

The Scottish Genealogist

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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By the constitution, the Scottish Genealogy Society exists "to promote research into Scottish Family History," and "to undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy by means of meetings, lectures, etc." By the expressed desire of the Original Members, the Society was to remain an academic and consultative body, and was not to engage itself professionally in record searching. Arrangements will be made by which the Society can supply a list of those members who are professional searchers but any commissions of this kind must be carried out independently of the Society.

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the St. Andrew Society Rooms, 24 Hill Street (Castle Street end), Edinburgh, at 7 p.m. on 15th of the month. In the event of the 15th falling on Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held on the following Monday.

Membership of the Scottish Genealogy Society is by election at an annual subscription of £1 10s. 0d. (\$4.50) inclusive of *The Scottish Genealogist*. This subscription which is payable on 1st October entitles members to receive the Magazine during the following year beginning with the January issue. Inquiries may be made to the Hon. Secretary, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, and subscriptions paid to the Hon. Treasurer, 21 Craigerook Road, Edinburgh.

The Scottish Genealogist will be published quarterly. Subscription is 15/- (\$2.50) per annum (post free). Single copies are available from the Hon. Editor at 4/- (\$0.75) post free.

All material for publication must be sent to the Hon. Editor, c/o Messrs. Shepherd & Wedderburn, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2, in a form ready for immediate use. MSS. must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.

Publication in *The Scottish Genealogist* does not imply that all views therein are accepted or admitted by The Scottish Genealogy Society. Authors, and not the Society, are responsible for errors of fact.

All communications submitted should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope (or other means of return). Published matter will not be returned; but will become the property of the Society and filed for reference in the Library.

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REPORT OF COUNCIL, OCTOBER, 1963

DURING the year 1962-63, nine meetings of the Society were held. Seven addresses were given, viz. "The Kinniburgh family brought from its obscurity," by T. C. Kinniburgh, Esq.; "The Houstons of Houston," by D. Whyte, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.; "The Adam family of Blair-Adam," by Captain C. K. Adam, D.S.O.; "MacLaren Emigrants," by Mrs MacLaren of MacLaren; "An old Scottish family library: notes on the library of Blair Castle," by Miss E. Bonthron; "The Forfeited Estates papers—a new study," by Miss V. D. Porter; "Gaelic mss. in Scotland," by the Rev. J. McKechnie.

A Members' Night was also held when three short papers were given on recording tombstone inscriptions by J. F. Mitchell, Esq., C.I.E.; on an Old Presbyterian meeting-house Register by D. C. Cargill, Esq.; and on the Origin of the MacAndrews by Dr R. MacAndrew.

In addition a meeting was held in June when a party of members and friends visited The Binns near Linlithgow, by invitation of Mrs Dalyell of the Binns. An enjoyable evening was had touring the house and hearing something of its history and the history of the family from Mrs Dalyell.

Many of the papers given at the meetings have appeared or will shortly appear in "The Scottish Genealogist" and the Council wish to record their indebtedness to the speakers for their contributions to Scottish genealogy.

Fifteen new members and eleven new subscribers for "The Scottish Genealogist" have been enrolled during the year and the Hon. Treasurer reports that recovery of Income Tax on Covenanted Payments has brought in £8 11s. The total income for the year, which included fully £18 of payments received in advance, amounted to £202, against which we have paid out £112 including £32 for Journals for 1962. Allowance must be made, however, for the fact that we have still to pay for three issues of the Journal for 1963, which will absorb some £80 to £90. Even so, there is a surplus of about £30 on the year's working, which the Council consider satisfactory. They wish to thank Mr Cargill for his work as Hon. Treasurer and Mr Forbes for kindly auditing the Accounts.

The Council very much regret that delay at the printers has meant that the issues of "The Scottish Genealogist" have fallen behind. The Hon. Editor is making arrangements for an issue to be printed elsewhere to bring them up to date and we are grateful to Mr Guild for his efforts in the face of great difficulty.

Our Hon. Librarian, Mr Whyte, reports that six new exchange periodicals are now being received. These are:

"Ancestral Notes" from Chedwato Service, Burlington, Vt.

"Bulletins of the Stamford Genealogical Society," Conn.

“Michigana” from the Western Michigan Genealogical Society, Grand Rapids, Mich.

“New Jersey Genesis” from Harold A. Troy, publisher, Springfield, N.J.

“Southern Genealogists Exchange Quarterly” from Miss A. C. Shaw, Jacksonville, Fla.

“Tree Talks” from the Central New York Genealogical Society, Syracuse, N.Y.

