

GENEALOGICAL NOTES REGARDING THE
FAMILY OF GLEN, OR GLENN.

BY THOMAS ALLEN GLENN.

[No excuse, perhaps, is necessary for preserving here these notes in connection with a surname borne by over forty of those who arrived in the colonies from the earliest times to about the commencement of the Revolution. With the exception of two, these adventurers were kinsmen, and at least fifteen of them settled in Pennsylvania. In Scotland and Ulster, at the present day, however, the surname is somewhat uncommon, and those bearing it, for the most part, stand high in the communities to which they belong. This family was represented in the Darien expedition, with the first Dutch on the Delaware, and in the French and Indian Wars. General Forbes claimed near kinship with the Linlithgow branch. Some fifty of the name served, mostly as privates, and not with especial distinction, during the Revolution. The civil roll includes one Royal Governor, and two Governors of States. The information following is necessarily condensed; but it may prove of interest to descendants, and corrects some errors.]

At the close of the 13th century we find three families bearing the surname of Glen; two in Scotland, the other in England.

The English Glens, (Leicestershire) came, doubtless, from Nanancort, Balliwick of Quency, Normandy, where the name occurs 1170, and later.¹ It is claimed, however, that this family assumed the surname from Glen Magna. If so, individuals returned to Normandy in the service of the de Quencys, their lords.

In Leicestershire, 45 Hen. III., Galfridus de Glen and Winarch his wife are mentioned.² Walter de Glen, clericus, and Alan his brother appear 54 Hen. III.³ On 18 July, 10 Edw. I., a commission of oyer and terminer was granted Nicholas de Stapleton on complaint that Adam, son of Geoffrey de Glen, and others, had broken

¹ Rot. Norm.

² Ex. E. Rot. Fin., ii., 346.

³ Ibid., ii., 512.

into his house at Newton Harecourt, at night;⁴ and, 20 Edw. III., John de Glen held lands in Humberston.⁵ A John de Glen was in Sitheston, 33 Hen. VI.⁶ Other references occur; but after the reign of Edward III. the house declined, descendants sinking to mere husbandmen. The name, now usually written *Glenn*, remains in Leicestershire.⁷ Branches settled in Derbyshire,⁸ Rutlandshire, London, and elsewhere. One Richard de Glenfield held lands in Glen Parva, 20 Edw. III., and in 32d of same was lord of that manor.⁹ The arms of Glenfield and those of Glen of Leicestershire, are similar.¹⁰ Thomas Glen, or Glenn, or Glean, in Philadelphia, 1684, was of this line probably from near Sproxton; and Nicholas Glen, a descendant, I believe, of the Rutland branch, was soon after in Maryland.

GLEN OF SCOTLAND.

Neither of the families of Glen of Scotland bore that surname before being seized of lands from which they assumed it; nor were they kinsmen.

A history of Scottish Parishes states that "The Glen," in Traquair, Peebles, gave its name to its ancient owners. This estate comprises an extensive glen, from whence its appellation, and in which stood the stronghold of its lords.¹¹ Before 24 Edw. I. "The Glen" belonged to Duncan de le Glen,¹² who died prior to 3 Sept. of that year, when his widow, Sara, subscribed allegiance. Duncan was the first of his race to be so called. The family was Celtic, Colban son of Duncan, under the

⁴ Cal. Pat. Rolls, i., 47.

⁵ Burton's "Leicestershire."

⁶ Inq. P. M., William Lovell, 33 Hen. VI.

⁷ A very respectable branch of this family has long resided at Sproxton.

⁸ The name is found in Duffield and neighbouring parish registers. The Rutland branch, assuming arms, was disclaimed by the heralds.

⁹ Burton.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Orig. Paroc. Scot., i., 44.

¹² Rot. Scot., i., 26^b.

designation of Colban de Glen, with Annabella his spouse, had a grant from Robt. I. of Quilts, Peebleshire (adjacent to "The Glen"), for payment of 20s. 8d yearly, half the service of a bowman in the King's army, and one suit yearly at the court of Peebles.¹³ After 1329, Symon de Peebles, with consent of Andrew de Moray, Warden of the Kingdom, granted Henry de Douglass his lands of Quylt (Quilts) *which he had as heir to his sister Anabella*, who had been enfeoffed there by King Robert. This grant (undated), confirmed 1368,¹⁴ proves that Colban died without issue; which is the last we hear of this family. What became of "The Glen," is not clear; but Gilbert Cokburn, Thomas Middlemarch, and Stewart of Traquair held it 1479-1488.¹⁵ Colban, who was living 1329, held some appointment at Court, and the Queen left him a legacy.¹⁶

The second Scots family of Glen assumed that surname from the lordship of Glen, Renfrewshire, so called from a vale in Lochwinnoc, out of which flows the Black Cart Water. This lordship, comprising Bar, Brigend, Lynthills, Gaytflat, and other¹⁷ lands, was granted by David I. to Walter the Steward. The first lords, therefore, were the Stewards, holding of the King *in capite*, who, by subinfeodation, parcelled the lands among their retainers. Thus, in the grant of Pete Auchingowan in Lochwinnoc to the convent of Dalmunlin, on the Waters of Air, about the beginning of the 13th century, the pasture is described as "by the same bounds which Alexander the son of Hugh held the land of the Steward."¹⁸

Lord Richard de le Glen, before 12 Nov., 20 Edw. I. (1292), under the designation of Richard de le Glen *dño de le Glen et nam in Dño*, holding this lordship of the

¹³ Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun, 27, 28; Robertson, 23.

