

**Account of the prisons and hospitals in Russia, Sweden, and Denmark :
with occasional remarks on the different modes of punishments in those
countries / by William Coxe.**

Contributors

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Royal College of Surgeons of England

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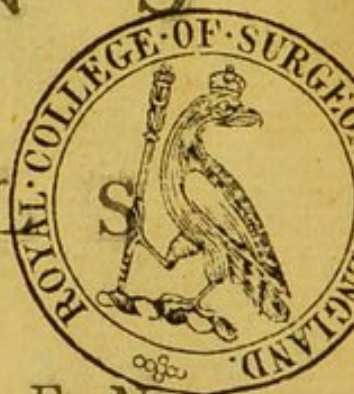
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A C C O U N T
OF THE
P R I S O N S
AND
H O S P I T A L S
IN
R U S S I A, S W E D E N,
AND
D E N M A R K.
WITH
O C C A S I O N A L R E M A R K S
ON THE
D I F F E R E N T M O D E S O F P U N I S H M E N T S
IN T H O S E C O U N T R I E S.

By WILLIAM COXE, A.M.
FELLOW OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
AND
CHAPLAIN TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

L O N D O N,
PRINTED FOR T. CADELL,
MDCCLXXXI.



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B Y W I L L I A M C O X E , A . M .

FELLOW OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

AND

CHAPLAIN TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANTUANOVA

L O N D O N

P R I N T E D F O R T . C A D E L L

M D C C X X I I



J O H N H O W A R D, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,

IT was owing to a conversation I had the advantage to hold with you at Vienna, that, in prosecuting my travels into the Northern kingdoms, I turned my attention on the state and management of their respective prisons and hospitals: and if any useful information should result from my inquiries, it must principally be ascribed to the hints and suggestions you favoured me with. To you, therefore, I beg leave to inscribe the following observations; happy, if they should even in the smallest degree contribute towards perfecting that plan of reformation in our county and town jails; which,

which, with the most exemplary spirit of philanthropy and persevering zeal, it is the great object of your benevolent and truly patriotic labours to effect. I embrace with peculiar satisfaction the opportunity which the present occasion affords me of publicly testifying the sincere respect and esteem, with which I am,

Dear Sir,

your obedient

humble Servant,

WILLIAM COXE.

Cambridge,
Nov. 18, 1780.

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CHAPTER I.

On the several modes of punishment for criminal offences in
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CHAPTER I.

ON THE SEVERAL MODES OF PUNISHMENT FOR
CRIMINAL OFFENCES IN RUSSIA—DESCRIP-
TION OF THE KNOOT—ABOLITION OF TOR-
TURE—TRANSPORTATION TO SIBERIA—CON-
DEMNATION TO THE MINES—LAWS RELAT-
ING TO DEBTORS.

MUCH has been said concerning the humanity of the Penal Laws of Russia, no crimes, except high treason, being punished by death, since the accession of Elizabeth. However we may incline to the side of humanity, or conclude that capital punishments are often too highly inflicted; yet it appears a great defect in the Russian police not to punish the most atrocious crimes, such as premeditated murder, by public executions; and especially as death is not unfrequently the consequence of a punishment apparently more mild. For although it is true, according to the strict let-

NO CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS IN RUSSIA EXCEPTING FOR HIGH TREASON.

ter of the law, that there are no capital punishments in Russia, excepting in the case abovementioned; yet it is not absolutely true in fact: for it sometimes happens, that the malefactor, convicted of very atrocious crimes, is sentenced to receive so many strokes of the knoot *, that he expires either under the infliction, or soon after it.

PUNISHMENTS IN RUSSIA.

The principal punishments for criminal offences are, the knoot, marking in the face, tearing the nostrils, transportation to Siberia, condemnation to the mines, hard labour, and whipping. Persons convicted of high treason are either beheaded, or imprisoned for life.

THE KNOOT.

The knoot is a thong of leather about the thickness of a crown-piece, and about three quarters of an inch broad, tapering gradually towards the end; it is tied to a thick whip, which is fastened by means of an iron ring to a piece of leather, that acts like a spring; the whole is bound to a short wooden handle. The criminal is stripped to the waist, and horsed upon a man's back, with weights tied to his heels. The executioner strikes him upon the back with the flat end of the thong.

The knoot is not considered as a punishment in itself adequate to capital crimes; it being inflicted for smaller offences †: in capital cases it is only part of the penalty; marking in the face, ‡ tearing the nostrils, and condemna-

* It is not always the number of the strokes, but the method of applying them, which occasions the death of the criminal; for the executioner can kill him in three or four blows by striking him upon the ribs. While I was at Peterburgh a person convicted of murder received three hundred and thirty-three strokes of the knoot: I saw him three weeks afterwards in prison; he was almost entirely cured, and looked perfectly recovered.

In 1778, three persons died at Peterburgh from the consequences of the knoot.

† A theft of 20 roubles or upwards is punished with the knoot.

‡ The nostrils are not slit, but torn with a pair of pincers.

tion to the mines of Siberia, are substituted in lieu of death, which was the punishment according to the former laws.

Formerly the criminal convicted of atrocious crimes, or suspected of high treason, was usually punished in the following manner: his arms being tied behind and fastened to a rope, were drawn up in a pulley, so that his body was suspended in the air; by these means his shoulders were necessarily dislocated; and in this situation he received the strokes of the knout. But this horrid punishment, together with every other species of torture *, has been entirely abolished by the present empress, who has effected many great and beneficial regulations in the interior police of her vast empire, and particularly in the courts of justice: regulations as humane as they are just; and which reflect as much honour upon this great princess as the most brilliant actions of her reign.

* Although the sovereign of Russia is absolute in the most unlimited sense of the word; yet the prejudice of the Russians respecting the necessity of torture (and a wise legislator will ever respect popular prejudices be they ever so absurd and unreasonable) were so deeply rooted from immemorial custom, that it required very great circumspection in the Empress not to raise discontents by an immediate abolition of that inhuman practice. Accordingly the cautious manner in which it was gradually prohibited discovers as much judgment as humanity.

In 1762; the Empress, soon after her accession to the crown, took away the power of inflicting torture in order to extort confession, from the inferior justices; by whom it had been shamefully abused.

In 1767, a secret order was given to the waywodes, or judges, in the several provinces, that, whenever they should think torture requisite to force a criminal to confession, they should draw up the general articles of the charge, together with the proofs; and lay the case before the governor of the province, for his consideration: and all the governors had received previous directions to determine the case according to the principles laid down in the tenth chapter of her majesty's ** instructions for a new code of laws; wherein torture is proved to be both useless and cruel. This therefore was a tacit abolition of torture.

** Instruc. de Cath. II. pour un nouveau code de Loix, &c. p. 51 to 55.

Petty offenders are * either whipped, transported into Siberia as colonists, or condemned to hard labour for a stated period.

Felons, after they have received the knoot, and their cheeks and foreheads marked, are sometimes sentenced for life to the publick works at Cronstadt, Vishnei Voloshok, and other places: but the common practice is to send them into Siberia, where they are condemned for life to the mines of Nerzhinsk.

Twice a year, namely, in spring and autumn, they are sent thither from different parts of the Russian dominions, viz. from Petersburg, Moscow †, and the particular towns in which the courts of justice are held.

TRANS-
PORTATI-
ON TO SI-
BERIA.

They meet upon the road at the several places assigned for that purpose. They travel part of the way by water, and part by land; are chained two and two together, and the whole string of them united by a long rope: at night they are loosened from the rope, carried to different cottages, and guarded by the soldiers who conduct them. Petty offenders and vagabonds are sent with the felons: ‡ as are peasants also

* Besides the knoot there are two other instruments for whipping, the plett and the katze; they are both a kind of cat-o' nine tails, with this difference, that the cords of the katze are steeped in pitch; the katze is principally used for the punishment of sailors; the plett for small offences.

The batogue is another species of punishment for petty offences: it consists of striking the soles of the feet with a thin stick.

† Just before I came to Moscow 248 convicts and colonists had been sent to Siberia from thence. These persons were not all tried at Moscow, but part had been sent from Petersburg, Twer, and other governments, to Moscow; being one of the places of rendezvous appointed for these prisoners. I was informed that, according to a rough calculation, about 500 are yearly dispatched from Moscow to Siberia.

‡ In Russia the peasants are all slaves, and the landholder is entirely master of their person and property: he may inflict of his own private authority whatever punishment he pleases, but he cannot by the letter of the law take away their lives. If the peasant dies within three days after the punishment inflicted by order of his master, the latter is guilty of murder. In all civil crimes the peasant is delivered to government, and takes his trial in the courts of justice.

by order of their masters, who are empowered to inflict that punishment, only assigning the cause of offence.

The allowance to each transported person is two copecs per day.

When the whole troop arrive at Tobolsk, the governor, who has a list of their names and different crimes, distributes some of those who have been bred to handicraft trades in the town, assigning them to different masters; others he settles as colonists in the neighbouring country. The remainder proceed to Irkutsk; where the governor in the same manner selects some for the town, and others for the country.

The felons are transported to the district of Nerzhinsk; where they are condemned to work in the silver mines, and at the different forges. There are upon an average from 1600 to 2000 of these convicts. The greatest part are confined in barracks, excepting those who are married: the latter are permitted to build huts near the mines, for themselves and families.

CONVICTS
AT THE
MINES OF
NER-
ZHINSK.

Each convict receives a certain quantity of rye flower, about seventy pound per month; and one copec and an half* per day, when they work. They are clothed at the expence of government. Each convict stands the crown in thirty-five roubles per annum: for which sum a free labourer might be hired.

When we consider the number of felons who die under the knout; those also who occasionally perish through fatigue † during the length of the journey to Nerzhinsk; and

* A copec is nearly equal to a half-penny of our money; a rouble=100 copecs; five roubles,=a pound sterling.

