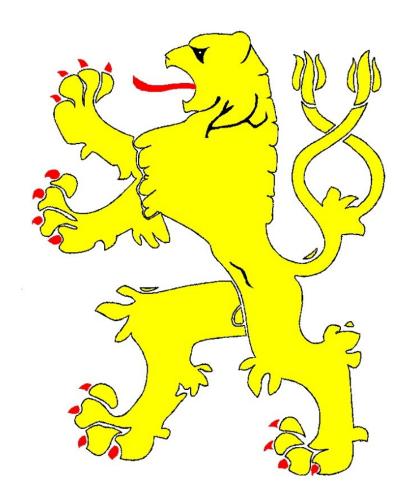
History of the Scottish Family Glen





Glen Crest

Table of Contents

1.	<u>Clan History</u>	2
2.	Heraldic History	3
3.	Family History	
	Glens of Dumbarton	4
	Glens of Linlithgow	5
	Glens of Paisley	6
	Glens of the West	6
	Glens of Fife and Aberdeen	7
	Glens of Edinburgh	8
	Glens of Peebles	8
	Glens of Stirling	9
	Glens of Forfar	10
4.	Famous Glens	10
5.	Glen Poets	11
6.	Glens at <u>University</u>	12
7.	How they <u>lived</u>	13
8.	How they <u>died</u>	13
9.	Covenanters	14
10.	Emigrants	14
11.	Glens in Business	15
12.	Glen Golf course	15
13.	Glens in Court	16
14.	Where are they <u>now</u> ?	16
15.	Allan Glen's school	17
16.	Historical perspective	17
17.	Glens at War	18
18.	Glens in Print	19
19.	Our own Glen <u>family tree</u>	20
20.	Bibliography	27
21.	Links and Library	28
	Index of Glen Places	29
23.	Index of Glen Names	30

To Duncan and Sheila Glen on their Golden Wedding Anniversary 1995 and their Sapphire Wedding Anniversary 2010

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data ISBN 978-0-9526597-1-6 Glen, Bob History of the Scottish Family Glen Title 929.209411 ISBN 0-9526597-1-9 Copyright © Bob Glen 1995, 2012.



The right of Bob Glen to be identified as author of this book has been asserted in accordance with the Copyright Act 1988. All rights reserved. Contact Reforest-Scotland@uwclub.net to obtain prior permission to reproduce or transmit any part of this publication, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, recording or otherwise, in any part of the world.

Download the ebook from http://reforesting-the-glens.weebly.com/scottish-family-glen.html

Donations and revenue from this ebook (via the author at Reforest-Scotland@uwclub.net) will go to Reforesting the Glens of Scotland, a charity which plants native trees and wildflowers in Scotland; and supports Reforesting Scotland, which aims to promote sustainable forest culture and economy in Scotland, and Trees for Life, which aims to restore a large (2,238 km²) contiguous area of the ancient Caledonian Forest in the north-central Highlands, and recreate an ecosystem that can support extinct native animals such as beaver, wild boar, lynx, moose, brown bear and wolf.

Printed by Printvision, Castlebrae Business Centre, Edinburgh (0131 661 8855)

With acknowledgements and thanks to: Duncan Glen, for extracts from 'A Journey Past'

Catherine Scott, for extracts from 'Scotch Poets'

Mercat Press, publishers of 'Collected Poems of Alex Scott'

Rev. Charles Rogers, for 'Memorials of the Scottish family of Glen'

Wikipedia

Clan History

The Gaelic word 'clann' means 'children': the central idea of a clan is kinship, or family. The Glens were never numerous enough to form a clan, but are a sept of the <u>Clan Mackintosh</u>, which is Gaelic for Mac-an-Toisich, 'son of the chief', as it was founded by a son of the Macduff clan.

The 7th Chief of Clan Mackintosh became Baron of Moy, near Inverness - a title now held by the 30th Chief.

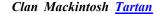
The Clan motto is 'Touch not the cat bot a glove' - the old Scots word 'bot' meaning without - and the cat being a <u>wildcat</u>. This echoes the Scottish motto <u>'Nemo me impune lacessit'</u> - '*No one attacks me with impunity'*, or rendered in Scots as *Wha daur meddle wi' me? or 'Cha togar m' fhearg gun dìoladh'* in Scottish Gaelic.



The arms of Clan Mackintosh have two wildcats supporting a shield showing a right hand holding a heart (as a badge of faithfulness to <u>King Robert the Bruce</u> in killing his enemy the Cumming), the red lion of Scotland (from their ancestor Macduff, thane of Fife), a boar's head (from a marriage to the Gordons of Lochinver), and a <u>lymphad</u> (in memory of ancestors being driven to the coast of Caithness in the <u>Clearances</u>).

The Clan slogan is 'Loch Moy', from the ancestral area of the Mackintoshes, near Inverness.

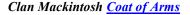
The Mackintosh's arch-enemies of the 16th and 17th centuries were the Gordons, the Camerons and the MacDonalds of Keppoch, against whom in 1688 they fought the <u>last clan battle</u>. Unfortunately, the Mackintoshes were on the losing side!

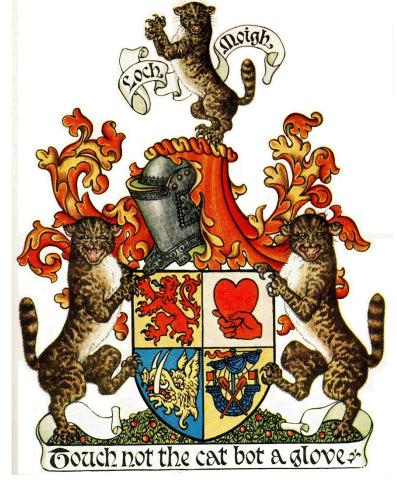






Scottish Wildcat

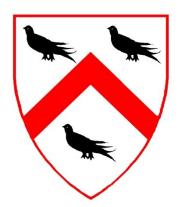




Heraldic history

Heraldry was a simple and practical way of identifying families, in days when few people could write. It was readily identifiable from a distance, and must have been useful in the confusion of battle. Scots heraldry has long been famous, on account of its antiquity, its scientific accuracy, and the manner in which it has preserved the standards of medieval armoury.

Four Glen arms are recorded: the common theme seems to be 3 black <u>martlets</u> (a fabulous bird of the swallow family, which indicates the fourth son). The arms are described as:



Glen Arms 1400 - 1450

- Argent (silver or white) with 3 martlets sable (black).

Crest: an arm embossed vested sable in the hand proper; a heart gules (red)

-Glasmount & Balmuto, Fife: the Glen heiress married Sir John Boswell in 1400

-Bar, Renfrew: Argent, fesse gules between 3 martlets sable.

Crest: a martlet sable.

-Stratton Audley Park, Oxford - as for Glen of Bar

In Crozier's General Armory, the arms of the Honourable <u>James Glen</u> (from <u>Linlithgow</u>), appointed Governor of <u>South Carolina</u> in 1738, is described as argent, a bend gules between 3 martlets sable, two and one. The crest is a martlet.

The motto of the Glens of Bar is stated as 'Alta Pete', meaning 'Aim for high things'.



Royal Coat of Arms of Scotland



Glen Crest



The Lion Rampant is the Scottish Royal Banner of Arms



The <u>Flag of Scotland</u>, also known as <u>Saint Andrew's</u> Cross or The Saltire. Saint Andrew, patron saint of Scotland, was crucified on an X-shaped cross at Patras, Greece

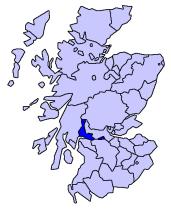


According to legend, the <u>Thistle</u> delivered <u>Alexander III's</u> army from an attempted attack by the <u>Vikings</u>, who had removed their shoes to sneak up on the Scots camp at the <u>Battle of Largs</u>. But one barefoot Viking stepped on a thistle; his cry of pain alerted the Scots to the presence of the army.

Family history

Records of the family go back over 700 years - almost as far back as the practice of transmitting family surnames.

Glens of **Dumbarton**





Dumbarton Castle has an illustrious history. It was a royal fortress long before Dumbarton became a Royal Burgh. The castle was an important place during the Wars of Independence and was used to imprison William Wallace for a short time after his capture by the English. It was from here that Mary, Queen of Scots, was conveyed to France for safety as a child. Mary was trying to reach Dumbarton Castle when she suffered her final defeat at Langside.



On the 14th November 1292, <u>Edward I</u> disposed of the lands and tenements in the <u>Lennox</u> (now Dumbarton District) which previously belonged to the deceased Richard de Glen. In 1293, Walter de Cambehon, keeper of Fife, recorded 23 shillings and 7 pence as the expenses of a thirteen day trip to the Lennox to take legal control over the land 'del Glen'.

The Glen family in the Lennox refused to submit to Edward's usurpations. At Linlithgow court in 1299, John de Glen complained (and won) against agents of Edward I for arresting goods in the Lennox. Sir David de Glen of the Lennox served under the brave Sir William Oliphant in the defence of Stirling Castle, with Edward conducting the siege in person in 1304. The siege lasted 3 months, with Edward finally taking the castle. Oliphant was sent to the Tower of London, and Sir David de Glen was imprisoned at Newcastle. Regaining his liberty, he became a supporter of King Robert the Bruce.



In 1605, there is a record of Duncan Glen, merchant-burgess of Dumbarton, granting a loan of 200 merks to the Rev. William Brisbane of Erskine. A burgess was a freeman (as opposed to a serf) who, by ownership of land and payment of money, was allowed to practise a trade and run local town affairs.

In 1619, Malcolm Glen, burgess of Dumbarton, with his son Thomas and wife Janet, was party to a bond.

Dumbarton (from Scottish Gaelic: Dùn Breatainn meaning "fort of the Britons", is today a town and burgh which is the administrative centre of the council area of West Dunbartonshire, and formerly of the historic county of Dunbartonshire, in the West-Central Lowlands of Scotland.

Dumbarton history goes back at least as far as the Iron Age and probably much earlier. It was the site of a strategically important early settlement, the residents of which were known to have traded with the Romans. The earliest record of a settlement in Dumbarton is a record in Irish chronicles of the death of Guret, rex Alo Cluathe ("king of Clyde Rock"), in AD 658; but a story about another king of Clyde Rock (petra Cloithe) in Adomnan's Life of St Columba probably predates this, and a later source links King Ceretic, a British King who received a letter from St Patrick with Ail, thought to be Clyde Rock.

Dumbarton had probably been eclipsed as a "capital" by the time of the establishment of the ancient Kingdom of Strathclyde around 900. It was later the county town of the county of Dunbartonshire, formerly known as Dumbartonshire. The name comes from the Scottish Gaelic Dùn Breatainn meaning "fort of the Brythons (Britons)", and serves as a reminder that the earliest historical inhabitants of Clydesdale spoke an early form of the Welsh language. These Britons themselves knew this dùn as Alt Clut, "Clyde Rock", a name which occurs both in Gaelic and in English sources of the 7th, 8th and 9th centuries (also spelled Alclud, Alcluyd, Alcluith).

Dumbarton was struck severely by the black death in 1350.

In World War II, Dumbarton was heavily bombed by the German air force.

King Robert the Bruce (reigned 1306 – 1329)

Glens of Linlithgow

<u>Linlithgow Palace</u> viewed from the east



Linlithgow Palace viewed from the west



Built by <u>King James I of</u> Scotland.

Alexander Glen, a supposed descendant of John de Glen of the <u>Lennox</u> (who was a suitor in Linlithgow <u>Sheriff Court</u> in 1299), was named as a 'Sergeant in Parliament' at a meeting in Linlithgow in 1545.

In 1606, Alexander Glen, son of the late John Glen of Inneraven in Fife, married Jean Gourlay in Linlithgow.

James Glen became <u>Provost</u> (the equivalent of a mayor in Scotland) of Linlithgow in 1627. He was a Member of the <u>Scottish</u> <u>Parliaments</u> of 1625, 1639, 1640 and 1641.

Andrew (born in 1619), second son of Provost James Glen, became a merchant-<u>burgess</u> of Linlithgow, then Provost. He represented the burgh in the Scottish Parliament in 1651-2, and again in 1661-3. He was sent in 1652 as a deputy to the English Parliament. He married Janet Mylne, daughter of the Provost of Linlithgow. James, their third son (born in 1627), was a merchant in Linlithgow, along with his brother Andrew. James became a <u>Bailie</u> and <u>Dean of Guild</u> of the Municipal Corporation.