¹⁴ Ibid, 66, 67.

¹⁵ Orig. Paroc. Scot., i., 44.

¹⁶ Rot. Scac. Reg. Scot., i., 169, &c.

¹⁷ Retours.

¹⁸ Orig. Paroc. Scot., i., 95.

King *in capite*, confirmed to John de le Glen, his son (*fil' meo*), his lands called Gaytflat, in the tenure of the Glen, which Robert Nase and Cubinus formerly held of his (Richard's) predecessors, by the same bounds by which Richard his (i.e. Lord Richard's) uncle held the land of him (Richard) and his predecessors, hereditarily, John de le Glen and his heirs paying one penny yearly, on the Feast of the Pentecost, at the Court of the Glen.¹⁹ Witnesses: Lord Robert Wishard, Bishop of Glasgow, Lord James, Steward of Scotland, Lord William Fleming of Barhushan, Knight, William Perel, Sheriff of Traquayr, Walter de Logan, William de Erth, John de Iethyn, Alexander Kirkintulack, and William de Ladel. Confirmed by Edward I., 12 Nov., 1292.²⁰ Two days after (14 Nov., 1292), the King, for 100 marks, granted Richard Freser custody of the lands and tenements which had belonged to Richard de le Glen, deceased, which he held of the King of Scotland *in capite*, and which because of his death are taken into the King's hand, holding the same for the legitimate heir of the said Richard.²¹ This was the customary procedure.

I find no record of John having been proved heir to the lordship of Glen; but there is evidence to show that he was. The lordship became, finally, the property of the monastery of Paisley, the Glens holding the lands of Gaytflat, Bar, Brigend, and others under the Lord Abbots; but of this change of tenure, no account has been discovered. At the time of confirmation of the Gaytflat lands, Lord Richard was in Holy Orders, having probably assumed the monastic habit upon the approach of death. It is supposed that Lord Richard acquired "The Glen" through his mother, and that she was a daughter of one of the Stewards. From the grant of confirmation we find that Gaytflat had been the inheritance of Richard

¹⁹ Rot. Scot., i., 11^a & 11^b.

²⁰ Ibid., i., 11^b.

²¹ Abbrev. Rot. Orig., Edw. I., 72, Ed. 1805.

the uncle of Lord Richard, who must have granted it to his grandnephew, John, whose father, as lord of the manor, confirmed the gift.²² Further, we learn that the family surname had been Nase, or Ness, and that the immediate ancestors of Richard, the uncle, were Robert and Cubinus. The family of de Ness was from Ness, or Ness Strange, near Shrewsbury, and descended from the powerful Norman house of l'Estrange, the first of whom is said to have been Guy l'Estrange, younger son to the Duke of Brettaign. The de Ness accompanied Walter Fitz Alan from Shropshire to Scotland, and Henry de Ness held under the Steward in the lordship of Glen, 1180.²³

It seems certain that John de Ness was father to Lord Richard, and indentical with John, constable of Dunoon, who was seized of lands in Kilmun. Descendants of John, son of Lord Richard, held estates in Kilmun, so late as 1373.²⁴

John de le Glen must have been almost of age in 1292. During the revolt of Wallace he commanded the troops of Robert Wishart, Bishop of Glasgow, as appears by articles to be propounded before Pope Clement V. by King Edward, stating, among other things, that the said Bishop directed William Lydel, his Bailiff, to muster his forces, directing that they march under John de Glen *against the Prince of Wales*.²⁵

We hear no more of John prior to Bannockburn. That he distinguished himself in this battle is, doubtless, true, for immediately after he had a grant from Robt. I. of the forfeited lands of Balmutache (Bulmato), Fife.²⁶ According to Scottish heralds John de le Glen married

²² See grant *supra* where the words "*et' nam in Dno*" occur.

²³ Orig. Paroc. Scot. It may be well to explain that the possession of a lordship did not necessarily imply the fee of the lands which comprised it; but only the services or rents from the tenants, fines, &c., according to the custom of the manor.

²⁴ Hist. Com. Rep., 4, Appendix, 476.

²⁵ Docs. and Reeds. ill. the Hist. of Scot., in Treas. Excheg.; Palgrave.

²⁶ Robertson, 25.

a co-heiress of Abernethy. He had Robert, and, probably, Roger. The latter had an annuity from the Crown of 100 shillings, 1329,²⁷ and, 25 Feb., 1332, rendered the accounts of the Provosts of Peebles;²⁸ he seems to have died s. p.

