Bodleian Library

Cod. Rawlinson. 799.

f. 74 b—100 a.[1])

A Narration of the Journey from Constantinople to Dunkirke ouerland made by Mr. James Modyford Mr. Rich. Nevett & mee Robert Bargraue.

December th 2d we passd through seuerall Villages and Woods to Torne; ouer the great woodden bridge on the Wesil; which costs annually about :30: thousand Dallers (aboue 1000 ℔:) to repaire: & yet was it now so decayd, that passing ouer it, my horse brake a hole through a Planke; & I esteeme my deliuerance not among the least God has vouchsafd me. The Short Stay we made here, rendred me unable to giue so 36
exact account of this place as I desird. Yet this I learnd; It is the Metropolis of Prussia, seuerd from Poland by a small Gutture Streame short of the Bridge, but it is under the powre of (75a) Poland & in the Kings Title: It is a neat compact City inuirond with a strong wall, workes & Trench: the buildings are very faire & uniforme, of fower and fiue Stories high: In the midst of the Toune is the Stadthouse; so vast an Edifice it is voted enough capacious for fower Princes with theyr Retinue. All the Inhabitants are Dutch, using the Germane language and habit whereas hitherto the Polish is generally worne; litle different from the Turkish only distinct in theyr furrd Capps, in stead of Turbants. Torne is exceeding neat, & plenty fully furnishd with water and Provisions: but our good Husbandry prevailing ouer our Curiositie, we enioyd but few of its Delicates; hasting to more thrifty lodgings at Culmzè, a small old Towne, ten miles beyond it.

December the 3d we proceeded to Grudèns; upon the Wesil: a neat City guarded by a strong Wall and a Trench: and here being disabled to pass the Wesil, by a great Frost, we were forcd to a nights prodiga-gality; a fault, we were but seldome guilty of.

December the 4th we passd the third time ouer the Wesil, though the Ice made our passage very 24
difficult: we trauelld through a large Plaine of (75b) Extraordinary fertile Land inhabited by Hollanders whose village is about six miles long, reaching to the City Noue-miasto, smartly walld and Trenchd; which hauing but slight view of, as we passd, we arrivd to lodge at a large stately Crew in the Rhode.

December the 5th — we advanced through diuerse faire villages; at One whereof we took our bait, & at another our lodging: and its worthy note that the whole Country from the riuer Neister, through Russia 32
nigra & through all Poland & Prussia, euer to this Place is like a continued City: the Tounes resembling Palaces the Rhoad the Streets & the Villages the meaner Buildings.

December the 6th we arrivd at Dantzick, where not hauing any acquaintance we took lodgings by entreaty of Her' Woolford Flick our fellow Traueller at a dutch house; where we spent some weeks very hand- 16
somly accommodated. —

At Dantzick we stayd to the 18th January: to refresh our selues & our horses & for the conuenience of Company for England; in which time I had the opportunity of seeing what the City affords remarkable: And first the Par: Church in which is a (76a) stately Altare of Scripture Histories in brass figures, most artificially cast & richly guilded: also fower Organs in the body of the Church; one whereof is the largest I haue

[1]) Beim Abdruck dieses Auszuges habe ich mich so streng wie möglich an den vorliegenden Text gehalten. Mit den Zahlen am Rande bezeichnet Bargrave die Entfernungen in englischen Meilen.

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euer seen: but aboue all the greatest Raritie it conteins is a picture of the day of Iudgment, drawen to the admiration of all its beholders; the particulare postures & liuely resemblances whereof as of weeping Children, torturd Parents Deuills in various Shapes and Gestures &cra are too many to recite. In the Steeple are Chimes which sound :104: Tunes euery yeere, two seuerall ones for each week; & this by means of wooden Catches, placd by art upon a large wheele: which as it turnes round, moves certein Wires fastned to the hammers which strike the bells: and they alter the Tunes by taking out & putting in the Catches at seuerall distances. — From the Topp of the Steeple is a faire Prospect of the City, consisting of uniforme & beautyfull buildings. Spacious Streets the Riuer Wesil washing it quite round, the Seae but three miles from it, and delicious Fields about it. 2ly The Caualritsi where though the place in which they ride be but ordinary, the horses are stately; Prowde and very tall, of a high Courage & great Strength, much surpassing the best (76b) Flanders horses I haue any where seen. 3ly the Minàd, a Seae Fort three miles distant from the Towne; at the Wesils mouth, where it runns into the Baltick: It consists of fowre Stories, moted round with the Weesill, most artificially made: It is armd with :40: braue Gunns of pure Brass: In the midds of it is a faire house, hauing a high Territ, on the top whereof is a fine Lanthorne for a night Landmark to the Seae: This Inner is likewise guarded with an onward Worke: furnishd with other :40: Gunnes and moted like the other: — between the Forts are dwelling houses for about 1000 Men; constantly in pay, who keep by day and Night an extraordinary strict Guard: Between the City and the Fort is nothing but a rich Medow-plaine, where no Enemie can appeare but under the Gunns either of Fort or City: theyre distance being but about two miles diameter. 4ly the Pleasure houses at Hyleghebrànd, at one whereof I receivd from Mr. Christopher Hatton an English merchant, an enterteinment too noble to be forgotten: whence retiring home, we sea the Nations Guarden-house; fitted for our English Recreations of Bowling, Shooting, Collationing &cra. To Hyleghebrand (77a) in snowy wether the Gallants repair with theyr Ladies in theyr light Sledds; which runn on two narrow Slices of wood shod with Steele, & drawen by a single horse: the Gallant is his own Sledman; & theyr Custome is, In theyr returne home, at theyr approch to the City Gates, they runn races with theyr Sleds; whiles most of the remaining Sparkes of the Toune attend at the gates to see theyr coming in. 5ly a wedding of one of the Burghomaister's daughters; at which we had the uiew of most of the Dantzick Beauties; among whom, five or Six were indeed remarkable; but no more, unless for theyr homelyness: they danced after the Polish-manner in about :20: Couples, thus tormenting the expecting Bride-groom till morning. Theyr Wedding Dinner usually lasts from Noon till late in the Euening; and (tipsi dutch) they rise to serve theyr occasions; & returne at pleasure to the table. 6ly the Magazenes for Corne which are stately buildings of Stone, very secure from Fire, capacious for very great Store, & on the Wesil side conuenient for Shipping. 7ly the City-Walls or Workes which are very high and vastly thick: the Sconces but at Muskett distance, confronted each to other so artificially, that a mouse can hardly (77b) escape a good Markes man, underneath the Workes goes a faire Arch whereby they conuey Supplies (on occasion) underground: theyr Trenches are very deep and broad, being a swift Current made by the double force of the Wesil & the riuer Bone: the Workes are bordred round at the Bottom with a low Wall and kept so trimme and neat that tis hard by theyr Greeness to distinguish May from December. At the gate towards Poland they haue three draw bridges, which at the going doune of the Sunn are dayly drawen up, the Gates shutt and the Watch Sett: the constant Guard consists of about :300: Souldiers, who stand all with theyr Gunns, presented & theyr matches alight, to let the King of Poland know he shall haue no advantage from theyr Suavitie: In fine, were it not for a Scurvy hill which ouerlooks them from Poland side the City seemes alltogether impregnable: Lastly the Amunition house; of itself a noble building, consisting of three Stories: In the lowermost whereof are :130: great brass Gunnes of seuerall Sizes, all ready mounted & fitted with all Appertinents; besides many Morter pieces of seuerall largeness (78a) and diuerse other artificiall Gunns as well admirable for theyr Curiositie as theyr use; as also a handsome Store of Armour and bulletts: In another roome below are vast nombers of Canon bulletts, Granadoes diuerse sorts of Fireworkes & Chaine bulletts of all sorts and Sizes; euery heap of Bulletts distinguished as apperteining unto such a Gunn, hauing on the top of the Pile the same marke or nomber with that Gunn for which they were made: as also all Compositions for Fireworks prepard in readyness, & neatly made up on all occasions: In an upper roome of the third Story are Pikes, musketts, Rests, Swords, holberts, Pole-axes, all instruments for digging and undermining, & almost all weapons imaginably needfull in warr, pild up in wonderfull Quantities in :4: diuisions; between either of which three men may walke abrest without any inconuenience: In the Middle Story diuided into two parts, are other Pikes, Musketts as in the upper Story; but farr exceeding them in goodness:

