source of income. A Provincial Company of Players was therefore engaged in 1848, and the performances which this company, at first in conjunction with the Pantomime and Ballet performances of the *Price* family, but afterwards alone, gave 3 or 4 times a week proved so attractive, and so replenished the treasury, that the Management, after the lapse of two years, were not only enabled to pay off part of the debt, but also to allow good interest on the shares. To the above favorable result, the Masquerades, which are given several times during the winter, have, by their success, not a little contributed.

The large Saloon, fitted up as a theatre, is 120 ft. long, 60 ft. broad, and 40 ft. high, with pit and two tiers of boxes, and can contain about 2300 spectators. The house is open on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings; and as the performances in Vaudevilles and Farces, to which they are chiefly confined, are equal to those at the Theatre Royal, while the price of admittance is only one half, the Casino has become a formidable rival to the older establishment. The smaller saloon, which in 1851 was enlarged and furnished with a gallery, is usually let for concerts and similar performances, and can contain from 600—700 persons. The ground floor, on which is the Bazar, is but little used, and experience has

altogether proved that the building was raised on far too large, and consequently far too expensive, a plan. The whole building is lighted by gas.

The Vesterbroe's Theatre, built in 1834, is situate outside of the West Gate, and can accommodate about 1400 persons. It is used for Dramatic performances, Pantomimes, Panoramas, Rope-dancing, and as a Circus for Equestrian performances.

Tivoli, a summer place of amusement, situate outside the West Gate, on the left immediately after passing over the drawbridge, was first opened in 1843. It was planned and laid out under the direction of *Georg Carstensen*, (who, as it now appears, is the successful competitor in a plan for the Exhibition-Building at New York), and has proved a tolerable speculation to the share-holders. Concerts are given every evening by an excellent Orchestra under the direction of Mr. *Lumbye*, in the large Concert Hall of the gardens. Pantomimes, &c., are performed at an open theatre; on a large platform, opposite the Concert-hall, various companies exhibit their gymnastic feats; in the Circus are Equestrian performances, Panoramas, the tricks

of Conjurers, or the exploits of Jugglers; while a Bazar, Russian Mountains, Cafès, Refreshment Rooms, &c., leave nothing wanting in the shape of diversions or attractions. Towards the end of summer various Festivals are celebrated with "Vauxhalls" and Fireworks. This place of Amusement is held in the highest estimation by the Copenhageners, and considered by them as one of their greatest "lions."

The Hippodrome, in Nørregade Nr. 45, offers, by its large Riding-school, exercise and diversion. Good saddle horses are let out on moderate terms.

It is very striking to most English visitors that Copenhagen, and Denmark in general, is very amply provided for in the way of amusements; but, at the same time, that these are almost exclusively of a *passive* kind — a variety of contrivances for pleasurable impressions without either mental or bodily exertion. Strange to say, manly games in the open air are almost entirely unknown in Denmark. Although the waters offer peculiar advantages

for yachting and boating, not a yacht or boat is owned; and only last year, for the first time, a gentleman, who had acquired the taste on the Thames, introduced a four-oared "out-rigger" from London, a boat quite unsuited, however, for these waters. There are no horse-races nor regattas, neither cricket nor quoits, neither bowls nor tennis; the fieldsports insignificant, and carried on without spirit. But this seems to be in accordance with an old established physical law, viz: that *active* amusements are only appreciated by nations which have long enjoyed well regulated and well organized political liberty.

HOTELS, CAFÈS, &c.

As this Hand-Book is merely for the use of English travellers, it is unnecessary to mention more than the three principal Hotels, viz:

The Hotel Royal, Nr. 152, Gammelstrand, opposite Christiansborg Palace. Proprietors, Messrs. Bandli & Brettschneider. 57 Rooms. Table d'hote.

The Hotel Phœnix, Nr. 188, Bredgade, (the property of share-holders) under the direction of Messrs. Cloetta, Mini & Scherfig. 112 Rooms. Table d'hote.

The Hotel d'Angleterre, Nr. 356, Kongens Nytorv. Proprietor, Mr. Krüger. 110 Rooms. Table d'hote.

Restaurations. These have much improved in every respect; for it is not many years ago

that at most of them a table cloth was considered an unnecessary appendage to the dinner table. The best Restaurations are: *Vincent's*, Nr. 5, Kongens Nytorv. — *Minni's*, (La Speranza) Nr. 3, Lille Kongensgade. — *Henckel's*, Nr. 37, Gammel-amagertov. — *Bechmann's*, corner of Admiralgade and Fortunstræde. — *Eibe's*, Nr. 66, Store Kiøbmagergade. — *Buurmeister's* Nr. 18, Store Kiøbmagergade, corner of Silkegade. — *Pfeil's*, Nr. 348, Gothersgade. — *Fischer's*, Nr. 20, Vimmelskiftet.

Cafés and *Confectioners*. Although the town is tolerably well supplied with these as to number, they are in quality very far behind those of other countries. The Danes attribute the inferiority of their Cafés to the little encouragement and patronage held out to them, except by single men, in consequence of the Domestic life led in Copenhagen, and their unacquaintance with the custom, so common in many other large towns on the Continent, of assembling in Cafés and at Restaurations, where sometimes even whole families take their meals.

The principal Cafés and Confectioners are: *Minni's*, the one most frequented, in Kongens Nytorv, opposite the theatre; *Café Suisse*, Nr. 269, Kongens Nytorv; *Gianelli's*, corner of Kongens Nytorv and Østergade; *Pedrin's*, Nr. 89,

Nytorv; *Pleisch's*, Nr. 2, Gammelamagertorv. Public Coffee rooms are attached to the Hotel Phœnix and the Hotel d'Angleterre, but that of the former is chiefly frequented by the travellers. Among the other Confectioners may be specified *Grand-jean's*, Nr. 159, Store Strandstræde, as much resorted to by ladies who are accommodated with a private room; and *Meyer's* Pavillon at the end of the Esplanade, overlooking the harbour.

Oyster and Refreshment Rooms — are kept by *Bøytler* Junr. in Kongens Nytorv, under the Hotel d'Angleterre; by *Bøytler* Senr., Nr. 53, Østergade; and by *Petersen*, Nr. 68, Østergade.

PROMENADES.

Rosenborg Slots Have, Rosenborg Palace Garden, called also *Kongens Have, The King's Garden*, although not so extensive now by one third as it was in the days of Christian the Fourth, is still of great extent considering it is situate almost in the heart of the city. The two public entrances are from Kronprindsessegade and the Østervold, which remain open from an early hour in the morning till half an hour before sunset. The fine trees, shrubs and flowers, and broad walks, render this garden an excellent and agreeable promenade; yet it is not so frequented as one would suppose: this is probably on account of its being the regular resort of servant maids and children, *bonnes* and babies, and to such a degree as to have obtained for it, not unaptly, the name of "en Ammestue," or "a Nursery:" in English the *bon mot* would be improved by "Nursery Garden." In the centre, surrounded by trees, is a circular basin, in the middle of which stands a group in bronze, a Boy

sitting on a Swan, from the neck of which issues a jet of water, spreading into several sprays. Although the water in the basin is not so pellucid as crystal, nor alive with gold and silver fishes, yet the shade afforded by the trees, and the rest offered by the benches, have sufficient attraction on a hot summer's evening for numerous citizens and their families. At the end of what is called the "Cavaliers' Walk" is situate the *Hercules-Pavillon*, which takes its name from the group in the centre recess of the pavilion, representing "Hercules breaking the lion's jaw," or, according to Ramdohr of "Samson tearing a lion to pieces;" and it would seem that the people think Ramdohr to be right, for the building is more popularly termed "*Samson-Pavillon*." In two niches at the sides are statues of Orpheus and Euridice. These, with the two Medallions in marble above, were executed by John Baratta, a Florentine Artist, in the year 1709, and brought to Denmark by King Frederik the Fourth. During the season, in the summer, a band of music performs early in the morning for the benefit of those who take the waters. Every Wednesday evening, also, from 5 to 7 o'clock, a military band plays during the three summer months.

Voldene, The Ramparts, extending from the West to the East Gate, form another pleasant

promenade, and, by ticket, obtainable from the Commandant of Copenhagen, open also to equestrians. They are planted with high spreading trees which afford an agreeable shade; and from the Bastions, laid out a few years ago for the benefit of pedestrians, is a fine view over the suburbs and adjacent country.

Lange Linie, The Long Line, skirting the inner roads, is a delightful promenade. This was formerly a privileged walk, accessible only to those who purchased tickets for that purpose; but, at the breaking out of the Schleswig-Holstein war, the northern entrance was fortified, powder magazines formed on, and cannon planted along, this favorite promenade, which, as a boon to the public, was thrown open to all. When, however, the war terminated, an order was issued withdrawing this favor of three years standing: the people murmured, the Press clamoured, the authorities yielded, and the public continues to enjoy one of the most beautiful walks possessed by any capital in Europe.

To ride or drive on the Long Line, it is necessary to procure a ticket from the Commandant of the citadel.

Citadellets Voldene, The Citadel Ramparts, afford, however, the most delightful prome-

nade; but they are open only to the holders of tickets, which may be procured at a small expense on application to the Commandant of the Fortress. The view from these ramparts is splendid. The broad bosom of the Sound covered with vessels, bearing the flags of all nations, sailing to and from the Baltic, steamers entering and leaving the harbour, the outer and inner roads studded with ships at anchor from the majestic man-of-war to the graceful cutter, the Swedish coast rising high in the distance, Hveen island to the left — form together a picture rarely equalled, and when seen and contemplated in the sunshine of a summer's evening must leave an impression not easily to be erased.

The *Esplanade*, or, as it is also called, the *Gronning*, extending from the East Gate to the Toldbod, is an agreeable walk, but used more as a thoroughfare to the favorite one of the Long Line.

A new promenade has lately been laid out on *St. Annæ-plads*, stretching from Bredgade to the port, which, when the trees, planted on either side, shall have sent forth their branches, will, no doubt, form a pleasant walk, particularly for those residing in the neighbourhood.

Philosophgangen *), *The Philosopher's Walk*, below the rampart near the West Gate was in former times much resorted to as a promenade; but now seems to have been taken possession of by boys as a play-ground, or used as a place of recreation by the occupants of Vartou and Operatives' alms-houses.

*) So called because the youth of the University of Copenhagen made at this part of the rampart a successful *sortie* against Charles X., King of Sweden, when besieging the City in 1558.

DILIGENCES.

Elsinore.	Daily, 8 a. m. and 11 p. m.
Fredensborg.	Tu. Th. Sat. 4 p. m.
Frederiksborg.	{ Sun. Tu. Th. Sat. 8 a. m. Mon. Wed. Fri. 6 p. m.
Frederikssund.	Mon. 2 p. m. Th. 12 a. m.
Frederiksværk.	Tu. Th. Sat. 8 a. m.
Holbek & Kallundborg.	Tu. Th. Sat. 10 p. m.
Kiøge & Vordingborg.	Mon. 11 p. m. Wed. Fri. 8 p. m.
Rendsborg, viâ Ringsted, Sorø, Slagelse, Korsør, Flensborg, and Slesvig.	{ Daily 10. p.m.