Bailie James Glen married Marion Edward of Longcroft, and had 4 sons and 3 daughters. Margaret, the second daughter, married Alexander Masterton, later Provost of Linlithgow. George, the third son, was baptised in 1663 in the presence of the Earl of Linlithgow, Lord Livingstone, James Glen (the 'Old Provost') and Andrew Glen (the 'late Provost').

Alexander, the fourth son (born in 1667), became a merchant in Linlithgow, and also became Provost. In 1699, he bought an estate of 114 acres of lands at Longcroft. He had 4 sons and 4 daughters. Agnes, the third daughter (born in 1714), married David Bruce of Kinnaird, and had 6 sons and 2 daughters - Alexander, an advocate at the Scottish Bar; Andrew, a planter in St Vincent in the West Indies; David, killed at the capture of Moro in Havannah, Cuba; William, who led the attack on Gwalior in India, (taking it from the Mahrattas); Thomas, agent for St Vincent; Robert, a doctor at Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh, India - whose extensive collection in Natural History was acquired by the Duke of Marlborough; and Agnes, their elder daughter, who married (?) Hamilton of Bangour, and had a son and 3 daughters, from whom came the families of Sir Bruce Chichester, of Devon, and Sir George Grant Suttie, Baronet.



<u>James</u>, the eldest son of Alexander Glen of Longcroft, received (in 1715) a royal charter of rents from the lands of Bonningtoun. He emigrated to the USA, became <u>Governor of South Carolina</u>, and made a large fortune.

Andrew, the second son of Alexander Glen of Longcroft, had an only child, Elizabeth, who married George Ramsay, the Earl of Dalhousie. She had 7 sons and 4 daughters. Her daughter Elizabeth married Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Baronet. Her second son, William, inherited from his grandmother the estates of the Earl of Panmure, and became Baron Panmure in 1831. Her son George (born in 1770) served in the Army, distinguishing himself as a commander during the Peninsular War, and at Waterloo. In 1815, George was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, with the title Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie. His third son, James, who succeeded as tenth Earl, was from 1847 to 1856 Governor-General of India, and in 1849 was created Marquess of Dalhousie.

King James V was born in Linlithgow Palace.

Mary, Queen of Scots, was born and christened in Linlithgow.

James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray was assassinated in the town in 1570.

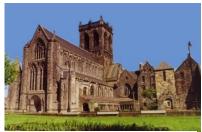


Four Mary's pub (house built in 1500).

Named after Mary Queen of Scots' four ladies-in-waiting.

Glens of Paisley

Paisley Abbey, founded in 1163 by Benedictine monks





William Glen (1409-1506) <u>armiger</u> (armour-bearer), was witness to a deed conveying the fishings at Crochat-Shot to the monks of Paisley in 1452. His successor, James Glen, received from the Abbott of Paisley, the lands of Bar, Bridge-end, and Lyntchels, in the lordship of Paisley. James Glen of Bar granted (in 1558) an obligation to protect Hugh Campbell of Kilbirnie's estate. Joining the forces of <u>Mary Queen of Scots</u> at the battle of <u>Langside</u>, his lands were forfeited by the Regent after the defeat, but restored in 1573.

Bar Castle was built by the Glens at this time, near Lochwinnoch.

Archibald Glen, of the family of <u>Bar</u>, graduated at the <u>University of Glasgow</u>, and was subsequently a Regent there. In 1596 he was ordained minister of <u>Rutherglen</u>, moving to Carmunnock in 1603. He was succeeded as minister by his nephew Robert Glen, who bequeathed his library in 1621 to Archibald's sons, David and Thomas.



Thomas was a prosperous trader in Glasgow. Archibald died in 1614, aged 44. His premature death was ascribed to the influence of sorcery by <u>Margaret Wallace</u>, wife of a Glasgow merchant, who, as a result, was burned as a witch on the hill of Edinburgh Castle.

In 1653, John Glen from Linlithgow acquired the lands of Gorbals in Glasgow, and of Braidelie in

Renfrewshire.

The parish records of Kilbarchan record the marriage in 1658 of James Glen and Margaret Young.

In 1687, John Glen became minister at Paisley, later transferring to Mearns. He died in 1691.

The <u>Glen Cinema</u> disaster of 31 December, 1929 in Paisley killed 69 children and injured 40. It is still considered one of Scotland's worst human disasters.

Glens of the West

In 1324, King Robert the Bruce granted to Colban, eldest son of Sir David de Glen, hero of the siege of Stirling Castle, a charter of the lands of Eastshield in the county of Lanark.

There is a record of a John Glen living in the Parish of <u>Cambuslang</u> in 1694, and a family line of miners and steelworkers in that area continues to the present day. Of special note is Hugh Glen (1848 - 1907): the youngest of 12 children, whose parents could neither read nor write, he had an exceptional business career, culminating in the purchase of a mansion, and died leaving total assets worth £ 35,000.

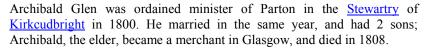
Robert Glen studied at the <u>University of Glasgow</u>, and in 1704 was ordained minister of Kingarth, moving to <u>Lochgoilhead</u> in 1724. He died in 1749.

In 1725, John Glen, merchant in <u>Kilmarnock</u>, his wife Margaret, and their daughter Helen, were granted life rents from the 5 merk lands of Asloss, in the parish of Kilmarnock.

In 1795, William Glen of Asloss was recorded as being a merchant in Kilmarnock.

James Glen was born at <u>Lochwinnoch</u> in 1791, and became a distinguished clergyman. Having studied at the <u>University of Edinburgh</u>, he was licensed in <u>Dumbarton</u>, and ordained at <u>Benholme</u> in <u>Kincardineshire</u>. He joined the <u>Free Church</u> in 1843,

and died at age 75.



Allan Glen, a carpenter in Glasgow, left his fortune on his death in 1850, to found a <u>school</u> for the poor.

Duncan and Sheila Glen, married in 1946 at <u>Kirk O'Shotts</u> church, <u>Salsburgh</u>, is the longest extant Glen marriage recorded.

Glasgow Cathedral - late 13th century

Horse Shoe Bar, 1846





Glens of Fife and Aberdeen

Sir David de Glen, hero of the siege of Stirling Castle, had 3 sons: Colban, John and Roger.

Colban de Glen had a son Robert, named in honour of <u>King Robert the Bruce</u>. Visiting the Court with his father, Robert de Glen became a favourite in the royal family. He married <u>Princess Margaret</u>, King Robert's youngest daughter, with the approval of <u>King David I</u>, Princess Margaret's brother, who granted them the lands of Nether Pittedie at <u>Kinghorn in Fife</u>.



Later, King David granted Robert a charter of Glasgow Forest at <u>Kintore</u>, <u>Aberdeenshire</u>, and granted Margaret a charter of the lands of <u>Morphie</u> in <u>Kincardineshire</u>. They had 3 children, then Princess Margaret married again (to the Earl of Sutherland) with whom she had 3 sons, the eldest of whom (Alexander) was favoured to succeed King David, but appears to have died while young.

In royal charters of 1357 and 1367, Sir Robert de Glen, Rector of the church of <u>Liberton</u>, is named. And King David II, with the authority of Parliament, revoked the grants of lands in Aberdeenshire 'lately in the hands of Robert de Glen'. So there's a mystery - was there a scandal? Was the marriage to the Princess dissolved when Robert entered the Church? Or was this a different Sir Robert de Glen?

Seal of King David II (reigned 1331 – 1371)

King Robert the Bruce granted a charter of the lands of <u>Balmuto</u> in <u>Fife</u> to John de Glen, second son of Sir David de Glen. These lands continued in the family of Glen until 1440, when Mariota (daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Glen) married

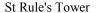
Sir John Boswell. A descendant of Mariota Glen, Thomas Boswell, obtained from <u>James IV</u> the estate of <u>Auchinleck</u> in Ayrshire; he fell at <u>Flodden</u> in 1513.



The Boswell line led to James Boswell, the biographer of Samuel Johnson, and to <u>Sir Alexander Boswell</u>, Baronet, who died in the mansion of Balmuto in 1822 from wounds received in a duel.

A descendant of the house of Balmuto, Robert de Glen, <u>burgess</u> (town councillor) of <u>St Andrews</u>, appeared in 1337 as using a private seal, representing the shaded figure of a cross, under which are curiously entwined the initials R.G.









In 'the Account' of the Sheriff of Fife in 1471, John Glen's fines were remitted as being the King's tenants.

In 1548, there was a record of a testament of Isabella Glen of Leuchars.

Thomas Glen, who lived in Newraw near Perth, died in 1586, and mentions a son Patrick in his testament.

In 1596, Robert Glen, on behalf of his father, Robert Glen of Inchkerie, granted a discharge of a bond for 5200 merks on lands at Granton. He died in 1616, and was succeeded by his son Samuel.

In the churchyard of <u>Kinghorn</u> in Fife, there is a tombstone dated 1597 with a Latin inscription to Robert Glen of Enchky, Treasurer of the City of Edinburgh.

Elspeth Glen was named executrix of Archibald Gourlay's will in 1619 in Kinghorn.



In the churchyard of <u>Balmerino</u> in Fife, there is a tombstone to Christian Glen, <u>portioner</u> (a holder of a small portion of land), who died in 1687, aged 67.

Marlyn Glen (born 30 September 1951, <u>Dundee</u>) is a <u>Scottish Labour</u> politician, and <u>Member of the Scottish Parliament</u> for <u>North East Scotland</u> region since 2003.

Glens of Edinburgh

Edinburgh Castle - the site has been continuously inhabited since 5000 BC



James Glen, a bookseller in <u>Edinburgh</u>, was in 1687 imprisoned for publishing a brochure entitled 'The Root of Romish Ceremonies' which argued that <u>Popery</u> was a revival of <u>Paganism</u>. The <u>Privy Council</u> had issued an edict against the selling of books reflecting on Popery, and when challenged on this he quietly remarked that 'there was a book in his shop which condemned Popery very directly - namely the <u>Bible</u> - might he sell that?'

In 1694, Alexander Glen, writer in Edinburgh, obtained control of land at Linlithgow.

James Glen was ordained minister at Whittingham near <u>Kelso</u> in 1717: he transferred to <u>Dirleton</u> in 1733, and died in 1749. He had 2 sons, Alexander and William. Alexander, the elder son, was ordained minister of Kirktoun, transferred to <u>Galashiels</u> in 1757, and followed his father at

Dirleton in 1769. He had 2 sons, James and Walter. He died in 1805. Both of his sons settled in England, the former as a clergyman.

John Glen was ordained minister of <u>Stitchell</u> in 1719, transferring to <u>New Greyfriars Church</u> in <u>Edinburgh</u>. He married Mary, daughter of John Osborne, <u>Lord Provost</u> of Edinburgh.

In 1818, John Glen was ordained minister of <u>Portobello</u>. He published a treatise on the <u>Sabbath</u> in 1822, and joined the <u>Free Church</u> in 1843. He died in 1854 at the age of 72.

Glens of Peebles



It is likely that the name of <u>Glen</u> derives from their lands at <u>Eshiels</u> near <u>Peebles</u>. The word 'glen' is Scots for 'valley'.

On the 3rd September 1296, Sarah of the Glen, widow of Duncan Glen (who died in 1292), having sworn allegiance to <u>Edward I</u>, begged him to restore her lands on the left bank of the river Quair, in the parish of <u>Traquair</u> near Peebles. They had no children.

In 1324, King Robert the Bruce granted to Colban, eldest son of Sir David de Glen, hero of the <u>siege of Stirling Castle</u>, a charter of the lands of Cults in the county of Peebles, as well as lands in <u>Lanarkshire</u>. And Elizabeth, King Robert's second Queen, denoted her favour by a bequest to him of 100 shillings in 1328.

In 1332, Roger del Glen rendered the accounts of the provosts of Peebles at Scone.

Peebles Mercat Cross



Make time, save time While time lasts; All time's no time When time's past.



Beltane Fire Festival dancers

Glens of Stirling



Towards the end of the 17th century, John Glen held the lease of Foot-o'-Green in the parish of <u>St. Ninians</u>. He had 6 sons and 1 daughter.

John, the eldest son (1709 - 1792), studied at the <u>University of Edinburgh</u>, and graduated at the age of 17. He was licensed to preach in 1732 by the Presbytery of <u>Linlithgow</u>, and ordained minister of <u>Forgandenny</u> in 1741, the year of his marriage. He had 3 daughters: Elizabeth, the second, married Dr Johnston, a doctor from <u>Virginia</u>.