† From Peterburgh to Moscow,	— —	734 versts,
From Moscow to Tobolsk,	— — —	2385
From Tobolsk to Irkutsk,	— — —	2918
From Irkutsk to Nerzhinsk,	— — —	1129

7,166 versts=4776 English miles.

the wretched state of the convicts in the mines ; it will appear, that the penal laws in Russia are not so humane as some authors have asserted. And indeed upon a general calculation it will perhaps be found, that, notwithstanding the ostensible mildness of the penal laws, not fewer criminals suffer death in Russia, than in those countries wherein capital punishments are authorised by the laws.

LAWS RE-
LATING
TO DEB-
TORS.

The laws relating to debtors are as follow : insolvent debtors are considered by the law of Russia as slaves ; and they ought to be sold to merchants ; or to be sent to the public works for a certain number of years proportionable to their debts. The insolvent debtor therefore should be first offered for sale to a private merchant ; who clothes and feeds him, and allows him besides twenty-four roubles per annum ; which sum is given to his creditors towards the payment of his debts. If no merchant will receive him under such conditions, he is sent to the public works with the criminals. In this instance the crown allows 24 roubles per ann. for the price of his labour : half of this sum goes towards the support of the prisoner, and the remainder is paid to the creditors. The number of years for which he is condemned depends upon his debts : if they are large, he is sentenced for life ; or, what amounts to the same thing, for eighty, one or two hundred years, until the debts would be paid by these yearly instalments : if the debt is small, he recovers his liberty sooner, viz. when the sum is discharged for which he is imprisoned. *

This

* The principle of obliging the debtor to work off his debts by his own labour is just and plausible in theory, and would prove of great advantage, if it could be put in practice in England, without those abuses with which it is frequently accompanied in Russia ; for it seems very unjust as well as inhuman to force the debtor to work in company with murderers, house-breakers, and other malefactors. If a plan could be formed upon similar principles, and by no means disgraceful to the debtor, it would be more beneficial to the country than to confine

This is the general law in Russia respecting debtors ; but it is not always put in execution : for, when I visited the prisons, I saw several instances of debtors, who were confined for a very small sum, and who had been in prison a considerable time. This abuse, however, is only observable in the governments which are still under the old establishment : it is

a number of persons in idleness without any prospect of paying their debts, and with no hope of being released but by an act of insolvency. Such an act is frequently very injurious to the creditor, though necessary, according to the present laws relating to debts, for the occasional discharge of insolvent debtors ; many of whom would otherwise continue in prison during their whole lives. This method would likewise be far more beneficial to society than a charitable subscription for releasing poor debtors : for all these charities, though in themselves very laudable and humane, yet often encourage persons to run in debt ; and the money raised for the discharge of debtors might be more usefully employed in making them release themselves by their own labour.

If I may be allowed to hazard a general plan, such an institution should be similar to that of the *Maison de Force* at Ghent ; (see Howard on Prisons, p. 132, &c.) only of course it would not be dishonourable ; and it should be appropriated entirely to debtors, who should be treated with all proper indulgence and humanity. Different sorts of manufactures and trades should be carried on ; so that the debtor, if he was of any handicraft trade, might follow his own calling ; if not, he should be taught some trade. The creditor should immediately after the arrest be obliged to pay regularly the 4d. which according to law ought always to be paid : this money, together with any addition which might be thought proper, should be appropriated to the sustenance of the prisoner. What he earned by his own labour should be laid by for the discharge of his debts : this sum should be increased or diminished in proportion to his industry and good behaviour. Supposing that by the manufactures and charitable contributions each prisoner could earn upon an average a shilling per day ; a debt of 20l. could be paid off in little more than a year : and in ten years, near 200l. And when it is considered that the greatest number of unhappy persons, who are confined for debt, are imprisoned for small sums, the utility of such an institution, if practicable, is evident. “ Mr. Howard found in one of his journeys through England, “ near 600 prisoners whose debts were under 20l. each.” Howard on Prisons, p. 6. 8vo. edit.

These hints are submitted with great deference to the candid consideration of those persons, who interest themselves in the welfare of their fellow-creatures in distress ; and particularly of lord Beauchamp, who in his parliamentary duty shewed so benevolent a disposition to promote the relief of poor debtors.

corrected in the new governments, in which the new code of laws * drawn up by the present empress is introduced.

Another abuse, however, not so easy to rectify, still adheres to this law: a merchant, for instance, declares himself insolvent, and is accordingly offered for sale; a friend purchases him for the twenty-four roubles per ann. and immediately gives him his liberty. By this fraudulent behaviour the merchant may embezzle large sums of money, which are due to his creditors, and is quit upon paying the 24 roubles per ann. for which his friend is bound. An instance of this occurred not long ago: but the governor of the province, suspecting a fraud, insisted upon the merchant's being sent to the public works; this threat intimidated him, and he discharged his debts to a very large amount, which he would otherwise have embezzled.

* See Instruction de Sa Maj. Imp. Catherine II. pour la commission chargée de dresser le projet d'un nouveau code de loix a St. Petersburg, 1769; & Reglemens de Sa Maj. Imp. Cath. II. pour l'administration des gouvernemens de l'empire de Russie, St. Pet. 1778. These papers, compiled by the Empress herself, breathe the true spirit of genuine legislation.

CHAPTER II.

PRISONS AND HOSPITALS AT MOSCOW—TWER
—VISHNEI VOLOSHOK—AND NOVOGOROD.

HAVING thus endeavoured to state in general terms the punishments used in Russia, I shall now lay before the reader an account of the several prisons and hospitals which I visited during my continuance in that country.

Having, soon after my arrival at Moscow in the month of MOSCOW. September 1778, applied to Prince Volkonishki, governor of that city, for permission to visit the prisons, which in general are not shewn to strangers; that nobleman granted me the permission with the utmost readiness; and sent his aid de camp to accompany me, and to serve as an interpreter.

The prison for soldiers is at Buturki, about two miles from PRISON FOR SOLDIERS. the town, in the middle of an open plain. It is a large court bounded by wooden palisadoes of about twenty-five feet high. Within this court is one wooden house of about thirty feet square, consisting of one ward, in which 48 prisoners were confined: the room is about sixteen feet high, and there are several ranges of broad benches projecting from the wall, one above the other, upon which the prisoners lay down; neither
C bed,

bed, coverlets, nor straw, are allowed. During the day-time they are suffered to walk in the court-yard within the large square, but at night they are all locked into the house; no brandy is allowed to be sold according to the strict letter of the law. This rule holds good with respect to the prisoners in general; but in most places they can easily find means to procure it, if they have but money for that purpose. In case of sickness the patients (unless they are felons, and then they are attended by a physician or surgeon within the prison) are sent to the military hospital. Near the prison without the palisadoes is a well, where two prisoners, attended by a guard, are suffered to draw water for the use of the whole number.

PRISON OF
THE PO-
LICE OR
KALUKA
OSTROG.

The prison of the police, or Kaluka Ostrog, is situated in one of the suburbs. It is a large square enclosed within high palisadoes: before it is a brick building for the several officers belonging to the prison. Within the large square are several other courts or yards separated from each other, and surrounded also with wooden palisadoes; and in each of these courts are four, six, or eight, wooden houses, each consisting of one large room. There are twenty-five rooms; and in each room more than twenty-five or thirty persons are never confined. To each house is an iron door which is locked up at night, and the prisoners are confined within; during the day they are at liberty to walk about in the court-yard. There were 97 prisoners; and there have been near 800 confined at the same time in all the different houses †.

* It may be proper to remark in this place that it is no hardship in Russia to allow no beds or straw to the prisoners; because the peasants in general never sleep in beds, but upon the bare floor, or benches of their cottages; they sometimes spread their sleep-skin clothes under them.

† This plan of dividing the parts of the prison into different court-yards, appears to be the best that can be adopted for the health of the prisoners, as each person is able to be out in the air during the day.

In one of the courts there is a well, and, every evening, two prisoners from each ward are allowed to draw as much water as they please.

At present the condemned and other felons, and petty offenders are all confined together without distinction. It is proposed, however, to build separate wards, in order to confine those who are ordered for Siberia. The felons were in irons; two were chained together; they had received the knout, &c. and were to be sent into Siberia. The criminals after condemnation receive one copec per day: the others who are not yet tried, are allowed nothing; but live by charity: what is collected for them is divided once a week; the most each prisoner has received has been fifty copecs; the least five; upon an average about fifteen per week. Rye bread, which is the food of the common people, is very cheap; a copec, which is equal to about an half-penny of our money, will purchase above a pound. The prisoners all seemed to be in tolerable good plight, and did not appear as if they wanted nourishment. Peasants are allowed to come into the first court, in order to sell bread and quafs to the prisoners. One of the courts is allotted for the women prisoners who were not in chains.

The women are seldom put in irons in the Russias; a block of wood, called kolodka in the Russian tongue, is sometimes in criminal cases fastened round the ankle.

I asked, if since the establishment of the Foundling Hospital there had been many women brought there for murdering their bastard children: was answered, that before that period the case frequently happened; but that since its establishment there were very few instances; that in the more distant parts of the government of Moscow women were frequently found guilty of that crime; but that at present it was a thing almost unheard of in the town: a full proof, I should think, if it wanted one, of the utility of that excellent establishment.

Within this same court there is a gentleman confined, and he alone of these prisoners is denied the privilege of ever coming out; a punishment which is scarcely adequate to his crime, namely that of having several of his peasants whipped in so cruel a manner, that they died. This circumstance will shew the power which the lords have over their peasants; and will at the same time prove, that such crimes, when discovered, do not always remain unpunished.

