LITTERATUR.

K. H. Schaible, Geschichte der Deutschen in England. Strassburg, Trübner 1885. XVIII, 483 ss. 8°.

Professor Schaible has written this book professedly not for the historian, but for the wider circle of those of his countrymen in England who take an interest in the doings of their predecessors here; for this reason he has adopted a light and popular style and has omitted almost all references to sources in the body of the work, contenting himself with giving a list of them at the end (pp. 471—483). The tone of the book is throughout pleasant: the author has lived too long in England and loves it too well, not to appreciate the good points in the English character, yet he has not become oblivious of what is good in the land of his birth. The style too, on which he rather unnecessarily seeks to disarm criticism in advance, is very readable and is on the whole free from anglicisms (yet what of 'bewachte' p. 334, l. 17 'Abendbrise' p. 292, l. 5'?); it does not perhaps always come up to the latest standard of purity as regards the use of foreign words generally and suffers somewhat in the earlier part from the subject-matter having been first dealt with in lectures.

In the first chapter Prof. Sch. seeks to show that already five centuries before Christ German tribes began to settle in Britain. There is no doubt much to be said for the opinion of those who hold that there were Saxons (as colonists) in South Britain much earlier than we should gather from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, yet without more evidence than is here adduced, our author's very early date can hardly be accepted. There is a good deal altogether in this chapter to which exception must be taken: e. g. the derivation of Chauci from 'quick' (which suggests to Prof. Sch. a very flattering explanation of the term 'Cockneys' for Londoners, i. e. 'the lively ones' p. 13), of the name of the county of Kent from Low German 'kant, kante', i. e. sea-coast, of Thames as 'the' (definite article) and Ems etc. etc. A discussion of the etymology of 'deutsch' and 'germanus' seems hardly called for here and its treatment is certainly inadequate. 'Germanus' is explained as 'an old Latin word with a meaning similar to thiudisks', personally I prefer Holder's explanation of the term, yet on this point etymologists are divided; but what is one to make of the following: 'Strabo calls the language of the Goths in the Greek provinces Theotiscum Sermonem' and 'deutsch occurs in Claudianus in the form of Tethys and still earlier in Lucan as Teutates'! — This chapter deals also with those Germans who came over to England during the Anglo-Saxon,

Danish and Norman periods; they were for the most part merchants, but amongst them were some few learned men who rose to high positions in the Church and acquired reputation as writers (yet Goseline or Gotselin did not write 'a translation of St. Augustin' but 'ad Anselmum libros II de Translatione S. Augustini', and Marianus Scotus was not a German, but an Irishman who died at Mainz about the year 1082).

The second chapter comprises the period from the Plantagenets to the Tudors. We are told of the revival of political and commercial intercourse between England and Germany, which had been interrupted for a time in the Norman period, and of the institutions of Guilds and Hansa and 'stahlhof' (here derived from 'staple'?). Amongst the Germans who came over at this time is mentioned Philippa Roet who 'as Chaucer's wife brought the famous poet a pension and made his life pleasant and free from care'; but is it so certain that this lady married Chaucer? (cf. A. W. Ward, Chaucer p. 52 foll.) 'Wesheil' and 'Drincheil' are surely not words of German origin, imported at this time into England by English students, who had learned them in Paris from their German fellow students!

Chapters III to V are given to the Tudor period, and chapter VI to the seventeenth century. For his sketch of those times when religious sympathies promoted so largely the mutual intercourse of the two peoples, Prof. Sch. has with great industry collected ample material from all possible sources. Under each sovereign are enumerated the various distinguished Germans who came over to England for a longer or shorter period — reformers, students, soldiers, artists, physicians; and much interesting information is incidentally given about life in the English universities, the Protestant churches in London etc. The influence of German theological literature upon English is perhaps rather too exclusively dwelt on, and the purely literary influence (which has, since the publication of this book, been so comprehensively dealt with by Prof. C. H. Herford[1]) rather lost sight of. By the side of the account of Erasmus' work in the English universities for the promotion of the study of Greek, room might have been found for a brief notice of Richard Croke, the first professor of Greek in the University of Leipzig. Duraeus' mission to the Great Elector is not mentioned, and on p. 224 we are not told that Weckherlin filled the important post of Foreign or Latin Secretary to the Council of State, in which office Milton was his successor (Höpfner in Zeitschr. f. d. Phil. I p. 350 foll.). The relation of von Berge to Theodor Haake, as regards the translation of Milton's Paradise Lost, is not made quite clear; it is probable that von Berge continued the work of Haake.

The seventh chapter gives a charming account of travelling in those bygone days and of some of the many travellers who have left us their impressions of England and the English. Then it was the English who were described as 'constantly smoking the Nicotian weed' (how things have changed since those days!) and in England, as also in Holland, there still lingered the custom that the hostess or her daughter should salute with a kiss a visitor of equal or higher rank — a custom not unknown to old Germany (cf. König Rother 5101, Nibelungenl. avent. 27 etc.) but grown so strange at this time to the Germans that their travellers note it with astonishment. It was hardly possible perhaps within the compass of one chapter

[1]) Studies in the literary Relations of England and Germany, Cambridge. 426 pp.

to give anything like an exhaustive account of all these travellers, yet one itinerary, to which my attention was first drawn on quite other grounds, seems to me to possess enough intrinsic interest to warrant my giving in an appendix to this notice a fuller description of it than appears in Prof. Schaible or even in Cohn, Shakespeare in Germany, pp. XV—XVII or Rye, England as seen by Foreigners. It is the journey of Prince Ludwig von Anhalt-Köthen, the 'Duke of Vanholt' of Marlowe's Doctor Faustus. To this I shall add also a literal translation of the itinerary of a humbler traveller, (Georg Christoph Stirn of Nürnberg, who visited England in 1638) part of which, viz. the visit to Oxford, was published by Dr. Neubauer in the Athenaeum (no 2951 p. 632, 1884). I may mention here that the Rev. Prof. J. E. B. Mayor of Cambridge is about to publish shortly as an appendix to 'A Pattern for young students in the University' Conrad von Uffenbach's visit to Cambridge in July und August 1710, (from which we learn incidentally that at that time Dr. Syke, a German, was professor of Hebrew there) and probably also a letter of Aug. Christian Arnold to Georg Richter (Richterus redivivus p. 485) describing a visit to the same University.

