

THE SCOTS IN SWEDEN

SUPPLEMENT

Letter handed to the Magistrates of Stockholm by John Macfasson (1568).

“Universis ac singulis quibus patentes hasce meas literas offerri contingat Egv. Joannes Makfasson Scotus filius et hæres quondam Davidis Makfasson habita cujusque dignitatis ratione, notum facio et præsentium literarum vigore testatum volo me jure proprio spontane et libera voluntate vendidisse honesto ac probò viro Valtero Richardson Scoto pro se et suis hæredibus in perpetuam possessionem ementi ædes meas in civitate Regni Scotiæ Leicht sitas inter ædes Vilhelmi Foster et Archimbaldi Pennikuik una cum proximo meo horto ad habendum tenendum possidendum et quidquid prænominato Vualtero et ipsius hæredibus deinceps placuerit. . . pro trecentis thaleris Germanicis quod pretium mihi plene solutum est. . .”

[Stad-Asrkivet, Rådhus, Stockholm.]

List of Scottish Citizens of Stockholm from 1573 to 1673.

1573. Hans Watson, Thomas Cockbron.

1580. Jacob Patton.

1583. Blasius Dundee.

1589. Thomas Ogilbie.

1617. David Anderson, Kahund (Colquhoun). [After his death a quarrel arose about his assets between Jean Alard, the famous gardener of King Erik XIV., and Andr. Keith. It was suppressed by Royal command. See above: the "De Mornay Trial."]

1624. Jac. Forbus, J. Eskin.

1633. Donat Feif, G. Ross, Halliday.

1636. Alex. Klerk.

1637. Jac. Porteous.

1638. H. Kinnimundt, Jac. Henderson, W. Hay.

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- 1640. W. Guthrie.
- 1647. Robt. Kinimundt.
- 1648. Alb. Guthrie, Will. Lindsay.
- 1649. W. Strang.
- 1650. J. Primrose, Sander Buchan.
- 1651. Thos. Parker.
- 1652. D. Leyer, Hercules Strang.
- 1660. W. Guthrie.
- 1661. Thos. Wilson.
- 1663. W. Buchan.
- 1670. Alex. Waddel, Adam Leyer.
- 1676. Hans Kinimundt.

We also find the following settled in Stockholm: Jacob Näf (1576), Jacob Feiff, Crichton, Ramsay, Adam Finlayson (1613), Thos. Rhind, John Lamb, James Masterton, Maclier, D. Walker, Alb. Lockhart, Rob. Ainslie, James Gardiner, David Carnegie, Thos. Glen, Findlay (Findeloo), Alex. Murray (Murri), Brothers Andr. and James Dempster, Thos. Dempster (1615), Hans Näf (1671), James Ross, P. Ugleby, Andr. Gerner, W. Barclay, Simon Haliburton, Seton, J. Gregor (1643), J. Lesslie, Reid.

Extracts from Old Muster-rolls.

I. *The Regiment of Colonel Cobron, 1609.* [Krigs-A.]

First Company: Capt. H. Elphinstone.

Lieut. R. Stewart.

Ensign D. Gray.

Serjeants: Thos. Maxwell, J. Johnston.

Fouriers: J. Lumsden, A. Cunnigham.

Among the men are: John Morrison, Al. Campbell, Thos. Russell, W. Richardson, Th. Wallace, Rt. Douglas, J. Stuart, Al. Murray, Arch. Nicholson, D. Wardrop, J. Burnet, Robt. Mackay, Hector Munroe, John Munroe, Jas. Finlayson, Richd. Halliday, D. Laing, A. Meldrum, J. Macnorry (or rory), John Purvis.

Second Company: Capt. Robt. Poplar (?).

Lieut. J. Stewart.

Ensign Jas. Stewart.

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Among the men are: G. Gardiner, Fred. Stewart, Alex. Stewart, R. Meldrum, J. Manorgan, W. Tait, W. Fraser, H. Constabill, J. Otterburne, A. Trumbull, Fr. Garret, John Gun, Thos. Gilbert, Al. Drummond, E. Coghill, W. Skot, J. Millar, W. M'Ruddery.

Third Company: Capt. Rob. Muir.

Among the men are: R. Lumley, J. Maxwell, B. Giffard, Thos. Carpenter, W. Gill, And. Curtis, John Ingram, J. Cæsar (?), J. Flood, J. Jones, Wyatt, E. Rutherford, Th. Harris, Gilbert Freswell.

[In 1610 the list of officers in Cobron's regiment in Livland is given as follows: *Lieut.-Col.* Samuel Cobron, *Captains*, G. Sinclair, Thos. Crichton, *Lieuts.* Peter Ugleby (Ogilvie), Thos. Maxwell, G. Hay, J. Drummond; *Surgeon*, J. Cunningham; *Quartermasters*, M. Bronkhurst, P. Spens; *Serjeant*, Thos. Maxwell. (Kammtr-A.)

There is a confusing number of Ogilvies in the Swedish ranks. About Peter Ugleby in 1602, view Index. Colonel W. Ugleby, a "faithful servant of the Crown," receives as a donation an estate in Wårmland formerly belonging to the "traitor Jören Posse " (7th June, 1604). Still worse is the case of the Stuarts, Munroes, Douglases, Duvalls, Leslies, etc. Half the clans seem to have flocked to Sweden at the time of the Thirty Years' War.

Curiously enough the above list of 1609 differs from that given in the Pay List of the Kammer-A. (See below.)

II. *The Regiment of Colonel Jas. Spens, 1624.*

Colonel: James Spens.

Captain: Andrew Beatoun.

Captain: David Wemyss.

Ensign: John Forbes.

Reg. Clerk: Jas. Borthwick.

Surgeon: W. Spang.

Clergyman: A. Bedie.

Sergeant-Major: J. Wemyss.

Sergeants: Rob. Hanna, James Spens.

Quartermaster: J. Liddell.

Captain of Arms: W. Gray.

Corporals: M. Littlejohn, Robt. Horne, G. Crawford, Jas. Frisell,
Malcolm Stuart, P. Monorgan.

Tambours: Jas. Spens, D. Manson.

Rottmästare: Thos. Traill, Henry Primrose, John Strang, David Traill,
Robt. Traill, Robt. Craw, Jas. Patton, James Trummel, John Lawless,
Fr. Kennedy, John Rutherford, Robt. Stenson, John Tarvet,
Andr. Beinston, John Anderson, W. Falconer, John Forbes, W. Gray,

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John Pryde, Thos. Armstrong, J. Thomson, M. Tulla, John Johnston, J. Small, J. Ogilvie, W. Mow, Thos. Inglis, W. Collin, D. Forrest, Robt. Armstrong, P. Douglas, John Weir, W. Duncan, Ph. Constable, Jas. Alexander, John Logan, W. Smyth, D. Russell.

Pikemen: Jas. Williamson, Thos. Wyllie, Thos. Norry, G. Sharp, A. Blackie, W. Christie, Robt. Blythe, R. Kennedy, John Low, W. Cullen, W. Guillam, P. Thomson, M. Anderson, Robt. Ferris, Al. Brown, J. Tweedie, Jas. Duncan, W. Tailor, J. Johnstone, minor, J. Dowie, H. Beinston, W. Pryde, D. Dowie, J. Dalrymple, W. Preston, D. Anderson, J. Pock, J. Hutton, Al. Browne, D. Duncan, Thos. Robertson, R. Scott, J. Marshall, W. Harlowe, Andrew Dipplin, G. Robertson, Robt. Black, J. Brown, J. Seton, Jas. Stark, W. Flay, W. Livingstone, Patr. Pitcairn, Thos. Wright, J. Browne, W. Fluker (?), J. Swinton, Rob. Byter (?), W. Blakater (Blackadder).

Musketeers: P. Baxter, Al. Strachan, J. Russell, A. Riddel, James Elder, John Clerk, A. Sinclair, John Banks, J. Cook, John Grummull (?), Jas. Johnston, Andr. Henderson, Jas. Robertson, W. Chalmers, A. Mearns, John Ewing, John Hunter, Robt. Ramsay, G. Richeson, Thos. Campbell, Jas. Reid, Al. Gray, Jas. Acheson, John Traill, Archibald Clerk, P. Dickson, Th. Livinstone, Th. Murray, Andr. Granson (?), Al. Ogilbie, Andr. Lamb, John Simson, Zacharia Muat (Mowat!), Th. Baines, D. Macdonald, G. Middleton, Jas. Sandries, J. Dun, J. Keith, John Robertstone, Al. Ballentyne, Gilb. Hay, J. Ker, Th. Finlay, W. Hunter (dead), G. M'Millan, David Spadin, Jas. Shilg (?), J. Scott, J. Morreis, Th. Scott, Alb. Wilson, W. Purnas (?), A. Spens, D. Law, W. Lies, J. Man, Andr. Henry, D. Young, J. Lothian, Th. Hay, J. Miller, Al. Mundro, Gilb. Dumbrok (?).

III. 1630.

In Ruthven's Regiments the company of Captain David Russell consisted of:
Captain: D. Russell.

Lieutenants: Robt. Crichton, D. Kelly, W. Greig, G. Christie, D. Lermonth.

Ensign: W. Russell.

Sergeants: Bent Craig, John Dumbistone, G. Corstorphine.

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Corporal: M. Grame.

Rottmästare: R. Russell, D. Gunn, Holmar Otteson, Donald Bruce, W. Walker, Chr. Nielson, Lawr. Nielsson, J. Kirkpatrick, J. Gray, G. Cooster (?), W. Stirling, Th. Ollaton, D. Gourlay, Markus Volt, Hans Oberson, Melchior Meyer, Andr. Turnbull, Th. Gray, Hans Crabel, D. Gunn, Th. Young, Charles King, J. Matson, W. Forbes, Lettow, Hoppener, Rosebery, G. Douglas, Ross, Dunbar, White, etc. [Observe the sprinkling of foreign names.]

To this may be added the following names from Capt. Ogilvie's Company (in 1632): -

Ensign: John Maxwell.

Sergeant: Rob. Strachan.

Men: Thos. Lawrence, J. Carnegie, Duncan Omeric (?), M'Innes, Miller, Donald, Adonachie, And. Duncan, Donald Macniell, Fr. Kilpatrick, J. MacCormick, Wyllie, Pargillies (?), Wishart, M. Linn, P. Macalister, etc.

IV. *Jacob Ramsay's Regiment in 1631.*

Colonel: Jacob Ramsay.

Lieuts.: Thos. Cowley, W. Styfvert, J. Fillous (?), Da. *Ramsay*.