The Diligences take their departure from the General Post Office.

OMNIBUSES.

Omnibuses ply between Copenhagen and Frederiksberg, Bellevue, Taarbek, Ordrup, and Lyngby.

The usual fare to Frederiksberg is 8 Sk., (Sundays and Holidays, 12 Sk.) To Bellevue, Taarbek, Ordrup, and Lyngby, the fare is 1 Mk. 8 Sk. (Sundays and Holidays 2 Mks.).

The Omnibuses to Frederiksberg start from Nr. 6, Amagertorv. To the other places, from the Hotel du Nord, Hotel d'Angleterre, and the Omnibus-Expedition in Gothersgade.

DROSCHKER — CABS.

The Stands for *Droschker* or Cabs are on the different squares, and in a few other parts of the town. The fare from one part of the town to another is 24 Sk. By the hour, 4 Mks. Beyond the Gates the fare varies, according to distance, from 2 Mks. to 1 Rbd. Every driver is provided with a Fare-Table, which he must produce when required. The driver can demand 12 Sk. for every package (luggage).

An enterprising proprietor imported from Hamburg, in 1851, to the astonishment of the natives, one of Hansom's Patent Safety Cabs, which was rendered still more remarkable by the inscription, in flaming letters, both on the Cab and the Driver's

glazed hat, "Den engelske Cap!" In about two months he learnt his mistake, and the *p* became a *b*.

PORTERAGE.

For conveying luggage from the Landing-place to the Searcher's Office and thence to a Droschke (Cab), the charge is 1 Mk.

For conveying luggage to any part of the town, the charge varies according to weight and distance. The porters are provided with printed regulations which they must produce on demand.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

	Danish.		English.
145 ¹ / ₂	Alen (1 Al. = 24 Tommer)	=	100 Yards.
182	Alen	=	100 Ells. (Cloth Measure.)
97	Fod (1 Fod = 12 Tommer)	=	100 Feet.
73	Tønder Land	=	100 Acres of Land.
21	Tønder (1 Td. = 8 Skiepper)	=	10 Quarters
4 ⁷ / ₁₀	Potter (1 Pot = 4 Pægle)	=	1 Gallon.
90 ⁷ / ₁₀	Æ (1 Æ = 32 Lod)	=	100 lbs. Avdp.
101 ¹ / ₂	Æ	=	1 Cwt.
74 ¹ / ₂	Æ	=	100 lbs. Troy.
1	Mil (= 12000 Alen)	=	4 ¹ / ₂ Miles.

MONEY.

Danish Money is divided into Dollars (Rbd. Rigsbankdaler), Marks (\mathcal{M}), and Skillings (β).

1 Skilling	=	about 1 Farthing.
1 Mark	=	— 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1 Dollar	=	— 2 s. and 3 d.
9 Dollars	=	on an average £1.
16 Skillings	=	1 Mark.
6 Marks	=	1 Dollar.

The Paper Money is in Notes of 5 Rbd. 20 Rbd. 50 Rbd. and 100 Rbd.

The Silver Money is in Species (2 Rbd.), Dollars, 8 Mark, 4 Mark, 2 Mark, and 1 Mark-pieces — 8 Skilling, 4 Skilling, and 3 Skilling-pieces.

The Copper Money is in 2 Skilling, 1 Skilling, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Skilling-pieces.

The Gold Money consists of a Single, and a Double, Frederik-d'Or, or Christian-d'Or: but they are very rarely met with in circulation.

The Single Frederik-d'Or = 7 Rbd. 1 Mark.

The Double Frederik-d'Or = 14 — 2 —

(according to the present exchange.)

The exchange on Hamburg is about 200 Rbd. for 300 Marks Banco: or, 4 Rigsbank Marks = 1 Mark Banco.

The disadvantage of numbering the Dollar Notes by *written* figures must, one would suppose, be self-apparent. Should a Note be lost or stolen the addition of a figure might prevent its being traced.

PASSPORTS.

A traveller, embarking for Copenhagen at Kiel, Lubeck, Stettin, &c., will have his Passport demanded on booking his berth by the Steamer. But, should he embark without having taken a place, the Captain of the Steamer will probably demand it. Arrived at Copenhagen, he will send the following day to the *Reisendes Contoir* (Travellers' Office), Police Office, when his Passport will be returned. Should he arrive in Copenhagen without having been called upon to deliver up his Passport, he must send it within 24 hours to the Police Office, for inspection.

If a traveller's Passport contains the *visés* of the Ministers or Consuls in London of the country or countries to which he may be going beyond Denmark, then the only additional *visé* required before leaving Copenhagen is that of the Police. But, if not, then the *visé* of the Minister or Consul

of those countries, resident here, must be obtained. Should a traveller have any idea of visiting Russia, he had better procure the *visé* of the Russian Minister in London, before leaving; for Russian Ministers at Foreign Courts must communicate with St. Petersburg before granting a Passport or *visé* to a stranger.

On leaving Copenhagen, the Passport will be demanded at the time of booking berth by Steamer, and will be returned, generally, on board the Steamer before reaching its destination.

The *visé* of the Police (unless the Passport has the *visé* of the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs) is always necessary before leaving Copenhagen.

Should the traveller wish to cross the Sound to a town on the Swedish coast, or a short distance inland, he will be provided with a *Passere-Seddel* (a Permit), free of charge, on application at the Office of the Steamer: and this, for such purpose, is of itself sufficient.

To visit Jutland, the Duchies, or the Islands, it is necessary to be provided with a Passport from the Police Office, or the Police *visé*.

Should a traveller lose his Passport, he must apply at the British Legation for another, or procure from some respectable citizen a request to the *Reisendes Contoir*, Police Office, that a Passport

may be granted, in which requisition the intended route must be described.

The Passport or *visé* of a Minister is *gratis*: the *visé* of a Consul, *1 Rbd.*: the Police *visé*, *1 Rbd.* for every adult named in the Passport.

FOREIGN CONSULATES.

Austria, 206 Kongens Nytorv.

Belgium, 136 Amaliegade.

France, 194 A. Bredgade.

Hannover, 190 Bredgade.

Prussia, — — —

Netherlands, 190 Bredgade.

Russia, 274 Dronningenstvergade.

Sweden & Norway, 249 St. Kongensgade.

STEAMERS.

To *Aalborg*: From *Aalborg*:

The "Iris."

Thurs. 5 p. m. Satur. 6 p. m.

Office, 41 Høibroplads.

The "Cimbria."

Tues. 6 p. m. Wednes. 5 p. m.

Office, 190 Bredgade.

To *Aarhus*: From *Aarhus*:

The "Iris."

Tues. 6 a. m. Wednes. 5 a. m.

Office, 41 Høibroplads.

The "Valdemar."

Fri. 6 a. m. Sun. 6 a. m.

Office, 190 Bredgade.

To *Bandholm*: From *Bandholm*:

The "Flora."

Mon. 7 a. m. Tues. 8 a. m.

Calling at Bøget, Kallehave, Koster, and Vordingborg.

Office, 190 Bredgade.

To *Christiania*: From *Christiania*:

The "Nordcap."

Wednes. 1 p. m.

Satur. 7 a. m.

Calling at Elsinore, Gothenborg, Vallø, Moss, Horten, Holmestrand, and Drøbak.

From Sandøsund passengers can be forwarded by the Steamer "Constitutionen" to *Christiansand*, whence the Steamer goes every Tuesday to *Bergen*.

From and after the commencement of April until the end of October there will be a steam-packet communication every week during the present year along the Norwegian coast, between *Christiania*, *Christiansand*, and *Bergen*.

Steam-vessels will run every alternate week after the beginning of April between *Bergen* and *Trondjhem*, and *Tromso*, *Hammerfest*, *Vardo*, and *Vadso*, in *Finmark*, the entire route being performed during the summer months in 17 days for the voyage up, and 17 days for the voyage down.

The steam-vessels will leave *Bergen* for *Hammerfest* and *Vadso* on the 4th. and 22d. April, the 6th. and 20th. May, 3d. and 17th. June, 1st. 15th. and 29th. July, and 12th. August: and for *Hammerfest* on the 26th. August, 9th. and 29th. September: returning from *Vadso* for *Vardo*, *Hammerfest*, and *Tromso*, on the 27th. April, 11th. and 25th. May, 8th. and 22d. June, 6th. and 24th. July, 3d. 17th. and 31st. August.

From *Hammerfest* the steamers will depart on their southern route on the 19th. April, 4th. and 18th. May, 1st. 15th. and 29th. June, 13th. and 27th. July, 10th. and 20th. August, 8th. and 23d. September, and 15th. October.

On the voyage between Hammerfest and Vadso the vessels will touch at Gjøsvær, about two miles from the North Cape, and at Stanginæs, at the mouth of the Tang Fiord, as well as at other intermediate places.

Office, 6 Nyhavn.

To *Elsinore*: From *Elsinore*:

The "Hamlet."

Daily, 8 a. m.

Daily, 4¹/₂ p. m.

The "Ophelia."

Daily, 5 p. m.

Daily, 7 a. m.

Calling at Bellevue, Vedbek, Rongsted, and Humlebek.

Office, 40 Quæsthuisgade.

To

From

Faaborg & Kolding: *Kolding & Faaborg*:

The "Zephyr."

Tues. 5¹/₂ a. m.

Wed. 12. Noon. Th. 5 a. m.

To

From

Faaborg & Apenrade: *Apenrade & Faaborg*:

The "Zephyr."

Satur. 5¹/₂ a. m.

Sun. 1 p. m. Mon. 5 a. m.

Calling at Rudkiøbing, Svendborg, Assens, Middelfart, Snoghøi, and Fredericia.

Office, 190 Bredgade.

To *Flensburg*: From *Flensburg*:
 The "Caroline Amalie."
 Tues. 6 a. m. Fri. 11 a. m.
 The "Diana."
 Mon. & Fri. 5 a. m. Tues. & Sat. 5. a. m.
 Calling at Kallehave, Koster, Gaabense, Svendborg,
 and Sønderborg.

Office, 3 Nyhavn.

To *Fredericia*: From *Fredericia*:
 The "Sylph."
 Fri. 6 a. m. Satur. 6 a. m.
 Office, 3 Nyhavn.

To *Frederikshavn*: From *Frederikshavn*:
 The "Valdemar."
 Mon. 3 p. m. Wednes. 3 p. m.
 Office, 190 Bredgade.

To *Gothenborg*: From *Gothenborg*:
 The "Nordcap."
 Wednes. 1 p. m. Sun. — p. m.
 Office, 6 Nyhavn.
 The "Lubeck."
 Tues. 5 p. m. Fri. 4 p. m.
 Office, 40 Quæsthussgade.
 The "Halland."
 Fri. 8 a. m. Tues. 6 a. m.
 Office, 139 Amaliegade.

To *Horsens*: From *Horsens*:

The "Sylph."

Wednes. 6 a. m. Thurs. 6 a. m.

Office, 3 Nyhavn.

To *Kiel*: From *Kiel*:

The "Slesvig."

Mon. & Thurs. 2 p. m. Tues. & Satur. 9 p. m.

Office, General Post Office.

The "Sylph."

Sun. — p. m. Mon. — p. m.