The eighth chapter is devoted to an account of the study of German in England and of the older German grammars. German, it seems, is first mentioned as an object of study in the curriculum of the Musæum Minervæ, founded in 1635, and the first German grammar for the use of Englishmen is Martin Aedler's (publ. in 1680) which Prof. Schaible was so fortunate as to discover amongst a heap of penny books on a London bookstall. On p. 348 we have a sketch of the progress made by German during the present century as a subject taught in schools and recognised by the universities. There is no mention here of the establishment of the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos of the University of Cambridge in 1884 and of other recent changes in the Cambridge regulations in favour of French and German, nor of the introduction of the ordinary degree in Modern Languages in the Victoria University, Manchester. The list of French grammars on p. 332 might be completed and in some points corrected by G. C. Schrumpf's paper in the Journal of Education, May 1885, and sufficient notice is not taken of the earlier provisions made for French in the English Universities as narrated by Ch. Wordsworth, Univ. Social Life p. 208 foll.

In the last two chapters we have biographical sketches of some distinguished Germans in England in the eighteenth century and an account of some of the adventurers, who have from time to time traded on the credulity of the English public.

It will be seen from this very brief sketch that Prof. Schaible has managed to bring together an immense amount of interesting matter, for which his countrymen in England owe him a large debt of gratitude. His work is based on wide reading and much careful research, and will no doubt find many friends beyond the immediate circle to which it is dedicated. The book is clearly printed and on the whole free from misprints (I noticed on p. 240 Athanasias for Athanasii, on p. 297 Leipzig for Leissnig, on p. 335 Hammann for Hamann). We trust soon to see the publication of a second volume with a complete index; as the work stands, the want of an index is a serious drawback to its usefulness as a book of reference.

Appendix.

I. Prince Ludwig of Anhalt-Köthen, in later years the first patron of the Fruchtbringende Gesellschaft, and otherwise well-known in the literary world of his day, started in 1596 as a youth of not quite 17 with his brother Hans Ernst, one year older than himself, Albrecht von Wutenau their governor and Bernhard von Krosig their page on a tour through Holland, England und France[1]). Of this tour he has left an account in verse[2]), giving the history of each day's doings; we are only concerned here with his stay in England, lasting from June 21st to August 3rd. — On June 21st, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the party set sail from Flushing (Fliessingen[3]) in an English vessel and, the wind being easterly, sighted Margate (Margeht) towards evening, and that same night entered the Thames (Thems); the dangers of the sandbanks in the North Sea, and the tide in the river (which seems to have struck our travellers as very remarkable) are both duly noted. At Gravesend (Gravesend) they were stopped and had to disembark to show their passports; not being provided with such, they told the captain of the guard that they had 'come, being still young in years, to increase their knowledge at the English Universities', upon which they were allowed to rejoin their vessel and continue their voyage to London (London, 43 miles). There they put up for the first night at the German Inn, but with the assistance of Peter von der Heil found the next day another house in which to dine and sleep, where they had a good opportunity of practising themselves 'in der Celten sprach', since many of that nationality dined there.

They could unfortunately make no use of the letters of introduction to the Earl of Essex, which had been given to them by their elder brother Christian, who had been in the service of Henry IV of France before his reconciliation with the Pope; for Essex had already sailed for Spain on his expedition against Cadiz (Calis Malis), which expedition, says the Prince, they would have joined, had they arrived in time. The two following days (June 25th and 26th) were devoted to seeing some of the sights of London: St. Paul's, with its tower of 300 steps, whence one can survey almost the whole town lying on the banks of the river with its

---

[1]) Goedeke, Grundriss III 2 p. 73 speaks of a tour in 1596 to Holland and France and of a second in 1604/5 to England and France; but the Itinerary shows that in 1596 he went from Holland to England and thence to France.

[2]) 'Fürst Ludwigs zu Anhalt Köthen Reise-Beschreibung von ihm selbst in Deutsche Verse gebracht'; at the close 'vollendet den 31. des Mertzen Anno 1649', printed in Beckmann's Accessiones Histor. Anhalt., 1716. Christian Gryphius in his school-drama Der Deutschen Sprache unterschiedene Alter und nach und nach zunehmendes Wachsthum (1690, printed 1708, Breslau) makes Ludwig speak of his literary achievements, but our Itinerary is not mentioned; he is made to say: Ich selbst habe | andere zu der Liebe der Gelehrsamkeit anzuspornen | zu diesem Ende die Feder in die Hand genommen | und theils aus dem Welschen etliche des bekandten Malvezzi Schriften | wie auch des Petrarchae Sieges-Gepränge | theils aus dem Frantzösischen die heilige Hofhaltung übersetzt | auch letztlich aus eigener Erfindung so wohl ein Buch von den weisen Alten | als eine Betrachtung des langen und kurtzen Lebens an das Licht komen lassen. J. W. Barthold (Geschichte der Fruchtbringenden Gesellschaft p. 303 foll.) gives a list of MSS. found in the Köthen Archives and amongst them the four works mentioned above with the titles somewhat different, but Der weise Alte etc. is mentioned as 'aus dem Französischen ins Deutsche versetzet.'