Ensign: John *Ramsay*.

Sergeants: Th. Perbus, Robt. Hall.

Captain of Arms: Jac. *Ramsay*.

Clerk of Muster Roll: James Wardlaw.

Fourier: W. Morrison.

Drummers: John Wilson, Robert Gordon.

Corporals: [A corporal's squad in those days consisted of about 20 men, divided into 3 Roten or Rotten, commanded each by a Rottmästare.] J. Forrath, J. Wedderburn, Nehemia Jacobs.

Rottmästare: G. Ramsay, Isaac Piatt, H. Punkmann.

Privates: John Hanson, R. Morris, Th. Couper, J. Tiller, Ismael Trumbull, Nic. Collier, Th. Herdman, Henry Morricks, H. Redwen, Fr. Popham, J. Soglar (?), Edw. Robertson, Martin Barbour; *the rest Germans*.

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Capt. George Douglas Company: Lieut. P. Kinimund; Ensign: Robt. Inglis;
Sergeants: W. Crichton, John Sterling; Capt. of Arms: James Hodge;
Fourier: Robt. Williamson; Clerk: Jas. Finlayson;
Drummers: W. Focett, Simon Shasser (?)

Privates (*inter alios*): G. Young, Andr. Nicolson, Donald Bullar, A. Reid,
W. Dickson, John Aberlenni (?), W. Bruce, Andr. Ramsay, L. Agnew,
Harry Lee, J. Carbrahn (Cockburn), Allaster Stewart, John Orr,
James Abadoun (?), Jas. Wedderburne, J. Crichton, P. Taillor,
Js. Hamilton, John Ushom (?), W. Charbrat (?).

Capt. Alex. Hanna's Company: Lieut. W. Hanna; Ensign D. Hanna;
Sergeants: R. Sandilands, H. Gulie (?); Capt. of Arms: W. Callander;
Fouriers: W. Simson, J. Pierson; Corporals: A. Porteous,
G. Aberbrunie (?), Alex. Perrie; Rottmästare: Andr. Alleit, Th. Wass,
Th. Newland, J. Williamson, J. Finlayson.

Privates: J. Kock, J. Maternie (?), Thos. Fuid (?), Alex. Clay,
Js. Hutchinson, Al. Machihan, Thos. Mackmorrان, W. Burnie,
Th. Bruntsfield, J. Clerck, An. Bell, Jas. Anderson, Ed. Burck,
Gregor Winn, Simon Bruce, Alex. Hanna, John Craig, Gardiner,
Mungo Hanna, Arch. Craig, Al. Morray, John Davidson.

Captain Ballentyne's Company: Lieut. R. Ramsay; Serg: Hugh Sherer;
Fouriers: L. Magill, R. Coniston; Clerk: J. Sumervil; Captain of Arms:
J. Ewin, Drummer: J. Henderson; Corporals: G. Brown, D. Forster;
Rottmästare: M. Page, Jas. Henderson, Jas. Moffat, W. Smith,
R. Kinkaid, G. Wodd, J. Macgreen, John Tinto, D. Hay, John Macgraw,
J. Hunter, Arser (Arthur) Ramsay, W. Donaldson.

Captain Robt. Douglas's Company: Lieut. Thos. Bamboro; Ensign:
John Wild; Sergeants: Marmaduke Walter, Robt. Medicop; Fourier:
J. Sterling; Clerk: Thos. Todd; Corporals: Connor O'Connor,
W. Williamson, W. Jurginn, A. Bell; Rottmästare: Chester, Power,
Corbin, Morton, Gibson. [Observe the large sprinkling of Irish and English names.]

Privates: David Keith, Jas. Mackannon, Ad. Moffat, Thos. Hensley,
Ad. Smith. E. Patterson, Taig Maccrmow (?), Brian Macgarrow,
L. Jones, John Gourlay, Thos. Fernie, John Sumervil, John Bairns,

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Owen Murrian, John Morton, John Forrest, Rob. Wilson,
Andr. Bennet, Lewis Derrick, J. Forell, W. Gunn, J. Mackar, Js. Gill,
Taig Maclenan, J. Spens, G. Malboro, John Stuart, P. Anderson,
N. Schott. [Observe the large sprinkling of Irish and English names.]

Captain W. Douglas's Company: Lieut. P. Schaff; Ensign: W. Bailie;
Sergeants: J. Bromfeld, Thos. Turnbull; Fouriers: Thos. Monroe,
O. Edgar; Clerk: P. Cambel; Corporals: P. Morton, Andr. Scougal;
Rottmästare: Michal, Oddenburt, David Nas, John Magill, R. Scott.
Privates: W. Turnbull, M. Byrsmys (?), M. Clerck, J. Camble, G. Giffin,
J. Cranston, J. Anderson, R. Waddel, Jas. Grymon (?), J. Davidson,
Leslie, J. Hamilton, Alex. Grane, John Hunter, Thos. Hunter,
W. Murrai, E. Simson, Fr. Hoconas (?), J. Scot.

From the Pay-Lists.

Very interesting are the numerous pay-lists preserved in the so-called Kammer-Arkivet at Stockholm. In the following pages we have extracted the names of Scottish officers, adding such notes as were afforded by other sources. The earliest of these lists dates *previous to* 1609, and contains the following names: Thomas Aberneti, [This is Thos. Ebbernet of Wejborg Scott, who was sent to Narva in 1599 to treat with the unruly Scots.] Will. Barclay, Kinnaird, Kinimund, Lumbsden, Lewensten (Livingstone), George Ogilbie, [See previous list, Note.] Jacob Stuart. In 1609 among Cobron's officers are mentioned P. (or Thos.) Crichton, Thos. Kamberling (Chamberlain), Marcus Kar, Hugo Kendrich, Kreyel, and Jacob Stuart. The pay of Cobron amounts to 2740 Thaler. A year later, 1610, we find in Col. Spens's company: Jac. Colville, Robt. Muir, Patr. Rutherford, P. Lermonth, G. Wauchop, [Wauchope is mentioned in one of Spens's letters.] Daniel Hebron (Hepburn), Jas. Kennedy, Andr. Wallace, and Andr. Rentoun. In Col. Monnichhofen's company there are: Col. Will. Stuart († 1613), Capt. G. Douglas, Walter Scott, J. Cunnigham, Hans Cobron, and J. Gray. Col. Patrick Ruthven - the famous general of later times - occurs also in 1610, with the pay attached to his name, of 4358 Thaler. With him are mentioned Capts. John Balfour, [This is the Johannes Balfour, concerning whom King James VI. writes on the 26th of July 1609. He calls him a "juvenis illustri loco natus," and the brother of Michael Balfour of Burleigh.] G. Sinclair, John Ker, and James Scott; then we find no less than

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three Crawfords (variously spelt as Crafoord, Craffert, etc.), Alexander, James, and Laurence, Robt. Sim, W. Gordon, Laur. Oliver, Jas. Drummond, A. Gray, J. Rutherford [Another Rutherford, Anthony, is "Hofjunker " = Gentleman-in-Waiting, in 1616.]. In 1612, Capt. A. Gray occurs as Colonel. The following captains serve in his company: Alex. Ferne (?), Balthazar Carmichael, two Stuarts, Robert [His name occurs in the letter of King James just mentioned; he is there called brother to the Earl of Orkney, and "a cubiculis notis privatis."] and Alexander, Andr. Ker, Grieff (?), John Cunnigham, who was called a "balbierer" (barber) in 1609, is now advanced to the dignity of "chirurgus"; as Lieut., Donald Macswyn (?) is mentioned.

The strength of some Scottish Regiments in Sweden.

[Cp. Mankell, Uppgifter rörande.]

In 1612 there were in Col. Rudderford's

Company	96 men
Capt. Learmonth's Company	156 men
Capt. G. Wauchop's Company	95 men
Capt. W. Morgan's Company	92 men
Capt. Hendly's Company	98 men
Capt. Alex. Craffort's Company	123 men
	660 men.

In 1615 in Cobron's Regiment before Reval

Capt. Hans Stifert's (Stuart)	90 men
Capt. Hans Donoway's	90 men
Capt. Hans Hay	50 men
Capt. Patr. Ruthven	160 men
Capt. Ramsay	120 men
Capt. Gern	140 men
Capt. Wallace	130 men
	940 men

In 1617 J. Dugall, J. Donoway, and Robt. Duglitz occupy various strongholds in Finland.

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In 1622 the number of Scots is given as 1088.

In 1626 there were mustered at Riga -

8 Spens's Regts	929 men.
8 Drummond's	588 men.
4 Duwall's	215 men.
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	1732 men.

In 1627 and 1629 large levies arrived, also Hamilton's in 1630.

In the Battle of Leipzig (7th Sept., 1631) there were engaged -

12 Companies under Hebron.	786 men.
8 Companies under Lumsdel.	608 men.
Col. Mackay's and Munroe's	800 men.
8 Ramsay's	470 men.
8 Hamilton's	386 men.
8 Munroe's	528 men.
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	3578 men.

Forbes's Levy.

Illustrissimo ac Celsissimo Domino, D. Axello Oxinsternio, S. Regni Sueciæ Archi-Cancellario, nec non Imperii Germanici Suecicis Armis Acquisiti: Supremo ac prudentissimo Gubernatori, etcet. Domino suo Clementissimo.