Office, 3 Nyhavn.

To *Lübeck*: From *Lübeck*:

The "Skirnir," or "Eider."

Sun. 2 p. m. Wednes. 4 p. m.

Office, General Post Office.

The "Lübeck."

Satur. 1 p. m. Mon. 5 p. m.

Office, 40 Quæsthuusgade.

The "Malmø."

Wednes. 12 Noon. Fri. 3 p. m.

Office, 134 Amaliegade.

To *Malmø*: From *Malmø*:

The "Ophelia."

Daily, 10 a. m. Daily, 1. p. m.

The "Malmö."

Mon. 5 p. m. Sat. 3 p. m. Sun. 9 a. m. Wed. 7 a. m.

The "Halland."

Wednes. 3¹/₂ p. m. Fri. 5 a. m.

To *Nyborg*:

From *Nyborg*:

The "Flora."

Wednes. 7 a. m.

Thurs. 7 a. m.

To *Nykiøbing*:

From *Nykiøbing*:

The "Flora."

Fri. 7 a. m.

Satur. 7 a. m.

Calling at Bøget, Kallehave, Koster, Vordingborg and Guldborg.

Office, 190 Bredgade.

To *Randers*:

From *Randers*:

The "Cimbria."

Sun. & Thurs. 6 p. m. Mon. & Fri. 5 p. m.

Office, 190 Bredgade.

To *Stettin*:

From *Stettin*:

The "Geiser."

Mon. & Thurs. 3 p. m. Wed. & Sat. 12, Noon.

Office, General Post Office.

To *Wismar*:From *Wismar*:

The "Obotrit."

Tues. & Fri. 2 p. m. Sun. & Wednes. 4 p. m.
Office, General Post Office.

To

From

Ystad & Bornholm: *Bornholm & Ystad*:

The "Skirnir," or "Eider."

Thurs. 6 p. m. Sat. 6 a. m. Sat. 11 a. m.
Office, General Post Office.

This List is at present correct, but alterations may possibly be made.

During the months of January and February a Post Office Steamer runs between Korsør and Kiel.

From *Korsør*:

Sun.

Wednes.

Fri.

Mornings, after the arrival of the
Diligence from Copenhagen.

From *Kiel*:

Tues.

Thurs.

Satur.

Mornings, after the arrival of the
early trains from Altona, Glück-
stadt and Rendsborg.

From From
Christiania to Kiel: *Kiel to Christiania:*
 The "Christiania."

Tues. 12, Noon.	Satur. 11 ¹ / ₂ a. m.
Calling at Nyborg, Wed. 9 p. m.	Calling at Nyborg, Satur. 8 p. m.

When the Extension of the Railway from Roeskilde to Korsør is completed, the Steamers to Kiel and Flensburg will take their departure from Korsør instead of, as at present, from Copenhagen.

The Steamers from London to St. Petersburg — from Hull to St. Petersburg — from Havre to St. Petersburg — from Rotterdam to St. Petersburg — call at Copenhagen on the outward and homeward voyage.

Office of the London line, Nr. 169 Bredgade.
 Offices of the Hull line, Nr. 190 Bredgade,
 and Nr. 138 Store Amaliegade.

Office of the Havre line, Nr. 40 Qvæsthusgade.
 Office of the Rotterdam line, Nr. 169 Bredgade.

A Steam-boat plies on the *Liimfiord*, between Aalborg, Løgstør, Thisted, and Nykiøbing, in N. Jutland.

A Bridge will ere long be laid across the Liimfiord, connecting Aalborg and Nørre Sundby.

RAILWAY

Between Copenhagen and Roeskilde.

From Copenhagen.	From Roeskilde.
From 1st. April to 31st. Oct.	From 1st. May to 30th Sept.
8 o'clock a. m.	6 o'clock a. m.
2 ¹ / ₂ — p. m.	12 ¹ / ₂ — p. m.
10 ¹ / ₂ — p. m.	9 — p. m.
From 1st. Nov. to 31st. March.	In April and October.
9 o'clock a. m.	6 o'clock a. m.
2 ¹ / ₂ — p. m.	12 ¹ / ₂ — p. m.
10 ¹ / ₂ — p. m.	4 — p. m.
	From 1st. Nov. to 31st. March.
	7 o'clock a. m.
	12 ¹ / ₂ — p. m.
	4 — p. m.

The Stations on the line are Valdby, Glostrup, Kiøgeveien, and Hedehusene.

The time occupied between Copenhagen and Roeskilde is about one hour.

Other Railways are in course of construction or in contemplation, viz: between Flensburg and Husum — between Rendsburg and Frederikshavn — between Copenhagen and Elsinore -- and the extension of the line from Roeskilde to Korsør.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The wire of an Electric Telegraph has been laid between Copenhagen and Elsinore, and also between Copenhagen and Korsør, which will, this summer, be extended by a submarine telegraph across the Belts, then over Fyen, and so through Schleswig to Rendsburg, thus communicating with the Telegraphic network of Germany.

The Station is in Store Helliggeiststræde, which forms part of the Post Office premises.

On the 17th. March 1852, the Diet granted 200,000 Rbd. for the laying down an Electric Telegraph as above. But, in consequence of the inability to work it now that it is laid, the Finance Committee has decided on calling for a further grant of 25000 Rbd. In reference to this the Aalborg Newspaper (March 28, 1853) remarks: "The Electric Telegraph which we might have had laid down by the 15th. of last September, with a

guarantee for its efficiency, by Mr. Robinson (Russell & Robinson, Blackwall), for 135,000 Rbd., will therefore now cost 225,000 Rbd.! and still we have as yet no Telegraph, but only a few stumps, which, instead of being electrically eloquent, are silent as the tomb. But then," adds the Danish Journalist, "we have been — "Patriots" — we have done the thing ourselves!"

A LIST

OF THE DIFFERENT PUBLIC COLLECTIONS

*which may be viewed gratis, with the Days and Hours
on which they are to be seen during the
Summer months.*

Monday.

The Coin- and Medal-Cabinet. From 12—2 o'clock.			
The Museum of Northern Antiquities	—	5—7	—

Tuesday.

Thorvaldsen's Museum	—	11—2	—
Museum of Natural History- Herpetology	—	11—1	—
Museum of Natural History- Mineralogy	—	3—5	—
The Royal Collection of En- gravings	—	11—2	—
The Royal Gallery of Paintings	—	3—7	—

Wednesday.

The Ethnographic Museum. From	5—7	o'clock.
Count Moltke's Collection of Paintings	— 12—2	—
The Summit of the Round Tower	— 12—1	—

Thursday.

Museum of Northern Anti- quities	— 11—1	—
Museum of Natural History — Zoology	— 11—1	—
Botanical Garden	—	{ 8—2 a. m. 4—7 p. m.

Friday.

Thorvaldsen's Museum	— 4—7	o'clock.
The Royal Collection of Engravings	— 11—2	—
The Royal Gallery of Pain- tings	— 11—3	—

Saturday.

The Ethnographic Museum	— 12—2	—
The Summit of the Round Tower	— 12—1	—
The Anthropological Mu- seum	— 9—11	—

Sunday.

Museum of Natural History —

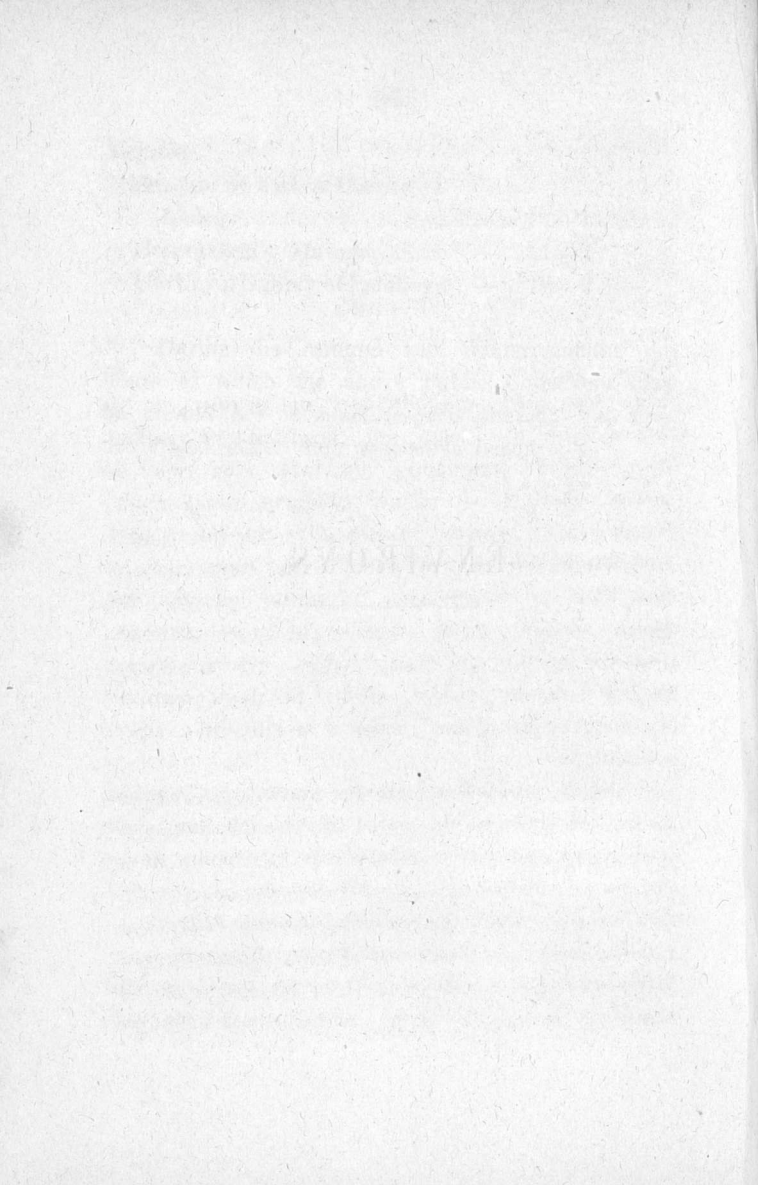
Zoology..... From 11—1 o'clock.

Thorvaldsen's Museum..... — 11—2 —

The Royal Gallery of Paintings — 12—2 —

During the Autumn and Winter months the hours at which the above Public Collections may be viewed are in some respects altered; but they are stated under their respective heads.

ENVIRONS.



ENVIRONS.

Grandeur and sublimity are not features to be met with in the scenery of the island of Sealand. Here are no mountains, not even what may be termed a hill, no rivers, nor cataracts, which render Sweden and Norway so attractive to the tourist, and hurry him onwards after a few days given to the "lions" of Copenhagen. But the beauty of the Beech Woods, rarely equalled in other countries, and the smooth and glassy Lakes, give a softness to the landscape which is the peculiar charm of Sealand's scenery, and render it worthy of a closer acquaintance.

Before proceeding into the country, it may be as well to mention the walks in the more immediate vicinity of the city. These are the banks along the *Sorte*, *Peblinge*, and *St. Jørgen* lakes, called also by the vulgar the paths of *Love*, *Marriage*, and *Divorce*; the *Øster-* and *Vester-Farimagsvei*; *Blegdamsveien*, extending from the *Øster-* to the *Nørrebro* along the large commons used by the

Military as an exercise ground and for reviews; *Ladegaardsveien*, leading up to the Folkoneer-allée, &c.