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likewise a world of Armour Capage, all Muskett proofe :4: stately Statues of Men on horseback, in each Corner One, richly armd, & seeming to tilt at each other. All the Armes are so curiosly kept and so orderly pild, as I beleeve will be an unimitated (78 b) Copy to all I shall see of the like Nature: I was enformd, there be in all, enough for a hundred thousand men, besides twenty thousand lent the King of Poland in his warr with the Cosacks; and such is the exact Curiositie of theyr Order; that were that Men as ready as the Armes, they may in one howres time be perfectly accoutred: but I must not forgett two Statues of Men habited alla Todesca. in a large proportion; who stand like porters, one at the entrance, the other at the Exit of the Gallerie; theyr faces painted of a grimm Countenance; hauing ruff beards, & rude Perukes turning theyr heads and Eyes, by watch-work very nimbly: the first is armd with Sword and buckler striking his Sword oftentimes against the Iron Grates, within which he stands, the second with a muskett, which he shott off to our Adieu. — Theyr Gouernment consists of Fowre Lords & twelve Burghomaisters resembling our English house of Lords; of the hundred men calld the Rought, being Burghers, representing the house of Comons: & of the President, a Copy from the king of Poland, who stands here himselfe but for a Picture: The Lords can execute (79 a) can execute nothing without the Rought, nor the Rought without the Lords; but in case of Difference between them they appeale to the President, who recommends the Cause to the King: there be likewise :4: handycrafts Men, who represent the body of the Manufactures, whose consent is often requisit in theyr publique actions. I cannot omitt (as to my peculiare regard to Gratitude) that many noble Enterteinments were giuen us at our wellcomes and Farewells: particularly from Mr. George Cock who had been treasurer to my Lord of New-Castle in the late English Warrs; where our luxurious meats, & the luscious Hungares wine cost Mr. Neevett the Penance of a dangerous Feauour, soon after he had arrived us from Leopolis: nor must Mr. Peter Dunbarr's escape a particulare mention who to complete the rest of his noble Feauours, gaue us an abundant Feast, & bestowd on mee a gallant Banquett of musick, in a consort of a German Viall & Violine, with an Italian Lute and Voice; litle inferiour to the best I ever heard: Yet these Glarings of pleasure were not without some drippings of Discontent; of which (to omitt hundreds more) I have only noated these fewe; such, as though Charitie may make me forgiue (79 b) my Resentments can never forgett: the first at one Mr. Sandersons enterteinment; where my Master obserueing him to discourse with me & others to shewe me much respect, reproachd me, after we came home, of Impudence, incongruously adding that I had raild at him in his servant Digo behalfe at Zamoschea; which I not graunting, as knowing what I had done blameless: after he had grossly abusd me in base Termes, he rose out of his bed, came to mine, and struck me, which in consideration of his distemper and our relation, I then swallowed: but the next day, I requested his licence to go hence to England upon my own expence: whereupon reuersing all passages in serious recollections, he desir'd me with actions and Teares of passion, that all passt Quarrells between us might be forgotten, and assur'd me of future respects different from his past behauiour; to which I willingly yeelded: but soon after presuming on the Liberty he had promis'd me, I went without Licence to sup with a frend: for which hainous Crime he lockd me out of my Chamber, & forc'd me to try the softness (80 a) of the Boards; giuing me the next morning a breakfast of unworthy language, for the first confirmation of our League; and telling me (though he had not any busyness for me, and two Servants more to wayt upon him) he lookd I shol'd allways attend him home; and at home: where my only emploiment was, to stand at a Distance from him, to look on him, & silently heare his egregious and endless abuses of mee: and neer our departure, beeing at a frends Foy, hauing my share in theyr good Fellowship, I retird home: but after my Master was likewise come, we had an irreconcileable Tangle, because I tarried not to lead him home in case he had been distemperd; which Article indeed I did not remember was in my Indentures.