Robert, son of John de le Glen, married Margaret, illegitimate daughter of Robert Bruce.²⁹ Robert de Glen and "Margaret Bruce the King's sister," his spouse, had a grant from David II., undated, of Nether Pitedye, Kinghorn, Fife (adjoining Balmuto).³⁰ Robertson notes three other charters from David to this Robert de Glen, of the lands of Glasgow Forest, thanedom of Kintore, Aberdeen.³¹ Wood³² gives Margaret as legitimate, and says that she married, secondly, William, Earl of Sutherland. The latter did marry as his second wife, Margaret Bruce; but it is impossible that she was the widow of Glen, and an authority points out that the arms quartered by Glen, and attributed to the co-heiress of Abernethy, were not the Abernethy arms, but those of Scotland *with the Scottish mark of illegitimacy*,³³ which agrees with a tradition preserved in several branches of the family, and is conclusive.

Another tradition, traceable for four centuries, insists that Robert de Glen was one of those who accompanied the heart of Bruce to the Holy Land, and the Linlithgow line used two crests, one a martlet; the other an arm, the hand grasping a heart, in commemoration of that event.³⁴ Moreover, the Glens of Bar possessed the sword of Bruce, which a descendant carried to Ireland,

²⁷ Rot. Scacc. Reg. Scot., i., 209.

²⁸ Ibid., i., 411.

²⁹ Robertson, No. 43, p. 33; Rot. Scacc. Reg. Scot., i., cxxix, cxxx.

³⁰ Robertson.

³¹ Ibid., No. 32, p. 38; 46, p. 39; 19, p. 62.

³² Wood's "Peerage of Scot."

³³ Rot. Scacc. Reg. Scot., i., cxxix, cxxx.

³⁴ Iron seal in possession of a descendant. The arms of Linlithgow branch are identical with those of Bar.

1606, where it was seen a few years since, the inscription on the blade leaving no doubt as to its original ownership.

Robert de Glen had issue, William, Robert and John. The order of births is uncertain; but John, perhaps was the youngest. William appears to have finally acquired all of his father's estates, including lands in the lordship of Glen, and in Kilmun, save Balmuto and adjacent property, which, probably by enfeoffment, vested in John, who was father of Sir John de Glen, of Balmuto. This Sir John was party to a deed dated after 1373, between Sir John de Glen de Balmuto, and Margaret his wife, and Sir John de Wemyess and Isabel his wife, touching lands of Sir John de Glen in exchange for lands of Sir John de Wemyess, the latter lying north of the Firth of Forth.³⁵ Sir John de Glen married Margaret, co-heiress of Sir Alrn Erskine (living 1364), by Isabel, co-heiress of Sir Patrick Inchmartin, whereby he acquired Inchmartin. Margaret was living 8 Sept., 1401, being, according to a retour of service of her and Isabel her sister of Inchmartin, heir to her mother in Auchlevin and part of Ardoyn.³⁶ Sir Michael Scot of Baheary, by a writ disposed of the lands and mill of Cambrune to Sir John Wemyess, 1400, and Sir John de Glen, lord of Balmuto, gets investment of part thereof by a precept from the Duke of Albany.³⁷ Among the lands held by Sir John de Glen were those of Lintrathen, Forfarshire. Sir John had co-heiresses: (a) Mariott, wife of Sir John Boswell of Balgregie, who thus acquired one third of Balmuto, and purchased the other two-thirds. His son, David, had a charter of confirmation from Jac. II., 24 Feb., 1439; (b) Margaret, wife of Sir Walter Ogilvy, treasurer to King James. Among the missing charters of Robt. III. is a confirmation of a grant by Sir John de

³⁵ Wood's "Peerage of Scot." Wood gives the date as between 1373 and 1428, the latter being the year of Sir John de Glen's death.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Writs of Far. of Bal.; Remarks on Ragmans Roll.

Glen to Walter Ogilvy, in marriage, of Ballhawell, Forfarshire; (c) Christian, wife of David Stewart; living 1464.³⁸

Robert de Glen, son of John and Margaret Bruce, entered the Church, becoming Rector of Liberton in Lanarkshire, the living being in gift of John, Lord of Maxwell, as appears by a charter of the latter, and Christian his wife, 12 Oct., 1357, to the monastery of Kilwinnyn, of patronage or advowson of the said church, with one acre of land, reserving the rights of Sir Robert de Glen, the Rector then instituted.³⁹ Confirmed by David II. This Robert de Glen de Liberton, witnessed a charter of David II. to Walter Byset, 30 Sept., 38 David II.,⁴⁰ and there was a payment to him of 53s. 4d. by order of the King, 1364.⁴¹

William de Glen died before 14 June, 1373, at which time Paul de Glen, his son and heir, was of age.

