

## Robert Moffat's Birth Brief

By: Anders Klarbring

Translated from Swedish by: Colin Moffat

Family historians with an interest in Värmland sometimes come across the unusual surname Moffat. Its origin might seem obscure, but Moffat is a clan of the Scottish Borders, and even a town in Dumfries and Galloway. The name came to Sweden during the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century with Captain Robert Moffat, and is represented up until the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The family structure of those persons who bore the name during this period can be mostly traced. However, the origin of Robert Moffat himself has been unknown, despite it being known that a Birth Brief was issued by the Scottish Privy Council in 1672, in support of Robert's application for admission into the Swedish nobility. Up until very recently, everything pointed to this Birth Brief being lost in dramatic circumstances. But as I shall describe below, the Age of Miracles is not yet past! Before coming to that, I will give some basic facts on the main character.

Robert Moffat was one of the many Scots who was in Military Service of Sweden during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. According to the muster rolls for the Närke-Värmlands Regiment he was enlisted in Leipzig 1643 as ensign in Björn Nilsson's Company. Four years later, he is named as Lieutenant, and in 1658 he is found as Captain with his own Company. From latest 1649 he was resident in Vässby in By parish on Värmland's Ness, and from latest 1651 he was married to Elisabet Rutensköld. For his accomplishments in Swedish military service, on 18<sup>th</sup> November 1665 Robert received a Royal Letter in which he was awarded rights to nobility in Sweden. However, there was one condition in the Letter:

... with the proviso that by the time of the next Swedish Parliament he obtains from Scotland official and complete evidence which can *verify* his noble parentage ...

That meant he needed a Birth Brief. And not just any birth brief – it should demonstrate his noble ancestry. However, Robert did not as required acquire such a Brief prior to the next Parliament. Possibly because of the incident which was described in Nordensvan's "History of the Värmland Regiment":

During his posting at Varberg 1666, he committed adultery with a married woman named Carin Helgesdotter, who with poison made away with her husband. Moffat was prosecuted by a Court Martial, which on 5<sup>th</sup> November 1666 sentenced him to death. His wife petitioned for Mercy, on the grounds that if the judgement were to be carried out, she would be left alone to bring up 9 under-age children. In the Petition, she says that her husband had served the Crown for 30 years. He received a pardon, but of that reason had to resign from the Regiment.

Eventually, the need for a Birth Brief became critical. The reason was a dispute between Robert and his two brothers-in-law Gabriel and Göran Rutensköld regarding the inheritance after the death of his father-in-law, their father, Sten Rutensköld and his wife Catharina Wagner. After a series of lawsuits, the matter finally rested on the Birth Brief – no Birth Brief meant no inheritance. Under this pressure, Robert travelled to Scotland where he contacted influential persons, and with the required evidence he approached the Scottish Privy Council. The Council's decision is extant, and based on evidence dated 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> August 1672, Robert was granted a Birth Brief under the King's Seal. However, the saga now took a new turn, which is best described in the first part of the letter dated 16<sup>th</sup> August 1674 to the King:

In regard of Your Royal Majesty's published gracious decision dated 30 Apr 1670 to my brothers Gabriel and Göran Rutensköld regarding my landed heritable property which are due to accrue to me after the death of my late parents, and of my husband Captain Robert Moffat, having betaken himself to Scotland, in order to fetch a Birth Brief therefrom, which he received, as the enclosed Letter from 1st February last from the Scottish merchant George Galbraith attests, but was destined last autumn, God willed, to be drowned on the way home when the ship in which he was travelling was lost.

Thus Robert's ship back from Scotland to Sweden was lost! Not only was the incident tragic, but a family historian might reasonably assume that the Birth Brief would lie on the sea-bed, and that knowledge of Robert's Scottish heritage was probably forever lost. But this is not the case, as we shall show in what follows.

The narrative above had been clear to me for several years, and despite the fact that the route back in time seemed blocked, I have devoted time and energy in researching the structure of Robert's descendents, reading through Parish Records and scouring Court Rolls. This search took me in January this year to the National Archive in Marieberg where in the Biographical Collection I found two folders of interest: one marked Moffat and one marked Mofatt. The latter is a Swedish variant of the spelling of the name: during the 17<sup>th</sup> century the spelling was most often the Scottish Moffat, whereas during the later 18<sup>th</sup> century Robert's descendents were most often referred to as Mofatt in church and court records. So I expected to find earlier material in the first folder, and the later material in the second.

