

government also took an active interest in these antiquarian researches. In 1662, Frederick III. sent Torfæus to Iceland to collect manuscripts, and in 1685 Christain V. forbade the sale of them to any foreigner." Sweden was also very active in these researches, and the names of many distinguished antiquaries do the country honour. The antiquarian archives were established at Upsala, according to the same authority, as early as 1669, and in 1692 removed to Stockholm; their object was the preservation of Runic monuments and Icelandic manuscripts.

The knowledge contained in these Icelandic manuscripts is as indispensable to the English and Americans as to the people of the North, yet they do not have it and they scarcely know the writers on Scandinavian mythology and ancient history, Suhm, Schöning, P. E. Müller, Lgaerbring, Peringskiöld, Nyerup, Grundtvig, Montelius, Hildebrand, Thorlacius, Finn Magnussen, even by name. Of modern Scandinavian history they know very nearly as little. The characters of Gustaf Adolf and Carl XII., to be sure, loom up out of the mist that enshrouds Scandinavia, and among artists and authors, Frederika Bremer, Jenny Lind, Thorwaldsen, Hans Christian Andersen, Tegnér, are regarded as phenomena as rare as they are wonderful. The presence of such men in Paris as August Hagborg, Hugo Salmson, Normann, Smith-Hald, Heyerdahl, Wahlberg, is just beginning to be acknowledged in art; Walter Runeberg is becoming celebrated as a sculptor, but the works of his father, the greatest poet who ever wrote in the Swedish tongue, have with two exceptions, a volume of his lyrics and "Nadeschda,"¹ never been translated into English. It is quite sufficient to concede that Sweden has produced one poet, Tegnér; Runeberg, Geijer, Nicander, Wallin, von Braun, Bellman, Malmström, Böttiger, Snoilsky, can remain in ob-

¹ The first by Eiríkr Magnússon and E. H. Palmer, the second by Marie A. Brown.