

Notes on his Name and Family by James Burnes, KH, Edinburgh 1851 (son of Elizabeth) (also microfilmed by LDS) – small leather bound book in the Edinburgh Central Library

The following is from page 35, 36 and 37 typed out by Marion Moir which describes the family of Provost Adam Glegg in Montrose and how the Glegg family came to Scotland

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VII

Note on the Glegg (my Mother's) Family by Mrs Ogilvie 1851

On a question arising lately relative to the Glegg' Arms, Mrs Ogilvie made the following declaration before a Magistrate for transmission to the Herald's College, London:- "I, Mrs Christian Ogilvie, relict of the late John Ogilvie, Esquire of Burnside, and daughter of the late Adam Glegg, Esquire, twenty-two years Provost of Montrose, who was born in 1731, being now in my eighty-fourth year, do hereby solemnly declare that the Armorial Bearings (namely, when colored, a white shield, black engrailed bend, and two red lions,(1)) engraven on

(1) Argent, a bend engrailed sable between two lions, passant contre-passant gules.

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.....the seal impressed on the margin hereof, which was obtained in China by my brother, the late Dr James Glegg, Surgeon Royal Navy, in the year 1781, were, to my positive knowledge, used by my said father for at least thirty years previous to that date on his seal, plate, and china ware, and likewise by his ancestors at a far earlier period, as proved by a painting on oak wood of the same arms which descended to him from his great-grandfather – who was buried (as shown by his gravestone) at Marykirk, April 1698 – and which bears the date of 1413, as examined by myself within the last ten years, and was traditionally believed to have been brought from France.

"Given under my hand at Montrose, this 25th day of January 1851"
(Signed) "Christian Ogilvie"

In explanation of this, Mrs Ogilvie stated that she had learned from her father and grandfather that the first of the Glegg family came from France on account of the death of a person by his hand, and landed at Gourdon, whence he moved to Marykirk, where he married and had a family, and that the coat of arms in question was found in his chest at his death, along with a valuable collection of Latin books. He was the ancestor of "Adam Glyge, howsband to Isobel Low, died in April 1698, aged 86," as recorded on an old gravestone at Marykirk, which, with the bones under it, was removed out of the church there by direction of the family, when it was enlarged about fifty years ago, into the burying-ground, and on which also the decease of two of "Adam's," descendants has been inscribed in more modern letters, viz John Gleig, died March 15, 1737, aged 85; Isobel Glegg, died May 4 1761, aged 78. (1) This John was the grandfather of Provost Adam Glegg, who was born in 1731, and died in London 1st June 1807. This gentleman had two brothers – John, who had an only son, who died the Captain of an Indiaman in India, without issue; and Thomas, who had one son and three daughters – the son married in Perth, and their only child is Elizabeth Glegg, now wife of Thomas Dick, LL.D., of Broughty Ferry. On 28th June 1757, Provost Glegg married his cousin-german, Anne (born November 8, 1738, died December 22, 1811), daughter of John Smith, Provost of Brechin, by his wife, Christian Colvin (one of the three co-heiresses of Alexander Colvin, burgess of Montrose, by his wife, Christian Ramsay, daughter of Thomas Ramsay citiner of Brechin, of the Balmain family), and besides John, Robert, Colin, Thomas, Alexander, Joseph, and Anne, who all

(1) "Adame Glyge," was also the progenitor of the late Bishop Gleig, Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and of his cousin-german the late Rev George Gleig of Arbroath, who married the sister of Governor Duncan of Bombay.

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.....died in infancy or unmarried – had issue; 1. Adam, born November 19, 1760, died at Calcutta November 27, 1803, married Mary Hepburn, deceased, and had issue, Harriet Juliana and Henry Vibart, Captain and Recruiting Officer for the East India Company's Army in Scotland, who married his cousin Mary G. Anderson, 14th November 1839, and has issue; 2. James, Surgeon, R. N., born May 19, 1762, died s. p. at Montrose, 26th December 1807, married Jean Gardiner of Kirkton Hill; 3. Christian, born August 22, 1767, married John Ogilvie of Burnside, deceased s. p.; 4. Margaret, born January 12, 1773, died at Comlongan Castle December 23, 1825, married her cousin, Joseph Smith, deceased s. p.; 5. John, born April 1, 1774, died at Montrose June 26, 1831, married Helen Gibson, deceased, and left issue, Helen Ann; 6. Cecilia, born 12th March, 1775, died at Arbroath September 28, 1841, married Patrick Anderson, deceased, leaving issue; 7. David, R. N., born June 27 1776, married Jane Scrogie, deceased, and has issue, James and four daughters; 8. Anne, born October 5, 1777, married the Reverend D Russell, D. D. deceased, and has issue, David; 9. Elizabeth, born April 5, 1779, died at Edinburgh February 25, 1851, married James Burnes, and has issue; 10. Jane, born July 29, 1781, died in Jamaica December 26, 1817, married Charles H Phillips of Milk Spring, s. p. Provost Glegg is mention in Johnson's Tour to the Hebrides, as having conducted the great lexicographer to the English Chapel at Montrose.