One circumstance I cannot omit, which, though foreign to the present purpose, cannot fail interesting every one who has any feelings of humanity. Close to the door of the prison wherein this unfortunate wretch is confined, an old woman about seventy years of age has built a miserable shed, which scarce protects her from the weather: there she lives out of meer compassion for the prisoner; she was his nurse, and she continues with him in order to render him all the service in her power. Such another instance of affection is not to be met with; for it must be entirely disinterested, as the prisoner, considering the greatness of the crime of which he is guilty, can never have any hopes of being released; nor can she ever expect any recompence but what she derives from her own feelings: upon my giving this poor woman a small piece of money, she immediately delivered it to the prisoner.

There is no chamber for the sick prisoners, but they continue among the others, unless the distemper should be contagious, and then they are removed into an house built for the reception of the prisoners who were ill of the plague, which raged here a few years ago. Several of the prisoners have been three years in prison; a proof to how many delays the courts of judicature are liable in this country; an abuse which the present empress has endeavoured to remove by the new code of laws given out in her instructions.

There is no regular jailer in this or any of the Russian prisons; but the corporals and serjeants take it by turns to inspect and guard the prisoners.

Within the precincts of this prison is a small chapel, built some years ago at the expence of the prisoners, who saved money sufficient out of what was given them to build it. Every Sunday service is performed there.

There is no regular house of correction at Moscow, but vagabond and disorderly persons, petty offenders, &c. are condemned for a short time to work at the hospital of Catharine: servants are sent there by their masters, but for no longer than a fortnight. The allowance to each is three copecs per day. I saw them at work; they were employed, some in digging a moat, others in levelling and carrying away a mound of earth, others in the garden: they work in summer from seven in the morning to twelve, and from one to eight; in winter they are employed in cutting stone and wood.

Disorderly women are confined in the convent of Andreffska, in the suburbs near the river Moskva. The place of confinement is a room upon the ground-floor. They are condemned for a fortnight or three weeks to spin thread for the admiralty. They are allowed three copecs per day. When I was there, there were none confined.

In this same convent there is a charitable institution for soldiers' widows: the empress allows each woman four copecs per day; there are ninety widows; a maid servant is clothed and paid to wait on them, and dress their victuals.

The prison for debtors is in the middle of the town; it is a brick building of one story, consisting of several rooms for the prisoners; the men and women are kept in separate rooms, but are allowed to be together in the day-time; the prisoners have neither beds nor bedsteads, nor straw, but they sleep upon the benches which encircle the room; each ward has a stove. The prisoners receive nothing from the creditor, nor
DEBTORS'
PRISON.
from

from government: they are allowed to beg in the streets, accompanied with a guard.

The sum for which some were imprisoned was very small, one woman being in prison for two roubles; she had been confined three months. There were in all 37 debtors.

FOUND-
LING HOS-
PITAL.

The Foundling Hospital at Moscow deserves a more minute description than I am able to give. It was founded by the present empress, and is supported by voluntary contributions, legacies, and other charitable endowments. In order to encourage donations in favour of this institution, the empress grants to the donors certain privileges and rank in proportion to their contributions. By these, and other means, a very considerable capital has been formed. A private merchant, named Dimidoff*, a person of great wealth, has expended in constructing part of the building, and in other endowments in favour of this charity, above 700,000 roubles, or about 140,000 l.

The hospital is situated in a very airy part of the town, upon a gentle ascent near the river Moskva. It is an immense pile of building, of a quadrangular shape; part is only finished.

There are at present 3000 foundlings: when the whole building is completed it will contain 8000.

The children are brought to the porter's lodge, and taken in without any questions: no recommendation is required †. The day of the month, and the hour in which the child is brought, is immediately written down, together with the sex of the infant: and as soon as it is baptised, its name is also registered. The child is first visited by a surgeon before it is carried into the house: it is new-clothed, and given to

* The ancestors of this person first discovered and worked the richest mines of Siberia; from whence his family acquired immense riches.

† In this hospital there are apartments for the reception of lying-in women, who are, if they chuse it, admitted in masks, and delivered without being questioned.

a wet nurse, there being always a certain number attending for that purpose. A wet nurse never suckles more than one child.

The director favoured me with his company over the hospital; and I was the more pleased, because nothing had been prepared for my reception, as I called in by chance, and was immediately admitted without any difficulty. Indeed I was so struck with this charitable institution, that, during my stay at Moscow I went four different times to see it.

The foundlings are divided into separate classes, according to their respective ages. The children remain in the nursery no longer than two years; then they are admitted into the lowest class; the boys and girls continue together until they are seven years of age, when they are separated. They all in general learn to read, write, and cast accounts.

The boys are taught knitting; they occasionally card hemp, flax, and wool, and are sooner or later employed in the different manufactures.

The girls learn to knit, net, and all kinds of needle-work. They spin and weave lace; they are taught cookery, baking; and are employed in house-work of all sorts.

At the age of fourteen the foundlings enter into the first class; when they have the liberty of chusing any particular branch of trade; and for this purpose there are different species of manufactures established in the hospital, of which the principal are embroidery, silk stockings, ribbands, lace, gloves, buttons, cabinet-work, and different sorts of furniture; and even musical instruments * &c. A separate room is appropriated to each trade.

Some of the foundlings are taught French and German, and a few boys Latin; others are instructed in music, drawing, and dancing.

* I saw several harpsichords very neatly made by the foundlings.

When they have gone through a certain apprenticeship, or about the age of twenty, they are allowed the liberty of setting up for themselves; a sum of money, is bestowed upon each foundling for that purpose, and they are permitted to carry on trade in any part of the Russian empire: a very considerable privilege in Russia, where the peasants are slaves, and cannot leave their village without the permission of their master.

If a foundling marries a foundling girl, they have lodgings given them for three or four years in the hospital, and are permitted to carry on their trade in the house.

The rooms of this hospital are very lofty and large; the dormitories are separate from the work rooms; the latter are floored with brick, the former with boards; the bed rooms are kept very airy, and the beds are not crowded: each foundling has a separate bed; the bedsteads are of iron; the sheets are changed every week, and their linen three times a week. In going over the rooms I was particularly struck with their neatness and cleanliness; the nurseries were uncommonly clean, and without any unwholesome smells. No cradles are allowed, and rocking is particularly forbidden; each infant has a small bed to itself. The infants are not swaddled, according to the custom of the country, but loosely dressed.

I went through all the rooms, and saw the foundlings at their respective works; the children came running up to the director in crowds, some took hold of his arm, and some held by his coat; others kissed his hand; and they all expressed the greatest satisfaction. These natural and unfeigned marks of regard were the most convincing proofs of his mildness and good-nature, for children when ill used naturally crouch before those who have the management of them. I could be no judge merely in going through the hospital, whether the children were well instructed, and whether the

regulations were well observed; but I was perfectly convinced, from their behaviour, that they were in general happy and contented, and could perceive from their looks, that they were remarkably healthy; this latter circumstance must be particularly owing to the uncommon care which is paid to cleanliness both in their persons and rooms.

The girls of the first class are dressed in white linen gowns; the others in striped linen: the boys are all clothed in striped linen jackets, and short trowsers.

There are warm baths in the hospitals, an article of luxury and cleanliness essential to the Russians; and which is considered by them as necessary for their health.

In another visit which I paid to this hospital, I saw them at church, and afterwards at dinner: the girls and boys dine separately. The dining-rooms are upon the ground-floor: they are large and vaulted, and distinct from their work-rooms. The first class sit at table; the rest stand: the little children are waited upon by servants; but the foundlings of the first and second class alternately wait upon each other. The dinner consisted of beef and mutton boiled in broth, with rice; I tasted both, and they were remarkably good: the bread is very sweet; it is baked in the house, chiefly by the foundlings. Each foundling has a napkin, pewter-plate, a knife, fork, and spoon: the napkin and table-cloth are clean three times in the week. They get up at six, dine at eleven, and sup at six. The little children have bread at seven, and at four. When they are not employed in their necessary occupations, the utmost freedom is allowed, and they are encouraged to be as much in the air as possible. The whole was a lovely sight; and the countenances of the children expressed the utmost content and happiness.

In the evening I saw a play acted by the foundlings. The "Honnete Criminél," and the comic opera, "Le Devin du Village,"

Village," both translated into Russian; and, what is very remarkable, the stage was built by them; and the scenes painted: the band was also composed of foundlings, the first violin excepted, who was their music-master. This band, which was by no means contemptible, consisted of several violins, two violincellos, and kettle-drums; these instruments were played upon by the elder boys: there were besides two french-horns, an hautboy and flute, by boys about ten years of age. The play, as I was told, was uncommonly well acted. There were some agreeable voices in the opera; and the action was in general peculiarly graceful. There were no dances, but we were informed that they dance ballets very agreeably.

If there is any apparent defect of education in this institution, it evidently lies in teaching the foundlings to act plays and to dance, which must unavoidably take off their attention from the manufactures; and I have been since informed this is the case with those who are thus employed.

Upon the whole, I never saw a finer or more complete institution; and I cannot forbear again remarking what cannot indeed be too often inculcated, that the great care which is paid to the health of the children was fully answered by the looks of the foundlings, and was a circumstance which most particularly caught my attention*.

IMPERIAL
HOSPITAL.

The Imperial Hospital was founded by Peter I. The building is of brick stuccoed; it is situated upon a gentle eminence, in a very airy situation, near the river Yausa. It is reserved for sick soldiers, and can contain 1000 patients: at present there are 463. Besides a principal building, there are several out-houses of wood, some of which are inhabited by a physician, surgeon, apothecary, and assistants; others are

* The good effects of this care and cleanliness were perceived a few years ago, when the plague raged violently at Moscow; for not one of the foundlings caught that distemper.

used for the reception of the patients, who, for want of room, cannot be admitted into the principal hospital.

In the latter were two large rooms, each 36 yards long, 16 broad, and high in proportion; each room contained 120 beds; only one person in a bed: in one of these apartments were 117 patients ill of fevers; the stench and heat of this room were intolerable, and sufficient to give a putrid distemper to any person who should remain there twenty-four hours.