Secundum Illustrissimæ Celsitudinis Vestræ gratiosum mandatum, rerum mearum Informationem hanc descripsi: quam æquo animo consulere, Illustrissimam Celsitudinem vestram humillime rogo. Quadriennio abhinc Sereniss. Regis (æternæ et felicitis memoriæ) chirographo munitus, Legionem conscribere aggressus sum; cumque supra quadringentos lectos milites collectos haberem et Integram Legionem transuehere paratus fui, Jacobi Forbesii Stockholmeensis culpâ Impeditus (qui pecuniam sibi concreditam transmittere neglexit) et Amicorum Importunitate, Inuitus ab Incepto desistere, et milites conscriptos post tres menses demittere cogebam. Sed bonæ causæ et S. R. amore accensus: præter, Imo contra

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amicorum consilium, Iter ad S. R. ingressus, Magno Infortunio in piratos Dinkerkenses incidi post miseram spoliationem, et Bimestrem Captivitatem, inceptum iter (ante reditum in patriam) de novo aggressus sum Flandria, Pomerania de interjacentibus regionibus peragratis tandem ad S. R. M. in confini Neomarchiæ Brandenburgensis conveni. Ibidem commissionem pro duabus legionibus conscribendis accepi, pecuniæ arrhæ loco destinatae dimidiam partem ab Erico Lasono mense Martio sequente, residuam partem una cum stipendio lustratorio et sumptibus in vestimenta insumptis tempore Lustrationis accepturus eram. Ericus Lasonus vere pecuniæ mense Martio debita vix mediam partem mense Augusto persolvit; quinque mensium spacio quotidie secundum promissi fidem solutionem expectans plus sumptus feci quam ab illo accepi; centuriones mei et officiales in Scotia a primo Aprilis in primam Octobris milites conscriptos supra sexcentos meis impensis alebant, totidem etiam ante adventum meum pecuniæ inopia demittere cogebantur. Nautæ ob maris Baltici pericula tempore hyemis vix pro navium integro pretio milites transvehere volebant demum cum inservire cogebantur solitum pretium triplicare, et pro victu in tam periculoso et hyberno itinere trium mensium impensa facere cogebatur, supra duo millia hominum meis impensis alui usque dum hæc peracta fuere. Legionibus præmissio ipse statim subsecutus in portu prope Glückstadiam novo infortunio obrutus inimicis inhumanissimis secunda præda factus sum. Jam primum (post biennii pene incarcerationem) libertate donatus Illustr. Celsit. Vestram (proxime a Deo) tamquam libertatis vindicem saluto: pro quo beneficio vitam, fortunas, amicos et quæcunque mihi charissima sunt in hac militia sacra pro bona causa et Imperii Suecici tutela et propagatione impendere animo promptissimo paratus sum. Legiones meas imminutas (Deo favente) restaurabo et præterea unam vel alteram (si ita facto opus sit) conscribam, et ante æstatis mediam ad oram Visurgis lustrationi adhibebo. Summam mihi et legionibus meis debitam rite ni fallor secundum capitulationem computatam ad calcem subjeci; necessitatis, telo ictus in præsentia, tantum expeto quantum hæreditatem meam sub onere gemiscentem et pro causis prædictis impignoratam levare potest; pro residuo spero et expecto Illus. Cel. Vestram nostri Immemorern non fore: sed cæteris paribus me diductos rationibus et per solutis aliquam qualemcumque satisfactionem accepturum hæreditas mea pro quadraginta quatuor millibus Imperialium impignoratur. Nobilissimæ viduæ hic in

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Germania quæ mihi et commilitonibus meis in duro carcere ex christiana perbenigne et liberaliter prosperavit, pro duabus Millibus debitor sum. Vestes, seruos, equos, et alia necessaria convenientia comparare necessitas jubet: pudet enim carceris squalorum nondum abluisse, de itinere et moræ sumptibus, nullus dubito quin statim impetrabuntur cum vix Bidui sumptus supersunt. Interim præsentium gratiosum responsum tanquam optatæ benevolentiae -- et iudicium expecto. Cæterum, Deo Opt. Max. Illustr. Cels. Vestram Commendo. Datum Francofurt ad Mænum Anno salutis M. De. xxxiii. Tertio idus Nouembri. A. FORBES.

1. Imprimis Arrhæ Loco, pro 2600 militibus meis impensis transuectis, secundum Capitulationem debentur 20,800 Imperiales.
2. Pro sumptibus in uestimenta Insumptis, secundum capitulationem cum D. Macky pro singulis Militibus quinque Imperiales pro mille et quingentis meis Impensis uestitis debentur - 7500.
3. Pro stipendio Lustratorio tot militibus debito, secundum capitulationem 13,350 pro biennii stipendio menstruo mihi debito - 27,456.

Summa Imperialium 69,106. Pro septemdecem centurionibus et eorum militibus pro biennii stipendio secundum capitulationem - 320,400.

Saluo justo calculo. Quatuor mensium stipendia per soluta sunt integra an dimidiata ignoro. Quid D. Fredericus Hamiltoun acceperit ignoro. Ego a D. Segato Saluo in carcere accepi 130 et Libertatem adeptus a D. Erico Anderson 200.

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Two Remarkable Wills.

I. *General King's*, † 1652.

Seing all things are variable and nothing more uncertain than the lijf of Mane and in speciall pillgremes of my Professione therefore I have thought fitt for the avoyding of contention amongst freinds and for the better informing thame of my affaires to draw up this after-written note or minut with my hand in place of testament, if no other in my lyf-tyme by my frie and voluntary will sall be maide by me posteriore to this for to adde and deminish to or from this end forma (?) to my own disposition.

And in the first place I begweith my Soule to the Kepingh of the Almighty God and my body to hir mother the Earth, till in his gracious good time he sall be pleased to reweint (reunite?) and joijne both together againe to the full frucktion of that everlasting bliss and happiness which Eye hath none seen nather ear hard nather as it is ever entered in the heart of mane.

Secondly my movabell and unmovabell goods failing lawfull begotten cheildring meall or feamell of my own body, I leive to my lawfull and undeuted aires my brother's sons Jhone King's cheildrene to succeed me and for in this mainer namlye the eldest sone called James and failing him the secund sone to succeed with this entretting the tuttors, that they will indevore that as they succeed me in the poor estate I leive thame that they may also succeed to the honour and dignitie that His Maj. of Great Britaine of blessed memory was pleased to bestowe upon me, but this I remitt to the furtherance and consideration of my noble freinds and executioners (!) of this my testament. As also I desyre that the foresaid Tuttors will sie to the satisfaction of my foresaid Debts that the same be payed out of my lands and moveabels in Brittane and Sweden and Germanie as the Inventory at lenth doth preport.

Thirdly I ordaine my sister Barbara King and hir cheildring twa hundredth Reixdollars yearly till hir daughters be provyded with honest matches and they to have a proportion or tocher good as the condition of the estat will beare.

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Fourthly I ordaine my brother's sone Luftenant Coll. David Sinckler by and atour the payment of twa thousand Reixdollars, and four hunder which I am adebted to him by Vertue of obligations given him, but also to have and resave money or satisfaction in lands or otherwayes for the soume of twa thousand fyve hundreth Reixdollars, the which I lent to his father and my brother William Sinckler of Seaby as a token of my love to him, whom, I trust, with the assistans of my noble Camarade and freind General Luft, Robbert Douglas of Whittingame etc. will sie me honestly buried without any great pompe, if they shall happen to be wher it shall pleas God to call me, iff not I must awaite my lotte, how, when or wher it shall pleas God to call upon me, only I shall be sorrie for twa things, the first is, if I shall not have tyme fervantlie to repent me of my mispent bypast lyf, the second is that I have not been so fortunat as to show any sumptom of gratitude to hir Sacred Maj. the Queen of Sweden for all hir M.'s gracious and royall favours showed me, yet in token of my desyres to have done Hir services I wish all that appertains to me may die in and for Hir Maj.'s services, not douthing of Hir M.'s gracious protection to my brother's childreing in respect I and twa of my Brethrein dyed in Hir M.'s service.

Further seing it may fall out that some of my debtors may prove not so certaine as it may be I hoped they wold, yet my freinds must use the uttermost means to obtaine this, for said debts according to the Tennor of the obligations which are to be found in this box in my airon Chist by others my lettors of consequens, the Inventaire of which shall be adjoynt to this former minut or testament. Datum Stockholm, 10th of Aprill 1651. Eythin.

Then follows a long list of moneys owing to him. The two chief paragraphs read: -

"Owing to me by her Majie. the Queen of Sweden by vertue of one account revised by Legat Salvius in Hamburrie upon the Regent's command to him, to be found subscryvit with his own hand, by which the rolls of the foot-souldiers are to be found sub Lit. A. Thler. 158,000."

"Owing to me by His Majie. the King of Great Britaine by Virtue of my service done to him and for depursements for His M.'s service and for one

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yeirlie pension His Majie. of blessed memorie bestowed upon me of one 1000 Pound St. per annum, now resting eleven years in all which extends to the somme of £40,000 or Reixdollar 180,000.”

Among the minor “obligations” is one from the Countess of Niddisdale, amounting to £60, and dated Edinburgh, 27th March, 1647; another, signed by the Marquis of Newcastle, Earl of Mansfield, Henry Cavendish, and Will. Carnaby, for £1000.

On the other hand the debts of the General in Sweden alone amounted to 25,000 Thaler.

II. *The Last Will of Col. David Ramsay.*

[See Reduktionskollegii, Akt. N. 332. Kammer-A.]

In the Name of God. Amen.

I David Ramsay, true son and heir of the late General Major James Ramsay, formerly Governor of Hanau [in Hessen, Germany] being at this time in consequence of my protracted illness, very weak yet of clear and capable understanding and of perfect memory, have thought it advisable and very necessary to do what is the duty of all Christians namely to prepare myself for death.

Therefore I leave in the first place my soul in the hands of Almighty God, my Creator; in the second place I put my house in order and ordain about my worldly possessions as follows.

I ordain as my last will and Testament that my body shall be buried in my late dear Mother’s grave which I have ordered to be built at my expense near the Church of Elligult in Småland for that purpose.

In the third place I have thought it proper, to put down a specification of my debts to the best of my memory which I ordain to be paid first to my (creditors?) in Scotland.

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First to his Exc. the Master of the Horse of the Kingdom of Sweden, General Robert Douglas, Lord of Skälby . . . [There is a space left blank here.];

Secondly to Col. Hugh Hamilton 720 Rixdollars, capital and interest as the documents show;

Thirdly to Elisabeth Clerck, Captain James Sinclair's wife, one thousand four hundred and ninety Rixdollars, including the whole interest until the next eleventh of July;

Fourthly to Jane Henderson, late Capt. Jacob Lawder's widow, three hundred eighty-nine Rixdollars.

Fifthly to Jacob Feiff [These are all names of Scottish merchants and bankers in Stockholm. See Part I.] four hundred and two Thalers "Kopper Mynt" as my account shows.

Sixthly to Jacob Macklier [These are all names of Scottish merchants and bankers in Stockholm. See Part I.] three hundred ninety nine Thalers Kopper Mynt and fifty eight Reixdollars which he paid in my name to Willem Lindsay;

Seventhly to Hans Primrose [These are all names of Scottish merchants and bankers in Stockholm. See Part I.] six hundred and fourteen Thalers K.M. according to his account;

Eighthly to Alexander Buchan [These are all names of Scottish merchants and bankers in Stockholm. See Part I.] fifty Rixdollar;

Ninthly to Hans Halliday [These are all names of Scottish merchants and bankers in Stockholm. See Part I.] thirty Rixdollar;

Tenthly to Peter Chambers eight hundred and twenty nine Rixdollar whilst he on his part is to return a diamond ring valued at two hundred Rixdollar.