This brings the number of exchange periodicals to 23. An exchange arrangement, by which the Society receives duplicates of genealogical works, has been made with the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

A Catalogue of the books held by the Society has been prepared and publication is being considered by the Council.

Steady progress has been made with work on the projected “Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants,” and the indices show a total of 4,593 entries, made up as follows:—Australia and New Zealand, 300; Canada (mainly Nova Scotia), 1,315; general index, 550; Ireland, 100; U.S.A, 2,000; and West Indies, 328.

Mr Whyte desires to record his thanks to members and correspondents who have forwarded data on emigrants, and particularly, Mr J. F. Mitchell, Edinburgh; Mr Robert A. Temple, Johnson City, Tennessee; and Miss Rose Mari Dunham, Woodside, California; moreover to Mr Archibald A. MacNeil, Vancouver, B.C., for gifting books which have proved very helpful. He is grateful to the Central New York Genealogical Society; Stamford Genealogical Society; Texas State Genealogical Society, and Dallas Public Library, Texas, for encouraging readers of their publications to assist in compiling the “Dictionary.” The Society is greatly indebted to Mr Whyte for his work as Hon. Librarian and as Editor of the “Dictionary.”

Mr Whyte receives many enquiries from overseas non-members regarding immigrant ancestors. Whilst he gives freely of his time to help genealogists tracing Scottish lines of ancestry he feels that the Society should not be burdened financially through postages incurred in writing to non-members, and he therefore requests that all such enquiries be accompanied by International Reply Coupons.

The Society also thanks Mr Mitchell, who reports continued progress in recording tombstone inscriptions and collecting information on non-established records of births, deaths and marriages.

This year, 1963, saw the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Society. The Council would like to take this opportunity of thanking all those who have contributed to the work of the Society in this year as in past years and to express the hope that the same encouragement will be given in the future.

QUERIES

HAMILTON—Mentioned in the Archives of 's-Hertogenbosch-Nederland is Jan. Jacq. Hamilton, who married on November 11, 1679, Maria Weygerganck. Jan. Jacq. (John James) Hamilton was probably adjutant to Governor Kirkpatrick, who was in charge of Scottish military forces in 's-Hertongenbosch. The inquirer seeks data on his parentage and military career.

J.C.H.

Mr P. M. LINDSAY of 141 Hcavenor Street, Sault St. Marie, Ontario, Canada, would like to correspond with anyone of the name of Drysdale who may happen to read this magazine. Her relatives of the name of Drysdale came from Dollar in Clackmannanshire.

My forefather, JOHN MACLEAN (Jan Macklean, Johannes MacLean) was a soldier serving under Captain Herriot in the regiment of General-Major Stewart of the Scotch Brigade in Holland. John married in Hulst (Holland), July 14, 1754 ANNA PIETERS. He died in Klundert (Holland), January, 1783. I do not know where John was born. His only son, CHARLES, was born in Maastricht (Holland), November 9, 1758. When Charles was baptised there was a witness ALEXANDER MACLEAN. The fourth son of Charles was named ALEXANDER too. So it is probable that John's father was a CHARLES MACLEAN and that John had a brother ALEXANDER. I know that a sergeant, Charles MacLean had a son Alexander, baptised in 's-Hertogenbosch (Holland), June 30, 1734, and a son John, baptised in the same place, April 16, 1736. I could prove, however, that this John lived in 's-Hertogenbosch, where he married. He was not my forefather. (The last two dates I derived from "Scots Brigade in Holland," Vol. III, by J. Ferguson.) It is almost certain that John was born in Scotland, because his captain, Herriot, was appointed a captain in 1747 with the task of collecting soldiers for a new company of Scots to serve in Holland. According to the book, "Scots Brigade in Holland," Vol. II, by J. Ferguson, Herriot was probably born at Ramsay in Fife. His name might be William Herriot. Can anybody tell me who was this Herriot and solve the problem MacLean? I would be very pleased to meet or correspond with anyone interested in MacLean genealogy and Clan History.—Dr J. MacLean, van Neckstraat 102, 's Gravenhage I (The Hague), Holland.

THE POLL TAX ROLLS, 1695

By WILLIAM RODGER

THE Poll Tax had its origin in the Act for Pole-Money, passed by the Scots Parliament on June 27, 1695, which authorised the imposition of a special tax to maintain and increase the military and naval strength of the country, in order successfully to combat such diverse dangers as foreign enemies, intestine dissensions, the designs of evil men, and attacks on the coast by privateers. This tax was over and above the usual land-tax, which afforded a permanent supply of money—"besides the supply upon the Land-rent, others funds will be requisit for the foresaid end."¹

The Act provided, first of all, that a general poll of 6 shillings should be payable by all persons, whatever their age, sex or quality; to this the only exceptions were the very poor, who lived by charity, and children under 16 years of age living in households whose total poll did not exceed 30 shillings.

