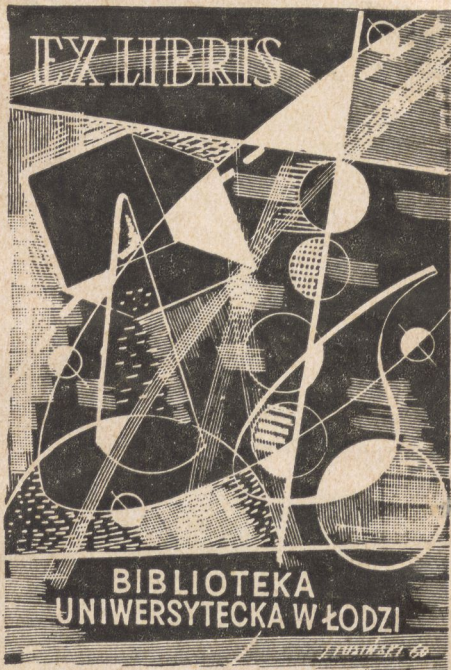
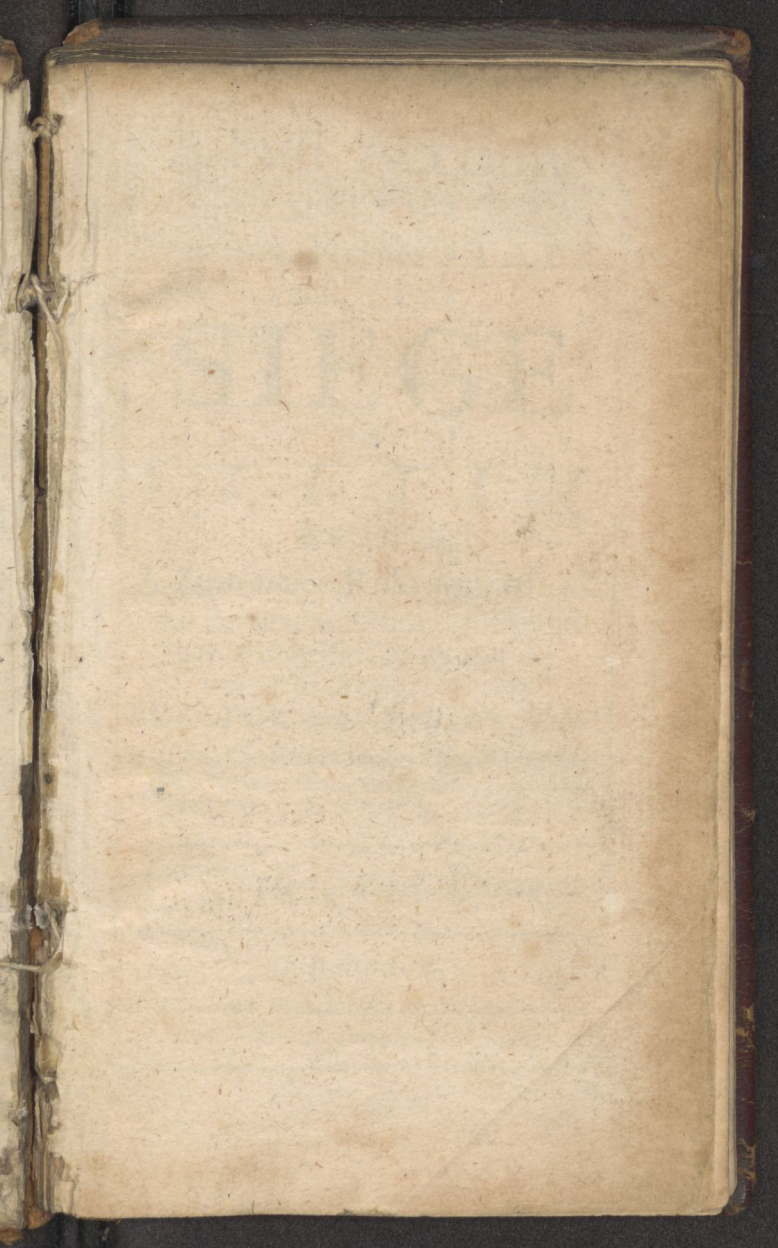


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J. LUBIŃSKI '60



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A Full Account
OF THE
Situation, Former STATE,
AND LATE
SIEGE
OF
S T E T I N.
BEING

A Summary Relation of all
the Particular Actions perform'd
both within the City, and in the
Camp of His *HIGHNESS* the
ELECTOR of *BRANDENBURGH.*

As it was delivered in sundry Letters from Cre-
dible Persons there, to Persons of Eminent
Quality in *L O N D O N.*

Licensed
Jan. 25. 167 $\frac{7}{8}$ Ro. L'Estrange.

L O N D O N,

Printed for *Dan. Brown* next the *Queens-*
Head without *Temple-Bar.* 1678.

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To the
R E A D E R S.



Having with a great deal of Wonder, Satisfaction, and indeed Un-equall'd Admiration, read both the Private and Publick Accounts of the Siege of *STETIN*, I could not chuse (to satisfie the World as well as my self) but give this following Account;

To the Readers.

count ; which although it is not writ by an Eye-Witnels, yet I dare affirm, by one that glories more in writing Truth, and displaying that in its naked Colours, then to wrap up Hyperbolies in gaudy Rhetorick. I am not greedy to be seen in Print, (especially in an Age where there are so many hourly Productions of Wit in its highest magnitude) but hasty to let the World have a sense of the Siege and Honour of the *Stettiners*, as well as that of the *Candians*, or the well-ordered Assault before *Maestricht*. And although things in this Nature are generally dispers'd

To the Readers.

pers'd, and every Ear sucks
in the imperfect Intelligence,
which being out of Form or
Order, serves rather for a
Weekly Diversion, than a
solid and perfect Account:
These things considered,
made me shuffle this Chaos
into a digested Mass or Body,
and present it to the World
for a true and perfect Colle-
ction: Having besides our
Modern and Publick News,
all the Forraign, and divers
private Letters; which are
not only a great Advantage,
but also an Embellishment to
the Work.

The Situation of *Stetin*
(according to that famous and

To the Readers.

unerring Author Henry Hexam, the Translator of *Mercator Atlas*) I annexed, with intent that those who had never read *Mercator*, might as well know something of their former Magnificence and Glory, as of their present Valour and undaunted Resolutions; who though they are Conquered, are not Overcome: But are rather taken into the Protection of Him who will hug these Patterns of War, and look upon 'em as the only Deservers of that Noble Title.

Farewel.



Upon those
Couragious and Undaunted
P E O P L E,
THE
STETINERS.

STETIN! *That lasting Monu-
ment of Fame!*

*Whose Glory lives for ever with her
Name :*

*Within whose Confines Valour did
abound,*

*And Wreaths of Laurel all their Vi-
ctors Crownd :*

*Who did in former Ages teach the
Croud*

*Of Savage Monsters, insolent and
loud,*

A P O E M on the
*Obedience and Humility, whilst they
 Taught the rude Goths * and Van-
 dals to obey :*
*Did with their Conquering Arms se-
 cure their State,*
And for a while defie the pow'r of Fate.
*The panting World trembled to hear
 her Name ;*
*Droop'd when she thunder'd on its
 massy Frame.*
*The Universe shook when Wars sign
 was given,*
*And without pause resign'd their
 Souls to Heaven.*
*Thus uncontroul'd she did her Sce-
 pter wield,*
*And, like Great Mars, reign'd Mo-
 narch of the Field.*
*The Turks, the Spaniards, and the
 haughty Galls,*
*Have felt her force, and shiver'd on
 their Walls.*

* Pomerania first inhabited by the Goths, Van-
 dals, and Cassubians, but conquered and expell'd
 by those now call'd the Stetiners.

In

Valiant Burghers of Stetin.

In fear look'd down, did to their Tur-
rets fly,

And there untouch'd, like Slaves in
secret die.

Each private man had Alexander's
Rage;

Mov'd, like a Hero, durst with odds
engage:

'Midst greatest danger rush upon his
Fate,

Smile at the stroke, and so the edge
rebatte:

Immortal Glories they with Conquest
bring,

And fly all full of wounds to meet
their King.

They who in Battels did with honour
fall,

Look'd down with Joy from their Cæ-
lestial Wall:

Fix'd glittering Stars they in that
Region are,

And bless in Sun-shine Stetin's Gods
of War:

A P O E M on the

*In Crouds they glide around the fleet-
ing Sky,*

*Where Wounds are Stars of Immor-
tality.*

*Tir'd with the Toils, when Universal
Peace,*

*Clad in white Robes, did in the World
increase,*

*Her Ensigns furl'd, and massy Spears
laid down,*

*Laden with Trophies slept th' Uncon-
quer'd Crown.*

*Till Fortune, mad to see 'em soar so
high,*

*Dash'd all their hopes of future Vi-
ctory.*

*The Great * Gustavus, with Success
and Pow'r,*

*Captiv'd the Brave and Martial
Conquerour.*

** Gustavus Adolphus Magnus first brought Stetin
into obedience to the Crown of Sweden.*

Thus

Valiant Burghers of Stetin.

*Thus in obedience to the Swedish
Crown,
In peace they liv'd (though conquer'd)
with Renown.*

*Till Emulation made their Glory
seem*

*A Foil to * Brandenburg, but Grace
to them :*

*They soon Resolve, and to their Arms
repair ;*

*And the Great Tug of War was on-
ly there.*

*The Chiefs and Souldiers did with
labour sweat,*

*And all at once strive to be Brave
and Great.*

*With hourly Conflicts ** each the other
greet,*

And make a War if but a Couple meet.

*This way they look, and then, as if in
spir'd——*

* Pomerania the Hereditary Countrey of the
Elector of Brandenburg.

** Skirmishes or Sallics.

A P O E M on the

*Ran on their Foes with shouts that
reach'd the Skies,
And fill'd the glittering Air with Vi-
ctories.*

*They fought like Britains, thorough
Seas of Gore,
And imitate their Battels o'er and
o'er :*

*But all in vain, their numbers still
decrease ;*

*Their Chiefs were tir'd, and wish'd
to have a Peace.*

*Their Veins thus drein'd of its Illu-
strious Blood,*

*Flow'd in the Streets, and made a
Rapid Flood.*

*Their glorious Structures into Ashes
hurld,*

*Seem'd like the Ruines of a Little
World :*

*And what before did with such Splen-
dour grace,*

*Th' unruly Fire and Canon did de-
face.*

All,

Valiant Burghers of Stetin.

All, all thus levell'd, urg'd the Brave
to yield :

When 'twas impossible to keep the
Field,

They with such Honour did to Fate
Resign,

As made their Glorious Lustre bright-
ter shine.