Paul Glenn (*sic*) son and heir of William de Glen, 14 June, 1373, granted Sir Archibald Campbell of Lochow the lands of Stronwhillan and Finniart in the barony of Kilmun, to be held of Paul Glenn and his heirs for service in time of war to the Superior, with three suits yearly at the Court of Kilmun.⁴²

John de Glen, succeeding Paul, entered the service of Robert Stewart of Lorn, by whom he was much trusted. Safe conduct was granted John de Glen and William de Balnawys *de Scotia s'vientes de Robti Stewart de Lorn de Scotia*, at Westminster, 16 July, 7 Hen. VI. (1429), and also this John had safe conduct on several other occasions 9 to 10 Hen. VI.; Lorn being then a hostage in England.⁴³

³⁸ Wood's Peerage of Scot.

³⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig. i., No. 86, p. 34; Orig. Paroc. Scot., i., 36; Robertson, 75.

⁴⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig. i., No. 174, p. 57.

⁴¹ Rot. Scacc. Reg. Scot., ii., 168.

⁴² Hist. Mss. Com., Rep. 4, Appendix, 476. The name is given in the transcript as *Glenn*, and in an early survey of lands belonging to the Monastery of Paisley, the same spelling occurs; also in Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, 1506.

⁴³ Rot. Scot., ii., 267^a, 268^a, 271^b, 273, ^b 275^b.

Thomas Glen, perhaps brother to John, was a prisoner of war in England, 6 April, 10 Hen. V.⁴⁴

William Glen, son of John, appears to have held Gayt-flat, as well as Bar, and adjacent lands. Under the designation of *Wilelmo Glen, armigeris* he is named as a witness to the donation of one third of the fishings in the Crocket—Shot, and lands, by Robert, Lord Lyle, to the Monastery of Paisley, dated at Paisley, 25 Sept., 1452.⁴⁵ This William was in the service of the Abbot, and, doubtless, rebuilt Bar. The lower walls of the castle are older than the upper works; the original sallyport, now walled up, as well as the vaults, are Norman, and it was, in all probability, the home of Lord Richard, before 1292. William Glen of Bar had issue, so far as known, Robert, John, William, and James. John Glen witnessed a confirmation of lands in Rengrew to William Cunningham, 4 Nov., 1483, a charter to the same person, 6 April, 1484, a grant *in re* William Cunynghame of Cragenis, 23 May, 1499, and other charters relating to Auchinlech; one of William Cunningham and Margaret Auchinlech his spouse, 12 March, 1505.⁴⁶ William Glen, son of William, was one of the witnesses to a charter to Walter Lichtown of Houshawin (Howsane), 24 May, 1481.⁴⁷ He was also an arbitrator as to boundaries between Robert, Abbot of Paisley, Robert Symple of Fowlwod, and Richard Brown of Cultermayne, lord of Calderhawch in Lochquhywzok, 26 April, 1509.⁴⁸ The award was acknowledged before James Glen, brother to William, and *clericus de notarius imperiale et regali auctoritatibus*.

Robert Glen, heir of William of Bar, was a companion in arms, of Sir Unfridi Cunynghame of Glengarnock, and with him at Perth, 1494, where he witnessed a

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, ii., 232^a.

⁴⁵ Reg. de Passelet, 250; reg. folio 25.

⁴⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig. (2d Ser.), i., 330, 390, 66, *note*, to 288, 627.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, i., 309.

⁴⁸ Reg. de Passelet, 430-1.

charter by Cunynghame dated at Perth, 24 April, 1494; confirmed 2 May, 1500–1, 13 Jac. IV.⁴⁹ In 1500, Robert Glen, with Elizabeth, relict of John Browne (*sic*) of Cultermayne, compounded for wardship and marriage of the heir to the estates of the said John Browne, then in the Kings hand.⁵⁰ These lands afterwards passed to the Glens.⁵¹ Robert Glen died 1506, and was succeeded by James.⁵² The other children of Robert, so far as I can discover, were: Alexander, Robert, George, (Patrick?), and probably Marion, wife of Robert Shaw of Belgerry.⁵³

James Glen, the heir, had a grant of confirmation from Robert, Lord Abbot of Paisley, of the lands of Bar, Brigend, and Lyntchils (Lynthills) in the lordship of Glen, and Regality of Paisley, 1506,⁵⁴ and in the same year made a pilgrimage to the tomb of St. James de Compostella. Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer contain this entry under 1506. "17 June, to James Glen quhen he passit [through Edinburgh] [on] his pilgrimage to Sanct James, xiiij s,"⁵⁵ it being then customary to present persons of note passing through certain towns a gratuity in lieu of entertainment. James and his kinsmen were at Flodden. In 1517 he was captain of a company of 102 footmen in the service of the Crown, and after entries in the Treasurer's accounts of pay for a term of service, viz., £30 to Captain Glen, and proportionate amounts to his Ensign, and men, follows a disbursement for "Supper for Capt. Glenney's (Glenn's) futband inlikewis that nycht to thair supper, (*sic*) thair wages beand spendit."⁵⁶ This James Glen "in Bar" was

⁴⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig. (2d ser.), i., 545; No. 2569.

⁵⁰ Accts. of the Lord High Treas. of Scot., ii., 14.

⁵¹ Inq. Spec. &c. (Inqs. P. M.), 23 Jan., 1610, Alexander Glen.

