

IRVINE ARCHIVE

Various transactions
1737-1742

<u>Serial no.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
(37-1g)	Wine left for sale in Canton	Canton	11 Jan. 1737
(38-1g)	Harvin & Barry, sale of wines	Canton	15 Jan. 1738
(38-2g)	C. Irvine, account for sale of tea	Amsterdam	3 May 1738
(38-3g)	C. Irvine, account for tea and porcelain aboard <u>Fortune</u>	Antwerp	29 June 1738
(38-4g)	C. Irvine, account for sale of damask with Cossart & Bouwer	Amsterdam	6 Sep. 1738
(38-5g)	Invoice for goods bought by Thos. Neilson	Canton	Oct. 1738
(38-6g)	Invoice for cotton goods from India	Canton	Oct. 1738
(38-7g)	C. Irvine, account of tea sales	Antwerp	19 Nov. 1738
(39-1g)	C. Irvine, account of sale of sundry goods by Hugh Campbell	n.p.	1739
(39-2g)	Account of raw silk and rhubarb sales	Canton	1739
(39-3g)	Account of broad cloth from Holland	Canton	1739
(39-4g)	Account of sale of cotton goods with Colin Campbell	n.p.	1739
(39-5g)	Exchange of silk between C. Irvine and Colin Campbell	<u>o.b. Stockholm</u> & <u>Fredericus</u>	29 Apr. 1739
(39-6g)	Note taken on bottomrie at Canton, C. Irvine and C. Campbell	<u>o.b. Stockholm</u> & <u>Fredericus</u>	29 Apr. 1739
(40-1g)	C. Irvine, goods sold at public sale	Gothenburg	22 Jan. 1740
(40-2g)	Invoice for goods to be shipped to Dunkirk	London	8 Feb. 1740
(40-3g)	Anderson and Hall, note for voyage to Cadiz	Gothenburg	17 Mar. 1740
(40-4g)	Account for loss in <u>Adventurer</u>	Amsterdam	26 Nov. 1740
(41-1g)	C. Irvine, invoice for chints bought from S. Greenhaugh	Canton	Nov. 1741
(42-1g)	C. Irvine, account with Isaac Minet	Dover	4 Sep. 1742
(42-2g)	C. Irvine, hatter's account with Mr. Dymack	n.p.	Sep. 1742

IRVINE ARCHIVE

Various transactions
1742-1743

<u>Serial no.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
(42-3g)	C. Irvine, account with John Young	n.p.	8 Sep. 1742
(42-4g)	C. Irvine, account with Alexander Cobb, taylor (sic)	London	12 Sep. 1742
(42-5g)	Capt. Ekman, account with Paul Bienassy & co., stockings for crew	London	15 Sep. 1742
(42-6g)	C. Irvine, account with Robert Wilson, stationer	London	19 Sep. 1742
(42-7g)	C. Irvine, account for the Swedish East India Co. with Abr. Hume	London	20 Sep. 1742
(42-8g)	C. Irvine, account with Geo. Ouchterlony	London	20 Sep. 1742
(42-9g)	C. Irvine, account with Abraham Houlditch, for lodging	London	21 Sep. 1742
(42-10g)	C. Irvine, account with John Baldack, for meat	Gravesend	23 Sep. 1742
(42-11g)	Israel Ekman, account for the ship, <u>Stockholm</u>	London	24 Sep. 1742
(42-12g)	C. Irvine, sundry disbursements	London	Sep. 1742
(42-13g)	Invoice for bread	n.p.	2 Oct. 1742
(42-14g)	Invoice for provisions	Sheerness	Oct. 1742
(43-1g)	C. Irvine, account for purchase of iron	London	Oct. 1743
(43-2g)	C. Irvine, account for canes	London	1 Oct. 1743
(43-3g)	C. Irvine, sundry disbursements	London	14 Oct. 1743
(43-4g)	C. Irvine, invoice from Thomas Steward	London	1 Nov. 1743
(43-5g)	C. Irvine, invoice for goods lost	Gothenburg	1 Nov. 1743
(43-5g1)	C. Irvine, invoice for goods aboard <u>Ridderhus</u> and <u>Stockholm</u>	(Gothenburg)	1 Nov. 1743
(43-5g2)	Account of teas and other goods damaged in <u>Ridderhus</u> and <u>Stockholm</u>	(Gothenburg)	1 Nov. 1743
(43-6g)	C. Irvine, invoice from Thos. Willdy for silver snuff box	n.p.	3 Nov. 1743
(43-6g1)	Thomas Willdy, invoice to Edward Jemmitt for cordials	n.p.	3 Nov. 1743

IRVINE ARCHIVE

Various transactions
1743- 1744

<u>Serial no.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
(43-7g)	Invoice for goods bought from Edw. Pincke & son	n.p.	4 Nov. 1743
(43-8g)	C. Irvine, invoice for furnishings from Geo. Sherwin	n.p.	5 Nov. 1743
(43-9g)	Mr. Mandeville, invoice from Thos. Watson	London	5 Nov. 1743
(43-10g)	C. Irvine, invoice from George Sherwin for cabinet-making	London	5 Nov. 1743
(43-11g)	Invoice from Arthur Abercromby	London	Nov. 1743
(43-12g)	Thomas Wilkieson, account for sale of rhubarb	Amsterdam	1 Dec. 1743
(43-13g)	Thomas Wilkieson, account of tea sales	Amsterdam	7 Dec. 1743
(43-14g)	Jacob Langlois, account of tea sales	Gothenburg	12 Dec. 1743
(43-15g)	Jonas Malm, account of tea sales	Gothenburg	13 Dec. 1743
(43-16g)	Cossart & Bouwer, account of sale of silks	Amsterdam	19 Dec. 1743
(43-17g)	Cossart & Bouwer, account of sale of silk	Amsterdam	19 Dec. 1743
(43-18g)	C. Irvine, inventory of clothes chest at Gothenburg	n.p.	Dec. 1743
(44-1g)	Invoice of Dutch cloth on the <u>Fredericus</u>	n.p.	1744
(44-2g)	Account of goods and household furniture left by C. Irvine	n.p.	1744
(44-3g)	C. Irvine, household goods	n.p.	1 Feb. 1744
(44-4g)	Agreement, C. Irvine & J. von Utfall	Cadiz	2 Mar. 1744
(44-5g)	C. Irvine, account of sale of iron	London	4 May 1744
(44-6g)	C. Irvine, invoice from M. Borgman	Canton	19 Oct. 1744
(44-7g)	T. Irvine, note to John Elphinstone	Aberdeen	14 Nov. 1744
(44-8g)	C. Irvine, invoice for goods bought from Volrath Sham	Canton	21 Nov. 1744
(44-9g)	Urbano Arnoldi, account of tea sales	Antwerp	31 Dec. 1744
(44-9gl)	Cover for above item		