Provost Smith and Christian Colvin had issue, 1. John, married Cecilia Chalmers and had issue; 2. Margaret, married Mr Gillies, son of the Reverend Mr Gillies of Careston, and had issue; John (LL.D.), Colin, Adam (Lord), Thomas of Balmakewan, James, William and four daughters, of whom Cecilia married her cousin John Smith, both deceased, leaving Colvin, the Rev Robert, and Margaret; 3. James, married Miss Gibb, and had fourteen children, of whom Joseph, married his cousin Margaret Glegg; 4. Christian, married Mr William Robb, and had issued, William deceased, and Jean married Lieutenant Johnston, R.N., both deceased, leaving Catharine; 5. Colvin, married Miss Wise of Dundee, and had issue; 6. Anne, married Adam Glegg, as above; and 7. Jean, married Mr Dakers, and had issue.

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### **Epitaphs and Inscriptions by Andrew Jervise pub Edinburgh by Edmonston and Douglas 1875 (also the author of 'Memorials of Angus and the Mearns')**

Pages 135/136

Marykirk Churchyard

.....The next inscription is partly round the margin, partly upon the face of a well-proportioned slab of red sand stone. Near the bottom of the stone are the initials, A. G., the date of 1630, also boldly executed carvings of a blacksmith's shovel, tongs a hammer, the horns of an anvil, a horse shoe, etc. The first portion of the inscription is cut in relief, and the last three lines are incised:-

HEIR.LYES.ADAM.GLYGE.SMITH  
 IN.THE.HILL...MORPHYE.SOME  
 TYME.HOWSBAND.TO.ISOBEL.LOW  
 WHO.DEPARTED.THE.10.OF.AWGWST  
 ADAM.GLE.....DIED.IN.APRIL  
 1698.AGED.86  
 JOHN GLEIG died May 15, 1737, aged  
 83; ISOBEL GLEIG died March 4<sup>th</sup>,  
 1761, aged 78.

"John Gleig," (great-grandson of "Adame Glyge"), was the father of Provost Gleig of Montrose. Elizabeth, daughter of provost Gleig, married James Burnes, cousin-german to Burnes, the Poet. Mr Burnes, who was a writer (*lawyer*) in, and sometime Provost of Montrose, had a large family, among whom were Sir Alexander and Charles, who both fell at Cabul; Sir James, KH; and Adam. The last-named succeeded to his father's business in Montrose, where he died in 1872. He was much esteemed for his upright conduct, as well as for his great humour, and generosity of disposition.

Dr Gleig, Bishop of Brechin (the father of the present venerable and accomplished Chaplain-General of the Forces), and the Rev. Mr Gleig, parish minister of Arbroath, were both descendants of "Adame". Their fathers were both blacksmiths by trade; the former followed his useful calling at Boghall in Arbuthnott, and the latter at Balrownie in Menmuir. Some members of the Montrose branch of the family were famous for the manufacture of "Jews' Harps" or *trumps* – a fact which has made the name of *Gleig* familiar to the lovers of that instrument in many parts of Scotland.

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Article on Bishop George Gleig stuck into a Cuttings Book, written before 1900. The engraving of him (which I have not reproduced here) comes from Vol IV of The History of the Church of Scotland from the Reformation to the Present Time by Thomas Stephen – London, Longmans & Co 1848. There is another article beside it about Bishop Jolly.

The Right Rev. George Gleig LL.D.
Bishop of Brechin, 1808; and
Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland 1816-1837

No two Bishops serving in the same Church could possibly offer greater contrasts in character than Bishop Jolly and Bishop Gleig. Both men lived at the same time, and both came from almost the same place. Both rose to great eminence in the Church, and both had a great reputation far beyond the limits of Scotland. Bishop Jolly was known to men as a recluse and a saint, Bishop Gleig as a scholar and a man of action. Bishop Jolly spent his life in devotion and in quiet ministering; Bishop Gleig in hard intellectual labour and public work. Bishop Jolly was the greater saint, Bishop Gleig the greater man. The one lived practically out of the world in his cell at Fraserburgh, the other was immersed in the world's affairs in his editor's chair at Stirling. The one took little part in public work, while to the other, public work was as the very breath of life. If men were drawn to the Church by the gentleness of Bishop Jolly, they were repelled by the imperiousness and the originality of Bishop Gleig.