⁵² Crawford's Renfrewshire, 74; Nesbit, i., 351.

⁵³ Acta Dom. Conc. & Acta Dom. Aud., 1466–1495.

⁵⁴ Crawford's "Renfrewshire," 74.

⁵⁵ Accts. of the Lord High Treas. of Scot., iii., 199.

⁵⁶ Ibid., v., 155.

on the assize as a Justice, 12 Feb., 1543,⁵⁷ and died 1544 (having been killed, supposedly, at the battle of Ancrum); when his son and heir, James, had a grant of confirmation from John, Abbot, of Paisley, with the consent of the convent, of his lands of Bar, Brigend, and others which his ancestors had held.⁵⁸

In 1564, a feud long existant between the houses of Glen and Semple, became serious, the former by the appointment of Robert, Lord Semple to be Justiciary, and James Glen appealed to the Queen. At a Privy Council, 10 Oct., 1564,⁶⁰ the Queen's Letters were produced by James Glen, settling forth that whereas Robert Lord Sempill (*sic*) has obtained the commission of Justiciary upon all the inhabitants of the Barony and Sheriffdom of Renfrew within which jurisdiction "the said James and his barnis dwellis," which should not be, nor should Lord Sempill "haif ony commissioun or jurisdiction upon the said James, his brethir (John) barnis freindis, and servandis . . . because it is noutourlie Knawin that the said Robert Lord Sempell beiris deidlie feid and inimytie aganis the said James, his barnis, brethir, kin, and freindis, and hes usit greit crudilitie and hostilitie upoun tham, . . . in ony wyise, and specialie in caus criminall quhair he may dispone upoun thair lyffs." The commission of Lord Semple was suspended as to jurisdiction over James Glen, this action being subsequently confirmed, and James Glen, his children, brother, kin and friends made answerable to the Queen's Majesty, only, and exempt from any other process of law.

The brother of James—mentioned in the above proceedings, is supposed, I believe correctly, to have been that John Glen who settled at Stirling after the battle of Langside. A return of the inhabitants of Stirling,

⁵⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig. (2d ser.), ii., 767; under No. 3277.

⁵⁸ Crawford's "Renfrewshire," 74.

⁶⁰ Records of the Privy Council of Scot, *anno* 1564.

1544-1550, does not include the name; but the Kirk register shows that John Glen, son of John, of Cam-buckenneth, married Elet, daughter of James Anderson of Sheok, 1589, that Thomas Glen, son of Thomas, and Bessie Abercrombie of West Grainge, were married the same year, and that William Glen in Cabuskenth then espoused Jonet Sibbald.⁶¹ They were, doubtless, grandsons of John. Stirling Register furnishes an unbroken pedigree to John Glen, who, about 1708, was lessee of Foot o'Green. He had: (a) Rev. John, born 1709; died 1792, father of Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Johnston of Virginia, ancestor to the Glen-Johnstons of Perth; (b) Archibald, born 1710, of who, presently; (c) James, died unm.; (d) Robert, born 1717, a tanner in Glasgow, Dean of his Guild, (e) William, born 1720, died in St. Petersburg, unm.; (f) Alexander, of Glasgow, father of Alexander, a magistrate there and others. The children of Archibald (born 1710), second son of John of Foot of Green, were: (a) John, born 1736, of Lumloch, Lanark, whose sons d. s. p; but a daughter was wife of Mr. Orr, Glasgow, mother of Sir Andrew Orr, Knight, Lord Provost of Glasgow. A brother of Sir Andrew went to St. Petersburg, and members of this Orr family settled in Philadelphia; (b) Robert, of Russia (a younger Robert d. inf.); (c) William, born 1744, of Forganhall, Falkirk, had George Glen of Liverpool and Oxford; (d) Alexander, born 1748, of Glasgow, married Jane Burns, and had, Archibald of West Indies; afterwards of Liverpool, William Glen, the poet, Robert of Trinidad, Alexander and James of Demerara, Thomas of Newfoundland, who left issue (in Canada) and a daughter Jean, died unm.; (e) Margaret, wife of Mr. Liddell, or Lytle, of Glasgow, some of whose family removed to Philadelphia; (f) Isabel, mother of Rt. Rev. David Anderson, Bishop of Prince Ruperts Land, and Thomas D., of Waverley Abbey, Mayor of Liverpool; (g) Catherine, wife of Wil-

⁶¹ Old Stirling Register.

liam Kidston, Glasgow; (h) Mary, wife of Rev. Thomas Burns, Renfrew, whose daughter married General Harry Thomson, of Indian Army;⁶² (i) three daughters died young.