IRVINE ARCHIVE

Various transactions
1745-1747

<u>Serial no.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
(45-1g)	List of pacotile goods	n.p.	1745
(45-1g1)	With previous item		
(45-2g)	Invoice from Hans Forstrom	Gothenburg	15 Jan. 1745
(45-3g)	C. Irvine, account of silk sales by Hoschell & Konig	Stockholm	1 Apr. 1745
(45-4g)	Invoice of long cloth bought for C. Irvine	Canton	15 Oct. 1745
(45-5g)	C. Irvine, list of pacotile goods	Gothenburg	23 Oct. 1745
(45-6g)	Account of tea sales, G.Clifford & sons	Amsterdam	30 Oct. 1745
(45-6g1)	With previous item		
(45-7g)	Account of tea sales, G.Clifford & sons	Amsterdam	30 Oct. 1745
(45-8g)	Account of tea sales, G.Clifford & sons	Amsterdam	30 Oct. 1745
(45-9g)	Account of chinaware sale, G. Clifford and sons	Amsterdam	20 Nov. 1745
(46-1g)	Account of merchandise sold for C. Irvine by Hoschell & Konig	Stockholm	2 Jan. 1746
(46-2g)	Account of merchandise sold for C. Irvine by Hoschell & Konig	Stockholm	2 Jan. 1746
(46-2g1)	Account of merchandise sold for C. Irvine by Hoschell & Konig	Stockholm	2 Jan. 1746
(46-3g)	Account of tea sales, G.Clifford & sons	Amsterdam	8 Jan. 1746
(46-4g)	Account of sales of silk for C. Irvine by Hoschell & Konig	Stockholm	8 May 1746
(46-5g)	Invoice of piece goods	Ft. St. George	7 June 1746
(46-6g)	Account of tea sales by George Clifford and sons	Amsterdam	21 June 1746
(46-7g)	Gilbert Eliott's goods, from the <u>Ridderhus</u>	Gothenburg	13 Dec. 1746
(47-1g)	Account of sale of iron, Geo. Ouchterlony	London	20 Mar. 1747
(47-2g)	C. Irvine, pacotile goods	Gothenburg	June 1747
(47-3g)	C. Irvine, sale of iron bars	London	21 Aug. 1747

IRVINE ARCHIVE

Various transactions
1747-1752

<u>Serial no.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
(47-4g)	C. Irvine, sale of rhubarb	Amsterdam	7 Oct. 1747
(48-1g)	James Rose, invoice for tea	Gothenburg	20 Feb. 1748
(48-2g)	James Rose, invoices for goods	(Gothenburg)	24 Feb. 1748
(48-2g1)	Invoice with the above item		
(48-3g)	C. Irvine, invoice for tea	Gothenburg	20 Apr. 1748
(48-3g1)	James Rose, invoice for tea	(Gothenburg)	7 May 1748
(48-4g)	C. Irvine, invoice for tea	Gothenburg	21 May 1748
(48-4g1)	With previous item		
(48-5g)	C. Irvine, account with Edmond Roth for tea sales	Batavia	28 May 1748
(48-6g)	C. Irvine, account for sale of silk with Cossart & Bouwer	Amsterdam	12 Oct. 1748
(51-1g)	C. Irvine, account of sales of goods with Careu Langton	Cadiz	16 Feb. 1751
(51-2g)	Account for sale of tea with Pye & Cruikshank	Gothenburg	20 Mar. 1751
(51-3g)	C. Irvine, account of sale of tea	Amsterdam	30 Sep. 1751
(51-4g)	C. Irvine, account of freight charges on tea	Amsterdam	27 Nov. 1751
(51-5g)	C. Irvine, account for sale of tea	Amsterdam	27 Nov. 1751
(51-6g)	C. Irvine, account for sale of muslins	Amsterdam	30 Nov. 1751
(51-7g)	Account for sale of calicoes by Anders Plomgren	Stockholm	30 Dec. 1751
(52-1g)	C. Irvine, account for sale of tea, by Pye & Cruikshank	Amsterdam	25 Mar. 1752
(52-2g)	C. Irvine, account for sale of tea, by John Forbes	Rotterdam	7 Apr. 1752
(52-3g)	C. Irvine, account for sale of calicoes by Anders Plomgren	Stockholm	9 Apr. 1752
(52-4g)	Account of embroiderie	Berlin	15 July 1752
(52-5g)	C. Irvine, account for sale of tea by Pye & Cruikshank	Amsterdam	19 Aug. 1752