January the :18th hauing prepard for our farther Journey & hird a wagon-Coach, (which are here very handsom and conuenient) we sett out towards Hamborough, reaching only that Euening to a large Crewe 06
calld Sapporth, conuoid thither, and enterteind there by most of the English Merchants of Dantzick.

January the :19: we went onn to a pretty neat Toune called New-stadt; this being in Causubia, a 12
Province commanded by a Voivoda undr the King of Poland:

(80 b) January :20: we passd through an old walld Toune calld Lowenburgh: beyond which we passd 20
a small River that parts Cassubia from Pomerania, where the King of Poland received his Queen from France into his own Dominions: we lodged at a Crew in a Village beyond Lowenburgh.

Janu. th 21 — we advancd to another old walld City calld Shtolp handsomely seated & watred: 24
but lodgd at a village about foure miles beyond it.

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22 January the 22d we came through Slague, and passd onn to Tsapo: both which, and most of the Tounes in these Parts, are so cripled with Age they seeme to leane on oneanothers Crutches: and as if hauing been neighbours so long standing they would neighbourly fall together: At Tsápo we had very handsome enterteinment at a Burgomaisters house.

January the 23d we trauelld through a wood famous for robberie: where we counted about :34: Piles of bushes cast ouer the murdred bodies: it being the Custome for euery Traueller to throw a Stick, we
15 passd through Kies- (81a) Leen another old Toune double trenchd and walld, able formerly to withstand Canon, whereas now the Report alone would shake them. We lay at Kiez-leen another Toune beyond.

January the 24 — We went through diuerse good villages ouer heathy hills to anothor old Toune
25 calld Plaat & here we lodgd.

21 January the 25 — we advanc'd yet further to a Toune calld Góldino, and lodgd there.

18 January :26: we went through a stately Firr wood about :14: miles long to Statine-Damm, which since it was taken by the Suedes has been twice burn'd; so that there now remaines of it the most despicable Reliques imaginable of a place inhabited: yet it is here kept a very strict Guard in defence of Statine: to which place we proceeded, passing ouer the Riuer Oda (alias Odera) which rising about Silesia runns a boat :300: miles and here nigh, goes into the Baltick.

What our Short Stay in Stateen would afford me to Noat, are Two Churches; in the chief a rare Organ & an altare describing Christ passion at large in brass Figures: A Picture of two Parents, both who liud to see :150: persons together all from theyr own loines. and another good Picture of the day of Iudgment. The Streets and (81b) buildings are good and faire; the City rich, subsisting by Merchandize and Shipping: but its Strength & Situation is very excellent, being on the Eastr & northsides inaccessible by reason of Boggy Grounds; unless by the Rhoad which is strongly fortified with seuerall outworks and Passes: (Besides the Damm and the City-workes). The other Coste of the City being on higher Ground, are inuincibly guarded by double workes & Trenches, the walls are so high that they do not only command all Parts within theyr reach, but shelter all the buildings within them. Stateen is a Hans-Toune, owning its Protection to the Sueden.

19 January the 21 — Setting out from Stateen, we saw without the walls fiue men lying on the Wheele. some halfe consum'd & some more; but One of them had lost the flesh from his face, & haire from his head & reteind only a Skinn on his Scull like a black Cap, & a gray beard growing out of his bones. We trauelld this whole day through woods notorious for Robberies, & lodgd at a Crewe in the midst thereof.

24 Janu. the 28th We went onn trauelling partly (82a) through a boggy Plaine till we came to Anclam, a Garison Toune on the borders of Pomerania.

January the 29th our mornings Journey lay through very stony wayes; our afternoons in better unto Damind a fortified Toune, poore within, yet very strong: where leauing Pomerania & the Sueden Territories,
22 we enterd Mekelbergh in the German: & lay at a small village.

25 Janua the 30th we came in good wayes to Rostock, the first Toune of Mekelbergh; fortified on the one side by Nature with Merish Plaines, on the other by Art with very strong Workes. Rostock lies neer the Seae, so that Shipps of great burden come close to the Toune; In it is a Large Church, having for its adornments a stately Organ, & a faire Mathematick Diall shewing the Planetts, the months the Day the houre, the Moon, the motion of the Starres in the greatest exactness I have seen: There is also a handsome Colledge for Students & a faire Piazza. the City is large, the buildings good, the Streets cleane: This city is famous for its beere, which is carried as farr as (82b) Dantzick and drank there in Ordinarie: The country hereabouts is more fruitfull and Commodious, yet more chargeable to Trauellers then Pomerania.

16 Janua the 31. hauing passd through diuerse villages, we lay at One calld Rebocec.

24 February the first; we baited at Wismour, a Hans Toune protected by the Sueden, where the English haue formerly had a Staple: It is a Seae-Toune seated upon boggy Plaines: its Harbour is such that Shipps of good burden may ride in it without Anchor: the Workes & Trenches are strong, the buildings and Streets very handsome. It has a large Piazza, & a stately Rought house; Its Provisions are plentifull, but deare; its Inhabitants very cleanly. The chiefest Church in it is St. Maries wherein is first a Statue of the Virgine with Christ in her armes very lively resembled: 2ly many excellent Pictures: 3ly another Hierogliffick Diall, which goes round but once in the Yeere 4ly two Figures of Rammes which (83 a) when the Clock strikes, butt theyr heads: 5ly Diuerse Stately Tombs; the chief whereof is of a Sueden Souldier, Maior Generall Wrangdell and his Lady; whose Statues are made to the life & dressd in rich apparell; A rich Canopy hangs

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ouer them; on which is most curiously embroidered with Syluer, his Coat of Armes held by two Angells; & underneath lies his Body in a Coffin of almost all Syluer beautyfyd with Gold: and in a Vault underneath his own body, lie three other Coffins of his Children, couerd with Veluett & enrichd with Syluer. 6ly a Monument of a Lady between her two husbands, as when living, with another of her selfe as when dead: in which she weares her first Husbands Picture on her hart. 7ly a Piece of Iron Chaine work made so artificially, we could not find where it began or ended. From Wismour we yet advanc'd and lay at the village calld Grúbameàl.