Eleventhly to William Cutlar eleven Rixdollar for which he has my bill of hand on one hundred I have duly paid him;

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Twelfthly to Major Jacob Keith ten Rixdollar.

In the fourth place I find it advisable here to set down the sums which are due to me; the accounts being in the hands of my mother's sister, the late Alexander Livingstone's widow. First then the Earl of Rothes owes me fourteen thousand Mark Scottish, secondly Lord Barnes (?) eight thousand Mark, thirdly the Old College of St Andrews five thousand Mark, fourthly the New College there two thousand, fifty seven hundred pound Scotch which my late mother lent to the Council of Scotland; Lastly there are some beds and utensils as well as rings of which a list will be found in my late mother's chest in Småland. As to my landed property in Småland, which Her Gracious Majesty has permitted me to hold, to sell or to dispose of as I please, [This was a privilege granted afterwards, and not in the original donation. See below.] out of this my said property after my debts have been paid, I leave the rest to my friends and heirs as follows for various good reasons as well as for the sake of friendly services which they have done me or my late Mother.

Therefore I leave in this my last will after my death first to my sister's child Euphina Monipenny one thousand five hundred Rixdollar together with my furniture in Småland as also the third part of my rings together with the other two of my nieces in Scotland. The bed-clothes and other utensils in Scotland I leave to Agnes Spens and Elisabeth Hamilton in equal parts, also the rings in equal parts with the aforesaid Euphemia. To my cousin Peter Monipenny, the eldest son, five hundred Rixdollar, to my cousin William Monipenny the farms which he already possesses in so far they belong to the estate left to me and my heirs; to Jacob Douglas three hundred Rixdollars. My highly esteemed Cousin Colonel John Teillor shall have the above-mentioned ring with the large diamond in it, after it has been ransomed; . . . My faithful servant Davie Lawson for his services is to receive forty Rixdollar, my gray Coat jacket and trousers together with a complete black suit and twenty Rixdollar added to the ten which he received annually for his services. The rest of my property and estates I leave to be divided between my Father's Brother's John Ramsays children.

After the expenses of my funeral have been paid as well as my debts and legacies as aforesaid I ordain that my executors shall pay to Captain W.

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Monipenny five hundred Rixdollars, item to John Hunter one hundred;

It is my earnest desire and wish that my highly esteemed patrons who are mentioned above as my executors together with my cousin General Robert Douglas' advice and assent, as well as that of my honoured and true friend Colonel Hugh Hamilton will not only look to the administration of my property in Scotland, but in like manner to everything I possess or might be procured from Her Maj. of Sweden on my account.

Likewise I earnestly pray that my above-named executors take care that my mother's body be buried with mine when it shall please God to call me hence.

To corroborate this my last Will and Testament I have signed and sealed it with my own hand and present witnesses have moreover subscribed it.

Datum Stockholm, March the 29th, Anno 1653.

(L. S.)

David Ramsay.
Willem Sinklair, Witness.
Marcus Ker, Witness.
John Traill, Witness.

Gustavus Adolphus's Prayer after the landing on the Island of Rügen on the Pomeranian Coast, on 4th July, 1630.

The following is the report of an eye- and ear-witness. It is preserved among the documents referring to the "Tyskan Kriget" (German War) in the Riks-Arkivet, Stockholm.

"When His Maj. of Sweden," the writer says, "had landed on Rügen and looked round on all the places, he raised His eyes to Heaven publicly and in the presence of many officers and captains from Stralsund and prayed with folded hands thus: 'O righteous and supreme and insuperable God, Lord of Heaven and Earth. Known to Thee is my heart and mind and

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intention that this my high work has been undertaken not for my honour but for Thine own and that of Thine oppressed Christian peoples. Therefore if it be Thy good Will and the proper time, grant me weather and Wind that my army which I have collected out of many nations may soon join me.'

"But when the eyes of those standing around him began to overflow and he saw it, he said: 'Yes, yes, that alone will not do it; but pray with me, for where there is much prayer there is the much more help!'" (5th July, 1630).

I. A Donation of Gustavus Adolphus, confirmed by Queen Christina (1641).

We Christina etc. etc. make it known that after the guardians of the late Jacob Spens's children have laid before us the open letter and donation of our late dear Father of glorious Memory and have at the same time humbly desired, since the same letter be written on paper and showed signs of decay, that We should order a true Copy of it to be made for the children's safety in future times, We have granted their humble request and given orders that the original of the said letter which is for the greater part unimpaired and quite legible, be transcribed word for word. It runs: We Gustaff Adolph by God's Grace King etc. etc. make it known, that We out of special favour and good-will for the diligent, faithful and important services which our "faithful man" and General over our English and Scotch regiments, our beloved and noble Jacob Spens, Friherre of Orrholmen, Lord of Wormiston, Knight, has rendered us and is in duty bound still to render us, our dear Consort, heirs, and the Crown of Sweden, especially since he some time since has levied and brought across for the service of the Crown a considerable number of Soldiers from England and Scotland at his own expense and did not insist on his pay but considered our own and the Crown's distress and was satisfied with whatever was given to him; moreover resigned the rest which he had still to claim for account of his late son James Spens namely 1500 Riksdaler, We give and grant him and his legitimate heirs the following estates: in Upland in the Waxala district and the parish of Old Upsala Fullerod three Crown farms, in Haglunda district in the Parish of Ballingstad etc. etc. together with all their appurtenances in fields, meadows, forests, fisheries, mills and peat-bogs: nothing excepted,

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that belongs to it or shall belong to it, to have to use and to keep for all time under the privileges of the nobility; and since Herre J. Spentz has on his own free will surrendered a farm in Hielstadby to Ache Tott . . . and another small farm which the young Count Thurn now occupies, We give the aforesaid Jacob Spentz as exchange the demesne of Crunnby . . . Finally We extend our donations of 1625 . . . by this our Royal Letter to his male and female heirs . . . with the same privileges and We forbid all those that owe us obedience to put any obstacle or hindrance in the way of the aforesaid Jacob Spentz or his heirs in any shape or form now or in future.

Given in our Camp at Werben, 1st Aug. 1631.

(L. S.)

Gustavus Adolphus.

To The above We have attached our Seal and the signatures of the Guardians of the Kingdom of Sweden.

Datum Stockholm, 13th Octobris 1641.

II Donation of Three Leaseholds to Major John Urquard, subject to the Norrköping Act.

[The "Norrköping Beslut" or "Act" was a kind of heritable enfeoffment. To obviate the danger accruing to the State by the indiscriminate giving away of crown-lands to private people, the persons to whom donations of the kind had been given had to solicit a ratification of the same at each new change of government. When they obtained this they had still no right to sell or pledge the property without offering it to the sovereign first. If the feoffee died without male issue, the estate reverted to the Crown; if he left a daughter the sovereign was obliged to give her a "decent dowry." On certain conditions, however, the feoff could be extended to her husband and his heirs. In 1633 (7th June) the following additions were made: if the wife was mentioned in the deed together with her husband, she had the use of the estate as long as she lived as a widow; if there were daughters they were to receive three years' rent as dowry. As the old custom, in spite of these laws, continued, an Act of 1655 made all donations since the death of Gustavus Adolphus subject to the "Norrköping Beslut." One-fourth part of the rent on all such property went to the Crown, the so-called "fierde part."]

We Christina etc. etc. make it known by this Our open letter that We by our favour and grace as well as out of affection have granted, presented and given to our and the Crown of Sweden's faithful servant and Major, our loved, noble and high born Johann Urquard for the willing and brave services in war which he has hitherto rendered us and shall be obliged to render us as long as he lives and is able to do so, to him, his wife, and his legitimate descendants and so on two leaseholds belonging to Skaggestadh

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Kloster and one leasehold belonging to the hospital situated in the province of Upsala, district of Ulleräcker and parish of Bönie, with all their pertinents in houses, grounds, fields, meadows, woods, pastures, fisheries, rivers, mills or milling-rights, peat-bogs or peat-digging rights, together with all other additional privileges “on the dry and in the wet,” nothing neither near nor far excepted that ever belonged to them, belongs now or shall belong, or by law and legal decision can be won, to have, to use and to keep under privileges of the nobility, free of duty and socage as his property subject, however, to the conditions of the Norrköping Act of 1604 concerning donations of this kind Datum Stockholm, 19th May 1645.

Christina.

*Extract from the Correspondence of General Arfvid Forbes,
Governor of Pomerania.*

In the so-called De la Gardiska Arkivet [So called after De la Gardie.] at Lund a very large number of letters to General Arfvidius Forbes has been preserved.

These letters throw so much light on the lovable character of the man to whom they are addressed, and are in themselves so interesting, not only proving the intense and touching clannishness of these Scots, but illustrating the fateful events of the last years of that fearful struggle in Germany which is known as the Thirty Years' War, that to omit them from our account of the Scots in Sweden would be a serious blemish. The difficulty lay in the selection, where to give all was an impossibility. In this we have been guided by the general and personal interest of the letters in question as well as by the very practical consideration of their legibility, as will be readily understood if we remember that these letters were written in Swedish, German, and English, and in all these languages equally ungrammatically and unorthographically, not to speak of the handwriting, which, with most of the old Scottish warriors, proved of greater difficulty than the wielding of the sword. It can scarcely be called a child's scrawl. [Many letters were written by a secretary.]

Especially numerous are the letters from the many members of the Forbes

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clan. Let us begin with them.

Colonel *William Forbes*, the same whose diary we have mentioned in our text, writes on the 8th of March, 1649, from Leinburg, [A small village of 700 inhabitants.] near Nürnberg, about his wound - he had been shot in the right loin - as following: "I thank God that my wound is better than a month ago. I have made them cut the loin again and more than 130 pieces of bone have come out and continue to do so, some of them several inches long. My condition has improved so much that I hope with God's help to be restored in a short while, though I shall never be as strong as before." The writer expresses a wish to see his uncle - "Vaterbruder," as he calls the General - since he had only once the pleasure of meeting him, "eight years ago when the army marched into the Palatinate."

In the letter from Nürnberg, dated 3rd June, Forbes promises to assist the nephew of the General in his military career. He also intercedes for a Captain G. Wardlaw at Leipzig, "whose wife is a Forbes," and whose pay is in arrear; and very urgently for that poor widow Isabella Forbes, who has lost her husband some years ago and has moreover to bring up the children of a Captain Pringle, "who formerly was in my regiment." Their mother had been struck by a cannon-ball before Brieg. Field-marshal Torstensohn allowed Mrs Forbes some little money, but now she has not received any for six or eight weeks. "It would be a work of mercy indeed if the General would help."