I began with what was probably the older material, and found, amongst other items, the original source to the incident at Varberg, as later described by Nordensvan. In the folder with what was probably later material, I first found a letter from 1805 to his Royal Majesty from Christina Margareta Moffat (1749-1812) in which she hoped to receive a pension, in recognition that her father and grandfather had served Sweden in wartime respectively as Armourer and Captain. As I flicked through the pages, one page shone out as a more elegant letter, and it didn't take long before I realised that this, against all the odds, was a copy of the presumably lost Birth Brief, of length in total 6½ pages. The Brief starts with "Charles, by the Grace of God, King of Scotland, England, France and Ireland". The first two pages comprise a long description how a good ruler should support his loyal subjects. The central thrust of the document from the genealogical view is given here:

For that reason, after we have through several distinguished and trustworthy men, whom we have entrusted and instructed, diligently allowed to investigate regarding the said nobleman's family and descent, so we have found such we publicly certify that our subject Mr. *Robert Mofatt* is of legitimate birth, and in respect of both father and mother born of high and noble *families* who governed in the kingdom during several hundred years, and have *flourished* - namely: His father honourable *axel ander mofatt*, Commendant over Edny, his father was *Vilhelm Mofatt, Commendant to the Chapel*, his paternal grandfather's father was *Johan Mofatt*, Master of Mofatt, whose wife was *Eyphemia Hum*, daughter to Baron wadderburn; his paternal grandfather's mother was Mrs. *Maria Kera*, daughter of *Thomas Keri*, baronet of *mereinton*, who had as wife *Johannam* of Jonston, daughter of Baron of Jonston; his paternal grandmother was Mrs *Christina Hendersona*, daughter of *Johan Hendersoni*, baron of *Hordel*, and granddaughter of *Thomas Hendersoni*, baron of Hordel, whose wife was Mrs. *margareta wärneta*, daughter of Baron Leyes; his paternal grandmother's mother Mrs *Christina Menesia*, daughter of Baron Pitfält and Knight Mr *Pauli Menosi*, whose mother was Mrs *Isabella Horbes*, daughter of Baron honourable Mr. *Johan de Horbes*; and on his mother's side, he is born of the honourable Mrs. *Isabella Richardstone*, daughter to

*Vilhelmi Richardsoni* of Abercromby, whose paternal grandfather was *Jacob Recharadsson* of Smeton, whose wife was *Marina Douglas*, daughter of the right honourable Earl of *Mortone*; his maternal grandfather's mother, was Mrs. *Agneta Keri*, daughter of Mr *Mani Keri*, Baron of wiebotte, whose wife was Mrs *margareta maxvol*, daughter of Baron of herris, whose maternal grandmother was Mrs *Elisabeta Jeuim*, daughter of *Robert Jeuim* of welty, whose father was Baron of dräm, *Alexander Jeuim*, whose wife was *Isabella Douglas*, daughter to the right honourable Earl of wastam; whose maternal grandmother's mother was Mrs *Margareta Innes*, daughter of *Johan Innes*, master of Bretorffer, whose wife was *Elisabeta Gordonia*, daughter of Baron of Haddo.

(This translation preserves the names and titles of the hand-written original. See the accompanying diagram for Colin Moffat's interpretation of the Scottish original.)

The Birth Brief is dated 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1672, which is in agreement with the date which was given in the decision of the Scottish Privy Council. After space for a seal there is a text which reads: "11<sup>th</sup> April 1765, Attested in agreement with the Original the undersigned of the vicarage of Millesvik". Those who signed were Elof Sejdelius (1713-1788), vicar of Kila; Carl Spak (1711-1782) vicar of Millesvik; and Elias Lindgren (1702-1766) then assistant vicar in Millesvik. Several questions now arise:

(1) How did the Birth Brief come to be in the Biographical Collection ?

