

1: Scots in Eastern and Western Prussia - Part I – The Scottish Trader (7)

Scots in Eastern and Western Prussia edition by Otto Schulze & Co., Edinburgh Prussia - "historical region of North Germany, on the Baltic," former kingdom in North Europe () dominant state of the German Empire (): formally dissolved in

After the Second Peace of Thorn. In , he expelled them again, and they had to transfer to the Baltic Sea. Konrad I , the Polish duke of Masovia , unsuccessfully attempted to conquer pagan Prussia in crusades in and The final border between Prussia and the adjoining Grand Duchy of Lithuania was determined in the Treaty of Melno in The Hanseatic League was officially formed in northern Europe in as a group of trading cities that came to hold a monopoly on all trade leaving the interior of Europe and Scandinavia and on all sailing trade in the Baltic Sea for foreign countries. As a majority of these settlers were Germans, Low German became the dominant language. The Knights were subordinate to the pope and the emperor. For the first time, these lands came into the hands of a branch of the Hohenzollern family. The Hohenzollern dynasty had ruled the Margraviate of Brandenburg to the west, a German state centred on Berlin , since the 15th century. Furthermore, with his renunciation of the Order, Albert could now marry and produce legitimate heirs. Brandenburg-Prussia Brandenburg and Prussia united two generations later. When Albert Frederick died in without male heirs, John Sigismund was granted the right of succession to the Duchy of Prussia, then still a Polish fief. From this time the Duchy of Prussia was in personal union with the Margraviate of Brandenburg. The resulting state, known as Brandenburg-Prussia , consisted of geographically disconnected territories in Prussia, Brandenburg, and the Rhineland lands of Cleves and Mark. His successor, Frederick William I – , reformed the army to defend the lands. In January , during the first phase of the Second Northern War – , he received the duchy as a fief from the Swedish king who later granted him full sovereignty in the Treaty of Labiau November In the Polish king renewed this grant in the treaties of Wehlau and Bromberg. With Prussia, the Brandenburg Hohenzollern dynasty now held a territory free of any feudal obligations, which constituted the basis for their later elevation to kings. Frederick William I became known[by whom? The state of Brandenburg-Prussia became commonly known as "Prussia", although most of its territory, in Brandenburg, Pomerania, and western Germany, lay outside Prussia proper. The Prussian state grew in splendour during the reign of Frederick I, who sponsored the arts at the expense of the treasury. In view of the size of the army in relation to the total population, Mirabeau said later: In the treaty of Stockholm , he acquired half of Swedish Pomerania. In , Prussian troops crossed over the undefended border of Silesia and occupied Schweidnitz. Silesia was the richest province of Habsburg Austria. He was succeeded to the throne by his daughter, Maria Theresa. In spite of some impressive victories afterward, his situation became far less comfortable the following years, as he failed in his attempts to knock Austria out of the war and was gradually reduced to a desperate defensive war. However, he never gave up and on 3 November the Prussian king won another battle, the hard-fought Battle of Torgau. Despite being several times on the verge of defeat Frederick, allied with Great Britain , Hanover and Hesse-Kassel , was finally able to hold the whole of Silesia against a coalition of Saxony , Austria , France and Russia. The Silesian Wars began more than a century of rivalry and conflict between Prussia and Austria as the two most powerful states operating within the Holy Roman Empire although both had extensive territory outside the empire. In the last 23 years of his reign until , Frederick II, who understood himself as the "first servant of the state", promoted the development of Prussian areas such as the Oderbruch. Prussia became a safe haven in much the same way that the United States welcomed immigrants seeking freedom in the 19th century. He introduced a general civil code, abolished torture and established the principle that the Crown would not interfere in matters of justice. Under the Treaties of Tilsit in , the state lost about one third of its area, including the areas gained from the second and third Partitions of Poland , which now fell to the Duchy of Warsaw. Beyond that, the king was obliged to pay a large indemnity, to cap his army at 42, men, and to let the French garrison troops throughout Prussia, effectively making the Kingdom a French satellite. Among their reforms were the liberation of peasants from serfdom , the Emancipation of Jews and making full citizens of them. The school system was rearranged, and in free trade