James of Bar was kinsman to the Hamiltons, and, 4 Jan., 1565, with Robert Hamilton of Briggis, and James Hamilton, of St. Johns Chapel, executed a bond for the delivery, by John (Hamilton), Archbishop of St. Andrews, of the castle of St. Andrews to the King and Queen, upon six hours notice, under penalty of 5000 marks.⁶³

James Glen commanded troop for Queen Mary, at Langside, and was forfeited, 1568; but restored by treaty of Perth, 1573.⁶⁴ Over the entrance to Bar Castle the motto "For God and my Queen," rudely carved, is legible. After Langside the Glens seem to have taken refuge with the Hamiltons, and there is evidence to shew that they were active in the plot to assassinate Moray, who was shot (1570) whilst passing through Linlithgow by Hamilton of Bothwell-Haugh.⁶⁵

The children of James Glen of Bar, second of the name, were: James, William, Alexander, Archibald, David, Mary, and perhaps others. James, the eldest, Groom of the Chamber to Darnley, was killed at Kirk a Field. William and Alexander succeeded, in turn to the estates. Archibald is said to be identical with Archibald, Glen, Regent of the University of Glasgow, 1596, minister at Rutherglen, and, 1603, translated to Carmmucknock; died 1614. He had sons, David, and Thomas, the latter (died 1635) a merchant in Glasgow, Master of Works there, 1625, father of Thomas, Ballie of the River and Firth of Clyde, 1638, 1639, 1642, 1646.⁶⁶ David Glen was of Glenlora, adjoining Bar, 1598-9;⁶⁷ of his issue I will

⁶² "Literary Remains of William Glen."

⁶³ Recds. of Privy Council of Scot.

⁶⁴ Crawfurds "Renfrewshire."

⁶⁵ The account of personal estate of Margaret Cunningham, spouse of William Glen of Bar, 1598, shows transactions between the Glens and David Hamilton of Bothwell-Haugh, tending to confirm other evidence.

⁶⁶ "Literary Remains of William Glen." Corp. Recds. of Glasgow.

⁶⁷ Test. Dative of Margaret Cunningham, otherwise Glen, 1598.

speak presently. Mary, daughter of James of Bar, was, it is believed, one of the four Marys of the Queen.⁶⁸

William Glen of Bar married Margaret Cunningham, who died May, 1589 (1598?)⁶⁹, the final decree regarding whose estate is dated 9 Jan., 1598-9, William being then alive. The account shows the joint debts of Margaret and her husband to exceed their assets by £390, including £20. for tithes and duties of Bar, due "my lord of Paisley and his chalmerlanes," being arrears for 88 years. No payments had, therefore, been made since 1608, although there was a grant of confirmation in 1644. As these arrears were against Bar, only, there would seem to have been a dispute as to their justice. William and Margaret had Isabel, executrix of her mother's will, afterwards wife of Thomas Boyd, Lavid of Pitcon, Ayr, who died 1617. Crawford gives also Sibilla, wife of James Semple of Milbank, and cites a charter from Robert, Lord Semple, 1603, of lands in Renfrewshire to James Semple of Milbank and Sibilla Glen his spouse ("a daughter of the house of Barr").⁷⁰

William Glen of Bar died before 23 Jan., 1610, when his brother Alexander was proved heir, in lands of Auchien-cruche, Calderhauche, Cruik, Jonishill, Langli, Knockernoch, and "an ancient estate in the parish of Lochwinzeoch."⁷¹ Alexander died before 9 April, 1629, when Archibald Glen, his son, succeeded; and, in addition to the lands named, those of Bar, Brigend, Lynthillis, and Wester Kers, are mentioned in the inquisition.⁷² Bar Castle passed to the Hamiltons; but Lynthillis descended

⁶⁸ Mary Queen of Scots had a number of ladies in waiting called Mary, as she was accustomed to replace those who married, died, or withdrew, by others of the same name.

⁶⁹ The date of her decease is given in proceedings as 1589; but the other dates on the same papers indicate that this is a clerical error for 1598.

⁷⁰ Crawford's "Renfrewshire."

⁷¹ Inqs. P. M. Scot.

⁷² Ibid. This was, no doubt, the same Alexander who had been a merchant in Edinburgh, and married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of George Acheson, of Edinburgh, of the family of Acheson, Earls of Gosford, who died 1608.

to William Glen, living 1818, whose descendants held it for a long time, a continuous tenure, without the intervention of an heiress, of nearly 600 years, and a continuous land tenure in the same lordship for nearly 800 years. Captain Alexander Glen, of this house, is recorded as having expended his entire fortune for rations and pay for his men, and to have died of actual starvation, in the regular service of the later Stuarts.⁷³

Lindsay Glen, who appears to have taken service with a merchant of Rotterdam, is known to have been a near relation to William Glen of Bar (died before 1610), perhaps a brother, and probably married a kinswoman of Gabriel Spreule, a Dutch trader, with whom the Glens of Bar had financial transactions. Alexander, son of Lindsay Glen, entered the service of the Dutch, was early on the Delaware, and afterwards at New Amsterdam. He founded Schenectady, and accounts of his career will be found in histories of that place. He is, however, erroneously called Alexander *Lindsay* Glen, whereas his baptismal name was Alexander. His father's name being Lindsay, the Dutch called him, after their custom, by the Dutch equivalent of Alexander son of Lindsay, as appears by New York Archives. Alexander was a headstrong, violent man, frequently engaging in disputes with the government. A descendant of Alexander, Dr. Jacob Glen, removed to Chestertown, Maryland, dying about the middle of the 18th century. His will mentions a rosary and crucifix, according to tradition, belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, and which Dr. Glen wished his descendants to retain as an heirloom, forever. The children of Dr. Glen wrote the name *Glenn*. A branch removed to Baltimore, some of them becoming eminent at the Bar, and Elias was Chief Justice of Maryland. Another of the Baltimore family went to Newark, New Jersey, dying there recently, aged over 106.