This question has a rather straightforward answer: The Brief is situated together with the aforementioned pension application from Christina Margareta Moffat. From the content of her letter, it seems as if she attached the Birth Brief as evidence that her grandfather, Captain Robert Moffat jr (ca 1678-1748) served Sweden in a military capacity. This Robert Moffat is probably grandson to the Robert Moffat whom we have previously discussed, and it is fascinating that Christina Margareta uses her grandfather's grandfather's Birth Brief as evidence of her grandfather's deeds. Either, she didn't herself appreciate the circumstances, or she was taking a chance, in that this was the only document of substance that was in her possession. In the event, her application was approved, as was shown by another well-written letter to his Royal Majesty which is filed together with the first letter in the Biographical Collection.

(2) Why is the Birth Brief written in Swedish ?

The reason is that the original was written in Latin, and has since been translated into Swedish. This is evidenced by the endings to names that have presumably been translated from the latinisation of Scottish names, and this presents a problem in the genealogical utilisation of the Brief: the names are corrupted by first going into Latin, and then, independent of the first translation, translated into names that seemed right for the Swedish translator. Robert's father is given as Axel Ander and should surely be Alexander, Vilhelm should be William and Johan should be John. Further suggestions are given in Colin Moffat's genealogical diagram, together with this article.

(3) Why was a copy of the Brief made in Millesvik in 1765 ?

As yet, this question has no easy answer: Millesvik was at that time the residence of Göran Moffat (1710-1772) and Elisabet Moffat (1698-1777), paternal uncle and aunt to Christina Margareta. A related question is whether the translation from latin was made in connection with the copy of 1765, or whether the translation had been made earlier and only the signatures were of that date. In as much as the spelling Mofatt is used, rather than Moffat, one could argue that the translation was made early into the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Another puzzle is that the certification of the

Brief's authenticity by the three priests is written in a hand different to the one that wrote the rest of the Brief.

(4) Finally, the most interesting question: Can we construct a Family Tree from the Brief?

As of now the answer is, maybe, maybe not! The immediate interpretation of the genealogical information is that Robert's father was Alexander, his grandfather William, his great-grandfather John, and that "John's wife was Euphemia Hume". However, immediately afterwards in the text, it states that "his grandfather's mother was Mary Kerr", whereby John seems to be married to two women. Not impossible, but why should both be mentioned in a document giving a blood-line? The corresponding contradiction also occurs on the mother's side. How so? Was the contradiction already in the Brief, or has it come in the translation from Latin, or is it my own interpretation that is incorrect? Another difficulty is that there is a possibility that the family tree has been improved relative to the actual situation. Robert, and later his wife, needed ancestry of high class, and one might wonder how four generations backwards can have been known in such detail. Hopefully, studies of known Scottish genealogies can give more information on the accuracy of descent as stated in the Brief.

This article first appeared in Swedish in *Släkt och Hävd*, 2013:2; where source references can be found as footnotes. ANDERS KLARBRING: b 1957, Professor in Mechanics at Linköping University. Researches family history with focus on Swedish provinces of Dalsland and Värmland, the town of Åmål, and the families Lilljebjörn and Moffat. E-mail: anders.klarbring@liu.se

## APPENDIX 1 The full text of the Birth Brief, in Swedish

**Carl med Gudz Nåde, Konung i Skåttland, England, Franckerike och Iland:** den Christeliga Troenes förswarare, alla samt och synnerligen Konungar, Furstar, Grefingar, Marggrewar, Ericke biskoppar, Biskoppar, aboetar, Grefwar wilgrefar, prioorer Reddersmen, Profidenter Seniooer, Baroner, Borgmästarne i Städerna, den förnåma magistraten; Såsom och alle samt och synnerligen admiraler, vice admiraler Guverneurer uti Provincerne, Befallningshafwande uti Städerna, och öfwer SlåttsBrygggar, lägre och öfwer Armeer, Skeppsflöttar, Skieppssund, fiohlar, Strömmar och Hamnar, tillika med alla dåsom detta vårt öppna bref händer och ser, weytalig fullhet och hälsa i vår herre.

