

Swedish Colours from Enlisted and Militia Units in the Baltic Provinces 1700–1710 in the Russian Trophy Collection – Problems of Identification and Possible Solutions LEIF TÖRNQUIST

During the first period of the Great Northern War, 1700-1709, many new Swedish military units were raised, enlisted as well as militia. The purpose of this paper is to examine information of the colours of these units and to compare it with remaining objects in the Russian trophy collection. The main Russian source for this are pictures from the former Russian Imperial Trophy Commission 1910-1914 kept in the State Hermitage Museum in Saint Petersburg. These pictures are coloured drawings from photographs taken by the Commission.¹ Unfortunately in Sweden we have no access to more accurate measures of the flags and type of fabric unless it is evident from the pictures such as for example damask.²

A supplementary source is a collection of pictures, called *Maly Album*, drawn and coloured in 1837. A copy of this album is preserved in the Swedish Military Archives.³ Unfortunately these drawings are very schematic and in fact there are sometimes more flags of slightly different models hidden behind one single drawing. On the other hand there are some notations, written in pencil on some of the pictures, of how many objects there are of the same appearance. During the First World War the Russian trophy collection was evacuated to Siberia and it is said that some of the objects were lost during a fire. Another loss during the 1930's came through selling. At least seven banners of Finnish origin were on sale in Stockholm. Three were bought back to Finland in 1931 but the remaining four colours were in 1932 sent back to the firm *Antiquariat* in Leningrad.⁴

In the following the presentation is limited to the infantry units. A number of dragoon units were also enlisted but these formations might be presented at a later symposium.

In the regimental presentations (appendix) the full names in English and Swedish of the various units and details about them and their colours are displayed. Finland was part of Sweden at the time of the Great Northern War and about one third of the regiments of the regular

establishment, "the national Swedish" regiments, were raised in Finland. When a reference in this article is made to "Finnish" units it is thus to be seen as a territorial and not a national denomination.

A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE SWEDISH REGULATIONS CONCERNING COLOURS

In 1686 the King, Charles XI, issued a warrant concerning the standards, guidons and colours of the Swedish army, mainly the tenant regiments. All colonels flags were to be decorated with the full Swedish state coat-of arms supported by two lions and with the coat-of-arms (without shield) from the provinces respectively in the upper canton. Most of the company flags were decorated with the coat-of arms (without shield) of the actual province surrounded with a green laurel wreath. In addition to this warrant King Charles XII in august 1700 issued a letter concerning the many reserve units which were raised during the first years of the Great Northern War.

These flags ought to be in the colour of the province where the soldiers were recruited but decorated only with a small coat-of-arms (without shield) from the province where the actual company was raised. If many provinces were involved the company flags would be blue. The colonels' flags were always white. These flags are normally named *model/1700*.

Concerning the enlisted battalions and regiments no specific warrant was issued. In praxis the flags of this type of units bore the Kings monogram. However at the beginning of the war some units raised in the Baltic area were decorated according to *model/1700*.

INITIAL POSITIONS OF SWEDISH FORCES IN THE BALTIC AREA

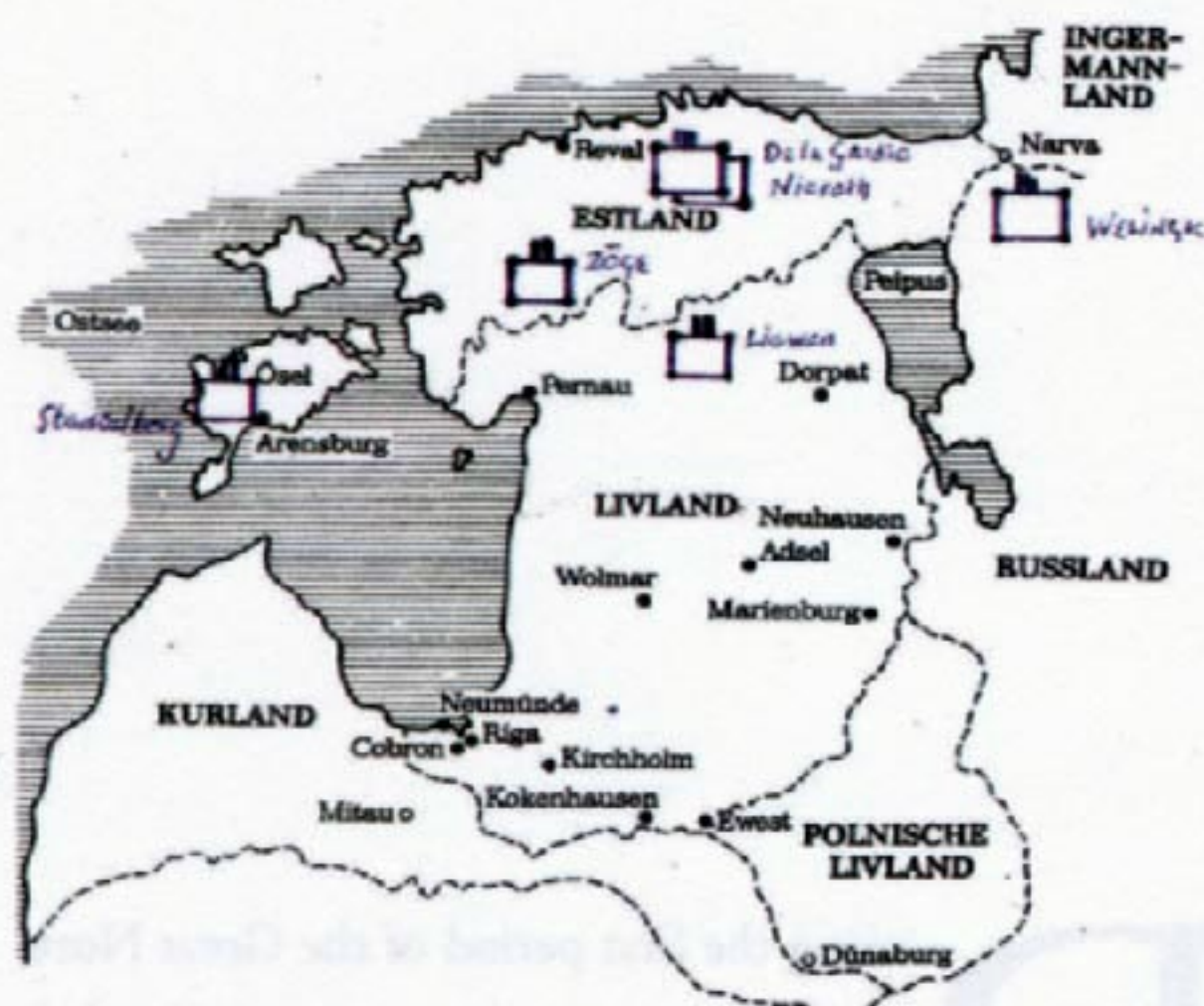
At the outbreak of the Great Northern War the Swedish forces in the Baltic area were very weak. The main forces were enlisted troops garrisoned in the fortresses and minor fortifications with Riga as a stronghold. In Narva was an enlisted regiment, the Narva Garrison Regiment, with a detached company in Reval. Pernau and Dorpat had one battalion each of Colonel Skytte's Enlisted Regiment. From the battalion in Dorpat there were minor detachments in Neuhausen and Marienburg. In Riga three regiments were garrisoned; the Riga Governor General's Regiment, enlisted, the Riga Garrison Regiment, also enlisted, and the Österbotten Regiment of Foot. The last one a tenant regiment from the north of Finland. From the garrison in Riga there were minor detachments in Cobron and Kokenhusen. Finally in Neumünde there was a battalion from the Nyland Regiment of Foot, a tenant regiment from the south of Finland. In all five regiments and one battalion with a total strength of 5 500 men. (See map 1)

JAN 1700



Shortly after the Saxonian invasion and the siege of Riga in February 1700 reinforcement of the forces of the Swedish Baltic provinces started. At the end of the year 1700 two regiments and four battalions, all enlisted, were raised in Estonia. (See map 2). The efforts continued and during the year 1701 a number of militia units were raised. In Estonia four militia regiments were raised and all over the rest of the Baltic area in all thirteen battalions were raised. (See map 3). Most of them were rather weak and were lost early in the following years. The remaining were signed on to new enlisted regiments, raised during 1703-1704, or reinforced already existing enlisted regiments. Other