The fam'd ELECTOR bless'd them
from a far,

And only took the Honour of the
War :

To them he Left what Fortune justly
Gave,

As a Reward to Men so Great and
Brave.

Unequall'd Gifts are to their Valours
giv'n,

As Saints send up their Pray'rs in
Thanks to Heaven.

Almighty God, I pray thee
to give us
thy grace and blessing
that we may
be able to
do thy will
in all things
and to
glorify thee
our Father
in Heaven
unto all
eternity
Amen

AN

AN
ACCOUNT
Of the SIEGE of
STETIN.

S *STETIN* as it hath been the
Miracle of the Age, and
Wonder of its Enemies, (for
unparallell'd Courage and
Resolution) ought now to be the
Work of each ingenious Writer,
and Discourse of every Martial
Man. Fame has already spoke suf-
ficient in the publick praise of that
undaunted City, whose Actions I
now mean to particularize.

Who

Whoever has read *Mercator Atlas* may be very well informed of the situation of *Stetin*: But for fear it might have escap'd the view of some of the Readers of this Piece, according to that Famous Author, I shall give you an account of it; and first of *Pomerin* or *Pomerania*: It is a Dukedom lying along the *Eastern Sea*, and is divided into two Parts, the Upper and the Lower, between which the *Oder* runneth: Lower *Pomerain* shooteth out *Eastward*, and contains in it the Country of the *Vandals* and *Cassubans*, Upper *Pomerania* comprehendeth in it the Dukedom of *Stetin* and *Wolgast*. In both these Parts are many fine Towns, of which *Bard* is not the least. Some affirm that this Town took its name from the *Longobards*, others from the River *Bartre*, which lieth near unto it, and runneth into the Sea. The Dukes of *Pomerin* made this
their

their Court or place of residence. It lieth three Dutch miles from *Straelsend*, seven from *Rostock*, and as many from *Gripswaldt*; from thence one may travail very commodiously to the Isle of *Rugen*, and into some other Isles of *Denmark*: *Stetin* is the cheif City in *Pomerin*, lying very pleasantly upon the *Oder*, and was so famous and considerable, that the Dukes of *Pomerin* took their names from it: It is most certain that the *Vandals*, a wild and savage People, first Inhabited this Country. Some derive the name of *Stetin* from a certain People in *Germany*, called *Sydenii*, whereof *Ptolomy* makes mention. They received the Christian Faith, Anno one thousand one hundred and fifteen, by the means and help of *Otho Bishop of Bamberg*, *Wartislaus the Duke*, and his Sons, then ordained a *Bishoprick* at *Woollen*, and founded *St. Jame's Church* in *Stetin*.
 The

The *Oder* there hath in divers places Bridges made over it, whereof the greatest and firmest is as you go into the Suburbs, near to which are many Garners of Corn, and divers Wharfs, where they build Shipping for the Sea, and Boats for their fresh Rivers: but the greatest of all is over the *Oder* upon the way to *Dantzick*, but to *Frankford* on the *Oder* you must Sail, or be drawn up against the stream. The City is fortified round about with *Walls*, *Turrets*, *Moats*, and *Gates*, and lieth four-square: the principal Churches are *St. Maries*, *St. Othos*, *St. Nicholas*, *St. James*, and others. There are divers Market places in it, as the *Herb*, *Horse*, and *Fish markets*. The Town-house standeth hard by *St. Nicholas* Church in the *New Market*, from whence there go streets straight out right through the whole City: The greatest Beauty thereof is the Palace,

lace, or Prince's Court, which is built with such Art and Magnificence, that none of the *Italian* Courts can equal it: *Philippus* and *Barnimius* Dukes of *Pomerin*, erected there an *Illustrious* Schoolhouse, and bestowed upon it the Revenues of *St. Maries*, and *St. Othos* Churches, and ordained four *Curates* and three *Deacons* over it. The first Duke was called *Wartislaus* the second, who died in the year of our Lord, 1222. he was the first that conquered the *Vandals*. *Stetin* also is accounted one of the cheifest *Hans Towns*, and although the Prince holds his Court within the City, yet they have not the less Freedom. The Reformation of their Religion was first brought in by *Paulus a Rhoda*, sent thither by *Martin Luther*, when *Bugislaus* was Duke. *Gustavus Adolphus Magnus* King of *Sweden*, landed in *Germany* with his Army, Anno Domini

Domini 1630. and after he had taken in *Straelsond*, made the first Conquest of *Stetin*, which has ever since belonged to the Crown of *Sweden*: And like true and Loyal Subjects, have pay'd their Homage to each successive Monarch. The whole Country is very fruitful, and the City is self Populous and Rich, and the Inhabitants of undaunted Resolutions, as this last Siege can sufficiently demonstrate.

It may seem something doubtful to the Readers, how His *Higness* the *Elector of Brandenburg* should make any Claim or Title to *Stetin*, especially so great as to be a motive for this present Siege: but because the Readers shall want nothing to give them a clear light into the former successions, according to that famous Cosmographer *Doctor Heylyn*, I shall give you this following account.

The

The first Prince of *Pomerin* we meet with upon Record, was one *Barnimus*, who governed *Anno* 933. and after it passed from hand to hand, and became a divided State, Issue failing in the house of *Otho* the Third, who was co-partner with *Bugislaus* the Son of *Barnimus*, in the Government; that part was disposed of to *Frederick* the Second, Marquess and *Elect*or of *Brandenburgh*, by the Emperour *Frederick* the Third, which occasioned much contention between these Marquesses & the Dukes of *Pomerania*; yet it was at last concluded, That both Princes should continue the Arms and Titles, and that the possession should be delivered to *Bugislaus Duke* of *Pomerin*, who dying without Issue Male, it descended to the Heirs of the *Elect*or of *Brandenburgh*, who put in for the Inheritance according to the aforementioned Agreement, who at last made at the Treaty of *Munster*,

The First Letter.

HIS Highness the *Electoꝛ of Brandenburg*, having had a long desire to bring this Town to his Subjection, (which was formerly his Predecessors) rais'd by the Aid and Authority of the King of *Denmark*, a considerable Army, who kept their Rendezvous at a place called *Schooet*, and not long after directed their March towards *Stetin*; and *July* the seventh 1677. covered it with an Army of near Twenty Thousand men, taking in the most considerable Posts, and raising Batteries along part of the *Oder*, by which he much gall'd the Shipping that anchor'd in the River. On the other side, the *Stetiners* were not idle, (having long expected

Munster, after a tedious War in *Germany* with variable success, an other absolute Agreement.

Anno 1632. after the *Swedes* having conquered *Pomerania*, *Christiana* sole Daughter of that brave Conquerour *Gustavus Adolphus Magnus*, but of the age of seven years, then Queen of *Sweden*, (the Kingdom being governed by the Nobles) agreed that she and her Successors, Kings and Queens of *Sweden*, should also be Kings and Queens of *Stetin*, as a place then belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*, and that the Lower *Pomerania* should belong to the house of *Brandenburg*. Thus you find in part how the City came to be in the possession of the *Swedes*, and the Duke of *Brandenburgh* to pretend a Right.

The

expected a Siege) but sent away
 most of those People they thought
 might be unfitting for so weighty
 an Employment. The *Electo*r ha-
 ving intrench'd his Men, sent a
 Trumpet to the Town to demand
 a Surrender, and offer Honourable
 Conditions: But the Inhabitants,
 as well Burghers as common Soul-
 diers, with a unanimous Voice, and
 undaunted Resolutions, resolving
 to defend it to the utmost of their
 Lives and Fortunes, dispatch'd the
 Herald with a Message not suiting
 his *Higness* desire, nor the hopes
 he had of an early Surrender, which
 made him prepare for Action. The
 next day his *Higness* laid a Bridge
 over an Arm of the *Oder*, and
 sent out a Party, who in a short
 time took *Dam* (a small Fortifica-
 tion of the *Stetiners*) and in it po-
 sted a Captain (who had behaved
 himself very couragiously in the
 Action) with one hundred and
 forty

forty men, who were attacked the next morning by five hundred men under the Command of Captain *Vander-Noot*, who in a short time retook *Dam*; but advancing too far, met with a *Brandenburg* Party, betwixt whom began a very sharp Dispute: But Captain *Vander Noot* finding his Enemies press so eagerly upon him, was forc'd to retire, with the loss of about five and twenty men, besides one Captain, one Major, and about eighty common Souldiers dangerously wounded. During the time of this Action the *Brandenburgers* were not idle, but made a passage through the Wood on the *Moras* as far as the *Tolschans* (a small Fortification of the *Stetiners*) and the next morning Major General *Sveerin* attack'd *Blockhuysen*, and after a short Dispute took it. But by the way, pray give me leave to declare the action of a common Souldier,

B

who

who after the *Fort* was taken, could not be satisfied but he would have the Life of the Major, whom he ran upon as vigorously as if he had been a Victor, in the action killing the Majors Horse, but was himself kill'd by one of the Major's men. The *Fort* being taken, the General order'd the Guns to be remov'd, and set Fire to the *Fort*, which was soon destroy'd. The next day the said Major attack'd the *Tolschans*, which the *Swedes* Commander not being able to defend, quitted; having first remov'd the Guns, and in his Retreat set fire to the Bridge, which was presently quench'd, and the Post taken in by the Major. The Besieg'd no whit daunted at these petty Losses, still continue their Resolutions, and prepare themselves for a General Assault, which they daily expect from the *Electors* Troops.

The Second Letter.

THE slow marching of the *Lunenburg Troops* has much retarded the advancement of the Siege, which the *Electors* intends at their arrival to carry on with a great deal of vigor; in the mean time the Army is busie in Retrenching themselves, and have already begun to work upon the lines of *Communication*. There are daily Skirmishes between the Besiegers and the Besieged, but none of any moment until the 4th. of *August*, 1677. on which on both sides were kill'd and wounded near 200 men, the manner was as followeth: *Captain Vander-Noot*, and the *Captain* of the *Tolschans* manned several Boats, intending to interrupt the *Pioneers*, who were

B 2

making

making retrenchments before the *Vrouen-Port*, (a considerable Fortification of the *Stetiners*) but the said Pioneers had so well fortified themselves, and being strengthened by a Detachment of 400 men, they engaged the *Stetiners*, betwixt whom began a very sharp dispute; *Capt. Vander-Noot* and his men being forced to retire in a great deal of disorder, some were drowned in the *Oder*, others kill'd, and about thirty taken Prisoners. The same day the *Lunen burgh Troops* arrived, and had their station designed before the *Vrouen-Port*: It was not long before they broke ground, for within three days they began to work upon their Lines of *Communication*, and prepared three Batteries, each to consist in sixteen or eighteen pieces of *Cannon*. In *Dam* and both Leaguers great provision of *Fascines* are making, and without any
Demur

Demur they intend to make a general Assault ; in order to which, the *Electör* of *Brandenburgh* is preparing six Batteries, each also to consist in sixteen or eighteen Pieces of Cannon. *Provision, Cannons* and *Mortars* come daily into the Camp, and nothing is wanting to compleat so great a work.