The other room contained ninety patients, chiefly scorbutic and wounded.

The chambers for the venereal disease were in the out-houses: one room with seventy-five beds contained seventy-three patients.

There was one house set apart for the reception of the sick soldiers sent from the prisons: of these there were thirty-four.

The rooms were all kept much too hot, and not sufficiently aired. The patients have each a wooden spoon, two plates, a wooden bowl, a pair of flippers, a mattress, a blanket, and sheets. Every patient is allowed (if the physician thinks proper) a pound of beef a day, or two pounds of mutton; one and a half of white bread: their common drink is beer and quass; they have wine in case of necessity.

A physician, a head surgeon, five under-surgeons, and ten assistants; an apothecary, and sub-apothecary, are appropriated to the hospital.

In this hospital students are instructed in physic, surgery, botany, chemistry, at the expence of the crown.

The hospital of Catharine is placed in a very wholesome and airy situation in the suburbs, called Naplodna Sloboda. It consists of a wooden building of one story, and several,

HOSPITAL
OF CA-
THARINE.

smaller buildings, round a court-yard, for the physician surgeon, apothecary, &c.

This hospital was built and endowed by the present empress: it contains with ease 150 patients, and there is room for 200 patients: the wards for the sick are about sixteen feet square, and contain at most nine patients; each has a separate bed; the rooms are neatly papered; the beds have linen curtains. Each patient is allowed a linen bed-gown, a night-cap, a pair of drawers, stockings and slippers, a tin-mug, a glass-tumbler; a small table is placed between every two beds, with a small bell upon it: each bed has a mattress, a blanket and coverlet; the sheets are changed once a fortnight, and the linen twice a week. In each room a tin can with a spout at the bottom is fastened against the wall, for washing; for which purpose a large towel is provided, which is changed twice a week: each window has a small ventilator.

At the furthest extremity of the court-yard is an hospital for inoculation, capable of containing 200 children.

PAULOWITZ
HOSPITAL.

Paulowitz hospital is built and founded by the present Great Duke: it is situated in the extremity of the suburbs on the other side of the river Moscva: it is a wooden building of one story, contains twelve rooms for the sick, besides a laboratory, an apothecary's shop, and two rooms for the apothecary; the physician and surgeon are lodged in separate buildings.

This hospital is for fifty-two patients: the largest room, which is forty-seven feet long, and twenty-two broad, contains ten beds; the smaller rooms have six, four, or more beds, in proportion to their size: there are small ventilators to each window. The rooms are all papered; the beds have linen curtains; the curtains and coverlets are washed once a month; the linen changed every week: each patient

is furnished with a shirt, drawers, slippers, bed-gown, stockings, night-cap; there is likewise a small table to each bed, with a table-cloth and towel to each person, clean every week; a pewter-plate, spoon, knife and fork, pewter-mug and cup; excellent bread, white and brown: those persons who eat the same food, dine together; the others dine separately: a small pewter machine is fastened against the wall in each room, with a copper pan underneath, for washing. There were forty-five men, and fifteen women; the latter in separate apartments. Two servants wait upon five patients.

This and the last-mentioned hospital are fine institutions; they look more like private houses than hospitals.

At Twer the prisoners before trial work upon the ramparts TWER. and in the town. After sentence the felons and others who are condemned to transportation are mostly sent to Vishnèi Voloshok; where they remain until their departure for Siberia.

The felons had chains round their legs; the others a block of wood fastened round their ankles. They receive three copecs per day. They are at present confined at night in an ostrog on the other side of the Volga, all together; but by the order of the empress a prison is building within the citadel, which is to form the model of the several prisons in the new governments: it is not yet finished; the building is of brick, of two stories; and there are different wards for the prisoners, according to their crimes and sex.

The empress has likewise given particular orders, that in all the new governments a person appointed by the governor shall visit the prisons every Wednesday, accompanied by a surgeon. He is empowered to call each prisoner by his name; and he is to give an account to the governor of the state of the prisoners, and particularly to see if cleanliness is sufficiently attended

tended to. In case of any epidemical, or other bad disorder, the sick person is to be removed from the rest, and the expence of his cure paid by her imperial majesty.

I saw one debtor in a room of the court of justice; he was insolvent; the town of Twer had purchased him by paying his debts, and proposed sending him among a number of recruits to the army.

VISHNEI
VOLOSHOK

At Vishnei Voloshok convicts and others are condemned to public labour: they are employed principally in deepening and cleaning the canal; which at this place forms a communication between the Twerza and the Msta, these two rivers unite by this navigation the Caspian and the Baltic.

There are three sorts of slaves sentenced here to public labour: 1. Some persons who are sent to this place instead of an house of correction, and are condemned for a limited time. In case of sickness they are attended by a surgeon of the town at the expence of the crown, with a stipulation that the expence does not exceed three roubles per month.

2. Debtors, who receive twenty-four roubles per ann. of which half goes to their maintenance, and the remainder to the creditor. There are at present seven; of these two were tradesmen of Novogorod, who had collected the excise upon salt, and were in arrears to the crown; they were confined in 1770: in the space of two years more the sum for which they were confined will be paid off by the annual discharge of the twelve roubles, and they will receive their liberty.

3. Felons; some are to remain until the time arrives when they are to be sent into Siberia; others are condemned for life. Two murderers were chained together: others wore chains about their legs. They receive in general three copecks per day.

These slaves are confined in two small rooms, about fourteen feet by twelve.

At Novogorod the prison for criminals is within the kremen-^{NOVOCOROD.} lin or fortress. It is an old tower in the walls; the space before is surrounded with high palisadoes; eight felons were confined together in a room upon the ground-floor, with no light but what is admitted through a small hole in the door; these are never permitted to come out: the other prisoners inhabit a room upstairs, and are allowed to walk in the courtyard; they had most of them a block of wood round their legs, with their heads and beards half shaved, that they might be known in case they made their escape. They are allowed two copecs per day. The women are confined in a separate ward adjoining to the guard-room; and in all these prisons there is no jailer, but the serjeants or corporals take it by turns to inspect and guard the prison.

C H A P T E R III.

PRISONS AND HOSPITALS AT PETERSBURG.

PRISONS.

THE prisoners * are at first confined in two rooms on the ground floor, under the court of justice, in the Basil's Ostrof, where they are tried; there is one room for the men, and another for the women, adjoining to each other, but there being no door, they might come together unless prevented by the guard. The criminals are brought to this place immediately upon their being arrested: every Friday an examination takes place; and not more than thirty are confined in this prison: the others are sent to the prison of the fortress. There were two boys, scarce fourteen years of age, who were in prison for having run away from their village with their fathers: one deserter had a chain and collar round his neck, weighing seven pood = 252 English pounds. I visited this and the following prisons in the month of January, 1779.

PRISON
OF THE
FORT-
TRESS.

The prisons in the fortress are vaulted rooms, thirty feet long and twenty broad; in the middle of each is a stove

* I am greatly indebted to Sir James Harris, for the readiness with which he assisted and promoted my researches during my stay at Petersburg. My warmest thanks are also due to lieutenant general Sievers, governor of Twer, Novogorod, and Pleïcoff, for much information relative to the prisons and police of Russia.

they are very dry: no more than thirty are ever confined together in one room; the felons were in irons. The whole number of prisoners amounted to sixty-four; nineteen in one room, and eighteen in another; sixteen in a third, and eleven in a fourth: the women had separate rooms, and none of them were in irons; but those women who are guilty of great crimes wear a chain round the neck, which is fastened to a block of wood. The prisoners are put together without distinction of their crimes: the wards are frequently smoked by burning juniper boughs and berries. No money or provision is allowed by government; but the prisoners subsist entirely by charity, either from money gathered for them in the town, or thrown into boxes placed before the windows of the prison.

I made particular enquiries, whether there have been any signs of a jail fever, or epidemical distemper, ever discovered among the prisoners in Russia; but could not hear of the least tendency to such disorders. Many circumstances indeed tend to preserve the prisoners of this country from these dreadful ravages; among the principal causes are the following: the care that is taken not to over-crowd the jails; the custom which prevails of suffering the prisoners to go occasionally to the baths; the site of the prisons, which in general are built in airy situations, and almost always provided with court-yards, where the prisoners are allowed to walk in the day-time; the intense cold which continues for several months together; the quass*, a fermented liquor, which is reckoned a fine antiscorbutic; it is the general drink, in Russia; and rye-bread, which is also deemed a great sweetner of the blood, is their principal food. Add to this the custom of smoking the wards by burning juniper branches and berries. Nor must we omit mentioning the care which is taken to re-

* Quass is made by pouring boiling water over the flower of wheat, rye or oats; it stands to cool, and then is drunk while in a state of fermentation.

move a prisoner who is attacked with any disorder in the least epidemical.

DEBTOR'S
PRISON.

The debtor's prison is situated near the market-place, in the middle of the town; the wards are upon the ground floor, and they consist of several small rooms with stoves in them. The whole number amounted to eighty-three persons; the foreigners were confined together in one suite of rooms; and the Russians by themselves. The smallest sum for which any person was confined amounted to thirteen roubles. They are allowed nothing either by their creditors or by government, but those who have no means live entirely by charity. I saw in this prison a striking instance of a barbarous police. There were two boys confined, one fourteen, and the other fifteen years of age: they were imprisoned as hostages for their parents, children in Russia being considered as the absolute property of their parents; the father of one was lately dead; he owed 500 roubles; and as his wife was answerable for the debt, she put her son in prison instead of herself; the other boy was in prison for his father.

HOSPITALS.

There are two Hospitals at Petersburg, one for soldiers, and the other for sailors: they were built by Peter I. and are situated close to the Neva, in the quarter of the town called Wiburgh. They are both * brick buildings, of two stories: there is room in each of them for 800 patients.