Stirling Castle: besieged by Edward I in 1304



Statue of Robert the Bruce at Stirling Castle

Great Hall at Stirling Castle



Robert, the fourth son, was born in 1717. He settled as a tanner in <u>Glasgow</u>, and became prosperous. He married, and had a son and a daughter. William, the fifth son, who was born in 1720, was a merchant in <u>St Petersburg</u>, and died unmarried.

Archibald, the second son, was born in 1710, and succeeded to the lease at Foot-o'-Green. He had 5 sons and 7 daughters. Robert, Mary, Elizabeth and Janet died young. Margaret (born in 1738), the eldest daughter, married and gave birth to Archibald and William Liddell, prosperous citizens of Glasgow. Isobel, the fifth daughter, was grandmother to the Right Reverend David Anderson, Bishop of Rupert's Land; Thomas Anderson, Mayor of Liverpool,

and William Anderson, merchant in Glasgow. Catherine, the sixth daughter (born in 1754), married William Kidston, merchant in Glasgow. Her grandson was William Kidston of <u>Ferniegair</u>. Mary, the youngest daughter, born in 1756, married Reverend Thomas Burns, Minister of Renfrew. One of her daughters married General Harry Thomson of the Indian Army.

John, the eldest son of Archibald Glen, was born in 1736. He rented the farm of Lumloch, Lanarkshire. He married, and had a son William, who died young. One of his 2 daughters was mother to Sir Andrew Orr, who became <u>Lord Provost</u> of Glasgow, and received a knighthood for his services.

Robert, second son of Archibald Glen, died young. A second Robert was born in 1752, and settled in Russia.

William, third son of Archibald Glen, born in 1744, was a merchant in Glasgow. He acquired the estate of Forganhall near Falkirk, and became a <u>Magistrate</u> for <u>Stirlingshire</u>; he died in 1808. He had 3 sons and 2 daughters. George, William's second son, born in 1803, was a merchant in Liverpool, and in 1858 purchased the estate of <u>Stratton Audley</u> Park, Bicester, in the county of Oxford. He served as <u>High Sheriff</u> of Oxfordshire in 1864, and died in 1885.

Alexander, fourth son of Archibald Glen, was born in 1748. In 1770 he settled as a merchant in Queen Street, Glasgow, trading with his brother Robert in Russia. He also carried on an extensive business trading with the <u>West Indies</u>. He married Jane, sister of the Reverend Thomas Burns (husband of his sister Mary) and had 6 sons and a daughter Jean (who died young). Archibald, the eldest son, was a merchant in the West Indies, then in Liverpool.

Alexander (the fourth son) and James (the sixth son) were planters in <u>Demerara</u> (<u>British Guiana</u>, now Guyana). Thomas (the fifth son) settled in <u>Newfoundland</u>.

Alexander Glen's second son was the poet William Glen (1789 - 1826).

There is a village called Glen near Falkirk.



Glens of Forfar



Prior to the reign of King Robert the Bruce, a branch of the Glens of the <u>Lennox</u> acquired a portion of land in the county of Forfar. John Glen of Inchmartine married Margaret Erskine, and they had a son John and a daughter, Isabel. Isabel inherited the lands of Balhill, and married the son of Sir Walter Ogilvie of <u>Auchterhouse</u>.

Their five sons were John, Walter, David, Alexander and George. John, the eldest son, received a knighthood, and his son became the first Lord Airlie.



<u>Arbroath Abbey</u>, founded by <u>William the Lion</u>, King of Scots, in 1178 <u>Declaration of Arbroath</u> signed in 1320:

...for, as long as but a hundred of us remain alive, never will we on any conditions be brought under English rule. It is in truth not for glory, nor riches, nor honours that we are fighting, but for freedom – for that alone, which no honest man gives up but with life itself.





Famous Glens



The most famous Glen of all time is arguably <u>John Herschel Glenn</u>, <u>Jr</u> the astronaut, whose family left Scotland for Ireland in the 17th century (changing the name to Glenn), before moving to the USA in the 18th century. He flew 59 combat missions in the South Pacific, and 63 combat missions during the <u>Korean War</u>. Born July 18, 1921 in <u>Cambridge</u>, <u>Ohio</u>), he was the third American in space, the first American to orbit the Earth, the oldest person to fly in space, and the only one to fly in both the <u>Mercury</u> and <u>Space Shuttle programs</u>, when at age 77, he flew on <u>Discovery</u>. As a member of the <u>Democratic Party</u>, he was elected to represent <u>Ohio</u> in the U.S. Senate from 1974 to 1999. A documentary film <u>The John Glenn Story</u>, was made in 1962. <u>The Right Stuff</u>, a book written in 1979 by <u>Tom Wolfe</u>, was made into a major motion picture, in which actor <u>Ed Harris</u> portrayed Glenn.



The most famous Glen in Scotland was arguably <u>James</u> Glen (1701 – 1777)

Born in <u>Linlithgow</u> (West Lothian), Glen served for a time as an excise inspector before studying law at the university in Leiden. He served as Provost of <u>Linlithgow</u> between 1724-25 and again 1730-37. He was appointed Governor of <u>South Carolina</u> in 1738, taking up residence there in 1743 after five years negotiating terms. He became known as an energetic administrator, noted for gaining the support of the Native Americans. He served in this post until 1756, representing the longest term of any of South Carolina's colonial governors. He returned to <u>Linlithgow</u> in 1761.

The most famous Glen of modern Scotland was arguably Sir Alexander Glen KBE 1967, DSC 1942 (and Bar, 1945). Born in Glasgow in 1912, and educated at Kelvinside Academy, Fettes College, and Oxford University, he graduated with BA (Hons) in Geography. He was awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society for leading expeditions to Spitsbergen in Norway. As an RNVR officer from 1939, he was sent to Belgrade in Serbia in 1941, escaping when Hitler attacked Yugoslavia. He became involved in two operations in Spitsbergen, and was awarded the Polar medal. He was decorated by the Norwegian War Cross, the Order of St Olay, and the Czechoslovak War Cross. After the war, he moved into the world of shipping and travel - rising to Chairman of British Transport Hotels, H.Clarkson, Anglo World Travel, BTA and the Export Council for Europe. He was President of the British Airline Pilots Association, Chairman of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and financial adviser to international art dealers, a major hotel group, and a leading fashion house. He died on 6 March 2004.

Iain Glen is an actor, born in <u>Edinburgh</u> in 1961. A graduate of <u>Aberdeen University</u>, he won the Bancroft Gold medal at <u>RADA</u> and Best Actor at the <u>Berlin Film Festival</u>. He has been prominent on television (The Fear, Jack Taylor, <u>Doctor Who</u>, <u>Downton Abbey</u>), appeared extensively on stage (<u>The Man Who Had All the Luck</u>, <u>Hamlet</u>, <u>The Crucible</u>, <u>Uncle Vanya</u>, <u>Hedda Gabler</u>), radio (<u>The Count of Monte Cristo</u>), and in films (<u>Gorillas in the Mist</u>, <u>Mountains of the Moon</u>, <u>Silent Scream</u>).

Alastair Glen was Consultant Clinical Biochemist at <u>Victoria Infirmary</u> in Glasgow. Eric Glen was Consultant Urological Surgeon at the <u>Southern General Hospital</u> in Glasgow. Alexander Glen was Hon. Consultant Psychiatrist with <u>Highland Health</u> Board.

Frederick Nairn Glen was Financial Director of Safeway Stores.

Norman Glen, CBE, member of <u>Dumbarton District Council</u> since 1974, was the last <u>Provost</u> of <u>Helensburgh</u>.

Glen Poets

<u>William Glen</u>, second son of Alexander Glen (a merchant in <u>Glasgow</u>), was born in 1789, the year of the <u>French Revolution</u>. At 17, he joined a business in Glasgow, and represented them in the <u>West Indies</u>. On his return, he set up his own business, and in 1814 was elected a Director of the <u>Chamber of Commerce</u>.

His business interests declined, and he turned to poetry, producing in 1815 a book entitled 'Poems chiefly Lyrical'.

In weak health, he moved to Reinagour, near Aberfoyle, but returned to Glasgow to die in 1826 at the age of 37.

<u>Duncan Glen</u>, born in <u>Cambuslang</u> in 1933, son of a Hallside steelworker, he left school at 15 to become an office boy in a Glasgow printer.

He studied at <u>Edinburgh College of Art</u> and <u>Cambridge Art School</u>, becoming a lecturer in graphic design at <u>Preston Polytechnic</u>, rising to Emeritus Professor in Visual Communication at <u>Nottingham Trent University</u>.

The purchase of 'A Drunk Man Looks at the Thistle' in Glen's shop in Parliamentary Road, Glasgow, led to a fascination with Hugh MacDiarmid's writing, and his first publication (in 1964) was a book entitled 'Hugh MacDiarmid and the Scottish Renaissance'.

A prolific writer, poet and publisher, he was editor of the Akros Publication from 1965 to 1983 - his Akros anthology in 1982 was his 110th item published.

Duncan died in Kirkcaldy on 20 September, 2008

Scotch Poets

Wha's the

T'ither?

Alex Scott (Scotched)

WAE'S ME FOR PRINCE CHARLIE

On hills that are by right his ain

He roves a lanely stranger,

On every side he's press'd by want,

On every side is danger;

Yestreen I met him in a glen,

My heart maist burstit fairly,

For sadly chang'd indeed was he -

Oh! Wae's me for Prince Charlie!

William Glen

A JOURNEY PAST

I hae great feelin'

for the place

peerin out the windae.

You micht say it is my

place. I hae sent doun

rutes

for aa the times I've been

uprutit

yet there's thae wee white anes

that feed my mind

and mak reality

in the imagination.

Duncan Glen

Glens at University

Glens at	<u>Univ</u>	<u>ersity</u>	
Aberdeen	1908	Marjory, MA	1967 Martyn C., BSc
	1950	Archibald, BSc	1982 Iain
	1966	Eric V., MA	1997 David, BA
Bell College	2007	John, BEng	2005 Jennifer, BA
Edinburgh	1624	George, MA	1809 James, MA
_	1663	Luke, MA	1849 John, MA
	1667	Alexander, MA	1856 John, MD
	1726	John, MA	1888 George, MA
<u>Glasgow</u>	1700	Robert, MA	1959 Isabel, MA, MLitt
	1792	Archibald, MA	1960 Alastair, BSc
	1814	James, MA	1960 Eric, MB, ChB, FRCS
	1867, 72	James, MB, CM, MD	1960 John, BSc
	1873	John, MB, CM	1961 Alasdair, BSc, PhD
	1874, 05	Ninian, BSc, MA	1961 Alastair, BSc
	1877, 79	James, MA, BL	1961 Anne, BSc,MB,ChB,PhD
	1894	David, MB, CM	1961 David, BSc
	1896	Daniel, MB, CM	1962 Robert, BSc
	1915	Edith, BSc	1963 George, BDS
	1922	Alexander, BSc	1963 John, BVMS, PhD
	1924	Mary, MB, ChB	1964 Ronald, BSc
	1927	John, BSc	1966 John, BSc, PhD
	1930	Annie, MA	1966 Phillip, BSc, MEng
	1931	Thomas, BD, Med	1968 David,BSc,PhD
	1932	Norman, MA	1968 John, BSc
	1932	Elizabeth, MA	1968 Kenneth, BSc
	1933	David, BD	1968 Rothwell, BSc
	1933	Elizabeth, MA	1970 Helen, MA
	1933	Winifred, MA	1970 Maureen, BSc
	1934	John, DSc, ARCST	1971 Robert, MA
	1934	William, BSc, PhD, ARCST	1974 Alexandra, MA
	1935	James, MA	1975 Sheena, MA
	1938	John, MB, ChB	1977 Colin, BArch
	1939	John, BSc	1977 William, BEd
	1940	Hazel, MA	1978 Elaine, BSc
	1940	William, MA, BL	1980 Norman, BSc
	1956	Charles, BL	1981 Brian, BSc 1983 Marian, MA
	1957 1958	Alastair, MD, BSc, FRCP	*
	1958	Robert, MB, ChB Violet, BSc	1983 Margaret, MA
Napier, Edinburgh	1996	Dylan, BA	
Open Univ	1987	Jill, BA	
Queen Margaret	1989	Jill, MPhil	
St Andrews	1833	James, MA	
Strathclyde	1954	John Elder, ARTC	1957 John S., ARCST
<u>Stratiletyde</u>	1955	William, ARTC, PhD	1960 John R.H., BSc
	1956	Thomas F, Ph D	1977 John Elder, PhD
	1987	Robert, MBA	1777 John Elder, This
Bristol	1923	Norman, MB, ChB	
Cambridge	1914, 19	Robert, BA, MA	1949, 54 Robert, BA, MA
Camoriage	1930	Robert, BA	1957, 62 Robert, BA, MA
	1935, 67	David , BA, MA	1974 Heather, MA, PhD
	1946, 50		1977 Ian, BA
	1949, 53		, 2.1
<u>Chicago</u>	1982	William McI, DDS	
New Brunswick	1975	William M., BSc	
New South Wales	2003	David, MPsychol (Org)	
<u>Ontario</u>	1982	Anthony D., BA	



<u>University of Aberdeen</u> (founded 1495)



University of Glasgow (founded 1451)



<u>University of Edinburgh</u> (founded 1583)



<u>University of St Andrews</u> (founded 1410)

1672

1931

1810

George, BA

James, BA

1406, 08 John, BA,MA

Alexander, BA

Oxford

<u>Paris</u>

How they lived

We have spoken about the Glens who found favour at Court, mixed with royalty, were educated in an age when very few were able to obtain education, and achieved status as ministers, Provosts, etc. What of the others - what did they do?