IRVINE ARCHIVE

Various transactions
1752-1756

<u>Serial no.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
(52-6g)	C. Irvine, account for sale of tea by Pye & Cruikshank	Amsterdam	28 Nov. 1752
(52-6g1)	C. Irvine, account for sale of tea by Pye & Cruikshank	Amsterdam	28 Nov. 1752
(52-7g)	C. Irvine, account for sale of tea by Pye & Cruikshank	Amsterdam	28 Nov. 1752
(52-7g1)	With above item		
(52-8g)	C. Irvine, account for sale of tea by Pye & Cruikshank	Amsterdam	28 Nov. 1752
(52-9g)	Account of tea sales	n.p.	1752
(52-9g1)	With above item		
(53-1g)	Account for sale of tea, by John Forbes	Rotterdam	2 Mar. 1753
(53-2g)	C. Irvine, account for sale of tea by Pye & Cruikshank	Amsterdam	17 Mar. 1753
(53-3g)	C. Irvine, account for sale of tea by Pye & Cruikshank	Amsterdam	21 Apr. 1753
(53-4g)	Invoice for sundrys bought for Anders Plomgren	n.p.	5 May 1753
(53-4g1)	Invoice for shirts (with above item)		
(53-5g)	Receipt from J.F. Petterson	n.p.	21 May 1753
(53-6g)	C. Irvine, account of sales of tea by Charles Metcalfe	Hamburg	15 June 1753
(53-7g)	James Gough, insurance document	(Cadiz)	30 Oct. 1753
(54-1g)	Invoice for wine, George Ainslie	Bordeaux	9 Feb. 1754
(55-1g)	Account of table linen from Hildisheim	n.p.	11 Apr. 1755
(55-2g)	Thomas Irvine, invoices for books	Amsterdam	July 1755
(56-1g)	Invoice for wine, Geo. Ainslie	Bordeaux	8 July 1756
(56-2g)	Invoice for wine, etc., James More	Gothenburg	31 Aug. 1756
(56-3g)	C. Irvine, account for sale of tea by Pye & Cruikshank	Amsterdam	27 Nov. 1756
(56-3g1)	Account from 1752 with Pye & Cruikshank with previous item	Amsterdam	27 Nov. 1756

IRVINE ARCHIVE

Various transactions
1756- 1768

<u>Serial no.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
(56-3g2)	Account from 1751 with Pye & Cruikshank with previous items	Amsterdam	27 Nov. 1756
(57-1g)	C. Irvine, account of sale of tea by Pye & Cruikshank	Amsterdam	31 Mar. 1757
(59-1g)	C. Irvine, account of sale of tea by Pye & Cruikshank	Amsterdam	16 Jan. 1759
(59-2g)	C. Irvine, account of sale of tea by Pye & Cruikshank	Amsterdam	16 Jan. 1759
(59-3g)	Miscellaneous notes	n.p.	31 Jan. 1759
(59-4g)	C. Irvine, account for sale of tea by Thomas Wilkieson	Amsterdam	15 Sep. 1759
(59-5g)	C. Irvine, account of sale of tea by Charles Metcalfe	Hamburg	18 Oct. 1759
(60-1g)	C. Irvine, account for sale of tea, by Pye & Cruikshank	Amsterdam	3 May 1760
(60-1g1)	C. Irvine, account for sale of tea, by Pye & Cruikshank	Amsterdam	3 May 1760
(60-1g2)	Cover for tea sale by Chas. Metcalfe	Hamburg	15 Aug. 1760
(60-2g)	C. Irvine, account for sale of tea by Pye & Cruikshank	Amsterdam	26 Aug. 1760
(60-3g)	C. Irvine, account for sale of tea by Pye & Cruikshank	Amsterdam	26 Aug. 1760
(60-3g1)	Cover for previous item		
(60-4g)	C. Irvine, account of sale of tea, by Pye & Cruikshank	Amsterdam	12 Sep. 1760
(61-1g)	C. Irvine, account of sale of tea, by Pye & Cruikshank	Amsterdam	20 Feb. 1761
(63-1g)	Invoice for Smyrna raisins	London	9 Aug. 1763
(65-1g)	James Rose, note to Ouchterlony and Haliburton	Aberdeen	21 Mar. 1765
(68-1g)	J. Chalmers, receipt from James Rose	Aberdeen	6 June 1768
(68-2g)	China ware sold by James Rose at Banff	(Banff)	6 July 1768
(68-3g)	Account of Hugh Campbell's china ware	n.p.	1768

IRVINE ARCHIVE

Various transactions
1768-1769 and undated

<u>Serial no.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
(68-4g)	Account of expenses upon Hugh Campbell's china ware	n.p.	1768
(68-5g)	William Duncan, invoice to James Rose	n.p.	20 July 1768
(68-6g)	Robert Fleming, receipt from Thomas Brodie	Edinburgh	21 July 1768
(68-7g)	Walter Ruddiman & co., receipt from Thomas Brodie	Edinburgh	21 July 1768
(68-8g)	Alexander Irvine, receipt from James Rose	Banff	25 July 1768
(68-9g)	Mr. Rose, account with John Cooper	Aberdeen	5 Sep. 1768
(69-1g)	Benjamin Bragg, certificate	Gothenburg	3 Mar. 1769
(69-1g1)	With previous item		
(69-2g)	James Rose, Jos. Cruttenden, note	Aberdeen	4 Oct. 1769
(70-1g)	Expense statement	n.p.	n.d.
(70-2g)	Expense statement	n.p.	n.d.
(70-3g)	"Note of coral"	n.p.	n.d.
(70-4g)	Statement concerning shipment of goods	n.p.	n.d.
(70-4g1)	Miscellaneous financial statement	n.p.	n.d.
(70-5g)	Insurance document	n.p.	n.d.
(70-6g)	List of China goods and expenses	n.p.	n.d.
(70-7g)	Account of tea shipment	n.p.	n.d.

IRVINE ARCHIVE

Letter books and account books
1735-1748

<u>Serial no.</u>	<u>Description</u>
(35-1h)	Henry Konig, Hugh Campbell account statement, 21 October 1731 to 31 December 1735
(36-1h)	Instructions etc. for the voyage of ship <u>Three Crowns</u> , 1736-1737
(36-2h)	Ship <u>Three Crowns</u> . Copy of letters, 1736-1737
(41-1h)	Cost and package of my private trade etc. pr ship <u>Ridderhus</u> , Canton, 1741-1742
(42-1h)	Copies of letters, 13 November 1742 to 28 July 1743
(43-1h)	Copies of letters, 29 July 1743 to September 1744
(47-1h)	Copies of letters, 24 December 1744 to 13 January 1748

IRVINE ARCHIVE

Legal Documents

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date</u>
(31-1i)	Naturalization papers, John Pike	n.d.
(31-2i)	Naturalization papers, Thomas Neilson	n.d.
(31-3i)	Commission to Colin Campbell to treat about commerce with the Emperor of China	15 Nov. 1731
(36-1i)	Agreement: Charles Irvine, Carl Hofwardt, Petter von Utfall	1736
(36-2i)	Passport for Canton, Charles Irvine	4 Feb. 1736
(40-1i)	List of British subjects in employ of the Swedish East India Co.	19 Jan. 1740
(40-2i)	Copy of agreement between Swedish East India and English East India Co.	6 Oct. 1740
(40-3i)	Convention between Swedish East India Co. and English East India Co.	6 Oct. 1740
(43-1i)	Passport for England Charles Irvine	20 Aug. 1743
(48-1i)	Passport for Scotland, Charles Irvine	30 June 1748
(52-1i)	Passport for Strahlsund, Charles Irvine	15 Apr. 1752
(59-1i)	Passport, Charles Irvine	10 Sep. 1759
(59-2i)	Passport for Hamburg, Charles Irvine	9 Oct. 1759
(59-3i)	Passport for Hamburg, Charles Irvine	22 Oct. 1759