The hospital for soldiers contained 330 patients: it was very dirty; each patient has a separate bed, but no sheets. There are twenty-five rooms, which contain, according to their respective sizes, several ranges of beds; the largest fifty, and smallest twenty.

* It may seem not unnecessary to mention that the buildings are of brick; when the reader is informed, that the greatest part of the Russian buildings are of wood. Peter I. encouraged to the utmost of his power his subjects to build their houses of brick or stone: the present empress follows the example of her great predecessors in this and other instances.

The hospital for sailors was in better order, and more cleanly : the patients have sheets, which, together with their linen, are changed every week.

The rooms of both these hospitals were kept too warm ; there are no ventilators : and there are only small openings in some of the windows to let in the air.

There are other hospitals belonging to the several regiments of guards quartered at Petersburg, which I did not visit.

Cronstadt is a small island in the Gulph of Finland, about thirty versts from Petersburg, where the fleet is kept : at this place a certain number of convicts are employed in cleansing the harbour and repairing the docks, and in other public works ; they are called Katterfnics, and consist of,

1. Sailors and marines, deserters who have been three times whipped ; some of whom are condemned for life ; others for a stated time.

2. Tradesmen for debts.

3. Embezzlers of the public money.

4. Peasants who have run away from their villages, or who have been guilty of small crimes ; these persons are advertised in the news-papers, and in the mean time are sentenced to hard labour at Cronstadt, where their masters send for them : one abuse arises from hence, that frequently the names of the peasants are overlooked, and they remain at Cronstadt for a number of years, even for life.

There is no distinction here between these several Katterfnics ; but they are all condemned to the same labour, and have the same sustenance.

They receive every month a payoc, equal to near two poods * of rye-flour, together with six ponnnds of pearl barley,

* A pood, equal to forty Russian pounds, or thirty-six English.

and some salt; they are allowed to make and bake their own bread, in the rooms belonging to some of the wards. Every two years each person receives a fur coat; every year a common coarse drugget garment, shoes and gloves, and a cap.

This prison is situated in the out skirts of the town, and consists of several small wards, which contain ten, or at most twenty slaves. They work every day; no holidays being allowed, except Christmas day, and the anniversary of the empresses coronation.

There were 250 of these convicts.

HOSPITAL. The hospital at Cronstadt for sailors and for the garrison, was founded by Peter I. One regulation deserves notice: according to the original plan, an officer of the garrison ought to visit it every week; and take care that the patients are well looked after. This regulation, however, had been shamefully neglected, and consequently the hospital was in a very wretched state: upon the arrival of the present governor, Admiral Greig, he made this hospital one of the first objects of his enquiry; and finding it neglected, sent orders to one of his officers to inspect it every week, according to the original regulation of the great founder. The officer, however, conceiving the commission beneath him, waved the performance; upon which the admiral with great composure said, "Then I will visit it myself." This gentle remonstrance, more forcible to a generous mind than the most violent rebuke, had its effect: and the officer, convinced from the example of his superior, that a strict attention to the duties of humanity exalts instead of debasing; was as anxious for a permission to inspect the hospital, as he was before averse to the commission. I need not add, that since that time it is carefully inspected, and the patients feel the good effects of such an inspection.

At Schlussenbourg Mr. Lieman, a Dane, has established a manufacture for printing linens and cottons. Both men and women

women vagabonds are sent there to work at the different branches, according as Mr. L. chuses to employ them. He clothes, feeds, and lodges them.

The empress (whose comprehensive genius turns its attention to the minutest circumstances which may tend to the advantage of her subjects), conscious of many defects and abuses in the management of the Russian prisons, has framed a plan for correcting and reforming them. That great princess, being acquainted with my researches in relation to prisons, not only gave me permission to visit several at Petersburg, and to address myself to her best-informed governors; but, with a condescension peculiar to her character, deigned not to withhold from me her own sentiments on that subject: she even permitted me to deliver in to Count Ivan Tchernichef, vice president of the admiralty, a list of queries; some of which she condescended to answer herself. From these papers, in which my queries were answered without the least reserve, I have collected a considerable degree of information; and am enabled to lay before the reader the following plan for the regulation of prisons, which is to be introduced into each of the new-modeled governments, by her express orders.

PROPOSED PLAN for the RUSSIAN PRISONS.

The prison shall be built without the town in an airy situation, and if possible near running water. Each prison shall be divided into two parts; one for the men, the other for the women. In each part there shall be three divisions:

1. For criminals before and during trial.
2. For persons confined for a certain time.
3. Felons capitally convicted, who are sentenced to hard labour, transportation to Siberia, or perpetual imprisonment.

PLAN FOR
RUSSIAN
PRISONS.

PRISONS AND HOSPITALS, &c.

In each prison there shall be an infirmary for the sick, who are to be attended at the expence of the crown: a proper person shall be appointed by the governor of the province to visit the prison every week. He is empowered to call every prisoner by his name; and to take care that cleanliness is particularly attended to, &c. as is before mentioned under the article Twer*.

* See p. 21.

CHAPTER IV.

ON THE PUNISHMENTS FOR CRIMINAL
OFFENCES IN SWEDEN.

THE common method of execution in Sweden is behead-
ing, and hanging: for murder the * hand of the criminal
is first chopped off, and he is then beheaded and quartered:
women, after beheading, instead of being quartered, are burn-
ed. No capital punishment is inflicted without the confirma-
tion of the king. For this purpose every prisoner is at liberty
to petition the king, within a month after the trial: the peti-
tion complains of either unjust condemnation, and in such a
case demands a revival of the sentence; or else prays for par-
don, or a mitigation of punishment.

PUNISH-
MENTS IN
SWEDEN.

Malefactors are never put to death, except for the most
atrocious crimes, such as murder, housebreaking, robbery †

* Generally, however, the hand and head are chopped off at the same time.

† In most foreign countries robberies upon the highway are always punished
with death; because the robbers are chiefly banditti who assemble in large troops,
and most commonly murder as well as rob the travellers. In Sweden a high way
robbery is very uncommon.

upon the highway, repeated thefts, &c. Other crimes, many of which in other countries are considered as capital, are chiefly punished by whipping, condemnation to live upon bread and water, imprisonment and hard labour, either for life or for a stated time, according to the nature of the crime. The men are sent to work at the public works, and the women to the houses of correction. So mild are the penal laws of Sweden, that more than 120 strokes of the rod are never inflicted; and the criminal is never sentenced to bread and water for more than twenty-eight days. For small misdemeanors offenders are either whipped, sentenced to bread and water for a few days, or sent for a limited time to the houses of correction.

Until the reign of the present king, the criminal was tortured in order to extort confession; but his Swedish majesty, in 1773, abolished this cruel and absurd practice *. Where the proofs are sufficient, the convict is no longer obliged to sign his own condemnation and suffer tortures, the recital of which makes the benevolent reader shudder with compassion and horror. Many abuses in the courts of justice have been also reformed and corrected by the reigning king; and further improvements are in agitation.

In Sweden the male and female prisoners are always kept separate: there is a jailer resident in each prison, with regular salary, and there are no jail fees.

Contagious distempers are prevented by the care which is taken not to over-crowd the jails, and to remove the prisoners in case of any disorder which appears dangerous or catching.

* The Marquis of Beccaria must feel with inexpressible satisfaction the advantage which his writings have afforded to mankind. For since the publication of his benevolent treatise on crimes and punishments, torture has been abolished in several parts of Europe; in Russia, in 1767; in Sweden, in 1773; in Prussia, in 1776; in the Austrian dominions, 1777.

for this purpose the prisons are regularly visited by proper surgeons, at the expence of government.

With respect to the laws relating to debtors: the creditor may arrest the debtor for a small sum of money; and may keep him in prison until the debt is discharged. He is obliged to pay six stivers * per day to the debtor for his maintenance; and twelve stivers per week to the jailer for his apartment. The payment of the six stivers begins the second day after the arrest. If this allowance is not regularly delivered in, a complaint is liable to be made; and if not remedied the prisoner is immediately discharged. In some instances, where the creditor is inhuman, and the case of the debtor peculiarly hard, a law still exists, which empowers the judge to order a certain sum to be daily subtracted from the debt, as an equivalent for the loss of liberty. This law is however grown almost obsolete, and is seldom put into execution

LAWS RE-
LATING
TO DEB-
TORS.

* Four Swedish stivers = five farthings; a stiver is then something more than a farthing.

CHAPTER V.

PRISONS AND HOSPITALS AT STOCKHOLM,
UPSAL, GÖTHEBURGH, &c.STOCK-
HOLM.

PRISONS.

THERE are several prisons in Stockholm belonging to the different districts of the city, in which the prisoners are confined before and during trial: after trial, in some cases, and always when the crime is capital, they are all sent to one prison. The latter is called Smedjegarden; the former take their name from the different courts of justice: of these courts of justice the principal are called Stas Kiamars Raetter, and Nora Kiamars Raetter *.

The

* For criminal affairs the Harald's Raetter are a kind of country affizes held twice a year, and the Kiamar's Raetter, are regular courts of justice assembling every day in the principal towns. From these subaltern courts the affairs in certain instances are brought before the parliament or highest court of justice; and no pain of death, or punishment esteemed equivalent to pain of death, can be inflicted, unless the parliament confirms the sentence of the inferior court. It may not be uninteresting to mention in this place, that in the country court of justice there is a kind of jury consisting of twelve peasants, chosen by the district, and confirmed by the governor. In all criminal cases the judge asks their opinion, and if they are unanimous against his decision, their opinion prevails.

The prison of the Stas-Kiamars Raetter, which I visited in the month of February, 1779, consists of a number of small wards upon the ground floor below the court of justice: the largest of these wards is thirty feet square; the others are twenty by eight, ten by six, and eight by four. In the smallest, three, four, or five persons at most are confined. There are casements to the windows, which do not open; but in order to let in air, the doors are left open, while each prisoner is allowed to walk in the passage for about half an hour in the day. There are small ventilators in the casements of two rooms. There were in all twenty-four prisoners; men and women kept separate. Two women were condemned to live upon bread and water for eight days; and three men in another apartment for twelve days. Felons have chains, and are brought before the judge in irons. Several dark and unwholesome dungeons under ground; but they are now seldom made use of.