1594 drummer Archibald Glen, Glasgow
1597 cottar (tied tenant) David Glen, Dinmuir, St Andrews
1594 drummer Archibald Glen, Glasgow
1597 cottar (tied tenant) David Glen, Dinmuir, St Andrews
1602 allakey to his Majesty James Glen, Edinburgh

1602 allakey to his Majesty

1607 baxter (baker)

1611 cordiner (shoemaker)

Archibald Glen, Glasgow

John Glen, Glasgow

1614 porterAlexander Glen, Abbey of St Andrews1618 wobster (weaver)Thomas Glen, Kendersheid, Paisley1623 litster (dyer)James Glen, Edinburgh

1629 carter George Glen, Glasgow 1635 gunmaker Thomas Glen, Edinburgh 1639 sailor John Glen, Dumbarton 1646 warden of Cunzie-house Thomas Glen, Edinburgh 1658 flesher David Glen, Edinburgh 1659 maltman James Glen, Edinburgh 1660 shoemaker David Glen, Edinburgh 1660 mariner burgess Robert Glen, Kinghorn, Fife 1665 glover William Glen, Glasgow 1670 gardener Richard Glen, Glasgow 1671 weaver Archibald Glen, Glasgow

1672 bookbinder James Glen, Edinburgh 1674 periwig maker James Glen, Edinburgh 1675 cook Allan Glen, Edinburgh 1685 soldier James Glen, Edinburgh 1693 wheelwright William Glen, Edinburgh 1693 barber David Glen, Edinburgh 1713 tobacco spinner Henry Glen, Glasgow 1740 tailor and innkeeper Allan Glen, Glasgow 1745 chirurgeon (surgeon) Thomas Glen, Stirling

1751 fisher burgessArchibald Glen, Dumbarton1759 goldsmithJames Glen, Glasgow1764 founderWalter Glen, Edinburgh1768 Excise officerAndrew Glen, Edinburgh1768 merchantWilliam Glen, Edinburgh1772 ferrymanWilliam Glen, Erskine1774 candlemakerGeorge Glen, Tranent1780 former than implementJohn Glen, Erislia Milliam

1780 farmer then innkeeperJohn Glen, Fairlie, Kilwinning1783 labourerJames Angus Glen, Calton1785 meal merchantGeorge Glen, Edinburgh1786 physicianDr. Thomas Glen, Edinburgh1793 portioner (smallholder)Allan Glen, Westshiels (Govan)1798 servantWilliam Glen, Edinburgh



How they died

There are obviously many records of Glens in churchyards throughout Scotland: the following have been selected as being of special interest:

Duncan Glen, steward, and Henry Glen, foremastman, both from Edinburgh, died on the <u>Unicorn</u> on the ill-fated attempt to found a Scottish <u>colony at Darien</u> in 1698.

In <u>St Cuthbert's</u> churchyard in <u>Edinburgh</u>, a gravestone records what was a common, sad reality: the early death of children. John Glen outlived 8 children (and his wife) to be 75. The children were:

1847 Robert, age 9 1848 Ann, age 4 months 1851 Robert, age 11 months

1854 Margaret, age 9 1860 Elizabeth, age 10 1865 John, age 21

1866 George, age 16 1867 Francis, age 20

Another in St Cuthbert's belongs to the Rev John Glen, minister of <u>Portobello</u>, who also, at 72, outlived his children: his daughter Sarah died in 1828 aged 19 months, and Jamima died in 1846, age 22.

Again in St Cuthbert's, a gravestone is marked with the Glen motto 'Alta Pete' in 1855 for Nisbet Glen, Commander in the Royal Navy.

Who was the oldest recorded Glen? Duncan Glen (born 1923) is the oldest living Glen. But Hannah Glen, who lived in <u>Leeds</u>, was 97 when she died in 1927.

Glen <u>casualties</u> in both <u>World Wars</u> are remembered in a later chapter.

Many of the recent Glen family are buried at Kirk O'Shotts church in Salsburgh.





Covenanters

The Covenanters were the people in Scotland who signed the National Covenant in 1638. The process of "Reformation" of the church in Scotland in the 16th century was driven by three main factors - rejecting the power and the corruption within the Roman Catholic church, opposition to the interference by King Charles I (who believed in the Divine Right of the Monarch in the affairs of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland), and a preference for an organisation where the people felt they had a more direct communication with God. The Covenanters took to the hills and held open-air services called Conventicles, where they were at the mercy of marauding troops. Between 1661 and 1688 it is estimated that 18,000 died both in battles and persecution. In 1666 at the Battle of Rullion Green in the Pentland Hills, the King's army, led by Sir Thomas Dalyell, defeated the Covenanters.

A gravestone in <u>Kirk O'Shotts</u> commemorates William Smith, who fought at Rullion Green.

John Graham of Claverhouse, who later became Viscount Dundee and a supporter of the <u>Jacobite</u> cause, was at the forefront of what became known as the "<u>Killing Time</u>". On June 1, 1679 Claverhouse came across a conventicle of several thousand people at <u>Drumclog</u>. With a fighting force of around 1,500, the Covenanters outnumbered the dragoons by around four to one. But the government forces were routed and chased from the field. A few weeks later the Covenanters were defeated at <u>Bothwell Bridge</u>.

Persecution continued - the last Covenanter to be executed was in February 1688.

The following Glens were recorded as having died in this struggle:

Glen, James Abt 1655 Scotland

Glen, Robert flesher Abt 1655 At Kirk of Dalry, Scotland Glen, James portioner(smallholder) Abt 1665 of Fairhill, Scotland Abt 1665 of Longyeards, Scotland

Emigrants



Descendants of Glens from <u>Dysart</u> in Fife and <u>Ellon</u> in Aberdeenshire, who had settled in <u>Amsterdam</u>, sailed as free colonists for <u>New Netherland</u> (the Mid-Atlantic States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut, with small outposts in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island) in 1639. Sander Leenaerts Glen, and his wife Catalyn Donckers, were recorded as 'well known settlers' in <u>Fort Orange</u> (the present-day city of Albany, New York). Sander was an Indian trader at <u>Beverswyck</u>, then moved to <u>Scotia</u>, near Schenectady, New York, in 1665.

Joseph Glen sailed to <u>Virginia</u> in 1701. Another Joseph sailed to <u>Pictou, Nova Scotia</u>, in 1775.

<u>James</u> Glen from <u>Longcroft</u>, Linlithgow, educated at <u>Leyden</u>, Netherlands, arrived in <u>South Carolina</u> in 1743, and became Governor from 1738 to 1756. His niece Elizabeth became Countess of Dalhousie. His cousin John was steward of Charleston library, and had a son John who was Justice of the Superior Court of Georgia.

An indication of the hardships of the 18th century is given by a record of the Glen family who emigrated in 1774. Alexander Glen, 36, a weaver from Paisley, with his wife Ann, set off in the 'Commerce' from Greenock to New York. The purpose for which they went was stated as 'For Poverty and to get Bread'.

In 1805, a family of 6 (William, Samuel, Jean, Margaret, Jennet and Jeany) left on the Passage to America.

In 1823, a family of 7 Glens left for New York: Ann, David, George, James, Janet, John and William.

In 1853, William Glen emigrated to Melbourne, Australia, where he founded a music business.

Other Glens emigrated to <u>California</u>, <u>Philadelphia</u>, <u>Maryland</u>, <u>New Jersey</u>, <u>Pennsylvania</u>, <u>Massachusetts</u>, <u>Indiana</u> and <u>New Brunswick</u>.



Glens in Business

There are records of Glens in business as merchants in Glasgow as far back as 1720.

Thomas Glen, a bagpipe maker and instrument dealer, was succeeded by his sons John and Robert (J&R) Glen who ran a successful business in the Cowgate in Edinburgh from 1827 until the early 1980's. John Glen's 'Early Scottish Melodies' (1900) is a most useful piece of research. In 1833, Alexander Glen started another business as a bagpipe maker in Greenside Place, Edinburgh, succeeded by his son David Glen in 1873 (till 1949). David published a major collection of bagpipe music, and was recognised as the leading publisher of bagpipe music in Victorian and Edwardian Scotland.

In 1858, William Henderson Glen started a business as music sellers in <u>Melbourne</u>, Australia - based mainly in the fashionable area of Collins Street, comprising 3 stories to the front, a piano shop to the rear, and a concert hall!

The <u>Glen Shipping Line</u> was established in Glasgow in 1868 to serve the tea trade in <u>China</u>. It survived until 1979, and the name is now used for a passenger cruise line in Scotland.

In 1857, George Glen started a firm of upholsterers in S. Frederick St, Edinburgh, which lasted until c.1912, when it became Dent, Glen & Co.

In c.1865, Henry Graham Glen started a photographer's business in Princes St, Edinburgh, moving to <u>Belfast</u> in 1868, then to <u>Torquay</u>, Devon in 1878, and to <u>Leeds</u> in 1885.

James Glen, succeeded by his son James, ran a photography business in Batley, Yorkshire from about 1900 to 1964.

Glen Golf course



At North Berwick, to the east of Edinburgh, lies the Glen Golf course, the thirteenth oldest golf club in the world, having been founded in 1832. It is likely that golf was played along the links for many years before that, for records of the town common being used for golf date back to 1605. And as early as 1457, King James II decreed that 'futball and the golfe be utterly cryit dune and notusit'. Mary Queen of Scots was charged under this law for playing golf a few days after her husband's murder! King James IV imposed a fine of 14 shillings for 'usit futbawis, gouff or uthir sic unproffitable sports' when his subjects ought to be practising archery. Later, James V played the game himself.

Willie Park and Old Tom Morris played the course in 1868.

Two Prime Ministers (<u>Gladstone</u> and <u>Balfour</u>) learned the game here from <u>Tom Dunn</u>, whose brother Willie won the <u>US Open</u> in 1894.

Willie Park Jnr and <u>Harry Vardon</u> played the course in front of a crowd of nearly 10,000 in 1899 for a £100 stake.

Ben Sayers set the course record (78) in 1895. He played in 43 Open championships. His shop was in North Berwick for over 100 years.

The first course had only 6 holes, extended to 9 in 1869 and to 18 in 1878. In 1905, Ben Sayers and <u>James Braid</u> were employed to design and supervise the extension of the Rhodes Links to 18 holes. <u>Walter Hagen</u> and <u>Henry Cotton</u> were famous visitors to the course.









Glens in Court



On 17 November 1823, <u>David Glen</u> was sent from the <u>Tolbooth</u> in <u>Edinburgh</u> to <u>Ayr</u> jail to be executed on 12th December for the murder of John McClure. About 25 years of age, and by trade a weaver from Ayr, after drinking with James Anderson on Sunday 6th July in the Holmston toll-house, without paying for the drink, he stole several articles belonging to the landlady, and made an escape in a horse and carriage. A number of witnesses proved that they met McClure on the road near Ayr, and that by blows on the head with their fists, they produced concussion of the brain, and death a short time thereafter.

We have already mentioned <u>James Glen</u>, imprisoned in 1687 for publishing a pamphlet.

In 1768, George Glen of Dalmeny, Edinburgh (1724-1804), was accused by his former servant of being the father of her child. The initial verdict of the <u>Church of Scotland Kirk Session</u> was 'not proven', but in 1775 he was absolved of the accusation of adultery.

The records note a 'Process of Scandal' by Margaret and James Angus Glen against Janet Anderson in Calton, in 1783. Another 'Process of Scandal' was by Elizabeth Glen against Mary

Simpson in Edinburgh in 1781. Another was by Hannah Smith and William Glen of West Mains of <u>Linlithgow</u> in 1786 against Andrew Aitken, schoolmaster in <u>Bathgate</u>.