DEC 1700

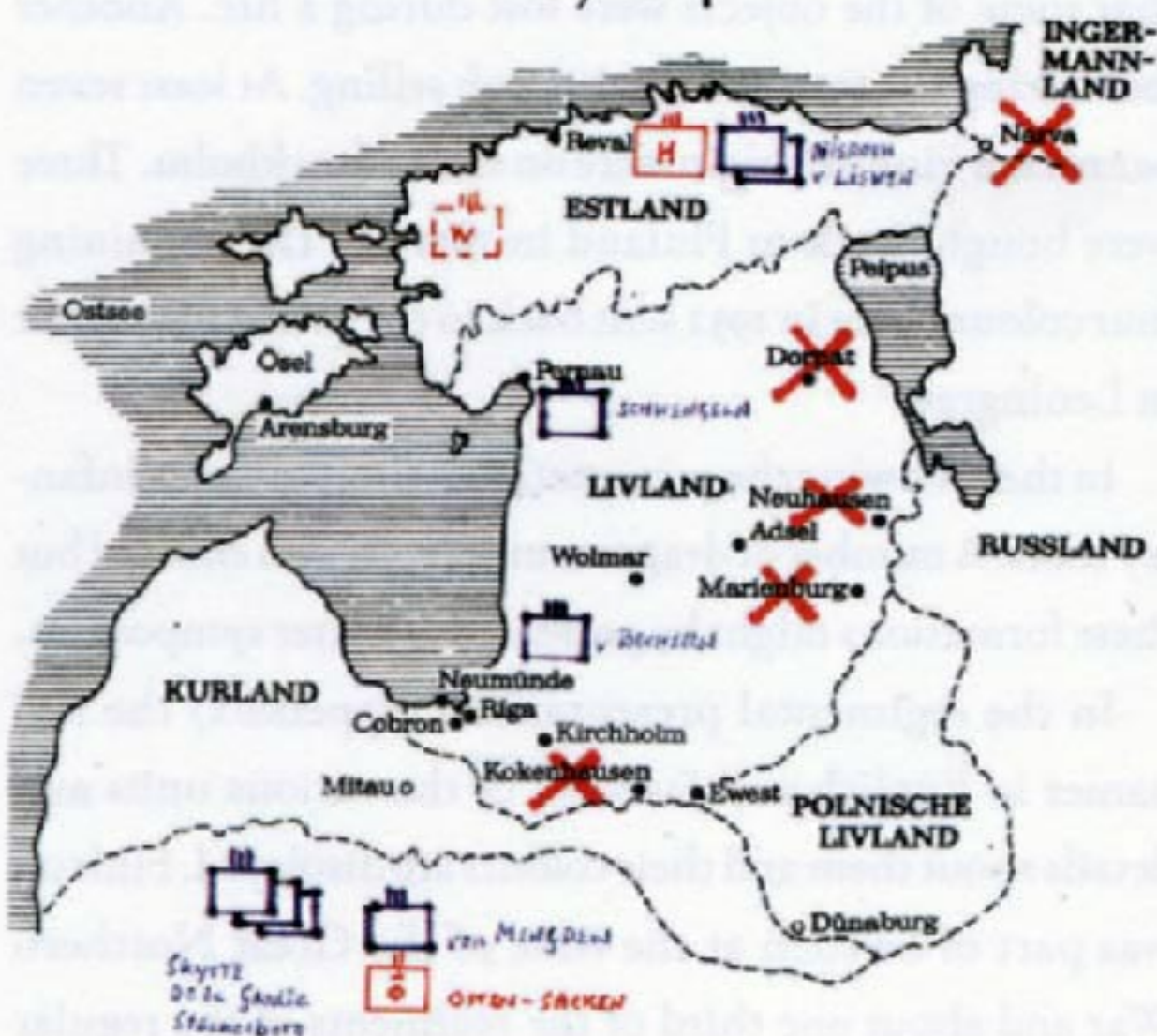


1701



battalions were upgraded to regiments such as Colonel Nieroth's Regiment of Foot and Colonel von Liewen's Regiment of Foot. Other were newly enlisted regiments such as Colonel Stackelberg's Regiment of Foot, Colonel von Mengden's Regiment of Foot and Colonel von Schwengelm's Regiment of Foot, (See map 4).

1704



OCCASIONS OF SWEDISH TROPHY LOSSES

Besides from some skirmishes where occasional losses could have been made, there were two main scenes of losses, on the battlefields and at the surrender of fortresses or strongholds. Concerning battlefields there were mainly two occasions, Erastfehr in 1701 and Hummelshof in 1702. There are two main sources for those battles, The Journal of Peter the Great and The field journal of field marshal Boris Petrovich Sheremetev.⁵ In addition we also have Swedish sources in form of notes in letters from some regimental commanders to the King and to the authorities in Stockholm. Regarding Erastfehr the Journal of Peter the Great states that the Russians gained eight colours while Sheremetev reports seven colours, two standards and two guidons. Peter's Journal gives no details but the description by Sheremetev shows that the colours were taken from Skytte's regiment (four including the colonel's colour) and Stackelberg's battalion (three including the colonel's colour), see below.

At Hummelshof the losses were greater. *Peter's Journal* states sixteen colours, but no details.

Sheremetev describes twenty-one colours. Of these we know from Sheremetev's description and correspondence from the Swedish regiments in question that four colours (including the colonel's colour) were taken from De la Gardie's Regiment of Foot and equally four from the Österbotten Regiment of Foot, a national Swedish regiment raised in Finland. We also know that von Liewen's enlisted battalion received replacements some months after Hummelshof in form of three colours, among them the colonel's colour. The two company colours are probably included in what Sheremetev lists as seven blue colours of taffeta painted with the Swedish crown and lions. Concerning von Liewen's battalion this is not totally correct. They were decorated with the King's crowned monogram surrounded by two palm branches. The description better fits the presumed colours of the Riga Garrison Regiment. One battalion of this regiment took part of the battle.

Sheremetev also describe two colours of blue and red taffeta with the King's monogram and three small crowns: one on each side of, and one below the monogram. This corresponds exactly to the suite of colours given in 1695 to the Ingrian Garrison Regiment. There is no current information that a part, battalion, should have participated in the battle of Hummelshof. But so far no colours with that form and colour are known from other regiments. In his list Sheremetev also includes two pikes where the flags had been ripped off, and one lance for a standard.

Most trophies from the Swedish Baltic provinces were taken in connection with the surrender of fortresses and strongholds. Here we have no information from Sheremetev but some notes from *Peter's Journal*. Unfortunately they do not cover all of the losses and there are no descriptions. In 1704 the Swedes first lost Dorpat and then Narva and Ivangorod. The trophies from these fortresses were brought to Moscow, where they at the end of 1704 were carried in a triumphal procession. In all *Peter's Journal* mentions forty colours and standards at this occasion. The trophies were probably delivered to the Arsenal afterwards. Some of these may have been lost in the fire of the Moscow Kremlin in 1737. We only know for certain that the trophies from the Poltava campaign were lost in this fire.

From the surrender of Riga, *Peter's Journal* mentions twelve colours taken, and from Dünamünde two. The number from Riga seems very low considering the large number of units then in the garrison. Perhaps the number refers only to trophies from national Swedish-Finnish regiments. Nothing is mentioned about Pernau and Reval. Finally from Viborg 1710 no less than fifty nine colours and standards fell into Russian hands.

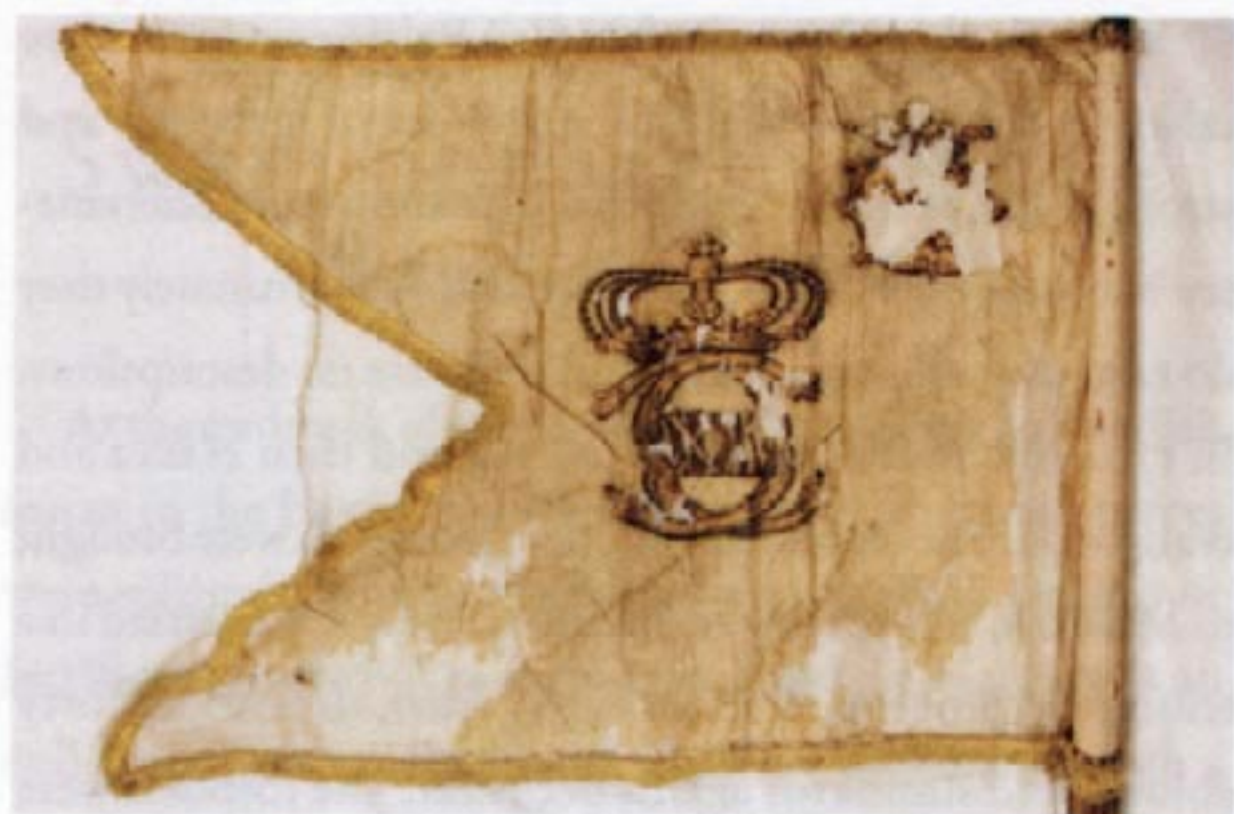
In some rare cases the garrison, after having surrendered, was permitted to march out with full military honours; colours flying, drums beating and bullet in the mouth. That for instance was the case when Nöteborg (Schlüsselburg) surrendered in 1702.