IRVINE ARCHIVE

Unclassified documents

<u>Serial no.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
(698-1j)	Bond: Alexander Irvine and Sir Alexander Cumming with Alexander Forbes, involving 2100 marks	n.p.	1698
(23-1j)	Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. An act to prevent His Majesty's subjects from subscribing ... for an East India Company in the Austrian Netherlands. London, John Baskett, and the assigns of Thomas Newcomb and Henry Hills, 1723 (printed)	London	1723
(50-1j)	"Some thoughts upon adversity"	n.p.	n.d.

IRVINE ARCHIVE

Transactions (19th century)
1814-1830

<u>Serial no.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
(814-1k)	G. Innes, tea account with Mr. Irvine	Aberdeen	23 Feb. 1814
(814-2k)	Wm. Jamieson, account with Alexander Irvine	Aberdeen	23 Mar. 1814
(814-3k)	William Phelps, statement for tree evaluation at Drum	Drum	25 Mar. 1814
(814-4k)	Aberdeen Foundry, receipt for door frame bought by Alexander Irvine	Aberdeen	21 June 1814
(814-5k)	John Troup, receipt of payment for iron door from Alexander Irvine	n.p.	21 June 1814
(825-1k)	J. Cicognani, letter to Giacomo Irvine at Florence	Rome	19 June 1825
(826-1k)	James Davie, receipt from Alexander Irvine for music	n.p.	2 Feb. 1826
(826-2k)	James Davie, receipt from Alexander Irvine for music and concerts	n.p.	Aug. 1826
(826-3k)	John Gordon, receipt for carpet made for Miss Irvine	Aberdeen	20 Dec. 1826
(830-1k)	Scott and Glenny, receipt from --- Irvine	Aberdeen	26 Apr. 1830
(830-2k)	Scott and Glenny, invoice for table, bought by --- Irvine	Aberdeen	26 Apr. 1830
(830-3k)	Devonshire Distillery, invoice for whisky and porter	Devon	31 Dec. 1830

the region. But the river-fisheries, dominated by salmon, had played a very considerable role in the life of the region in days of a simpler economy, when local subsistence was the chief issue; and salmon-fisheries also contributed significantly in the early phases of the Industrial Revolution as the life of North-east Scotland became more keyed into that of the United Kingdom as a whole.

SCOTS IN THE SWEDISH EAST-INDIA COMPANY

Passports in Drum Castle for 1730-1760

By Alexander A. Cormack

TWELVE documents have been found, some being originals and some being copies, tied together by fine silk contemporary red tape, written in Latin, French, Swedish, Danish, English or Dutch and marked on the outside "Swedish Passes". Let me deal with them in chronological order.

1. The oldest, dated 15 November 1731, is marked on the outside "Translation of a Special Commission to Colin Campbell to treat about Commerce with the Empereur of China"; it is a double foolscap sheet of handmade paper, watermarked R.J.S. plus a design. The handwriting by H. Ceder Creutz is lovely. By its legal wording, it is clearly a translation from Latin. Let me quote it in full.

We Frederick, by the Grace of God, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals, Landgrave van Hesse, Prince of Hirschfeld, Count of Catzenleobogau, Dietz, Ziegenhain, Nidd, and Schanenburg etc, etc.

To All and Sundry, to whom these Presents may come, Greeting. For as much as, induc'd by a singular favour and Inclination, to promote on every suitable occasion the welfare of our Kingdom and Subjects, we do most graciously Grant our Royal Charter to a Company establish'd for carrying on a Trade to the East Indies; and that our faithful and beloved Subject the noble Colin Campbell, one of the Directors of the said Company and Chief of the present Expedition, in whose fidelity, capacity, and experience in this affair we have an intire confidence, proposes now to set out from hence for the East Indies, that for the mutual Advantage of our Kingdom and of the Dominions of his Imperial Majesty of China, where he may happen to go, he may establish and direct in Person this Commerce in those parts: We, therefore, in order to encourage by all ways and means so good a work, besides the free liberty granted by the said Charter, of Sailing and Trading to and in such parts of the East Indies that do not belong to any European Nation, whether by Right of Dominion, or by any other Right of Trade, by which other nations are excluded, We Grant over and above, to the foresaid Director, by virtue of these Presents, full and absolute Power, liberty and authority, to confer with his most Serene and most Potent Majesty the Emperour of China, if any proper opportunity offers, and whatsoever he

SCOTS IN THE SWEDISH EAST-INDIA COMPANY

shall judge most effectually to promote the hop'd for Improvements and Advantages which will undoubtedly proceed from a prudently concerted and perpetual Commerce, to treat, conclude, and in our name to sign and mutually to exchange; and to perform and execute all these things and others necessary, in as ample manner and form, as we could do our Selves, were we there in Person. And we therefore, promise and oblige our Selves by our Royal Word to ratify, approve, and accept of in the best and strongest manner whatsoever shall be by him concluded and sign'd, and never to suffer it, as far as lies in our power, to be by any person infringed or violated; having a most assured hope and confidence that his Imperial Majesty of China will, according to his wisdom and equity, contribute his friendly counsels and assistance, to promote so useful a work, whenever it is found necessary.

Finally we heartily amiably and kindly require all Supreme Powers, Princes, Republicks and States whatsoever, as also their Governours and Commanders whether by Land or Sea, readily to perform all offices of Humanity, according to the Law of Nations and Custom us'd between People in Amity together, to the foresaid Director, who is provided by us with a full Power for these Affairs, and that they do him no wrong, detriment or hindrance, on any account whatsoever, nor suffer others to do him any.