In addition, there was also a special poll according to wealth and rank. For example, cottars having a trade had to pay 6 shillings more. Merchants whose stock was valued at above 500 and below 5,000 merkes paid £2 10s; between 5,000 and 10,000 merkes, £4; above 10,000 merkes, £10. Tenants of land, proprietors, the nobility, notaries public, doctors of medicine, etc., had their own special rates. The sums charged are in Scots money, which was worth one-twelfth of sterling. No one was to be taxed under more than one head in addition to his poll tax, but each was to be liable under the category which made him pay most.

The genealogist dealing with Renfrewshire is fortunate in having available the lists for the different parishes in the county. The manuscript copies of the Poll Tax Rolls for Renfrewshire were discovered by the late David Semple, a local antiquarian, in the Charter chest of Paisley Town Council. His transcriptions, from what he refers to as "a crabbed hand of caligraphy that was unknown to the last and present generations"² were published in the beginning of 1864 in about twenty issues of the "Glasgow Herald." Two sets of these articles, cut out and pasted on sheets of paper, then bound and each provided with alphabetically arranged indices of names and of places (added in his own handwriting), are available in the reference department of Paisley Library. Similar books were sent to institutions such as the British Museum, Glasgow College, and the General Register House in Edinburgh.³

In addition, the following books contain the appropriate parts of his work:

Metcalf—*History of Paisley*.

Mackenzie—*History of Kilbarchan* (Paisley, 1902).

¹ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, Vol. IX, p. 381.

² *Glasgow Herald*, 18th May, 1864.

³ Letters of thanks in Semple's book (PC 2345 in Paisley Ref. Lib.).

Murray—*History of Kilmacolm* (Paisley, 1907).

Pride—*History of Neilston* (Paisley, 1910).

The majority of the entries are brief, and of the following type:

John Knows, tennent, 30 lib. val., 6 sh.; Agnes Deans, spouse, 6 sh.; Jennet, his daur., 6 sh.	1	4	0 ⁴
James Houstoune, in Glentyane, Myllne, 6 sh.; Janet Ouplay; his spouse, 6 sh.; James Houstoune, his sone, 6 sh.	0	18	0 ⁵

Spellings in general should give no trouble, e.g. taylior, weiver, Crafoord, Steinsoune, Merschell. A few occupations, however, will be unfamiliar:—gabartman—one who works on a gabart, or lighter; cordoner—shoemaker; lister—dyer; cadger—carrier; “oye” means “a grandchild.” The various contractions used are fairly easy to understand, the most common being: val.—valuation; lib.—pounds; gnall.—general; daur.—daughter; moyr.—mother; por.—portioner; yor.—younger; yh.—there, their.

These Rolls should contain a reliable record of every man, woman and child over the age of 16 in the county (with the exception of the poor, and with the addition of many children under 16), together with their occupations and places of residence at the time. The genealogist cannot but regret that the makers of the lists did not put ages in as well, and did not enter every living person, whether liable to pay or not. On the other hand, considerable value is added to these records by the wife's maiden name being stated, and by the inclusion of the Christian names of children. As well as this, evidence of the care with which they were drawn up can, I think, be found in the more unusual entries which appear from time to time:—

Marjory Caméron, David Muat's wife, for herself, but refuses to pay for her husband, seaman abroad	0	6	0 ⁶
Thomas Kerr, weiver, 12 sh. trade and poll; Jennet McKie, his wife, 6 sh.; Thomas Kerr, shouldier, his sone, lying cureing of his wound these 3 years	0	18	0 ⁷

and one which has always had a certain fascination for me:—

James Rodger, fled to Ireland⁴

The Kilmacolm parish historian said, “It seems highly desirable that these Rolls for the whole of Scotland should be printed and published.”⁹ As far as can be ascertained, Renfrew is the only county in this fortunate position.

The Author wishes to record his thanks to the Staff of Paisley Library for all their help and for ready and willing co-operation.