A few days later comes this account of the writer's wound: "I have had my loin cut open again and pierce the bone," they also "hacked a piece off" (abgehauen) "in order to arrive at true seat of the evil" (damit man an den ersten grund gelangen kann).

In a letter of the 30th of the month of June, he again pleads for "Isobell."

On the 28th of July he thanks the General most sincerely for the transmission of a letter from his brother. That he opened it needs no excuse, "For I treat or correspond with nobody on secret matters, such as all honest men could not read." In conclusion he repeats his intercession for Mrs

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Forbes and Captain Abr. Garioch, whose pay has not been forthcoming.

After this letter there is an interval of three years. The next communication is dated Stade, the 27th of August, 1652, and deals with political matters - the death of the King of Denmark, the attitude of France where "there is good hope for peace now that the Cardinal is gone."

The letters of the following year, 1653, are less interesting; they deal with the levying of recruits, the scarcity of food, lawsuits, etc. In 1654 the writer died, and his wound troubled him no more.

Arvid Forbes, a cousin, writes to the General in the most friendly terms in English, Swedish, and German, though principally in the last-named language. In one of the letters he asks for the loan of 50 or 60 Thaler, "to buy mourning with" for the death of one of the many Forbeses. In the same letter he recommends one Thomas Borthwick, "a weal born gentleman, whose father is a good friend off myn," but who cannot help his son to entertain himself as a gentleman, "considering the hard tymes and the bad pensions hear." [Dated 1663, from Stockholm.] In another writing he begs the General to assist him in the procuring payment of four thousand Thaler owing by the Royal Exchequer at Stockholm to his late brother William, "inasmuch I greatly need these moneys to pay the debts of my brother," so that his honest name may be preserved and "nothing evil might be spoken of him in his grave." [Much finer in his German: "Damit dessen ehrlicher Name erhalten undt Ihme in seiner Grube nichts Übels möge nachgeredet werden."]

For the sake of the friendship always cherished by the General for his brother he entreats him to look to this matter, and adds that Alexander Buchan, [See Part I.] merchant in Stockholm, would receive payment.

This letter is dated Stade, 1655. Three years later he protests against the calumny that he was going to desert the Swedish service, and asks his cousin to do his utmost to contradict it. This seems to have been done very effectually, for in the last letter of his which we possess he fervently thanks the General for his good services, telling him that his letter had filled him with "uncommon" joy (1661, 4/14 June).

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Of Ernest Forbes, a nephew, there exists a touching German letter of the year 1649, which we give in extenso: -

“I could not resist the opportunity,” he writes, “of troubling my honoured uncle [*Herr Vatterbruder.*] with the present bold letter, and at the same time of expressing the wish that God, the Almighty, may keep my honoured uncle, as well as my dear aunt and all my dear relations, in good health, to the great joy of myself and my own dear ones. I must tell my good uncle that I have received a letter from my dear mother, from which I see that she would like me to return home, to keep her affairs straight, because the servants do not know anything about the management of the estate and go to and fro. I have answered, and begged my dear mother to have patience yet a little while, because I cannot get home with good reason before the troops are disbanded. As soon as this is done I shall betake myself home. Begging my honoured uncle to allow me to recommend myself to him, I shall try with all industry to live and to die as
his faithful servant, Ernestus.

The same writer announces the death of his brother William in another letter. “God be merciful unto his soul and grant him a joyful rising on the Lord’s great day with all pious Christians.” He adds that according to his mother’s wish, and since the invitations to his own wedding have all been sent out, nothing shall be changed in the arrangements; the funeral to take place on the 26th of September (1652), and his own marriage on the day after. [Of Ernestus Forbes there exists a *“Lessus (Dirge) filialis quintuplex in obitum præmaturum viri generosi nobilissimi et maxime strenta Domini Mathias Forbes, præfecti militiæ parentis maxime desiderandi,”* printed at Riga, 1651.]

Another Forbes, Peter, writes from Denmark, and yet another, Johann, from Leipzig. “When I came with my company to Nürnberg two years ago,” the latter relates, “steps were taken to get cloth for the soldiers’ uniforms, and General Wrangel granted each company 100 R. Thaler when it was found that there was no money to get the cloth made into uniforms. I myself got an advance of 75 Thaler from my merchant there for trimmings, etc., so that the uniforms might be finished to the men’s satisfaction. Afterwards we were removed to Minden, and now the sum borrowed by me has been taken

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off my pay; would the General be so kind, etc., etc.” (1649).

In another much later letter the writer tells of the beheading of the “Marquis of Argyle”; he also sends newspapers reporting on the progress of the peace-deliberations at Nürnberg. His wife also adds her kind love to Lady Forbes.

From a letter of Captain John Ross at Berlin, dated 23rd March 1653, we learn that there was a rumour then current that Sweden was collecting a considerable force in order to send it to the assistance of the “young King of Scotland” against the English. Ross adds that he would willingly levy soldiers and win officers for that purpose among those that had lately been discharged.

Count Robert Douglas, another of General Arfvid Forbes’s correspondents, assiduously sends his congratulations every New Year. Now and then he furnishes him with news from the seat of war. In his New Year’s letter of 1652 he mentions two small “pieces of artillery” (“Stücke”) left with Forbes. Apparently the latter had expressed a wish to possess them, for Douglas continues: “I have not hitherto alluded to them, because I have been busy with official matters, and I knew that they were well kept where they are. Since these pieces have been given to me by His Excellency, the General Torstensohn of pious memory after the battle of Jankow, [We find him again as Colonel in Göteborg, 1651.] and since I had them removed so far with great expense, I mean to keep them as a memorial and to adorn my house with them, and I am minded to buy more of the same kind, if I can lay hold of them.”

What astonishes us most in these letters is the variety of matters which they bring before the General. Whilst Hugo Hamilton gives a description of the Coronation of the Queen, and asks his friend to have an eye on a certain mistrusted lawyer of his in Stettin, Colonel Drummond, stationed on the island of Fehmarn, begs to be assisted in the recovery of his belongings at the house of a certain Litzmann in Stralsund. Whilst Alexander Erskine, a great statesman of Gustavus Adolphus, enlarges in 1648 on the chance of peace and on the enormous difficulties which had still to be settled by the

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conferences of the representatives of the various Powers, chiefly with regard to the war-indemnity, Captain John Nairn, in Leipzig, writes in the month of November 1649: "After I had moved into your former quarters I had the wardrobe next to the door of the dining-room opened, for your servant had taken the key. I found the knives. Concerning the plate I had the two men-servants examined on their oath, but they pretend to know nothing whatever about it."

Nairn (Nern) now and then adds an English Postscript.

List of Carl XII's Officers of Scotch Extraction at the Battle of Poltawa (1709).

Andersson, Alex. [Scottish origin not quite sure. Andersson deserted to the Russians in 1712, and was sent by them to Siberia for reward.]; Lieut. Barclay, C. W.; Capt. Belfrage, H. [Sköldebref (patent of nobility) in Upsala (1666). They hailed from Pennington.]; Col. Bennet, W.; Capt. Boye, Andr.; Lieut. Robt. W. Bruce. [Exchanged for a Russian prisoner in 1710.] Lieut. Bruse, J.; L. Col. Clerck, Ths. [Prisoner in Solikamski, Siberia; † in 1730.]; L. Gen. Clerck, Laurenz, Bart.; Gen. Adj. Douglas, W. Count.; Col. Douglas, G. Otto Count.; Lt. Duncan.; Lieut. Duwall, C. Albr. Bt.; Ensign Ennes, B. [See above.]; Ensign Ennes, Enno. [Elder brother of last-named. Prisoner in Wologda; married there; † 1716. The family name was originally Innes. See Part I.]; Ensign Gerner, Alb.; Capt. Gladsteen, Adam. [Married in Tobolsk in 1715; † 1729, as Major.]; Gen.-Maj. Hamilton, Hugo.; Capt. Hamilton, Ths., Bart.; Major Hay, Carl.; Capt. Hay, Henry.; Hay.; Ensign Ihre, Imm.; Capt. Irving, Alex.; Captain J. Gustaf.; Capt. Jordan, M. Gottfried von.; Capt. Jordan (Cavalry).; Capt. Kinnimundt, John.; Lieut. Leyel, Jacob. [Killed during a rising of the mob in Tobolsk, on 29th April 1712.]; Capt. Livinsteen, G. (Cavalry).; Capt. Morton, H. Andrew.; Capt. Maclear, Rutger, Bart. (Cavalry). [His son Gustaf changed the name into Maclean (1784).]; Lieut. Col. Nisbeth, M. W.; Capt. Ogilvie, George.; Capt. Ogilvie, George. [The latter Ogilvie † in prison, 1719; the former returned from Tobolsk in 1722, and died as Major.]; Capt. Ogilvie, Patrick (Cavalry); Ensign Petre, Robt.; Lieut. Pfeif, Jakob; Lieut. Pfeif, John. [Captain in the Guards. Ennobled with his brother in 1705. Wounded at the Battles of Holofzin and Poltawa.]; Capt. Pistolecors, Adam; Col. Ramsay, J. Karl. [Came home from Siberia in 1721. Served in the Finnish War, 1741, † Major-General in 1742.]; Lieut. Rönnow; L. Col.

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Sinclair, F. Andr. [† As General in 1753, seventy-nine years old.]; Capt. Sinclair, Fr. David; Capt. Sinclair, Malcom. [See Text.]; Capt. Spalding, Henry; Col. Spens, Axel. [Count Spens since 1712. Prisoner in Moscow. Major-General in 1730, † 1745.]; Capt. Stuart, Charles, Bart. [† 1742, in Batavia.]; Capt. Strang. [Two brothers Strang.]; Capt. Wallace, Gustaf; Capt. Wright, Henry; Capt. Young, C. [Possibly Dutch?].

List of Officers imprisoned in Siberia after Poltawa.

[Krigs-Ar. There are also many lists showing the sums distributed in aid of many of the prisoners.]

C. W. Barclay (Nicolai Saraiski). †

Anders Boye (Moscow).

Axell Spens (Moscow).

Carl Sinclair (Moscow).

J. Carl Ramsey (Castroma).

Alex. Andersson, deserted to the Russians, and by them sent to Siberia.

Adam Gladsteen.

Gust. Douglas (Wologda).

W. Douglas (Wologda).

R. Duncan (Tobolsk).

E. Ennes (Wologda).

Th. Klerk (Solikamski).