[3]) I have put in parenthesis the names as spelt in the Itinerary, and the distances there given in German miles (the prince reckons five English miles to one German).

fine bridge, — the Tower (der Thurn, die Festung hier) — then Westminster (Westmünster), 'where the kings are buried, and where also they are crowned in a chair[1]), under which lies a stone, the very stone on which Jacob is said to have fallen asleep, when he saw the angels ascending and descending on the ladder reaching up into heaven, which stone was taken in battle by England from Scotland'.

The number of playhouses in London is given as four[2]) 'in which princes, kings, emperors, in full life-size, in splendour of beautiful apparel, are represented and their deeds remembered'. Other pastimes too are mentioned and described, such as cock-fighting, with the high betting that always accompanied it, bear-and bull-baiting, which were kept up to provide healthful exercise for the dogs 'which are extremely daring, very strong and broadly built.' Mention is made too of the free hospitality exercised by the Mayor (Maire) during his year of office, of the large number of his guests (bey dreyen taffeln voll) and of the great plenty of food and drink served up on silver plate. On Sunday, June 27th, the princes went to Greenwich (Grinwitsch, 1 mile), and saw 'the wise Elizabeth', to whose praise a dozen lines are devoted, go to church. In Greenwich they dined; and during dinner were entertained (for money, for 'nothing is to be had without pay') by music, the performer beating on a little drum with one hand, singing snatches and whistling on a whistle inserted up one nostril, all at the same time, much to the delight evidently of his audience. The party returned for the night to London in high spirits and visited next day Whitehall (Withal), where much kindness was shown them by one 'Ritter Knoxis[3]), the husband of a Dutch lady, whom, as well as her sister, they saluted with a kiss. After this the travellers spent seven more days in London and started on July 6th to see something of the 'inland country.' First they rode to Nonesuch (Munschitz, 3 miles) 'a pleasure palace lying in the midst of a pretty wood, where Diana and her nymphs may well have lain concealed' with many skilfully planned fountains[4]), 'a charming, lonely spot well fitted for the enjoyment of pure love'. Towards evening they reached Kingston on Thames (Kinston an der Thems, 1 mile), where they stayed the night and were much disturbed by the numbers of rats which throve in the hay strewn all over the floors.[5]) On July 7th they visited Hampton Court (1/4 mile), a royal palace of red brick with many towers. There they saw much rich tapestry and royal splendour of all kinds.[6])

---

1) cf. Shaksp. Henry VI. 1, 2 where allusion is made to the coronation in chair in Edward the Confessor's chapel.

2) Rye p. 216 says: 'It would appear however according to Mr. Collier, that there were more than four theatres at this time in London; that the German prince speaks only of those on the Bankside.'

3) I have not been able to identify this 'Ritter Knoxis'. Suspecting some misspelling, I thought at once of Sir Francis Knollys, Treasurer of the Household of Queen Elizabeth, but he had died in the March of this year (Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. vol. III, 1857, June 6th), and his son Sir William, Comptroller of the Household, married as his first wife, who died in 1605, the daughter of Lord Bray.

4) Viel wasserwerk; Hentzner noticed here 'a pyramid of marble full of concealed pipes, which spirt upon all who come within their reach.' (Rye p. 207.)

5) Hentzner mentions the same custom (Rye p. 104) and Walpole remarks 'he probably meant rushes' but the prince says distinctly 'man pflegt zur sommerzeit frisch gras herüm zustreuen | Durchs gantze haus hindurch | man pflegt es zu verneuen | Wan solches ist verdürt'.

6) The prince continues: Wir haben hier gefunden Gemählde aus schöner

Thence the party journeyed on to Windsor (Windesor, 3 miles) seeing on their way numbers of rabbits; 'the land thereabouts,' says the prince, 'is everywhere made beautiful by hills and well provided with pasture; part of it is under cultivation, part woodland, and part again remains as pasturage for the many rich flocks of sheep, of which many thousand are slaughtered every week in London (so populous is that place!), a sufficient supply being still left for the country.' In Windsor they left their horses to be well cared for in the inn and went up to the Castle to see the sights there. In the Chapel they were shown the coats of arms of the Knights of the Garter, arranged in order of time from the founder down, and the robe of the order[1]); likewise 'two great unicorns, one very smooth and one, nearly four ells long, of a spiral form'. Thence on the 8th they went on to Henley (? Ellem an der Thems, 4 miles) and on the 9th to Oxford (Ochsenfort, in the margin Ochsfort, 6 miles). 'Oxford lies amongst meadows and almost in a swamp, surrounded by the Thames; its Colleges are well built, many dine there, board being free; the students, though old, are still under school discipline. More than twenty lectured publice and strive industriously to further the liberal arts.' During the princes stay sixteen Doctors of Law took their degrees, and a bachelor, skilled in music, had to sing. The visitors had a pleasant time in Oxford, where they stayed three days; they found their knowledge of Latin very useful, for they were hospitably entertained by the learned men, of whom there were very many, and who all knew how to talk well and cleverly. At the gatherings some ladies made their appearance, evidently exciting the prince's great contempt; 'they understood not a word of Latin and were only urged on by their forwardness and by their desire to appear fond of the liberal arts — It was nothing but their vanity which made them offer their fine splendour for show, they sat here and there where they pleased and were only able to lisp in English.' After their rest in Oxford, the travellers started early on the 13th for Newport Pagnell (Nieport an der Use, 10 miles), and reached Bedford (Betfort, 2 miles) the same night after a hard ride. On the next day they rode through Gamlingay (3 miles) — one of their party, Peter von Heil, being so exhausted by the way that he called constantly for garlic (jarlack) — on to Cambridge (Cambritz, 3 miles) on