4 Pride, p. 228.

5 MacKenzie, p. 140.

6 Pride, p. 336.

7 Metcalfe, p. 488.

8 MacKenzie, p. 130.

9 Murray, p. 319.

BURIAL GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

By J. F. MITCHELL

PART I

Present Position

THE "Scottish Genealogist" for September, 1962, and April, 1963, had lists of 125 burial grounds for which fairly complete compilations of inscriptions were known to exist. A reader has very kindly brought to my notice that the Paisley Public Library possesses two manuscript volumes of inscriptions recorded about 1850 by Miss Mary Ann Semple; they relate to the churchyards of Paisley Abbey, Laigh Kirk, Oakshaw U.P., Abbey Close U.P., Canal Street U.P., High Parish, Gaelic Parish, and Reformed Presbyterian and Bread Street, all in Paisley, and are said to be compiled with the fullest possible detail and carefully indexed. This information leads to the hope that similar manuscript compilations may be lurking elsewhere, in libraries or private possession, awaiting the notice of some kind friend to bring them to light.

The Society is also indebted to Mrs N. M. Duff, F.S.A.Sc., Honorary Secretary of the Selkirkshire Antiquarian Society, and a band of helpers who, in their last working season, have produced an indexed volume of copies of inscriptions from Galashiels, Ladhope and Bewlie graveyards. This follows a similar production for the 1961 season, also gifted to this Society, of inscriptions in Selkirk, Ashkirk and Lindean (item 8, page 10, the Magazine for September, 1962), and it is intended in 1963 to carry out work in the graveyards of the Ettrick Valley. May this enthusiasm be commended as worthy of emulation by other similar Societies!

Numbers 1 to 42 of the second list of inscriptions (pages 10 to 12 of the April 1963 number) are, regrettably, not now available, having been withdrawn from the Edinburgh Public Library.

Thus, in all, compilations of inscriptions for 137 burial grounds in Scotland are known to exist. This probably represents only about one-eighth of the pre-1856 burial grounds in Scotland which have memorial stones. The principal areas so far served are Edinburgh, and the counties of Angus, Banff, Lanark, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries and Fife; nothing has been done in the Highlands except at Oban, Perth and Rattray and Banffshire. There is obviously much scope for greater activity.

Loss and Deterioration

These inscriptions are part of the Scottish heritage, but, unfortunately, they are a wasting asset; weather and man have taken their toll; neglect is bound to be the lot of many, since present income and old endowments are frequently

insufficient for proper upkeep nowadays—and here a take-over by a local authority seems to be the only solution. The Western portion of the Glasgow Southern Necropolis had become a jungle subject to desecration before it was taken over from a company by Glasgow Corporation about 1952. Fallen and broken memorial stones are to be found in most burial grounds, and even some of the best custodians do not trouble to cut down thick festoons of ivy blotting out the inscriptions. There is a constant tendency to move stones, especially small boundary stones, which get in the way of the lawn mower. New town and country planning schemes sometimes involve the removal of graveyards, and changes are brought about in them by converting them to other uses. But perhaps the greatest and most obvious general handicap to preservation is the weather, with its obliterating effect, especially on soft sandstone.

This loss and deterioration has been the subject of many remarks, such as :

“It is therefore a matter of grave concern to genealogists that many of these ancient sources of record and culture are tending to be thoughtlessly destroyed or obliterated to make churchyards look like bleaching greens.” (Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O., LL.D., the Lord Lyon King of Arms, in the Magazine for October, 1955.)

“This cahier is an attempt to save from ruin and oblivion the few monuments which still survive the dilapidations of time and the injuries inflicted by violence a few of these inscriptions are nearly obliterated and they are all fast becoming so from the constant exposure to a variable climate.” (“The Ancient Monuments of St. Andrew’s,” by the Rev. Charles Jobson Lyon, 1847.)

“What is given here leaves no doubt as to the necessity of recording the old part as it is only too evident that ere long a number of these inscriptions will have disappeared and so been lost.” (“Inscriptions in St. Mary’s Churchyard, Biggar,” 1916, by John Smith, a very experienced epigraphist.) (In fact, not a few of the old stones have disappeared since 1916.)

“Ere many years the stones will be irremediably decayed, and regrets for not having preserved them will be unavailing.” (“Silences That Speak,” by Wm. Pitcairn Anderson, 1931, re Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh.)

“Seeing that many of the inscriptions are year by year being effaced, and the monuments crumbling to decay” (Preface to “The Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions in Greyfriars Churchyard” by James Brown, 1867.)

“Of the usefulness, from the point of view of family history and genealogy of a work like this there can be no doubt. Had the work been undertaken a hundred years ago or so it would have been still more important because hundreds of inscriptions which would then have been perfectly legible

must have totally disappeared, stones and all subject as they are now to the devastating influence of the atmosphere in the centre of a large city, the tombstones show many cases and evidence of rapid decay. Some inscriptions which appear in the following pages will in a few years be illegible." (Preface, 1915, by Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D., to "Monumental Inscription in St. Cuthbert's Churchyard, Edinburgh," by John Smith, 1907—a Scottish Record Society Publication.)