February the 2d we arrivd Lubeck & remaind there the next day to haue the better view of the 18
City: Lubeck is a Hans-toune protected by the (83 b) Emperour, yet it neither payes Tribute (of consequence) nor has Appeales in Law, like Dantzick to the King of Poland: I conceive it much bigger then Dantzick: the Buildings are not so faire, but the Streets larger & most curiously long, straight and dry. It is trenchd with a deep Riuer, where all Vessells that draw not above ten foot water may lie within the workes, & come freely in and out; & its bigness & Compass suffices to receive thousands of them; so that Questionless the world conteins not a more conuenient Molo or Harbour. About :100: Vessells appertein properly to the Toune. The Fortifications are not so curious as those of Dantzick; though excelling them in the addition of a low bordering Wall, & the Spaciousness of its Sconces within-side: there are three Gates at the entrance, and three at the going out of the City, hauing to each of them a draw-bridge: they have vaults arch'd underground for conveyance of Supplyes from one Sconce to another. (84 a) What most remarkeable within the City is Pmo theyr Amunition house which by reports vies with that of Dantzick, but Trauellers were not now permitted to see it by reason of the Diet here held of :13: seuerall Ambassadours from diuerse Nations about a reconciliation between the Polanders & Suedes. 2ly the Rought house; & therein chiefly One roome; the Seeling & Wainscoat whereof is all of Inn-layd worke & rare Pictures; which cost aboue twenty years labour: under this is a stately Cellar, where we commercd, & were made free of Lubeck. 3ly the Churches; in nomber neere forty, the chief whereof are the Dome, St. Maries & Saint Peters: In the former are stately Organs; a Clock, which when it strikes makes the Statue of Virgine Mary kiss the babe Jesus; & St. Peter to let fall his key, and take it up againe; with diuerse other motions; here also are seuerall handsome Monuments among which is One of a woman who lay with her Sonn (in stead of giuing him her maid whom she had promisd him) & had by him (84 b) a Daughter; Whom shee concealing & breeding up unknown, she afterward marry'd to him: and all three here ly bury'd in one Incestuous Graue: Nor could this haue ever been discouered, but by the admirable Providence of God: Who by the Horrour and anguish wherewith he afflicted that woman by making serpents creap out of her mouth before her Death, movd her to confess the Truth: And there is now ingrauen ouer them these words in dutch:

Here lies under, a wonder of wonders
Father and mother, Husband & Wife
Sonn and Daughter; Brother & sister
Three Soules in each body.

In the Eueving we see a stately dutch Comedie the Actors wherein excelling the Italian Comedians as much in theyr Dress, as the English exceed them both in their Action. —

Febr. the 4th we travelld through bad wayes, to our Lodging at a Crewe among the woods. 20

Febr. the 5th we reachd to Hamborough (85 a) the whole Country from Lubeck thither being under the Duke of Holstien. We took our Lodgings by the favour of the merchants in the English house: where we stayd six dayes partly through the sollicitation of frends & partly for Curiosity:

What things of note Hamborough affords are. pmo: Its Churches, diuers whereof are stately adornd 21
with Pictures, Gold & Organs: In One is a gallant marble Font; in another a rare pulpit hauing the statues of the twelve Apostles excellently figurd in rich Marble for its Staire-case & a maiestick Canopy of Statues and Pictures: in diuerse other Churches are noble Pulpitts and rich Altares.

2o: theyr Banke-house; very stately as to its fabrick, but excellent as to its Credit and convenience: By it are all merchants freed from the trouble of keeping cash in theyr hands (unless for theyr petty occasions) it being more safe and Current there, then in theyr own houses: and free for any man at any time to take out in Specie, giuing only: 1½: Per Mille whereas he (85 b) receives One Per Mille when he putts his mony in: 3: theyr Amunition house; where in one roome are :20: great Brass Gunns; & one whole Canon (costing by theyr information :3: in :4000: pounds sterling) in a second roome :31: Gunns more of a less proportion: in a third great Nombers of Canon Shott, Fire workes, & Granades of all Sizes & for all purposes. In a fourth

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Armour Cappe for about :1500: men, many whereof are of proofe: & in a fifth Swords Musketts, Pikes, Pole-axes, with all necessary accoutrements for about :20: thousand Men; as also a wooden horse couerd with a horses Skinn, & mounted by a richly arm'd Statue:

The next and the handsomest of our diuert-isements was that of Watch-workes, (thereby accident) and first a waxen figure of a faire Lady walking along on the boards, with a Lute in her armes; who when she comes at the end of the Bords, turnes her about, playes back againe, does her reuerence, & the Curtain (86 a) drawes before her. But though her hands mov'd on her Lute, I conceive the Instrument that sounded was: a posteriore: next seuerall other Motions in a less Modell, as of persons at a Banquett, drinking and dancing; the Virgine Mary kissing her babe, and the like; But the most admirable peece of them was a Figure of the Salutation; where from aboue appeare diuerse litle Angells within the Clouds, one playing on a Viol, another on a Lute; a third seeming to sing, a fourth playing on the Organs, a fifth blowing the bellowes, Severall others flapping theyr golden Wings, and All of them most liuely formd and painted, turning theyr heads and Eyes sprightfully, whiles all this while a reall Organ Sounds: Now the Figure of the blessed Virgine is formd most acuratly in full proportion and dressd so gentilely in a french Guarb, as that I have never seen a more lovely Resemblance; She sits in a Chaire, closing her hands and looking deuoutly on a booke, layd before her on an Alter: when at the other part of the Alter comes in (86 b) the Angell Gabriel, richly robed inueloped within a Cloud, who solemnly moving his head, hands and Eyes, seemes as it were to admonish the Virgine Mary and to say his: Aue Maria, gratiâ plena &c. Shee at sight of the Angel, nimbly rises up, makes a perfectly handsom Curtesey, bowes her head extends her armes, closes them, letts them fall doune, lifts them up againe, & seemes to harken most attentiuely to the Angell: Which vanishing on a suddain; she kneeles doune closes her hands, & remaines a while as at Prayer; then rising up again, she turnes her head, & Eyes sprightly on the Company, does Reuerence, & sitts doune on her Seat: All her actions appearing so naturall that nothing in the world can seeme more like what it is not: and I could passionatly haue wishd it had had a Soule. 5ly as my Kinsman Mr. Charles Bering did with this appearance court mine Eyes, so soon after did Mr. Steffkins charme mine Eares, with his admirable Skill (87 a) on the base Viol, which as I think it impossible to exceed so I conceive it very difficult to equall. Fiftly touching its Fortifications they are much stronger though not so neat as those of Dantzick, bordred round with an under Wall and a curious hedge near the water. The Sconces are very large at an equall Muskett distance, and most artificially made for the mutuall defence of each other: Within the workes are raisd diuerse high mounts to command at greater distance: the Trenches are very broad & deep: All the buildings of the City ouertoppd and Sheltred by the workes, & no hillock of Land neer to offend them: in fine the City, seemes as to Humane force invincible; much larger it is, but neither so stately as Lubeck nor so glorious as Dantzick. It is a Hans City, protected by the Emperour; but as to its Government I had not time to enforme myselfe: The English Merchants haue theyr Chambers and Pack-houses apart; but they all (87 b) diet together at the English house: theyr trade is exceeding easy, chiefly by reason of the banke; & nothing discommendable in it but theyr absurd custome of standing at theyr dores to pull in Customers. We had very good entertainment and free Quarter.