For the further Confirmation, we have signed these Presents with our own hand, and commanded them to be seal'd with our Royal Seal.

Given at Stockholm in our Royal Palace, the 15th day of November in the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty one.

Friedericus.

Here we have the foundation document, the charter of the Swedish East India Company. Colin Campbell, 1686-1757, son of an Edinburgh lawyer, grandson of a small landowner of Moy, near Forres, in Moray-shire, explained in his will (which I uncovered in Sweden) why he had to flee the country. In 1720 "I was unfortunately seized with the then Epidemical Distemper of Stockjoberg in the so-called Bubbles of those times". To escape prison he fled to Ostend (= East India), where he joined a ship of the Austrian East India Company as a clerk. In 1730 he was invited to Gothenburg, as a Director of the newly formed Swedish East India Company, to proceed to Canton in China as Supercargo of the first Swedish East Indianman, the *Friedericus Rex*. This trip was completely successful, Colin was received by the Swedish King on his return, and presented with jewels and decorations.¹

Colin's wish till his death was to repay those clients who had lost money through him in the South Sea Bubbles, 1720-23. By his will he made provision for all his debts. King Friedericus was a German prince, who married Queen Ulrica Eleonora of Sweden, who in turn abdicated from her throne, and allowed her husband to be King of Sweden from 1720 to 1751. She had succeeded her father King Charles XII.

2. Fight at Porto Novo, Coromandel Coast, India, in October 1733. There are three foolscap documents concerning this fight, called in French "une affaire" (= an affray), and the measures taken by the British and Swedish East India Companies to reach a settlement. Two documents between the Companies are in French; they are marked

¹ See my *Colin Campbell, 1686-1757—His Will Annotated*, 1960, 74 pages, 3s. 6d., from me.

"Copie". The third document signed and sealed by our King George II in 1740, is partly in Latin and partly in French. Note that French was then displacing Latin as the international language. Under each signature is a space marked L.S. (= locus sigilli), the place for the seal. The second ship sent out by the Swedish Company was named after the Swedish Queen, *Ulrica Eleonora*, which at the small port of Porto Novo, in India, at the mouth of the river Vallar, had been pillaged by a British ship. The cargo belonged to Henry König, Kambpell and Co. A settlement was not effected in Stockholm until 6 October 1740—seven years after the event. Of course, letters took many months from Britain to India and China via the Cape of Good Hope. The British Company agreed to pay in Stockholm the sum of £12,000, after the Swedish Company declined £10,000 as insufficient. The Swedes for their part agreed to stop recruiting Britishers for service in the Swedish Company; having no experience of this trade, the Swedes had been obliged to hire Britishers, mostly Scots, as supercargoes, clerks, officers, midshipmen, surgeons, carpenters, sailors and boys. But the agreement exempted Britishers already in the Swedish service as at 19 January 1740, or Britishers enlisted in the East or on the outward or inward voyages, outwith the knowledge of the Swedish East India Company. An official list of Britishers (in French) employed by the Swedish East India Company was supplied by the Swedish Company, and included Charles Irvine of the Drum family, Aberdeenshire, as Supercargo No. 1. He was the fifth son of James Irvine of Artamford and of Margaret Sutherland; the eldest brother of Charles Irvine, viz Alexander Irvine, became by entail in 1737 the 16th Laird of Drum. As the Irvines were staunch Jacobites, Charles, a cadet, may well, at age twenty-two, have been a Rebel in 1715, and obliged to flee to France. At Rouen Charles learned the China trade under the philanthropic Robert Arbuthnot, born 1669 in the manse of Arbuthnot, Kincairdineshire, who, after fighting at Killiecrankie in 1689, escaped to Rouen and sailed to China on a French East Indiaman. In 1730 Charles Irvine was invited to Stockholm with Colin Campbell to help start the Swedish East India Company. Colin Campbell does not figure in the official list of Britishers serving in the Swedish Company; he may well at age fifty-four have settled in Gothenburg as a Director. On the list both surgeons are Scots, Archibald Duff, and George Bellenden (of Aberdeen) who married Sara Chambers, sister of Sir William Chambers, born in Gothenburg, supercargo in the Swedish Company, and later architect in London, who built Somerset House and the Pagoda in Kew Gardens. Sir William Chambers was buried in Westminster Abbey.

The list consists of forty-four names:

Liste des Sujets nés en Grande Bretagne qui sont employez dans le Service de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales de Suède.

Supri Carguis et Ecrivains: Charles Irvine, Charles Morford, John Forthingham, Walter Dorner, John Pike, Gerard Barry, Alexander Cunningham, James Moir, John Williams, John Metcalfe, Arthur Abercromby, Dugal Campbell, Alexander Ross, William Elliot, George Kitching, Jean Louis Taunac, James Adam Coppinger, Thomas Coppinger, John Young.

Officers et Midshipmen: George Kitching, James Mall, Ninian Brice, Thomas Ouchterlony, William Naurin, Gilbert Elliot, Alexander Maccanuly, William

Williams, Madison Hunt, John Greenfield, James Rose, John Thomson, Ethelred Williams, Andrew Deuchar, Archibald Campbell.

Chirurgiens: Archibald Duff, George Bellenden.

Charpentiers: Mungo Murray, William Brown, James Stewart.

Matelots et Gergons: George Elphinston, N. Irvine, Thomas Gregory, Walter Ross, N. Ouchterlony.

Avec réservation pour ceux qui à l'insc de la Compagnie pourront être employez aux Indes sur les Vaisseaux *Suecia*, *Riddarhus*, *Stockholm*, et *Fredric Roy de Suède*, à la place de ceux qui, suivant des nouvelles recues, sont déjà morts dans le voyage, ou qui pourront être morts, ou qui pourront avoir quitté les dis Vaisseaux avant leur retour.

H. König et Compagnie
Lagerstrom.

Je soussigné Secrétaire du Roy de la Grande Bretagne auprès de sa Majesté Suedoise, reconnois avoir receu l'Original de la liste cy-dessus des Mains de leurs Excellences et Messieurs les Commissaires pour examiner l'affaire de Porto Novo. A Stockholm ce 19 Janv. 1740

J. Burnaby.

Copiam hanc cum suo originali conformem esse testamur ad mandatum

R. G. Modes

Andreas Antonius Stermann

In Collegio Sae Rae Majus

Secretarius Archivi Sae

Sueciae Cancellariae Secretarius.