August the 5th. Major General *Swerin*, was advanced within five hundred paces of the *Lastady*, (an Important Post of the Besieged) from whence he intends to fling *Granadoes* into the Town. The same day the *Electör* of *Brandenburg's* Trenches were opened, and a party of Horse were sent out, and took the Fort *Lestoile*, (a small Post of the Besieged) the *Swedes* had posted some *Vessels* in the River to observe the motion of the *Danes Frigates*, who were engaged by the *Danes*, and after a sharp dispute, forced to retire. Next morning,

the *Swedes* engaged the *Danes*, and after two hours Fight fired one of them, and gave Chace to the rest; but were so hotly saluted by a *Fort* belonging to the Enemy, that they were forced to retire, and leave off that advantagious Chace.

August the 10th. Major General *Swerin* began to make use of his Batteries, with which he did great execution: The Relation of which, though it may perhaps not be requisite, will at least yield some delight to those who desire every Particular.

August the 10th. the Major began to play upon that part of the Town where he was quartered against: And the first execution his Shot did (as near as can be guessed) was in parting a Fray: For a Black-Smith, a Souldier and Inhabitant of the Town being newly come from the Guard, and finding a man with his Wife, did very
fairly

fairly and civily desire him to forbear, and resign his place to him; which without any reply he did, and so went away: the man not being able to put up this affront, taxed his Wife severely, and drag'd her out by the Hair of the head into the streets, where one Shot beat both their Brains out, and so ended the Fray; but not ending with the Shot, which had not done the mischief it intended, for in the same street it struck a Minister who was going to bury a Neighbour. The same Shot did a great deal more mischief, but not considerable nor pleasant enough to give you an account of it.

The same day the Regiments of *Gotz* and *Donhoff* (two *Danish* Commanders) went into the Trenches, and advanced their works the night following very considerably, with the loss only of fifteen Men, although the Besieged fired very

B 4

furiously

furiously both with great and small
 Shot. The same day the *Electors*
 Regiments entred the Trenches,
 and there lodged themselves. The
 eleventh, the Besieged made a Salley
 with three hundred Men, and in an
 hours Dispute beat *Donhofs* Re-
 giments out of the Trenches a-
 gain, but were soon forc'd to retire
 (Succours being sent by the *Electors*)
 with the loss of *Twenty eight Men,*
one Captain, and two Corporals.
 The same day the great Battery
 that was begun the seventh instant,
 was ended, with the loss only of
three or four Men, and the Tren-
 ches were advanced about *seventy*
Paces nearer the Town, where his
Highness gave Orders for the raising
 of another Battery. The next
 night the Besieged made a Salley,
 but were repulsed without any
 considerable loss of either side.
 The fourteenth the *Electors* be-
 gan to Fire upon the Town, upon
 the

the Ships in the River, and upon the *Lafstadie*, from five several Batteries: With which he did great Execution, sinking several of the Ships in the River, and making considerable Breaches in the *Lafstady*. The same day he made use of his Mortars, and burned great part of the *Suburbs*. By Deserters that came from the Town, we were inform'd that our Shot had killed above *hundred and fifty Burghers*, and wounded *Colonel Vander-Noot* mortally. The next night we posted our selves on the *Molenbergh*, (an other Post of the *Stetiners*) which is a hundred and fifty paces from the *Counter-scarp*, upon which was erected three Batteries more, consisting in Thirty pieces of *Canon*.

B 5. The

The Third Letter.

THe 14th, the *Brandenburghs* fir'd from their Batteries as the day before, and in a short time sunk or so shatter'd most of the Ships in the River, that they were rendered useless. At night we fir'd our Granadoes into the Town, which caus'd two or three several Fires in the City, but were soon quench'd. The next morning about seven a Clock, we might plainly see the Steeple of the great Church in a Flame, which about two hours afterwards fell down, and fir'd the Body of the Church, which in a few hours was consum'd to Ashes. About noon His Electoral Highness sent the Adjutant General with a Trumpet to the
Town,

Town, to tell the Burghers, that His Highness was much griev'd to see so fine a Church in a flame; and to admonish them to send out Deputies to Treat with His Highness, assuring them they would find Him disposed to grant them very Honourable Conditions. Being come to the Gate, and this Message deliver'd, those that were there only answer'd, *They were Resolv'd still to defend the Town.* The same day three great Fires broke out in the City, in three several places: And by Deserters we had this following Account of the Damage the City and Suburbs sustained by the Besiegers Cannons and Mortars.

August 14. We were saluted by the Cannon from the *Electors*'s Batteries, which much gall'd the Burghers and common Souldiers, and in less then six hours time there was near sixty of both sorts kill'd. The Women that had out of pure
zeal

zeal stayed in the City, to accompany their Husbands or Fathers, were stowed in Vaults and Cellars under ground, and by that means secured from the violence of the Shot. The Souldiers quartered in the *Meal-Market* were forc'd to remove, and take up their Quarters underneath the Stone Wall, where they were more secure then in the heart of the City. What Execution our Cannon has done, we know not, but we guess considerable; for we could from the *Counterscarp* see some of the *Brandenburg* Troops retire from the *Mollemberg*; but what Execution was done by our Shot on the *Lunenburghs* side, we know not. About three the Cannons ceased playing, and then we made a Salley with three hundred men, which did considerable Execution: for besides the Men kill'd, they brought in twenty five common Souldiers, one
 1673 Captain,

Captain, and an Ensign, Prisoners. At night we were assaulted by the Mortars, which did great Execution; for besides firing the great Church, they set fire in three places in the City, which Fires consumed above sixty Houses before they could be quenched; they endeavoured all they could to save the Church, but could not, for in less than five hours the whole Structure was burnt to Ashes. The loss of this Church, and the presentation of unavoidable Ruine if they persisted in the Siege, and being out of any Hopes of Succour, they endeavoured to oblige the Governour to an early Surrender, and to procure good Conditions for them, laying before him the Misery they were like to be in if they continued stubborn: With this and the like supplications they moved the Governour so far, as to obtain a promise from him, That if they were

not

not relieved in a certain time, he would consent to all they should desire of him.

Nothing of moment happened till the 20th, when at noon the Besieged made a Salley, and attack'd the *Electors*' Out-Guards with great Resolution, but were repulsed; several of them being kill'd, wounded, and taken Prisoners.

The night following they made another Salley, with a Party of fifty, who were all chosen men; they fell upon the *Electors*' men that were in the Trenches, and both sides fought stoutly for some time; but the Besieged were forced to retire, leaving about twelve of their Companions dead behind them.

Yesterday was finish'd a Redoubt at the head of our Trenches, which will hinder the Besieged from making any more Sallies: The *Electors* is raising another Battery near the Counterscarp, on which

which will be planted fifty Pieces of Cannon, whereof three will be whole Cannon, and shoot Bullets of sixty pound, nine will be forty eight pounders, and the rest will be half Cannon.

August 22. The *Electör* sent to the Town to demand a Surrender, and at the same time to relate the pity he had for 'em, and the grief he should endure to see so brave a People ruin'd, which they must inevitably be, if they persisted: but they still resolutely sent His Highness word, They neither hoped his pity, nor feared his fury, they being so well resolved within themselves, that nothing but force should compel them to have a thought of Capitulation.

By Deserters the *Electör* was inform'd that the People of *Stetin* had made it Death for any one to speak of a Surrender; and that they had put their Women and
 Chil-

Children into places purposely prepared under ground, to secure them from the Enemies Cannon and Fire-balls, as well as to remove them from their Husbands and Relations, so to take from them all Objects of Tenderness.

August 24. About two in the afternoon the Besieged made a Salley with four hundred Horse on the side of the *Lunenburgh's* Quarter, whose Out-Guards were at first Repulsed, and a Captain and about seven or eight kill'd and wounded; after which, the Besieged retired again.

In seven or eight days the great Battery will be finished, and then we doubt not to bring them to a Surrender: for we are already come so near with our Trenches, that our advanced Guards can talk with those in the Out-Works of the Besieged. The badness of the weather, and the plenty of the rain
that

that hath fallen, has much retarded our progress in the Siege; our men not being able to work, or almost keep their Trenches, for fear of drowning: Which has much encourag'd the Besieged, who prompted by fair Promises, both from the King of *Sweden* and Count *Coringmark*, of a speedy Relief, continue most resolute to defend the Place to the last Extremity, the Burghers doing Duty as the common Souldiers, which are not above fifteen hundred.

August 30. In the morning a Body of the Besieged appeared without their Works, but retired without effecting any thing, finding no opportunity at that time. But the next day, befriended by the wet weather, the Besieged made a Salley with one hundred and twenty men, in which they much incommoded us, but were forc'd to retire with the loss of ten men; three

we took Prisoners, and the other seven were kill'd.

The next day they attempted us again, but were forced to retire, with the loss only of five men, who were taken Prisoners. They all report that the Burghers do more service then the Garrison, and are even more resolute in the Defence of the Place. They also tell us that they had put the Governour in Prison, only for showing some inclination to a Treaty; and that a Burgher who let fall some words tending to a Peace, was killed in the Market-place. Our great expectation is to see how the *Stetiners* will behave themselves when our great Battery which is finished begins to play; and the more, because on the *Electors*' side we are advanced so far, that the Besieged can make but little use of their Cannon; for we are come so near the Ditch, that they can hardly bring them

them to bear upon us: but they are not sparing of their small shot. But on the side of the *Lunenburgh's* Quarter, the gaining of Ground proves a work of great difficulty, occasioned by the ill weather and continual rains they have had of late. Insomuch that the *Lastady* is unaccessible, which has obliged the Besiegers to give over their Attacks on that side.

By Deserters we are told that the Burghers have released the Governour, and have re-entred into a solemn Engagement to defend the Place to the very last Extremity.

Septemb. 4. At night the Besieged made a Salley, and fell into the Quarter of Collonel *Schoning*, but without any considerable success; the next night they did much damage to our men that were in the Trenches, shooting upon them with stones out of two Mortars.

Though

Though the ill weather has hinder'd our Proceedings very much, yet we are now on all sides within one hundred paces of the Counter-scarp.