was introduced. The process of army reform ended in with the introduction of compulsory military service. The rest consisted of regular soldiers that were deemed excellent by most observers, and very determined to repair the humiliation of After the defeat of Napoleon in Russia , Prussia quit its alliance with France and took part in the Sixth Coalition during the "Wars of Liberation" Befreiungskriege against the French occupation. In exchange, Prussia withdrew from areas of central Poland to allow the creation of Congress Poland under Russian sovereignty. Wars of liberation[edit] King Frederick William IV The first half of the 19th century saw a prolonged struggle in Germany between liberals, who wanted a united, federal Germany under a democratic constitution, and conservatives , who wanted to maintain Germany as a patchwork of independent, monarchical states with Prussia and Austria competing for influence. One small movement that signaled a desire for German unification in this period was the Burschenschaft student movement, by students who encouraged the use of the black-red-gold flag, discussions of a unified German nation, and a progressive, liberal political system. Prussia benefited greatly from the creation in of the German Customs Union Zollverein , which included most German states but excluded Austria. This conservative document provided for a two-house parliament. The lower house, or Landtag was elected by all taxpayers, who were divided into three classes whose votes were weighted according to the amount of taxes paid. Women and those who paid no taxes had no vote. The upper house, which was later renamed the Herrenhaus "House of Lords" , was appointed by the king. He retained full executive authority and ministers were responsible only to him. As a result, the grip of the landowning classes, the Junkers , remained unbroken, especially in the eastern provinces. Bismarck was determined to defeat both the liberals and conservatives and increase Prussian supremacy and influence among the German states. There has been much debate as to whether Bismarck actually planned to create a united Germany when he set out on this journey, or whether he simply took advantage of the circumstances that fell into place. Certainly his memoirs paint a rosy picture of an idealist[citation needed], but these were written with the benefit of hindsight and certain crucial events could not have been predicted. What is clear is that Bismarck carried support from large sections of the people by promising to lead the fight for greater German unification. He eventually guided Prussia through three wars, which together brought William the position of German Emperor. Schleswig Wars[edit] The Kingdom of Denmark was at the time in personal union with the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein , both of which had close ties with each other, although only Holstein was part of the German Confederation. In , Denmark introduced a shared constitution for Denmark and Schleswig. This led to conflict with the German Confederation, which authorised the occupation of Holstein by the Confederation, from which Danish forces withdrew. The Austro-Prussian forces defeated the Danes, who surrendered both territories. In the resulting Gastein Convention of Prussia took over the administration of Schleswig while Austria assumed that of Holstein. Austro-Prussian War Expansion of Prussia â€” Bismarck realised that the dual administration of Schleswig and Holstein was only a temporary solution, and tensions rose between Prussia and Austria. The struggle for supremacy in Germany then led to the Austro-Prussian War , triggered by the dispute over Schleswig and Holstein. On the side of Prussia were Italy, most north German states, and some smaller central German states. The century-long struggle between Berlin and Vienna for dominance of Germany was now over. As a side show in this war, Prussia defeated Hanover in the Battle of Langensalza While Hanover hoped in vain for help from Britain as they had previously been in personal union , Britain stayed out of a confrontation with a continental great power and Prussia satisfied its desire for merging the once separate territories and gaining strong economic and strategic power, particularly from the full access to the resources of the Ruhr. Bismarck desired Austria as an ally in the future, and so he declined to annex any Austrian territory. Prussia also won full control of Schleswig-Holstein. Executive power was held by a president, assisted by a chancellor responsible only to him. The presidency was a hereditary office of the Hohenzollern rulers of Prussia. There was also a two-house parliament. The lower house, or Reichstag Diet , was elected by universal male suffrage. The upper house, or Bundesrat Federal Council was appointed by the state governments. The Bundesrat was, in practice, the stronger chamber. Prussia had 17 of 43 votes, and could easily control proceedings through alliances with the other states. As a result of the peace negotiations, the states south of the Main remained theoretically independent, but received the compulsory protection of Prussia. Additionally, mutual defence treaties were concluded.

SCOTS IN EASTERN AND WESTERN PRUSSIA pdf

However, the existence of these treaties was kept secret until Bismarck made them public in , when France tried to acquire Luxembourg.

2: Prussia - Wikipedia

Scots in Eastern and Western Prussia Part I - The Scottish Trader (1) The fact of a large emigration of Scotsmen to Prussia and Poland during the XVIth and XVIIth centuries has hitherto either escaped the notice of the Scottish historian altogether, or been deemed by him too unimportant an item to be registered in his pages.

Ruled in personal union with the Imperial Margraviate of Brandenburg from , the Hohenzollern rulers of Brandenburg-Prussia were able to remove the Polish suzerainty by the Treaty of Wehlau. This development turned out to be fatal to the Polish monarchy, as the two parts of the rising Kingdom of Prussia were separated by Polish land. The addition gave Prussia a land connection between the Province of Pomerania and East Prussia, cutting off the Polish access to the Baltic Sea and rendering East Prussia more readily defensible in the event of war with the Russian Empire. The annexed voivodeships of Pomerania i. Pomerelia except for the City of Danzig, Marienburg Polish: Malbork and Kulm Polish: Warmia became part of the Province of East Prussia. The Partition Sejm ratified the cession on 30 September In a letter from , he calls them "dirty" and "vile apes" [2] He had nothing but contempt for the szlachta , the numerous Polish nobility, and wrote that Poland had "the worst government in Europe with the exception of Ottoman Empire ". In order to excite less jealousy I tell everyone that on my travels I have seen just sand, pine trees, heath land and Jews. Despite that there is a lot of work to be done; there is no order, and no planning and the towns are in a lamentable condition. Some of the areas of Greater Poland annexed in that formed the Netze District were added to West Prussia in as well. Restoration[edit] In , the province was administratively subdivided into the Regierungsbezirke Danzig and Marienwerder. From West Prussia was combined with East Prussia to form the Province of Prussia , after which they were reestablished as separate provinces. However, after the region became part of the German Empire in during the unification of Germany , it was subjected to measures aimed at Germanization of Polish-speaking areas. Map of the land bought by the Preussische Ansiedlungskommission The Polish historian Andrzej Chwalba cites Germanization measures that included: Ethnic Germans were favoured in government contracts and only they won them, while Poles always lost. The region was invaded, then included in the Reichsgau Danzig-West Prussia within Nazi Germany during World War II and settled with , German colonists, [10] while between , and , Poles and Jews were removed Germans through massacres, enslavement or killed in extermination camps. All of the areas occupied by Nazis were restored to Poland according to the post-war Potsdam Agreement in , along with further neighbouring areas of former Nazi Germany. The vast majority of the remaining German population of the region which had not fled before was subsequently expelled westward. Many German civilians were deported to labor camps like Vorkuta in the Soviet Union , where a large number of them perished or were later reported missing. Historical population[edit] Map of West Prussia and the Bay of Danzig in Administrative divisions and languages in West Prussia according to the German census

3: Scots in Eastern and Western Prussia

The Scots in eastern and western Prussia: a sequel to "The Scots in Germany: a contribution towards the history of the Scot abroad" a sequel to "The Scots in.