Consequently we lack much vital information. It would be of great value if there were any trophy lists to be found from the capture of all the Baltic fortresses including Viborg. A search remains to be done in the archives of Tartu and Riga to find cameral papers concerning orders and production of standards and colours from the time of the Great Northern War.

COLOUR WORKSHOPS IN THE BALTIC AREA

We can assume that there were several skilled craftsmen in the Baltic area fully capable of producing colours and standards of good quality. They were probably mostly in Reval and Riga. So far, however, very little is known about their activity. In the following an attempt will be made to find some common characteristic features in a number of flags and the possible location of their production.

There is a group of colours and one guidon with the coat of arms framed with a characteristic ornament in the upper canton. The first is a guidon for dragoons from the



12.1 Guidon for a unit of dragoons raised in Finland. The guidon is probably made in Reval in 1701.

Finnish province of Österbotten, (See Ill 12.1). The coat of arms is now nearly obliterated but according to older sources it is undoubtedly the coat of arms of Österbotten.⁵ In Finland, as in the rest of Sweden, units of dragoons named “ståndsdragoner” (which means that they were raised by taxing the more prominent and wealthier circles in society) were raised in 1700–1701.⁶ The Finnish dragoons were transported to the Baltic area in autumn 1701 and it seems that they were provided with guidons there. Then there is a suite of colours for the redoubled Björneborg Regiment, a Finnish unit. This unit (six companies) lost its colours in connection with the fall of Ivangorod in 1704. The soldiers were granted free withdrawal and marched to Reval where the battalion was reorganized. It is most certain that it also was provided with new colours there. The colonel’s colour as well as the company colours were given the coat of arms of the Björneborg province in the upper canton also surrounded by the same ornament as the guidon, (see ill 12.2).⁷



12.2 Colonel’s colour of the Björneborg redoubled regiment probably made in Reval in 1705.

Finally there are three colours, (see ill 12.3) with the coat of arms of Estonia in the upper canton.

Two company colours are known from the Imperial Commission. The colonel’s colour was presented by Mr Danchenko from the State Hermitage Museum at the IHSV symposium in Stockholm 2013. This case also has a frame with the same type of ornament as for the previous regiments. These colours have been attributed to either some of the Estonian land regiments or major Hüene’s battalion in Reval. It seems very probable that all these flags were also produced in Reval.



12.3 Company colour probably for major Hüene’s garrison battalion I Reval most Probably made in Reval in 1708.

COLOURS OF LINEN

Another interesting group of colours are those made of linen. (See ill. 12.4–6) You could say that they represent the lowest quality in the material discussed here in terms of the workmanship of the decorations. However they seem to have in common that they were made for units such as the militia raised only for the duration of the war. In a letter from the King, Charles XII, to the Governor General in Riga, Field Marshal Erik Dahlbergh, dated at Grobin the 16th of September 1701, the King refers to earlier information that Dahlbergh had distributed older



12.4 Colour of linen made for one of the Livonian militia battalions.



12.5 Colour of linen made for one of the Livonian militia battalions.



12.7 Colonel's colour made of linen for a militia unit.



12.6 Colour of linen made for one of the Livonian militia battalions, perhaps a sort of colonel's colour.



12.8 Company colour made of linen for the same unit as pic. 10.

colours, initially intended for Finnish units, to the Militia. The King orders Dahlbergh to take these colours back and provide the Livonian militia with plain colours made of linen.⁸ One can see that the King in this case refers to an older order providing the Militia with colours made of linen. This sort of decision was not unique. In connection with the raising of a levy, in the province of Västergötland in Sweden, in the spring of 1700 the King had proposed that colours for the levies should be made of linen.⁹ It is likely that the plain linen colours found in the Russian trophy collection are a result of the King's order. They were consequently most probably made for Livonian militia battalions.

They seem to be of five different series. Some are very much alike but there are significant differences concerning

the palm branches. One or two, ill. 12.6, might also be interpreted as colonel's colours.

This criticism of a poor pattern, however, does not apply to the suite of magnificently decorated linen colours. (See ill. 12.7–8) According to the copy of *Maly Album* in Sweden there were no less than six company colours and one colonel's colour in the trophy collection. That excludes the militia battalions. But as the fabric is linen the provenance must be found among the occasional units with a background in the Militia. That takes us to the four Estonian land regiments.

Among those regiments we probably can exclude Colonel von der Pahlen's Regiment of Foot. It had new colours made in Stockholm 1707. It was garrisoned in Reval most of its time and the good conditions of the colours in question indicate they cannot have been worn out by 1707. If the

attribution of the colour with the inscription Wier Land to Hastfehr's regiment is correct then this unit can also be excluded. Hüene's battalion never reached the strength to motivate so many colours. Therefore only the regiments of colonels Reh binder and von Fersen remain. Both were lost at Narva in 1704 and it is uncertain whether the units were reorganized.

An interesting detail on these colours is the shape of the crown. It is relatively characteristic. The same shape of the crown is to be found on the guidon mentioned in connection with the colours with "framed" coat-of-arms in the upper canton. (See ill. 12.1) Might this indicate that these linen colours were manufactured in Reval?

OF DAMASK AND TAFFETA

Damask fabric is quite rare. In the collection documented by the Imperial Trophy Commission there are only two regiments with colours made of damask: von Mengden's regiment and one so far not identified. The later suite consists of one colonel's colour and three company colours. (See ill. 12.9–10) In Cederström's catalogue, which in this case has Brandenburg as a source, they are described as white.¹⁰ In the collection of plates of the Imperial Trophy Committee one seems to be off-white and another can best be described as very pale blue.

There is also a sort of reconstruction where the colour is all blue but where the corner grenades are depicted with three flames instead of one. So if this is a suite of different colours, or is an early misinterpretation, is still open to question. However at this stage of research it seems not unlikely that the three colours in damask should be attributed to Nieroth's regiment. The same is valid for the probably connected colonel's colour. (See ill. 12.10)

Not all colours were provided by the Crown. Von Mengden's regiment was issued with colours at the commander's expense and these were splendidly executed in damask.¹¹ (See ill. 12.11–12) When von Liphardt's militia battalion in 1704 was reorganized and partly based on voluntary enlistment it was stipulated that the commander in addition to the four colours already in the possession of the battalion should provide another four colours at his own expense.¹² As we could see from von Mengden's regiment he did not chose linen but damask. Probably von Liphardt did the same although not damask but taffeta.

In the Russian trophy collection there are some colours made from taffeta, ill. 12.13–14, which probably belong to the category of colours provided by the regimental commanders. They are all red and with a green laurel wreath. In

two there are the King's cypher and in the third an emblem, interpreted as a coat of arms. An early suggestion was that this was the coat of arms of Wenden, but it also fits as the coat of arms of the Estonian area of Walk or Valga although the sword on the colour is straight and not bent like a scimitar or sabre.¹³ The decoration, however, has the colours of the Swedish tenant regiments as a prototype. Perhaps it is an expression of an ambition from the commander's side to, in a way, put their units on equal footing with the old regiments. There are more examples of commanders of temporary units who wanted decorations on their colours to be as magnificent as possible.

COLOURS IN "DUTCH STYLE"

In 1688 King Charles XI decided to send some regiments to the Netherlands to assist the States General in their war against France. One of these regiments was raised on enlisted basis in Sweden (the others in Germany). For the Swedish regiment, commanded by colonel Lewenhaupt, twelve colours were made in Stockholm. The colonel's colour was white and the other eleven were blue. All were decorated in gold with the King's crowned monogram between two palm branches. This was a pattern later frequently used for enlisted regiments. In protocols and orders the War Board (Krigskollegium) usually refers to this pattern with the expression "Dutch style". During the war three enlisted regiments in the Baltic area were provided with colours in this style: von Liewen's, Mellin's and Schwengelm's. (See ill. 12.15)

Colonel von Liewen's unit, then still a battalion, probably had its first colours made in Reval.

In a letter sent to General Otto Wellingk, the then supreme commander in Ingria and Kexholm, the War Board found it best that the battalion be provided with colours made locally.¹⁴ Two months later the War Board decided that the number of colours should be six, including the colonel's colour. Then the War Board discovered that the battalion already had been provided with colours, but probably only four because it was admitted that another two should be made. At the same time the decision was to make these two colours in the "Dutch style". Whether they were made in Stockholm or in the Baltic provinces is not known, but the decision indicates that the colours already provided were more or less of the same style. Commanders normally wanted colours of homogenous appearance. In the autumn of 1702 two new company colours were made



