

the beginning of the sixteenth century the salient features of the city were poetically enumerated in the following Dutch rhyme :

“ *Zeven poorten, die te landwaert gaen,  
Zeven straten, die aan de Vismarkt staen,  
Zeven diepen, die ter stadt uitkomen,  
Zeven pijpbruggen op de waterstroomen,  
En vijf deuren aan St. Martens kercken,  
Dat zijn vijf Groninger mercken.*”<sup>1</sup>

Translated into English these lines may be read: Seven gates that countryward go,  
Seven streets on the Fish-market show,  
Seven canals from the city come out,  
Seven bridges over the streams thereabout,  
And five doors on Saint Martin's kerk,  
Are five marks of Groninger work.

The seven gates were severally named *Heerepoort, Aapoort, Botteringe-poort, Ebbinge-poort, Poelpoort, Oosterpoort, Nijebruggen-poort*; the last-named being known later as *Kranepoort*. These old gates, with the exception of the *Kranepoort*, were two or more stories high and set off with towers.<sup>2</sup> The city, as delineated on several rare topographical views of it, was inclosed, as already remarked, by strong and high walls of stone, and later further strengthened by seventeen bulwarks or *dwingers*, and encompassed by a deep and wide moat, about six English miles in circuit. In 1828, the last of the old gateways was demolished.

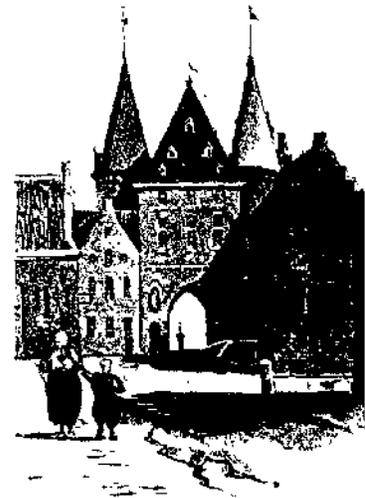


THE AA GATE.  
Formerly on the west side of the city.



THE LORD'S GATE.  
Formerly on the south side of the city.

The earliest-known person surnamed Swartewold, Zwartewolt, or Swartwolt recorded a citizen of Groningen, was Willem Zwartewolt, who, on the evening of the festival of Saint Lawrence (August 10), 1459, obtained a



THE POOL GATE.  
Formerly on the east side of the city.

<sup>1</sup> *Wandelingen door het oude Groningen*, vi. Door Mr. J. A. Feith, Rijksarchivaris in Groningen.—*Jaarboekje voor Geschiedenis, Taal-en Letterkunde der provincie Groningen*. 1895, pp. 101, 102.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 101.