North-east Germany was Protestant, so Prussians were mostly Protestant. The states of south Germany especially Austria and Bavaria were Catholic, so they did not want Prussia to have the power. Prussia was mostly German, but in the late 18th century the new Polish areas had a lot of Polish people too. In 1772, these Polish areas returned to Poland. He wanted them to fight the Prussian tribes on his borders. They fought for more than years, then they created a new state. From 1772, the Knights were under the King of Poland and Lithuania. In 1773 the leader of the Knights became a Protestant. At that time, the Duchy of Prussia was only the area east of the mouth of the Vistula River. He was also Margrave of Brandenburg. Brandenburg was under the Hohenzollern family. The name for the new state was Brandenburg-Prussia. In the middle of the state was Polish land, but Brandenburg-Prussia was moving away from Poland. The wars ended in 1772; Prussia was now the most powerful state in eastern Germany. Other parts of Germany, including Pomerania, went to Prussia because of marriage or death. In this time, the Prussian military machine grew, as did the administration system. Until these were at the heart of the German state. Now Prussia controlled land in the far east, e. He lost at Valmy and gave his western land to France. He gave more land to France at the Treaty of Tilsit. In 1807 Prussia won her lost land again, and also all the Rhineland and Westphalia and some other land. This land in the west was very important, especially the Ruhr valley. In the early 19th century, the liberals in Germany wanted one federal, democratic Germany. The conservatives wanted Germany as a group of independent, weak states[source? In 1848 revolution came to Europe and the liberals had a chance. Frederick William IV was worried. He allowed a National Assembly and a constitution. The new Frankfurt Parliament wanted to give Frederick William the crown of all Germany, but he did not want it. He said that revolutionaries could not name kings. Now Prussia had a semi-democratic constitution, but really the nobility with land the Junkers had the power, especially in the east. Bismarck wanted the liberals and the conservatives to lose. He wanted to create a strong united Germany, but under the Junker, not under the western German liberals. So, he started three wars: The economic and political future looked good, if the leaders were clever. But after 99 days, in the state had a new leader, William II. He fired Bismarck, who lost his job in 1890, and William II started a new foreign policy. He made the army bigger, and the navy much bigger, and took risks; this took Germany into World War I. With defeat, the Prussian Junkers lost power. The Prussian king and the other German kings had to leave. Germany became the Weimar Republic. In the Treaty of Versailles re-created the Polish state, and Prussia had to give up much of Prussia. Some people also wanted to break Prussia into smaller states, but tradition won. The industrial Ruhr area was in Prussia, and also Berlin, so Prussia was the home of the left. The Social Democrats and the Catholic Centre had power for most of the 1920s. It was the end of German democracy too. Poland took everything east of the Oder-Neisse line, e. Silesia, Pomerania, eastern Brandenburg and East Prussia. About ten million Germans had to fly from these areas. Polish and Russian people moved there to fill the area. In 1949, the GDR government stopped using states and used districts. In 1990, the end of the GDR, the states returned. The idea of Prussia is not completely dead in Germany. Some people want to put together the states of Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Berlin and call them Prussia. But German politicians are not interested in the idea.

4: History of German settlement in Central and Eastern Europe - Wikipedia

Scots in Eastern and Western Prussia Part I - The Scottish Trader (7) The next generation of Scotsmen in Germany had, of course, a much easier life to lead than their fathers.