---

nacht: Es war so angebunden Des Reiches Königin vom Edler herren stand | Als sie die Ritter spiel erzeigt dem Engelland; Ein ieder hat ihr dar sein Sinnenbild verehret. Und hierdurch ihre gunst | die tugend auch vermehret. Nun die erfindung war an vielen hübsch und gut | Es sol nichts übel stehn bei einem Edlen mut. I have not been able to find mention of any special pictures to which 'gemählde' aus schöner nacht' might refer, but we may perhaps explain what follows from Nichols, Progresses etc. of Queen Elizabeth (III p. 49: 'The gifts which the Vestall Maydens presented unto her Majesty (after the Justs, 1590 Nov. 17th), were these; a vaile of white, exceeding rich and curiously wrought: a cloke and safeguard set with buttons of gold, and on them were graven emprezes of excellent devise: in the loope of every button was a Nobleman's badge, fixed to a pillar richly embrodered.'

[1]) Violbraun ist der samt zum schönen langen rock' | am futter Ermelin. Elias Ashmole (The Institution, Laws and Ceremonies of the most noble Order of the Garter, 1672) has on p. 209: 'the colour of the mantles of the knights-companions is appointed by the statues to be blue, and of this coloured cloth was the first robe made for the founder. . . . . in Queen Elizabeth's reign (upon what ground is nowhere mentioned' the colour of Forreign Princes Mantles, was changed from Blue to Purple.'

the Granta (Granea) which they reached in the middle of the day. Here after seeing the Church and Colleges, they were hospitably entertained by one 'Herr Wimes'[1]) whose zeal and industry in drawing up rules for College discipline was felt all through the University, and who was afterwards created Baronet by king James for his great services to Cambridge. 'Cambridge', says the prince, 'is not so highly esteemed as Oxford, though it too has sent out many men who have done good service to fair England in State and Church.'

The following day (July 15th) they rode on to Ware (Wahre, 8 miles) on the Lea (Lon), where was the famous bed in which four couples could lie comfortably side by side[2]). From Ware they inspected the house and gardens of Theobalds (Die Wals, 2 miles), and in the evening went on to the house of a certain nobleman Johann Wrat[3]). This gentleman was acquainted with many languages and spoke German very well; he had spent a long time in Venice and was now living quietly at home. During the meal he had read out to his visitors an account of the sad rule of Mary and of the persecution which raged through the land, 'until swift death took away Mary, and innocence, in the person of pious Elizabeth, was raised to the throne.' On the 16th the princes returned to London (3 miles) and met a French nobleman, Pierre de Pierres, in whose company they took much pleasure, and to whom they presented a pair of pistols with holsters. In London or its neighbourhood they stayed for ten days longer and saw various sights not noticed before. Now they ventured to take a bath after their German fashion, and 'all passed off without harm'. They visited at this time the 'Burse' (not yet called the Royal Exchange), where it was scarcely possible to abstain from buying the velvet and silk goods exposed for sale, so excellent were they; and saw Somerset House (Sommerset Hauss;) where they admired the thick set hedges of sweet-smelling rosemary. They seem to have gone again to the Tower and seen the wild beasts kept there, some ancient lions, a tiger and a wolf, the only one in England, as they were told, so completely had the land been cleared of them. Mention is made also of Bridewell (Brettewel), the house of correction, in connexion with which the prince refers to the almost annual visits of the plague

---

[1]) I have not succeeded in identifying this 'Herr Wimes', though he must have been a person of some note in the University. Prof. C. H. Herford was kind enough to make inquiries for me from the Registrary of the University with the following result: 'a certain Ludovicus Weems of Queen's College was STB in 1621 and STP in 1624 (by royal mandate), but beyond this no mention can be found of any such name in the University records, neither is there any notice in the University accounts for 1596 or 1597 of any expenses incurred by the University in connection with this visit'. The Registrary, to whose kindness in this matter I am much indebted, looked in vain for anything like this name in Burke's Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies, neither have my own researches in all directions proved more successful. The exact words of the Itinerary are: Es ward auch dieser mann zum freyherrn drauf erhoben Durch könig Jacobs hand zu Sië (Si is printed in German characters, -ë in Latin).

[2]) As Rye remarks (p. 212), this is the first recorded mention of this celebrated piece of furniture, fiv eyears earlier than Shakespeare's Twelfth Night III, 2.

[3]) This is probably the John Wroth who is twice mentioned in the State Papers, Domestic, 1595—97 (p. 449: 1597 July 4. Warrant to pay to John Wroth, the Queen's servant, 70l. for his charges when the Earl of Lincoln was sent to the Landgrave of Hesse, at which time he was sent on the Queen's special service to the Count Palatine, and other princes of Germany. — p. 553 List of

to London; of Sir Francis Drake's ship in which he sailed round the world and which was at that time moored in the Thames; and of a dead crocodile brought home by him, 'a creature, almost five ells long, which climbs out of the water and devours men and beasts.' A few words are given to the numerous beggars and their impudence in demanding gifts. On July 19th they went to Gravesend (6 miles) to have some sport, thence posted to Rochester (2 miles) where they saw the men-of-war, and back to Gravesend for the night. Next day they walked to Cobham Hall (Baron Combams Haus), where the stud excited their admiration, and returned the same day to London, where they stayed yet for four days 'so dear was the place to them.' Three days were spent in roaming through the town, where the large number of goldsmiths' shops is specially noted. On the 26th they went once more to Greenwich (Grünwitz, 1 mile) to see the Queen at church, but returned the same evening to London, thinking seriously though reluctantly of their departure. The next day, apparently in the evening, they went down the river to Gravesend and posted the next morning to Rochester (2 miles) their first stage, then to Sittingbourne (Cilyngborn, 2 miles), then to Canterbury (Canterberg) and finally on to Dover (Douvre, 4 miles). Dover is described as a strong castle well provided with artillery, the town lying at the foot of the castle, and the harbour being so shallow that persons could only embark on the vessels by means of flat-bottomed boats. Here they had to wait five days for favourable weather, passing the time as well as they could with card-playing and with telling and hearing travellers' tales; they visited also the kilns on the shore, where lime was burnt from shells. On the 3rd of August at last, at 5 o'clock in the morning, they set sail with a numerous company, twenty one in all, in a Dutch vessel bound for France.