Besides our great Battery, we have raised several more, on which will be planted 40 Mortar-Pieces; which it is not to be doubted but will do terrible Execution, we having at present two hundred and fifty Pieces of Cannon, great and small, all mounted.

By Deserters we are assured, that the Burghers of *Stetin* have now no disposition to come to a Treaty, being more resolute than the Soldiers of the Garrison, of whom there is at present about fifteen hundred, and about five thousand Burghers who are able to bear Arms.

The

The Fourth Letter.

September the sixth, His *Highness* the *Elector of Brandenburg* sent a Trumpet to the Town, to advertise them of the great preparations he had made to depopulate the Town, and lay the whole City in ashes, unless they came to a timely Surrender; withal, assuring them that His *Highness* would grant them such honourable Conditions, that they should not have the least occasion to repine; neither would he hinder or take away any of those Priviledges they enjoyed under the King of *Sweden*. Adding, that as he ever had a love for his Native Countrey, and especially for this the ancient Seat of his Ancestors, he would rather add, then diminish ought of their Priviledges;

viledges ; but if they persisted, he would the next day fire from all his Batteries, and banishing Remore, burn and demolish all. The Inhabitants no whit dismayed at the *Elector's* Message, returned the Trumpet back with this answer, That if their Houses were burnt or destroyed, they had where-withal to rebuild them again.

September the 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. the *Elector of Brandenburg* fired without intermission into the Town ; which seemed to be all laid in Ashes: for from our Quarters we cannot discover any Houses standing, which are not very much ruin'd. On the 11th, one of the greatest Mortars in the Camp broke, and kill'd 15 Men. On the 12th, we beat down two of the Gates of the Town, which the Besieged filled up with Earth: at night they made a Sally with 200 Men

Men on the *Lunenburgh* Quarter, and at the same time another on the *Brandenburghs* Quarter, both parties being commanded by Principal Officers, but they succeeded in neither according to expectation; in the mean time we are advanced with our Trenches very near the Counterscarp, and we are preparing to Attack the same; and in Order thereto, on the 13th, raised up a work, from whence we can see and shoot into the Ditch.

September the 14th, between 9 and 10 at night, the Besieged made a Vigorous Salley upon the *Brandenburghs* Quarter, but were so warmly Received and Repulsed, that they were followed to the very *Counterscarp*; and had the Besiegers been provided at that time with Spades, Pickaxes and other Instruments fit for the Intrenching themselves, they might have posted themselves upon the said *Counterscarp*;

*ter*scarp; the night following we
 fired very furiously upon the
 Town, and did so great Execu-
 tion that we cannot see any House
 standing: Yesterday about eleven
 in the Morning, the Besieged made
 a Salley upon the *Lunenburghs* Quar-
 ter, with Six Squadrons of Horse,
 and Three Battalions of Foot, in
 which they succeeded so well, as to
 drive their Enemies above a 100
 paces from the works they had
 raised, which were soon Ruin'd by
 the Pioneers that followed them:
 thus for about an hour they re-
 mained Victors; till the Enemies
 being strengthened by a Detach-
 ment of one hundred Horse, re-
 encourag'd their beaten Compa-
 nions; who soon Rallied, and be-
 tween these two began a Second
 Fight; the Besieged fearing the
 loss of all their men if they per-
 sisted, were forc'd to Retire, leaving
 behind them 60 Men dead and
 Prisoners;

Prisoners; the *Lunenburghs* lost above one hundred Men in this Action. Nothing of moment happened till the Eighteenth Instant, unless on the side of the *Brandenburghs* Quarter, the Besieged having made one or two Sallies, but were Repulsed with some loss.

His Highness the *Electo*r of *Brandenburgh*, in consideration of the Winter season which is approaching, resolves to put a speedy end to the Siege by a general Assault, for which all preparations are making; and the more to encourage the Souldiers to go on with vigour, and as an amends for the many hardships they have endured, by reason of the excessive Rains that have fallen, has promised them, That if he takes the City by the Assault intended, or when ever it shall be taken, Three days Plunder. By Deserters His Highness is informed that the *Burghers*

C

grow

grow every day more and more obstinate, to defend the place to the last extremity.

September the 18th, the Enemy fired very furiously from the Town, with all those Guns that would bear upon us: and about noon, by an unhappy accident, the *Prince of Holstein Sonderburgh* was shot with a Cannon Bullet above the knee, of which he died within four hours afterward, to the great grief of His *Electoral Highness*.

The same day towards the Evening the Besieged made a Salley, and were Engaged with the *Electors* Troops for some time; several were kill'd on both sides, especially the *Electors*: the Skirmish continued about two hours, and then the Besieged returned home.

The 18th and 19th we got ground, and advanced our Works so near the *Counterscarp*, that we could

could reach one another with our Pikes. Till the 20th, we were endeavouring to find out the Enemies Mines, but could discover but one; the Mines on our side are all ready, and in a day or two the general Assault will without doubt be made.

Sep. 22. Eight thousand *Danes* early in the morning landed themselves on the *Ile of Rugen*, they were a while opposed by 200 *Swedish Horse*; who after some Skirmishes we forced to retire. Count *Coningsmark* upon the News of this, was drawing all his Forces together with a Resolution to pass over to *Rugen* and fight the *Danes*: but His *Electoral Highness* sent out most of his Cavalry to give him a diversion, whilst the other fortified themselves.

Sept. the 22 that night, *Admiral Trump* arrived in the *Electors* Camp, to desire His Highness in

the Name of the *King of Denmark*, to Assist him with some Horse. Upon which his *Electoral Highness* Ordered two Regiments of Horse and one of *Dragoons* to march thither, under the Command of *Major General Giessen*.

The same day the *Electör* sent a Trumpet with a Letter to the Town, to give the Besieged the News of the *King of Denmark*s being landed; and to admonish them to provide for themselves by Surrendring the place, whilst there was yet room left for it. To which they return'd for answer, That they were not to be taken with Letters and Advices; that if the Besiegers intended to become Masters of the Place, they must make their Attacks vigorously; and they on their side should not be wanting to defend themselves as well as they could.

The 23. 24, and 25. we busied
our

our selves in springing and searching for the Enemies Mines ; which we did with such success, that we found an other Mine, which was made under the main body of our Works ; and if sprang, had doubtless done great Execution : those Mines we sprung were with such success, that we posted our selves in three several places of the *Counter-scarp*.

September 27th. the *Lunenburgh* Troops Attack'd a *Half-moon* of the Besieged, and in an hours time possessed themselves of it; notwithstanding the Besieged sprung two Mines upon 'em, but without any Execution. His *Electoral* Highness has deferred the general Assault, because there is not the least appearance of any Succours to come to the Besieged, which makes him willing to spend some more time in the Siege; not only hoping to bring them to a

Surrender, but to spare his Men; although it is the general thoughts of all, that His *Highness* would hazard an Assault (all things being ready for it) but that some of the Principal Officers are indisposed, especially *Velt-Mareshall Dorfling*.

The

The Fifth Letter.

Nothing of Moment passed on either side, till *October* the 2d. About four in the morning the Enemy sprung a Mine under one of the Lodgments we had made on the *Counterscarp*; which succeeded so well, that it buried all that were there; Several were kill'd, and about Forty dig'd out alive, but most of them wounded past recovery. The same day came a Deserter into the Camp, who assured us that the Besieged had lost a great many men, and that on the 27th past above a hundred Men were kill'd by the Enemy, and destroyed by their own Mines; and that, notwithstanding the generality of People would not hear of

a Treaty: Some of the better sort of Inhabitants seemed desirous to save themselves and their Town from utter ruine, by a Capitulation.

October the 3. the *Lunenburghs* attack'd the *Counterscarp*, and in Four hours time made themselves Masters of it, and are preparing to descend into the Ditch to undermine the Wall.

The ill Weather comes on so fast, that it very much incommodes his *Electoral Highness*, and it is thought if the Army would but once begin their march in *Livonia*, and fall into *Prussia*, he would notwithstanding those many advantages gained by him during the time of the Siege, be forced to raise it, without effecting so great and desired a work as the taking of *Stetin*. Those Burghers of *Stetin* which were most desirous of Peace, (we are informed by Deserters) dare not shew it, for fear of being torn in pieces
by

by the multitude; which makes the Elector doubt much Blood will be spilt before the Town is taken.

The fourth and fifth was spent in springing of Mines on both sides; the Besieged succeeding better on the *Brandenburgh's* Quarter, then on the *Lunenburghs*: For they a second time forc'd the Men posted and fortified on the *Counterscarp*, to retire with considerable loss, and made themselves Masters of the place, and maintained the same for two hours: at the end of which, the Besiegers sprung a Mine, which succeeded but in part; yet the breaking of the Ground kill'd about eighteen of those that were posted on the regain'd *Counterscarp*; which being followed with an attack, the *Brandenburghs* forced the Besieged to retire, and again posted themselves on the *Counterscarp*. On the *Lunenburghs* side they prevailed not at all, although they made several

Salleyes to hinder them from working : For they have so well fortified themselves on the *Counterſcarp*, that all the Vigor and Art imaginable cannot poſſibly remove them. The ſixth, ſeventh, and eighth, the *Lunenburghs* buſied themſelves in making a deſcent into the Ditch, in order to the undermining the Wall. The *Stetiners* deſpairing of Relief, and yet unwilling to capitulate, rather choſe once more to ſupplicate *Count Coningſmark*, and to deſire Succours from him, then to loſe their Priviledge and Honour ; to which they all aſſented, and diſpatch'd a meſſenger to the *Count* with Letters to that effect, the words were theſe.

THE

THE
 Burghers of STETIN
 TO
 Count Coningsmark.

IT is not unknown to you the
 Miseries we have suffered,
 and the daily Dangers we un-
 dergo, to purchase the Name of
 Loyal Subjects; to accomplish
 which, forgetting our Losses,
 both Burghers and Souldiers
 unanimously move together, both
 submitting to th: Duties and
 Hardships of the Siege. We
 have gain'd many considerable
 Advantages in our frequent
 Salleys

Salleyes, though with the loss of
 several brave Officers both
 of Horse and Foot: All which
 is forgotten, if you will but let
 us know the Succour we must
 expect from the Army in Livo-
 nia: Giving you assurance,
 That whatever Advice we re-
 ceive from you concerning it,
 we shall not change the Resolu-
 tion we have taken, to defend it
 to the last Extremity; and that
 having lost our Churches, Hou-
 ses, and Goods, which are ru-
 in'd and destroy'd by the Ene-
 mies Cannon and Bombs, we
 shall not be sparing of our Per-
 sons in the Defence of the Place.
 And if we might be assured of
 Relief, we would (the more to
 harrass

harrass the Enemy, and ruine their Army) make Vigorous Salleys, which we have of late forborn, to manage the Garrison with. But if not, we must for the same Reason forbear them; and only wait with our Swords in our Hands, to entertain the ELECTOR's General Assault, which we very suddenly expect, and that no doubt will terminate the Siege of Stetin, though with the loss of all our Lives.