February the 11th we sett out from Hamborough in Coaches for Stall; accompanyd by diuerse Merchants to a Crewe upon the Elve calld Blankenez: about five miles from Hamborough in the Province of Holsteen this part whereof is under the Danes.

Febr. the 12th: with great difficulty we passd through the Channell Elve, among litle hills or rather mountaines of Ice; and went yet farther through a stately Dorp calld Éstinbrook, where we took up that nights Quarters: being in the Sueden territories, under the Bishopric of Breme.

Febr. the 13: We advanced through another very faire Dorp, about fiue miles long (88 a); along most rich Grounds guarded from the Seae by a strong Damme, manurd & planted like a continued Guarden; & as pleasant (at least in Sommer) as it is fruitfull; & hence we went through a heathy Country to Bremers Foort; wherein is a Strong Castle, formerly the Residence of the Bishop of Breme, (the same who is now King of Denmark) but at present under the Suedes: & commanded by a Scotch Man: to this Castle belongs a Guarden, very large, uniforme, Beautifyd with many Varieties of walkes, arbours, and Figures, & well stor'd with Flowers und Plants so that it exceeds many I have seen, unless of a Prince or in Italy.

Febr. the 14 Leaving two Sueden Garisons wide of the Rhode, we went ouer heathy Plaines to the City of Breme; a free City, of the reformd Relligion; where only One Church is allotted to the Lutherans. Breme is a Seaeport seated on a low sandy plaine: the Churches in it are more remarkeable for theyr Fabrick,

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then theyr (88 b) adornments: the Rought-house is indeed stately adornd with the Statues of the auntient Byshops of Breme: Theyr Gouernment I had not time to learne; the Suedes once had some Streets of it, proper to themselues, but not able to use it to theyr benefit, they presented it to the Toune; & it is now under the protection of the Emperour: It abounds in provisions and in beggars: In it, is a very faire house dedicated to Hymen, where all the Burghers keep the solemneties of theyr marryage: The toune is very strongly fortified with Walls, Trenches, Gates & Draw bridges; but chiefly on Westfalia side.

Febr. the 15th We passd through part of the duke of Oldenburghs Country, and by the Castle where he resides; Who by his Law makes it Death to kill a Hare in his Precincts: but we lodg'd at Weeldish-yous 15
a small Toune of Westfalia, in the Sueden Teritories.

Febr. the 16 We baited at Klattenburgh, and lay at Liningham: two Westfalia Villages (89 a) under the Suedes: where we were like to leaue our Hamborough Coaches; through a Priueledge the Boores here haue to cary Passengers from Stage to Stage, in narrow Carrs, where they ride each behind the other, as Gheese go to the pond: here we tasted plentyfully of theyr fam'd Bacon and of theyr Gheese; which cutt in 27
halues, & dry'd in theyr drying Chimneys together with theyr Bacon, haue a taste scarse distinguisheable from it.

Febr. the :17:th we came to Linghen, which with three other Tounes belong to the Prince of Orange: the Land extending about ten Legues in length & two in breadth. Linghen was formerly a fortified Toune, 20
but being taken by the Spanyards & retaken by the Hollanders, they demolishd the workes: & here termes Westfalia. —

Febr. the 18: Passing in the morning through washy Heaths, the afternoon in better wayes we baited at Neien-Huisen, & lay at Hardenbergh, two small Tounes: the first under Graue van Bentum of Germany, 31
the last under the States of Holland, (89 b) who keep a Sconce fortified and guarded at the entrance into it: and here we first enter Hollands Territories.

Febr. the 19th We arrivd at Stall, the fronteer toune of these parts, as well Seated by nature as fortified by Art, and excellent in both: the City is handsome; the buildings very neat and uniforme, though low, the Streets even and dry, with faire Channells running through them. In it is a very faire Church, yet (being Caluenists) without other Ornaments then a paire of Organs & Scucheons of deceased Persons: but in the 19
Steeple are a sett of Chimes which like them of Dantzick sound seuerall Tunes of Psalmes: & by the help of a man with hammers in his hands strikes double noats, & play in division, both in tune and time, very much like an Organ: so musically that till I heare something equall it I shall esteeme it Sans Pareille.

Febr. the 20. We took Stage Coaches for Emmsfoort: which are usually drawen by (90a) three horses a brest & couerd with painted cloth or wood like those for Turkish women or them for the King of Englands hounds.

We stayd some time for a calme passage ouer the riuer Emms; where our fearfull fellow trauellers not daring to aduenture with us afterwards narrowly escap'd drouning; hauing passd the Emms we came through 21:
a litle walld Garison calld Hattdum, & so onnwards through a sandy Country to a small Dorp in the Rhode.