Robert Glen was imprisoned in the Tolbooths at Ayr and Glasgow and banished to the American Plantations for 7 years as a rioter in 1726.

Emigration did not stop Glens using the Scottish Courts. In 1746, Joseph Glen (a shoemaker from Glasgow), raised an action from Nova Scotia against William Glen, merchant in Glasgow. James Glen of Longcroft (Advocate General then Governor of South Carolina) raised actions in 1746 and 1773 in the Court of Session. And Walter Glen, a weaver from Paisley, then in Boston, sued a merchant in Glasgow in 1771.

As an indication of the severity of sentencing as recently as 22 December, 1828, at the Glasgow Winter Assizes Robert Glen was sentenced to 7 years transportation for breaking into a warehouse in <u>Dumbarton</u> and stealing "some money".

Where are they now?

There are around 2,500 Glen families worldwide - less than half of whom still live in Scotland. Less than 1 family in 1000 in Scotland bears the name. Over half of the today's Scotlish Glens live in Glasgow and the West Coast.

There are also sizeable numbers of Glens to be found worldwide - there are nearly as many Glen families (850) in the USA as in Scotland.

Australia has nearly 200 Glen families, with the largest numbers in Melbourne and Sydney.

There are 150 Glen families in Canada, mainly in Toronto and Vancouver.

South Africa has nearly 50 Glen families.

There are even 5 Glen families in Tel Aviv in Israel!



Scotland	England
228 Glasgow	105 Midlands
135 Central Scotland	89 North East
131 Clyde coast	66 North West
118 Edinburgh	66 South West
96 Tayside and North Fife	64 London
95 Clyde Valley	59 East Anglia
76 Dumbarton	53 South East
49 Fife	
22 Aberdeen	
14 Highlands and Islands	17 Wales
11 South West Scotland	
6 Borders	5 N. Ireland
981 Totals	



Allan Glen's school

Allan Glen's School c 1876, when Charles Rennie Mackintosh was one of the pupils







Born on a farm in <u>Pollokshaws</u>, then a separate community to the south of <u>Glasgow</u>, <u>Allan Glen</u> moved into Glasgow in the early years of the 19th Century. Starting as a carpenter, he became a Master Wright and Burgess of the City. He was successful in business and invested well in property, accumulating a sizeable fortune. He died

at <u>Gourock</u> and was buried in the <u>Southern Necropolis</u> (<u>Glasgow</u>). Throughout his life he had shown concern for those less fortunate than himself and in 1847 he left the greater part of his fortune, around £21,000, to finance a school 'for providing a good practical education to 40 or 50 boys, sons of tradesmen'. The remainder of his estate was to be used in 'educating unfortunate and destitute children' and in 'giving relief to aged and destitute persons'. When he died in 1850, his trustees built 'Allan Glen's School' at 72 Cathedral Street, Glasgow, opening in 1853. By an Act of Parliament in June 1876, the trustees were allowed to change the purposes of the trust, and the school became a fee-paying school aimed at providing a technical education for young people with an interest in industrial, manufacturing and mercantile careers. Under the Endowed Institutions Acts of 1878 and 1882, many schools (including Allan Glen's) became secondary schools for middle-class pupils. It was the first establishment in Scotland to offer technical education at elementary level. At the end of the 19th century, the standard of scientific education was high - it was one of only two Scottish schools presenting candidates successfully for the advanced and honours science exams of the English Board of Education. In 1912, Allan Glen's was transferred as a Science High School to the Glasgow School Board. Its distinctive contribution proved to be incompatible with Glasgow Corporation and Strathclyde Region's ideas for co-educational, comprehensive, non-fee-paying education based on local areas, and it closed in 1989.

Historical perspective

- c.600 Scots tribe moved from Ireland to Scotland
- c.850 Scots and Picts united under Kenneth MacAlpin, first King of Scotland
- 1263 King Alexander III defeated Norway at Battle of Largs end of Viking era
- 1292 Edward I (Hammer of the Scots) seized lands of Richard de Glen
- 1296 Sarah de Glen petitioned Edward I
- 1297 <u>William Wallace</u> defeated English at <u>Stirling Bridge</u>
- 1304 <u>Sir David de Glen</u> served in the <u>Siege of Stirling Castle</u>
- 1314 Robert the Bruce defeated English at Bannockburn
- 1320 Declaration of Arbroath
- 1324 Sir David de Glen's son Colban received charter of land
- 1357 <u>Sir Robert de Glen</u> was rector of <u>Liberton church</u>
- 1406 <u>John Glen</u> graduated from <u>University of Paris</u>
- 1457 King James II decreed against golf and football
- 1492 <u>Christopher Columbus</u> sailed to <u>America</u>
- 1513 <u>King James IV</u> defeated at <u>Flodden</u>
- 1546-60 Covenanters and Reformation in Scotland
- 1568 <u>Battle of Langside</u>: <u>Mary Queen of Scots</u> defeated
- 1594 <u>Archibald Glen</u> was a drummer in Glasgow
- 1603 King James VI of Scotland became King James I of England (Union of the Crowns)
- 1627 <u>James Glen</u> appointed Provost of <u>Linlithgow</u>
- 1660 Restoration of Charles II, Scotland regained self-rule
- 1688 Last <u>battle of the Clans</u>: <u>Mackintoshes</u> defeated
- 1695 <u>Bank of Scotland</u> established
- 1707 Union of the Parliaments
- 1715,45 Jacobite rebellions, King James VII
- 1726 Robert Glen banished to American Plantations
- 1738 James Glen Governor of South Carolina, USA
- 1759 Robert Burns born
- 1770 Captain James Cook sailed into Botany Bay
- 1832 Glen Golf course founded
- 1850 Allan Glen's school built
- 1914-18 First World War
- 1939-45 Second World War
- 1999 Scottish Parliament re-established

Glens at War Glen casualties in World War I:

Glens at War	Glen casualties in	n <u>World War I</u> :		
Regiment	First name, Rank	From	Campaign	Died
Black Watch	Alexander, Pte	Laurencekirk	France & Flanders	3.05.17
Cameronians	Alexander, Pte	Bathgate	Egypt	29.07.17
Highland Light Infantry	Alexander, Pte	Glasgow	France & Flanders	30.09.18
Cameronians	Andrew, Pte	Glasgow	Gallipoli	12.07.15
Highland Light Infantry	Andrew, Cpl	Kirkcaldy	France & Flanders	4.04.18
Royal Scots	Andrew, Pte	Edinburgh	France & Flanders	30.05.18
Seaforth Highlanders	Andrew C., Pte	Kirkcaldy	France & Flanders	2.06.18
Black Watch	Archibald, Pte	Brechin	France & Flanders	16.01.16
King's Own Scottish	Archibald, Pte	Govan	France & Flanders	14.07.16
Royal Scots	Charles, Pte	Govan	France & Flanders	27.05.18
Cameronians Black Watch	Claud S., Pte	Glasgow Dundee	Gallipoli France & Flanders	28.06.15 12.04.15
Black Watch	David, Pte David, L/Cpl	Doune	France & Flanders	25.09.15
Royal Engineers	David, Dvr	Abernyte	France & Flanders	9.11.18
Royal Scots	David, Sgt	Brechin	France & Flanders	9.04.17
Royal Berkshire Regmnt	David, Sgt David C., Lt	Diccinii	Trance & Trancers	25.09.15
Royal Flying Corps	David A., 2/Lt			28.12.15
Suffolk Regiment	David, 2/Lt			24.04.17
Royal Flying Corps	Donald R., 2/Lt			12.02.18
King's Own Scottish	Ewan, Pte	Glasgow	Dardanelles	3.07.15
Highland Light Infantry	George, Pte	Dundee	France & Flanders	12.01.18
Royal Garrison Artillery	George C., L/Bdr	Lambeth	France & Flanders	4.11.18
Gordon Highlanders	Hector, Pte	Killemany	France & Flanders	25.07.18
Highland Light Infantry	Hugh, Pte	Kirkintilloch	France & Flanders	22.09.18
Seaforth Highlanders	Hugh M., Pte	Dumbarton	France & Flanders	6.06.17
Black Watch	James, Pte	Steelstrath	France & Flanders	9.04.17
Black Watch	James, Pte	Perth	France & Flanders	16.12.17
Black Watch Cameronians	James, L/Cpl James, Pte	Arbroath Glasgow	France & Flanders France & Flanders	31.01.14 1.05.18
Gordon Highlanders	James, Pte	Kirkcaldy	France & Flanders	22.04.17
Highland Light Infantry	James, Pte	Glasgow	France & Flanders	1.11.16
King's Own Scottish	James, Pte	St. Andrews	France & Flanders	23.07.18
Cameron Highlanders C	James, Pte	Lanarkshire	France & Flanders	28.12.17
Royal Air Force	James, Lt		France	16.09.18
Royal Scots	James, Pte	Lochwinnoch	France & Flanders	11.11.18
Royal Engineers	James, Spr	Kirkcaldy	France & Flanders	21.11.15
Royal Engineers	James, L/Cpl	Kelvin	France & Flanders	25.11.15
Seaforth Highlanders	James, Pte	Bedford	France & Flanders	8.12.16
Cameronians Highland Light Infantry	John T., 2/Lt	Glasgow Edinburgh	Gallipoli France & Flanders	27.11.15 17.09.14
Royal Scots	John, Pte John, Pte	Hamilton	France & Flanders	25.04.18
Royal Scots	John, Pte	Springfield, Fife	France & Flanders	28.09.15
Seaforth Highlanders	John, L/Cpl	Bathgate	France & Flanders	22.08.17
Argyll & Sutherland	Joseph, Pte	Monkland, Ayrshire	France & Flanders	24.04.17
Argyll & Sutherland	Neil, Pte	Cardross	France & Flanders	9.12.17
Australian Army	Norman	Edinburgh	Heliopolis, Egypt	23.03.15
Black Watch	Peter, Pte	Barony	Persian Gulf	9.05.17
Black Watch	Peter J., Pte	Bathgate	France & Flanders	24.01.18
King's Own Scottish	Robert, Pte	Glasgow	France & Flanders	25.09.15
Royal Scots	Robert N., Pte	Edinburgh	France & Flanders	8.09.17
Royal Scots	Robert, Cpl	Kirkcaldy	France & Flanders	22.01.16
Queen's Own Cameron	Thomas, L/Cpl	Edinburgh	France & Flanders	23.04.17
Royal Scots Argyll & Sutherland	Thomas, Pte William, A L/Cpl	Dundee Paisley	France & Flanders France & Flanders	18.08.16 14.06.15
Royal Navy	William, A L/Cpi William, Stoker	Paisiey Prestonkirk	HMS "Cressy"	22.09.14
Royal Scots	William E., Pte	Paisley	France & Flanders	23.04.17
Seaforth Highlanders	William, A Cpl	Edinburgh	France & Flanders	4.05.15
Seaforth Highlanders	William, Pte	Glasgow	France & Flanders	27.08.16
C	•	- C		
Glen casualties in World War II:				
Regiment	First name, Rank	From	Campaign	Died
Black Watch	Andrew C Dte	Kirkealdy	Middle Fast	24.01.42

Glen casualties in World War II:				
Regiment	First name, Rank	<u>From</u>	<u>Campaign</u>	Died
Black Watch	Andrew C., Pte	Kirkcaldy	Middle East	24.01.42
Royal Artillery	Charles J., Bdr	Lanarkshire	Far East	22.01.45
Black Watch	David, Cpl	Kincardineshire	France & Belgium	11.06.40
Black Watch	David, Sgt	Angus	N. Africa	19.03.43
Black Watch	Francis, Pte	Edinburgh	Middle East	30.01.42
Royal Navy	John, C/Mx	Arbroath	HMS Triumph	20.01.42
Royal Navy	John E. MBE, Ty Lt		HMS Pyramus	20.03.44
Royal Navy	Michael S., Ord Tel	Edinburgh	HMS Barham	25.11.41
Merchant Navy	Robert B., 2nd Ofr	Rothesay	SS Trafalgar	24.05.41
Royal Artillery	Robert, Gnr	Edinburgh	Middle East	22.01.42
Argyll & Sutherland	Samuel, Pte	Glasgow	E. Africa	13.04.42
Black Watch	Thomas, Pte	Glasgow	France & Belgium	13.06.40
Pioneer Corps	Thomas, Pte	Midlothian		27.11.44
Royal Norfolk Regiment	Thomas, Pte	Glasgow	Western Europe	4.07.44
Argyll & Sutherland	William, Cpl	Glasgow	At sea	2.07.40
Royal Artillery	William O., Sgt	Glasgow	Italy	7.03.44
Royal Navy	William J., Asst Cool	k Glasgow	HMS Albatross	11.08.44