12.9 Company colour made of damask for an enlisted regiment.



12.12 Company colour made of damask for colonel von Mengden's regiment.



12.10 Colonel's colour made of damask possibly for the same unit as in ill. 12.12.



12.13 Company colour of taffeta, made for an enlisted unit or a militia battalion.



12.11 Colonel's colour made of damask for colonel von Mengden's regiment.



12.14 Company colour of taffeta, made for an enlisted unit or a militia battalion.



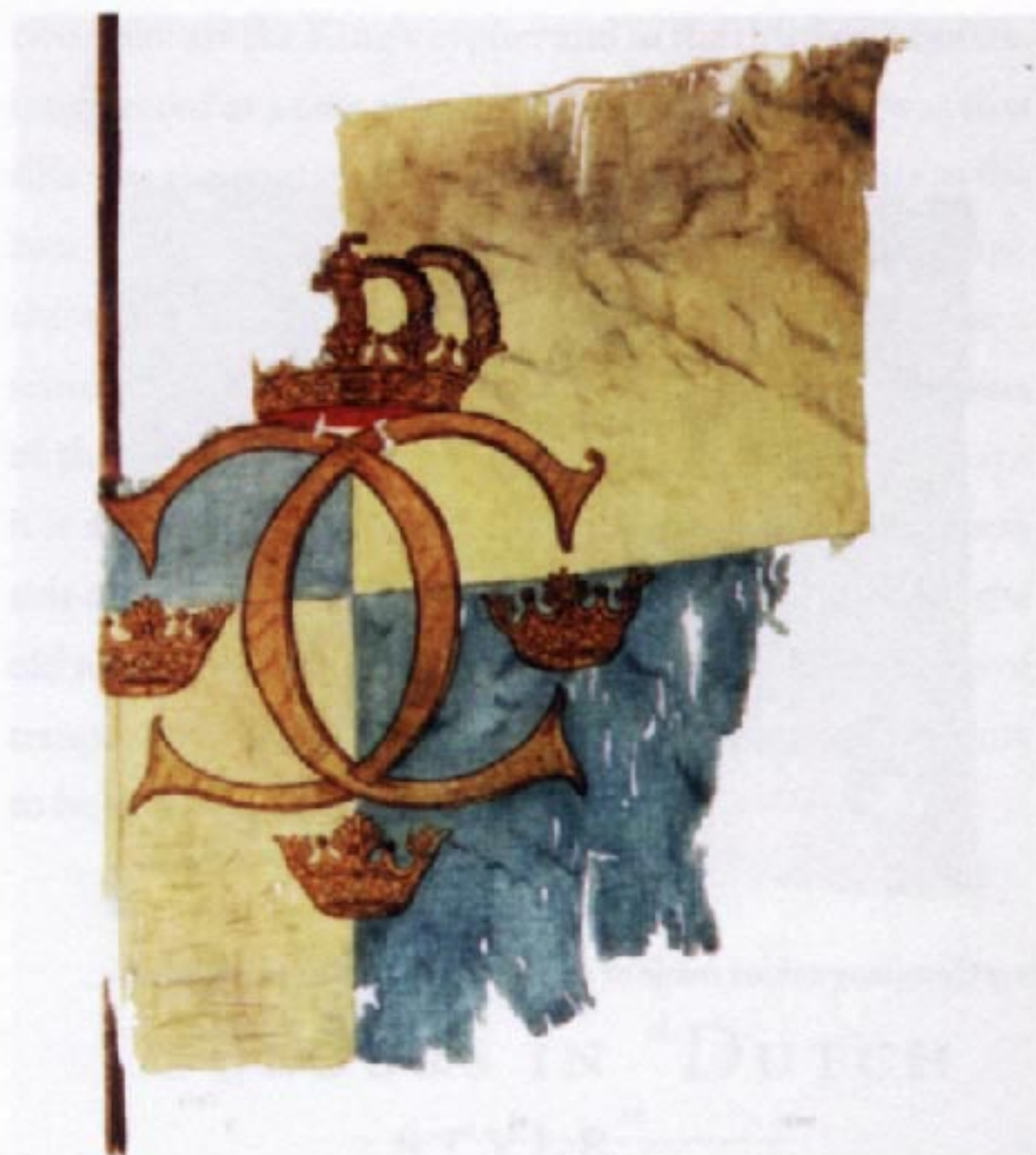
12.15 Company colour in "Dutch style". Several enlisted regiments used this type of colour.



12.16 Company colour made in Reval or Riga eventually for Colonel De La Gardie's enlisted Estonian Regiment of Footregiment.



12.17 Company colour made in Reval or Riga possibly for Lieutenant Colonel von Zöge's enlisted Livonian Battalion of Foot.



12.18 Company colour made in Reval or Riga, probably for the Ingrian Garrison Regiment.



12.19 Company colour made in Reval or Riga, possibly for the enlisted Ingrian Regiment of Foot.

in Stockholm, expressly as a replacement for losses e.g at Hummelshof. They were of the same style.¹⁵ In 1707 another two company colours were made, also in Stockholm.¹⁶ Whether those were replacements for losses or colours worn out is not known. In all von Liewen got at least eleven company colours in the "Dutch style".

Colonel Mellin was allowed seven company colours made in Stockholm 1703. No replacements are noted so probably the regiment kept all its colours until the surrender of Reval in 1710. In broad outline the same situation is valid for Colonel Schwengelm's regiment. It was raised late in 1703 but did not get its colours until 1707, in all

nine company colours. No replacements are noted so the colours were probably lost in connection with the surrender of Pernau in 1710.

In all at least twenty-seven company colours were made in the "Dutch style" some of them locally but most in Stockholm. According to *Malyj Album* in Stockholm fifteen were preserved. At an examination of the drawings and photos in the archive of the Imperial Trophy Committee there were slight differences in the palm branches. They are of two types, one totally in accordance with the model drawing in Stockholm and one where there also are small leaves on the inside of the branches. The later corresponds with other similar palm branches on colours we know were manufactured in the Baltic area, probably even in Reval.

A BLUE-YELLOW-RED MYSTERY

Most regiments and battalions, except the Estonian land regiments and the Livonian militia battalion, has now been identified with their colours. There are however four remaining units; De la Gardie's Regiment of Foot, Horn's and Vellingk's Ingrian regiments and Zöge's battalion. And there are basically four remaining types of colours; A: blue and yellow per saltire with the King's monogram surrounded by two palm branches. (See ill. 12.16); B: blue and yellow per saltire without palm branches but with the number XII, (see ill. 12.17); C: blue and yellow per cross surrounded by three open crowns, (see ill. 12.18); D: all blue with the King's monogram surrounded by three open crowns and with XII. (See ill. 12.19)

We know from the correspondence from de la Gardie to the King that his colours were blue and yellow but no other details are mentioned. According to *Maly Album* there should be four colours of Type A preserved. The regiment lost three company colours at Hummelshof in 1702.

Part of the regiment was lost when Narva fell in 1704. Three company colours were lost at Lesnaya in 1708. Nothing is mentioned about the regiment from Poltava or Perevolochna. It is consequently quite possible that the colours of Type A could have been used by de la Gardie's regiment. One thing that supports this attribution is that the colours of Type A are rather elaborate in their composition.

Type B also fits the short description of de la Gardie's colours. According to *Maly Album* only one colour of Type B seems to have been preserved. It is not as elaborate

as Type A and ought to have been a little bit cheaper to make. Most of Zöge's battalion was used in connection with the reorganization of de la Gardie's regiment after Hummelshof. The resemblance between Types A and B probably made it possible to use them together. Part of Zöge's battalion was lost at Dorpat 1704 when this colour could have been lost. So far it is a good theory that Type B colours were used by Zöge's battalion.

Types C and D show a certain resemblance, which might imply the two Ingrian regiments. It had not been any problem if the Type C colours had been blue and red, because the older garrison regiment were issued colours of that sort in 1695 with exactly the decoration of Type C. According to *Maly Album* there should be no less than sixteen colours of that appearance preserved. That is far too many for the de la Gardie's regiment. Either the Ingrian regiment had got replacements later than 1695 but before 1704, when it got lost with the fall of Narva, or are these colours in reality blue and red. It is not unusual that red taffeta can become discoloured and adopt a yellowish nuance. Against this speaks the thoroughness of the Imperial Trophy Commission. For the time being there is however no better attribution of Type C colours than to the Ingrian garrison regiment.

The Ingrian enlisted infantry regiment was raised in 1700 by General Otto Wellingk who was also supreme commander in the provinces of Ingria (Ingermanland) and Kexholm. Wellingk was probably stationed in Narva. In July 1700 Wellingk informs the War Board that he had commissioned colours for his regiment (and also guidons for his dragoons).¹⁷ It would be natural for Wellingk to use the colours of the older garrison regiment as prototype. So in all it seems reasonable to attribute colour Type D to Wellingk's enlisted regiment.¹⁸

CONCLUSIONS

The Archives of the Imperial Trophy Commission are a unique source for the knowledge of the Swedish colours not least from the time of the Great Northern War. It is essential to make this source more accessible by, for instance, translating the Russian texts. Equally important are a thorough modern inventory and the cataloguing of the remaining objects. More research has also to be done in Russian as well as Estonian and Latvian archives. So it is necessary to look forward to ensure that young scientists advance our research in this field.

APPENDIX I

REGIMENTAL PRESENTATIONS

It is difficult to put adequate geographic denomination on troops raised in the Baltic area. Estonia was at the time of the Great Northern War limited to four regions, Jerven, Wierland, Wiekland and Harrien. The southern part of the Estonia of today was part of Livonia (*Livland*) as was the land north of the river Daugava (at that time known as the Düna) now northern Latvia. Hence all units raised and mainly in service in the "limited" Estonia of those days are called Estonian. The others are called Livonian with the exception for the two regiments in Ingria (*Ingermanland*) and Skytte's enlisted regiment.

The regular national Swedish regiments raised in Finland were as a rule used for garrisoning the fortresses in Finland and in the Baltic provinces and a number of colours from these units are preserved from battles and surrendering of fortresses. They do not, as a rule, present problems for identification but are briefly commented here for the sake of completeness and to facilitate identification of their possible influence on the conclusions made. They are presented in order of seniority in appendix 2.

RIGA GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REGIMENT

Enlisted, (*Guvernörsregementet i Riga*).

Colonel O.J. von Campenhausen	1677–1692
Fieldmarshal J.J. Hastfer	1692–1696
Field Marshal E.Dahlbergh	1696–1702
Major General J.A. Clodt	1702–1710

Raised in 1677, garrisoned in Reval, from 1678 in Riga until 1710.¹ Disbanded in connection with the surrender of Riga in 1710. From 1686 named *Estniska infanteriregementet* (The Estonian Regiment of Foot) until 1696 when it got the name above.²

There is very little information about the colours of the regiment. When the regiment was raised Colonel Campenhausen brought with him from Livonia four red colours. In addition two new, one white for the colonel's company, and one red were made in Stockholm. They were

decorated with, presumably, allegoric motifs surrounded by a laurel wreath and with a grenade in each corner.³

In 1685 eight new colours were made in Riga. Unluckily the colour of the field is not mentioned but they were decorated with the Estonian coat of arms.⁴ In 1689 the king, Charles XI, ordered new colours for the regiment, according to the Ordinance of 1686.⁵ There seems to have been a model drawing at that time but it has now disappeared.