Perceptions of this persecution filtered back into Germany, where reports were exploited and amplified by the Nazi party as part of their drive to national popularity as savior of the German people. Streckerau an der Wolga: Since the population of the city was predominantly German it was not placed under Polish sovereignty. It became the Free City of Danzig , an independent quasi-state under the auspices of the League of Nations governed by its German residents but with its external affairs largely under Polish control. The Free City had its own constitution, national anthem, parliament Volkstag , and government Senat. From the Polish Corridor , many ethnic Germans were forced to leave throughout the s and s[citation needed], while Poles settled in the region building the sea port city Gdynia Gdingen next to Danzig. In the early s the Nazi Party capitalized on these pro-German sentiments, and in garnered 38 percent of vote for the Danzig Volkstag. Nazi demands, at their minimum, would have seen the return of Danzig to Germany and a one kilometer, state-controlled route for easier access across the Polish Corridor, from Pomerania to Danzig and from there to East Prussia. Germany feigned an interest in diplomacy delaying the Case White deadline twice , to try to drive a wedge between Britain and Poland. Drang nach Osten , Volksdeutsche , Nazi Germany , and Lebensraum In the 19th century, the rise of romantic nationalism in Germany had led to the concepts of Pan-Germanism and Drang nach Osten , which in part gave rise to the concept of Lebensraum. German nationalists used the existence of large German minorities in other countries as a basis for territorial claims. Many of the propaganda themes of the Nazi regime against Czechoslovakia and Poland claimed that the ethnic Germans Volksdeutsche in those territories were persecuted. There were many incidents of persecution of Germans in the interwar period, including the French invasion of Germany proper in the s. The German state was weak until and could not even protect itself under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Adolf Hitler used these issues as a pretext for waging wars of aggression against Czechoslovakia and Poland. Naziâ€™Soviet population transfers German populations affected by the population exchanges were primarily the Baltic Germans and Bessarabia Germans and others who were forced to resettle west of the Curzon Line. The Molotovâ€™Ribbentrop Pact had defined "spheres of interest", assigning the states between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union to either one of those. Except for Memelland , the Baltic states were assigned to the Soviet Union, and Germany started pulling out the Volksdeutsche population after reaching respective agreements with Estonia and Latvia in October The Baltic Germans were to be resettled in occupied Poland and compensated for their losses with confiscated property at their new settlements. Though resettlement was voluntary, most Germans followed the call because they feared repression once the Soviets would move in. Poles were expelled from West Prussia to make space available for resettlement, but due to quarrels with the Gauleiter Albert Forster , resettlement stalled and further "repatriants" were moved to Posen. With an initial thought to resettle the population in occupied Poland or the Crimea, they were actually moved to places in nearby Austria and Bavaria. In places such as Yugoslavia , Germans were drafted by their country of residence, served loyally, and were even held as POWs by the Nazis, and yet later found themselves drafted again, this time by the Nazis after their takeover. Because it was technically not permissible to draft non-citizens, many ethnic Germans ended up being oxymoronically forcibly volunteered for the Waffen-SS. In general, those closest to Nazi Germany were the most involved in fighting for her, but the Germans in remote places like the Caucasus were likewise accused of collaboration. Romania and Bulgaria had been forced to surrender and declare war on Germany. The Germans had lost Budapest and most of the rest of Hungary. The plains of Poland were now open to the Soviet Red Army. German populations in Central and Eastern Europe took flight from the advancing Red Army , resulting in a great population shift. Some of the ships were sunk by the Soviets, including the Wilhelm Gustloff , after an evacuation was attempted at neighboring Gdynia. In the process, tens of thousands of refugees were killed. Cities such as Danzig also endured heavy Western Allied and Soviet bombardment. Those who survived and could not escape encountered the Red Army. On 30

March , the Soviets captured the city and left it in ruins. Yalta Conference As it became evident that the Allies were going to defeat Nazi Germany decisively, the question arose as to how to redraw the borders of Central and Eastern European countries after the war. In the context of those decisions, the problem arose of what to do about ethnic minorities within the redrawn borders. The precise location of the border was left open. The western Allies also accepted in general the principle of the Oder River as the future western border of Poland and of population transfer as the way to prevent future border disputes. The open question was whether the border should follow the eastern or western Neisse rivers, and whether Stettin, the traditional seaport of Berlin, should remain German or be included in Poland. The western Allies sought to place the border on the eastern Neisse, but Stalin insisted that the border should be on the western Neisse. The Potsdam Conference[edit] Main articles: It was anticipated that a final peace treaty would follow shortly and either confirm this border or determine whatever alterations might be agreed upon. The northerneastern third of East Prussia was directly annexed by the Soviet Union and remains part of Russia to this day. It was also decided that all Germans remaining in the new and old Polish territory should be expelled, to prevent any claims of minority rights. Among the provisions of the Potsdam Conference was a section that provided for the orderly transfer of German populations. The specific wording of this section was as follows: The Three Governments, having considered the question in all its aspects, recognize that the transfer to Germany of German populations, or elements thereof, remaining in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, will have to be undertaken. They agree that any transfers that take place should be effected in an orderly and humane manner.

5: The Scots in Eastern and Western Prussia

The Scots in Eastern and Western Prussia A Sequel to the Scots in Germany; A Contribution Towards the History of the Scot Abroad by Th; A. Fischer A Sequel to the Scots in Germany; A Contribution Towards the History of the Scot Abroad.