Frederiksberg Slot. The road to this palace is through the West Gate, after passing which a short distance from the draw-bridge is seen on the left Tivoli, and, opposite, a small building for the use in summer of the members of the King's Club. A little further, on the left, is the entrance to the Roeskilde Railway Station, opposite to which, in the centre of the road, stands the Obelisk, called *Frihedsstøtten*, or The Pillar of Liberty, raised by the peasants in commemoration of their emancipation from villenage by Christian the Seventh and Frederik the Sixth, then Crown Prince. The Obelisk, which rests on a pedestal of Norwegian marble, is 48 feet high, and bears on its sides suitable inscriptions. On the east and west sides of the pedestal are *basreliefs*, representing a Serf's release from Vassalage, and the Goddess of Justice: and the four corners are decorated with four marble figures representing Fidelity, Patriotism, Agriculture, and Bravery.

About midway on the Vesterbro, on the left, is a large buff building, enclosed by a railing, *Det Kiøbenhavnnske Skydeselskab og Kongelige danske Broderskabs Locale*, or, *The Club-*

house of *The Copenhagen Shooting Club and Royal Danish Brotherhood*. This is a distinguished Society, dating from the middle ages when the Guilds were introduced into the Northern Kingdoms, and first bore the title of "*Hellig Trefoldighedslaug udi det danske Compagni*," or, "*Holy Trinity Corporation in the Danish Company*:" in later times it became a Shooting Club, the members of which practised shooting at a target and "shooting at the popinjay." The annual Royal bird-shooting takes place in June or July, and is usually attended by the King and Royal family, as members of the Brotherhood. Public and private dinners can be held at this house, the garden of which is thrown open to the public on several days in the week.

Not far from the Club-house, on the same side of the way, stands the low, small house in which *Adam Oehlenschlæger* was born, the 14th. Nov. 1779.

A large iron gate leads into the *Frederiksberg Allée*, planted with large and lofty trees, and on both sides studded with villas of all sizes and of all styles from the Arabesque to the Grotesque. On the left lies the Garden of *The Floricultural Association*, and on the right towards the end of the Allée are the Tea-Gardens "*Alléenbergt*" and

"*Sommerlyst*," "with all appliances and means to boot" for the entertainment of the multitude.

From the end of the Allée a large circular space, serving as a standing-place for carriages, conducts through a narrow passage to the *Gardens* of Frederiksberg Palace. These gardens, with their canals and bridges, are laid out with much taste, and are a very favorite resort of the inhabitants of Copenhagen. From the highest point, called "*Smallebakke*," near the palace, is a fine view of the city, which, with the Sound in the background, forms a delightful panorama.

Frederiksberg Palace, which is in the later Italian style, was built by *Frederik IV.*; from whose time to the accession of Christian VIII., it was the constant summer residence of the Royal family, but more particularly the favorite abode of Frederik VI. It is now the property of the State, and part of the building is already let out to private families.

It was a custom of Frederik the Sixth, with the members of the Royal family, to take a boat excursion on the Canal, which in parts is very narrow, every Sunday evening when the gardens were crowded — indeed this custom of the King's was one main reason of their being so. A story is told that, on one of these memorable occasions, his Majesty, who was his own coxswain, managed

to run the boat's nose against the bank. A sailor, full of humour or of liquor, perhaps both, hailed his Sovereign from the middle of the crowd with, "Boat ahoy! shall I send a pilot on board?" This was too good a joke to be lost on the spectators, though at the expense of royalty, and which led, so it was said, to a discontinuance for a time of his Majesty's cruises.

Frederiksberg Palace was the head quarters of the British army in 1807.

Opposite to the chief entrance to the palace from the Roeskilde road lies the "*Søndermark*," another much frequented place of recreation.

Roeskilde. The road to Roeskilde is about the most uninteresting in the island; but, as the journey by railway occupies somewhat less than an hour, it is not of so much consequence as when it took four hours by post. Hotel: "Prindsen."

The town derives its name from *Roe* (more correctly *Hroar*), a king, supposed to have reigned in the sixth century, and *Kilde*, a well or spring.

In ancient times Roeskilde was the Capital, and residence of Denmark's Kings, numbering 27 churches, besides monasteries, of which the Cathedral

and one church, St. Mary's, now alone remain, relics of its former greatness.

The *Cathedral (Domkirke)*, a simple, gloomy, yet majestic pile of red brick, with low spires, 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. The Cathedral was nearly finished when Bishop William died, in 1074.

Of the numerous monuments in this receptacle of the decayed and decaying bodies of Denmark's rulers we will select a few of the more remarkable for observation :

De hellige tre Kongers Kapel, or, *Chapel of the Three Holy Kings (Three Wise Men of the East)*, on the South side of the church, was built in the time of Christian I., 1462—64, and contains the magnificent monuments of Christian III. and Frederik II. — the first, by the Flemish artist *Cornelius de Briendt* or *Cornelis Floris*; the second, also by a Flemish artist, but his name unknown. The remains of the fore-mentioned kings are in a vault below the Chapel.

Frederik IV's Chavel, also on the S. side, built between 1772—1825, contains two superb monuments in white marble to the memory of that monarch and his queen Louisa, daughter of George II. of England — the king's monument, by *Wie-*

dewelddt, and the queen's by *Stanley*. The monument of this queen (of whom a Danish historian states, "There is scarcely any queen who, since the Oldenburg race has reigned in Denmark, was more beloved by the Danish people,") bears the following inscription: "Luisa, Regina Daniae, Norvegiaeque. Princeps Magnae Britanniae, Nata MDCCXXIV., Felix Conjugio Prole Amore Populi Omnibus Obiit MDCCLI." Among the other remains of royalty, which this Chapel contains, are those of the last two Kings, Frederik VI. and Christian VIII., in coffins of oak, covered with black velvet.

Christian IV's. Chapel, on the N. side, was built in 1615. Christian VIII., desirous of recording the memory of a King who had performed such great and good services to his country, caused this Chapel to be repaired and beautified. The sketch, made by the historical painter, *Eddelien*, for its decorations, consisting of allegorical and historical paintings in *fresco*, with the portraits of the great men of Christian IV's. reign, met the approval of his majesty; but severe illness frequently interrupted the artist in his labors, which were at last terminated by the hand of death. The chief part of the work is, however, finished, and, when the whole shall have been completed, the remains of Christian IV. will be removed from the

vault behind the altar, their present resting place, to this Chapel.

The Altar-piece, a magnificently carved work, descriptive of our Saviour's history from his birth to his crucifixion, was presented to the Cathedral by Christian IV., having at an earlier date adorned the Chapel of Frederiksborg Palace. The figures and tablets are of oak wood, overlaid with a coating of plaster of Paris or chalk, strongly gilt and coloured. The artist's name and date of workmanship are unknown, but the latter, judging from the style, is supposed to be scarcely older than the commencement of the 16th. century. The two rows of Chancel seats, 21 on each side, of oak, beautifully ornamented, were placed there by Bishop Jens Andersen in 1420; but the carved work above, of Scripture scenes, exhibits the ludicrous taste which prevailed in the late middle-ages of the North: Knights and Priests are clothed in the latest middle-age costume, and Courtiers clad in dresses as described in ancient Scandinavian ballads.

Behind the Altar, *Queen Margrethe*, the Semiramis of the North, lies entombed in a simple but princely marble sarcophagus, raised by Erik, king of Pomerania, in 1423 — the oldest well-authenticated royal monument in the Church. Here, but separated by an iron railing from the former, are also four splendid monuments in which lie the

remains of Christian V., Frederik IV., and their Consorts.

The picture on the S. W. pillar in the Choir is said to represent *Bishop William*, to whom this church owed its erection. Below the picture are the words: *Wilhelmus Episcopus Roskildensis*. Before the aperture to the burial place in the pillar is placed a slab of blue sandstone, between which and the wall "a crevice and a cleft" has been formed, and through which the bones within can be seen. — During the time that Copenhagen was in possession of the English, in the year 1807, several Naval officers, on visiting this Cathedral, extracted by aid of their dirks fragments of the Bishop's bones to carry home as relics. In consequence of this inconsiderate sacrilege the aperture was closed by order of the authorities till the departure of the fleet and army.

Bishop William, an Englishman, Chancellor and Chaplain to King Canute the Great, Bishop of Roeskilde 1047, who accomplished the building of the Cathedral all but the choir, died 8th. May, 1074 or 1076, in the forest of Topshøj, near Ringsted, to which place he had gone to meet the funeral procession of King Svend Estridsen.

Under a simple stone in the N. entrance to the chancel lie the remains of *Saxo Grammaticus*,

1190, and near to it, on the wall, is a tablet with epitaph in Latin verse.

At the western end of the church is a chapel, originally the cemetery of an ancient family which bore the name of *Trolle* (ogre or wizard). But in 1743, Christian VI. purchased this chapel, (when the coffins of the Trolle family were removed to the vault below), and allotted it as a receptacle for the remains of Anna Sophia, (daughter of High Chancellor Conrad Reventlau), the second consort of Frederik IV., and her children, which occupy the black marble monuments within. The original door of iron trellis work has, however, been left untouched, and of which a large Satanic figure, the Trolle crest, forms part. Such an apparition in a consecrated building may well induce the beholder to exclaim, "What business has he here?"

Beneath a flat tomb-stone in the Sacristy, on which is represented *a man with a padlock on his mouth*, lies interred Master *Jens Henriksen*, Prior of the Dove-Friars Hospital in Roeskilde, who, as the tale goes, treacherously revealed to the king, how that his monastery was possessed of a very fat income. For which foul betrayal was the recreant ecclesiastic punished after death by the worthy friars with this ignominious "monumentum ære perennius."

On the stone sill of the door at the South

side of the Cathedral is still shewn the print of Bishop William's foot, when, standing on that spot, the wrathful Prelate opposed the entrance of Svend Estridsen, and thundered forth the ban of excommunication against the King for having desecrated the church with innocent blood.

Maglekilde, once the Roeskilde Water-Cure Establishment, has, for want of patients, passed by sale into private hands.

The Steamboat, "*Boreas*," plies between *Roeskilde* and *Nykjøbing* on the *Isefjord*, calling at *Selsø*, *Jægerspris*, and *Frederiksværk*.

From <i>Roeskilde</i> :	From <i>Nykjøbing</i> :
Mon. 10 o'clock a. m.	Wed. 6 o'clock a. m.
Th. 4 — p. m.	Sat. „ — „ „

If the tourist has time he will find the two latter places worthy of a visit. A short description of them, therefore, may be of use.

Jægerspøris (the Sportsman's prize) situate on a finely wooded isthmus, was a favorite resort of King Christian V., who was much devoted to field-sports.