Glens in Print

You would take a long time to read everything written by the Glen family! Duncan Glen alone has written and edited well over 100 books. The following is an abbreviated list of Glen authors:

A. Ernest Glen 1979 Caledonian cavalcade

A. Ernest Glen 1980 Great North of Scotland Railway

A.I.M. Glen 1979 Alzheimer's disease

Sir Alexander Glen
Sir Alexander Glen
Sir Alexander Glen
Andrew Glen
Andrew Glen
Andrew Glen
Sir Alexander Glen
Andrew Glen
Andrew Glen
Sir Alexander Glen
1975 Footholds against a whirlwind
1937 Under the Pole Star
1935 Young Men in the Arctic
1954 Commitment and community
1992 Keeping cheery despite setbacks

Andrew Glen 1660 Linlithgow sermon Andrew Glen 1977 Resources for social change

Andrew Glen 1977 Resources for social change
Andrew Glen 1993 Survey of community practitioners

Ann Glen 1978 Farming

Ann Glen 1982 North Sea oil and gas
Ann Glen 1972 Scotland from the air
Ann Glen 1976 The Central Lowlands
Ann Glen 1978 The Scottish environment
Ann Glen 1971 This is your world

D.M.Glen
D.V. Glen
David Glen

Duncan Glen 1964 Hugh Macdiarmid - Scottish Renaissance

1965-83 Akros Anthology of Scottish poetry 1969 Sunny summer Sunday afternoon? 1970 A small press and Hugh Macdiarmid

1971 Whither Scotland?

1971 Feres poem

1971 The individual and the 20th century 1972 Hugh Macdiarmid, a critical survey

1974 A cled score poems 1976 Five literati an anon 1976 Follow! Follow! Follow!

1976 Weddercock: Tale of the ill-taen caller

1977 Graphic designers as poets

1981 On midsummer evenin merriest of nichts?

1986 The autobiography of a poet

1990 Makars' walks in the old town of Edinburgh

1991 A journey into Scotland 1995 Clydesdale kinsfolk

Frederick Glen 1975 Social Psychology of organizations

Graham Glen 1979 Isle of Arran : official guide

Heather Glen 1983 Vision and disenchantment (Blake / Wordsworth)

I.A. Glen 1982 Fifty years with Scottish steam John Glen 1992 Both sides of the track are wrong

John Glen 1870 Glen's collection for the great highland bagpipe

John Glen (ed) 1971 Man (poems)

J.J. Glen 1994 A mixed integer programming model for fisheries

J.W. Glen 1977 Editerra : editors' handbook Maggie Glen 1992 Ruby to the rescue

Margaret Glen 1983 Weoley Hill United Reformed Church 1915 – 1983

Mathew Glen
Ninian Glen
Norman Glen
1987 Pre Vocational: Technical Services
1893 Actuarial science : an elementary manual
1976 Helensburgh Town Council 1802 - 1975

Patricia Glen 1989 If wishes were horses R.A. Glen 1924 The local authorities diary

R.S. Glen 1968 The two muses - introduction to 5th century Athens

Rhonda Glen 1994 The junior golf book Robert Glen 1989 Foundation maths

1979 Out of this world - a musical

1984 Urban workers in the early Industrial Revolution

Rothwell Glen 1990 Raise your standard in physics

Simon, Jan Glen 1987 Sahara handbook Susan Glen 1995 Times remembered

Sydney Glen 1978 Stirling Castle: an illustrated history

Sydney McK Glen 1979 Link-up: the king who wanted to touch the moon

Thomas Glen

1977 Rubens and the Counter Reformation
William Glen

1817 Heath flowers (collection of poems)
William Glen

1856 Reminiscences of the Court of Session

William C Glen 1871 Poor Law Commissioners & the Poor Law Board

Wm & Eliz Glen 1990 The Glen descendants of George Glen

Duncan Glen 1971 Clydesdale a sequence o poems

1971 In appearances

1972 Christmas fable for Margaret

1972 A Journey past

1974 A bibliography of Scottish poets 1976 La nuova poesia scozzese

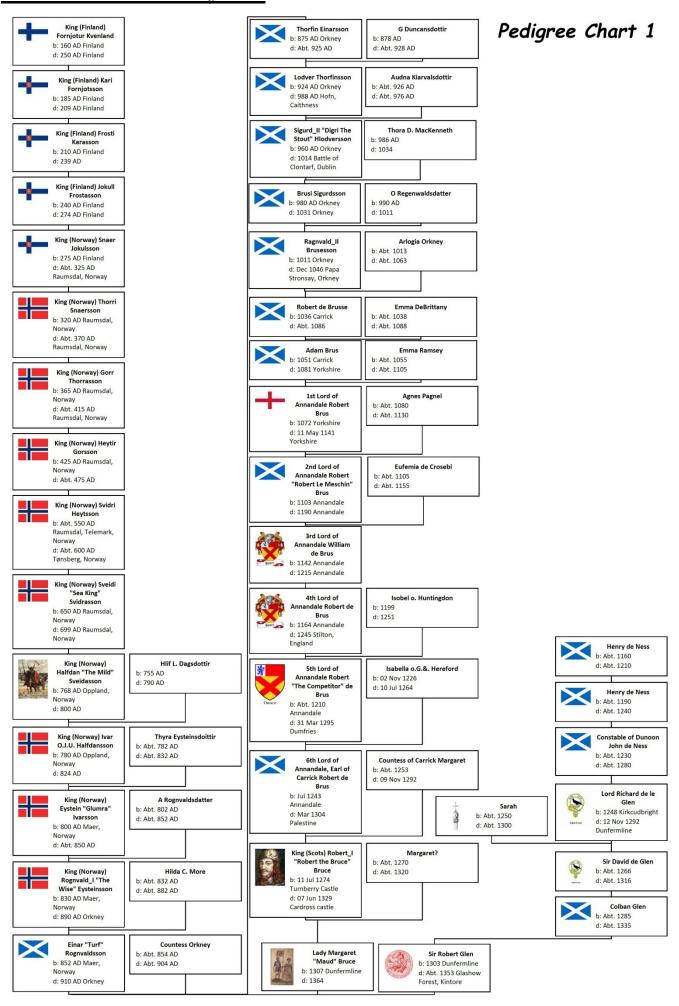
1976 Buits and wellies

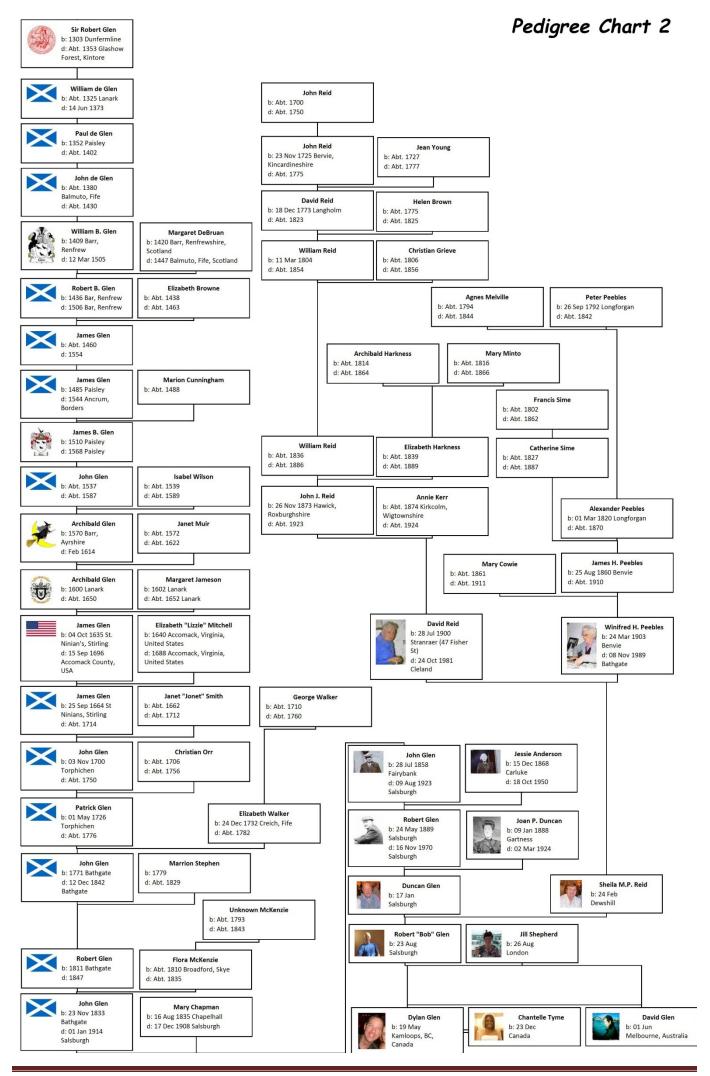
1977 Gaitherings : poems in Scots

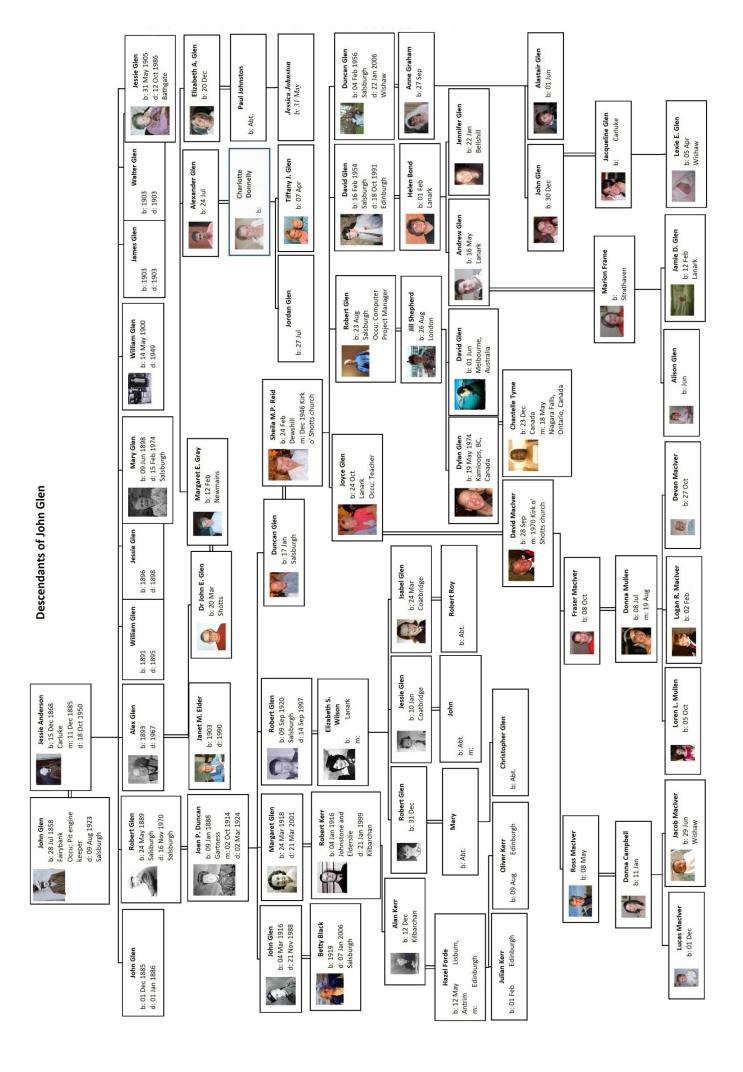
1980 Realities (poems) 1985 Geeze! a sequence of poems 1989 European poetry in Scotland 1990 Twenty of the best 1991 Selected poems 1965 - 90