B. Ennes (Tobolsk).

M. Niesbeth (Wologda).

H. Belfrage, † 1716

G. Liwingstone (Werkaluria).

G. Wallas (Tobolsk).

E. Jordan (Tobolsk) and two other Jordans (Carl G. and M. G. von).

Maj. Gen. H. J. Hamilton.

J. Lenck. †

G. Lenck.

J. Leyell, murdered in Tobolsk.

R. Macklier (Solikamski).

A. Gerner (Jerner), escaped 1716

G. Hay. (Tobolsk)

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Magnus Hay. (Tobolsk)

J. Kinimundt (Galitz; exchanged).

J. Pfeiff (Lavinsky). [Captain Pfeiff arrived quite penniless at Moscow after his long return-journey from Siberia in 1723. We find him giving a receipt for 19 Rubels and 48 Kop., received as travelling allowance from the Swedish authorities. (Krigs-A.)]

C. Stuart (Sabaskar).

Mal. Sinclair (Kasan).

C. Duwall (Saranski, murdered).

A. Irwing (Galitz)

J. Irwing (Galitz)

E. Ihre.

C. Young, † 1710

G. Ugglevie (Tobolsk).

Patr. Ogilvie (Tomskoj).

George Ogilvie. †

C. Rönnow (Tobolsk).

N. Duncan (Tobolsk)

And. Bruse (Tobolsk) and three other Bruses.

Gabr. Strang (Promskoj)

Gust. Strang (Promskoj)

Eric Ogilvie.

G. Wright.

*Letters of "King Charles II." of England
to Sir John Maclier of Gothenburg.*

I.

TO OUR TRUSTY AND WELL BELOVED. We greet you well. Although wee know the letter written unto you by the Lord Chancellor in the name of the Parliament of this our Kingdome will be sufficient to persuade you to send hither the armes and ammunition belonging unto us which are in your hands, yet wee have thought it fit alsoe to add our own selfe that you will speedily and readily hasten hither those armes and the ammunition upon the satisfaction

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and assurances the gentleman (the messenger) will offer and propose unto you, and this wee assure you, wee would esteeme it very acceptable service unto us, which wee will graciously and favourably take notice of when any of your concernments shall be presented unto us and soe wee bid you heartily farewell.

Given at our Court at Perth the 24th Dec. 1650 and in the second yeare of our reigne.

To the trusty and right well beloved John Maclier, Esq. at Gothenburg in Sweden.

Charles R.

II.

TRUSTY AND WELL BELOVED. Wee greet you well.

It is not long since wee gave commission to one of our subjects of this Kingdome to goe unto the Kingdome of Sweden for some affaires and unto him our Royal Letter to you; wee hope he is safely arrived, and wee doubt not that you have done for him all wee desired by our letter and the other instructions we gave him; and now seeing our well-beloved captain Frederick Cooke the bearer is going to Sweden wee thought good to give unto him this our letter of recommendation to you whereby wee doe desire you will assist and favour him in his reasonable desires and affaires which wee will take well and acceptably from you, wee expect that you will upon all occasions continue to shew your affection to our service which we will take notice of and remember when in anything you desire our Royall favour and soe wee bid you heartily farewell.

Given at our Court at Rinnaird the 24 Febr. 1651 and in the 3d yeare of our Reigne.

To our trusty and well beloved John Maclier in Gothenburg in the Kingdome of Sweden.

III.

TO OUR TRUSTY AND WELL BELOVED. Wee greet you well. Wee have received so many testimonies of your good affection to our person and your zeale to our service, that wee cannot make any doubt of the continuance of it as

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often as you shall have occasion to express it, and therefore wee doe at this time desire you that if any armes or ammunition yet remaine in your hands which has heretofore belonged to us that you cause the same to be delivered to our trusty and well beloved servant Lieftenant General Middleton or to such one as he shall appoint to receive the same, he being the person to whose conduct we have committed the management of the Martiall affaires with reference to our Kingdome of Scotland and for the freing of our good subjects there from the dishonour of slavery they are at present compelled to submit to, and therefore whatever assistance you shall give to him toward soe good a work wee shall esteeme it as, the most seasonable service to us and recompense the same as God shall enable us as wee shall likewise repay whatsoever you have or shall disburse for us in the business concerning the armes and ammunition and soe not doubting of your readiness to gratify us herein we bid you farewell.

Given at the Palace Royall in Paris the 28th day of December 1652 in the fourth year of our reigne.

To our trusty and well beloved Sir John Maclier, Bart.

*His Majties. Obligation for 1350 Rix Dollars.
"Charles R."*

Whereas our right trusty and right well beloved James vicount of Newburry hath received for our use from -- Cunnigham of Creele Merchant 150 case of Pistols at 8 Rix Dollars a paire and 50 Carabins at 3 Rix Dollar a piece, the whole summe for the said Pistols and Carabins amounting to 1350 Rix Dollars properly belonging to our trusty and well beloved Sir John Maclier Baronet residing at Gothenburg, wee hereby declare and promise that we shall cause the said full summe of one thousand three hundred and fifty Rix Dollars to be paid unto the said Sir John Maclier or his assignes so soone as it shall please God to enable us.

Given at our Court at Perth, the nineteenth day of March 1651 in the 3d yeare of our Reigne.

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Letter of Commission to David Wemeys.

Be it known to all men whom these presents concerne that Whereas David Wemeys, Merchant Burgess of Dundee being commissioned by our Dread Sovereign King Charles the Second King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, together with the Estates of Parliament of the Reallme of Scotland convened at the present at Perth conforme to the tenour of my commission bearing date of the 26th of December 1651 to repaire with all convenient diligence to Gottenburg in the Kingdome of Sweden and there to addresse myself to Sir John Maclier remonstrating him the present necessity and sad condition of our native country of Scotland and consequently use all possible meanes to deal and agree with the said Sir John Maclier for one summe of money disbursed by him for our Dread Sovereign's service, conforme His Maj. special orders given to the effect, and for the said Sir John more security and due payment for his disbursements was ordained to retaine the portion of Armes and Ammunition remaining at the time in his custodie, while he was deuly contented of all such summes of money disbursed by him for His Majies. service, which after deu perusing his accounts and disbursements by me David Wemys commissioned by His Gracious Majy. and Estates finds dewly adebted and owing to the said Sir John Maclier for ready disbursed money the summe of 16000 and 30 Rix-dollers capital which summe has stood unpaid since the last of February 1650. Now seing His Gracious Majy. and Estates of Parliament could not give at present deu contentment to the said Sir John Maclier as they willingly would have done in case of many inconveniences had not happened to the country, wherefore His G. M. and Estates of Parliament authorized me to present Sir John Maclier an Act of Parliament and Public bond of the Kingdome of Scotland for his assurance of thankfull payment of the above mentioned summe of 16030 Rix-Dollers together with the due interest at 8 pro cento from the end of Febr. untill it be deuly contented and satisfied to the said Sir John Maclier, his Airs, Executors or his Assignes. So finding the said Sir John Maclier, most willing to advance to his Gracious Majeies. and country's service according to his abilities, as well here as heretofore, he receaving the said Act of Parliament and Public bond for his security, although the like bond is not usual in Sweden where he remains he only questionating [The meaning apparently is: *objecting* to the Act not being sealed.] the same

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public bond and Act of Parliament not to be sealed with the Great Seale of the Kingdome of Scottland although it is to be understood that this is not only one public bond but alsoe one Act of Parliament subscribed by My Lord Chancellor in Dominorum præsentia which is holden in Scotland the most powerfull warrant that our country can afford any man for his security of repaying his disbursements. Nevertheless for the said Sir John Maclier's more satisfaction for the deu payment of the above nominated capital and interest, I herewith oblige myselfe, my airs, executors and assignes to procure to the aforesaid Sir John Maclier his aires, executors or assignes the public bond and Act of Parliament under the Great Seale of the Realme of Scotland and that within the space of six months after the date hereof under the penalty of 5000 Rix Dollar annexing hereunto that if the said bond and Act of Parliament should chance to be miscarried in the transportage or apprehended by the enemys I in that case should be obliged to provide him with another when he or one other in his name shall require the same, in like manner I herewith oblige myselfe to studie all possible meanes for the said Sir John Maclier's integrity and affection to the King's service, to doe and procure the speediest contentment for his disbursements so far as I can contribute my best assistance not only for the aforesaid summe, but alsoe what moneys he has disbursed for the insurance of Armes and Ammunition sent by his servants for Scotland the last January 1651 as well as what money he shall happen to disburse hereafter for preservation of said Armes and Ammunition as yett in his custodie pertaining to our Dread Sovereijng, and for the more verification of these presents, sealed and subscribed these same in presents of these witnesses.

Done at Gothenburg in the Kindome of Sweden

30th June 1654.

David Weims

(L. S.)

John Naiton. David Linklaire.

Robert Law. [See below.]

An abregement of Sir John Macliers
Pretensions from His Gracious Majesty of England.

THE SCOTS IN SWEDEN

For the year 1651, 19 March. Delivered unto the Viscount of Newburgh according to His Mjies. obligation in Ammunition the value of 1350 Riks-Thaler reduced to 4 Riks-T. every Pound Sterling makes £ 350

For the same year 30 June 1651.
Delivered unto Master David Weims upon His Gracious Mies. commandment and letter several sorts of ammunition £4007

Payed for transporting those armes £ 106

The interest not counted £4463

An Account of Damages and Losses of Sir John Maclier:

Who hopes that His M. will graciously be pleased to consider his losses for the Loyalty of His M. being ever therefore looked upon as a sworne enemy to the late usurping Powers by reason whereof he suffered in his ships and trade and also has received many other injuries and damages . . . for which His M. he hopes will graciously reflect upon and suffer that his fidelity to His Mies. service may [be rewarded].

For the year 1650 last of Febr. His ship Unicorn whereof Robt. Law was master which carried 12 guns bound for France was taken by the usurping Power and with its loading confiscated by the sentence of the Admiralty; sometime after two other ships of his, one called the Mary which carried alsoe 12 guns whereupon W. Reger was skipper bound for Portingall, the other called the Catherine loaden with iron bound for Ireland were alsoe seized and declared prizes as can be shown by the city of Gothenburg's attestation and seal.

Reckon only therefore £6000.

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Attestation.