In the grove stand numerous small monuments of Norwegian marble, erected in honor of Danes, Norwegians, and Holsteiners, who were considered as benefactors and ornaments of their country: they are simple, and merely bear the names of the persons to whose memory they are raised. That to *Tycho Brahe* is a small square pillar surmounted by a globe: *Holberg*, *Griffenfeld*; *P. A. Bernstoff*, here also hold a place. The monument to *Peter Vessel*, (a Norwegian, and the Nelson of Denmark, raised to nobility by the title of *Tordenskiold*, or, *Thunder-shield*) is of polished Danish granite, the original one having fallen under the hand of time. *Luther*, though not a Dane, has here a monument, an obelisk surmounted by a gilded star, resting on a rock-shaped pedestal. Above the name is the inscription, Dan. Chap. 12. Ver. 3.; and on the pedestal, Matth. Chap. 16. Ver. 18. A monument to the German Reformer may be accounted for in that the Lex Regia obliges the Sovereigns of Denmark to be professors of the *Confessio Augustana Invariata*.

Near to Luther's monument is that of one of his most zealous followers, *Hans Egede*, the first

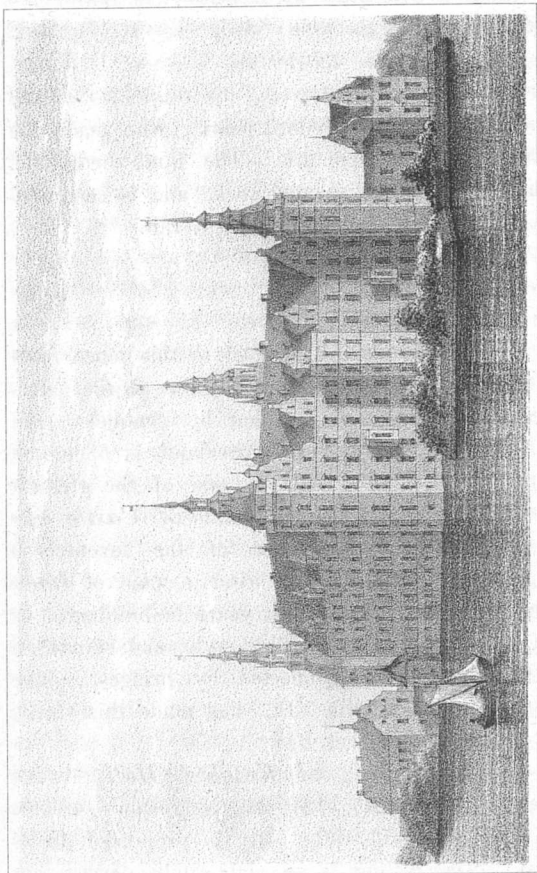
missionary to Greenland, 1721. The monument bears also the name of his heroic wife, *Gertrude Rasch*.

In the gardens of Jægerspriis a Beech Tree forms a curious object. Its branches bent backwards to the ground, and fastened to circular trellisses, form a large and beautiful arbour, impervious to sun and rain. It is said that the King and eighty courtiers once dined "patulæ sub tegmine fagi."

Whilst here, it is well worth while to drive or walk to a wood about three miles off. In this wood, which is almost entirely of oaks, stands its Monarch who has braved the blasts of a thousand winters (such is his age supposed to be). The trunk is six yards in height, and sixteen yards in circumference, hollow and cleft; but still the ponderous branches, which extend a considerable distance all round, bear leaves, proof of "a green old age." Four peasants on horseback once found room in its cavity, and at another time eighteen men on foot — at least so goes the story. A short distance beyond the Monarch of the wood stands another magnificent oak, not so old nor so large, but a much handsomer tree.

Frederikssund: a small town on the E. side of the Fiord, opposite to Jægerspriis, in the neighbourhood of which are some of the most interesting *tumulæ* with which this island abounds, and from the spoil of which the museums of the capital are enriched.

Frederiksværk, situate on a bay at the N. extremity of the Roeskilde Fiord, is the grand manufacturing town of Denmark — Birmingham and Sheffield combined — although containing but 700 inhabitants. Here are Copper-works with a 40-horse power steam-engine, a Cannon-foundry, Powder Mills, besides Manufactories for guns, swords, cutlery, and all kinds of hardware. A walk along a range of steep wooded-hills, at the base of which a rivulet glides murmuring through its deep bed from the *Arré Lake* into the Fiord at Frederiksværk, leads to some buildings for the officers and men of the Rocket Corps, and to a royal hunting-seat. From the wooded heights at the back of Frederiksværk is a delightful prospect over the Fiord, with the little busy town below. This is by far the prettiest and most romantic spot in Sealand.



FREDERIKSBORG CASTLE.

About a mile from Frederiksværk is the village of *Vinderød*, in the pretty little church of which, remarkable also for its having a spire, is a monument to General *Classens*, the originator of the Cannon-Foundry at Frederiksværk, who made the first brass gun in Denmark. The tomb bears the appearance of an excavated rock, and is separated from the body of the church by a rail.

Frederiksborg. The road to this place from Frederiksværk, after passing a few powder magazines, palisaded and guarded by sentinels, and the Arré Lake, the largest in Sealand, is open and uninteresting; but it leads to one of the greatest "lions" of Denmark. *Frederiksborg Castle* was built in the commencement of the seventeenth century by *Christian IV.* after a plan of *Inigo Jones*, and occupied fifteen years in building. It is of red brick, in the Gothic style, and stands on three small islands connected by bridges. The present King, Frederik VII., has made this Castle his permanent residence.

The *Riddersal*, or *Knights' Hall*, is an immense apartment, 150 ft. long and 40 ft. broad, but not sufficiently lofty in proportion to its length. The ceiling is so elaborately carved that

the report of 26 artists having been employed upon it for 7 years does not appear to be improbable. Among the paintings with which the walls are covered are many portraits of English kings, princes, and princesses — those of Henrietta, daughter of Charles I., married to the brother of Louis XIV., and of Mary, Queen of Scots, ought to be noticed.

In one of the rooms, used by the unfortunate Queen Caroline Matilda. (wife of the profligate and imbecile Christian VII., and sister of George III.), a pane of glass bears the pathetic prayer, cut by her own hand with a diamond,

“O keep me innocent, make others great!”

She died at the early age of 24, 10th. May 1775, at Celle in Hannover, “the victim of a foul and murderous court intrigue.”

Although this unhappy Princess can hardly be pronounced to have been exempt from error, yet, at the same time, we must admit that her Brother's treatment of her was extremely harsh; for here she was kept by his orders from May 1772 till the day of her death. The feeling of the nobility and gentry in England was very strong in her favor, and they certainly judged her case very differently from the King, who loved to be “rigidly righteous.” Several of them entered into communication with the royal captive at Celle, offering their aid in

devising plans for her liberation. Among these gallant gentlemen Sir Nathaniel Wraxall was, probably, the most distinguished for his zeal and enterprise. He maintained, with great diplomatic caution, communication, not only with the Queen, but also with her son the young Crown Prince of Denmark, afterwards Frederik VI., and likewise with such persons at the English court as he judged to have the greatest influence with George III. His plans seem to have been almost ripe for carrying off the queen, and conveying her to her son at Copenhagen, when this unfortunate Princess was taken suddenly and severely ill, and in a few days died of, as is supposed, malignant typhus.

We will not, however, withhold a Document which appeared in the Copenhagen "Berlingske Tidende" of January 17, 1852, but without any Editorial remarks, and without name of place or date. This document, translated into English, was inserted some days after in the London Newspapers with a few prefatory remarks, representing that the Original was in the Privy Archives of Denmark at Copenhagen. But this statement we are able on high official authority to controvert. Indeed, it is more natural to suppose that the Original, the authenticity of which there seems no reason to doubt, must be looked for in the State Paper Office, or in the British Museum, London. The

document, purporting to be a Letter which the young and unhappy Queen wrote to her brother, George III. of England, appeared for, probably, the first time, in a book published at Celle in 1851, under the title of "*Caroline Mathilde, Königin von Dänemark, nach ihrem Leben und Leiden,*" (The Life and Sufferings of Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark), by "*H. Ch. Heimbürger, Archidiaconus und Senior Ministerii in Celle.*" This narrative is founded on a prior publication, printed in 1775, entitled "*Die letzten Stunden Ihrer Majestät, der hochseligen Königin Caroline Mathilde von Dänemark,*" (The last hours of Her Majesty the late Queen Caroline Matilda of Denmark), and on the statements of its author, Pastor *Lehzen*, the Queen's spiritual adviser, who was in attendance upon her during her fatal illness. Archdeacon Heimbürger does not state that he takes this Letter from Pastor Lehzen's book (now become very scarce), but says, "In her last moments the Queen entrusted to Pastor Lehzen a Letter, written by her own hand and with the greatest effort, begging him to seal it, and to send it to her brother when she should cease to exist." The following is a literal translation of the Letter as given in German in Archdeacon Heimbürger's book:

“Sire!”

“In the solemn hour of death I address myself to you, my Royal Brother, in order to express to you my hearty thanks for the kindness which you have shewn me during my life, and particularly under my many misfortunes.

“I die willingly, and nothing detains me — not my blooming youth, not the Spring of my days, nor the joys of life which sooner or later might await me.

“What charms can life have for her, who is separated from all she loves — husband, children, brothers and sisters! I, descended from Kings, and myself a Queen, have led the most deplorable life, and stand an example to the world that neither crown nor sceptre can afford any protection against misfortune.

“But I am innocent — I write it with a trembling hand bathed in the cold sweat of death — I am innocent. That God, whom I invoke, who created me, who judges me, be he witness of my innocence. O that he may convince the world, when I am gone, that I have not deserved even one of those dreadful accusations by which the malice of my secret enemies has stained my character, wounded my reputation, cast doubt on my honour, and trampled under foot my dignity. Believe, Sire, your dying Sister, a Queen, still more, a Christian, who would look with trembling and horror into that other world beyond, if her last confession were a lie — — Believe me, I die with pleasure, for the wretched welcome death.

“But far greater than the agony of death is the pain of having none of those I love near my death-bed to impart by the pressure of the hand and a compassionate glance the last comfort in this life, and with a kind hand to close my eyes in death.

“Yet I am not alone. God, the sole witness of my innocence, looks down upon the couch on which I suffer.

“My Guardian Angel watches over me, and soon will bear me thither to that [place of rest, where I may pray for my friends and even for my tormentors.

“Farewell, my Royal Brother! May Heaven bless you, my husband, my children, England, Denmark, the world! Grant to my body rest among the tombs of our ancestors — and now the last unutterably long farewell!

“Your unfortunate

“C. M.”

Of the innocence of this unhappy Princess all in Celle, clergy and laity, felt fully satisfied. She was beloved by high and low, rich and poor — even the Jews of the place asked permission to open their Synagogue for the purpose of offering up prayers for her during her illness — and the Nobility of Lüneburg memorialised George III. for leave to erect a Monument to her Memory in “The French Garden” in that town: this had been her favorite walk. Leave was granted and the Monument raised, bearing this Inscription: “Carol. Mathildi Dan. et Norweg. reg. nat. d. 22. Jul. 1751, den. 10. Maj. 1775. O. (rdo) E. (questris) L. (unenburgensis) P. (oni) C. (uravit).”