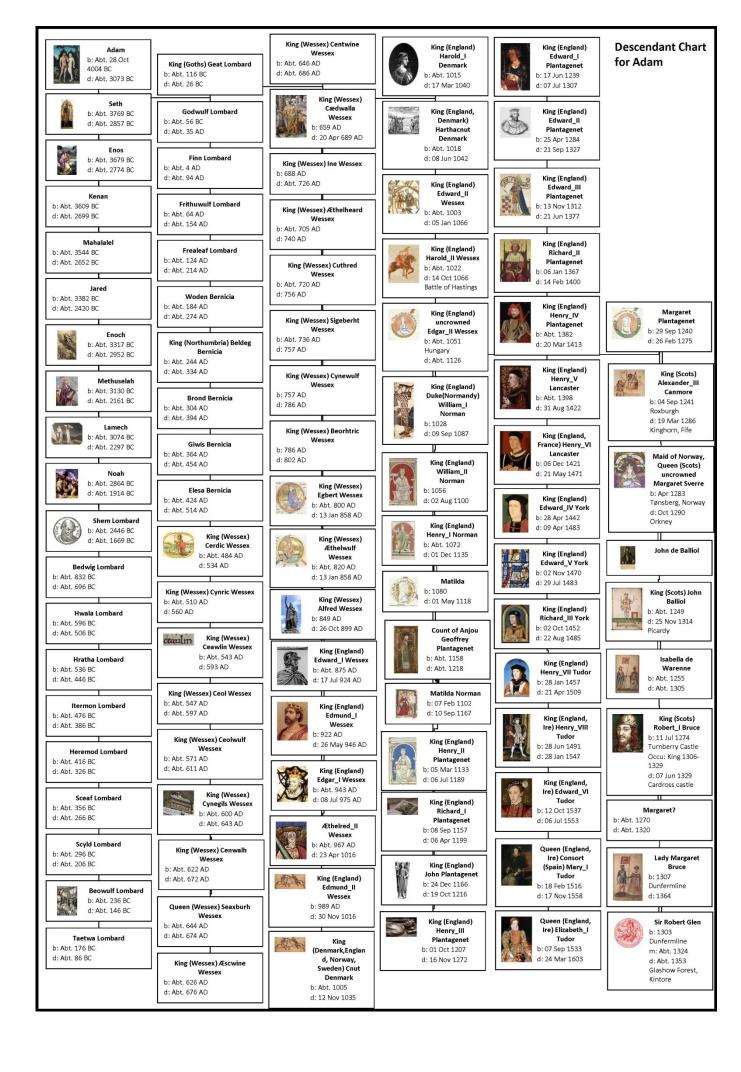
1995 A Nation in a Parish : Cambuslang

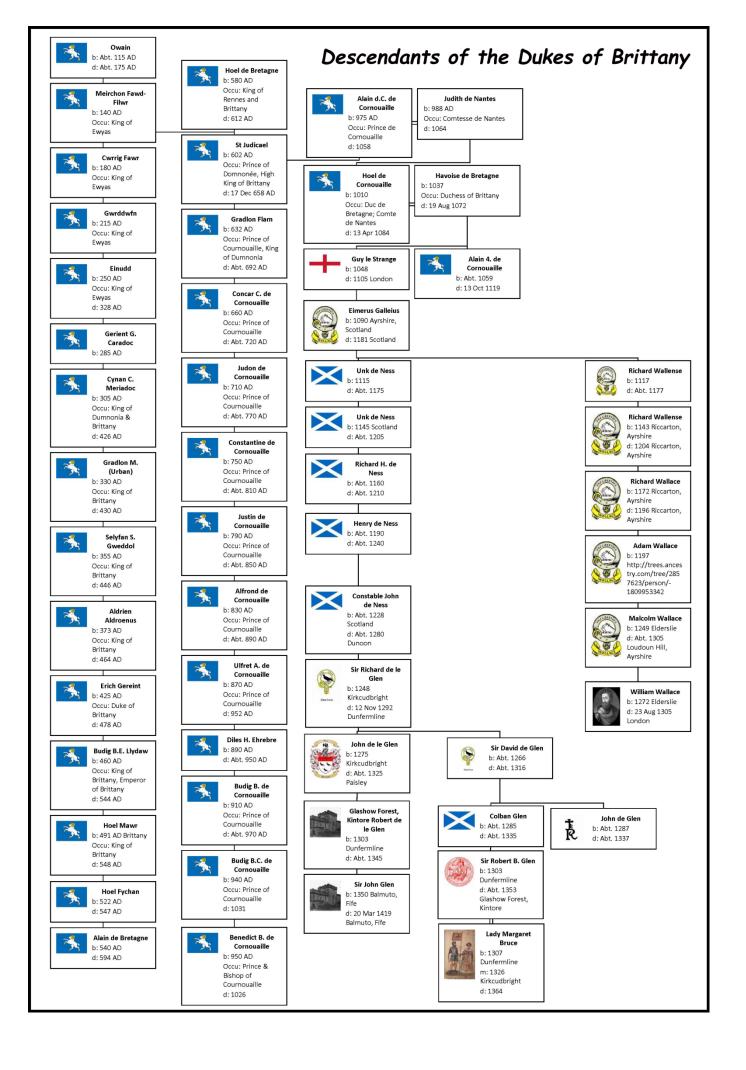
Our own Glen family tree

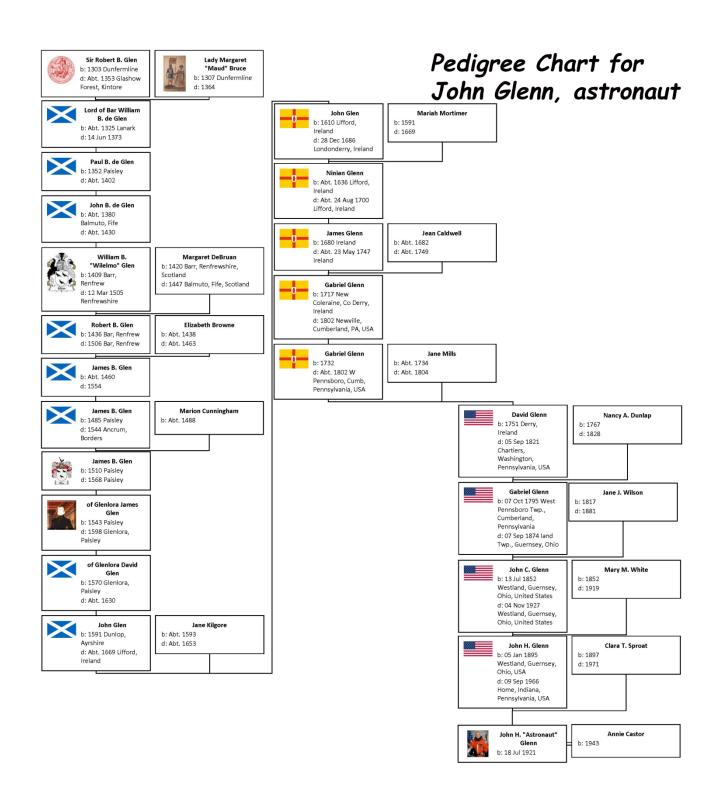












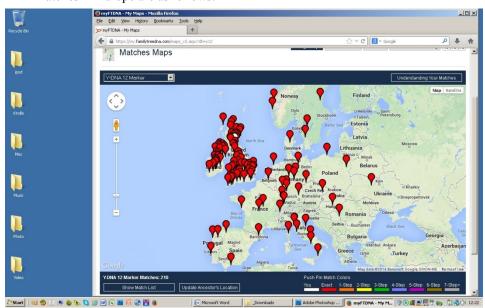
DNA origins

The author's DNA has been analysed, and matches others in the rest of the world as follows:

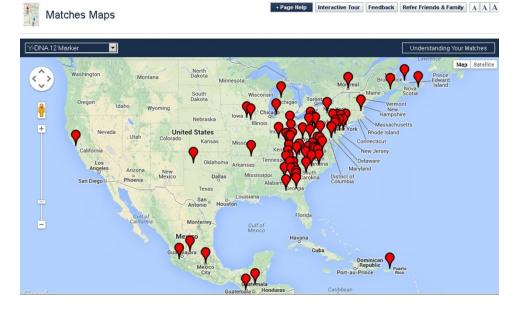


2-Step 3-Step 4-Step 5-Step 6-Step 7-Step-

DNA matches in Europe are as follows:



DNA matches in the USA are as follows:



Bibliography

A History of the Glen family of S Carolina and Georgia

Antiquities of Scotland

Biographical Dictionary of Scottish Graduates to 1410

Burgess and Guild Brethren of Glasgow

Census 1851 Edinburgh Classic walks in Scotland

Commissariot of St Andrews, Stirling, Lanark, Glasgow, Hamilton, Edinburgh

Consistorial Processes and Decrees 1658 - 1800

Crozier's General Armory Dictionary of National Biography Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to USA Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada Edinburgh Police Register 1815-1859 Emigrants from Scotland to America 1774-1775

Genealogical Research Directory

General Armory Glasgow Encyclopaedia

Glen Line

Glen descendants of George Glen (1724-1804)

Guide to Prehistoric Scotland

History of Allan Glen's School 1853 – 1953

History of Shotts

Genealogical Notes of the Family Glen, Glenn

How the Scots invented the modern world

In the Wind's Eye

James Glen: from Scottish Provost to Governor of S Carolina

Mackintoshes and Clan Chattan Marriage Register, Edinburgh 1595-1800 Marriage Register, Canongate 1564-1800 Marriages and Baptisms, Kilbarchan 1649-1772 Memorials of Angus and the Mearns Memorials of the Scottish family of Glen

Monumental Inscriptions, St Cuthbert's, Edinburgh New World Immigrants: Settlers in Rensselaerswyck New World Immigrants: American Passenger lists

Passenger and Immigration Lists Index

Poets and Poetry of Scotland

Romance of Scottish Crests and Mottoes

Regimental War records

Register of Apprentices, Edinburgh 1583-1666

Register of Deeds, 1661

Register of Internments, Greyfriars, Edinburgh 1658

Roll of Graduates, Cambridge University Roll of Graduates, University of Edinburgh Roll of Graduates, University of Aberdeen Roll of Graduates, University of St Andrews Roll of Graduates, University of Glasgow Roll of Graduates, Balliol College Roll of Graduates, Oxford University

Scotland and her tartans Scotland : History of a Nation

Scots banished to the American Plantations 1650-1775

Scots in the Carolinas 1680-1830

Scots Heraldry Scots Peerage

Scottish American Court Records 1733-1783

Scottish Antiquary Scottish Arms 1370-1678 Scottish Family Histories Scottish Family History Scottish Genealogist's Glossary Scottish Seafarers of the 17th century

Surnames of Scotland Who was Who 1897-1915

Who's Who

Who's Who in Scotland

Joseph Gaston Baillie Bulloch 1923

R W Billings 1852 D Watt 1977

Scottish Record Society

McNeish, Cameron Scottish Record Society Scottish Record Society W A Crozier 1904

1986

D Whyte 1972 D Whyte 1986 P Ruthven-Murray 1991 V.R.Cameron 1965

1994

Sir B Burke 1889 J Fisher 1994 D Haws 1991 W & E Glen 1990 Feachem, RW J A Rae 1953 William Grossart, 1880

Thomas Allen Glenn Herman, Arthur A B Adamson 1979 W. Stitt Robinson 1996 A M Mackintosh 1903 Scottish Record Society Scottish Record Society Scottish Record Society A Jervise 1861

Rev Charles Rogers 1888 Scottish Record Society E O'Callaghan 1896

M Tepper 1979
P Filby, M Meyer 1985
J G Wilson 1877
A Polson 1929
Scottish War Museum
Scottish Record Society

Register Office Scotland Scottish Record Society

up to 1978 1859 - 88 1596 - 1970 1747 - 1897 1727 - 1897 1931 - 2 1500 - 1886 A Fulton 1992 Ross, D D Dobson 1983

D Dobson 1986 Sir T Innes of Learnay 1978 Sir J Balfour Paul 1907

D Dobson 1991 Review 1903 R R Stodart 1881 J P S Ferguson 1986 M Stuart 1930 L R Burness 1991 D Dobson 1992 G F Black 1979

1988

A & C Black 1995 Carrick Media 1994

<u>Links</u>

Ancestors Finland
Ancestral Scotland
Ancestry
Art Cyclopedia

http://www.kvenland.com/
http://www.ancestralscotland.com/
http://www.ancestry.co.uk/
http://www.artcyclopedia.com

Covenanters http://www.covenanter.org.uk/WhoWere/
Genealogy.com http://genforum.genealogy.com/glen/

Glasgow Digital Library
Glenn Family Group
Glenn Family

http://gdl.cdlr.strath.ac.uk/
https://www.myfamily.com/
http://www.rootcellar.us/glenn.htm

Glenn Family History http://www.angelfire.com/biz6/dciris/glennfamily.html

 $\frac{\text{Glenn Family}}{\text{Glenn Family}} \\ \frac{\text{http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/5540256/person/-642604372/story/18706136-0e14-4975-be48-c6f10f4739a3?src=search}{\text{search of the properties of the pr$

Historic Scotlandhttp://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/Kirk O'Shotts Churchhttp://kirkoshotts.btck.co.uk/Lanarkshire Family Historyhttp://lanarkshirefbs.org.uk/index.html