II. The MS. of the Bodleian library marked Bodl. Add. B. 67 contains a diary in German by a student who travelled in Switzerland, France, England and Holland. The name of the traveller is missing, but Dr. Neubauer (Athenaeum, 1884 May 17th p. 632) by connecting the remark at the end of the book that the writer 'was preparing his disputatio inauguralis for the degree of Doctor Juris Utriusque at the University of Altorf for the following year (1641) when he will be aged 25 years' with the Catalogus Candidatorum of Altorf, has clearly shown that it is one Georg Christoph Stirn of Nürnberg. His notes are roughly strung together without any attempt at style; I have translated the original as closely as possible, inserting only rarely in square brackets words necessary for the construction.

[p. 474] 1638, July 2nd. Here (at Dieppe) we left France and sailed in the evening in an English vessel across the British channel; we got on to the vessel with great discomfort, since it could not be moored by the harbour on account of the tide, and we had to pay the French boatmen as much as they demanded for putting us on board. We sailed on through the whole night and the next

---

German princes for Mr. Wroth (to visit): the Emperor, Dukes of Saxony, Pomerania, Brunswick, and the rest in those Eastern parts.) As Mr. J. Hall suggests, he was probably a member of the family in whose possession was 'the manor of Durants, now Durance, with the mansion on the high road between Ware and Edmonton, opposite Enfield' (Dan. Lysons, The Environs of London, II p. 299); cf. also State Papers, Domestic, Addenda 1580—1625 p. 456.

day [p. 475], had very fine weather, but because there was no wind at all, we had to pass the next night also on the sea. Early on the third day [marg. July 4th] we came to land, and as the tide was not yet high enough, we were put on shore in a small boat and thus reached Rye (Rie, in the margin Rhea) in England; it is a small town, to which many persons cross from France, although it has hardly any harbour, for the tide runs out so far [p. 476] that vessels can only get in at high tide. Here a great examining goes on and foreigners have not only to give in their names, but must also pay something for themselves and their luggage.

Here the same day we took the post; there are three stages to London[1] (Londen), and we arrived in the evening at Flimwell (Flemwoelt) a distance of 18 English miles [p. 477]. The following day (marg. July 5th) we had a long stage, which we had to break at Tunbridge (Donnenpritsch), taking the other half of the stage on to Chepstead (Chepsted), 22 miles, where we halted for dinner. The third stage was thence to London, where we arrived in the evening. London (marg. Londinum, here is pasted in a plan of London) is the capital of England, very large und populous, built three miles along the left bank of the Thames, of which Owen[2]) writes

> Imbibit ut fontes Tamesis fluuiosque minores;
> oppida Londinium (MS. Londinum) pauperiora vorat.

[p. 478] This river empties itself into the sea two days' journey hence, and yet has even here high and low tide; it rises not far from Oxford (Oxenford) and near its source is called Isis or Ouse, but after the Thame (Tama) enters it below the little town of Dorchester (Dortchester), it receives the name of Thames (Tamesis); other tributaries too flow into it. It has a fine port here, on the side towards the sea large vessels are moored in considerable numbers, and on the other side towards Oxford the little boats, in which [p. 479] people go up and down the river, if they do not want to walk so far in the town. The bridge which leads from the suburb of Southwark (Southwerke) into the city, was at one time built right over with houses and shops, of which however a third part was burnt down five years ago. The city itself has yet other suburbs above and below it, fine streets and large squares, chief amongst them Goldsmiths' Row, Shoe Lane and King Street. The open space where people are executed is called Tower Hill; the manner in which [p. 480] executions are conducted here has been noticed by Sincerus[3]) p. 308. Another fine, pleasant open space, planted with trees, is called Moorfields, where on Sundays the young men and ladies are accustomed to take their walks. Charing Cross (Charingcrosse) [is] a square, in which there is a monument that king Edward I had put up to his wife Eleanor,

---

1) Ogilby, Britania (1675) says in the Preface: 'The Rye Road has only 3 stages of 20 miles each, as from London to Chepstead' (a manor in Kingsdown, near River Head) '20 miles, to Stone-Crouch 20 m., and to Rye 20 m.;' on p. 61 he speaks of this road as 'a well frequented Road, as conveying you to the readiest passage to Diep and Haur du Grace in Normandy, in France.'

2) Epigrammatum Joannis Owen liber singularis (1607 London), nº 160 Londinium.