Being born in the country of "rechter, freier, deutscher Art," as the German phrasing then was, all the former disabilities disappeared. They were now no longer classed with the Jew, especially as the type of the vagrant Scot gradually became extinct, [That the Scots themselves were smarting under this common classification appears from a short but valuable note which says: Marrying into rich and influential German families, they rose in favour and social distinction in the same measure as they lost much of their nationality. Let us adduce a few examples of this. Alexander Niesebet Nisbet from Edinburgh appears as a citizen of Elbing towards the close of the sixteenth. He built the two houses in the Schmiedegasse next to the Schmiedethor in the corner. His own child Catherine became the wife of Johann Jungschulz, Mayor of Elbing, and died one year after her father in William Patterson, a colonel, married a daughter of Adrian van der Linde, an old Patrician family of Danzig Thomas Gellatlay from Dundee, born , emigrated to Danzig, where he changed his name into Gellentín. He was of good family, and connected with the Wedderburnes of Dundee. In he married Christine Czierenberg, daughter of the town councillor Daniel Czierenberg of Danzig. A daughter of his second marriage became the wife of Reinhold Bauer , and the mother of C. Ernst Bauer, burgomaster of Danzig. It first showed itself in the names which were adapted to the German pronunciation: Sometimes the meaning of the name was rendered by a German equivalent. The Christian names also underwent a metamorphosis. Wherever these names occur we have a sure sign of the bearer belonging to the second generation, which not unfrequently affords us a welcome clue to an approximate date. It is in this and the later generations of Scotsmen generally that we find, too, a much greater number of literary men among the Scottish settlers. Their educational passion had not deserted them. Especially large is the number of Scottish names among the clergymen of the new Presbyterian Churches. But with all this process of Germanising going on till hardly the name remained to testify to an extraction foreign to the fatherland, still even to this day one finds and gladly notices among the descendants of the Scottish settlers the old origin remembered and cherished, like the far off echo of an old tune or the dim halo around a sacred head. Sometimes it takes the form of certain pronounced mental or moral qualities, sometimes that of a predilection for the English tongue, or of a longing for the country where their cradle stood, most frequently that eminently characteristic one of long pedigree; intricate, and hard to unravel. The heart-throb is still there; but now it is the heartthrob without the pain of separation. It now remains to cast a glance at the foreign relations between Scotland and those parts of Germany we are concerned with during the sixteenth century and later. We have already mentioned the various plenipotentiaries and factors sent by Scotland to protect the interests of the Scot abroad. The Scottish kings never lost an opportunity of interceding for their subjects, and the German Powers were eager to rely on the support of Scotland. He went in the year , and so well pleased was Albrecht with his reception at the Court of King James, that he sent this sovereign a valuable cuirass as a present in In return James in issues a proclamation emphasising his friendly feelings towards the Order, and enjoining his subjects to grant and afford the skippers and merchants, subjects of Albrecht, every possible safety and liberty of trading in all his lands, cum omnibus incencariis et rebus quibuscunque, with all their goods of whatever description, in terra vel marique, both on land and sea. See also Scots in Germany. But the commission appointed had not been able to arrive at a decision on account of the rising that had taken place in other parts of the country. Other diplomatic exchange of letters takes place between the two countries in cases of succession; they have been dealt with in another place. Very curious is a more recent attempt to establish a Scottish colony on a small scale in Prussia, and it also led to a good deal of official correspondence. In the year the Hon. I past three of my early years in Deutchland sic , in Lauenburgh and Hamburg, but having been thirty years out of Germany I have very much forgotten the language, and dare not venture to write it to a native. My heart still warms to Germany where I was most kindly treated, and I shall ever remember it with gratitude. I also drew his

attention to the farm of Kobbelbude, [Close to Konigsberg. He is going to realise a capital of about eighteen hundred pounds, but he has not given me any vouchers for it. This Thomas Kyle is the same with whom I negotiated last year by order of the Government with regard to the acquisition of another estate, when the affair was broken off. We beg to draw your attention to the fact that your knowledge as an experienced agriculturist has been testified to sufficiently in the private letter of Mr Erskine and other private persons, but that this is not sufficient for the County Council in whose hands the administration of the province is put, and which can only be persuaded to favour the settlement of foreign agriculturists by an improvement held out to inland farming. Neither have you given us sufficient proof of funds large enough for the acquirement and management of such an estate. As long as you cannot lay before us certificates of your knowledge in practical husbandry from qualified and official bodies in your own home, we are afraid that we cannot hold out to you any hopes of realising your plans of settlement in Prussia. But this assumption would be wrong. The Scot was not the only recipient of these strange gifts of hospitality. He shared them with the Jew, the Spaniard, and above all with the Dutch, who vied with the Scot in their enterprise and the number of their settlements throughout the north-east of Germany. He would have shared them with an angel from heaven if such a one could have been induced to live in Prussia. The gifts were doled out quite irrespective of the person, they were the outcome of a principle under which all Europe, as under a barometrical minimum, then suffered. There is not the slightest doubt that a German or any numbers of them, that had landed in those days on the coast of England or emigrated to Scotland trying to pursue their trade to better advantage, would have been treated in the same fashion. They could not have been treated otherwise, except by a few enlightened minds born before their time. This, if it does lessen the severity of our judgment on the Germans of those days, does not lessen the pity and the sympathy felt for the persecuted. Many of them have succumbed "uncoffined and unknelled"; of others we are told on many a stately stone and in the turgid eloquence of many an epitaph; many again have survived and bear witness in their names of the old flood of Scottish emigration. All have left, very literally and very legibly, their footprints in the sands of time. It is with the memory of those among them that have neither obtained fame nor wealth that we were specially concerned here, and to them we would fain have erected a humble cairn in the long row of sand-swept Scottish graves on the shores of the Baltic. Return to book index page

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6: Prussia - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Scots in eastern and western Prussia; a sequel to "The Scots in Germany, a contribution towards the history of the Scot abroad"; Item Preview.