The *Chapel*, the same length and breadth as the Riddersal above it, bears a very splendid and sumptuous appearance. The Pulpit and Altar are of ebony and silver, and of exquisite workmanship. The Altar, particularly, is most superb. On one

side is represented the flight of Joseph into Egypt, and on the other side the Crucifixion; both in solid silver. The Pulpit is also enriched with figures in solid silver of Christ and the Evangelists.

In this chapel the Kings of Denmark are crowned. From the walls of the gallery are suspended the arms of the different potentates, princes, and nobles of Europe, Knights of the Elephant. At the end of the gallery is the Royal Pew, which is decorated with paintings on copper of Scripture subjects, beautifully executed.

The *Stables* for the *Royal Stud* are a short distance from the castle. They contain several English thoroughbreds, and a fine breed of white horses peculiar to Denmark.

From a wind-mill (*Christians Mølle*) on a lofty eminence to the E. of Frederiksborg there is an extensive prospect taking in the Sound, Hveen island, the Kohl in Sweden, and the lakes of Esrom and Arré, &c. — the finest view in Sealand.

The name of the town is *Hillerød*, but, after the Castle, generally called Frederiksborg. It is about 20 miles from Copenhagen, 14 from Elsinore, and 12 from Frederiksværk. — Petersen's Hotel.

The road from Frederiksborg leads through a finely wooded country, about four miles in extent to

Fredensborg, (Castle of Peace) built by Frederik IV., to commemorate the Treaty of Peace, signed here, between Sweden and Denmark, 1720. It contains a large collection of indifferent Paintings, although two may be mentioned as exquisite productions: "A Hermit on his knees before a crucifix," and "Mary Magdalen." In the gardens, which extend to the beautiful lake of *Esrom*, is a spot called the "Norwegian Valley" containing numerous figures in sandstone, representing the different costumes of Norway; but, from neglect and exposure to the weather, in a sadly dilapidated state.

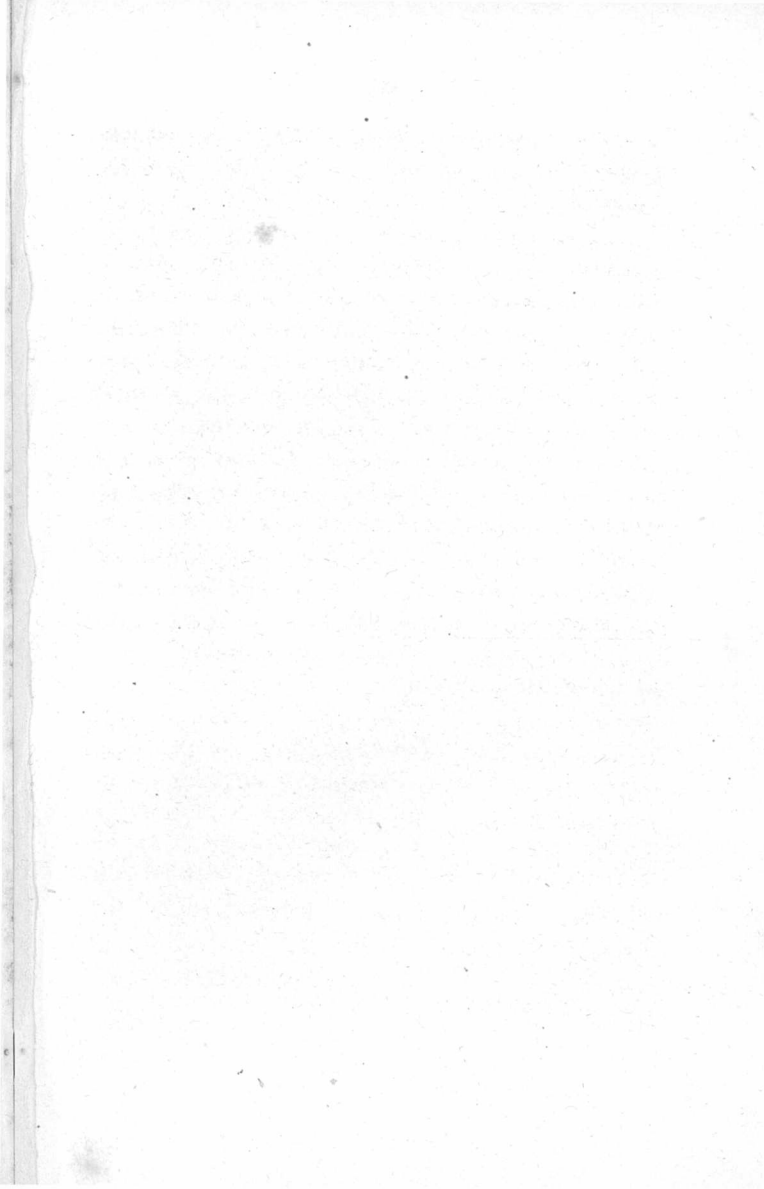
Fredensborg is now the property of the State. Over the entrance to the theatre attached to the palace is the inscription,

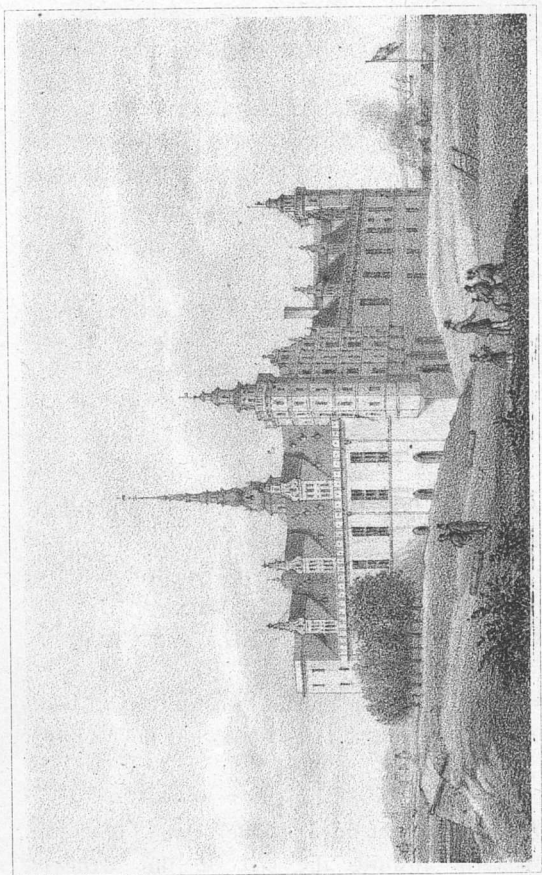
"*Skue, Tænk, og Tie.*"

See, Think, and be Silent.

A *Canal*, cut from the N. point of Esrom Lake, connects it with the *Cattegat*, and is used for the conveyance of wood and timber from the forests in its neighbourhood.

At the "Skipperhuus" in the gardens of Fredensborg boats may be had for excursions on the





KRONBORG

Lake. An eminence, called *Frue Bierg*, in the wood on its opposite bank, affords a fine prospect over the Cattegat, Sound, and Coast of Sweden; but still not to be compared to the view from the Wind-mill before mentioned.

The road from Fredensborg to Elsinore, (about 8 miles), passes near *Gurré*, where, on the banks of Gurré lake, amid sombre and romantic scenery, are the remains of an old castle, the favorite residence, in the 14th. century, of King Valdemar Atterdag.

Elsinore (Helsingoer), containing 8000 inhabitants, is beautifully situated on the narrowest part of the Sound, opposite the Swedish sea-port town of *Helsingborg*, 3 miles distant.

Hotels: "Hotel d'Øre-Sund," and "Hotel du Nord."

Elsinore was the birth-place of Saxo-Grammaticus, a celebrated historian of the twelfth century.

Kronborg, (Crown Castle), was built by Frederik II., towards the end of the sixteenth century. It is a magnificent, solid, and venerable

structure in the Gothic style, and may rank with the noblest castles in the North. Its position is beautiful, overlooking the Sound which its guns command. The only object of interest within is the apartment where the unfortunate Caroline Matilda was imprisoned, and as that is now included among those occupied by the Commandant, it is not shewn to the public.

Dr. Clarke, in his "Scandinavia," relates an anecdote which may be, not unaptly, introduced here: "During the time that Matilda was a prisoner here, the captain of an English merchantman in the Sound, hearing of her captivity, and supposing that imprisonment and starvation were synonymous terms, determined to mitigate the Queen's sufferings by sending her a leg of mutton and some potatoes. Mrs. Fenwick, the wife of the Consul of this name, herself conveyed the present to the Queen, who, being passionately fond of the English, and always affected by every thing that brought them to her recollection, received the gift very graciously, and presented the honest captain with a gold chain in token of her acknowledgment."

The *Casemates* of Kronborg, independent of their consideration in a military point of view, are rendered interesting to the Danes by the following popular tradition pleasantly recorded by *Etatsraad*

Thiele in his entertaining work "*Folklesagn,*" or "Popular Legends:" — "For many ages the din of arms was every now and then heard in the casemates under Kronborg. No one knew the cause, nor was there a man in all the land found bold enough to descend into them to unravel the mystery. At last a slave, who had forfeited his life, was offered pardon and liberty on condition of his entering the dreaded vaults, and bringing information of what he there should meet with. He went down, and, coming to a large iron door, which, on knocking at, opened of its own accord, saw before him a deep vaulted chamber. From the centre of the roof hung a lamp, nearly burnt out; and beneath it stood a huge stone table, around which sat some steel-clad warriors, resting their bowed heads upon their crossed arms. He who sat at the head of the table then rose up. It was *Holger Danske* — Holger the Dane. But, as he raised his head from his arms, burst the stone table right asunder, for into it his beard had grown. "Give me thy hand!" said he to the slave. The slave durst not give him his hand; but stretched forth, instead, an iron bar, which Holger grasped so firmly, as to leave a deep indent upon it. At length, releasing his hold, he muttered: "It is well! I am glad to find there still are *men* in Denmark!"

Ascending the *Ramparts*, the scene between Hamlet and his Father's Ghost will of course be the first thing that occurs to the mind. What a pity the poetic feeling should be disturbed and dissolved by vulgar matter of fact! Hamlet, alas! was no *prince* of Denmark, but, according to Saxo Grammaticus, son of a pirate chief, the governor, in conjunction with his brother, of Jutland. This chief married the daughter of the Danish king, the issue of which marriage was Hamlet, or rather Amlet, signifying Madman.

The view from the platform of the great tower is very fine. The *Chapel*, which has lately been restored, should be visited.

Marienlyst, (Mary's delight), in the vicinity of Elsinore, was till lately a royal chateau, although never inhabited by royalty; it is now the property of the Corporation, and let to a private family. The gardens are public, and from the part at the back of the chateau the views are lovely. But if the traveller expects to find "Hamlet's Grave" designated by stones bearing Runic inscriptions, or the situation of the harbour where the old King was sleeping when his brother

"In the porches of his ears did pour
The leperous distilment,"

he will, notwithstanding that tradition, to gratify the imagination, pretends to point out the spots, be sadly disappointed. They never existed, and only can exist "in the mind's eye." In fact, as said before, Hamlet's identification with Elsinore and these Gardens is but a Shaksperian fiction. "'T is true, and pity 't is 't is true" "the spell of this protracted dream should break."