Eftersom Regenters och förståndares högsta flit bör wara at de som dygden öfwa och wäl förtiena, skola med wederbörlig heder och ära blifwa belönte, och twärt emot de wanartigas laster, med tilbörliget straff måga förhundras; då hafwa wi i sanning på det wi uti sådane tilfällen intet skulle finnas försummelige att härtill grangifweligen och med stöörsta flit som efter lägenheten har Kunnat skeep, tagit i acht, det wi och altid anbeflita willa, at alla de rättigheter Priviligier och förmåner, som förfädernas adelige blad, aller förträffelige bedrifter hafwe efter sig lemnadt skulle och hos deras efterkommande med mindre de sina förfäders ära och fromhet öfwr gifwa så länge möjjeliget är efter deras rätta Slächtelinia wid macht och oförkräkt blifwa; på det när som eljest sielfwa efterkommaene minnandes sig på sin slächt och afkomst, intet något bedEIFwae det som deras föräldrars höga wärdighet, aller det dyrbara riket emotsträfwar: utan swara til att jemlikt berum upwächta deras föräldrars widtberömda namn, med sin egenträskelige girning:s lius, utsprida och föröka; och således med slik åstundan sträfwa efter at tända i sine förfäders fotpsor hållandes sig uti allting efter yttersta förmåga för de samma, som äro Konungen och fäderneslandet redelige och troгна undersåtare och Borgare.

Af bemälte orsak är det tildragit at wi den wälädle man, herr Robert Mofatt til sitt slächte träffelige girningars beröm och uti Krigzhandlingar stora wittenskap mycket försichtig, såsom den der i många åhr, stormächtigste Kungl May:tt af Sverige i Krig för en Capitain tient hawer med denna wår gunst och Recommendationswittnesbörd hafwa willat bepryda Och efter som han sielf hafwer så wähl hemma i sitt fädernesland, såsom på främmande orter och i synnerhet den stridbara Swenska Nationen, giort många wackra prof af sitt träffelige förstånd, Tapperhet och Trohet, så at han med sin egen dygd och manlighet sina förfäders stora beröm mycket synes hafwa förökad, då hafwe wi derjemte efter som wi medelst hans underdånigste Supptiqve ombed währa rätt och tillbärliget funnit, at intet neka honom wårt witnedsbörd, den oemotsäyelige sanningen tilstyrkio, angående den heder och Embeten som våra Antocessorer de högst berömmelige Skottlandz Konungar hans förfäder gifwit hafwa på det at detta wårdt witnesbörd skal Kunna tiena honom uti synnerhet hos den Swenske nationen der han sig nedersatt hafwer, til en wederbörlig ära och brödstycke at niuta.

Fördenskull, sedan wi hafwa igenom några förnåma och Trowärdige män hwilka wi hafwa det anförtrodt och befallat grannerligen låtit ransakat om berörde adelsmans slächt och härkomst, så hafwa wi förnummit, såsom wi med detta offenteligen betyga at denna wåre undersåtare herr Robert Mofatt är född af ächta Säng, och så till fäderne som möderne uprunnen utaf höga och förnåma Familiar, som här i riket öfwer några hundrade åhr, hafwa warit i floor. nembl. fadern wälbördig axel ander mofatt Commendant öfwer Edny, hans fader war herr Vilhelm Mofatt, Comendant til Capella, hans faderfaders fader war herr Johan mofatt, herre til mofatt, [ *hwars fader war ... (Johan?) mofatt* ] des hustru war Evphemia Hum, friherrens til wadderburn dotter, hans faderfaders moder war fru maria Kera herr Thomas Keri dotter friherrens til mereinton som hade til ächta friherrens af Jonston dotter Johannam af Jonston, hans farmoder war fru Christina Hendersona. friherrens af Hordel, Johan Hendersoni dotter och Thomas Hendersoni friherrens til Hordel dotterdotter; hwars hustru war fru margareta wärneta, friherrens af Leyes dotter hans farmoders moder fru Christina Menesia friherrens af Pittfält och Riddares herr Pauli Menosi dotter, hwars moder war fru Isabella Horbes friherrens wälborne herr Johan de Horbes dotter. men uppå modernet är han född af wälborne fru Isabella Richardsone, Vilhelmi Richardsoni til Aberkromby dotter, hwars farfader war Jacob Recharadsson til Smeton, [ *hwars fader war ... (Jacob?) Recharadsson (til Smeton?)* ] hans hustru war fru Marina Duglas högwälborne grefwes, herr Mortone dotter des morfaders moder, war fru agneta Keri, friherrens af wiebotte, herr Mani Keri dotter; hwars hustru war fru margareta maxvol, friherrens af herris dotter, des mormoder war fru Elisabeta Jeuim harr Robert Jeuims til welty dotter des fader war friherrens af dräm Alexander Jeuim, hwars hustru war Isabella Duglas, högwälborne grefwes af wastam dotter. des mormoders moder war fru Margareta Innes herr Johan Innes, herre til Bretorffer dotter; des hustru war Elisabeta Gordonia, friherrens af Haddo dotter.