Part I In the English Parliament of , when a union between England and the inhabitants of Scotland was proposed the proposal met with indignant opposition. The indefatigable Clydesdale traveller, William Lithgow, who visited Poland in , gives a short account of them. He comments thus on his experience in Poland in that year: It was my lucke here, to bee acquainted with Count du Torne Graf von Thorn the first Nobleman of Boheme, who had newly broake out of Prison in Prage and fled hither from Bohemia for safety. Mathias then being Emperour, against whom hee had highly offended in boasting him in his Bed Chamber with hard and intollerable speches. At last his trayne and treasure comming with many other Bohemian Barons and Gentlemen his friends, I humbly left him, and touching at Lubilinia where the Judges of Polland sit for halfe the yeare, I arrived at Warsaw, the resident place for the King Sigismond, who had newly married the other sister of his former wife, being both Sisters to this Ferdinando now Emperour. News Letters of , edited by A. But that we can know these conditions, we had, until the present volume could be issued, to rely to a great extent upon the works of a German savant who was by good fortune known to the writer of these pages, Dr. He, luckily for those interested in foreign parts where the Scot penetrated, in past ages, wrote two monographs, *The Scots in Germany*, [Edinburgh, The present writer feels less scruple in referring the curious reader to them for details, and also for quoting very largely from them, for three reasons. Somehow, from poverty or love of adventure, one reason or another, the Scottish nation were forced to go abroad as traders from an early period. That they did so in such quantities seems to the writer to show that in early ages the population was by no means so sparse as is now generally supposed. At any rate, as far back as the mid of the fifteenth century, the Scots were firmly established in wealth and prosperity in the Hanse city of Dantzig, and thence were very numerous in Poland, an alien country, with scarcely any settled rule as we understand it, and very far distant from their own. At that time many things favoured them. The Government of Poland - such as it was - was wholly military. There were but two classes: The Scots, seeking to benefit an unexploited country, and, incidentally, as usual, themselves, simply swarmed on East Prussia and Poland via the city of Dantzig. No notice of its history is therefore contained in this sketch. Fischer supplies this want, however, and moreover gives a list of those Scots who became burgesses, and mentions innumerable Scots who were connected with the town in his *Scots in East and West Prussia*. The list of burgesses begins in and ends in They sold tin-ware, ironware, such as scissors and knives. In addition to this they kept booths and small shops in the towns intitae *Scotorum* , attached themselves to the powerful Polish princes, to whom they lent money and acted as bankers; and, finally, eight of their chief merchants were made *Mercatores aulici* or *curiales*, purveyors to the Court, a life appointment of great importance. Fynes Moryson writing in recognised this. And in these Northern kingdomes they lived at this time in great multitudes, rather for the poverty of their owne kingdome, then for any great trafficke they exercised there, dealing rather for small fardels, then for great quantities of rich wares. In they were taxed along with the Jews and Gipsies. In a universal decree was promulgated forbidding Scottish pedlars to roam about the country, and King Stephen in issued orders that the unpropertied Scots must be forced to remove from his domains in Posen. Yet they could not become burgesses of the towns without much difficulty and submitting to many conditions. Poor Scots as well as more wealthy crammers continued to swarm into East Prussia and Poland, and often died of hunger: The hostile measure of the trading communities forced the Scots also into a union or *Bruderschaft* regulating their traffic. We are told this was recommended by King James VI. In the Polish Government, says Dr. The latter could not, only fine, but could prosecute, proscribe, and, with the consent of the elders, banish. Their meetings took place every fair day, and there was a general Court of Appeal on the Feast of the Epiphany at Thorn. This was the ultimate resort, there was no appeal to the king at home. They had to receive every new Scotsman into the Brotherhood, and the clergy who collected a tax for the upkeep of the Presbyterian churches were *ex officio* elders. Some of the Guild books show hostility to the Catholics. The highest judge they acknowledged was the Royal Marshal

according to a privilege granted them by King Stephen Bathory. The connection between Scotland and Poland was, considering the distance and interval of nations, wonderfully intimate. Robert Abercromby, the intriguing priest, when he thought it wise to leave Scotland for a time, went to Poland in . On his return to Poland he published a tract on his journey very detrimental to the Scottish people. This came into the hands of King James VI. Abbotsford Club , pp. Nor was this all. The King was still unsatisfied. He proposed instead to obtain it by taxing the Scottish burghs. The magistrates were unwilling, and the Lords of the Secret Council, to whom he wished to refer his refractory subjects, refused to proceed on the ground that they had no jurisdiction. The king then wrote a letter to John Spermannus and all the other magistrates and officials of Dantzic, proposing to raise the money by a tax on all his subjects resident there, in Poland, and in Prussia. He returned to Scotland, and there, on 3rd July , was called upon to answer before the Privy Council in Edinburgh a complaint lodged against him by Gilbert Wilson, Merchant, in Peterco, for gross neglect of his duties in his Polish agency. The complaint begins by showing that the Polish Parliament at Warsaw had passed an edict which imposed on every Scot residing in Poland a capitation tax of two gulden yearly. The Scots agitated so much by their nominees, the complainer, John Wynrahame and James Broun, that they obtained from their delegates after they had met at Lanschoittis to the Polish Court, the complainer and Alexander Narne, a suspension of the Edict. The complainer then went to England, and begged the king for a letter of remonstrance to the King of Poland, and in doing so told the king that Gordon had done nothing in the matter. Royal remonstrances were sent. The case can be read in full, [Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, vol. Some letters of King James I. Will be found later in this volume. When Parliament had overcome the king they were worse off owing to the uncertainty in which the Scots stood in regard to the Commonwealth, and the opposing claim of Charles II. We have to note that when the forced subsidy was collected for the king there were only nine trading Scots families left in Posen. Fischer points out, prove the fluctuating nature of the Scottish settlements. Eleven are noted but only nine are named. The usual estimate in the first half of the seventeenth century of the number of Scots who were in Poland was the same as that Lithgow the traveller had made, as we saw, in . The Englishman Chamberlain wrote in to his friend Carlton: Fischer tells us much less about them. He gives, however, the sad case of Colonel Alexander Ruthven, whose widow, Margaret Munro, in , petitioned the town of Dantzic for help for herself and her poor children, inasmuch as her husband had lost his life in the service of King Sigismund III. Trouble was evidently brewing against Sweden or Britain, and we find that some time afterwards, in , it burst. In that year King Gustavus Adolphus wrote on the 23rd September an indignant letter in excellent latinity to King James I and VI , informing him there was a Scottish renegade in his service who had gone over to the King of Poland and had made a bargain to bring eight thousand Scots into that of the Polish King for the invasion of Sweden and the ruin of the reformed faith. Whether he was in the army is not stated. It is there suggested that he may have been ancestor of the Russian poet Lermontoff, whose ancestors came to Russia from Poland, by way of Tula. A translation of the letter is printed in the Scottish Historical Review, vol. If so, he had a brother, Jacob Keith. To him King Vladislas IV. In he commissioned one Jacob Rowan the persecuted Ruthvens sometimes took that name at Dantzic to collect his pension, [Reg. Privy Council 2nd Series pp. We also discover the names of Captain Reay and of Major-General Count von Johnston, a colonel of a regiment of cuirassiers. Fentoun in Swaden, and. Scottish History Society, The Collonel sent one Captain Montgomery north in June, and had very good luck, listing many for the service; and himself followed after in August, and, reseeding at Invernes, sallied out to visit the Master of Lovat, and in 3 dayes got 43 of the Frasers to take on. Hugh Fraser, young Clunvacky, takes on as lieutenant. William Fraser [Brother of the author, Mr. The Lord Lovats son, Captain James, had 22 young gentlemen with the rest, who ingaged be themselves out of Stratharick, Abertarph, Aird, and Strathglass, that I heard the Collonel say he was vain of them for gallantry. I saw them march out of Invernes, and most of the English regiment lookeing on with no small commendation as well as emulation of their bravery. The same writer tells us their tale. He went abroad with Captain James Fraser, my Lord Lovat sone, anno , in the qualety of an Ensign in the Lord Cranstons regiment, for the service of Carolus Gustavus, King of Sweden; and after the peace he went up to Pole with other Scotchmen, and settled at Torn, where he married, as a marchant. Fischer has pointed out, Scottish merchants of pure Celtic origin are comparatively rare. He and yong