3) Justus Zinzerling published his travels in 1616 under the name of Jodocus Sincerus (Rye p. 131).

daughter of king Ferdinand III of Castile. Not far from this are the Royal Mews. There is besides another large open space, on which the prentices wrestle on Sundays. [p. 481] Here I saw (1) St. Paul's Church, a grand, very large building of remarkable length, built in the shape of a cross. The roof of this Church, as of almost all the churches in London, of which there are 122, is covered with lead, and so is the great square tower; this tower is very high and massive, and from the top of it one can look right over the town, building operations are going on now at the Church, there are various places in it from which preaching is possible, and it is said that some princes and noble personages lie buried there (2). Westminster (Westmünster), it faces west, where formerly the temple of Apollo [p. 482] is said to have stood. It is a most magnificent building, adorned with many marble columns; here the kings are crowned. King Henry VII. A. D. 1502 had built on to it at a cost of 14000 pounds sterling a very beautiful and costly chapel as a burial-place for himself and family. Many kings lie here, whose monuments are very well [described] by Zeiller[1]) p. 177 foll., and about them a special book[2]) in 4° was printed A. D. 1600 and afterwards enlarged by Valens Arithmaeus under the title Mausolea Regum, Regina[p. 483]rum, Dynastarum, Nobilium etc. Londini etc. and published in 12° in 1618 at Frankfort on Oder. But as the latest epitaphs are not in it, it is to be hoped that a new edition of this book will be brought out. The epitaph of Buckingham (Bubingam) is very beautiful, Mr. Bernegger in Strasburg has had it printed. The monument to Buckingham's parents is very fine, as are also those of the Duke of Richmond and Lennox (Lenox and R.), of Lady Cottington, and of Francis Holles (Hollis), [third] son of the Earl of Clare. In the Church is also [that] of Geoffrey Chaucer (Galfridi Chauzers), an old poet, also of Ed. Spenser (Spenceri) and Michael Drayton, who were also famous poets. Of W. Camden as follows: qui fide antiqua et opera [assidua][3]) Britañicam antiquitatem ndicauit [indagavit][3]), simplicitatem iñatam honestis studijs excoluit, animi solertiam candore illustrauit, Guilielmus Camdenus [Cambdenus][3]) ab Elisabetha R. ad regis armorum (Clarentij titulo) dignitatem evocatus, hic spe certa resurgendi in Christo s. e. obijt año Dnī 1623. 9. Nouemb. ætatis suæ 74. The epitaph of Isaac Casaubon follows close by [p. 485]:

Isaac9 Casaubon9
(O doctiorum quidquid est assurgite
Huic tam colendo nomini).

Quem Gallia Reip. literario [literariae][3]) Bono peperit, Henric9 IV. Francorum Rex Invictissim9 Lutetiam Literis suis avocatum [evocatum][3]) Bibliothecæ suæ præfecit, charumque deinceps dum vixit habuit eoque terris erepto Jacob9 Mag-

---

[1]) Martin Zeiller's Itinerarium Magnae Britanniae, das ist: Reyss-Beschreibung durch Engelland, Schottland und Irrland, Strassburg 1634 in 8.

[2]) Camden's work, entered on January 21th, A booke called Reges. Reginae, Nobilij et Alij in ecclesia Collegiata. Beati Petri Westmonasterij sepulti vsque ad annum reparat(a)e salutis 1600 VJd (Arber, Transcript of the Registers of the Company of Stationers of London, III p. 56). — Valens Arithmaeus was Professor of Poetry at Frankfort (Rye p. 177, Schaible p. 306.)

[3]) The words in brackets are from John Dart, Westmonasterium. 1723 vol. II pp. 67, 68.

Brit. Monarcha, Regum Doctissim⁹, doctis indulgentissim⁹ in Angliam accivit, munifice fovit, posteritasque ob doctrinam æternum mirabitur. H. S. E. invidia maior. obijt æternam in XPO vitam anhelans Kal. Jul. MDCXIV æt. LV viro opt. immortalitate digniss.; Th. Mortonus Ep. Dunelm. iucundissimæ quoad fieri licuit consuetudinis memor P. R. S. P. C. V. MDCXXXIV.

Qui nosse vult Casaubonum, non saxa sed chartas legat, Sic perfuturas [superfuturas][1]) marmori, ut [et][1]) profuturas posteris.

[p. 486] Thomas Richardson too lies buried here. On the tomb of Edward I lies a great sword which he used, 9 spans long, a hand broad, very heavy. He conquered the Scots and brought hither their king's sceptre and crown, together with the chair in which they used to be crowned; this chair is of wood and of coarse, poor workmanship, under it is a large stone on which the patriarch Jacob is said to have rested when he saw the angels in a dream. On the chair hangs [p. 487] a little tablet on which are some verses that may be read in Zeiller p. 179[2]). In the cloisters there is a library for the use of all. (3) Near to Westminster was the palace in which the kings of England formerly lived; what is left of it is the chamber where the King, Lords and Commons meet when a parliament is held; there, in A. D. 1605, as Barclay tells the story, they were to have been sent up to heaven in smoke. (4). the collegia Ictorum, which the English call hospitia, in English 'Inns', of which the chief are: I. the Temple, in which some Saxon kings have been buried[3]), the chapel is said to be like that which stands over the Sepulchre of Christ in Jerusalem, in the choir of the chapel is a stone, on which [is graven] 'obliuioni sacrum'; II. Lincoln's Inn (Lincolns Inne); III. Gray's Inn (Grayes Inne) etc. (5). In the Town Hall called Guildhall, well built [there are] the statues of two giants, Gog and Magog (Goe Magot Albiong and Corineus Britannus)[4]). (6). The old merchants' [p. 489] Bursa, which they call Exchange, an imposing square building with fine corridors and vaults; in the space below, where the merchants meet, is the coat of arms of the founder, above, all round the courtyard, are the statues of all the kings of England down to the present one; four corridors run round above, where all kinds

[1]) Dart, Westmonast. II p. 68.

[2]) cf. Dart l. l. II, p. 32.