Rae Majus Regnique Sueciae

The foolscap sheet for this list is watermarked Pro Patria, plus a design. This convention or settlement of this company dispute was made and signed on 6 October 1740, and ratified by King George II of Great Britain on 24 November 1740. The ship pillaged was the *Ulrica Eleonora*, of which the supercargo had been Charles Irvine, seeing that these old documents are still in Drum Castle. The beginning and the end of this convention are in Latin. The actual settlement in between is in French: e.g. Britain paid up £12,000, "afin que tout ce qui s'est passé dans cette affaire entre les Sujets des deux Couronnes respectives, soit mis dans un oubli général, comme aussi pour écarter solidement toute occasion de nouvelle dispute".

3. In 1736 we have an original passport issued in Swedish by Bengt Ribbing, Fri Herre, probably the Foreign Minister, authorizing Carl Irvine to proceed as supercargo on the ship *Tre Kronor* (Three Crowns) to Canton in China and back. This passport is signed by J. Klingborg and dated at Gothenburg 4 February 1736. On the outside in English "Pass for Canton Februry 1736". The paper is watermarked P.D. With this passport there are instructions on a separate double foolscap sheet for the naturalization of two men at Cadiz, John Pike and Gerrard Barry, who shall sign oaths of fidelity to the King of Sweden. Here is the instruction in French:

Formulaire de l'Attestation que Messieurs Charles Irvine et Charles Hofwardt, Supercargues, et Mr. Le Capitaine Pelter von Uffall signeront tous les serments de fidélité de Messieurs John Pike et Gerrard Barry à Cadiz, après qu'ils auront prononcé le dit Serment de vive voix devant eux, tenants trois doigts sur la Sainte Bible, à bord de notre Vaisseau Les Trois Couronnes—

I found Mrs. Ufwall a regular contributor to the church of the British merchants in Gothenburg. She was probably British herself. Her maiden name was Pike.

The oath marked on the outside *Naturalisation Form* is on the usual double foolscap sheet of hand-made paper, exquisitely written, bearing a watermark design with the words *Pro Patria ejusque libertate—Vrytheyl*, and on the other half page a name that I cannot decipher. The oath is in English:

I, John Pike, promise and swear by God and his holy Gospel, that I do confess and acknowledge for my true and Lawfully crown'd King, the great and mighty King Frederic, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals [Vandals] etc, Landgrate of Hessen, etc, and that after the Decease of His Majesty, whom may God long preserve!, I will confess and acknowledge the dearly beloved Consort of His Majesty, the Great and mighty Queen *Ulrica Eleonora*, and her Heirs male in a gradual Succession, according as is decreed by the Result and Convention of the States of this Kingdom in March the 2nd 1720. I will also according to the regulated and confirm'd Form of Government and to the above mention'd Convention of the States in all things obey his Majesty, fulfill his order and maintain him in all his Royal Prerogatives, as it may be to answer before God and man. I will also take great care to promote and advance all that can or may, in any manner tend to the faithful Service and use of the Supremacy of His Majesty; and the Liberty and Rights of the States, as also to hinder and prevent all that can or may be of any Damage or prejudice thereto, and advice betimes, if I perceive any such like things to be on foot; and principally I will not either under hand or publicly, either myself or by others, either by advice or by actual help in any manner whatsoever, endeavour to introduce, support, or advance the absolute and despotick Power of the King, or what is commonly call'd Sovereignty, but make all Efforts, and not spare either my Life, Strength or Goods, to oppose and hinder it, obliging myself to reveal, and always publish, if I know of any others, who may secretly conspire to introduce the same into this Kingdom to the Detriment thereof. I will also in my Way of trade, Traffick and Commerce do whatsoever I possibly can for the Benefit and advantage of this Kingdom, and to the contrary use my utmost endeavours in, as much as depends on me, to prevent all that can or may cause any Damage or Harm thereto.

All this I oblige myself to, and will faithfully perform, as it is the Duty of a true and Loyal Subject, and that without any Deceit or fraud, and I will carry my Self in all things in such a manner, as I may with a Safe Conscience, answer it to God, His Majesty, and the States of this Kingdom. So I bid God to be my Help and Witness.

Charles Irvine
L.S.
John Pike
Carl Hofwardt
L.S.
Petter von Ufwall Johanson
L.S.

4. 30 June 1742. A passport in Swedish was issued by Lorentz Christopher Stobee, signed by G. Klingborg, to permit Charles Irvine, supercargo on board the ship *Magnus Jørgen*, to proceed to Scotland. Seal complete. Checked and signed 14 July 1742 as having passed Elsborg, down river from Gothenburg. It is enclosed in stamped paper, value one daler.

5. 20 August 1743. A passport in Swedish was issued by Lorentz Christopher Stobee, signed by Zacharias Diechman, to permit Charles

Irvine, supercargo on board the *Jonas Malm*, to proceed to England. Checked at Elsborg 26 August 1743 by Laurent Cuntynh.

6. 15 April 1752. A passport in Swedish was issued by Johan Friedrich von Kaulbars, signed by J. Klingborg, to permit Carl Irvine on board the *Magnus Jørgen* to proceed to Strahlsund. It was checked and signed five times: at Yslhavn 21 April 1752, at Ystad 21 April 1752, at Elsnore 12 August 1752, at Cronenborg 18 August 1752 and at Helsingborg 7 August 1752. Stamped paper, value 1 daler 16 öre.

7. 10 September 1759. This is not a printed passport officially sealed, but a letter of safe conduct, written by hand in Latin on two foolscap pages by S. Petersen, signed by the King, Adolphus Friedericus (reigned 1751-71), and bearing a large royal seal inscribed "Adolphus Frid. Dei gratia Svecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Rex". At the foot in Latin, "Litterae Salvi Passus pro Nobili Carolo Irving". This letter of safe conduct, granted by a Sovereign, requested from foreign governments special care and protection for a particular individual travelling abroad. No particular country or port is specified in the letter, which is enclosed within stamped paper—"2 Dalers, Söflmynnt, Sveriges Rikes Charta Gillata."