It was common that a regiment got new colours of the same field colour as the previous set. If that was the case for this regiment one colour might be preserved in the Russian Trophy Collection, probably lost in connection with the surrender of Riga in 1710. (See ill. 12.20)

1 Laidre, *passim*

2 Laidre, pag 165 not 2

3 RA, SLA, Klädkamarräkenskaperna 1677 pag 252

4 Estonian archive in Tartu, fond 278, list I nr XXII–104, pag 8 10–812. For this information I am grateful to Dr Margus Laidre.

5 RA, RR 1689, January 11, page 1035



12.20 Company colour probably made in Riga possibly for the Riga Governor General's Regiment.

RIGA GARRISON REGIMENT

Enlisted, (*Garnisonsregementet i Riga*)

Colonel O.G. von Knorring	1680–1685
Colonel H. von Dellingshausen	1685–1686
Major General E. Soop	1686–1700
Lieutenant General C.G. Frölich	1700–1706
Colonel G. von Buchwald	1706
Colonel E. Hillebard	1706–1710

This was a former enlisted dragoon regiment converted to an enlisted infantry regiment in 1680 but in the roll lists called dragoons until 1686. From 1683 it was garrisoned

in Riga until 1710 and disbanded in connection with the surrender.

There is also very little information about the regiment's colours. The regiment continued to use its guidons until 1689 when the king finally ordered new colours to be made according to the Ordinance of 1686.¹ In the Russian Trophy Collection there are some blue colours very much like the red one, ill. 12.20, but without the written motto. (See ill. 12.21) For the time being these colours are attributed to this Garrison Regiment in Riga.

1 RA, RR 1689, 17 februari, pag 494



12.21 Company colour probably made in Riga for the Riga Garrison Regiment.

COLONEL SKYTTE'S REGIMENT

Enlisted, (*Överste Skyttes värvade regemente*).

Colonel C.G. Skytte 1697–1706

The regiment was organized in 1699 by amalgamation of an older regiment named the Colonial Regiment (*Koloni-regementet*) also called the Blue Regiment (*Blå regementet*) and an enlisted garrison battalion, commanded by the then Lieutenant Colonel Carl Gustaf Skytte.¹ The Blue Regiment was garrisoned with four companies in Pernau, one in Kexholm and one Nöteborg. Skytte's battalion was garrisoned in Dorpat.² One battalion participated in the battle of Errastfehr and suffered heavy losses. It was reorganized and lost again at the surrender of Dorpat in 1704. Again reorganized with the remains from three militia battalions and finally with two battalions in Riga until 1710. The companies in Kexholm and Nöteborg remained there until the fall of the two fortresses.

In 1699 and 1700 in all ten new colours were made in Stockholm. The colonel's colour was of the usual model i.e. white with the full Swedish state (The King's) coat of arms supported by two lions. The nine company colours were made of reddish-yellow and blue taffeta with the King's crowned monogram (without XII).³ The technique of the ornament is called intarsia, i.e. cut out from the cloth and with inlay and embroidery. Of these colours four were lost at the battle of Errastfehr in 1701, four at the fall of Dorpat 1704 and one in Ivangorod the same year.⁴ In 1706 ten new colours were made in Stockholm. They were of the same form and technique as the older ones.⁵

In all fourteen colours, representing both suites, were preserved in Saint Petersburg before World War I.⁶ The colonel's colours might be among those preserved but are difficult to identify because there were several of the same pattern in the Russian Trophy Collection. (See ill. 12.22)

1 Müllern, pag 131 ff.

2 Laidre, passim

3 RA, SIA, Klädkammarräkenskaperna 1700

4 RA, M 753

5 RA, SIA, Klädkammarräkenskaperna 1706

6 C nr 947 - 960



12.22 Company colour made in Stockholm 1699 or 1706 for Colonel Skytte's enlisted Regiment of Foot.

ESTONIAN REGIMENT OF FOOT

Enlisted, (*Estländskt värvat infanteriregemente*).

Colonel A.C. De la Gardie 1700–1709

This unit was raised in spring 1700 by the Governor General in Estonia A.J. De la Gardie, who got permission to install his son as colonel and commander of the regiment. It was intended to make this regiment permanent.¹

It participated in the battle of Hummelshof 1702 where the regiment lost its colonel's colour and three company colours.² Part of the regiment became prisoners of war in Narva 1704. It was reorganized in 1702–1703, with support of personnel from Lieutenant Colonel Zöge's battalion which was partly incorporated in the regiment.³ Then the regiment was a part of Lewenhaupt's army in southern Livonia and Courland and followed him in 1707 to Russia. At Lesna the regiment lost its colonel's colour and three company colours. From Poltava no colours from this regiment are mentioned.⁴

The colours of the regiment were probably made in Reval as were the replacements after Hummelshof. The colonel's colour was white, either with the full Swedish state coat of arms or with the king's crowned monogram surrounded by two palm branches. As the regiment was planned to be permanent it is most likely to have had the State coat of arms. The company colours were blue and yellow, probably per saltire. At least two different colours with this appearance is documented by the Russian Imperial Trophy Commission. (See ill. 12.16)

1 Cavallie, pag 170f

2 KrA, Krk, kansli e inkomna handlingar 1702, part 1, pag 325

3 Nordensvan, pag 81 f

4 Wennerholm, pag 44 f

ESTONIAN REGIMENT OF FOOT

Enlisted, (*Estländskt värvat infanteriregemente*)

Colonel B.J. Mellin 1702–1710

Raised in the autumn of 1702 and garrisoned i Reval where it was lost at the fall of Reval 1710. In 1702 a suite of eight colours were made in Stockholm. The colonel's colour was white with the full Swedish coat of arms. The seven company colours were blue with the King's crowned monogram surrounded by two palm branches.¹ They were probably lost at the fall of Reval.

1 RA,SIA, Klädkammarräkenskaperna 1702

LIVONIAN REGIMENT OF FOOT

Enlisted, (*Livändskt värvat infanteriregemente*)

Colonel C.A. Stackelberg 1700–1710



12.23 Company colour made in Stockholm in 1700 for Colonel Stackelbergs enlisted battalion from Saaremaa. The colonel's colour is of the same pattern but with white flag.

Originally raised during the autumn 1700 as an enlisted battalion on the isle of Saaremaa, it belonged to Schlippenbach's army in Livonia and was annihilated in the battles of Errastfehr and Hummelshof. It was reorganized and expanded to a regiment in 1703 and used in different areas in Livonia and Courland. Finally garrisoned in Neumünde it became prisoners of war in 1710.¹

The first eight colours were made in Stockholm in 1700: one white and seven blue with the coat of arms of Saaremaa, a lifting eagle, in the upper canton.² (See ill. 12.23) A new suite of colours were made in Stockholm in 1704. The colonel's colour was white with the king's crowned monogram and two palm branches, all in gold. The company colours were blue and yellow quarterly.³ They were not decorated at the time of delivery and never later either. Of the first suite the colonel's colour and two company colours were lost at the battle of Errastfehr. At least the colonel's and a company colour were documented by the Russian Imperial Trophy Commission. The second set of colours was rescued and brought back to Sweden. There it was reused for the newly raised county regiment of South Scania.⁴

In the collection of the Imperial Trophy Commission there is however a blue and yellow quarterly colour without decorations. (See ill. 12.24) Perhaps this colour has belonged to Stackelberg's regiment and been taken during the years 1704–1710, and after that replaced by a new. The design was simple as there were no decorations. On the other hand it is quite possible that other units may have

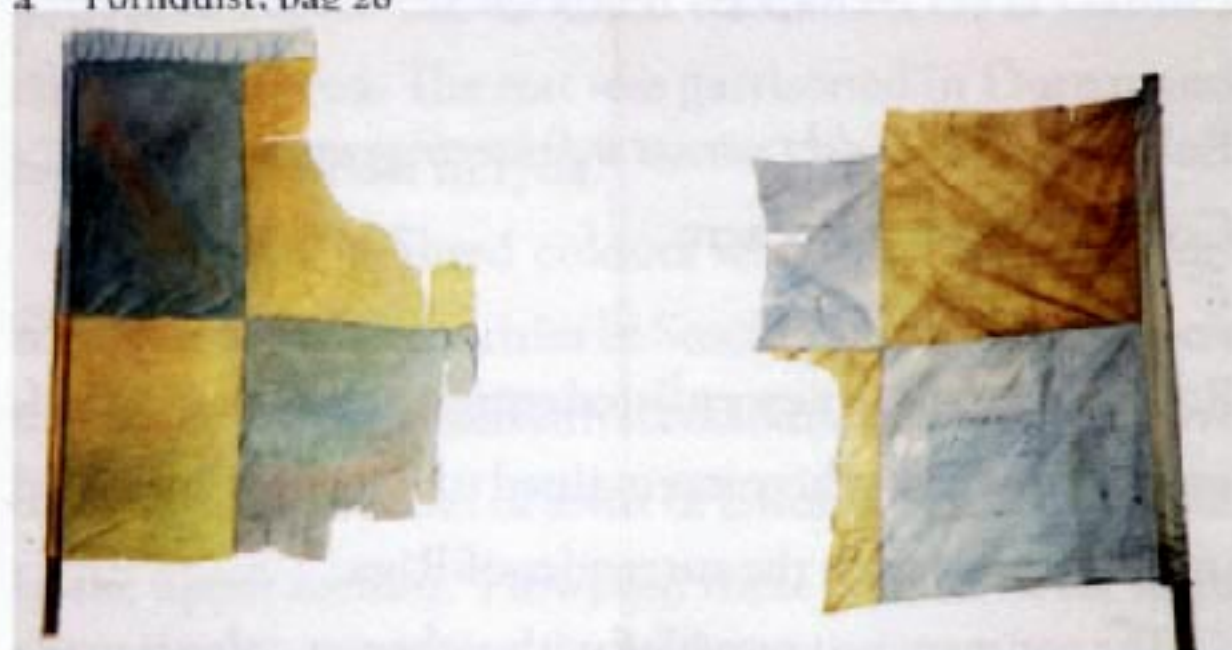
used this type of design as it had both the Swedish colours and was simple. This is an example of a situation where it would have been most valuable to know of what fabric this colour was made.