[3]) Hentzner has: 'The Temple has a round Tower added to it, under which lie buried those kings of Denmark that reigned in England.' Rye p. 283 adds in brackets 'meaning the Knights Templars. Hentzner transformed Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn into Grezin and Lyconsin, explained by the English editor of the reprint of 1807 as the names of two Danish kings buried in the Temple!

[4]) The names of these two giants were originally Gogmagog and Corineus (Guildhall huge Corinaeus Rye p. 139); the name of the former has been split in two, and one of the giants is now called Gog, the other Magog. Corineus is one of the principal characters in the old tragedy of Locrine, once attributed to Shakspeare; he is one of the two brothers of Brutus who are companions in his wanderings; Brutus details the history of his wanderings from Troy, until

> upon the strands of Albion
> To Corus haven happily we came,
> And quell'd the giants, come of Albion's race,
> With Gogmagog, son to Samotheus,
> The cursed captain of that damned crew.

T. W. Fairholt, Gog and Magog, London 1859.

of wares are sold. The new 'bursa' is not so large, neither does it contain so many goods. (7). London Tower, or the Fortress, which is called in British Bringwin and Towg[p. 490]win[1]); its shape is that of a square, without wings, it resembles a strong castle, there are many large pieces of ordnance on the top of it behind the parapets or bulwark running round; here great men are kept prisoners, and there is, in the large square within, a scaffold on which such are executed. Within the Tower is besides to be seen the Royal Mint. In the armoury there are to be found strange spears, many arrows, shields, halberds, muskets, guns, suits of armour and the like; [p. 491] amongst others the old weapons of Henry VIII[2]), some suits of armour as used for ballets, and one very strange one which a fool is said to have worn, also a wooden piece of ordnance on which is written 'quid opus est Marte, cui Minerva non desit'. In another room we saw much imposing gold, silver and silk tapestry, likewise royal chairs, apparel, bed furniture and the like, of great value, especially a beautiful cushion which Queen Elizabeth worked in prison. Furthermore we were shown here [p. 492] a fine horn of a unicorn of fair length, a gold font in which the king's son was baptised, six large silver candlesticks brought over by the king from Spain, four large gilt flasks, two high gilt beakers, a drinking vessel of terebinthus (? MS. terpentin) and a large sword which Pope Julius III. gave to Henry VIII. Besides these are to be seen here a few pairs of lions, a leopard, a lynx, and an eagle; also a very large snake skin. (8) The Royal Palace, called Whitehall (Weithall) [p. 493] is not very splendid, but it has some fine rooms and apartments, in which [are] many fine pictures, particularly of Rubens (Rubentz) a Dutchman; in one gallery there are on old paper shields all kinds of beautiful emblems. By the side of the Palace is a garden. (9). The Queen's Palace, called Somerset House (Sommerseth), a large and beautiful house, with a square courtyard inside; this is more beautifully built than the King's Palace, and there are also far more costly things to be seen in the rooms, such as pictures and all kinds of silver plate [p. 494]. (10). York House (Yorkenhauss) which belonged to the Duke of Buckingham, which is much grander than the rest as regards rooms, noble pictures, statues and other objects of art; in the garden hard by are some boars. (11) In the special palace of the Prince of Wales (Wallis), the king's son, are also to be seen fine pieces of painting, in the gardens [is] an ostrich; we have not seen the king's statuary and library which

---

[1]) Camden, Britannia I p. 4 Bringwin and Tower-gwin.

[2]) In the Badenfahrt these weapons are enumerated, and Rye p. 19 translates 'langes rohr und fäustling' by 'long barrel and stock'. In Cellius, Eques Avratus Anglo-Wirtemb., 1605 p. 86 the passage runs Monstratur ibidem . . . sclopetum longum, et manuarium quod ab ephippij arcuto pendens gestasse dicitur, Musketis, vt vocant, nostris ferè comparandum. Is not a long hand-gun meant? cf. Meyrick, Critical Inquiry into Antient Armour p. 46: 'si quis clericus . . . . tormentum quodvis manuarium, id est, sclopetum . . . if any clerk shall carry . . . any hand-gun, that is, harquebuss.' — There is another passage in the Badenfahrt on which Cellius' translation throws light. Rye p. 16 translates '(ein kleines knäblein) colorirt dermassen mit seinem zünglein' by 'threw such a charm over the music with his little tongue'; 'coloriren' of music occurs in Scheidt, Grobianus (1551): wie die Musici offtermals vnder die fuergeschribne notten jre laeufflin machen, vnd das gesang colerieren, doch alweg wider in schlag komen (Germania, 1884 p. 348), Cellius (p. 81) uses for it:, agilima sua lingula tàm celeriter voces variabat.