Febr. th 21. we reachd to Emms-Foort, a City well fortified, large handsom and cleane, hauing streight, long Streets, delicatly pavd; but that which most contributed to our Prospect, was the stately even Rhoads to and from the City curiously planted on each side with Abele-Trees, as also diuerse other planted Walkes, leading out of the Rhode to Pleasant Villa's, which are seated round about in land richly manurd and chiefly with Tobacco. hence we advanc'd yet farther to Nearden, a Toune much larger then Emms Foort; the Streets broader, the (90 b) buildings feirer, very uniforme, exceeding cleane: A stately artificiall River runns through the Toune: but at all these places were we forcd to pay Toll, for our Selves & horses; rating our horses heads at a greater price then our own. —

Febr. the 22d We went by water to Amsterdam, on an artificiall River, broad and deep, and cutt by a line, about fower miles length from Nearden; the Rhoad goes along by the riuer, so that our boat was drawen by a Horse, as is the Custome through-out the low Countryes: The Land round-about is euery where 15
bespotted with pretty Villaes and Guardens, so neatly contriv'd & handsomely adornd that together with the view of the City, of the Seae & the little Woods of Shipps neer it, they make up a most noble Prospect.

Febr. the 23 & 24th we stayd at Amsterdam. where what my Time permitted me to obserue was: first the Hospitall, where all poore Citizen Orfanes are maintaind; 2ly the Magazenes (91 a) of wooden Presses, tables, Deskes, Cabinetts &cra of Ebony, walnutt Tree, Brazel wood, & the like; filling three uery large Roomes,

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one ouer the other, to a vast Import af Wealth: 3ly a Cloister where hundreds of men are dayly employd in hewing & working of Stone for the new Stadt-house. 4ly the Stadt-house it selfe, Which, when its embellishments shall be proportiond to its Foundations and Walls, will (without question) exceed those of all other Cities; euen as Amsterdam excells most of the Cities: One Room is allready towards finishing; which is to be theyr Judgment Seate, on Life and Death: where in one entire stone is engrav'd the whole Storie of Salomons Justice touching the two Children, in full Proportion: In another, a Roman Historie, in a third the Statue of Justice with her ballances & her Sword; and All of them in richly veind white Marble; Likewise many other Statues of Marble are finishd, standing ouer seuerall Dores: All the Walls are of rare free (91 b) Stone; the Foundation of a vast thickness, and made into seuerall Partitions: some for Magazenes, & some for Dungeons to entertain Malefactors, darke and dreadfull enough, to fright them to Repentance. 5ly One of the three Dooles, where the City keep they publique Feasts, and entertein Ambassadours; and here were we treated in the Principle Roome; the forme whereof is almost square and exceeding large: one side of it is all glass windowes with Balcones; the other three parts are adornd in lieu of Hangings, with the Pictures of all the Burghomaisters, Burghers and chief Officers, in theyr seuerall postures, drawen to the life in full proportion: and so like the persons, that I knew diuerse of them, as I mett them in the Streets. 6ly the great Church, very stately for its Structure, having in it observeable, pmo a large Pulpitt of wood, whereon is carvd the Statues of the Fower Evangelists, & diuers others, All in perspective, to the admiration of its Be-(92 a) holders: 2o two stately painted windows, in one whereof is figurd the Rise of the Amsterdammers, who being poore fisher-men receiv'd Armes (three white Crosses) from the Earle of Holland; & in the other the addition of a Crowne ouer the Crosses giuen them, long after, by the Emperour (upon theyr Petition) in lieu of a great Debt he owed them. 7ly the East India house; a stately building most wonderfully lind at all times (and specially now) with all Sorts of Spices. 8ly the Hospitalls for Burghers, & for Burghers widowes, decayd by Age or in Estate; where is alloted to each two persons a Chamber, besides other publike Roomes, as a Kitchen, a Chappell &cra, & a Hall where ther meale (as in a Colledge) alltogether. 9ly the Sick Hospitall consisting of two Cloisters (making halfe a Square) ioind at the Corner: and here stands a pulpitt obvious to all parts of both the Cloisters: They conteine about: 100 beds all neatly furnishd, and most cleanly kept. 10ly theyr Dull house or Bedlame; a faire building, hauing abundance of Lodgings, made (92 b) uery strong and darke, hauing to each roome a necessary house: the madmen being admirably prouided for in all respects, of foodrayment, Phisick, and attendance, and indeed it is the fullest of Guest that I have yet seen. 11ly the Burse; which is exactly like our Merchants Exchange as to its Forme, & use; but inferiour in its adornments, whence coming out, was shewd me a Landskipp drawen with a Pen, on Paper, to the height of admiration. 12ly the Heren Lodgiament: which for its statelyness, neatness and varietie of Roomes I dare pronounce the noblest Tauerne in the world: Euery roome is furnishd with braue Pictures & pav'd with black and white marble; espetially the chiefest Roome; which is likewise hang'd with the richest Guilded Lether I have seen, & furnishd with a glorious Organ; and here were we nobly enterteind by some English merchants, and among the rest with such Frontineack wine as excelld all other wines I ever tasted, either of that or any other Species. 13ly the Je-(93 a) wes Synagogue: 14ly the Spinn house for whores, where I then saw about a hundred at worke; one whereof was a Burgomaisters daughter: most of them were young, but few handsome. yet two or three so comely that were Nature God, it were a Sinn to curb them from obeying her Lawes, or to let them engross those Beauties she gaue them for another end: 15ly the Rasp-house for Rogues; where they are corrected with exquisit punishments; chiefly one, when they pumpe up to the neck in water; so that if they desist or slacken theyr labour, the water drounes them. The Generall description of Amsterdam (being knowen to so many) I forbeare: onely that it is built all upon Piles; that the Channell runns through almost all theyr Streets neatly planted on either side with rowes of shady trees; the Streets are curiously pav'd, & made somewhat shelving for conveyance of Sullage into the Channell, which is euery where kept in, with even handsome Walls. The Buildings are stately and so uniforme without, that a whole Street seems but one continued (93 b) House; and within so superstitiously neat, as is fitter for sight then use: but it is not so healthfull as stately. The workes about it are inconsiderable; its chiefest Fortification being, a Power to drown it at will, for a great Circuit round, while the walls serue rather to keep the waters then the Enemie out.