1 Nordensvan, pag 81

2 RA, SLA, klädkammarräkenskaperna 1700

3 Ibidem, 1704

4 Törnquist, pag 26



12.24 Company color possibly made in Stockholm in 1704 for Colonel Stackelberg's Livonian Regiment of Foot.

LIVONIAN REGIMENT OF FOOT

Enlisted, (*Livländskt värvat infanteriregemente*)

Colonel H.H. von Liewen 1700–1710

This unit was also raised as an enlisted battalion in the autumn of 1700. The battalion was almost annihilated in the battles of Errastfehr and Hummelshof. It was reorganized and expanded to a regiment of twelve companies in 1703.¹ Again it was almost annihilated at the fight at Vinni in 1708 but reorganized a second time.² Finally it was definitely lost with the surrender of Reval in 1710.

According to the contract between the Crown and von Liewen, the Crown in 1700 should provide the battalion with colours. It was decided that these should be one white and five blue with the Estonian coat of arms in the upper canton. This decision was however withdrawn the same day when the battalion quartermaster reported that the battalion already had been provided with colours. However the quartermaster was allowed to order another two company colours decorated *efter hållandsk maneret* (after the Dutch style). This refers to the type of pattern mentioned above, which was frequently used for Swedish enlisted regiments.³ Presumably all the company colours of the regiment were made in that style.

Some of these colours were lost and replacements were ordered in September 1702. They were made in Stockholm. One was the colonel's colour decorated with the full

Swedish state coat of arms supported by lions. The other two were blue with the King's crowned monogram with two palm branches, all in gold, i.e. "the Dutch style".⁴ In 1707 the regiment got a new colonel's colour. That was not a replacement for a loss but because the colour of 1702 was worn out. At the same time two new company colours were made. All three were in the same style as the previous ones.⁵

This regiment was not the only one with colours in "the Dutch style". So it is not possible to decide which of the eleven preserved colours, listed by the Imperial Trophy Commission, belonged to von Liewen's regiment. Again it is necessary to get information about measures, type of fabric and other details to make a better attribution.⁶

1 RA, M 755

2 Hjelmqvist, pag 163 f

3 KrA, Krk kansli, protokoll 20/9 1700.

4 RA, SLA, Klädkammarräkenskaperna 1702

5 Ibidem, 1707

6 C nr 902–912

LIVONIAN REGIMENT OF FOOT

Enlisted, (*Livländskt värvat infanteriregemente*)

Colonel M.W. Nieroth 1700–1710

Raised in autumn 1700 and planned as a permanent regiment.¹ It was organized in sixteen companies.² One battalion was detached to Schlippenbach's army in Livonia but it seems that the battalion never took part in the battle of Hummelshof.³ Then most of the time it was garrisoned in Reval where it was disbanded at the surrender of Reval in 1710.

The contract between the Crown and Nieroth stated that the Crown should provide the regiment with colours. Orders were given but it seems as if Nieroth had to have them made in Reval.⁴ However in the spring of 1702 four colours were made in Stockholm for the regiment. They were ordered to be one white and three in lemon yellow, all of damask. This explicit command indicates that the colours which the regiment already had were made of damask, a more expensive fabric than taffeta. It was also stated that the four new colours should be delivered without any decoration. The colours of 1702 were sewn from four lengths of damask and received during the summer.⁵

1 Cavalli, pag 172

2 KrA, Krk kansli registratur 1700, part II 20/11 nr 106

3 von Rosen, pag 49 f

4 see note 2 above

LIVONIAN REGIMENT OF FOOT

Enlisted, (*Livländskt värvat infanteriregemente*)

Colonel C.F. von Mengden 1703–1710

Probably first raised as a militia battalion in Kreis Riga but in 1703 expanded to a regiment based on voluntary enlistment. It was used in different places in Livonia and finally garrisoned in Riga.¹

In the contract between the Crown and von Mengden, Colonel von Mengden promised to provide his regiment with colours of blue damask with the king's crowned monogram on one side and the coat of arms of Livonia on the other. The colonel's colour should be white with the full Swedish state coat of arms.²

These colours can easily be identified with one colonel's colour and two company colours drawn by the Imperial Trophy Committee. (See ill. 12.11–12)

1 Nordensvan, pag 83

2 RA, M, wr 116

LIVONIAN REGIMENT OF FOOT

Enlisted, (*Livländskt värvat infanteriregemente*)

Colonel J.H. von Schwengelm 1703–1710

Raised in 1703 as an enlisted regiment based on the remains of three Livonian militia battalions: Wohlfeldt's, Buddenbrock's and W.J. Tiesenhausen's. The regiment seems to have been garrisoned in Pernau all its time.¹

Concerning the colours of the regiment it might at first have used colours from the militia battalions because it did not get new colours until 1707. That year ten new colours were made in Stockholm. The white colonel's colour was decorated with the full Swedish state coat of arms. The nine blue company colours were made in the "Dutch style" i.e. with the king's monogram within two palm branches.² This indicates that the regiment was intended to be permanent as a garrison regiment in Pernau. The colours were painted by the trophy painter Olof Hoffman.

As mentioned above at the von Liewen regiment, several company colours of this pattern are preserved but not yet possible to attribute to certain units.

1 Nordensvan, pag 82; KrA, Krk kansli E inkomna handlingar 1703 III, pag 5839

2 RA, SlA, Klädkammarräkenskaperna 1707

LIVONIAN REGIMENT OF FOOT

Enlisted, (*Livländskt värvat infanteriregemente*)

Colonel J.W. von Bechern 1704–1710

Raised in 1704 as a new enlisted regiment bound for garrison duty in Riga where it remained until it was disbanded in connection with the surrender of Riga.¹

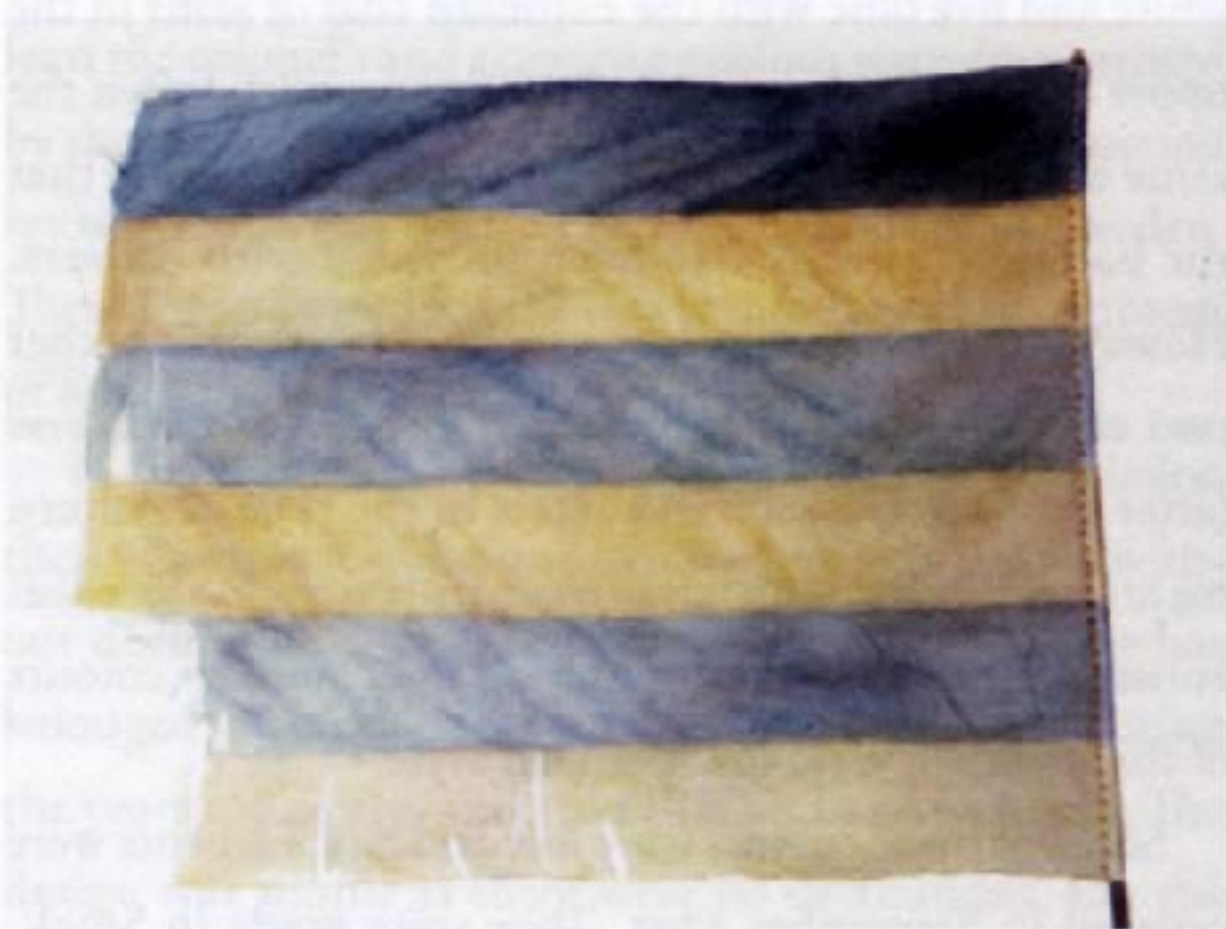
The regiment was provided with eight new colours made in Stockholm in 1706. Concerning their design the War Board (*Krigskollegium*) announced that as the King had not given any instructions, the colours might be designed to the wishes of Colonel von Bechern.² Accordingly the colonel's colour was made of white taffeta and the seven company colours in blue and yellow per six bars. They were all unpainted.³

The drawings from the Imperial Trophy Commission show that at least one of these company colours was preserved before 1914. (See ill. 12.25) In the copy of Maly Album in the Swedish War Archives there is also a picture of this colour and a notation that there were six colours of this appearance. Cederström did not mention them, probably because he doubted the validity of this source.