Clunvaky, Hugh, are the only surviving two of the gallant crew who ventered over seas with their cheefes sone, Captain James, and he is glad of this happy occasion. Two of his foster brothers ventered with him, Farqhar and Rory, very pretty boyes. He entered the Swedish army in , seduced thereto at Hamburg by a Ruit-master Gardin, of his own nation; was captured after the siege of Cracow next year by the Poles. Innes, Provincial of the Franciscans. Spalding Club , But that which surpasseth all, is the civility of the inhabitants, which is occasioned by its vicinity to Germany, and the frequent resorting of strangers to the two annual faires, and every day allmost; the Polls also, in emulation of the strangers dwelling amongst them, strive to transcend one another in civility. At first, he was imperiously inquisitive of my parents, education, travells, and intentions. I answered to all his demands, with an observant ingenuity. One passage I cannot forgett, which was this. When, upon his enquiry, I had told him what my parents names were, he said in a disdainful manner: These are two great clannes, sure you must be a gentleman! To which, albeit I knew it to be spoken in derision, I answered nothing, but that I was not the worse for that. After his capture by the Poles in , his adhesion to their service did not last very long. When captured again by the Swedes he pleaded that he had been forced into the Polish ranks, and his statement was accepted. He was a colonel in the Polish service, and there still exists in his family a silver cup out of which King John drank just before he saved Vienna. This George Guthrie, who organised at his own expense a regiment of Hussars, part of the victorious host at Vienna in , is described as a descendant of Guthrie of Guthrie in Scotland, and was, for causes examined in , granted a Diploma of Polish Nobility by King John Sobieski.

7: Scots in Poland - | Scottish Tartans Authority

The map, I hope, will be useful not only as proving the decreasing density of Scottish emigration as it advanced towards the West, but also as a companion and guide for those Scottish travellers who may wish to visit these far-off scenes of the labours and sufferings of their countrymen.