In 1959 I examined some of the burial grounds for gaps since the last complete record was made. The results were—

Greyfriars Churchyard—Of 619 inscriptions 73 have disappeared or become entirely illegible since 1867.

Old Calton Cemetery had 446 inscriptions in 1907; since then about a third of the hundred original boundary stones bearing initials, and six large stones have disappeared, as well as broken off parts of three stones, and seven stones have become completely illegible and six nearly so.

Buccleuch Churchyard had 72 inscriptions in 1908; since then two stones have disappeared and three inscriptions become completely illegible.

There were, of course, apart from these, very many instances of partial obliteration of inscriptions since the previous record.

Value of Inscriptions

The value of monumental inscriptions in burial grounds has been succinctly put by the Lord Lyon in his address recorded in the Magazine for October, 1955, in these quotations:—

"As recently pointed out by English antiquarians tomb-stones form one of the most important sources of genealogical knowledge and embody peculiarly interesting forms of local art and culture. Moreover, the records of parents, professions and residence upon them cover the humbler folk of the district of whom particulars are not normally found in documents and records. There must be few members of either this or the sister Society of Genealogists who have not had to depend on the information from sepulchral monuments. The monuments are often also the 'Mecca' of tourists from America or elsewhere abroad, anxious to trace their forebears They are part of our link with British stock overseas and at home."

It may be noted in this last connection that, unlike the burial records, these inscriptions in Scotland are more in the nature of records of families rather than of individuals and frequently mention the name of a member of the family who has died abroad or who, being abroad, has piously had a monument put up in memory of his parents. Some use of this feature has been made in

providing material for the Society's "Dictionary of Emigrant Scots," and by this means cards have so far been prepared for some hundreds of Scots who emigrated before 1856. It may surprise readers to know that McDowell's "Memorials of St. Michael's," Dumfries, has furnished material for no less than 70 pre-1856 emigrants.

Although inscriptions probably do not refer to more than one in twenty of the interred of the past two centuries, the burial records, for their part, also have very large gaps, comparing unfavourably in this respect with the birth and marriage records from the parishes, before 1856. They usually cover a shorter period than the latter, and for many parishes the Registrar General has no pre-1856 death or burial records at all, as, for example, seven parishes including Govan in Lanarkshire, 34 in Argyllshire, six out of seven parishes including Rothesay in Bute and Cumbræ, nine parishes including Renfrew, Port Glasgow, Paisley and Greenock in Renfrewshire, 24 parishes in Perthshire, 14 parishes including Kilmarnock and Ardrossan in Ayrshire, and the whole of Sutherland except Lairg parish for 1804 to 1844. This lack of documentation strengthens the case for having records of inscriptions.

To sum up, the special value of compilations of inscriptions is, first, that they contain a record of valuable material which might otherwise be lost for ever and, secondly, that if reasonably accessible they can save one a vast amount of time and frustration in making searches on the spot. Apart from the time and expense of travelling, there is always the possibility that on arrival one cannot get access to the ground or that the weather may be so bad as to make a penance of an inspection.

To be continued

(The next part will deal with the method of recording inscriptions
and help to recorders)

GOVERNOR JAMES GLEN AND THE CHEROKEE INDIANS

By JOHN DOUGLAS GILLESPIE, B.A., B.Sc.¹

JAMES GLEN, Captain-General and Governor of South Carolina from 1738 to 1756, was the eldest son of Alexander Glen of Longcroft, Linlithgow, whose Jacobite leanings caused his resignation from the provostship of the burgh in 1715. Several members of the family had previously held leading positions in Linlithgow and it is apparent that the Glens were settled in the burgh long before the Reformation. They were probably a branch of the Glens of that Ilk, in the Lennox, whose legal business was transacted at Linlithgow in medieval times. Like the Houstons of Renfrewshire, they appear to be of Anglo-Norman extraction, and it is interesting to note that both families carried martlets on their armorial shields and were originally vassals of the Stewarts.

The burgh records of Linlithgow contain many references to Glens. One Patrick Glen held part of the lands of Grugfute before 1542, and William Glen, his nephew, had a sasine of the lands in 1562. In connection with a meeting of the Estates held at Linlithgow in September, 1545, one Alexander Glen is named "Sergeant in Parhamment." David Glen, blacksmith, and Isabella Fleming, his wife, appear on record in 1549. Martin Glen was a burgess in 1549 and Thomas Glen was a sergeant of the burgh in 1564. In the same year William Glen of Glennisplace is mentioned as a portioner of Grugfute. A John Glen witnessed numerous documents between 1548 and 1560.