Förbemälte alla samteliga hafwa medelst rätt ächtenskap warit sammanbundna, och af ächta säng födda så och utaf höga och förnåma familia uprunne, alla hawa både af sin herkomst, såwäl som af egen warit berömda och af våra förfäder Kunungarne i Skottland för deras Tapperhet och den trohet de hafwa bewist mot sitt fädernesland, med ansenliga Tienster, förmoner och willkor ifrån urminnes tider tilböligen warit behedrade och i hugkomme, såsom de sitt goda loford tillika med sitt adelige blad hafwa rent och obefläckat behållit, utan någon besmittelse, och lemnat efterkommandan, som ännu lefwa at uti sina förfäders fotspor leäda.

Uti hwilket beträffande länder til alla våra wänner och goda bekanta efter hwars och ens stånd och wärde, wåre flitige bön och begäran at de förbemälte wår undersåte wälb:n herr Robert Mofatt såsom den förmedelst för sin egen dygd mandom och skickelighet af oss mycket är ansedd och älskat, wille bewisa all heder, ära och benägenhet; deremat wi lofwa en lika wänskap skola eder bewisa, så framt I uti någon ting skola willja bruka wår hielp eller nåd, hwilket alt, ehuruwäl det uti sig är fast och oryggeligt; altså på det må Kunnigare blifwa, fastare och

säkrare, hafwa wi intet Kunnat förwägra at meddela bemälte herr Robert Mofatt detta wår öpna bref deröfwer hwilket wi til yttermera wisso hafwa wellat bekräftat med wårt Signet gifwit i Edenburg den 22 Augusti år efter Christig födelse 1672 på wårt Rikes 24:de

L.S.

Med sitt höga originali lika lydanes intyger undertecknade af Milswiks Prästegård d 11 Arill 1765

E: Seidelius/Cap:et Crapos:  
Carl Spak/H:L.  
Elias Lindgren/adjunktus Pastoris

Note: Two emendations have been made in Paragraph 4 of the Birth Brief, as suggested by Colin Moffat. They are enclosed within square brackets.



"Will Fröken Moffat kindly give a Brief summary of her family history?".  
Cartoon of George W. Moffat.

## Appendix 2 Translation of the full Birth Brief into English.

**Charles [ II ] by the Grace of God, King of Scotland, England, France and Ireland:** Defender of the Faith, gives greetings in [the name of] our Lord to all and in particular Kings, Dukes, Earls, Marquises, Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Counts, Knights, Barons, Mayors in Towns, eminent Magistrates; likewise to all and in particular Admirals, Vice-admirals, Governors of Provinces, Commanders in cities, Intendents over castles, forts, armies, fleets, ports as well as all those who receive and see our open letter.

In as much as the Ruler's and his Advisors' most diligent efforts must be those who deserve virtue, who should be rewarded with suitable honour and renown, conversely the evils of the depraved should be awarded suitable punishment: thus we have in truth: for such opportunity we would not be found negligent: to herewith with the greatest diligence according to the situation has happened, taken account of that We of unbending will, that all the rights, privileges and advantages accruing to the noble ancestors, all the excellent activities that they have left after them should apply to those coming after them: with less of their ancestors renown and piety surrender as long as the possibility is according to their legitimate line of descent is valid and is not overturned; otherwise the descendents memory of their family and descent, and not do

something that besmirches the high respect of their parents, after all of which the precious country strives: but strives to spread and increase after equal credit in guarding their parents wide-ranging name with the light of their own shining acts; and thereby strive to light up the footsteps of their ancestors, acting in everything to their greatest ability, who are the honest and loyal subjects and citizens of the King and the Fatherland.

Of the aforementioned reason it has occurred that We will decorate the noble man, Mr Robert Moffatt, renowned as to his family for good deeds and in the matter of military great knowledge and discretion such that in the course of many years the most powerful Royal Majesty of Sweden in War, serving as a Captain, with Our favour and Recommendation Testimonial; and because he has both in his native land as in foreign places, especially the warlike Swedish Nation, made many firm proofs of his discrete understanding, courage and loyalty such that he has significantly increased his ancestors' renown with his own virtue and manliness: thus we have found in addition on account of his most humble petition is right and proper, and do not deny him our testimonial, confirming the undeniable truth of the honours and offices which our predecessors the highest renowned Kings of Scotland have awarded his ancestors, so that our testimonial shall serve him in the Swedish Nation where he has settled, to enjoy a well deserved honour and living standard.