The Resolution of his Masters Subjects so pleas'd Count Coningsmark, that he presently dispatch'd the Messenger back again with such Letters as he had received from the King his Master, and from Livonia: That from the King was this.

The

THE
 King of *SWEDEN*
 TO
 Count *Coningsmark*.

IT is My Grief to behold the Fidelity of such a Faithful People, and to be so far distant as not to be in a posture to aid them: But though Relief has been long expected, which by reason of the bad weather, the Forces could not march; yet assure them, That if Fortune so far favours them to remain Unconquer'd, they shall

shall not only be suddenly Relieved, but find such a Royal Master as shall make ample Satisfaction for all the Losses they have sustained during the Siege.

The other Letter was from Count Bent-Horn to Count Coningsmark : Which take as followeth.

Count

Count Bent-Horne

TO

Count Coningsmark,

WE shall be suddenly
 in a posture to re'ieve
 the Stetiners, our Army being
 compleated; and now the next
 Frost puts it into motion, whose
 swiftness will no doubt cause
 the Elector to raise the Siege,
 or suffer his own Countrey to
 make Reparation, for the losses
 our King has sustained in his
 faithful Subjects the Stetiners.

These Letters gave such great
 encouragement to the Besieged,
 that they unanimously made a vow
 to defend the Town to the last,

The

The Sixth Letter.

EVER since the 18th, we have been
 buſſed in laying a Gallery o-
 ver the Ditch, which we have not
 as yet been able to accompliſh, the
 great reſiſtance of the Beſieged
 mightily retarding ſo great and ad-
 vantagious a piece of Work. The
 10th Inſtant early in the Morning,
 they made a Salley, and with ſuch
 fury Attack'd the Pioneers and
 Souldiers, that they drove them
 from their Works, and tumbled
 down what they had already done.
 The 12th they Sallied out again,
 with the ſame Succesſ as before,
 which makes us almoſt doubt the
 Succesſ of that piece of Work. The
 15th in the Morning we ſprung a
 Mine under a Ravelin near the
 Holy-

Holy-Ghost Gate, which was followed with an Attack, and in short time we made our selves Masters of the said Ravelin; in this Action we lost but seven Men, and the Besieged (as the Prisoners who scap'd the Powder and Sword affirm) lost near thirty, besides one or two Principal Officers: The bad weather is a great hindrance to the Besiegers, yet they hope in a short time to end this troublesome Siege; The *Lunenburghs* advance daily for all the incommodity of the weather. The said 15th we prepared our selves for a general Assault, more to amuse the Besieged, then any real intention, and to keep the *Stetiners* within their Works, that the Pioneers might finish the Gallery, which was happily perform'd: and now we doubt not but within two or three days to lodge our selves on the Town Walls. The Gallery being finish'd
we

we Attack'd the *Stetiners* in their Works, and after a small dispute, Lodged our selves in the Ditch, and had begun to set the Miner to the Walls of the Town. The 16th and 17th passed without any considerable Action; and on the 18th, we had information by several Deserters, That the Principal Burghers (finding they could not expect to be relieved for all the *Kings* promises, and they must at last fall into the hands of the Elector) think it better to make good Conditions for themselves by an early Surrender, then to expose all to the last extremity.

October the 19th, the Besieged sprung a Mine on the side of the *Lunenburghs* Quarter, which was followed with an Attack by all the Souldiers in the Garrison, and four hundred Burghers and Seamen; they fell upon the *Lunenburghs* with such fury, that they beat them
out

out of their Works, *Colonel Jeger* who Commanded in the Trenches was kill'd, and *General Ludeque* taken Prisoner, and between 30 and 40 Officers, and about 150 common Souldiers were kill'd. In this Salley they also took two pieces of Cannon that were Planted at the foot of the Ditch, each shooting twenty four pound a piece; which they carried into the Town with them. The Besieged lost about one hundred Men, and *Colonel Wangelin* was there taken Prisoner.

October the 20th, the Besieged made another Salley with 300 Men, but found so brave a resistance, that they were forced to retire, though without any considerable loss.

October the 25th, the Besieged made another Salley with three hundred Men, in which they succeeded but little, for the *Lunenburghs*

burghs had Retrenched themselves so to advantage, that they were forced to retire.

October 26, 27, 28, and 29, the *Lunenburghs* busied themselves in Undermining the Wall of the Town, which they effected without any considerable loss, and filled up the Ditch; which being done, His Highness the Elector of *Brandenburgh* gave Order for the Attacking the face of the *Half Bastion*; in which we succeeded so well, that in a short space we took the Post, and fortified our selves there; and have already set the Miner to work, in order to the making a farther progress.

November the 1st, His Electoral Highness sent Deputies into the Town to offer them favourable Capitulation, representing at the same time, That if they persisted in their obstinacy, they would draw an inevitable ruine on themselves,

selves, since they could not hope for any Succours. The Burghers very civilly received and dismissed the Deputies, with this answer, That they most humbly thanked His *Highness* for the favour offered them; and prayed His Electoral *Highness* not to desire them to surrender the Town, because they were obliged by their Oathes to the contrary; which they ought and would observe as long as they could; that at least they would defend the Town until this present Year was expired; and if in the mean time they should receive no Succours, they hoped His Electoral *Highness* would not then deny them the Grace and Favour he now offered.

Till *November* the 5th we were preparing a Mine, in Order to the gaining the rest of the *Bastion* we took the 29 of *October*, which was finished on the said 5th day.

The

The sixth about noon His *Highness* gave Orders for the springing the said Mine, which was accordingly done, but not with the expected Success; the Besieged having had notice of the intended Attack, had drawn the greatest part of the Garrison to defend their Works; His Electoral *Highness* lost in this Action a *Lieutenant-Colonel*, and ten or twelve Men which were kill'd, besides twenty or thirty mortally wounded: the Miners are again at work in the said Bastion, in order to the making of another, and more vigorous Attack.

November the 7th, by Deserters who came out of the Town we are assured that there cannot be a more lamentable Spectacle, then to see the condition the Town is at present in, being buried in Ruines and Desolation; that since the Siege there has been kill'd near

1400 Men, Women and Children, besides the Souldiers of the Garrison; and yet after all this loss, the Ruines of the City, and the presentation of unavoidable misery, the Burghers persist in their obstinacy to defend the place to the utmost extremity. The same day His Electoral *Highness* took a review of the Forces he had left, which he found were not enough to carry it on with that vigour, as might be imagined must be used for the taking of the place, he having since his sitting down before it, lost betwenn 6 and 7000 Men, besides those that are rendred useles, by reason of the sickness which rages in the Camp. His *Highness* here upon sent to the King of *Denmark* to Assist him with some Men, in order to begin a General Assault, since his *Highness* thought nothing but that could put an end to the Siege; and as he was at present, it was

was too hazardous a piece of work, and might perhaps be the utter ruine of the whole business, and the loss of those many advantages he had already gained.

November the 8th, the Mine being prepared under the remaining part of the Bastion, this Morning early His *Electoral Highness* gave Order for the springing of it, which was accordingly done, and with the Success we desired: The Mine having done its execution, we made our Attack, and in a short space made our selves Masters of the said Bastion, and Posted our selves there; and we now wait only for the Succours promised, and then we shall be in a condition to begin the General Assault.

D The

The Seventh Letter.

NOthing of moment happened till *November* the 11th, when about noon the *Lunenburghs* sprung a Mine, in which was 30 *Barrels of Powder*: And two hundred Men were commanded to Attack the *Stetiners* as soon as the Mine was sprung, which was accordingly Executed; but the Besieged had put themselves in so good a posture to receive 'em, that the *Lunenburghs* were Repulsed with considerable loss, *Lieutenant Colonell Westrum*, with several Officers, and a great many common Souldiers, being kil'd.

The *Stetiners* have great hopes to save the Town, for that the cold weather comes on so fast, that
the

the Souldiers, notwithstanding they keep great fires in the Trenches, perish daily; that, and the hardness of the ground, being a great discouragement to the Besiegers.

November the 13th, two Attacks were made, one by the *Lunenburghs*, and another by the *Brandenburghs*, in their respective Quarters: The *Lunenburghs* were again Repulsed, with the loss of 30 Men; and the *Brandenburghers* succeeded little better, being forced to Retreat back to their Trenches again, with considerable loss.

November the 19th, the Elector caused another Attack to be made upon the Raveling, lying between the *Holy-Ghost Gate* and the *New Gate*, in which he succeeded so ill, that after the loss of 60 men, they were forced to retire, without gaining any advantage at all.

Novem. the 20. His Electoral Highness caused a Mine to be sprung,
 D 2 which

which buried a great many Men, and made a very large breach, but to no purpose.

November the 21th, the Besieged made a Salley with one hundred Men, but were forced to retire again with little or no loss. We are preparing several great Mines under the Town Walls, and raising a Battery on the half *Bastion* we have taken before the *Holy-Ghost Gate*, which when finished, will very much incommode the Besieged in those Retrenchments they have made.

This day about noon His Electoral *Highness* received Information, That the *Danish* Auxiliary Troops were upon their March; which when arrived, will encourage the Generalls to begin the General Assault.

By Deserters which came this day from the Town, His *Highness* was informed that the Garison still

con-

consists in between five and six hundred Men, and that the Burghers continue to flatter themselves with an expectation of Relief. They add, that there was (*November* the twentieth) a great Quarrel in the Town between the Souldiers and the Burghers, and that several were kill'd on both sides; the reason was, the Garrison urged a Capitulation, or at least a Cessation of Arms, if it might be granted; to which the Burghers and Plebeians would not give an ear, but presently fell into a disorder and confusion, in which several lost their lives.

Nothing of moment happened till *November* the twenty sixth, and then early in the morning His *Electoral* Highness gave Orders for the springing of a Mine, which was prepared under a *Ravelin* which lies between the *Holy Ghost Gate* and the *New Gate*, but it was not executed, the Enemy having aban-

done the said *Ravelin*, were retired within their retrenchments: We thereupon took possession of it, and Posted our selves there, and at present are busied in raising a Battery on the said *Ravelin*, and another on the green *Bulwark*, with which we intend to beat down all the Retrenchments which the Besieged have made.