8. 9 October 1759. A passport in Swedish was issued by Johan Friedrich von Kaulbars, signed by J. Calmborg, to permit Carl Irvine on board the *Magnus Jørgen* to proceed to Hamburg. Seal complete. Stamp duty, one daler 16 öre Söflvermynnt. Checked and stamped at Helsingborg 14 October, Cronenborg 15 October, Elsnore 16 October 1759, and at Hamburg 17 May 1760. I wonder whether Charles Irvine, unmarried, was on his way home to Aberdeen at age sixty-seven. 9. 22 October 1759. A passport in Danish was issued at Copenhagen by Volrath Augustin von Der Lühe for "Mons Charles Irving med hands Tiener Magnus Grem fra Gottenborg" to go to Hamburg. Seal complete.

10. Finally there is a double foolscap sheet, in which these passports are tied with a red silk tape, inscribed on the back "Swedish Passes". These two sheets each consist of three printed forms to be filled in where blank.

Schipper naest God van myn Schip Anno 17—
This foolscap sheet, containing a semi-blank statement to be completed in triplicate, proved in its strange language too difficult for me to translate. So I copied it carefully, forwarded it to a Swedish merchant in Lausanne, who in turn had it translated by a Dutch merchant from Old Dutch. It proved to be a Bill of Lading to be completed by the master-owner of a vessel.

I [name], Master under God of my ship called [name of ship], now ready to sail with the first good wind which God may provide to [name of foreign part] where my required unloading will take place, admit to have received from you under the deck of my ship [goods], all in dry and good condition, and marked by the above mentioned mark—all of which I promise to deliver (provided God grants a safe voyage) with my above mentioned ship to [receiver] or to his officer or deputy, on condition that I be paid for my freight of the above mentioned cargo [sum], and to settle the damage caused by the sea, I commit myself and all my goods and my above mentioned

ship with all its tackle. Having knowledge of the truth, I have signed three bills of lading with my name or my clerk on my behalf, all of the same contents, the one valid the others of no value. This _____ day of _____, Anno 17—. The contents known to be [_____].

Colin Campbell from Morayshire and Charles Irvine from Aberdeenshire were the first supercargoes of the Swedish East India Company, 1731. I have printed the Will and a life of Colin Campbell, a most estimable Scot. Both are absent from the Records of the British Factory, Gothenburg, a society of merchants (complete from 1699 to 1966), because both became Swedish subjects. But both figure in the Records of the English Episcopal Church, Gothenburg, complete from 1699, because they were the two most generous supporters of that church. Colin Campbell died in Sweden; I find in the Cash Book of George Carnegie, ex-Rebel merchant in Gothenburg, that he purchased Colin's books and bookcase at the roup of his belongings. See my *Susan Carnegie, 1744-1821*, wife of George Carnegie, who returned to Montrose in 1765, because King George III was prepared to forget the Rebellions. James Moir returned to Stoneycroft in 1762—a pardoned Rebel officer from Gothenburg. All I can find about the return of Charles Irvine is that his death in Aberdeen was recorded in the *Aberdeen Journal* of 14 October 1771.

On Tuesday last died here aged 78, Charles Irvine Esq., sometime an eminent merchant at Rouen, afterwards a member of the Swedish East India Company at Gothenburgh. His friends, 'tis hoped, will accept this notification of his death. Virtus non indigna laudis; quinetiam lacrymae pondera vocis habent. (Virtue is not unworthy of praise; but tears serve better than our praises).

As Charles Irvine had been a Rebel and a Swede, perhaps the newspaper did well to say little about him. In the Register House, Edinburgh, there is no record of deaths in Aberdeen for 1771. The wills of the period in Aberdeen were consumed by fire. I cannot say where he was buried. On page 146 of my *Susan Carnegie*, I have printed a charming tribute to him from the *Scots Magazine* of 8 October 1771.

At Aberdeen, aged 78, Charles Irvine Esq. a bachelor (grand-uncle to Alexander Irvine of Drum) sometime an eminent merchant at Rouen, and afterwards a member of the Swedish East India Company at Gothenburg. A correspondent who says he knew this gentleman well, hath sent us a copy of what he thinks might very justly be inscribed on his monument, viz. If the exemplary piety of a sincere Christian. Or the manners and accomplishments of a fine Gentleman. If the prayers and blessings of the Poor and Needy, or the grateful good wishes of many obliged friends. If the highest esteem of all his Acquaintances, or the love and veneration of a numerous Kindred, almost all of them regarding him as their kind and common Father, if any or all of these could have averted the stroke of Death, Charles Irvine would never have died.

In one of my visits to Sweden, I had seen a portrait in oils of Colin Campbell, inscribed: "Colin Campbell Principal Secretary to the Board of Trade, Knight of the Order of the North Star in his 70th year,

Director of the Swedish East India Company from 1731. Born in June 1696." Thus the picture was painted in 1755, two years before his death, which followed a long illness. In 1775 there was erected over his grave within Gothenburg Cathedral a handsome marble mausoleum, the work of sculptor Johan Tobias Sægel—which was consumed in a conflagration in Gothenburg on 20 December 1802. No trace remains in 1966 in the rebuilt cathedral. In 1952 I asked the late Mrs. Dorothy I. F. Irvine whether there were in Drum Castle any Swedish portraits. Yes, there was a Swedish Charles, and another portrait, relegated to the attic, known to the family as "Fishface". At once in "Fishface" I recognized Colin Campbell—a duplicate portrait brought to Scotland by Charles Irvine. At my suggestion the 24th Laird of Drum agreed to offer it to Gothenburg Museum, and delivered it to my home, framed and unglazed, measuring 31 inches by 25 inches. With difficulty I persuaded the Customs to allow this portrait to go to Sweden. I got it carefully boxed by Messrs. Taylor, Schoonhill, and entrusted it to a Swedish ship captain in Aberdeen, who delivered it on 1 January 1953 to Gothenburg Museum, whose Curator Dr. Stig Roth is married to a great-granddaughter of Dr. Alexander Anderson, 1808-84, founder and headmaster of the Gymnasium, or Chantry House School, Old Aberdeen. Restored by an expert, David Sundbaum, it adorns the entrance of Gothenburg Museum, which was built from 1750 onwards, under the eye of Colin Campbell, as the warehouse of the Swedish East India Company. It bears a brass plate inscribed with the name of the donor, H. O. Forbes Irvine, Esq., 24th Laird of Drum, 1953. In the portrait Colin Campbell wears a cameo portrait of the King of Sweden which Colin bequeathed to his trusty friend, Charles Irvine in his Will: "a small enamelled picture of the late King Fredrick of Sweden set with brilliants, which His said Majesty did me the honour to present to me many years ago" [1732]. In 1966 there is no trace of this jewel in Drum Castle. But there is a portrait of Charles Irvine by the same artist; and there are plates, cups, and saucers made in China before 1757, bearing the Coat of Arms of Charles Irvine. Gothenburg Museum has a fine collection of such china, ordered by the wealthy merchants to be made in China. In Drum Castle there is a metal Snuff Box, round, chased on the lid and sides, with a cameo portrait inside the lid—presented to Charles Irvine by Queen Ulrica Eleonora of Sweden.