Provosts of the Burgh

Patrick Glen, a burgess of Linlithgow in the latter part of the 16th century, is the earliest ancestor of Governor James Glen whose identity is reasonably established. His son, James Glen, was provost of the burgh from 1624 to 1626 and again from 1637 to 1643. Moreover, he was a commissioner in Parliament in 1625 and from 1639 until 1641. Andrew Glen, his second son, baptised 29th March, 1619, was a commissioner in Parliament in 1651 and from 1661 to 1663. He was provost of Linlithgow from 1655 to 1662. Bailie James Glen, baptised 18th June, 1627, third son of Provost Andrew Glen by his wife Janet, daughter of Andrew Mylne, married Marion, eldest daughter of Thomas Edward of Longcroft; merchant-burgess of Linlithgow. Along with his brother Andrew he

¹ John Douglas Gillespie, of Knoxville, Tennessee, is descended from George Gillespie, an Ulster-Scot who settled in Virginia about 1740. He has lines of descent from the families of Douglas of Garrallan and Neilson of Craigeaffe. A member of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution (No. 82725), he is keenly interested in family history and is a member of the Scottish Genealogical Society. [Editor.]

was recommended to Parliament in 1661 on account of certain losses they had sustained during the years 1650 and 1651.

Alexander Glen, born 10th April, 1667, fourth son of Bailie Glen and Marion Edward, was the father of James Glen, the subject of this paper. On 17th May, 1699, conjunctly with Robert Blackwood, he got a disposition of the lands of Longcroft, extending to 114 acres, from William Edward. His share of these lands Robert Blackwood transferred to his co-purchaser, who received a charter of confirmation in August, 1703. Alexander Glen was provost of the burgh from 1708 to 1715, when, probably encouraged by a report that the Earl of Mar had seized Perth, he openly espoused the cause of the Chevalier and resigned his office. He married Marion Graham and had four sons and four daughters.

Career of James Glen

James Glen was born in 1701 and was educated at Linlithgow and at Leyden. In 1715 he had a charter conveying to him the liferant of the lands of Bonnytoun. He was served heir to his father on 28th August, 1722. In 1737 he took sasine of Longcroft, Magdalens and other lands which had belonged to his father. James was provost of the burgh from 1724 to 1726, and again from 1730 until 1735. He held, moreover, the offices of Watchman of the Salt Duty at Bo'ness, and Inspector for Scotland of Seizures of Prohibited and Uncustomed Goods. These offices he vacated after his appointment in December, 1738, to the Governorship of South Carolina. Owing to difficulties connected with the preliminary arrangements, James Glen did not enter on the duties of the governor until 20th March, 1740/41. His salary, after much correspondence with the Lords of the Treasury, was fixed at £800 per annum, and he arrived in the colony in 1743.

To South Carolina went also William Glen, a cousin of the Governor. He had received a grant of lands in Craven County on 10th April, 1738. William Glen became Steward of the Charleston Library, Commissioner of the Market and Workhouse in St. Philip's Parish, and Vendue Master of South Carolina. He married Ann Aldricks; secondly, Margaret, widow of Henry Sheriff; and died before 14th October, 1785, leaving issue. His son John became Mayor of Savannah and Justice of the Superior Court of Georgia. From him and his wife Sarah Jane, daughter of Noble Wymberly Jones, of Georgia, the Glens of South Carolina and Georgia are descended. Jane Glen, a sister of the Governor, also emigrated and married John Drayton, of South Carolina.

Friendly Towards the Indians

Governor Glen has been described as a pompous man, who loved ceremony, but a survey of source material gives the impression that he knew the value of display, especially before the Indians, and that in fact he had an analytical

mind and could see through the red tape the true answer to a problem. He was certainly a man of considerable knowledge and ability and has earned an important place in colonial history. During his administration the principles of constitutional government were advanced by drawing the line more sharply between its legislative, executive and judicial branches. His efforts to create peace among the natives were rewarded after long and patient diplomatic bargaining.

The War of the Austrian Succession was in progress and the British and French were opposed in North America. The Northern Indians were allied to the French, and it was imperative that Governor Glen should cultivate the friendship of the Indians of South Carolina. He seems to have had a genuine interest in their welfare and first met the Cherokees at Post Ninety Six in 1746. In 1750 he led a reconnaissance force to Upper South Carolina, principally to investigate raiding by Stikoih Cherokees on frontier trading settlements. In 1751 the Kusa, or Upper Creeks, were at war with the Lower Cherokee villages, where there were British traders. The Overhill Cherokees of Tanasi, on the Little Tennessee River, under their chief, Attacullaculla, or Little Carpenter, were hostile to the British, and Glen's attempts to mediate at this time were unfruitful.