⁷³ Rep. of Rec. Com.

A family of Glen holding lands at Incherie, Fife, was probably from an illegitimate son of Sir John de Glen of Balmuto (died 1428). They were not numerous; but one of them, James Glen, a merchant-tailor, rose, to be Provost and Treasurer of Edinburgh. Robert, heir to Master Robert Glen of Inchkerie, was proved heir to his father, 1617.⁷⁴

As stated, according to the best information at hand, the sons of Robert Glen of Bar (died 1506), were: James, Alexander, Robert, and George. Alexander, Robert, and George Glen, were, 4 Augt., 1542, joint tenants of the lands of Neither Glen, in the Lordship of Boghall, near Bar; all three were probably at the battle of Ancrum. Alexander Glen removed to Linlithgow before, or in, 1544-5, and entered the service of the Hamiltons. He was witness to a charter at Linlithgow, 6 Jan., 1545-6. The records of the Commissariat of Edinburgh, Retours of service of heirs, and parish registers, furnish data for a complete genealogy of the Glens of Linlithgow. Three of this line, James, George, and Andrew, represented Linlithgow in Parliament, 1625, 1641, 1652-63. Alexander Glen, of Linlithgow, who died before 22 Augt., 1722, owner of Bonnytoun and Loncroft, had (a) Andrew Glen, who left an only daughter Elizabeth, born 1739; died 1807, wife of George Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie; (b) James Glen, Royal Governor of South Carolina; born about 1700, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wilson, of Eastbourne; died without issue before 26 Augt., 1777; (c) Dr. Thomas, married, 18 Sept., 1755, Isabella, widow of James Graham, Chief Justice of South Carolina; (d) John, and others.

Several other members of the Linlithgow family removed to the Carolinas. John Glen, who went out before the Governor, settled, finally, in Orange County, North Carolina, and married Sarah, daughter of Robert Jones, by Ann, daughter of William Duke. This Ann had been

⁷⁴ Inqs. P. M. Scot.

the wife of Captain Christmas, and Robert Jones was the son of Edward Jones of Shocco Creek, formerly of King and Queens county Virginia, and Abigail Shugan. John Glen, who is said to have been a clergyman who also practiced medicine, may have been married previously. His sons, whose descendants wrote the name *Glenn*, were: Warham, Thomas, William, Duke, Dr. John, and perhaps Edward. A daughter Ann seems to have married — Downs. The sons were young men, but probably all of age, 1761, and resident in Orange County, North Carolina. Dr. John Glen was educated abroad; he had Thomas, James, born 1775; removed to Baltimore, Maryland, 1799, John, and William. The descendants of Duke Glen, or Glenn, removed to Atlanta, Georgia. The late Luther Judson Glenn, whose widow was living 1900, was a grandson of Duke, and son of Thomas.

William Glen, a cousin of the Governor, settled in Charleston, South Carolina, his descendants intermarrying with the Drayton and Bulloch families. A grandson of William, Dr. James Glen, practiced medicine in Philadelphia, in the early part of the 19th century. Archibald Glen, of the Linlithgow line, was also early in the Carolinas.

THE IRISH BRANCH.

In 1605-6, Sir James Hamilton and Montgomery, having secured large grants of land in Ulster, prepared to plant a colony of Scotsmen in that country. Among those interested in this undertaking were Rev. Patrick Hamilton of Dunlop, near Bar, husband of Elizabeth Glen, daughter of David of Glenlora, and Thomas Boyd of Pitcon, husband of Isabel Glen, daughter of William of Bar. Rev. Patrick Hamilton secured lands mostly in the parish of Hollywood, Down, which Sir James, his brother, had obtained by a patent, 3 Jac. I., and, with James and John Glen, who from evidence so far secured are considered, I believe rightly, to have been younger

sons of David of Glenlora, and a few others from the neighbourhoods of Dunlop and Bar, removed to Ireland, 1606.⁷⁵ These brothers were ancestors to most of this surname in that country.

James Glen had lands from Rev. Patrick Hamilton, in East Hollywood, Down, and, 15 Nov., 15 Jac. I., a grant was made to him and other "Scotsmen," that they enjoy the "privileges of English subjects."⁷⁶ Robert Glen (died 1767), Sheriff, and Mayor of Waterford,⁷⁷ was probably a descendant; also David Glen (or Glenn), who removed to North Carolina about 1770, and some of those who were earlier in Pennsylvania, of whom, probably, James, the progenitor of a family at Tacony, and Frankford. John Glen removed from Down to Lifford, Donegal, acquiring denization, 17 Augt., 14 Jac. I.⁷⁸ His children, born 1606-1620: John Glen (perhaps eldest son), merchant at Londonderry, died 1686. Admon. to John Glenn (*sic*) eldest son, 28 Dec., 1686, to use of widow (unnamed), himself, and other children of deceased,⁷⁹ who were: Ninian, and probably George, James, and David.