Like so many of the leaders of the Church, Bishop Gleig was a north country man. Born near Stonehaven in 1753 (*Boghall, Arbuthnott*), he at first intended to follow his father's trade of blacksmith, an occupation that had passed from father to son for many generations. When afterwards he determined to take orders in the Episcopal Church, his parents gave him up for lost. After receiving the usual education of his time, he passed in due course to Marischal College, Aberdeen. There his career was most distinguished, and, but for the fact of his being an Episcopalian, he would undoubtedly have obtained high place as a teacher in the University. That position, however, was closed to him, and true to his Church principles, he gladly renounced early advantages for the sake of the Master he served. He was ordained in 1773, and went to take charge of Pittenweem, where he remained for fourteen years. It was not a lucrative appointment, but it suited Mr Gleig. He was a bachelor, and was able to live on the scanty income, devoting himself meanwhile to building on the foundation he had laid in Aberdeen. There were many libraries near at hand, and the young minister made the best possible use of them. He took to literature quite naturally, and very soon established for himself a connection with some of the leading London reviews.

In 1786 he was elected by the clergy of two dioceses as their Bishop, and on both occasions his consecration was vetoed by Bishop Skinner. Gleig was greatly interested in trying to bring about a repeal of the Penal Laws, and, from his connection with many of the best known of the English clergy, could possibly have done a great deal. He obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury a draft of a scheme the Government would probably accept, but Skinner and his colleagues would have none of it. They were bent upon an impossibly bill – release from Penal Laws without any corresponding obligation on their part. Such a plan was not possible in those days of excited Jacobitism, and Gleig plainly said so.

In 1787 Gleig moved to Stirling, where he remained till his death in 1840. The Stirling congregation of those days was a very small body, meeting in a chapel which was part of an ordinary dwelling-house. The future Bishop lived in a very humble way, and busied himself with the affairs of his church and congregation, and with literature. He was a constant contributor to periodical literature, and most of the theological articles in the 3rd edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* were from his pen. Of this great work he afterwards became editor,

a unique position for the minister of a small despised body in Scotland to attain to. During the earlier part of his Stirling life he was probably the most widely known of the Episcopal clergy, and was certainly the only one who could have made a living by his pen.

In 1792 and in 1808 he was elected by the clergy of the diocese of Dunkeld as their Bishop, but he was not able to accept the appointment. He had not forgotten the way he had been treated in 1786, and he refused to be made a Bishop on any except the most honourable terms. In the same year he was elected by the clergy of the diocese of Brechin. This time Bishop Skinner evidently felt that he could no longer prevent his consecration, and, after an attempt to impose a test on the Bishop-elect, he gave way, and Gleig was consecrated at Aberdeen in 1808.

Bishop Gleig's episcopate marks the beginnings of the Anglican influence on the Church in Scotland. His constant intercourse with Englishmen of position convinced him that the great hope of the Church in Scotland lay in its complete intercommunion with England. Scottish Episcopalians had been accustomed to use the Prayer Book rather as a mine from which they extracted what suited them, than as a service book of the Church. Bishop Gleig insisted on the most exact conformity to the Prayer Book, and refused to allow his clergy to deviate from it either by omission or interpolation. Strong in his belief in the constitutional basis of the Church, he attacked also the practice of one Bishop's interfering in the concerns of another diocese. He fought a hard battle for constitutionalism in the Church, and the first fruits of it were seen in the Synod of 1811, when the Presbyters were represented for the first time. It marked the beginning of a new era for the Church, and it would have probably come sooner had Gleig been on the Episcopal bench.

In 1816 on the death of Bishop Skinner, Bishop Gleig was elected Primus. His term of office was not altogether a happy one. It had come to him late in life, and after many disappointments, and he lacked the necessary tact for ruling men. Two famous Synods mark his tenure of office. In 1828 many improvements were effected in the Canons, and a new Canon was inserted getting the meetings of the General Synod made automatic. This was unfortunately, mainly through the influence of Bishop Jolly, repealed the very next year, and these synods, so important to the well-being of the Church, were left to be called at the option of the Bishops. So the matter stands to-day, but there are probably few who do not regret the hasty action of 1829.