Wee whose names are hereunder written doe certify that the Right Worthy Sir John Maclier did assist His Maj. of Great Britain with all sorts of warlike Provisions for His Mies. service in the year 1649 whereupon his ship called the Unicorn was taken by severall of the Commonwealth fregates as Prize. Wee coming from Gothenburg on the . . . in the year 1650 with two other ships belonging to Sir John Maclier together with the Gothenburg fleet for Portigall and coming near England wee and the whole fleet were seized on and brought up the Thames by five of that Commonwealth's fregates, and being brought to an Examination the rest of the fleet was released and set at liberty to continue their voyage, but the ships belonging to Sir J. Maclier namely the King David [There is a discrepancy here between the two statements. See above.] with 20 iron cannons of 200 last lading whereof Jonas Lawson was master and the Mary with 12 Iron cannons whereof Will. Keir master were detained, Goods and lading condemned and declared Prizes and were put of by that Commonwealth onely because they belonged to Sir J. Maclier who was counted as an enemy to that Government by reason of his adhering to His Majesty the King of England which in all particulars to be true wee together with two other masters belonging to the said Gothenburg fleet doe hereby certify under our names.

Gothenburg 26 Aug. 1650.

Jonas Lawson. W. Keir. Vincent Beckmann.

J. Offirmann.

Scottish Names in the University-Roll of Upsala.

Davidius Stywert (Stuart), 1611 [Already in 1608, on the 17th of Nov., "a Scot publicly debated with the Archbishop in the College here at Upsala." See "Diary of Count Abr. Brahe" in *Loenborms Anecdoter om Sv. män*, ii. 110 f.]

Jacobus Chytræus(Guthrie), 1624.

Ant. W. Gree (?), 1632.

David Seton, 1634

John Seton, 1634

Rob. Simon Styffert 1635.

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George Duwell, 1636
Jacob Duwell, 1636
Gustav Duwell, 1636
Adolph Robertson, 1638
Axel Spens, 1639
Jacob Spens, 1639
Johann Teet, 1642
Petrus Teet, 1642
Henry Teet, 1643
John Stuart, 1644
Magnus Stuart, 1644
Matthew Forbets, 1644
Alexander Forbets, 1644
P. Olans Forbets, 1645
Joh. Nicolaus Forbets, 1645
John Klerck, 1646
H. Caspar Firbus, 1647
J. Donat Pfeif, 1649
Jacob Macleer, 1651
Caspar Forbus, 1651
John Klerck, 1652
Henry Haij, 1652
William Haij, 1652
J. Jacob Pfeif, 1654
Jac. Henricus Forbes, 1654
Joh. Klerck, 1655
Joh. Dromond, 1656
Jac. Zinkler, 1656
Eric. H. Teet, 1657
Pet. Mag. Gerner, 1658
Mawitz Duwaldt, 1658
Axel Duwaldt, 1658
Robt. Kindmundt, 1658
William Clerck, 1659
Laurenz Clerck, 1659
John Barclay, 1659
Gustav Barclay, 1659
William Barclay, 1659
Carl Magnus Barclay, 1659
Petrus Hunterus, 1659
Nic. Klerck, 1662
Jac. Kraffer(Crawfurd), 1662
Axel Wudd, 1662
Bastian Wudd, 1662
Jac. Axel Spens, 1662
Car. Magn. Stuart, 1663
Fob. Duwaldt, 1663
David Fr. Futtie, Scotus, 1665
John Robertson, 1666.
Robt. Kinmundt, 1669
Charles Nisbeth, 1670
Jac. Clerck, 1670
Christ. Mac Duwal, 1671
Gustaf Mac Duwal, 1671
Adam Leyel, Jacobi fil., 1673
David Leyel, Davidis fil., 1673
Petrus Leyel, Davidis fil., 1673
Johannes Leyel, Davidis fil., 1673
Jacob Duwall, Jacobi fil., 1677
Laurenz Duwall, Jacobi fil. 1677
Gustav Duwall, Jacobi fil. 1677
Andr. Spalding, 1678
Jonas Styfwert, 1678
Jac. Andr. Lomb (Lamb?), 1678
Henricus Leyel, Henrici fil., 1679
Adam Leyel, Henrici fil., 1679
Joh. Diedr. Duwall, 1679
Laurentz Duwall, 1679
Axel Duwall, 1679
Jacop Duwall, 1679
Jacob Leyel, 1680
Andr. & Magnus Rönnow, 1680

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Scottish Names on the University Roll of Upsala

Math. Forbes, 1680	Jac. Clerck, 1693
Ch. N. Ramsius, 1680	Henr. Feif, 1693
Alex. Forbes, 1682	P. Robsahm, 1694
Adam Leyel, 1683	David Feif, 1698
Henry Leyel, 1683	Johann Gahn, 1699
Nicolas Teet, 1683	Henry Gahn, 1699
Eric Teet, 1683	Alk. Gerner, 1700
Johannes Teet, 1683	Albrecht Spalding, 1701
Will. Helleday, 1684	Peter Spalding, 1701
Balthasar Leyell, 1684	Henry Spalding, 1701
Jacob Leyell, 1684	Johan. Tottie, 1701
Joh. Guthræus, Aberbrothensis	Ths. Joungh? 1701
Mag. Phil., 1685	Robt. Petre, 1701
Nic. Ihre, 1685	Jacob Petre, 1701
G. Ottho Rönnow, 1685	Gabr. Lagergoen, 1702
Jacobus Robsahm, 1686	Joh. Scragge, 1702
Daniel Robsahm, 1686	Walter Gahn, 1703
Fred. Wudd, 1686	Martin Leyell, 1703
Fred. And. Sinckler, 1688	Z. Forbus, 1704
Carl Sinckler, 1688	G. Kinnimont, 1704
Franciscus Sinckler, 1688	Th. Robsahm, 1706
H. Jac. Kinnardt, 1688	David, Lars, Peter Leyel, 1707
Jac. Mesterton, 1688	G. Pfeif, 1709
J. W. Wudd, 1689	Jac. Porteous, 1711
Andr. Gerner, 1692	Jac. Strangh, 1711
G. Joh. Forbus, 1693	Andr. Mackej, 1711
J. Joh. Ihre, 1693	G. Kinnimondt, 1711

The above names are taken from the University "Matrikel," printed up to 1680, and from the University Album (MS.) in Upsala. I have purposely omitted the name of Laurinus, as the Swedish authorities differ with regard to its origin. Anrep traces it back to Scotland, whilst the Sw. Biographical Lexicon assumes a French ancestor.

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Scottish Names on the University Roll of Lund

[The University of Lund was founded in 1668. It never obtained the importance or the wealth of its fair sister in the North. Lund now numbers about 800 students, Upsala 1600.]

Daniel Spalding, 1668

----- Muschamp, 1669

Will. Sinklair, nobiliss. Dnus., 1672

Reinhold Klerckius, 1677

M. Rönnow, 1680 [Sjöström in his *Skånska Nation*, Lund, 1897, p. 146, seems to doubt the Scottish origin of the Rönnows.]

Eccard Klerck, 1693)

J. Klerck, 1698) Three brothers, born at Ystad.

P. Klerck, 1698)

David Lesle, 1701) Brothers.

Samuel Lesle, 1701) [The name is sometimes written Lesler, never Leslie; Scottish origin probable, but not established.]

M. Ihre, 1702

J. H. Fraser, nob., 1727

And. G. Bruce, 1737

C. A. Bennet, 1734

C. W. Bennet 1734

C. J. Ennes, 1738

Fr. Bennet, liber baro, 1737

Jacob Feif, 1741

Otto Klerck, 1743

Hans Christ. Klerck, 1748

Nathaniel Klerck, 1748

H. W. Hamilton, 1755

Jacob Hamilton, 1755

David Macklier, 1757

Rutger Macklier, 1757

Gustaf Macklier, 1757

C. H. Duwall, 1759

G. F. Klerck, 1768

THE SCOTS IN SWEDEN

Scottish Names among the Swedish Nobility

[The dates are those on which the patents of nobility were received.]

Extinct

Flourishing

Adlerstolpe (Donat Feiff), 1727

Adelskiöld (Anders Hansson). [His Scottish origin is a sort of Robinson Crusoe story. A certain Andrew fled during the Civil Wars to Sweden with his brother, their parents having been imprisoned on the charge of high treason. Andrew is shipwrecked near the Swedish coast, his brother drowned; a certain master-mason of the name of Hanson saves him. Andrew enters his business, falls in love with his pretty daughter, gets married, and adopts his name.]

Adlerstam (Valentin Lulle). [Scottish descent more than doubtful. One Valentin Lulle settles at Leipzig, and removed to Venerstorg in 1649, as a pearl-embroiderer.]

Andersson, Alex., "Commandant" of Nyen Skantz, 1661. His mother a Sinclair.

Barclay (of Towie), 1648

Belgrage, from Pennington; Hans B., born 1614, in Kirkcaldy, came in 1621 to Sweden with his mother. Merchant in Venerstorg, 1666.

Bennet (of Grubet), James, 1675

Bennet, Baronet W. since 1719

Bethune (of Balfour), Hercules, 1645

Bogg, Jakob, 1652

Boij, von, 1663, Borgemästare in Stockholm.

Boij, A. Fr., 1818

Bordon (of Foddel), 1643

THE SCOTS IN SWEDEN

Extinct	Flourishing
<i>Bruce, de</i> , 1752	<i>Bruce</i> (of Clackmannan), Anders, 1688
<i>Canonhjelm</i> (Cahun), Jacob, 1689	<i>Campbell</i> , Colin, 1687
<i>Cedersparre</i> (Arvid Young in Borås), 1716	
<i>Clerck</i> (from Thurso), Hans, 1648. His son Baronet, 16 - -	
<i>Clerck</i> , Alex., Goldsmith in Stockholm. His son Jacob, 1699.	<i>Crafoord</i> (Anachie), Jac., 1621.
<i>Cunnigham</i> (Creall), Ths., 1747.	
<i>Douglis</i> (Chandre?), John, 1669.	<i>Douglas</i> , Robt. of Wittinghame, Count.
<i>Dromond</i> , John, 1649.	
<i>Duwall</i> , Mauritz, 1638.	<i>Duwall</i> , Baronet, 1674.
<i>Ehrensparre</i> (Chr. Feif), 1719.	
<i>Feif</i> , Peter, Merchant in Stockholm. His grandson Casten made a Baronet in 1715.	<i>Erskein</i> , Alex., 1598 (Forfar).
<i>Finlajj</i> , Robt., 1755.	
<i>Forath</i> , Alex., 1650.	
<i>Forbes</i> , Matth., 1638.	

THE SCOTS IN SWEDEN

Extinct

Flourishing

Forbes, Arfvid, 1652, Bart.

Forbes, Jacob of Lund, 1631.

Forbes, Peter, 1651.

Gahn (Af Colquhoun), 1809.

Gairdner, Robt., 1658.

Gerner, Andr., 1676.