I next visited the prison of the Nora-Kiamars Raetter, or court of justice for the Northern district of the town. The wards are on the third story: they consist of a range of small rooms, each of which contains no more than four persons, as the jailer informed me, for fear of sickness. The windows have casements which open. The wards are swept every day by the prisoners: this prison was kept remarkably clean; within were eighteen prisoners.

In these two prisons the criminals are kept until their trial is over: if the sentence is capital, they are sent to the Smedje-

prevails. But this institution, according to present practice, is a mere formality; for the opinion of the twelve peasants only prevails against the decision of the judge when they all agree; and they are not obliged, as with us, to be unanimous.

This institution however is curious, as it is probably the only remains of the antient trial by jury, which was formerly the common practice in these northern countries, and from whence it was introduced into England by Alfred the Great.

garden; if not, they are punished, and are either dismissed or sent to the galleys. Each prisoner receives six stivers per day: no bed or straw allowed.

THE PRISON
CALLED
SMEDJE-
GARDEN.

The principal prison called Smedjegarden is a brick building in an airy part of the town, not far from the water: it has a court-yard enclosed within high palisadoes.

There is one large vaulted room for the men upon the second floor, twenty-four feet square: in which were twenty prisoners. The felons were only in irons: no bed or straw allowed; the prisoners sleep in their cloaths upon the floor, or upon a broad bench which projects from the wall. A large window, with a glass casement and iron bars before it, is all day kept open. The prisoners are obliged to sweep this ward every day, and to wash it three times every summer: it is smoked three times a day by burning juniper berries. They are allowed to go into the court-yard twice a day, at eight in the morning and four in the evening, and to stay there an hour each time. The jailer takes care that each prisoner washes himself at the pump; which is in the court-yard: and they all provide themselves with as much water as they chuse at these hours. The ward has a stove in it; and some wood for firing is allowed.

The women are confined in a separate room, which is much neater than that for the men: there were three women; one for a capital offence, but she was not in irons. The jailer told me, the women were never chained, except in case of bad and mutinous behaviour. They are allowed to work for their own profit. When I saw them they were occupied in spinning: the men are not suffered to work, for fear of their making use of the tools to effectuate their escape.

There is a small room near the chapel, into which the criminal is removed a few days before execution, where the priest attends, and prepares him for death.

The prisoners receive each six stivers per day ; which are paid regularly every morning. The jailer has a salary of 33½ rix-dollars *, 8l. 6s. 8d. besides house, firing and candles. He sells provisions, beer, and spirituous liquors to the prisoners, at the current price, but they are not obliged to purchase of him †.

The sick prisoners are attended regularly by a surgeon, and the expence is paid by government. In case of any epidemical disorder the patient is immediately removed into another room. Once a week a person commissioned by government visits this jail ; and to him the prisoners may complain in case of ill usage from the jailer or his assistants.

Under ground are several dark dungeons, which are never used but in case of mutinous behaviour. I saw also the torture-chamber ; which, by the king's humanity, is now rendered totally useless.

The debtor's prison is situated in the middle of the town ; and is appropriated solely to debtors. There were twelve debtors ; the jailer told me that thirty was the largest number he ever remembered to have been confined at one time ; and he has been jailer above twenty years. The men and women are kept separate ; and the families of the debtors, though allowed to visit the prisoners, are not permitted to reside in the prison.

DEBTOR'S
PRISON.

The largest room is 45 feet long, and 36 broad : in which were only three prisoners. There are bed-steads, but no beds. Each debtor receives six stivers per day. If the prisoner is sick

* A Swedish rix-dollar, equal to 5s.

† I saw the bread and tasted it, and it was not bad : 28 lods of black-rye bread are sold for two stivers ; two of white bread for two runstics ; a quart of strong beer for six stivers ; a quart of small-beer, for two and two and an half runstics ; a wine glass of brandy for three stivers. A stiver is equal to three runstics. A Swedish pound contains 32 lod : an English pound, 36 and a fraction.

and poor, the attendance of a physician or surgeon, and the necessary medicines are furnished by government.

The jailer lives in the house; his salary is $33\frac{1}{3}$ rix-dollars besides house, firing, and candles: he also receives 12 flivers per week from the creditors for the lodging each debtor. He sells spirituous liquors and provisions to the prisoners, if they chuse to buy them; otherwise he is obliged to send into the town for them. There are four under-jailers, each with a salary of 20 rix-dollars, or about 5*l*.

I made particular enquiries whether the law * mentioned above relating to the deduction of a certain sum from the debt had been lately put in force; but the jailer assured me that he had seen no instance of it since he had been jailer.

HOUSE OF
CORREC-
TION.

At Stockholm there are several houses of correction; the principal of which is called, Spin-Haus: it is placed in the fields, in a very airy situation at the very extremity of the suburbs of St. Mary, near a large lake. The building is spacious with a large court-yard: one side is for men, the other for women. Some convicts are for life; others for a certain term; from six months to ten, fifteen, thirty years. Besides criminals, women of the town and vagabonds are confined there: they are put in the same rooms with the others, and obliged to the same portion of work; only their term of confinement is of a shorter duration. Boys are sent to this house of correction so young as at six or seven years of age; shocking abuse.

There are at present 87 women; and nineteen men and boys. The women's side contains four large rooms; the men's two; all of the same size, namely 40 feet by 20. No more than 25 are ever confined in the same room. Beds are allowed, namely a straw mattress and blankets, but no sheets, two in each bed. They have no separate work-room; but

* See page 33.

spin in the dormitories. The prisoners who are confined for any time are clothed; each of these persons receives, besides garments, two shirts or shifts a year, and two pair of shoes. Their linen is washed every week by a washer-woman belonging to the house. Each room is swept every day, and washed every fortnight by the convicts, in rotation: for this additional employment an adequate portion of their daily work is remitted to those whose turn it is.

Both men and women are employed in spinning wool for the manufacture of soldiers cloth: formerly the task-master contracted with government for the work of the prisoners; but this contract was attended with so many great abuses, that it is taken from private contractors, and consigned to the inspection of the chamber of commerce. Each person is obliged to furnish two and a half strangs a day, Sundays excepted; a strang weighs a Swedish pound, and is equal in length to 400 Swedish ells*. They deliver in their work every Saturday; and on that day they furnish only one strang. If any person spins more than two and a half strang, they are paid for the overplus at the rate of two stivers per strang; and besides, this overplus is subtracted from their future work; that is, as many two and a half strangs as a prisoner delivers above the usual work, so many days are subtracted from the term of the confinement. But they who are condemned to life, receive the two stivers per strang, without any reduction of the term. The jailer told me, that with incessant labour it was possible to furnish four strangs a day. Every day each person receives a pound of rye-bread, and three pints of small-beer; Mondays and Thursdays, a pint of pearl barley broth, and a quarter of a pound of pickled salted herring.

A Swedish ell is equal to two Swedish feet. An English foot is to a Swedish as 37 to 38.

PRISONS AND HOSPITALS, &c.

Tuesday and Friday a pint of pease soup, with half a pound of salt-meat.

Wednesday, a pickled herring, and a pint of milk and water, boiled with pearl-barley.

Saturday, a pint of strong-beer broth.

Sunday, half a pound of fresh meat in broth, with pearl-barley; in summer they have sometimes vegetables on Sundays.

There is an infirmary for the sick, which did not seem well attended to, for the sexes are not kept in separate apartments. In a small room which contained three beds were two sick women in one bed, and two boys in another. There is a clergyman resident in the house; and there are prayers and a sermon regularly every Sunday.

		Rix-dollars.	l.	s.
The salary of the Inspector,	—	222	=	55 10
Clergyman,	—	122	=	30 10
Jailer,	—	50	=	12 10
Under Jailer,	—	33	=	8 5

A fund of 1666 rix-dollars, or about 416l. 10s. arising from certain duties upon coal and coffee, is assigned for the support of this institution: the remaining expence is supplied by the work of the prisoners.

There is another house of correction upon a smaller scale and appropriated solely to women. This house and the labour of the convicts is farmed out to a private merchant, who lets it to two other persons. At present there are twenty-five women; of whom thirteen are for life; the others for a certain term, not less than four years.

There are three apartments for the prisoners; two of twenty-one feet square; and another smaller one: the two former contained each nine persons; the smaller seven. They are allowed a bedstead, hair-matresses and coverlets, but no sheets; they work in the same room in which they lie. There

are employed in spinning thread: they receive each six stivers per day, and are obliged every day to furnish two strang of thread. They work every day, Sundays excepted, and are allowed to go in the court-yard as much as they please, provided they deliver in their portion of work. In case of sickness they are sent to the hospital.

The jailer lives in the house; receives two runstics for each strang of bread; and besides, is allowed a small quantity of firing; he sells beer and provisions to the prisoners. I perceived several instances of great abuse in this house of correction, as must always be the case where the work of the prisoners is farmed out to private persons.

It is not my intention to give a description of all the hospitals which I visited during my continuance at Stockholm; it will be sufficient to mention the most remarkable.

HOSPITALS.

The hospital for the sick contains room for forty-two patients, exclusive of persons ill of the venereal disorder, who are put together. It is situated near the water: the largest rooms are twenty-six feet square; in these are no more than eight beds, one person only in a bed.

HOSPITAL FOR THE SICK.

The small rooms contain from two to six beds, according to their size. The rooms are strewn with fir-boughs, and smoked continually by burning juniper-berries and branches; in winter the patients have clean linen every fortnight; in summer every week.