Undoubtedly fortunes were made in this trading with the East Indies, commenced by the Portuguese, who reached Cape Town in 1487—statue there of Bartholomew Diaz—followed by the Dutch, British (1600), French, Austrians ex Ostend (= East India) and Swedes. The last two Companies did not acquire land. But losses in ships, men, and goods were heavy. The British Factory in Gothenburg, or Association of Merchants, bought shares in Swedish East Indianam; being mostly canny Scots, they insured their shares at 14 guineas per cent with the Royal Exchange Insurance Company, London, founded in 1720 [South Sea Bubble Period]. I found insurance receipts among their very complete records in Gothenburg. Alas! The records of the Swedish East India Company were consumed by fire—a common risk in a town built of wood. One Swedish East Indianam was wrecked in 1746, homeward

After 160 years James Kellier, shipbuilder, of Dundee stock two generations back, got permission to send divers down in the summers of 1905 and of 1906. Up came bales of rotten silk and boxes of sodden tea. Then came 4,361 unfractured pieces of Chinese porcelain, which the Company imported in 1746 free of duty. But alas! James Kellier had to pay import duty as at 1906—under protest! In his lovely villa at Särö he erected shelving, on which to show his porcelain. When a lady called, he slipped upstairs to fetch for her a specimen and a numbered certificate of its age and origin. Despite long immersion, the colours are quite bright. My wife values her two specimens. James Kellier died in 1962 aged ninety-four. His wife Alice is alive, aged ninety-seven, in 1966; her uncle Charles Felix Lindberg, 1840-1909, was educated, boarded, and clothed free at Fordyce Academy, 1849-54, by the will of his ancestor George Smith, merchant, Bombay, who founded Fordyce Academy, in his native parish in Banffshire. Every July the King and Queen of Sweden used to spend with the Kelliers for tennis, Jean Smith, sister of George, was housekeeper to George Carnegie, ex-Rebel, and merchant in Gotthenburg, from 1746 to 1765.

Another Director of the Swedish East India Company, William Chalmers, 1748-1811, of Aberdeenshire stock, founded for poor boys an industrial school for craftsmen—which in 1966 is Gothenburg's second university—the Chalmers University of Technology, bearing the French motto of the Chalmers family—*Avancez*—as you find it on the ceiling of Aberdeen Town Hall.

Much research remains to be done into the many Scots who settled in Sweden, and helped on the Commercial and Industrial Revolutions in that country.

The portrait of Colin Campbell, found in Drumm Castle, returned to Edinburgh from Gothenburg for the exhibition "Scots in Sweden", August and September 1962, in the Royal Scottish Museum.

In 1965 there was printed in English on art paper a brochure *Chinese Porcelain imported by the Swedish East India Company*. It reproduces the oil painting of Colin Campbell, and many specimens in colour of cups, plates, etc., made in China and bearing the Coats of Arms of the families who ordered them to be made. These specimens from the Gothenburg Historical Museum include some that belonged to Colin Campbell. Drumm Castle has specimens that belonged to Charles Irvine. This brochure was written by Dr. Stig Roth, retired museum director, whose wife is a great-granddaughter of Dr. Alexander Anderson (1808-84), who was founder and headmaster of the Gymnasium in Old Aberdeen. The translation into English was made by Mary G. Clarke, granddaughter of the above Alexander Anderson, daughter of the late Dr. John Clarke, lecturer in Education, Aberdeen University, and retired Headmistress of Manchester Girls' High School. See my "Alexander Anderson", *Banffshire Journal* (Reprint, 1956).

P.S. I sent photostats, 26 pages, made at King's College, 6d. each, to Gothenburg Museum, where there was great rejoicing. The Director sent me four copies of *Chinese Porcelain*, which I have given to local

promoted by Scots from our North-east. I have mentioned the Chalmers University of Technology; the Faculty of Arts 1887 was promoted and very generously endowed by David Carnegie (1813-1890) of Stronvar, Loch Vail, brewer and sugar-refiner, Gothenburg, grandson of George Carnegie (1726-1799), ex-Rebel Captain and merchant of Gothenburg. See my *Susan Carnegie—her life of service*, p. 366 et seq. In the period covered by these documents French was ousting Latin as the language of diplomacy, whilst Latin was giving way to English in the delivery and publication of University lectures in Scotland.

POEM

By Kenneth Wood

THE BROCHS OF GLENELG

Silent they stand, two towers in the glen,
Made for forgotten perils so long gone
That here their being's inconceivable.
Deserted. In this rock-strewn domain
The buzzards wheel interminably on
While daylight yet defeats the mist;
And waterfalls their branchy fingers twist
Into the mountain's heart to seek the stone.

The introspective towers captivate the mind
That guard the glen from penetrating ills,
Though torn the walls now, blank and blind,
They seem to know who passes in the hills,
Monuments of power, if for long decayed,
They keep their secrets, not afraid.

What men were here so long ago
Whose inward-looking monuments survive
The annual sacrifices to the skies
That hurl their wild bombardment—
Rain, winds, hail and snow—
Where no mysterious generations live
Of warriors lost? No battle-cries
Now echo in the glens. A few wild sheep,
Buzzards skimming hillcrests, humble juniper keep
The watch now on the winding glen below.