Elsinore is about 26 miles from Copenhagen, for which place, during the Summer months, Steamboats leave twice a-day :

"Ophelia," 7 a. m. "Hamlet," 4¹/₂ p. m.
 Calling at Humlebek, Rongsted, Vedbek, and Bellevue.

Consuls for most nations reside here.

British Consul, (for Denmark) Bridges Taylor,
 Esqr.

Vice-Consul, W. R. Larlham, Esqr.

The Garrison of Elsinore consists of:

Officers.....	18.
Non-Com. Officers.....	38.
Men	190.
Band	12.

258.

The *Sound-Dues*, levied here, form an important item in the income of the State, and no unimportant one in the ledger of the Merchant. The annual amount which they produce may be computed in round numbers at Two Million Rigsbankdollars, or about £ 230,000. Since the *Reduction* of the Sound-dues in 1842 (a further reduction taking place in 1846 on Sugar and Cotton) the largest amount paid on the Cargo of one ship was (29th. October, 1850), 10,540 Rbd. or about £ 1170: the Cargo consisting chiefly of manufactured goods, such as Worsted Yarn, Cotton Twist, &c., and also Machinery, shipped in the Steam-ship "Emperor" from Hull to St. Petersburg — value of Cargo, roughly estimated, about £ 100,000. Independent of the Dues on the Cargo, the Ship pays Dues under the denomination of Light-money, Customhouse Officer's fees, Expedition, &c., varying from £ 3 to £ 6, according to circumstances; and should the Ship clear on a Sunday, or other Holiday, an extra charge of 2 Rbd. is made, as a fine (*mulct*).

The average for ten years, 1843—1852, of Ships passing the Sound, was 18088; and of British, 4900. The year 1847 witnessed the highest number of Ships, 21526; and the year 1849 of British, 6846.

HAVING visited the places of most interest which, although at some distance from the Capital, are easy of access, the traveller should now make a tour of the prettiest parts of the country in the more immediate vicinity of Copenhagen.

Passing through the East gate, the Strand-road, dotted with pretty Villas, (which, however near the road, have a summerhouse or arbour still nearer, not unfrequently bordering a fetid ditch, — “*Spec-tatum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipsæ*” should be the Danish Motto), and the broad Sound on the right, leads to

Charlottenlund, four miles from town, the Country seat of the Landgrave of Hesse. The wood adjoining, in which are many refreshment-tents, is much resorted to by the inhabitants of Copenhagen.

Between Charlottenlund and the fishing-village of Skovshoved, in the middle of a field on the right hand, bordering the sea, may be seen *A Large Stone* which marks the grave of, it is

supposed, five English sailors who fell in the Battle of Copenhagen, and whose bodies were washed ashore at that spot. But the inscription on the stone gives no clue to their country: probably "friend and foe sleep side by side."

GRAVMINDE
 OVER FEM
 DEN ANDEN APRIL, 1801.
 FALDENE
 MENNESKER.

(Sepulchral Monument to Five Men who fell on the Second of April, 1801).

About a mile further on is *Bellevue*, a large inn, near which commences the *Deer Park (Dyrhave)*. A Fair is here held in the months of June and July, on a plain a short distance within the park gates, originally instituted in honor of *Kirsten Piil*, a young peasant girl, who some centuries back discovered a spring hard by, famous in old times for its healing virtues, and whose name it still bears. The halt, the lame, and the leprous have long since ceased to visit this spot, but the votaries of pleasure are more numerous than ever. On St. John's Eve the wood is thronged throughout the night.

Klampenborg, a Hydropathic Establishment, founded in 1845, is situate close to the entrance

of the Park. The grounds are tastefully laid out, with Cottages, Concert Hall, Hospital, &c.; and from the terrace is a beautiful view of the Sound, Hveen island, and the Swedish Coast. The original intention of the Establishment was soon made subordinate to another and widely different purpose; for though it is still sought by some suffering patients, it is far more so by the lovers of pleasure for whose attraction various amusements are provided. The ground, taken from the Park, was a grant to the company by Christian VIII., to whose taste and liberality the public are indebted for the numerous new drives in the Deer Park, and for the promenades on the bastions of the town and citadel.

About a mile to the north of Klampenborg, in the centre of the Park, stands the "*Hermitage*," built by Christian VI., in 1736; from the upper part of which is a splendid view over wood and sea. Further north in the Park lies *Raadvaddam*, a factory of steel and hard-ware. A road to the east leads to *Strandmøllen*, the Paper Factory and Mills of Mr. Drewsen; to the north of which on the Strand-road is "*Skovsborg*," lately purchased by his present Majesty, Frederik VII., for a summer residence. It has since been enlarged, but possesses neither taste nor beauty.

On the west side of the Park lies *Fortunen*,

an inn, where the city of Copenhagen and the Sound burst on the view with fine effect. To the north lie the Cloth-works of *Brede*, the Paper-Mills of *Ny-Mølle* and *Ørholm*, and the village of *Søllerød*, amid Alpine scenery, although on a miniature scale.

Returning, the traveller should cross westward to *Dronninggaard*, situate in wooded grounds on the *Fure Lake*; thence southward, to *Fredriksdal*, a romantic spot between the Fure and Bagsværd Lakes, a favorite resort of the Copenhageners. About two miles to the east is "*Sorgenfri*," (Free from care), the favorite summer residence of the late King Christian VIII., and still used as such by his widow, the Queen Dowager Caroline Amalie.

From *Lyngby* a cross-road leads, south-east, to *Jægersborg*, where is a Recruit-School for the Hussars. In the neighbourhood of Jægersborg is the summer palace "*Bernstorff*," once the residence of the well-known Minister of that name, but, in later times, purchased and inhabited by Christian VIII. It is now the property of the State, and was rented, and used as a summer residence, by Sir Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, late British Minister at the Court of Copenhagen.

Here the road divides, the one branch leading to Copenhagen by *Ordrup* and *Charlottenlund*,

the other by *Gjentoſte*, near to which latter place, on the high road, ſtands a monument raiſed by the peaſants of this diſtrict in honor of the firſt Count Bernſtorff, by whom they were emancipated from villenage.

To the ſouth of Copenhagen lies the *Island* of *Amager* or *Amak*, called "The Kitchen Garden of Copenhagen." At the requeſt of Chriſtian II., the Ducheff of Savoy, Aunt to his Queen, and Governour of the Low Countries, ſent over ſeveral families who "underſtood gardening," and to them was assigned the iſland of Amager, to dwell on and cultivate. Their deſcendants to this day are called Hollanders, retaining the Dutch coſtume and cuſtoms, and are ſtill the producers of the fineſt vegetables in the Copenhagen market.

The *Island* of *Møen*, with its picturesque ſcenery and noble cliffs, is, if time allows, worthy of a viſit.

Drachsholm. Although this Castle cannot be included in the Environs of Copenhagen, yet it is within tolerable distance and so connected with an epoch in Scottish history as must render it a place of interest to every subject of Great Britain. It is a remarkable fact that every English historian, to the very last, has made Malmø, in Sweden, the death-place of the turbulent Earl of Bothwell: but Mr. Thorleifr Gudmundson Repp, the learned Ice-lander, (and a thorough Englishman at heart) has, acting under the commands of Queen Caroline Amalie of Denmark, Daughter of the Sister of George III., proved from documents found by him in the Royal Privy Archives of Copenhagen that Earl Bothwell was removed from Malmø, then included in the Danish Kingdom, at the urgent request of the Scottish government, (as, being a sea port, it afforded the Earl too much liberty and intercourse with the Scottish gentlemen and officers who used to visit that town) to Drachsholm, a sequestered castle on the west coast of Sealand, which at that time belonged to the Crown, but is now a baronial residence, called *Adlersborg*. Here it was that the turbulent and ambitious Earl of Bothwell passed, in great seclusion, the last years of his chequered life.

Should a short summary of Mr. Repp's work

not be considered as here legitimately in place, yet it may be admitted as an interesting episode.

“After parting with Queen Mary on Carberry Hill, near Edinburgh, Earl Bothwell wandered about in the West and North of Scotland, probably in disguise, but at all events so as to elude the search of the Regent Murray’s party, and at last reached the Orkneys and Shetland isles, where, as bearing the title of Duke of Orkney, conferred on him by the Queen, which carried with it Signorial rights, it would appear he deemed concealment less necessary. Bothwell soon found, however, that he had deceived himself in supposing that he was safer in the Orkneys than on the Scottish continent; for, the Regent having despatched some ships of war in pursuit of him, he narrowly escaped capture by hurriedly embarking, with some of his movables, on board of two vessels which, lying at Ounst in Shetland, he hired to convey him to Denmark. For this country he set sail; but, being driven, by stress of weather, to the coast of Norway, he was there regarded as a pirate, and detained — a mistake arising from the circumstance of one of the vessels belonging to a noted pirate, David Wodt, of Hamburg. However, after a strict examination at Bergen, in which Bothwell’s rank and marriage with Queen Mary were disclosed, the

mágristrate of that place, Erik Rosenkrantz, decided upon not dismissing Bothwell but sending him, with a report of the examination, to Denmark, that the King, Frederik II., might deal with him according to his pleasure.

“Bothwell arrived in Denmark about the close of the year 1567, and was at first lodged in the Palace at Copenhagen, where, although regarded as a prisoner, he was treated honourably, and as a person of high rank; the King even sending him valuable presents and advancing him money. Bothwell now lost no time in representing to the King, in a memorial, that he was sent by Queen Mary, his Consort, to demand Frederik’s aid and assistance against her rebellious subjects; that, in return, he was authorised by her to restore to the King of Denmark the isles of Orkney and Shetland, (which had been pledged to the Crown of Scotland in lieu of a pecuniary dowery that should have been paid at a former period on the marriage of a Danish Princess with a Scottish King); and that, as soon as the object of his mission to Denmark was accomplished, he wished immediately to proceed to France, being charged with a similar mission to the French Court. But, just about this time, envoys from the Regent Murray arrived at Copenhagen, accusing Bothwell of *parricide* (i. e. the murder of Darnley) and other heinous crimes, and demanding

that he should be delivered up to them to be taken back to Scotland, there to suffer death, or that he should be capitally punished in Denmark. The Regent, moreover, strengthened his demand by representing himself as the bulwark of the *Protestant* cause in Scotland, and that Denmark ought to make common cause with England and Scotland against the Catholic powers, Spain and France, which aimed at the total extirmination of Protestantism.

“Frederik, thus acted upon by powerful motives on both sides, resolved to do nothing hastily, but in the first place to remove Bothwell from Copenhagen to the castle of Malmø in Sweden, which at that time belonged to Denmark: and there he was detained from the beginning of the year 1568 till the year 1573. At Malmø Bothwell was still honourably treated, and, although great care was taken that he should not escape, much liberty was granted him, and free intercourse with such of his countrymen as chose to visit him. In the mean while the successive Scottish Regents were indefatigable in sending envoys to Denmark claiming Bothwell at the hands of Frederik, whose claims even Queen Elizabeth supported in several energetic letters to the Danish King. On the other hand, the King of France and the Queen Dowager (Cath. di Med.) ceased not, through their Envoy at Copenhagen, M. le Chevalier de Dantzay, to entreat

Frederik by no means to deliver up Bothwell to the Scotch: and Dantzay actually obtained a promise from Frederik that Bothwell should not be delivered up without previous notice being given to the King of France. At this time Dantzay writes to Catherine: "Bothwell has promised to surrender to King Frederik his claim to the isles of Orkney and Shetland," and adds, "For this reason I think that the King of Denmark will not easily deliver him up."