For that reason, after we have through several distinguished and trustworthy men, whom we have entrusted and instructed, diligently allowed to investigate regarding the said nobleman's family and descent, so we have found such we publicly certify that our subject Mr. Robert Moffatt is of legitimate birth, and in respect of both father and mother born of high and noble families who governed in the kingdom during several hundred years, and have flourished - namely: His father honourable Alexander Moffatt, Commendator of Edny, his [paternal grand-] father was William Moffatt, Commendator of the Chapel, his paternal grandfather's father was John Moffatt, Master of Moffatt, [ *whose father was John (?) Moffatt* ] whose wife was Euphemia Hume, daughter to Baron Wedderburn; his paternal grandfather's mother was Mrs. Mary Kerr, daughter of Thomas Kerr, baronet of Merinton, who had as wife Johanna of Johnston, daughter of Baron of Johnston; his paternal grandmother was Mrs Christina Henderson, daughter of John Henderson, baron of Fordell, and granddaughter of Thomas Henderson, baron of Fordell, whose wife was Mrs. Margaret Warne, daughter of Baron Leyes; his paternal grandmother's mother Mrs Christina Menzies, daughter of Baron Pitfodel and Knight Mr [Sir] Paul Menzies, whose mother was Mrs Isabella Forbes, daughter of Baron honourable John Forbes; and on his mother's side, he is born of the honourable Isabella Richardson, daughter to William Richardson of Abercrombie, whose paternal grandfather was James Richardson of Smeaton, [ *whose father was James (?) Richardson of Smeaton* ] whose wife was Marion Douglas, daughter of the right honourable Earl of Morton; his maternal grandfather's mother, was Mrs. Agnes Kerr, daughter of Mr Mark Kerr, Baron of Newbottle, whose wife was Mrs Margaret Maxwell, daughter of Baron of Herries, whose maternal grandmother was Mrs Elizabeth Irvine, daughter of Robert Irvine of Beltie, whose father was Baron of Drum, Alexander Irvine, whose wife was Isabella Douglas, daughter to the right honourable Earl of Buchan; whose maternal grandmother's mother was Mrs Margaret Innes, daughter of [Sir] John Innes, Bart, master of Ortoun, whose wife was Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Baron of Haddo.

All the aforementioned have been joined in legitimate marriage, and therefore been legitimately born, and have sprung from high and renowned families; all have been renowned both as to their origin and their own merit and duly been honoured by our ancestors the Kings of Scotland for their courage and the loyalty that they have shown their native land with suitable Services, advantages and conditions from the most ancient times; and in passing have held themselves pure and untarnished as to their good reputation as well as their noble lineage, without any

besmirchment, and bequeathed to their descendents who are still living the footsteps of their ancestors to follow.

Abroad in whichever relevant countries to all our friends and good acquaintances, according to their position and reputation, our assiduous prayers and request that our aforementioned subject, the honourable Mr. Robert Moffatt, is much appreciated and loved not only on account of his own virtue, manliness and skill, will demonstrate all honour, renown and goodwill; therefore we enjoin that You should show a corresponding friendship for as long as in any matter should wish to avail oneself of Our help or mercy, which, although it is fast and unwavering, could be more knowing, stronger and surer, if we could not deny to inform the aforementioned Robert Moffatt this open letter which is confirmed in greater respect in that we have set our Seal in Edinburgh the 22<sup>nd</sup> August Year 1672 after the birth of Christ, and the 24<sup>th</sup> year of our reign.

(SEAL)

The undersigned certify that this is a correct rendering of the original at Milsvik Vicarage 11<sup>th</sup> April 1765

E. Seidelius, Vicar, Millesvik; Carl Spak, Vicar, Millesvik; Elias Lindgren, Curate



(1) Conjectured by me from, but not stated in, the Birth Brief.  
 (2) Alternatively "Commander", but in my view less likely  
 (3) Not identified by me – possibly Udny, in Aberdeenshire.