1 Nordensvan, pag 83

2 KrA Krk kansli, protokoll 13/12 1705

3 RA, SlA, Klädkammarräkenskaperna 1706



12.25 Company colour most likely made in Stockholm in 1706 for Colonel von Bechern's Livonian Regiment of Foot.

LIVONIAN BATTALION OF FOOT

Enlisted, (*Livländsk värvad infanteribataljon*)

Lieutenant Colonel A. von Zöge 1700–1704

Raised in Reval in the autumn of 1700 as an enlisted battalion. Part of the battalion reinforced De la Gardie's regiment in 1702. The rest was garrisoned in Dorpat and lost at its surrender in 1704.¹

The Crown granted colours when the battalion was completed. The authorities in Stockholm also gave orders to provide the battalion with six colours, one white and five blue, all with the coat of arms of Estonia, without shield, in the upper canton.² However, these colours never seem to have been made in Stockholm. Perhaps the battalion got them made in Estonia, presumably in Reval.

As the battalion was enlisted and not militia, its colours ought to have been decorated with the king's monogram in some form if they were produced in Balticum.

¹ Nordensvan, pag 82

² KrA, Krk kansli, protocol 1700, 20/II, pag 40

LIVONIAN BATTALION OF FOOT

Enlisted, (*Livländsk värvad infanteribataljon*)

Lieutenant Colonel G.G. Wrangel 1703–1704

First raised as a militia battalion, kreis Niggen, in 1701,¹ in 1703 it became an enlisted battalion, garrisoned in Dorpat and disbanded in connection with its surrender in 1704. The rest of the battalion was used to reinforce Skytte's regiment.

As for other new or reorganized units at this time the contract stated that the Crown should provide colours. Nothing is known about colours for the original militia battalion and it is doubtful if it received any colours before the fall of Dorpat.

¹ RA, M nr III

² Nordensvan, pag 83; RA, M 753

ESTONIAN LAND REGIMENT OF FOOT,

Raised in the kreis of Jerven (*Estniskt infanteriregemente, kreis Jerven*)

Colonel O. Rehbinder

1701–1704

Raised by conscription in Estonia in 1701 and probably meant to be a permanent unit like the Swedish tenant regiments.¹ It belonged to Schlippenbach's army 1703 – 1704 and was then garrisoned in Narva where most of the regiment became prisoners of war with the fall of the fortress in 1704.² The remains of the regiment became a part of Hüenes enlisted battalion.³

In May 1701 the colonel asked for colours and seems to have received them at least during the autumn and probably in a quantity of seven. The colours were acquired by the Governor General in Reval, Axel Julius De la Gardie. But Rehbinder complained to the King about the number of colours. He had only got seven when the other land regiments had got eight. Consequently Rehbinder claims the missing colour. But on Rehbinder's memo the King's resolution is written *giöres intet afnöden* i.e. not necessary.⁴

There is no direct information about these colours. If you compare with von der Pahlen's regiment it would have been natural to use the Estonian coat of arms in some form for their decoration. Also see Hüenes battalion.

¹ Kroon, pag 164 f

² Nordensvan, pag 82

³ Kroon, pag 165

⁴ RA, M, wr 112

ESTONIAN LAND REGIMENT OF FOOT

Raised in the kreis of Wierland (*Estniskt infanteriregemente, kreis Wierland*)

Colonel W.H. Hastfehr

1701–1704

Raised in 1701 on the same premises as Rehbinder's regiment and lost at the fall of Narva 1704. The remains became a part of Hüene's enlisted battalion.¹

As mentioned in connection with Rehbinder's regiment this regiment was provided with colours but no details are known.

Among the drawings made for the Imperial Trophy Commission there is a colour with the inscription Wier Land 1701. This colour might have been used by this

regiment. The decoration seems to be of good quality which indicates a workshop in Reval or Riga.

¹ Kroon, pag 165

ESTONIAN LAND REGIMENT OF FOOT

Raised in the kreis of Wiek (*Estniskt infanteriregemente, kreis Wiek*)

Colonel H. von Fersen

1701–1704

Raised in 1701 in the same way as Rehbindner's and Hastfehr's regiments and lost at the fall of Narva in 1704. The remains of the regiment were integrated with Hüene's enlisted battalion.¹

Nothing is known about the colours of the regiment besides the information given in connection with Rehbindner's regiment.

¹ Kroon, pag 165; Nordensvan, pag 82, states that the regiment was reorganized after Narva 1704 and then used in Livonia and from 1709 garrisoned in Riga and lost with the fall of the fortress. This seems unlikely.

ESTONIAN LAND REGIMENT OF FOOT

Raised in the kreis of Harrien (*Estniskt infanteriregemente, kreis Harrien*)

Colonel B. von der Pahlen

1701–1710

Raised on the same premises as Rehbindner's, Hastfehr's and von Fersen's regiments. Part of the regiment was lost with Narva 1704. Reorganized and then garrisoned in Reval.¹

Like the other Estonian land regiments this regiment probably was provided with colours in autumn 1701. In a letter to the King, dated 18 July, von der Pahlen asked for, among other things, colours for eight companies. On the letter there is a note that a letter concerning the equipment of the regiment should be sent to the Governor General in Reval. See also the references made to Rehbindner above. No other information has, so far, turned up concerning the regiment's early colours.

However, in the spring of 1707 von der Pahlen made a request for eight colours to the authorities in Stockholm. The instructions for "the Royal Wardrobe" (*Klädkammaren*)

stated that colours should be made because the regiment had not previous been provided with any. It also stated that the colours could be made as von der Pahlen had suggested. As a result eight new colours were made in Stockholm. The design of these colours was suggested by von der Pahlen himself.

The colonel's colour was made in the same way as for other permanent regiments i.e. with the Swedish state full coat of arms, supported by lions. The company colours were blue with a yellow pile wavy from each corner and in the centre the coat of arms of Estonia surrounded by a laurel wreath in gold. That turned out to be too expensive so the wreath had to be made in silver. The decorations were painted by Olof Hoffman.² Two drawings of a company colour are made by the Imperial Trophy Commission. (See ill. 12.26) Cederström's catalogue lists eight company colours.³ That does not seem to be the correct number because more than seven company colours were never made. Of course it is possible that the colours of 1707 were the first for the regiment but it does not seem likely.

¹ Nordensvan, pag 82

² RA, SIA, Klädkammarräkenskaperna 1707.

³ C, nr 980–987



12.26 Company colour made in Stockholm in 1707 for Colonel von der Pahlen's Estonian Land Regiment of Foot.

ESTONIAN GARRISON BATTALION

Enlisted, (*Estnisk värvad garrisonsbataljon*)

Major C.J. von Hüene

1705–1710

Raised as a battalion on the remainder of Rehbindner's, Hastfehr's and von Fersen's land regiments after the fall of Narva, in all about 250. According to a contract in the autumn of 1706 the battalion should be recruited

by enlistment. The battalion served as garrison in Reval and Hüene was appointed Town Major (*stadsmajor*). The battalion was disbanded in connection with the surrender of Reval in 1710.¹

The battalion received four new colours in 1708. However there are two drawings in the collection of the Imperial Trophy Commission of colours which might have been used by this unit. (See ill. 12.3) In the IHSV symposium of 2013 a photo of the colonel's colour was presented. But of course these colours could also have been used by any of the three land regiments mentioned above. Also Cederström list these two colours.² The colours of the cloth are said to be green and white.

1 Kroon, pag 165 f.

2 C nr 978-979

INGRIAN GARRISON REGIMENT

Enlisted, (*Ingermanländskt värvat garnisonsregemente*)

Colonel J. Cronman 1679-1685

Colonel R. von Funcken 1685-1695

Major General H.R. Horn 1695-1704

Originally a conscript regiment raised in Scania (*Skåne*) and during the war of 1675-1679 transported to Ingria (*Ingermanland*). Later transformed to an enlisted regiment garrisoned in Narva.¹ Disbanded in connection with the fall of Narva in 1704.

The regiment got twelve new colours made in Stockholm in 1695. The colonel's colour was white with the full Swedish state coat of arms and the eleven company colours were blue and red quarterly with the King's crowned monogram in gold and with one small open crown on each side of the monogram and one below.² Two were lost at Hummelshof in 1702 and the rest in connection with the fall of Narva. It is still an open question if some are still preserved in the Russian Trophy Collection.