Gladsteen, Herbt., 1647.

Gyllenschruf (Shrue), 1716.

Guthrie, George, 1682.

Hamilton (of Deserf), Bart., 1648.

Hercules (Harkles, Preston), 1751.

Hjelmberg (Spalding), 1711.

Hupenfelt (Hoop), 1678.

Irving (of Tulloch), Al., 1647.

Jordan, 1680.

King, Jacob, 1672.

Fraser, Andr., 1663.

Greiggenschildt (Greig), 1683.

Hajj, Henry, 1689.

Hamilton (of Hageby), Count, 1751.

Hamilton (of Hageby), Bart., 1664.

Ihre (Eyre), Jolly 1757.

THE SCOTS IN SWEDEN

Extinct

Flourishing

Kinnemond, P., ennobled with his brother, 1650.

Kinninmundt, Robt., 1680.

Leijel. [Jacob Leyell de Arbroath, ex familia de Murehill, b. 1612, came to Sweden in 1638 with two brothers. See Westin's *Saml. Bibl. Upsala*, vol. 997. A copy of their birth-brief, dated Aberbrothok, 15th March, 1655, and signed by J. Ouchterlony, D. Ouchterlony, J. Ramsay, and F. Person, is in the Genealogical Collection of Af Klercker in the Roy. Libr., Stockholm.]

Lenck, Jacob, † 1641.

Lichton, Robt., Count (of Ullishavin), 1661.

Livensten (Livingston) (from Linlithgow), 1668.

Mackenzie (of Macleod), 1756.

Klerck, Ch. Nath., 1780 (Af Klercker).

Klerck, Ad., 1787.

Lagerborg (Skragge?), 1719.

Lagerbjelke (Fistulator), 1698. [Origin doubtful.]

Lagergren (Laurin), 1647.

Leijel, David, 1716.

Leijonancker (M. Young), 1666.

Lilljebrun (Eric And. Kiorbiaw), [The spelling of Scotch names of places is incredibly bad in Anrep's *Sv. Adels. Ättartäflor*, from which the above list is mainly drawn.], 1641.

Lindsfelt (Hyttthon), Sam., 1717.

Maule (of Glittuc, County Kinnaird), 1782.

Maull, Jac., 1716.

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Extinct

Flourishing

Maclean, David, 1708, Bart.

Makeleer (of Dowart), 1649.

Mannerstam (Wesslo), 1805. [Origin doubtful.]

Mel (Maul from Dundee), 1664.

Myhr (Muir), 1680.

Ogilvie, P. (Inchmartin), 1642.

Orcharton (proves a descent of sixteen), 1664.

Primrose, H., 1651.

Robertson (of Struan), 1635.

Rosenschmidt, J., 1640. (Smith).

Rönnow, C., 1759

Montgomery, J., 1736.

Murray (Perth), Gust., Bishop of Westerås, 1810.

Nethermood, Ch., 1649.

Nisbeth, W., 1664. (Tirleton).

Pfeif, J.-J., Bishop of Reval, 1678.
His grandson Baronet, 1772.

Philp, 1638.

Pistolekors (G. O. Scott), 1645.

Ramsay, H., 1633,

Robson, Af. He afterwards wrote his name Robsahm.

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Extinct

Flourishing

Scott (J.) of Craighall, 1650.

Sinclair, Francis, 1649.

Sinclair, David, 1655.

Sinclair, Andr., i 68o.

Sinclair, Carl Lud., Count, 1771.

Spuldencreutz (Spalding), 1756.

Spalding, J., 1678.

Spens.

Stewart, Simon, 1634.

Stuart, Carl M., Bart., 1703.

Teet, H., 1652.

Thomson, Th., 1642.

Udnie, 1649 (from Bomaledy

Leyd?). [Birth-brief of 20th Jan., 1636. A copy,

attested by the Senate of Narva, is in the Libr.

Upsala Palmskiöld, vol. 247. A Robert Udnie, son of Arthur Udnie de Minneis and Marg. Pittendreich, settled at Narva.]

Urquhart, J. (Cromarty), 1648.

Wardlaw, J., 1679.

Willemson, 1679.

Wudd (Wood), P., 1646.

Young, Klas,* 1707, † 1710 in Moscow as Lieut.-Col.

Seton, 1785.

Silverstolpe (Mascoll), 1751.

Spens, Count, 1712.

Stjerncreutz (Tait?), 1648.

Stjernstedt (Thessleff), called after his coat-of-arms, 1697, Bart. 1719.

Stuart, David, 1625.

Wright, G., 1772.*

[* I have purposely omitted the Scraggenskiöld and Scraggenstjerna families, as their Scottish origin seems altogether legendary. Cp. Anrep, *Sv. Adeln - Ättartäflor*, also *Sv. Adeln - Kalendar*, 1905.

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In a few cases birth-briefs were either not forthcoming, or they were considered insufficient. Patrick Traile applies for reception into the Riddarhus in 1642 on the 10th of May. His "noble descent from one Joannes Traill de Blebo (?) in Provincia Fifensi, Comarchi," is proved by Will. Spens, Lud. Leslie, Francis Sinclair, P. Ogilvie, and Will. Mouat (Moffat). Again, Capt. Andr. Frisell, son of Thomas Frisell, a page of Jacob Spens, the elder, has the same service done to him by Hugo Hamilton, Ths. Hamilton, and Jacob Spens in 1663, on the 1st of December, at Stockholm. Lastly, Capt. Robt. Moffat receives a sort of provisional letter of nobility from Queen Hedwig Eleonora on the 18th of November 1665 (Palmskiöld Saml., vols. 208, 226, 246; Upsala Bibl.).

In the *Sveriges Rikes Riddarskaps och Adels Wapen-Bok*, Stockholm, 1746, coats-of-arms of the following Scots-Swedish noble families are to be found: Douglas and Douglies, Crafoord, Clerck, Barclay, Bennet, Bethune, Boye, Bruce, Dromund, Duwall, Feif, Forbes, Fraser, Gardiner, Glattsteen, Hamilton of Deserf and Hageby, Irving, Jordan, King, Kinimundt, Kinimont, Leyel, Maul, Macleer, Netherwood, Nisbeth (1664), Oggilvie, Orcharton, Pistolecors, Pfeif, Primrose, Philp, Robertson, Sinclair, Skott, Spalding, Stewart, Stuwart, Teet, Urquhard, Wardlaw, Wood.]

Some More Medical Men.

[Cp. Sackeén, *Sv. Läkare Hist.* and *Ny följd.*]

Of the *Belfrage*, *Dickson*, *Haij*, and *Helleday* families several members became Doctors of Medicine.

Thes Bosj, son of the Stockolm Borgmästare Anders Boij, was born in 1683, and went to Upsala in 1699. After having travelled to London, Oxford, and Leyden (Roerhave), he took his degree in 1709, and was appointed army-doctor in the same year. As such he accompanied the Swedish force on the campaign in Skåne. On his return he settled at Stockholm, where he soon made himself known to the Admiralty by his proposals for the improvements of barracks. He died in consequence of one of his own experiments. Convinced that intermittent fever could be cured by the application of cold baths before each attack, he tried to prove his doctrine, remained ever afterwards an invalid, and died two years after the experiment, in 1739.

John Ouchterlony, born at Stockholm in 1794, studied at Upsala, became an M.D. in 1822.

Benj. Hunter, born at Danzig, settled at Stockholm; took his degree at Reims in 1733. He lived in scholarly retirement, much occupied with scientific researches on his estate of Näs in Östergötland, where he died in 1785, on

THE SCOTS IN SWEDEN

the 7th of April. He left many legacies for schools, poorhouses, and hospitals.

His wife's name was Spalding, Scotch also.

The name of Key, traced back to the famous Mackay in the Thirty Years' War, is represented by the Professor of Anatomy, E. Axel Key, at the Carol. Inst. in Stockholm. He was born in 1832, and wrote a famous work on the Nervous System, for the completion of which he received a Government grant of four thousand Thaler.

Stray Notes.

A Col. W. Bonar was severely wounded at Glogau in 1649. He became governor of the small fortress of Vechla, [Vechla, a small town in Oldenburg, not far from Bremen.] after having sent a letter to the Pfalzgraf, Karl Gastav, asking for a donation or a pension, "inasmuch as he was quite incapable of seeking his fortune elsewhere, owing to his grievous wound" (1653).

Sinclairsholm, the seat of the Sinclairs in Skåne, was erected by Henry Sinclair, a relation of Lord Sinclair of Dysart. One Andrew Sinclair lived there in 1607.

Col. Gunn, an "arch-Catholic, on whom there is no reliance," Banér writes to Oxenstierna in 1637, Aug. 10th.

Alex. Irving, son of Col. Alex. Irving († 1659), married the widow of a Judge Kinnemundt, and fell in a duel with Aaron Mörner in 1665.

Two brothers Spalding, one of them a Major, were killed before Frederikshall in 1716.

Frederick Spalding is mentioned as Secretary to the Swedish Embassy at Petersburg. His son, born in 1770, became a Russian General.

THE SCOTS IN SWEDEN

Robt. Guthrie, Capt. His widow married again and became the mother of the famous Swedish General, Forsten Stålhansk.

Will. Guthrie was appointed interpreter "for the English and Scottish languages" by the Magistrates of Stockholm in 1680, July 7th. He was also a Notarius Publicus. In one document he signs himself "Minister in Scotland."

George Guthrie, the son of Walter, a merchant in Stockholm, was appointed Director of the Royal Customs in Pomerania. After having procured letters of noble descent from Montrose and Dundee, he prays to be allowed to use the privileges of nobility now, without waiting for the next meeting of the Swedish Diet. His reasons are that he is on the point of leaving for Pomerania, and that he fears his father's being in trade and having married one not of noble birth might be adduced against him. His prayer is granted on the 12th of February 1681 (Upsala Bibl. Palmsk. Saml.).

Of the Helleday family no less than three have been clergymen: G. Magnus, chaplain to the king, 1815; H. Gustaf, chaplain to the king, 1756-1818; Johann, Magister of Wittenberg, Dean 1754, † 1764.

Mackey, Isac, landowner in Hammarby, † 169 -.
(Hülphers, Gestrikeland Beskr., p. 174.)

Duncan, N. G., was Postmaster in Abborfors, near the Russian frontier. He was used by the Swedish Government as a spy, opened letters, and reported their contents to Tessin.

(E. G. Malmström, *Sv. Pol. Hist.*, iii. 477.)

Towards the end of the XVIth century one Cassel came from Edinburgh to Sweden. He entered the army. Descendants of the family are still living.