This day the *Danish* Regiments of Major General *Sehenstorfs* is arrived in the Camp from the Isle of *Rugen*, and the rest of the Auxiliary Troops which come from *Copenhagen* are daily expected. This day we are again informed by Deserters, that some of the principal Burghers are inclined to make a Capitulation, if they may obtain Honourable Conditions; yet they dare not propose the thing, the generality remaining so obstinately resolv'd to endure all extremities, rather then surrender the place; and

and they declare before they will do it, they will all perish in the *Oder*.

The same Deserter told us a strange and remarkable story which was, That a Principal Burgher and Officer being Posted on the Walls, his Servant came and brought him the news that his Wife and Children were killed in his house by a Fireball; which misfortune, though it nearly touched him, could not oblige him to quit his Post, but bidding his Servant return and take care to have them buried, remained in his station without any signs of trouble, declaring that he would with as little Concernment meet his own death, as he had understood theirs.

THE

The Eight Letter.

THE Besieged in *Stetin* defend themselves to admiration: Nothing is able to lessen their Courage and Resolution. And according to all appearance, the *Electo*r may be obliged to raise the Siege: for at present his Highness has not above ten thousand Foot, and the Cavalry especially are in a very bad condition; and that notwithstanding the *Recruit* he received of two thousand *Danes*, yet he is not in a Posture to give them a general Assault, though the Besieged daily expect it.

Novemb. 30. The Besieged made a Salley with three hundred men, and surpriz'd a small Man of War,
 or

or Galley, that lay in the *Oder*; the Captain happened to be kill'd, and the men being twenty four in number were carried into the Town. The *Electors*' Army is lessen'd by seven thousand men since he sat down before *Stetin*.

Since *Novemb. 30.* we had little or no Action till the fourth of *December*, nor no news from the Town of any moment, but that the Besieged, despairing of any Relief from the Army in *Livonia*, began to Mutiny, the Garrison with the Burghers, and all was in a kind of confusion, till Appeas'd by the discretion of the Governour, who gave them a Promise to come to an Honourable Capitulation, before they were Reduced to the last extremity. Mean while the Elector is preparing to raise fresh Batteries, and to press the Siege with all the vigour imaginable; Resolving, rather then not compleat so great a
 D 5) work,

work, to lie before it all the Winter.

December the 4th, the Elector's Men gained a Post upon the Town Walls, though with the loss of sixty Men. In the mean time the *Lunenburghs* Attack'd the Bulwark and took it. The Besieged Attack'd the *Brandenburghs* three several times, but without any success; losing in the Actions between seventy and eighty Men. The two Posts being taken in by the Besiegers, give the Besieged great jealousies of a General Assault, for which they are preparing themselves; having made so many Retrenchments within the Town, and fortified several Houses, filling them up with Earth, that in all likelihood it would yet require time to take the place; they being inabled to defend one part of the Town, whilst the Enemy should be possessed of the other.

December the 2d. the Burghers received a new Charter from the King of Sweden, in which he grants them great Priviledges, and exemption from all Taxes for many years to come. His Highness has given orders for several Regiments Quartered in the Countrey of Cleves, to repair forthwith to the Army to reinforce it. Till the 11th we had no Action of any moment, nor could we advance but very little, through the obstinate defence of the Besieged, who this night sprung three Mines, two of which did no great Execution, but the third, being on the side of the *Innenburgh's* Quarter, destroy'd between fifty and sixty of them.

December the 12th the Elector caused two Mines to be sprung, which was followed by two Attacks; in the first we were Repulsed with the loss of fifteen Men, in the second we took a Post, and
main

maintained it: we are preparing two or three Batteries on that part of the Bulwark we are Masters of, as well as on the *Lunenburgh* side, which when finished, will do great Execution. In the mean time we hear nothing of a General Assault; our Generals looking upon it as too hazardous, considering the desperate condition the Besieged were in; and even the Success would be attended with so much blood, as gives His *Electoral Highness* an Aversion to the thoughts of it. His *Highness* being advertised by a Person who came out of the Town, and had also been at the Siege of *Candia*, That the Burghers and Garrison had not only Engag'd themselves anew (since the receipt of their last Charter) to defend the Town to the utmost; But assured His *Electoral Highness*, that the Works made by the Besieged within the Town, did not come short
of

of those he had seen in *Candia*.

December the Thirteenth and Fourteenth the Besieged made two vigorous Sallies, In which they succeeded so well, that they re-took part of the Bastion, and ruin'd the Enemies-works, that the Besiegers on that side retreated and lost Ground; but rallying again with new strength and vigor, fell upon the *Stetiners*; betwixt whom began a fierce Skirmish, it might almost be counted the Epitome of a civil War; their Fury and Courages were so great and equal, that it was long in Debate who should have the advantage of the Skirmish, but the *Danes* being so minutely assisted and recruited, obliged the others from their Post, who after the loss of forty Men retired, and left their so early Conquest to the insulting Conquerours: and though they were repulsed here, yet they gained another advantage, and
drove

drove the Enemy from the Post and Battery they had made on the Town-wall, where the seven Guns they had planted were removed, and dismounted by the Cannon of the Besieged, and the Souldiers posted there killed and taken Prisoners. This, though it be some encouragement and advantage to the Besieged, I fear will only antitdate their time a little, and add more Glory to those raked up in Ashes, and the Ruines of so goodly a City, rather then bring Aid and Assistance to such brave Deservers.

December the sixteenth, the Besieged having from a Post they held near the *Holy Ghost Gate*, very much incommoded the *Brandenburghs*, His Highness caused the same to be attack'd. The Mine for that purpose being prepared, and the necessary Orders given, this afternoon we sprung the Mine, and followed it with a vigorous attack,

attack, but found it something hard to make our selves Masters of it, the Besieged fighting with so much Courage and Resolution; and although they lost twenty seven men at the springing of the Mine, and the Breach we made was so considerable, yet for above an hour they kept us off, receiving our first shock with undaunted resolution; and indeed made us quit the Ground we had gained: but rallying again, they retired behind their Cannon, which was two pieces of Iron Guns shooting each six pounders, we entered the Breach, and now promised our selves Possession, but were soon forc'd to retire; for the Cannoneers, whether by Orders, or prompted by their own Despairs, having charged with small Shot, Nails, and Rubbish, gave us so fatal a welcome, that we were forc'd at once to leave our conquest, and sixty Men dead, or mortally wounded.

ded behind us. But rallying again, we made a third Attack, and in that succeeded so well, we secured the Guns, and fought so long with the *Stetiners*, till the Ensign that Commanded, and all (except twelve that were taken, and four that escaped into the Town) were kill'd upon the place. Those Prisoners we took informed us, that not long before *Colonel Isensee*, an eminent Officer, and well esteemed by the Besieged, was kill'd. This Post being taken, we fortified our selves there, and raised a Battery of six pieces of Cannon.

The

The Ninth Letter.

THe Constancy and Resolution of the Besieged cannot be sufficiently extolled; it would extremely move, even the most void of tenderness, to hear the Relation those that come thence make of the Ruines and Desolations there, and the Hardships the Inhabitants have chearfully undergone; who nevertheless for all their daily losses and calamities, do give new proofs of their Constancies and Courages, to that degree, as even to create an Admiration in their Enemies, who advance still, though very slowly; and they reckon the Town cannot hold out above a Month longer. The Elector for his part, is resolved not to raise the
Siege.

Siege till he be Master of the place?
December the 18th, the Elector
 sprung two Mines which did great
 Execution, and made not only a
 breach in the first Wall, but like-
 wise in the stone Wall, so that one
 might see the Streets of the Town;
 which was followed with an At-
 tack by Two hundred Men, who
 after a sharp dispute, in which the
 Commanders were kill'd, and about
 Eighty common Souldiers kill'd
 and wounded, were Repulsed. The
 following night the Besieged fill'd
 up the Breach in the Stone Wall,
 and made several Retrenchments
 within: The next day the *Electo*r
 caused another Attack to be made,
 in which the Besiegers posted them-
 selves. The Elector upon this, sent
 a *Herauld* to demand the Town,
 and again offered them a very fair,
 honourable, and advantagious Ca-
 pitulation, with an assurance to
 confirm all the Priviledges offered
 to

to them by the King of *Sweden*, and add more to 'em ; but they were not accepted. The next day the Besiegers took two *Galliot*s that lay in the *Oder*, and in them Forty Men, Six Guns, and several Barrells of Powder ; which will be of great use to the Besiegers, and much incommode the Besieged. The next morning early, His Electoral *Highness* caused a great Mine (in which was Thirty Barrells of Powder) to be sprung, which did not all the Execution desired or expected, the greatest part of the Earth falling backward ; yet it made a small breach in the Town Wall, near the former, over against which the Besieged had made several Retrenchments within, and raised a Battery, which wholly hindred our following the Mine with an Attack. However we are preparing another Mine to make the said Breach larger, in order to an Assault.

fault. We are told by Deserters that came out of the Town, That of the Garrison there remains not Four hundred Men that can do any service; beside which, the Besieged begin to want Powder, which as well as other Considerations, it's believed will oblige them to a Capitulation: and the more, because the Burghers begin to mistrust the Souldiers of the Garrison; they having several times declared it was time to think of a Surrender: which the Burghers considering, and desparing of relief, have at length consented to. And the twentieth in the Afternoon, sent a Letter to *Major General Endten*, signed by the Magistrates and Principal of the Burghers, to this effect.

A

LETTER

FROM

The Magistrates and
Principal Burghers,

TO

Major General Endten.

After our long expectati-
on for Relief, and the
many Hardships and Calamities
we (as well as the Souldiers of
the Garrison) have endured;
We desire you in the behalf of
the whole City, to acquaint
His Highness, That we do now
lay hold of the Promise he had
often

often made us, to obtain an honourable Capitulation when it should be desired; which now requested, I hope will not be denied to those, who rather than not make an honourable Agreement, would with their Swords in their Hands, and Bodies full of wounds, be buried in the Ruines of the City.

The Major soon acquainted the *Electo*r with the intentions of the City, who as soon closed with their Demands, and ordered the *Major* the next Morning to send these Lines to the City.

A

LETTER

FROM

Major General Endten

TO

The Magistrates and
Chief Burghers of STETIN.

THough your obstinacy has
 been enough to harden
 the heart of the most soft and
 penetrable Breast, yet the com-
 passion he has for the City, and
 the many lives both of yours &
 his own (that must be hazarded)
 in a General Assault, which
 if once come upon you, as in-
 tended,

intended (unless you quickly
 send out Hostages, and Intreat
 his Highness, who is all Good-
 ness and Generosity) will not only
 put all to the Sword, but with
 Fire and Destruction, lay the
 remaining Glories of your City
 waste, and level every House,
 Chappel, or Church, even with
 the Earth. This will be the
 effects of a General Assault,
 which I would have you to con-
 sider, as the advice and love
 of your Friend,

ENDTEN.