Febr. the 25. we sett out from Amsterdam, & went by water to Harlum, a faire City, trenchd and
06 walld, resembling (as moonlight descried it to us) Amsterdam in litle; and is for neatness equall though not for Maiestie.

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Febr. the 26. We went by Coach to Leyden, when the dull avaritious humours of our Company permitted me not any better sight of it, then in our hasty passage through: so that I am only able to commend 27:
it for its pleasant Situation among delicious Woods and pleasant riuers; and for its stately (94 a) Buildings, Scooles and Streets: From hence without any Stopp we came by water to the Hague: where at night I found my sweet cousin Mrs Barbary Palmer, & diuers other deare frends: whose sight & conuerse (after so many yeers absence from my Relations) was a Joy strayning if not exceeding my Expression.

Febr. the 27. We payd our Devotions at the English Chappell, where I had the Princely view of the Queen of Bohemia, the Princess Royall and the Queen of Bohemia's eldest daughter; also the for euer honourd Lady Lane (endeard to all good persons by her faithfull service to the king in his escape) with many other persons of great Quality; among whom the Lady Stanhope, whom I observd (not knowing who she was) to be the greatest Beauty there, though then about 45: yeers of age. In the afternoon by my cousin Palmers frendship and the Princess fauour, I kissd her Royall hand; when the humility she deignd in talking with me, together with her Maiestick Countenance, struck me with an indebted Awe and Reuerence. From her, I went to see her lovely Sonn & kissd his hand also: the 28th I (94 b) spent in conuersation with mine acquaintance & in seeing the incomparable village Hague whose excellencies are enough knowen, to excuse my description of them.

March the pmo I came in the afternoon to Delph which consists only of one faire long Street, by 05
which is a large Church and the Pallace where the old Prince was murdred by a Spaniard: From Delph I
came to Rotterdam, a faire walld City commodious for trade in respect of the largeness of the Place and the 06
gallant Hauen in it: the Streets and buildings are much inferiour to many we haue passd; as being much more auncient then most of them, and not kept in so neat repaire nor beautyfied as Amsterdam: the short stay I made, disenabled my giuing a punctuall account of it: What I see of note was only theyr great church and the fam'd Erasmus Statue, as also the house wherin he was borne, where is written upon the Dore;

Ædibus his ortus, mundum decoravit Erasmus,
Artibus, Ingenijs, Relligione, Fide.

Mar. the 2d we embarqued in a Vessel for Sweeuenbergh, but by reason of a contrary wind we could
gett no farther that night then Swinndrack (alias Hoggs-turd) ouer against Dort: where we feasted our Palats 09
with excellent Rhenish Wine.

March the 3d we crossd ouer to Dort a uery large faire Toune, encompassd with a Sea-like Riuer; part whereof is the conclusion of the Rhene, where it runns into Holland Diep, which conuenience makes Dort as it were the Magazene for Rhenish Wine: insomuch that It & earthen Wares are the chiefest Merchandize:
What our short time permitted us to see was some faire long winding Streets and the great Church; which 05
for its forme & largeness and the stately Pillars that support it, exceeds many of those in Germany: Hence setting saile, within halfe an hower we struck upon the Sands; where my Master & all the Company by his persuasions left me Superintendent ouer the horses & Baggage: hauing no language nor any other Victualls, but course Seae bread, and a litle Butture, & yet (95 b) expected at lest to lie one night at Seae: but with extraordinary labour, and the expence of horse to draw us against wind and Tide we gott to the Keele, about fiue miles from Dort, where is a small Blockhouse & a Custome-house: and here by Signes and broken language, I procurd better enterteinment then my frends could propound or I expect.

March the 4th. I lay till fower in the afternoon wind-bound, not knowing what was become of
Master or his Companions: when once more setting saile into Hollands Diep, we were strayt sanded again with 14
much more danger then before: but with a deale of Toile, and Gods assistance All putting hands to, we gott off but the wind not suffring us to Sweeuenbergh, we put inn at a village, on the entrance of Brabant; and there I landed both Goods and horses: but in a confusion what course to take: not knowing where I was, and my Language not extending to the drousy capacities of some drunken boores I found there: but I fortu- (96 a)
natly met with a Gentleman that spake french by whose advice and assistance I tooke Coach for Sweuenbergh, which he enformd me was but eight miles off: & there by moonlight towards morning I arrivd: where Mr Nevetts regard of mee & another Gentlemans care of his Portmantue, made them expect me: the Rest with my Master were gone for Antwerp he hauing only left a Letter for me not expressing the least Sense of his complement in hauing thus left me, but rather blaming my remissness & long Stay.

March the 5. we took Coach for Antwerp, leaving Bredà & High-stradt in sight on our left hand:
and we lodgd at a small Toune short of Antwerp: all this Rhode being lind with Beggars whose Custome 30

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tis to stand on theyr head & begg with theyr feet: the wenches with a more subtle modestie, turning up (in stead of theyr feet) theyr tayles.