He has not forgotten the fame of the Scottish warriors in the armies of France or Sweden, whose heroic deeds commanded the admiration of the world; but where the Scot lived out a quiet life of suffering, hardships, countless struggles bravely met, and final successes tenaciously secured, his claim to be remembered by the future historian has been brushed aside; his tombstone and his name have been forgotten. This neglect would have been, and would be, excusable if the Scot abroad, rapidly and entirely losing his individuality, had at once become amalgamated with the new hosts among whom he lived. But so little has this been the case, that a learned German writer of to-day says: They being exposed to many dangers and persecutions as pedlars, gradually settled in the towns and married daughters of the citizens. The increase in strength and industrial capacity which this Scottish admixture instilled into the German was of the very highest importance and it can scarcely be doubted that the peculiar compound of stubbornness and shrewdness which characterises the inhabitants of the small towns of Eastern Prussia has its root in the natural disposition of the Scot. It is this "vie intime" of the Scot in Germany that is to form the main substance of the present volume. The facts of the Scottish settlements have been stated; it now remains to fill up the sketch and to present to the reader as complete a picture as possible of how the Scot lived in those remote regions that they had chosen as the scene of their enterprise. Before entering upon our task let us clear up two misconceptions that might arise out of our former statements. We are now compelled to admit the existence of the Scottish pedlar, in German called "Schotte," in the XIVth Century, though not without hesitation. But no other derivation has been put forward, and all our lexicographers headed by the successors of Grimm in the recent volume of the great German Dictionary adhere to the old meaning. There are, moreover, other laws and constitutions nearly as old as that of Anclam, which leave no doubt as to the meaning of "Schotte. Scots in Germany] and a little later, about the year Both these passages prove by the addition of "edder Engelsman" that "Schotte" cannot be taken in any other sense than that of Scotsman, a native of Scotland. We must therefore assume a much earlier date for the itinerant Scot in Germany, unless we suppose that the word Schotte, Scotus, in those earlier centuries referred to the Irish. There seems to be some show of reason in this, as the expression "Schotte" for a vagrant pedlar is also common in Bavaria and the south of Germany, where the Irish had established the so-called "Schottenkioster" [See Schmeller, Bairisches Worterbuch. The Police Regulations of Nurnberg prohibit the harbouring or housing of any vagrant Scotsman or Scotswoman in the town or within a mile around it without permission of the magistrates XV Century. A second misconception may arise from passages [The Scots in Germany, p. Only when he had succeeded in obtaining the rights of citizenship in the smaller or larger towns of Prussia did his difficulties diminish; and to obtain these rights was for many a hopeless task. Religious persecutions in the old cruel sense, it is true, did not obtain, but nevertheless, the Calvinistic Scot was not looked upon with favour by his proud Lutheran brother of Germany; in his eye he was an Arian, worse than an unbeliever and an anabaptist. This was a weapon that was used with virulence and success by the hostile trades. Only the unwearied and indomitable energy of the Scot, combined with physical endurance as great as his skill and his shrewdness as merchant and banker, made him succeed in many cases and obtain the highest honours in the country of his adoption. Whilst we hear but little of Scottish settlements in Germany at this time, notices are not wanting of the brisk commercial intercourse between Scotland and Danzig and between Scotland and the Teutonic Order, which from a religious Society of Knights for the defence and the spreading of Christianity had rapidly grown not only into a territorial Power, but also into a huge commercial trading society. Thus King Henry IV. On account of Jac. Lawdre Queen Mary also writes to the Hochmeister in The dreaded Earl of March appears again in the records of Danzig writing about the liberation of a Danzig citizen called Johann Lange, and charging a Scot, Ricardus de Camera, with the conclusion of a commercial treaty. Somewhat later King James recommends the Edinburgh merchant, John Foulis, who with some business

friends is travelling to Danzig, to the notice of the magistrates there March 28, ; "quatenus auxilio Dei et vestro salve redeant. In every way the interest of the Scottish trader seems to have been well taken care of. Instances of this are found in two other letters addressed to Danzig. In one of them Edinburgh declares that Stephen Lawson, a citizen of Haddington, had honestly paid for all goods which he had brought from Danzig to Leith about four years ago June 5, Interesting is a letter from the magistrates of Aberdeen to Danzig in which they express themselves grieved at the fact that ships from that city for some time past sail to more remote ports of Scotland instead of to Aberdeen; and they declare themselves willing to indemnify the cloth merchant of Danzig who had suffered loss at Aberdeen on account of spurious money being given to him in payment, if he would personally appear before them. They pray that the old commercial intercourse should be restored. Besides Aberdeen and Leith, Dundee is again mentioned in as trading with Danzig, and the name of Thomas Spalding occurs in this connection. What attracted them to Danzig besides the shipping facilities was a tradition that there they would be the recipients of numerous privileges grantedâ€”perhaps in grateful recollection of military assistanceâ€”by the Hochmeister to the English and Scots. Frequently they refer to these privileges in their petitionsâ€”chiefly to a free retail trade throughout the countryâ€”but, as their adversaries tauntingly said, they "could never produce them. At any rate, if they ever possessed these privileges, every trace of them was lost in the XVIth Century, as indeed it was much more in the spirit of the times to disfranchise people than to grant them trading liberties. However this may be, the Scots are present in Danzig, though not in great numbers, early in the XVth Century. Walter, a Scot and a dyer by trade, owns to certain debts in ; in , on the 23rd of March, the Magistrates compose a quarrel between a citizen and a Scottish merchant; another Scot, called Thomas, sues a citizen for the debt of twenty-six marks in More serious is the following entry: Therewith all dispute should be ended for ever "geendet unde gelendet ". The names of other Scotsmen, together with their debts, are entered in the Schoppenbuch; e. Patrick in , and Fenton and Grant in In consequence of the many acts of piracy in Scottish waters Heinrick Vorrath, the Burgomaster of Danzig, advises the Prussian and German ships to carry arms and ammunition March 12th, They tell the woeful tale of a ship from Hull to Prussia called Peter and carrying a rich cargo. But by the Grace of God the English held their own, and took the Scottish ships together with their goods. Then the Scottish said to the English: And the Scottish placed five of their number as hostages on board of the English ship whilst the others were allowed to sail away unhurt. Now when the English brought these five with them into Prussia, they were compelled by the Hochmeister to set them free and release their goods, and it was done. After this the Komptur of Danczke sent for the skippers and the merchants of the said ship, and ordered thirteen of them to be cast into prison, where they were nearly suffocated and scarcely got out alive. Still they had to pay to the Komptur twenty-four mark in Prussian coin, and a piece of cloth to the value of twenty mark in order to be liberated. On the whole, the information to be gathered regarding the Scots in Prussia during this century is but small. It is only in the next century that light is thrown upon the difficulties and hardships of their life. Return to book index page This comment system requires you to be logged in through either a Disqus account or an account you already have with Google, Twitter, Facebook or Yahoo.

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