The

The Magistrates having receiv'd this Letter, soon concluded on a Peace; and next morning sent out Major General *Ploutin*, Collonel *Ishterit*, and a Chief Commissary, as Hostages on their part for a Cessation of Arms, till the Peace or Capitulation was ratified: And the Elector on his part sent out Major General *Leendorf*, Collonel *Luke*, and another Officer; and it is believed this day will put an end to the Siege. The Hostages being received on both sides, the Elector out of his generosity, pity, and indeed extremity of good Nature, soon came to a Capitulation, and that much for the honour of the *Stetiners*; granting to them, notwithstanding the loss of men, which was computed to seven or eight thousand, and charge of money, (for it was found that it cost his Electoral Highness since this Siege, only in Powder, Cannon,

E great

great and small Shot, six thousand Crowns every day and night) all the Priviledges promised by the King of *Sweden*, and had likewise added several new ones to them. The same night the Articles were drawn up, and sent to Major General *Wulsten* Governour of *Stetin*, who insisted that the Garrison should be conducted to *Straelsond*, and that Major General *Ludeque* should remain a Prisoner, until such time as Collonel *Wangelin* had likewise his liberty; which his Electoral Highness absolutely refusing to agree to, the Treaty was broke off, and the Besieged recalled their Hostages, and sent back those of his Electoral Highness, who there-upon gave Orders to fire from all the Batteries into the Town, which was accordingly executed; and answered from the Town with all the vigor imaginable, neither the Besiegers nor the Besieged being sparing

sparing of Pains, Art, Powder, or Shot : This firing lasted without cessation the following night, and part of the next day, which was the twenty sixth of *December*, when the Besieged sent out again to renew the Treaty, and the next day the Secretary *Flucks* was sent into the Town, with the same Articles, which were that day signed on both sides, and the Capitulation totally ratified : The same day the *New Gate* was delivered up to his Electoral Highness, and four Battalions posted there. His Highness intends to make a solemn Entry into the place on the sixth day of the next Moneth, for which great preparations are making. His Electoral Highness has made *Velt Marshal Dorsting* Governour General of *Pomeren*, as General *Wrangel* was in his life time for the King of *Sweden*, and Collonel *Borstel* is made Governour of *Stetin*. Now

we come to view *Stetin* since its Surrender, we find it an object of pity, and can only give a sad description of what before was so famous and glorious a Place, all the Churches and a very great number of Houses lying quite in ruines. The Garrison which consisted in above three thousand Men, are reduced to about seven hundred Men; and of those scarce four hundred are able to bear Arms. His Electoral Highness found in the Town a fine Train of Artillery: It seems the Besieged wanted Powder, Salt, and Wood, which obliged them to surrender the place: however they obtained very honourable Conditions.

THE

The Tenth Letter.

ARTICLES

OF

Capitulation

FOR THE

Surrender of *Stetin.*

Decemb. 26. 1677.

I.

THe Garrison, both Horse
and Foot, so far as it
consists of the Swedish Nation,

E 3

and

and of Persons thereto belonging, shall according to Military Custom, march out with Colours flying, Drums beating, Compleatly Armed, Bag and Baggage, and shall be carried to Livonia. The Germans, as well Officers as Souldiers, shall pursuant to the Avocatoria, quit the Swede's Service.

II.

In case they cannot take all their Biggige with them, they may commit the same to the care of some Friend, and set it away when the Water is open.

III.

The Schutzen and Hey-Ruyters are pardoned, except those who contrary to Military Practice have committed any Murthers.

IV.

The Sick and Wounded may remain there till they are well, and be accommodated according to their Condition.

V.

The Garrison that marches out shall take with them Provisions for one day, and afterward

shall be provided for by His
Electoral Highness.

VI.

The Prisoners shall be set at
Liberty.

VII.

The Deserters are pardon'd,
and must return to their Regi-
ments.

VIII.

His Electoral Highness grants
Lienenant General Wulsten
two Pieces of Cannon, which
he may chuse.

IX.

The Wives, Widows, and Heirs of the Officers may remain there till Easter, and then the Water being open, may freely depart.

X.

The Ministers or Officers of the King of Sweden, as well Civil as Military, shall enjoy the Amnesty, and are received into His Electoral Highness's Protection, and shall keep all their Goods, except such as are Demands, provided they take an Oath of Fidelity.

XI.

Such of the said Ministers as will repair to any other place, may freely do it, and have a years time to sell their Moveables and Immoveables.

XII.

Every one may bury his Dead where he pleases.

XIII.

The said Swedish Ministers may give in their Accounts relating to their respective places.

XIV.

XIV.

The said Ministers shall not be molested for the service by them done to the Crown of Sweden.

XV.

Those that fled into the Town (as well Gentlemen as Peasants) may return to their Lands and Goods, and freely enjoy the same.

XVI.

In the matter of Religion His Electoral Highness shall make no Change, but leave it as it is:

XVII.

XVII.

The Cathedral Church of S:
Mary, and the School, shall
keep all their Rights and Pri-
viledges, as likewise all their
Goods and Revenues.

XVIII.

In like manner all the other
Churches, Communities, Schools,
Hospitals, in and without the Ci-
ty, shall enjoy what they have.

XIX.

All the respective Preachers,
those that belong to Churches
and Schools, are taken by His
Electo.

Electoral Highness into His protection, they remaining in their Employments, without being questioned for what is past, provided they pay all dutiful obedience and fidelity to His Electoral Highness.

XX.

The Accounts of the Chamber of Accounts and Rents, as likewise of the Storehouse, after Copies taken, shall be delivered up.

XXI.

The Council and Burgherschop of the City shall keep their Government and Priviledges, and shall.

(96)

shall not be burthened with
Plundering, Contributions, or
ransoming of their Bells; all
that is past being by the Am-
nesty wholly forgotten: And
every one has Liberty to go whi-
ther he p'leases, the Burghers
and Inhabitants remaining in
the full possession of their goods.

XXII.

The Lientenant-General shall
faithfully deliver up all the Can-
non, Ammunition, Provisions,
and whatever belongs to the
Militia.

XXIII.

Immediately after the conclu-
ding

ding of the Accord, the New Gate, together with the Bulwark lying before the same, as likewise the Lastady, shall be delivered up to His Electoral Highness.

XXIV.

This Accord shall be inviolably Observ'd, and Executed in all its Points.

Besides

Besides these Articles, the Elector has granted them, as of Grace, that they shall for ten years to come, enjoy a free Liberty of Fishing without paying any thing for the same; provided they repair and rebuild the Churches ruin'd during the Siege, except the great Church, which his Highness will rebuild at his own charge. As for the Priviledges which His *Electoral Highness* has confirm'd to them, they are such as they enjoy'd in the time of the King of *Sweden*.

January the sixth, His Electoral Highness intends to make a Solemn entry into *Stetin*: and resolves on the 10th to make a publick entring into *Berlin*. And on the 11th, will be held a General thanksgiving throughout all His Electoral Highnesses Territories. Now we have a Cessation of Arms, and ratified a Peace with this Potent and Resolute

lute People, nothing can be more expected but the Order, Solemnity and Preparations ; the Solemnity of the one, and the Order and Preparations of the other ; which was perform'd with as much State, Honour and Obedience, as made their courtesie to the Conquerour, and their inveterate hate to their Enemy, shew like two Rival Stars. No eye, not so much as the most discerning, could descry the difference between the Grandeur of the one, and the admired Resolution of the other ; both being pois'd with such an equal hand, that the Gazers-on were not only struck with admiration, but almost wish'd themselves to be Captived by so brave and so obliging a Nation, who did with their wounds scarce dressed, or blood-wiped off from their Visages, display at once the Sword, and innocent Banners of a certain Peace, as ready to serve him

him with the one, as command
 their own safeties with the other.
 The Elector having settled the
 State of the War against *Stetin*,
 repaired the Wall and Fortificati-
 ons which were demolished, and
 put a strong Garrison into the
 Town, dispatched Letters to *Ber-
 lin*, to direct Prince *Lodowicke*,
 and Prince *Philip*, to repair to the
 Camp, and accompany him in the
 solemn entry he will make into
Stetin, on the sixth day of the
 next Month, in order to the re-
 ceiving the Homage of the Magi-
 strates and Burghers. Which was
 accordingly done: And the sixth
 of *January* in the Morning, they
 begin their solemn Entry into
Stetin.

The

The Eleventh Letter.

An Account of the Order and Ceremony of the Electors solemn entry into Stetin, with the Preparations the Magistrates and Burghers made for his reception.

January the 6th 1677. in the morning His Electoral Highness, accompanied by Prince *Lodowick*, Prince *Philip*, and the Duke of *Lunenburgh*, attended by their respective Gentlemen and Regiments of Guards, both Horse and Foot, in an equipage as splendid as the short warning, and the tediousness of the Siege would permit,

mit, in a Warlike motion moved towards the City; and being arrived at the *New Gate*, His Electoral Highness was presented by two Boys in Morning as followeth; The one with a Silver Key, having these words in golden Letters Ingraven on it, *Accipe, Serva, & Conserva*, (Receive, Keep, and Preserve) The other with a Ducal Hat, with these words, *Quod Deus dat*, (which God gives.) Being entred the Gate, he was met by six Virgins in Mourning, who after Homage done to His *Electoral Highness*, presented him as follows.

The First presented His Electoral Highness with a Cypress Wreath, with these words wrought in with threads of Gold, *Victori Cruentatem Virginitatem*, A Bloody Virginitie to the Victor.

The Second presented his Electoral Highness with three Garlands in a gilded Scale, with this Motto,
Preces.

Preces pro Benevolentia, (Prayers for Benevolence.)

In each Garland is to be a little Hill of Myrth, and between the three Garlands a Cross, under which is written the word *Prope*, (Hard by.)

The Third is to present to his Highness a Hat of Orange leaves, with this Motto, *Paterna Virtute Auctam Augendam*, Increased by the Fathers Valour, shall yet be greater.

The Fourth will present to Prince *Lodowick* an Apple, on which is to be written with gilded Cloves, *Natura Aetatem*, (Nature brings Age.)