02 March the 6. we arrivd at Antwerp where we stayd but two dayes so that I can only giue this imperfect account of it: and Pmo of its Castle, (96 b) A capacious Fort, numerously furnishd with great brass Gunns: It conteins noble Lodgings for the Gouernour & good conuenience for the officers and souldiers; a rich Armorie and a neat Chappell: the Guard consists of Spaniards who are neuer suffred to move out of the Castle Gates. 2ly the Jesuits Conuent the form whereof is a Body and two Isles out of each whereof goes a small Chappell one excellent for a Picture of almost all species of Fruits and Flowers; the other for its rare marble Stones in the Walls, & for a magnificent Altare: the body and Isles are most gloriously adorn'd on euery side with beautyfull Altares & gallant Pictures: and here we heard the Church-musick; admirably good yet somewhat too light by means of theyr gigging Violins: 3ly theyr Library; which fauour we had from an english Father, It consists of fower high roofd Chambers, and a Gallerie, all plentifully furnishd with Bookes and the best I have seen unless the Library of Ox- (97 a) ford. 4ly the grand Tour or the Meare; the most spatious street in the City; where, as in Hideparke, are seen the moueable Gallantries of the City, in Coaches & on foot: Seuerall Nations here vying Beauties and Brauerie: among whom was the duke of Loreigne's divorced Dutchess. 5ly the City walls: of stately Stone, proppd within side with a mountaine of Earth and deffended without by a deep trench: Yet cannot its Strength exceed its beauty: about 2/3 of its Compass being planted with stately walkes of Trees, ouerlooking all the Country without, and the City within: upon which the Gallants use to banquett, sing, walke, dance &cra. in Short, the walls of Antwerp with all theyr conueniencies are incomparably to be preferrd to any I have seen or heard of. 6ly the Carmelites Conuent wherein is chiefly remarkeable the Chappell of the blessed Virgine: whose Roof, wall, and Pauement, are all of rich marble. On the wall is incomparably engraud the Figure of the whole City of Ant- (97 b) werp in the Stone: in another, a battaile, liuely resembled: and in a third the City Stadt-house: but the Glory of the Chappell is a Statue of Virgine Mary herselfe with Christ in her armes. all of Massy Siluer, and as admirable for its forme as its Materiall. 7ly the Cathedrall Church a large stately Fabrick in the perfect forme of a Crucifix, abundantly beautyfyd with Pictures and monuments, though with none supereminently rare: Its chiefest Gallantry is its Toure, exceeding high and beautifull; from the topp whereof I took a prospect of the City, such as exells all I have mett with except that of Constantinople. 8ly a rare piece of Iron work, standing before the Church ouer a well, knockd out with a hammer; by a certain Smith; who being requird by his Mistris to do somewhat aboue ordinary that he might obtain her, drew a rare piece of Painting, and framd this worke; on the topp whereof is the Statue of the Gyant Druso (98 a) who is storied to have gouernd all that Country when Antwerp was but a Village, about twelue hundred yeers agoe: and that when the Boores deny'd or would deceeve him in his demands (which was halfe of all theyr merchandise) for his protection; he cutt off theyr hands and threw them into one of the Riuers of Antwerp: so that from Hant (the hand) and Werfen (to cast) is derivd the name Antwerp, & in memorie hereof does Druso Figure here in Iron, grasp a hand as it were throwing it away. 9ly the Burse: which has fower faire gates looking into fower stately Streets; and it is capacious enough for more Merchants, then I perceiv'd to tread it. 10ly the Capuchines Conuent at the entrance whereof is a uery artificiall Grotta. 11ly the Dominicans Conuent, in which is a faire Church, and an Organ almost finishd, such as they intend shall vie with the best in the world: under the Church is a delicat Vault; Beside it, good accomodation for the Friers, a faire Library, and a good Garden. 12ly a water Engine, which (98 b) drawing it up into a high Cisterne, conveyes it to all the Brewe houses in toune. 13ly a Burghers Pleasure house; where he has a curious Garden, adornd with handsome Statues and a rare Grotta of Waterwoorks: as also a pretty maze. The Artifice whereof is such as cost me some time to ouercome: By his garden is his banquetting house, furnishd with very rich Tapestrie and rare Pictures. Lastly Madam Barbara; to whose house, after the dayes incessant Walke we retird for some refreshment & receivd a noble Treatment from the English Merchants; yet the chief enterteinment was Madam Barbara's Company: who could speak good French Latine & Italian; rare Spanish, a smack of English Polish, and high dutch; besides her native tongue: her body was as actiue in dauncing and leaping, as her toung voluble & apt in discourse: though after her Prayses, she was the most confident Virago I have euer mett with that had the repute of Chast; and I rather place her here (99 a) among my wonders then my Curiosities.

March the 8th we bid Antwerp adieu, and hauing passd ouer the Riuer came by Coach about
18 eighteen miles to a Crewe in the Rhode.

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March the 9th we came to Gant: an old City reported to equall Paris in Circuit: Its inhabitants 34
for the most part liue upon theyr revenues there being uery litle Merchandize: It is not so glorious as it is
great, neither of much Strength: yet the Castle is considerable, employd (as are the most in Flanders) rather
to awe then to defend the City. In Gant are diuers faire Churches, and an English Nunnerie, but our hast
would not permit me to see them: Hence we took Boat for Bruges in a gallant large barque: where is provided
for trauellers all conueniences of meat Drink & Cabin; nor does there want Company of all Qualeties Men or
women. The Boats are drawen by horses along artificiall Riuers, raisd between two bankes (higher then is
the land without it) and it is undoubtedly the most easy, pleasant, and warme & the safest trauelling imaginable:
Here we (99 b) learnt and from very credible passengers that neer the immediat time of the late fight at Seae
between the English and Hollanders there fell in diuers villages neer Gant a Shower of Corne coming doune
in Cloudes: of which Corne some made bread, and eat it; finding it no wayes different from other bread, but
in its bitterness: Some graines of the corne I afterwards saw; and it was construed by some as a good Omen
from Heaven touching the warrs on the Hollanders partie: Others imagine it was brought by Force of the
Wind from some Shipp blown up in the Fight. We arrivd so late at Bruges, and went thence so early the
day following that we could see nothing consequentiall in it; not so much as the Hierusalem Temple for which
it is much fam'd: The inside of the City seemes poore & the Walls meane; yet is the Prospect of it at a
distance pardonable: the Women in these parts gallant it much with Feathers in theyr hatts.

(100 a) March the 10th: we took boate againe, and leaving Ostend in sight on the Right hand, we
passd through Newport & Fernis, two handsome walld Tounes (in the latter whereof is an English Nunnery) 40
and thence we came to Dunkirke. Dunkirk is a small Toune, whose nastyness sufficiently shewes tis inhabited
chiefly by Frenchmen: If any thing in it be of note: it is a high Tower from whence Douer Castle in cleer
weather is discernable: yet the Strength of the Toune is of concernment: but so inferiour it is in all things
to those many gallant places we haue past, that to describe it farther were loss of time; and espetially in my
hast to write our passage thence in a small Ship, and our safe arrivall at the Dounes on the 13th March: 46
where ioying at that long'd for hower & reuerently kissing my natiue Soile, I praised God for his inestimable
kindness; through whose Protection I began my Journey so prosperously, performd it so safely and finishd it
so succesfully.

DEO GLORIA.

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