I saw the dinner distributed to the patients; the dishes and bowels, &c. were remarkably bright and clean.

This hospital is regularly visited every day by Mr. Akren, director general of the hospitals, which is the reason it is so well kept, and that the greatest attention is paid to cleanliness.

The lying-in hospital is a most excellent institution. The house is quite private in the middle of the town: there is

LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

room for eleven women; one large room, twenty feet by twelve, contains four beds; the smaller apartments two beds; others only one. The women who can afford it, pay upon their admittance a rix-dollar and 54 stivers, about equal to 6s. 5d.; and twice that sum, if they chuse a separate room. The poor are admitted gratis. Women are received in a mask, and are delivered without any questions being asked. The linen is changed every three days; juniper boughs and berries are burnt constantly in the rooms; the most uncommon attention is paid to cleanliness, and to keeping the rooms airy. The rooms were so neat and clean, that there was not the least disagreeable smell; though we passed through the apartments, wherein were several women, who had been only delivered two days before. The head man-mid-wife assured me, that formerly when more beds were in a room, and before such great care was given to cleanliness, a much greater number used to die than is the case at present. Upon an average about 200 women are delivered here in the year.

The annual fund at present is only 500 rixdollars, equal to 125l.; but in a few years it will be considerably augmented.

The head man-midwife has very good apartments, and receives a salary of

	Rixdollars.		l.	s.
	200	=	50	0
Assitant,	100	=	25	0
Midwife,	50	=	12	10

They are not allowed to practise elsewhere.

Women are taken in as apprentices, to learn midwifery: they live in the town, but attend by turns in the day; there were 40 of these apprentices.

PSAL
PRISON.

At Upsal, the prison for malefactors is in the castle, situated without the town. There were six prisoners; four men confined

confined in one ward, and two women in another. The prisons are regulated in general like those of Stockholm.

In this part of the castle the jailer shewed me some subterraneous dungeons, which were formerly appropriated to state prisoners; in one of which the celebrated Svante Sure was imprisoned by Eric XIV. king of Sweden. It is a remark very flattering to the humanity of the present times, that in many countries of Europe, those dungeons in which prisoners of state were formerly confined, are now thought too dismal and unwholesome for the temporary imprisonment of common malefactors.

Above stairs are two or three rooms for debtors; but there were none when I was there. The jailer told me, that seven years ago a woman, who owed no more than five rix-dollars, was imprisoned for debt in this castle: that her case was so hard, and her creditor so merciless, that the judge ordered 24 stivers, equal to seven pence half-penny, to be daily subtracted from the debt; by which means she was released at the expiration of two months.

At Marienstadt the prison is lately built; it is situated MARIEN-
STADT. without the town, near the river Tida, and the lake Wenner. It is a large brick building, with a court-yard, surrounded by a high wall: the wards for the prisoners are upon the ground-floor, and above stairs; the smallest room is 14 feet by 10; in which never more than eight are confined at once: felons and lesser criminals are put together; the former are in chains. The women are confined together, but are never in chains. There were three men and four women: one of the women was confined for life, for the murder of her bastard child: she was in the same ward with the other women. The jailer is resident in the house, and sells spirituous liquors and provisions. A room is appropriated to the sick, who are visited at the expence of the crown: the rooms were kept very neat, clean, and airy.

GO THEN-
BURG.

There is a room for debtors, which was empty.

The prison at Gothenburg is the worst I have seen in Sweden: it is in the town-house: the wards for criminals are subterraneous dungeons, very damp and unwholesome. I went down several steps to them. There were six prisoners; four men in one ward, and two women in another. One of these women was imprisoned for debt; the other for the murder of her bastard child: the latter had with her a child of six years old. The men were confined for misdemeanors.

The largest ward, in which the women were confined, is 26 feet by 17; the others, 16 by 12. These wards have stoves; barrack bedsteads without beds, straw or coverlets. The prisoners receive each six stivers per day: they are allowed to go into a court-yard for a few minutes every day: they looked wan and unhealthy; which circumstance was owing to the dampness of the cells. I happened to visit this prison about the time when the prisoners were accustomed to be let out: they were all at the door of the cell, impatiently waiting for the happy moment; and upon the door being opened, the pleasure which they enjoyed in going up stairs for a few minutes was visible in their countenances.

Above stairs are two rooms for debtors, which communicate to each other. They are nearly of the same size, about 26 feet square: within were three debtors. Allowance, six stivers per day.

CONVICTS

Convicts, or as they are commonly called, galley-slaves, are confined in the guard-house: sixteen were put in one room; which was 30 feet square, and 24 broad. Some are condemned for life; others for a longer and shorter period, according to the nature of their crimes. Some of those for life had been convicted of unnatural crimes, repeated thefts, forgery, desertion: they had chains round their legs; the others were not in irons.

Each

Each convict receives a coarse drugget coat, waistcoat, and breeches, every three years; a shirt, one pair of shoes, and stockings, every year. They work out with a guard, and are employed in cleansing the town, and at other public works; in summer, from six in the morning to eleven, and from one to six; in winter from nine to eleven, and from one to four. In case of any contagious distemper, the sick person is immediately sent into a separate room.

CARLS-
CRONA
CON-
VICTS.

The convicts at Carlscrona are confined in four rooms in the guard-house; there were sixty. Some are confined for life; others for a certain term; but no difference is made, either with respect to work or rooms. The former are mostly chained; but if they behave well, their chains are sometimes taken off, they receive each four stivers per day, and one pound and an half of bread; which is made of one-third rye, and two thirds barley. They work at the public works in the dock, and in the town; in summer eight hours a day, and in winter six.

There is a room which serves for an infirmary; clothes of coarse linen are allowed to the sick.

CHAPTER VI.

ON THE PUNISHMENTS FOR CRIMINAL OFFENCES IN DENMARK—PRISONS AND HOSPITALS OF COPENHAGEN.

PUNISH-
MENTS IN
DENMARK.

THE common method of execution in Denmark is beheading and hanging: in some case, as an aggravation of the punishment, the hand is chopped off before the other part of the sentence is executed. For the most atrocious crimes, such as the murder of a father or mother, husband or wife, and robbery upon the highway, the malefactor is broken on the wheel. Capital punishments are not common in Denmark; and though the penal laws are not so mild as in Sweden, yet with respect to the former, the same remark will hold good which I made upon the latter; namely, that several crimes, which in other countries are capital, are not there punished with death. The principal modes of punishment, besides those just mentioned, are branding in the face, whipping, condemnation to the rasp-house, to houses of correction, to public labour and imprisonment; and these are varied in duration and rigour, according to the nature of the crime.

There is a species of criminals common in Denmark, who deserve to be mentioned for the singularity of their crime, and for the efficacious method which the judges have taken to diminish their number. These persons are weary of life; but, conceiving suicide to be an unpardonable sin, murder children in order to get rid of their own existence by the hands of justice: for they think it meritorious to kill a child; whom, according to their wild and dreadful notions, they then save from certain misery in this world, and secure it certain happiness in the next by destroying it when incapable of actual sin. In order to put a stop to this species of madness, such persons, instead of being punished with death, the object of their desire, are condemned for life to hard labour and imprisonment; and are publicly whipped on the day in which they committed the murder, either on the spot where it was committed, or under the gallows. This punishment, which is invariably carried into execution without mercy, has in a great measure put a stop to this horrid species of murder.

The prisons of Denmark, like those of Sweden, are in general well regulated. There is always a resident with a salary annexed. Contagious distempers are also prevented by not over-crowding the goals; and by taking care to remove a prisoner who is sick of any violent disorder. The sexes are always kept in separate rooms.

Soon after my arrival at Copenhagen, in the month of April, I visited the principal prisons and hospitals. The city jail, called Slutterie, is situated in the midst of the town: here are wards for the prisoners above, and dungeons below. In one room, 27 feet by 10, were seven women, chiefly imprisoned for theft. They were at needle-work when I entered the room, which was very clean and neat; two men were confined in another room much smaller: the dungeons below are very seldom made use of, except for persons guilty

COPENHAGEN.

PRISONS.

of atrocious crimes, or in case of mutinous or refractory behaviour. Some of the dungeons are quite dark; others have a small window. Criminals convicted of capital crimes are put into these dark dungeons the day before the execution of each person separately. The prisoners are never put in irons: each person receives two stivers Danish per day; about two-pence English.

In the same prison are rooms for debtors above stairs: there were eleven: each have a separate room, with a bedstead allowed (but no bed), a chair and table. They are confined until the debt is paid, or the creditor releases them. They receive three stivers per day from the creditor; and the latter pays twelve stivers per week to a jailer, for the debtor's apartments: the debtors are allowed to go about the prison, and into the court-yard; this liberty is never granted to the criminals.

The jailer sells spirituous liquors and provisions: his salary is 100 * rix-dollars, equal to 20*l.* per ann.; he always resides in the house, and has good apartments.

There is a chapel in this prison, and a chaplain appointed to read prayers and preach every Sunday, with a salary of 200 rix-dollars, equal to 40*l.* per ann. The debtors and criminals attend chapel: they have distinct places.

A physician is paid by the magistrate to attend on the prisons: he visits the debtors as well as the criminals. If the debtor is sick he may go to Frederic's hospital, if he can pay the sum required for admission; in case he cannot, he is sent to the hospital belonging to the house of correction. The convicts who are sick are sent to this latter hospital.

The Blaetern is in an airy part of the town, near running water: this prison is chiefly appropriated to criminals belonging to the court and bailiage of Copenhagen.

* A Danish rix-dollar = 4*s.* A Danish stiver = 1*d.*

There are six rooms for criminals, and two dungeons: the latter is never made use of. The number of prisoners amounted to eleven: the largest room was fifteen feet by twelve: seldom more than four persons are confined in it. In the other wards, which were about ten feet square, were two prisoners: only four rooms had casements; the men and women separate; bedsteads allowed, but no beds or coverlets. The prisoners receive two stivers per day: half a pound of good rye-bread is sold for half a stiver; but the bread which the prisoners mostly live upon, is a mixture of rye and bran, very bad, and affording little nourishment: three pounds and a half of this bread are sold for two stivers.