LDS Family Search http://www.familysearch.org/eng/default.asp
Memorials of Family Glen http://www.jamesboswell.info/scholars/charles-rogers

National Trust for Scotland
National Library of Scotland
National Library of Scotland
National Library of Scotland
National Trust for Scotland

RE Webb http://www.rewebb.com/glenline.htm

Rootsweb http://worldconnect.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=adgedge&id=14567

Reforesting Scotland http://www.reforestingscotland.org/

Salsburgh Heritage http://www.salsburghheritagegroup.co.uk/4.html
http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/welcome.aspx

Scots Genealogy http://www.scotsgenealogy.com/
Scots Origins http://www.scotsorigins.com/
Scottish Gazetteer http://www.scottish-places.info
Scottish Kings & Queens http://www.nwlink.com/~scotlass/
Scottish Monumental inscriptionshttp://www.scots-roots.co.uk/
Scottish National Heritage http://www.snh.gov.uk/

 Scottish occupations
 http://www.scotsfamily.com/occupations.htm

 Scottish people
 http://www.scottish-places.info/people.html

 Scottish places
 http://www.scottish-places.info/places.html

Scottish surnames http://www.houseofnames.com/mackintosh-family-crest

Shotts Family History http://www.shottshistorygroup.co.uk/
Surname database http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/glen

Trees for Life http://www.treesforlife.org.uk/

Undiscovered Scotland http://www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/
Webcams in Scotland http://www.scotlandinfo.eu/webcams-in-scotland

Wikipedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scotland

Wingate Family http://genforum.genealogy.com/wingate/page3.html

The kernel of a good Scottish Book Library

All fun and games until somebody loses an eye Brookmyre, Chris

Magnus Brown, George Mackay

39 Steps Buchan, John Robinson Crusoe Buchan Defoe, Daniel

Island Years, Island Farm Fraser Darling, Frank
A Scots Quair Gibbon, Lewis Grassic

Lanark Grav, Alistair The Silver Darlings Gunn, Neil Scotland the Best Irvine, Peter Fergus Lamont Jenkins, Robin The Big Man McIlvanney, Hugh Glencoe Prebble, John Set in Darkness Rankin, Ian And the land lay still Robertson, James Ivanhoe Scott, Sir Walter Treasure Island Stevenson, R L The Stone Tranter, Nigel

A Selection of John Muir's Best Writings White, Fred D. (Editor)

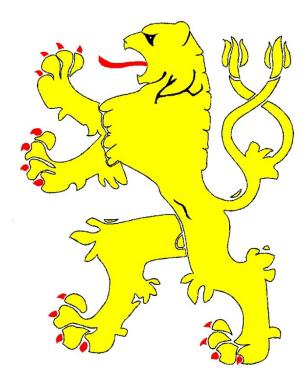
Index of places

muex of	<u>piaces</u>		
Aberdeen	<u>7, 10, 12, 14, 16, 27</u>	Leeds	<u>13, 15</u>
Albany	<u>14</u>	Lennox	<u>4</u> , <u>5</u> , <u>10</u>
Amsterdam	<u>14</u>	Liberton	<u>7</u>
Ancrum (Borders)	<u>21, 25</u>	Linlithgow	<u>3</u> , <u>4</u> , <u>5</u> , <u>6</u> , <u>8</u> , <u>9</u> , <u>14</u> , <u>16</u> , <u>17</u> , <u>19</u>
Australia	<u>21</u>	Liverpool	9
Ayr(shire)	<u>7, 16, 20, 25</u>	Lochinver	<u>2</u>
Balmerino	<u>7</u>	London	<u>4, 16</u>
Balmuto	<u>3, 7, 20</u>	Longcroft	<u>5, 14, 16</u>
Bannockburn	<u>17</u>	Maryland	<u>14</u>
Bar(r) (Renfrew)	<u>3, 6,</u> 20	Massachusetts	<u>14</u>
Barony	<u>18</u>	Melbourne	<u>14, 15, 16</u>
Bathgate	<u>16, 18, 20</u>	Moy	<u>2</u>
Belfast	<u>15</u>	New Brunswick	<u>12, 14</u>
Boston	<u>16</u>	New Jersey	<u>14</u>
Bothwell Bridge	<u>14</u>	New York	<u>14</u>
Caithness	<u>2</u>	Newcastle	<u>4</u>
California	<u>14</u>	Newfoundland	<u>9</u>
Cambridge	<u>10, 11, 12, 27</u>	North Berwick	<u>15</u>
Cambuslang	<u>6, 11, 19</u>	Norway	<u>20</u>
Canada	<u>20</u>	Nova Scotia	<u>14, 16</u>
Cardross	<u>20</u>	Ohio	<u>10, 25</u>
Carmunnock	<u>6</u>	Orkney	<u>20</u>
Charleston	<u>14</u>	Oxford	<u>3, 9, 12, 27</u>
Chicago	<u>12</u>	Paisley	<u>6, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 25</u>
Cuba	<u>5</u>	Paris	<u>12, 17</u>
Darien	<u>13</u>	Peebles	<u>8</u>
Drumclog	14	Pennsylvania	<u>14, 25</u>
Dumbarton	<u>4, 6, 10, 13, 16, 18</u>	Perth	<u>7, 18</u>
Dumfries(shire)	20	Philadelphia	<u>14</u>
Dunfermline	<u>20, 21</u>	Portobello	<u>8</u> , <u>13</u>
Edinburgh	<u>6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 27</u>	Preston	<u>11</u>
England	20	Renfrew(shire)	<u>3, 9, 20, 25</u>
Falkirk	9	Rullion Green	<u>14</u>
Fife	2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 25	Russia	9
Finland	20	Rutherglen	<u>6</u>
Flodden	<u>7, 17</u>	Salsburgh	<u>20</u>
Forfar	<u>10</u>	Schenectady	<u>14</u>
Galashiels	<u>8</u>	Scone	8
Georgia	<u>14, 27</u>	South Carolina	<u>3, 5, 10, 14, 16, 17, 27</u>
Glasgow	<u>6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 25, 27</u>	St Andrews	<u>7, 12, 13, 18, 27</u>
Glasmount	<u>3</u>	St Petersburg	9
Greenock	<u> </u>	South Africa	<u>-</u> 16
India	<u>5</u>	Stirling	<u>4, 9, 13, 17, 20, 27</u>
Indiana	<u>14</u>	Tayside	16
Inverness	2	Toronto	<u>16</u>
Ireland	<u>=</u> <u>24</u>	Torphichen	<u>20</u>
Kilbarchan	<u>6, 27</u>	Torquay	15
Kilmarnock	<u>6</u>	Turnberry	<u>20</u>
Kinghorn	<u>9</u> 7, <u>13</u>	Vancouver	<u>16</u>
Kintore	20	Virginia, USA	9, <u>14</u> , <u>20</u>
Kirkcudbright	<u>6</u>	West Indies	9, <u>14</u> , <u>20</u>
Lanark(shire)	8, 9, 18, 20, 25, 28	Yorkshire	25, 11 15, 20
Langside	6, <u>17</u>	Yugoslavia	15, 20 10
Langside	<u>v, 17</u>	i ugosiavia	<u>10</u>

Index to Glen names

IIIaca to	Gien numes		
Agnes	<u>5</u>	Jessie	<u>21, 22</u>
Alasdair,Alastair		Jill	<u>12, 21, 22</u>
Alex(ander)	<u>5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22</u>	Joan	<u>21, 22</u>
Alexandra	<u>12</u>		6, 7, 8, 9,10,12,13,14,15,17,18,19,21,22,24,25
Alison	<u>22</u>	Jordan	<u>22</u>
Allan	<u>6</u> , <u>13</u> , <u>17</u>	Joseph	<u>14, 16, 18</u>
Andrew	<u>5, 13, 18, 19, 22</u>	Joyce	<u>22</u>
Ann(i)(e)	<u>12, 13, 14, 19, 22</u>	Kenneth	<u>12</u>
Anthony	<u>12</u>	Lexie	<u>22</u>
Archibald	<u>6, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 21</u>	Luke	<u>12</u>
Brian	<u>12</u>	Malcolm	<u>4</u>
Chantelle	<u>20, 21, 22</u>	Margaret, Magg	ie <u>4</u> , <u>5</u> , <u>6</u> , <u>7</u> , <u>9</u> , <u>10</u> , <u>12</u> , <u>13</u> , <u>14</u> , <u>16</u> , <u>19</u> , <u>20</u> , <u>21</u> , <u>22</u>
Charles	<u>12, 18</u>	Marian	<u>12</u>
Christian	<u>7</u>	Marion	<u>5, 21, 22</u>
Christopher	<u>22</u>	Mariota	<u>7</u>
Claud	<u>18</u>	Marjory	<u>12</u>
Colban	<u>6, 7, 8, 17, 20</u>	Marlyn	<u>7</u>
Colin	<u>12</u>	Martyn	<u>12</u>
Daniel	12	Mary	<u>8, 9, 12, 21, 22</u>
David 4, 6, 7,	<u>12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,24,25</u>	Mathew	19
Donald	18	Maureen	<u>12</u>
Doreen	12	Michael	<u></u>
Duncan	<u>4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 19, 21, 22</u>	Neil	1 <u>8</u>
Dylan	12, 21, 22	Ninian	12, 19, 25
Edith, Elaine	12	Nisbet	13
) <u>5, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 21, 22</u>	Norman	10, 12, 18, 19
Elspeth	7	Patricia	19
Eric	10, 12	Patrick	<u>7, 21</u>
Ernest	10, 12 19	Paul	21, 25
Ewan	<u>18</u>	Peter	18 18
Flora	<u>21</u>	Phillip	12 12
Francis	13, 18	Rhonda	19
Frederick		Richard	
Gabriel	10, <u>19</u>	Rita	<u>4</u> , <u>13</u> , <u>17</u> , <u>20</u> , <u>24</u>
George	<u>25</u>		<u>20</u> 12,13,14,15,16, 17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24, 25
•	<u>5, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18</u>		
Graham	<u>19</u>	Roger	7, 8
Hannah	13	Ronald	12
Hazel	12	Rothwell	<u>12, 19</u>
Heather	<u>12, 19</u>	Samuel	14, 18
Hector	18	Sander	14
Helen	<u>6, 12, 22</u>	Sarah	<u>8, 13, 17, 20</u>
Henry	13, 15	Sheena	<u>12</u>
Hugh	<u>6</u> , <u>18</u>	Sheila	<u>6, 21, 22</u>
Ian, Iain	<u>10, 12</u>	Simon	<u>19</u>
Isabel, Isobel(la)		Susan	<u>19</u>
Jacqueline	<u>22</u>	Sydney	<u>19</u>
	<u>6</u> , <u>7</u> , <u>8</u> , <u>9</u> , <u>10</u> , <u>12</u> , <u>13</u> , <u>14</u> , <u>15</u> , <u>16</u> , <u>17</u> , <u>18</u> , <u>21</u> , <u>22</u> , <u>25</u>	Thomas	<u>4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19</u>
Jamima	<u>13</u>	Tiffany	<u>22</u>
Jamie	<u>22</u>	Violet	<u>12</u>
Jan, Jane	<u>9, 19</u>	Walter	<u>8, 13, 16, 22</u>
Janet	<u>4, 5, 9, 14, 21, 22</u>	William	<u>6, 8, 9, 11,12,13,14,15,16,18,19, 21, 22, 25</u>
Jean(y), Jennet	<u>9, 14</u>	Winifred	<u>12</u>
Jennifer	<u>12, 22</u>		

History of the Scottish Family Glen



This book draws a picture of some of the highlights of the recorded history of the Scottish Family Glen, from the first records of the name in 1292. In a small, relatively unknown family, there are many surprising episodes, and the book answers some of the following questions:

Which Clan does the Glen family belong to?

Where in Scotland did the Glens originate?

Which Glen married a daughter of King Robert the Bruce?

Where did the Glen family hold <u>land</u> in Scotland?

Which Glens served as members of the Scottish **Parliament**?

Which Glens died in the World Wars?

Which Glens have been to **University**?

How did the Glens earn a <u>living</u>, and how did they <u>die</u>?

Which Glens were in **business**?

Which Glens have been in prison?

Which Glens were religious martyrs?

Which Glens emigrated overseas?

Who were the poets and writers in the Glen family?

Which Glen died early, leading to someone being burned as a witch?

Who was the most **famous** Glen of all time?

Where are the Glens now?

PRINCE OF THE PR

Glen Crest

The latest edition is an e-book, which allows you to navigate more easily to references within the book, and, if connected to the Internet, to expand your research into the resources of the World Wide Web.