1 Nordensvan II, pag 30

2 RA.SIA, Klädkammarräkenskaperna 1695

INGRIAN REGIMENT OF FOOT

Enlisted, (*Ingermanländskt värvat infanteriregemente*)

General O. Welingk 1700-1705

Colonel H. Hastfehr 1706-1710

Raised in 1700 in Ingria. Used by the army in Ingria and southern Finland, partly as garrison. Finally garrisoned in Viborg and lost with the fall of the fortress in 1710.¹

The contract of the enlistment stipulated that the Crown should provide the regiment with colours.² In a letter to the War Board (*Krigskollegium*), dated 16 July 1700 Welingk reported that he had ordered colours for his regiment, i.e. probably from Reval or Riga.³ There is no other information about the colours so far.

1 Nordensvan, pag 81

2 RA, M, wr 106

3 KrA, Krk kansli, registratur 1700 del 2, nr 142

LIVONIAN MILITIA BATTALION

Raised in the kreis of Kokenhusen (*Livländsk lantmilisbataljon, krets Kokenhusen*)

Lieutenant Colonel O.R. von Tiesenhausen 1701-1702

Raised in 1701-1702. Most of the battalion became prisoners of war at the fall of Marienburg 1702.¹ No other information is found concerning this battalion.

1 Nordensvan, pag 93

LIVONIAN MILITIA BATTALION

Raised in the kreis of Dorpat (today Tartu), (*Livländsk lantmilisbataljon, krets Dorpat*)

Lieutenant Colonel H. Hastfehr 1701-1704

Raised as a militia battalion in 1701.¹ Probably mostly used as garrison in Dorpat. The battalion was meant to be put on enlisted footing according to a contract between

Schlippenbach and Hastfehr, dated 18 December 1703.² The battalion was lost at the fall of the fortress in 1704. The rest was used in the reorganization of Skytte's enlisted regiment.

The contract of 1703 stipulated that the battalion should have colours provided by the Crown. It is doubtful if any colours were made before the 16 July 1704 when Dorpat surrendered. The situation also raises the question whether the battalion as militia ever got any colours.

1 Lewenhaupt, Hastfehrrs appointment as commander of the battalion was confirmed 11/6 1701. Nordensvan only mentions the enlisted part 1703.

2 RA, M, wr 118

LIVONIAN MILITIA BATTALION

Raised in the kreis of Wenden, (*Livländsk lantmilisbataljon, krets Wenden*)

Lieutenant Colonel F.W. von Liphardt 1701–1702

Raised in 1701. The main part of the battalion was lost at the fall of Marienburg.¹ No other information has been found about this unit, or any colours.

1 Nordensvan, pag 93

LIVONIAN MILITIA BATTALION

Raised in the kreis of Fellin, (*Livländsk lantmilisbataljon av Fellinska kretsen*)

Lieutenant Colonel H.J. von Buddenbrock 1701–1703

Raised in 1701. Probably used as garrison unit in Pernau since it in 1703 was used as a recruiting basis for von Schwengelm's garrison regiment in Pernau.¹ There is no information about colours for the battalion.

1 KrA, Krk kansli, E inkomna handlingar 1703, del 3, pag 5839

LIVONIAN MILITIA BATTALION

Raised in the kreis of Tirsis, (*Livländsk lantmilisbataljon, krets Tirsis*)

Lieutenant Colonel J.F. von Liphardt 1701–1705

Raised in 1701.¹ A contract between Schlippenbach and von Liphardt dated 17 February 1704 confirms that von Liphardt should raise an enlisted battalion. As recruiting basis he got his own militia battalion and the rest of Tiesenhausen's militia battalion (Kokenhusen) and the rest should be enlisted. Von Liphardt was made prisoner of war in the autumn of 1705 and the battalion was probably then distributed among other units.

The contract also states that in addition to the four colours he already had, von Liphardt was obliged to have another four made at his own expence.² No other information is known. But the contract indicates that the colours was a little more elaborated than simply painted on linen.

1 Lewenhaupt, von Liphardts appointment as commander of the battalion is dated 7/4 1701

2 RA, M, wr 120

LIVONIAN MILITIA BATTALION

Raised in the kreis of Pernau (today Pärnu), (*Livländsk lantmilisbataljon, krets Pernau*)

Lieutenant Colonel M.F. Wohlfelt 1701–1703

Raised in 1701. Wohlfelt however got his confirmation as late as 6 November 1701.¹ In 1703 the battalion was used as a recruiting basis when von Schwengelm's regiment was raised.² There is no information available so far about colours for the battalion.

1 Lewenhaupt, Wohlfelt became Lieutenant Colonel at the battalion 1701, confirmed 6/11 1702 and lieutenant colonel at Schwengelm's regiment in 1703

2 KrA, Krk kansli, E inkomna handlingar 1703, del 3 pag 5839

LIVONIAN MILITIA BATTALION

Raised in the kreis of Oberphalen, (*Livländsk lantmilisbataljon, krets Oberphalen*)

Lieutenant Colonel B.W. Taube 1701–1704

Raised in 1701. Taube was appointed commander of the battalion on the 14 July 1701.¹ Probably mostly used as garrison in Dorpat but it took also part in the battle of Hummelshof 1702.² According to a contract between Schlippenbach and Taube dated 18 December 1703 the battalion should be put on enlisted footing with 266 militiamen and 134 enlisted by Taube.³ Most of the battalion got lost at the fall of Dorpat 1704. The remains of the battalion reinforced the reconstruction of regiment Skytte.⁴ There is no information so far about colours for the battalion.

¹ Lewenhaupt

² KrA, Krk kansli, E inkomna handlingar 1704 del 1 pag 745

³ RA, M, wr 122

⁴ RA, M 753

LIVONIAN MILITIA BATTALION

Raised in the kreis of Wolmar, (*Livländsk lantmilisbataljon, krets Wolmar*)

Lieutenant Colonel F.B. von Liphardt¹ 1701-?

Raised in 1701 but no further information has been found about this battalion.

¹ Lewenhaupt, von Liphardt appointed commander of the battalion 1701. Se also von Lünow's battalion below.

LIVONIAN MILITIA BATTALION

raised in the kreis of Walk, (*Livländsk lantmilisbataljon, krets Walk*)

Lieutenant Colonel R. von Lünow 1701-?

Raised in 1701.¹ No further information found about this battalion so far.

¹ Lewenhaupt, states that von Lünow was appointed lieutenant colonel at the battalion krets Wolmar in 1701, 3/4 1702 confirmed.

LIVONIAN MILITIA BATTALION

Raised in the kreis of Treyden, (*Livländsk lantmilisbataljon, krets Treyden*)

Lieutenant Colonel F. von Rosen 1701-1702

Raised in 1701. Garrisoned in Marienburg and lost at the fall of the stronghold.

LIVONIAN MILITIA BATTALION

Raised in the kreis of Marienburg, (*Livländsk lantmilisbataljon, krets Marienburg*)

Lieutenant Colonel W.J. von Tiesenhausen 1701-1703

Raised in 1701.¹ In 1703 the battalion, then only 150-men strong, was used as a recruiting basis for Schwengelm's garrison regiment in Pernau.² There is no information about colours for the battalion.

¹ Lewenhaupt, von Tiesenhausen was appointed commander of the battalion 4/7 1701

² KrA, Krk kansli E inkomna handlingar 1703, del 3, pag 5839

LIVONIAN MILITIA BATTALION

Raised in the kreis of Sagnitz, (*Livländsk lantmilisbataljon, krets Sagnitz*)

Lieutenant Colonel G.J. von Plater 1701 - ?

Raised in 1701.¹ No further information has been found about this battalion so far.

¹ Lewenhaupt, von Plater appointed commander 9/6 1701 of a Livonian militia battalion presumably this one.

LIVONIAN MILITIA BATTALION

Raised in the kreis of Niggen, (*Livländsk lantmilisbataljon, krets Niggen*)

Lieutenant Colonel Georg Gustaf Wrangel 1703

Probably raised in 1701. Wrangel was appointed commander of the battalion on the 18 October 1703.¹ The battalion was used as a recruiting basis for Wrangel's enlisted battalion raised in 1703. No information has been found about colours for this regiment.

1 Lewenhaupt

MILITIA BATTALION OF SAAREMAA

(*Öselsk lantmilisbataljon*)

Lieutenant Colonel J.G. von der Osten-Sacken
1702–1709

Raised in 1702.¹ Belonged to Lewenhaupt's army in Livonia and Courland, with Lewenhaupt to Ukraina in 1707 and participated in the battle of Lesnaya after which the battalion was incorporated in the Västerbotten Regiment of Foot.

In the spring of 1704 von der Osten-Sacken wrote to the King and complained that he had not received the colours he had been promised. Subsequently the battalion must have been provided with colours because in the battle of Lesnaya it lost one white and three dark blue colours. Probably they were all his colours, because no further colours are mentioned in connection with the battle of Poltava.²

1 Lewenhaupt, von der Osten-Sacken was appointed commander of the battalion 11/II 1702.
2 Wennerholm, sid 44

APPENDIX 2

FINNISH TENANT REGIMENTS IN THE BALTIC AREA 1700–1710

- Åbo County Regiment of Foot (*Åbo län's regemente*)
- Björneborg Regiment of Foot (*Björneborgs regemente*)
- Häämen County Regiment of Foot (*Tavastehus län's regemente*)
- Vyborg County Regiment of Foot (*Viborgs län's regemente*)
- Savon County Regiment of Foot (*Savolax län's regemente*)

- Nyland Regiment of Foot (*Nylands regemente*)
- Österbotten Regiment of Foot (*Österbottens regemente*)

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ABBREVIATIONS

KrA	Krigsarkivet
Krk	Krigskollegium
M	Militära ämnessamlingen (The Militaria Collection in the Riksarkivet)
RR	Riksregistraturet
SLA	Slottsarkivet