A Barrier Against the French

Virginia sent trade supplies to the Overhill Cherokees and Glen opposed the action of the Indians in attempting to cause friction between two Royal Governments. The Cherokees were a barrier between the British Colonies and the French in the Ohio Valley, but they did not realise they were being so used. French Indian allies were trying to lure the Cherokees to their side, but were rebuffed. The French provoked the Creeks into attacking the Cherokees, but they were defeated at Taliwa, in Northern Georgia. The British arranged a treaty, but the Creeks drove off the emissaries and continued to attack the Cherokees.

In Western North Carolina, the Middle Cherokee Indians were also hostile to the British, who sent a messenger to Tacite Ostenaiha, their war chief, who was called the Raven of Hiwasse. Little Carpenter was also asked by Governor Glen to come to Charleston and the principal chief of the Cherokees was requested to attend a conference at Saluda, in Upper South Carolina. Sickness in the Cherokee Nation prevented the latter from attending, and Glen's attempts to secure peace were further thwarted by the lack of a Crown agent in the mountains and by internal friction between rival Cherokee tribes.

This was a time of intrigue and subterfuge. The Miamis, Ottawas and Senecas came among the Cherokees bearing news from the French. Little Carpenter visited Keowee, one of the villages at war with the Creeks. The villages

of Great Tellico and Hiwassee housed the pro-British faction and were opposed by Tanasi, Echota and Tasagi. Moytoy, the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, died and a struggle for power began.

The Treaty of Charleston

The British appointed, as regents to a young relative, the Raven of Hiwassee and the chiefs of Chatuge and Great Tellico. The principal chief was Amaskositi, who lived at Great Tellico. The Overhill Cherokees aided the French allies in attacks on the Creeks, and Kanatsi, or Old Hop, chief of Echota, claimed to be the principal chief and led a faction in opposition to the British. The Overhill Cherokees then resumed hostilities with the Northern Indians. In the meantime, Little Carpenter, their chief, went on a visit to Williamsburg, in Virginia.

Both factions were present at the Charleston Treaty, negotiated by Governor Glen between 24th and 29th November, 1751. Echota, Tanasi and Sittico refused to sign. The Raven of Hiwassee was present and Little Carpenter returned from Virginia. Amaskosita, the principal chief, turned back when taken sick in Upper South Carolina, and the Echota faction prevailed. Kanatsi was recognised as principal chief and a large tract of land came effectively under British rule.

The treaty had the following provisions: restitution of goods stolen from a trader in Stikoin; surrender of a Keowee village man who had killed a white man; Estatoe reimbursed for hides stolen by white men; Little Carpenter to make a personal peace with the British; Taskagi and Echota were not to deal with the Northern Indians; weights and measures used by traders in dealing with the Indians to be standardised; Indians who attacked white men to be turned over for punishment and there was to be no robbing of white men outside the Cherokee Nation; the South Carolina Government would mediate with the Creeks in securing peace; no aid was to be given to the Northern Indians who were French allies; no Foreign Indians to be allowed inside the Nation; British forts to be built on Cherokee lands and traders allowed to re-establish their posts; the official seal of the Royal Government would be applied to all communications with the Cherokees and medal identification discs would be given to all Indians who entered the white settled area.

Keeper of Linlithgow Palace

In 1743, on the death of James, Duke of Montrose, Governor Glen was appointed in his absence from Scotland, Keeper and Curator of the Palace of Linlithgow and the Castle of Blackness. He was succeeded as Royal Governor of South Carolina by William Henry Lyttleton, in June, 1756, and he left the colony on 18th June, 1761, having spent some time on the preparation of *A Description of South Carolina*, which was published at London. The office of

Keeper of Linlithgow Palace had become a *sinecure*, as the great home of the Stuart kings and the birthplace of Mary, Queen of Scots, had fallen into disuse with the Rebellion. Troops of the Duke of Cumberland were quartered in the Palace, which was accidentally set on fire when they left on the morning of 1st February, 1746.

Governor Glen married Elizabeth Wilson, described as "great granddaughter of Sir William Wilson." They had no children and the date of her death is unknown. Glen died at Golden Square, London, on 18th July, 1777, and was buried at Linlithgow. He was succeeded in his wealth and estates by his niece, Elizabeth, Countess of Dalhousie, daughter of Andrew Glen. She married George (Ramsay), 8th Earl of Dalhousie, on 30th July, 1767, and was served heir to her uncle on 15th September, 1777. She had a sasine of Longcroft, Magdalens, Bonnytoun and other lands, on 26th September of the same year. The Countess died in 1807 leaving issue, and was buried at Cockpen. Her eldest son, George, served with distinction in the Peninsular War and was created a Peer of the United Kingdom on 11th August, 1815, by the title of Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie. Soon afterwards he was appointed to the command of Nova Scotia, and in 1819 succeeded the Duke of Richmond as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Forces in North America.