The jailer has apartments in the prison; his salary is 70 rix-dollars per ann. and he has a licence for keeping an alehouse.

The prisoners are never suffered to go out of their rooms: they looked very pale and wretched, and the jailer told me they could scarce keep life and soul together upon their allowance *.

There is no chapel in this prison.

The Stockhaus prison is situated in the extremity of the town, close to the ramparts: within are confined the galley-slaves and criminals, in different sides of the court yard. There are nine wards for the prisoners; namely, two rooms on the ground-floor and seven subterraneous dungeons: the two former were eighteen feet by twelve, and chiefly reserved for women; in one of these were five women for theft: these rooms were clean and airy, with casements and stoves.

* I always found a great difference in the look of the prisoners and the smell of the rooms, where they are never suffered to go into the court-yard. When that permission is granted, though only for a few minutes, twice a day, the prisoners in general are more healthy, and the rooms cleaner and more free from disagreeable smells.

The dungeons below are 20 by 18 feet, with iron grates, without casements, which look into the court-yard.

Two of these dungeons are destined for military punishment, or what we call the black hole.

One is appropriated for soldiers when capitally convicted, and one for malefactors during trial. I was not suffered to enter these dungeons *, but only permitted to look through a lattice, or door; they appeared damp and dirty: in one were fourteen prisoners; none were in irons.

They receive two stivers per day.

They are allowed to come into the court-yard twice a day, morning and evening, for a quarter of an hour at a time. Soldiers remain here till execution: other felons are generally sent to the Slutterie to prepare them for death.

The commission of enquiry is held in a room upon a ground-floor, where the prisoners are examined: and although torture is abolished, yet there still exists a species of interior torture, which consists in whipping a prisoner, in order to make him confess, after repeated examinations: the cat' o' nine tails, which is the instrument used for this purpose, is hung up in the room.

A malefactor who has been capitally convicted, but pardoned by the king and sentenced to be a galley-slave, is beheaded after his death, and his head set upon a pole on the gallows.

The jailer for the prisoners has a salary of 170 rix-dollars per ann. equal to 34*l.*; namely, 70 for taking care of the prisoners in this jail, and 100 from the city, for carrying them from the other jails to examination. He sells neither provisions nor spirituous liquors.

* I always thought it a bad sign when the jailer would not permit me to enter the cells, or when he advised me not to go in on account of the bad smell: and indeed in such cases I always found the prisons bad and dirty.

There is a chandler's shop in the court-yard, in which the jailer has no part: a pound of cheese is sold for two stivers; butter, per pound, seven or eight stivers; white bread, four ounces, a stiver: rye bread, a pound, one stiver.

The galley-slaves, or convicts, who are condemned to public labour, are confined in two rooms on the other side of the court-yard. CONVICTS

The slaves who have been guilty of capital crimes, and are condemned for life, are distinguished from the others who are sentenced for a certain period only, by the appellation *dishonourable*: they are confined in a separate room adjoining to that in which the others are put: the former amounted to 84, the latter 51. Both these rooms are upon the ground-floor. The dishonourable slaves are chiefly for the commission of unnatural crimes, forgery, repeated thefts, frequent desertion from the army, &c. They have chains round one of their legs; those who have endeavoured to escape, have chains round both their legs: one man, who had been caught several times in attempting to get away, was chained to a wheelbarrow, which is never unloosed, not even by night.

They are employed in the public works, such as cleansing the town, and working at the fortifications: they work every day, except Sundays; in summer, from five to eleven; winter, from seven to eleven.

Their allowance to each slave is one stiver Danish in money, the value of one in rye bread, which ought to be a pound, but it weighs no more than three quarters. In summer when they work after dinner they receive, besides, three skelins, or three half-pence. All the slaves are dressed in a coarse druggestone-coloured coat, with red sleeves: the breeches are half white and half red. A new coat and breeches given once in three years; and every year a shirt, a pair of stockings, and wooden shoes.

No difference is made with respect to the work and allowance between the dishonourable slaves and the others. They are all permitted to walk about the court-yard, guarded by soldiers. There is an apartment up stairs for the sick; it contains six beds; a surgeon, pensioned by the crown, visits the patients every day.

There is a chapel in which there are prayers and a sermon every Sunday; the prisoners make their appearance as well as the slaves: the seats are galleries, so contrived that the slaves and prisoners are not seen by the soldiers of the garrison, who sit in the area below.

A chaplain belonging to the garrison does duty; for which he receives a salary of 60 rix-dollars, or 12*l*.

SPIN-
HAUS.

The Spin-Haus, or house of correction, wherein women of the town, vagabonds and beggars, and criminals, are condemned to hard labour; some for life, others for a stated period. Petty offenders, women of the town and vagabonds, are put together. Criminals who have been whipped, work in the same room. In one apartment were 60 women *, who were condemned for life, for the murder of their bastard children.

The dormitories are separate from the working rooms. The women's room is about 90 feet by 30, and contains 110 beds; two sleep in each bed; in summer the sheets are changed every six weeks, in winter every two months.

* There must have been some alleviating circumstances in the case of these unhappy wretches; for the premeditated murder of bastard children is always punished with death, both in Sweden and Denmark; though in both these countries I found (as in this house of correction) several who had not capitally suffered for that crime. In such instances it is very difficult and indeed impossible for a foreigner, unacquainted with the language and laws, to get any certain information of all the circumstances attending the commission of the murder, some of which might have tended to alleviate the guilt.

Both men and women are employed in carding and spinning wool for the manufacture of soldiers cloth. The daily work of each prisoner is not in proportion to their crime, but to their strength. Some are obliged to card every day 16 pound, or spin, $2\frac{1}{3}$ strang, = 80 lod of thread; others spin 50 lod, and some no more than 40.

Children are allowed to be with their parents.

On the ground-floor are several wards for housebreakers, murderers*, and other atrocious crimes. These are imprisoned for life, and are confined in separate cells. They are condemned to rasp logwood; and are obliged to furnish fifteen pound a day of the red wood, and twenty of the yellow fort. These criminals are in irons, and are never suffered to go out of their cells.

There is an hospital in the same building; separate rooms for the men and women; the largest room is 30 feet by 20; in which were 14 beds; two patients in each bed.

The allowance to the prisoners is as follows: they who are condemned to rasp wood, which is a most laborious employment, receive 21 stivers per week. Convicts sentenced for life, to card and spin, receive 16 stivers. Persons condemned for a certain period, 14; a child from eight to ten years of age, 12.

There is a resident chaplain in the house, whose salary is 60 rix-dollars per ann. He reads prayers every morning, and preaches a sermon every Sunday†.

The principal hospital in Copenhagen is called Frederic's hospital; because it was founded by the late king Frederic. It

FREDE-
RICK'S
HOSPI-
TAL.

* Namely those mentioned in the beginning of this chapter, who have destroyed children in order to die by the hands of justice; for otherwise wilful murder is always punished with death.

† I hold myself much obliged to Mr. Treschow, chaplain to the garrison of Copenhagen, for the information he gave me in relation to the police and prisons of Copenhagen.

is a large oblong-square building, with a court-yard and garden. It is capable of containing 500 patients: and is divided into two parts; one superintended by the physician, the other by the surgeon. The largest room is 90 feet long, and 24 broad, and contains 18 beds; the smallest is 30 feet by 24, and contains eight beds; one patient in each bed. The sick who are able pay one rix-dollar, and one mark per week, or about 5s.; the poor are admitted gratis upon bringing a certificate from the clergyman of the parish.

There are also several rooms, containing only one bed, appropriated to those persons who chuse to pay two rix-dollars, and two marks, or about 10s. per week. All the beds have linen curtains; and over each bed is a board, upon which the physician and surgeon write down every day the diet for the patient. The sheets are changed every week, and the linen twice. This hospital was kept very clean, and there were no bad smells. In this hospital there are also apartments for lying-in women, who are permitted to lie in secretly.

FREDE-
RIC'S
PLEY-
HAUS.

Frederic's Pleyhaus is an institution founded also by the late king: the building is a large quadrangle. One part is allotted to old soldiers, after they have served 25 years; to soldiers widows, and children. There were 166 men, 99 women, 137 boys and 76 girls. They are clothed, fed, and lodged, and each of the old people receives, besides, a skeling a day. The rooms are in general 27 by 18; containing eleven beds, two in a bed: the sheets are changed every three months in winter, and once in six weeks in summer: the linen every fortnight in winter, and once a week in summer. There are four separate infirmaries for the old men, the old women, the boys and the girls.

Another part of the same quadrangle is appropriated to poor inhabitants of the town: they are lodged and receive a small allowance in money, namely, from four stivers a week:

sixteen. The rooms are chiefly about 16 to 20 feet square, containing about eight beds, two in a bed. They are all allowed to work at their respective trades.

In this part of the house there is another infirmary, as well for the patients of the house, as for the poor sick from the town. There are nine rooms, the largest is 40 feet by 20, and contains 14 beds, one in each bed. The sheets are changed every six weeks; the linen every fortnight in winter, and once a week in summer. Over each bed there is a small shelf, containing a pitcher, mug, plate and spoon, &c. for the use of the patient.

T H E E N D.

ERRATA

Page Line

- 1 5 *for, highly inflicted, read, lightly inflicted.*
- 3 6 *for, in a pulley, read, by a pulley.*
- 9 6 *for, prince Volkonishhi, read, prince Volkonski.*
- 11 6 *for, seperate, read, separate.*
- 23 *for, in the Ruffias, read, in Russia.*
- 41 27 *for, bowels, read, bowls.*
- 47 20 *after resident, insert jailer.*

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