John, son of John Glen (or Glenn), of Londonderry, died s.p., 1700, and will, 1700 (admon. C. T. A. granted Jane his widow, 22 June, 1700),⁸⁰ mentions children of brother Ninian Glen, named in a suit *in re* this will, John, James, Joseph, and Mathew, all of age, 1700.

James Glen, son of Ninian seems to be identical with James of Boytown, Tyrone, whose will of 13 Sept., 1740, was proved 23 May, 1747.⁸¹ This James married, secondly, widow of one Caldwell, mother of David Caldwell, executor of his stepfather's will; but who, 1747, was in

⁷⁵ Hamilton MSS.

⁷⁶ "Cal. Patent Rolls, James I." 339.

⁷⁷ "History of Waterford."

⁷⁸ "Cal. Patent Rolls, James I.," 337.

⁷⁹ Derry Diocese Wills, Dublin, 1677-1745, 44; P. R. O.

⁸⁰ Prerogative Will, 1700, Dublin; P. R. O.

⁸¹ Derry Diocese Will, 1747, Dublin; P. R. O.

Pennsylvania. John and William Glen (or Glenn), half brothers to David Caldwell, also removed to Pennsylvania. William is believed to be the William Glenn(*sic*) buried at Presbyterian Church near Media, Philadelphia; born 1730. John was born 1727-8, and removed from Pennsylvania to Virginia.

George Glen, supposedly brother to Ninian, died at Cloney, Aghlow(Aghloo), Antrim, 1701-2; his grandchildren then adults. Will 3 March, 1701-2; proved 13 March.⁸² Issue: Benjamin, John, ——(daughter), wife of Robert Paton; ——(daughter), wife of —— Christy; Hannah, wife of —— Mur(Muir); Abigail, wife of —— Glendinning; —— (daughter), wife of Duncan McClockey; Margaret. Their mother was Jean Merton.

John Glen, first of Lifford, left other sons. Thomas Glenn(*sic*) of Tircullen, Aghanlow, gentleman (grandson doubtless of the first John of Lifford) and Margaret Calwell of Drummon, Tamlatard, had license to marry, 1683.⁸³ John Glen of Money Gobbin, Antrim (perhaps brother to Thomas), died 1698⁸⁴, leaving James, Thomas, William, John, Robert, Joseph, and Agnes (or Ann). James, the eldest, of age 1698-9, d.s.p. in the West Indies, before 1747, Joseph d.s.p. in Delaware, before 1747, Robert removed to Delaware, 1747, Agnes married Arthur Glen, of Cappah. In the year last mentioned the family was living at Donagheady, Tyrone. The wife of John Glen (died 1698) was Janet (or Jane) McCrea, living 1747.⁸⁵

Archibald Glen, Diocese of Clogher,⁸⁶ died intestate, 1685, and was, no doubt, the Archibald who was an officer under Charles I., in the Irish wars, and who, with William Glen, Ensign, received lands in compensation for

⁸² Derry Diocese Will, 1701.

⁸³ Pub. Rec. Off. Dublin.

⁸⁴ Prerogative Grant.

⁸⁵ Power of Atty. to Robert Glen, recorded at Wilmington, Del., U. S. A.

⁸⁶ Diocese of Clogher Will.

awards for arrears of pay, 1666. Patrick Glen of Donacava (Donaghacavey), Tyrone, probably another son of John of Lifford, died 1682.

A family of Glen (later spelling, Glenn), supposedly descended from the Linlithgow line, appears in Londonderry, about the middle of the 18th century. James, John, and Robert Glenn(*sic*) are named in city records, 1756, and some of the name are buried in Derry Cathedral, of whom William Glenn, of Londonderry, merchant, died 1796, aged 61 years. One of this line, William, died without issue, in Baltimore, Maryland, at the close of the 18th century.

William Glen, of Machreymonoch, Ballywillen, died 1730, leaving issue: Joseph, John, Ana, and Martha. The sons were then married, and had children. Thomas, supposedly brother of William, witnessed the latter's will, 22 Sept., 1730; proved 18.⁸⁷ Patrick Glen, of Aughereagh, died 1775.⁸⁸ William Glen, of Calhirmenan, Galway, gentleman, died 1777.⁸⁹ William Glenn(*sic*) A.M., was 1675, Prepend of Kilchrist.⁹⁰

Many of the Ulster Glens removed to America, and almost all of these, as well as most of those who went direct from Scotland, added an additional *n* to their surnames.

⁸⁷ Diocese of Connor Will.

⁸⁸ Diocese of Clogher, Admon. Bond.

⁸⁹ Pub. Rec. Office, Dublin.

⁹⁰ "Irish Parishes."