are likewise there. (12). In the art museum of Mr. John Tradescant[1]) [are] the following things: first in the courtyard [p. 495] there lie two ribs of a whale, also a very ingenious little boat of bark; then in the garden all kinds of foreign plants, which are to be found [enumerated] in a special little book which Mr. Tradescant has had printed about them.[2]) In the museum itself we saw a salamander, a chameleon, a pelican, a remora, a lanhado[3]) from Africa, a white partridge, a goose which has grown in Scotland on a tree[4]), a flying squirrel, another squirrel like a fish, all kinds of bright coloured birds [p. 496] from India, a number of things changed into stone, amongst others a piece of human flesh on a bone, gourds, olives, a piece of wood, an ape's head, a cheese etc; all kinds of shells, the hand of a mermaid, the hand of a mummy, a very natural wax hand under glass, all kinds of precious stones, coins, a picture wrought in feathers, a small piece of wood from the cross of Christ, pictures in perspective of Henry IV and Louis XIII of France, who are shown, as in nature, on a polished steel mirror, when [p. 497] this is held against the middle of the picture, a little box in which a landscape is seen in perspective, pictures from the church of S. Sophia in Constantinople copied by a Jew into a book, two cups of 'rinocerode' (the horn of the quadruped, or the beak of the hornbill?[5]) a cup of an East Indian alcedo which is a kind of unicorn[6]), many Turkish and other foreign shoes and boots, a sea parrot, a toad-fish, an elk's hoof with three claws, a bat as large as a pigeon, a human bone weighing 42 pounds, Indian [p. 498] arrows, an elephant's head, a tiger's head, poisoned arrows such as are used by the executioners in the West Indies — when a man is condemned to death, they lay open his back with them and he dies of it — an instrument used by the Jews in circumcision (with picture) [p. 499] some very light wood from Africa, the robe of the king of Virginia, a few goblets of agate, a girdle such as the Turks wear in Jerusalem, [a representation of] the passion of Christ carved very daintily on a plumstone, a large magnet stone, [a figure of] S. Francis in wax under glass as also of S. Jerome, the Pater Noster of Pope Gregory XV., pipes from the East und West Indies, a stone found in the West Indies in the water, whereon were graven Jesus, Mary and Joseph, [p. 500] a beautiful present from the Duke of Buckingham, which was of gold and diamonds affixed to a feather by which the four elements were signified, Isidor's MS. of de natura hominis, a scourge with which Charles V. is said to have scourged himself, a hat band of snake bones.

---

[1]) John Tradescant, one of the earliest naturalists of Great Britain, died 1638; his son John Tradescant published in 1656 Musaeum Tradescantianum or a Collection of Rarities preserved at South-Lambeth neer London.

[2]) Mus. Trad. p. 41: 'A Booke of Mr. Tradescant's choicest Flowers and Plants, exquisitely limned in vellum, by Mr. Alex. Marshall.'

[3]) Mus. Trad. p. 6: lanhado is mentioned amongst snakes.

[4]) On the so-called Barnacle Goose cf. M. Müller, Science of Lang. II p. 585 foll.

[5]) P. B. Duncan, Introd. to the Catalogue of the Ashmolean Museum p. 4, mentions as deserving especial notice 'the beak of the helmet hornbill, from the East Indies, which has been but lately imported in the entire state, having been long suspected to have been a foolish imposition contrived to deceive Tradescant.' The younger Tradescant bequeathed the Museum in 1662 to Ashmole who presented it to the University of Oxford.

[6]) The Mus. Trad. does not give Alcedo, but it mentions (p. 53) Albado horn together with Unicorn horn and Rinoceros horn.

In order that the common people may while away their time, they have bear- and bull baiting, which are a great pleasure to see; comedies also are performed, but not with so much grace as in France, although they represent gestures and [p. 501] postures particularly well. The citizens are also in the habit of practising wrestling and fencing. Games of ball are not so common as in France, there are some ballhouses, but very few good ones. Outside the city we first sailed down the Thames to the Royal Palace of Greenwich (Grenwich) on the right bank of the river, where we saw the king and the queen and the court dine; there were also many [p. 502] other grand folks present. Otherwise there is little to be seen in the palace, but the garden is fairly pleasant, at the back of it the queen has built a new pavilion in a peculiar style, which has a fine view on to a hill whereon stands a house. After that we walked along on the other bank, — we crossed the river at Putney (Putnay), — until we came to Richmond which lies nine [p. 503] English miles from London: it is likewise a Royal Palace, built on the right bank of the Thames. There we saw dining together the two sons of the king, the elder Charles, Prince of Wales, the younger James, Duke of York. Whatever else is to be seen in the palace, is described by Sincerus p. 309 fin. Thence again across the river to Hampton Court (Hambton court), 3 miles distant, the finest palace in all England, on the left [p. 504] bank of the river; what is to be seen there (marg. July 13th), Zeiller gives p. 196 foll. Near it lies the little town of Kingston (Kingsthon). From thence, at Staines (Stanes) across the Thames bridge to Windsor (marg. Vindesorum), 8 miles, a town with a castle on the heights, lying on the right bank of the river, where the Knights of the Garter are invested. The castle is very well built and the chapel, in which the knights [p. 506] are invested, is beyond measure beautiful. What is to be seen in both may be found in the above mentioned Zeiller p. 198 foll. From here (marg. July 14th) we proceeded to Oxford, where we had first the Thames to the right; we passed then near Henley a bridge and had our dinner at Nettlebed (Nedelbett), 20 miles. We kept the Thames to the left until we came over a bridge at Dorchester (Dortchester), then to the right [p. 506] up to Oxford, 14 miles, where we rode across the bridge. This town (marg. Oxonia) lies to the left of the Thames, called here still Ouse, as stated above p. 478. There falls into it another stream called Cherwell. It lies in a grassy plain, surrounded by pleasant wooded hills, nicely built, as well as clean and healthy. Here is the celebrated university and library, with 17 fine colleges and as many aulae or inferior schools which are so well built and so richly endowed that this university [p. 507] surpasses almost all others. There are very many students here who are provided with free board and clothing and with long gowns. Each college has its own chapel, library, garden and other pleasant walks. We saw here (1) St. John's College, which is very large, the present bishop has built another on to it, behind which is a beautiful garden, in which a high terrace-walk of grass is made; (2) Christ Church, partly built by a cardinal [p. 508] who fell into disgrace (marg. July 15th, 1638); (3) Magdalen College, in the court of which, high up, some statues are put up. (4) Queen's College, where we drank out of the great oxhorn and out of a very big cup, presented by a student as a memorial. (5) New College, in the garden of which is to be found the mount Parnassus. (6) Brasenose College, at the door of which a big copper nose is to be seen; (7) Exeter College, where the theological school is. Here is