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SWANSBORO'S FIRST HOTEL-KEEPER

By LILLIAN MacLEAN

ONE of the numerous Scottish settlers in North Carolina was Robert Spence MacLean, who purchased and remodelled a house which became the first hotel in the recorded history of Swansboro.

Robert S. MacLean hailed from the Pollokshaws district of Glasgow, and through the interest of Mr Donald Whyte, of the Scottish Genealogy Society, who is compiling a "Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants" (pre-1855), the writer was able to obtain a lead to the appropriate parish records—those of Eastwood—which show his descent from Lachlan McLean, who is thought to have been a scion of the Duart branch of the clan.

Lachlan, who was born about 1730, married Agnes MacDonald, and had issue: (1) Alexander, who died young; (2) Alexander, born December 31st, 1768; and (3) Katharin.

Alexander married Margaret Spence, of Glasgow, on December 6th, 1796. Their children were: (1) Colin, b. September 21st, 1799; (2) Agnes, b. October 5th, 1802; (3) Jean, b. November 21st 1804; (4) Alexander, b. November 18th 1806; and (5) Robert Spence, b. October 4th, 1808.

The younger sons, Alexander and Robert Spence, sailed for the New World in 1832 on the same ship as Allan Pinkerton, from Gorbals, who became a leading detective in Chicago and later established one of the nation's first private investigating agencies. The ship was wrecked off the Canadian coast, but the emigrants were rescued. Alexander McLean, who was a stonecutter, settled in Patterson, New Jersey, and Robert Spence McLean proceeded to North Carolina with a group of Scottish Presbyterians. After spending a few months in Robeson County, Robert settled in Swansboro.

Robert S. McLean commenced business as a tailor and later opened a hardware store. As late as 1869 Branson's *North Carolina Business Directory* lists one of the stores in Swansboro as that of Baker & McLean. Before that time, however, he had, with the help of his father in Scotland, established trade with Glasgow and imported bricks, furniture, and other goods in his own ships.

In 1846 Robert married Margaret L. Wilson, widow Cranmer, who had two sons by her first marriage, and the following children by him: (1) Margaret Spence, b. February 16th, 1847, who m. Daniel Lewis Senn, and d. 1914 leaving issue; (2) Robert Owen, b. 1849, who m. Mamie Ward and d. 1900; (3) Agnes, b. 1850, who m. Nash Mattocks, and d. 1916; (4) Alexander, b. 1854, who d. young; and (5) Averiett, b. October 17th, 1858, who m. Effie Darling, dau. of Daniel and Margaret Senn, of Columbia, South Carolina, and had issue.

Six years after his marriage Robert S. McLean purchased from Sheriff John Averiett a house which stood on the lot where the Bartley House now stands at Main and Water Streets. Here he started his hotel business which continued until after 1870, and ceased following a disastrous fire. The building had many links with Civil War days. Bob Sharpe, a Confederate officer, shot himself in one of the bedrooms when he learned that his sweetheart had married another man. Another story connected with the hotel had a much happier ending. Sergeant Daniel Lewis Senn, a young Confederate soldier, was being pursued by Union soldiers and was hidden safely by Margaret McLean, who later became his bride. The McLean sympathies were evidently with the Confederates and the War caused a change in the fortunes of the family.

During the Civil War, Robert S. McLean and Allan Pinkerton, though on opposing sides, kept up a friendship. Pinkerton later named a son Robert Spence. The full and successful life of Robert S. McLean terminated in October, 1891. Today there are many descendants of the Scots immigrant, including the writer, who is a grand-daughter.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

At a General Meeting of the Scottish Genealogy Society, the following Constitution was adopted on Saturday, 4th July, 1953:—

- 1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:—**
 To promote research into Scottish Family History.
 To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc., etc.
- 2. The Society will consist of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are paid. A President and one or more Vice-Presidents may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.**
- 3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, and not more than twelve other Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed to audit the accounts annually.**
- 4. Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Four Ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually in rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. At meetings of the Council, a quorum shall consist of not less than one-third of the members.**
- 5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at or about the end of October, on a date to be determined by the Council, at which reports will be submitted.**
- 6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of "The Scottish Genealogist," but these shall not be supplied to any Members who are in arrears.**
- 7. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, when a two-thirds majority will be required.**

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