"As long as there seemed to be any chance of Mary being restored to power in Scotland, it appears certain that Frederik was fully determined not to deliver up Bothwell, and even to treat him like a prince. But although Frederik lay under some obligations to Queen Mary, in as much as she had permitted him to levy troops in Scotland for his late wars in Sweden, yet he would not by any positive act interfere for her restoration, lest, by so doing, he should be regarded as unfaithful to the Protestant cause, which would in those days have been such a stigma on his reign and memory as would be viewed with abhorrence by every Protestant prince. Yet, could Mary be restored by some other agency, he had then only to surrender to the Queen her husband, and receive the isles of Orkney and Shetland in return. During the period between 1568 and 1572 Mary's party in Scotland was still so strong that her cause seemed to con-

temporary politicians by no means hopeless: it was not till the month of August in the latter year that it was considered as totally lost. The St. Bartholomew Massacre in France put an end to every chance which Mary might have had, because her connection with the league, indeed that she was in some measure the author of it, was strongly suspected by the princes and nations of Europe, which suspicion the Letters lately collected by Prince Labanoff have clearly proved was not without foundation. This event had great influence on the fate of Bothwell in Denmark. On the 28th. of June, 1573, Dantzay wrote to the King of France: "Le Roy de Dannemarck auoit iusques à present assez bien entretenu le Conte de Baudouel. Mais depuis peu de jours il la faict mettre en un fort mauuaise et estroite prison:" by which is meant the Castle of Drachsholm in Sealand, where he died about five years later. After the removal of Bothwell to this last prison, he seems to have been deprived of all communication beyond the Castle walls; and, from this period, one of the chief reasons for his not being delivered up may have been the promise given through Dantzay to the King of France.

"Owing to the close confinement of Bothwell after his removal to Drachsholm his history is involved in so great obscurity that even contem-

porary accounts widely vary as to the date of his decease. Dantzay, in a letter which he wrote to the Court of France, the 24th. of November 1575 reports him to be dead in that year, while others have stated that he died in 1576, and this seems to have been the opinion of Queen Mary herself. The best authorities, however, Danish as well as Scottish, appear to establish it as a fact that Bothwell died on the 14th. of April, 1578, at the castle of Drachsholm, and that his remains were consigned to a vault of the Parish Church of Faareveile. It seems, too, that the Danish authorities, wearied by the Scottish and English demands on the one hand and the French entreaties on the other, willingly permitted the report to be spread abroad that Bothwell died in 1575: this would put an end to a course of diplomacy which was beginning to run unsmoothly, and the Danish government had it in its power to keep him so closely confined at Drachsholm that he might, as regarded Foreign powers, be the same as dead to all intents and purposes.

“For an analagous reason, some doubt may be entertained, although Dantzay’s veracity is entirely unimpeachable, whether Bothwell was harshly treated after his removal to Drachsholm; but such a report would in some measure be agreeable and conciliatory to the Scottish government, which had

repeatedly complained of the too great lenity shewn to him at Malmø. The chief object of his removal to Drachsholm seems to have been that of more certain seclusion.

“With respect to the great discrepancies regarding the date of Bothwell’s death, it is proper to observe that they may partly arise from a contemporary Danish Memorandum Book, of some authority and often referred to, in which we find the following notes: “In the year 1575, the 14th. of April, died John, the Chaplain of Drachsholm, and was buried in the Church of Faareveile, near Drachsholm.” — “In the year 1578, the 14th. of April, died the Scottish Earl at Drachsholm, and was buried in the same Church. His name was James Hephune (sic: Hepburn is meant), Earl of Bothwell.” — Here it should be observed that these notices or memoranda are arranged according to the Days of the Month, not according to the Years: and, thus, events which occur on the same Day, although in different Years, are placed in juxta position.”

Mr. Repp has, in his book, collected about thirty documents never before published, consisting of Diplomatic Despatches and Letters in Latin, French, German, and Danish, in a high degree interesting and characteristic of the times in which

they were written. On them the learned Icelander has founded a Memoir illustrative of the history of the North of Europe in the latter half of the 16th. century, more particularly in respect to the Protestant cause at that period — illustrative of the Bartholomew Massacre, and of its real authors — illustrative of Danish politics in respect to the isles of Orkney and Shetland, at that time held as a pawn by the Scottish Court. Not a few historical views, now generally current, are likely to receive correction from these Documents when they become known to the literary world.

A Relic of Antiquity,

which still keeps its place in the Customs of Copenhagen, offers an interesting and not inappropriate Conclusion in the

Song of the Watchman.

A Literal Translation.

8 o'clock.

When Day departs, and Darkness reigns on earth,
The scene reminds us of the gloomy grave!
Then let Thy light, O Lord, before us shine
While to the silent tomb our steps we bend,
And grant a blessed Immortality!

9 o'clock.

The Day glides by, and sable Night appears —
For Jesus' sake, O God, our sins forgive!
Preserve the Royal Family;
And guard the people which this land contains
From danger of the Enemy!

10 o'clock.

Master, maid, and boy, would you the hour know?
 It is the time that you to rest should go —
 Trust in the Lord with faith — and careful be
 Of fire and light; for Ten o'clock has struck!

11 o'clock.

Almighty God protects both great and small;
 His holy Angels guard us like a wall:
 The Lord Himself our city watches o'er,
 And keeps our bodies and our souls from harm.

12 o'clock.

At th' hour of midnight was our Saviour born —
 Great blessing to a world which else were lost!
 Then, with unfeigned lips, in prayer and praise
 Commend yourselves to God. — Past Twelve
 o'clock!

1 o'clock.

O Jesu Christ, we pray Thee, send us help
 To bear our Cross with patience in the world,
 For Thou art God alone!
 And Thou, O Comforter, Thine hand stretch forth:
 Then will the burthen light and easy be!
 The clock has stricken One!

2 o'clock.

O gracious Lord, whose love for us was such
 That Thou should'st deign in darkness *) to be born :
 All glory's due to Thee!
 Come, Holy Ghost, and pour into our hearts
 Thy heav'nly light, that we may see Thee now
 And in Eternity!

3 o'clock.

Black Night departs, and Day begins to dawn —
 Keep them far off, O God, who wish us harm!
 The clock has stricken Three!
 Father, Thine aid we seek! — and of Thy Grace
 Give us abundantly!

4 o'clock.

Eternal God! who would'st the Keeper be
 Of us who dwell below —
 To Thee, surrounded by the Heavenly Host,
 Honour and praise are due!
 For this good night give thanks unto the Lord!
 Remember "Four!" — we're summon'd from our
 guard.

*) Obscurity.

5 o'clock.

Jesu, Thou Morning Star! we now resign
 To Thy protection, cheerfully, our King;
 Be Thou his Sun and Shield!
 And thou, bright Orb of Day, begin thy course,
 And, rising from the Mercy-seat of God,
 Thy radiant lustre yield!

The Author of the Original Song was Thomas Kingo, Bishop of Fyen, born at Slangerup in Sealand, 15th. Decr. 1634, and son of John King, a native of Scotland, whose father, Thomas King, grandfather of the Bishop, came over to Denmark with his son, and settled at Elsinore as Tapestry-weaver to Christian IV. John King was a poor but respectable and honest Damask-weaver of Slangerup, as is impressively stated in some pious verses by his son; and a tablet is still extant to his memory in Slangerup church, where he was buried.

The Bishop, Thomas Kingo, is unquestionably the most admired psalmist ever known in Denmark, and his Psalm Book, all his own composition, is even now the ordained and authorized Psalm Book of Christiania in Norway.

The change of the name of King to Kingo is most naturally accounted for by the habit, prevalent with Students in the 17th. century, of latinizing their names.

ADDENDA.

FREE MASONS LODGE.

There are at least three Masonic Lodges in Copenhagen:

“*Zorobabel til Nordstjernen.*” (Danish).

“*Friederich zur Gekrönter Hoffnung.*” (German).

“*Den Skotske Loge.*” (Scottish).

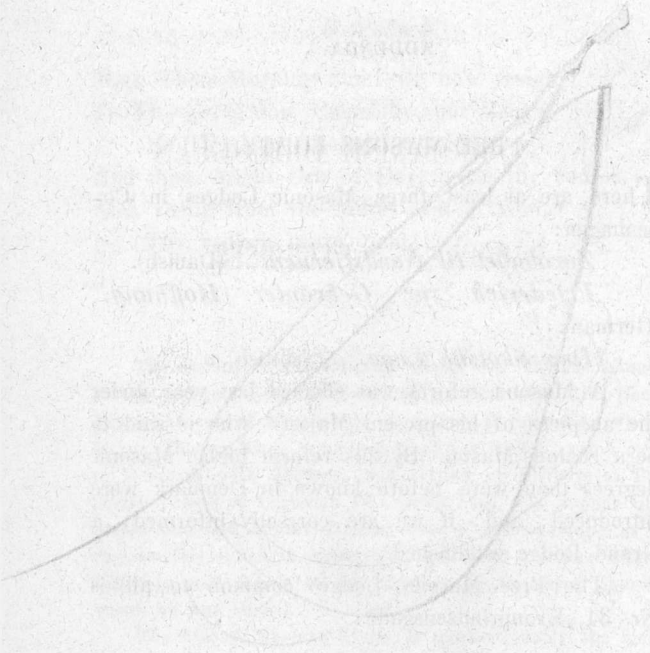
A Masonic reform was effected last year under the auspices of his present Majesty who is said to be a zealous Mason. By this reform higher Masonic degrees than were before known in Denmark were introduced, and, if we are correctly informed, a Grand Lodge established.

The Free Masons' Lodge (common to all) is Nr. 31, Kronprindsensgade.

At the eastern point of the Citadel Ramparts, overlooking the Sound, (*vide* page 116), a Military Band plays from 6 to 8 o'clock every Thursday evening during the three Summer months.

ADDRESS

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been successful in
 maintaining a high level of
 economic growth. This has been
 achieved through a combination of
 sound fiscal and monetary policy
 and a strong commitment to
 social and economic reform. The
 government has also been successful
 in maintaining a high level of
 social and economic stability. This
 has been achieved through a
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ALSO TO BE HAD OF THE PUBLISHERS OF THIS
WORK:

ENGLISH-DANISH DIALOGUES

AND

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES.

BY

E. F. ANCKER.

A KEY

TO

E. F. ANCKER'S

PROGRESSIVE ENGLISH EXERCISES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE EXERCISES.

A MAP
OF THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK,
AND DUCHIES OF
SLESVIG, HOLSTEIN, AND LAUENBURG.
IN FOUR PARTS.

BY
ADOLPH BULL.

This Map, drawn in the years 1849—50 after the latest and best Authorities, and Dedicated to his present Majesty, Frederik VII., is the *only complete* Map of the Kingdom of Denmark on an Enlarged Scale.