The Fifth will present to Prince *Phillip* a Griffins Claw with this Motto, *Perge sine mora & habes*, (Pursue without delay, and you shall have)

The Sixth is to present to the Duke of *Lunenburg* a Nose-gay
of

of Flowers, with this Motto, *Deo Gratiar*: then all with an unanimous voice repeated these Words, *Happinefs and long life to the Elector, and to all the Princes and Princesses of Stetin*. After this he was met by the Magistrates and Chief Burghers of *Stetin*, all in mourning, who conducted him first to the Palace or antient Court of the Dukes of *Stetin*, and there after wishing him happinefs and long life as before, they delivered up all the Ornaments, and things of State belonging to the City, and then took an Oath of Fidelity. From thence he was conducted to the great Church, and was there met by the Judges and Ministers, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil, who all there took an Oath of Fidelity; from thence he was conducted to the *Lastadie*, which after the usual Ceremonies past, was delivered up to His Electoral Highness; from
thence

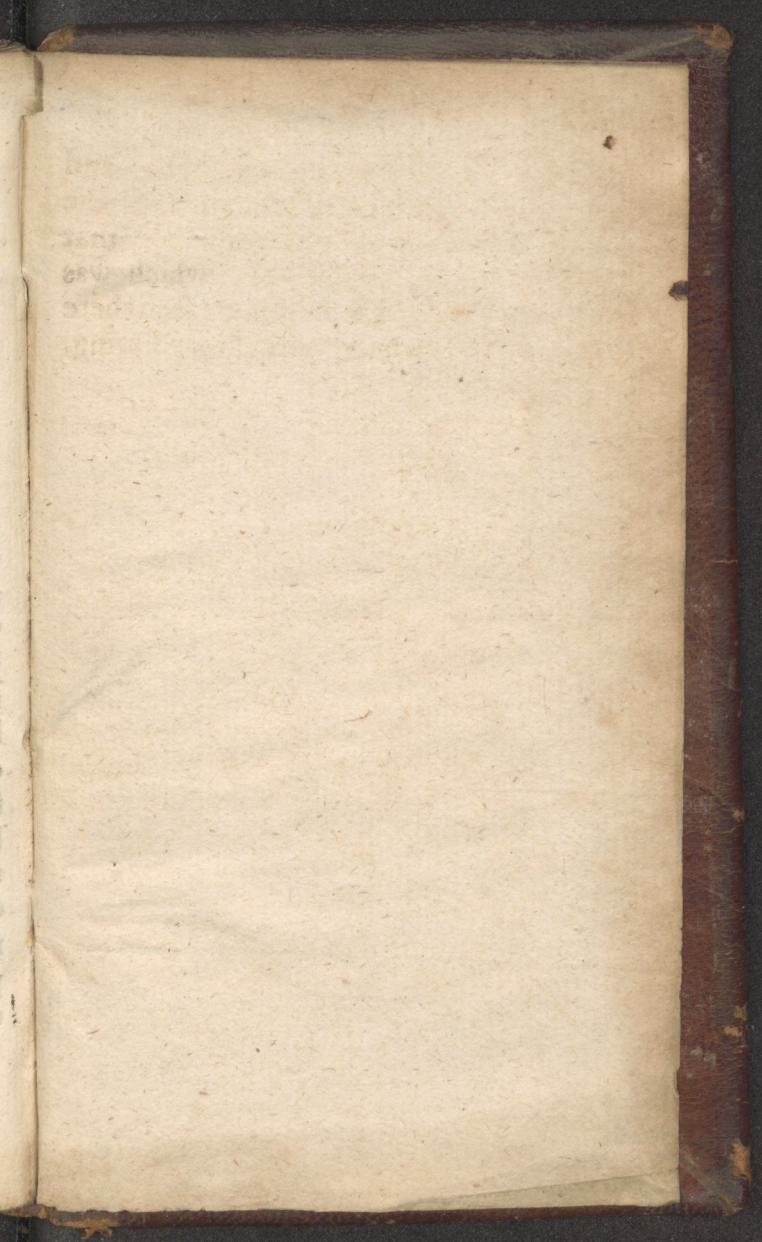
thence he came back again to the Court or Palace, where alighting from his Horse, twelve young Gentlewomen, the Principal in the Town, went before His Electoral Highness strewing green Herbs, and conducting him to the Banqueting-house, where he was magnificently entertaintd at the Cost and Charge of the Magistrates and Burghers. It is but in vain to relate the manner, or the joy and acclamations, as well of the Electors Guards as of the *Plebeans*, both joyning together in a confused manner of acclamation. Dinner being ended, the usual Ceremonies over, and the due Homage received from the Magistrates and Burghers, His Electoral Highness, according to Military custom, return'd to his Quarters; and from thence, having settled all the affairs of *Stetin* in a peaceable order and due obedience, the tenth of this present *January*

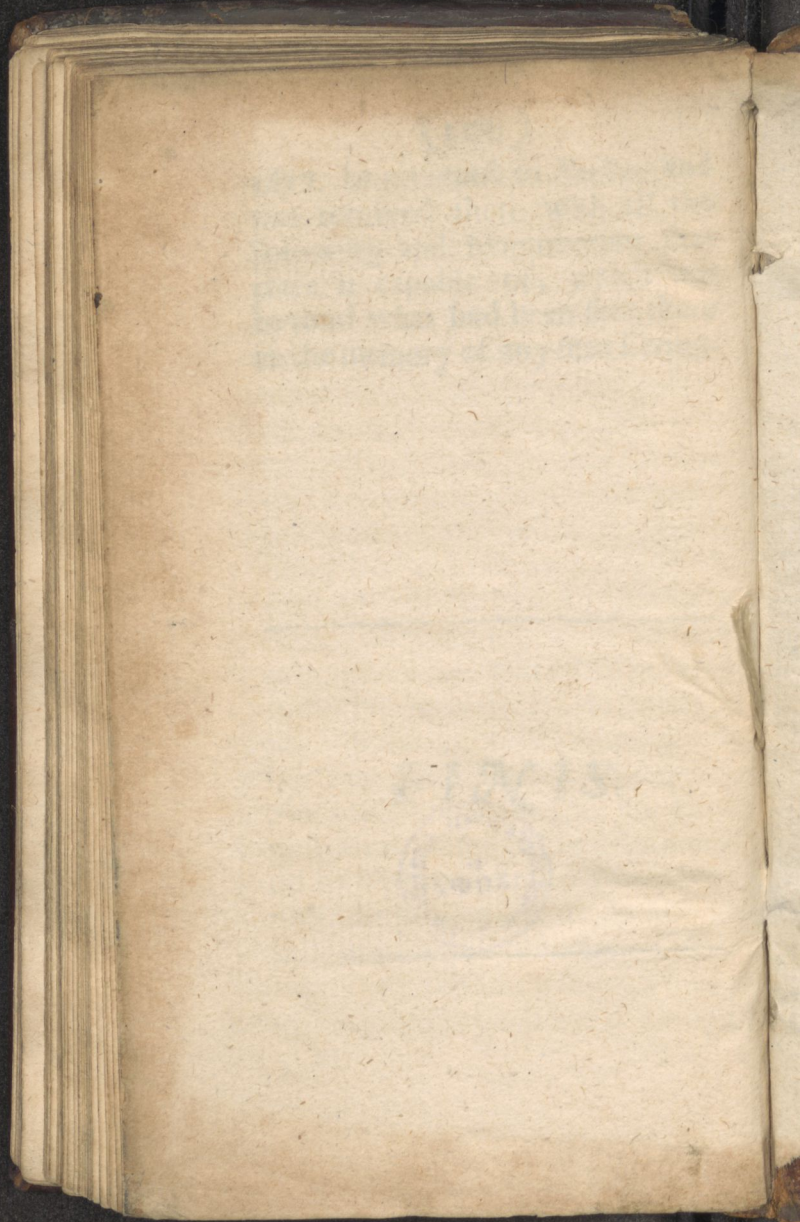
1677

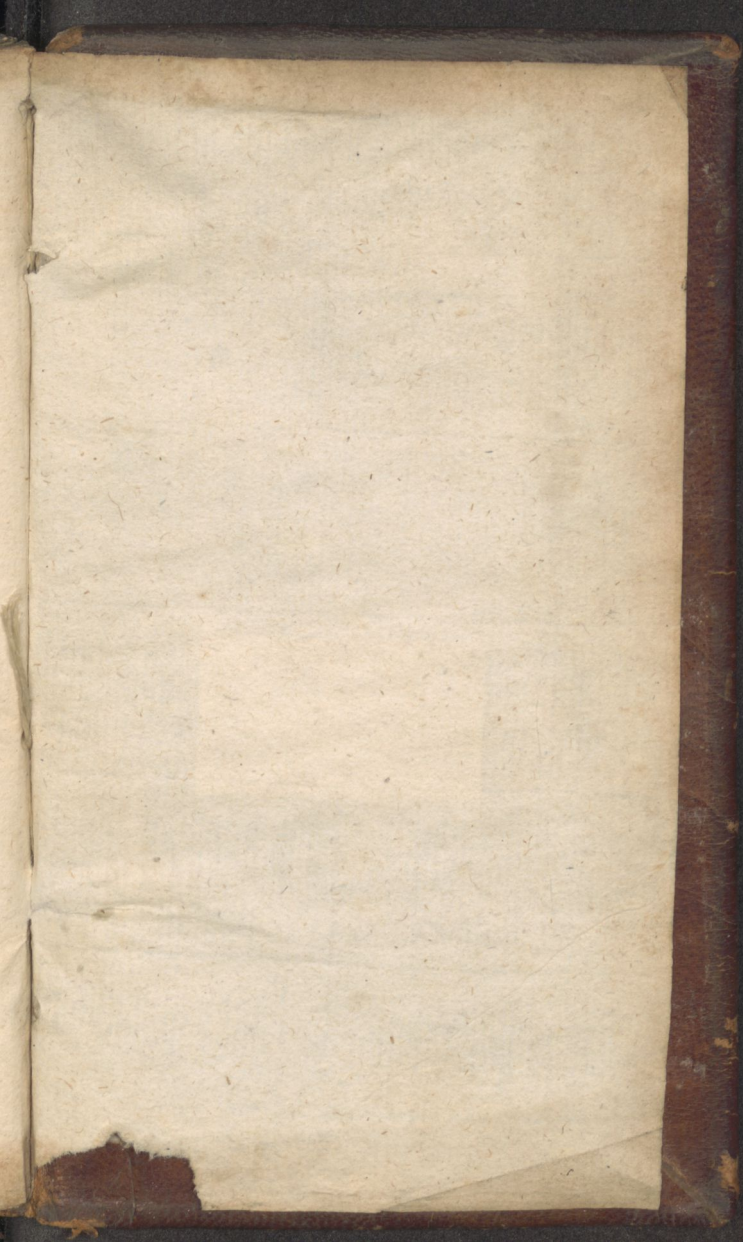
1677. he returned to *Berlin*, and was received there with all the Solemnity and Magnificence that place is capable of, which was beyond what had been seen there in the memory of any man Living.

F I N I S.











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