The evening of Bishop Gleig's life was marked by infirmities, which came to him chiefly as the result of the strenuous life he had led. The great strong brain which had done so much for the Church, gradually broke down, and the old man became almost as helpless as a little child. He had been strong on the constitutional side of the Church, and yet one of the last things he wanted to do was to run in the teeth of all he had taught. His application to be allowed to appoint a coadjutor was refused, and the refusal gave him great pain. His pupils had learned better than their teacher the lesson he had tried to impress on them, and they stood by their right to elect a Bishop for themselves and refused to have one thrust upon them, as in the olden days had so often been done. His death in 1840, while it was a happy release for the Bishop himself, removed from the Church one of its greatest ornaments and able advocates.

Bishop Gleig made the name of the Scottish Episcopal Church famous for learning as Bishop Jolly did for sanctity. He was far ahead of most of his contemporaries in the knowledge he possessed, and in his ability to use it, and he had the modern temper. He was never tired of urging his clergy to read and think for themselves, and he tried to devise several plans to help them in this. His rule was not always peaceful. He was too impatient and outspoken to be able to carry all along with him and the dull conservatism of many of the clergy irritated him. His great work lay in the impetus he gave towards a closer union with the Church of England, and in the gradual bringing back of Scottish Episcopalians to the main stream of life. They had lain more or less in a back water since 1690, and it was the genius of Bishop Gleig and the sanctity of Bishop Jolly that first brought them out. A Church that could nourish and train two such rulers at one time, and the modern life of the Church in Scotland is largely due in its inception to them.

J.H.S.

There is a book on Bishop Gleig (along with a print of the Bishop) pub Edinburgh 1878 David Douglas, written by Rev William Walker, Monymusk.

Write-up of Provost Adam Glegg by The Archivist in Montrose Library for an exhibit on the Provost, September 2000

Adam Glegg
11.8.1731 – 1.6.1807

Adam Glegg, who was four times Provost of Montrose (1) (1781-83, 1785-87, 1789-91 and 1793-95), was an eminent local business man whose foresight and acumen, as Provost, in providing services for the town is largely unrecognised. It was, for instance, at his instigation, in 1757, that the properties at either side of an opening were demolished, to create what became "New Wynd", to facilitate the expansion of the town between the High Street and the common ground or Links (2)

His family home (3), opposite the town house of the Graham or Pyott family of Ecclesjohn (now Langley Park), was at No 59 High Street, in front of the "Star Inn", opposite New Wynd, so he may have had a vested interest in its opening.

He was married to Anne Smith, (daughter of Provost John Smith and Christian Colvin of Brechin), on 26.6.1757, in Montrose. Between them they had 21 children, 10 of whom died in infancy. Amongst those who survived, Christian married John Ogilvie of Burnside, and a son, James, was a Royal Navy Surgeon who married Jean Gardiner of Kirktonhill. Their sixth daughter, Elizabeth married a later Provost, James Burnes, and her granddaughter, through marriage, became the donor of the McCay Charity.

Other members of the family included the Bishop of Brechin and the Rev George Glegg of Arbroath, who married Mary Duncan of the Wards and Rosemount, sister of Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay.

Originally from the Mearns, Adam Glegg, was a Journeyman Blacksmith, was made a burghess and freeman of the Burgh on 28th August 1754 and then in 1767 was admitted to the Town Council as a merchant councillor of the burgh subsequently becoming Master of the Hospital in 1773, Town Treasurer in 1781, also serving as the Chief Magistrate and several times as a Baillie.

After leaving the smithing trade (a family occupation dating back to an ancestor of French origin who landed at Gourdon in the 17th Century after reputedly fleeing from a charge of murder) Adam carried on a very successful career as a merchant in the Burgh, as a tacksman of the Wind Mills and, together with David Gardiner, Laird of Kirktonhill, Colin Gillies of Brechin and others, was the moving force in a coloured thread factory. He frequently visited London, representing the various companies and, while there, utilised the services of the bankers, Coutts & Co, whose founders were originally from Montrose(4).

Adam Glegg's terms as Provost (5) covered some of the most turbulent times of European history with the Napoleonic Wars and the threat of a French invasion always close at hand. During his third term in office he presented, on behalf of the Burgh, a petition to Lord Adam Gordon, the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North Britain, requesting that due to "the very heavy burden and inconvenience attending the quartering of soldiers within the Burgh", a barracks be built in the town for the housing of a regiment of Militia. His Lordship replied that he would forward the request favourably but "signified to him that, besides ground, it would be necessary that the Barracks should be accommodated with a pipe of fresh water". (The construction of the Barracks, however, did not begin until the late 19th Century, the military in later years utilising the former premises of the Montrose Asylum.)(6)

Provost Glegg continued to have dealings with military and naval matters during 1793/94 authorising the payment of monies to repair the Battery (to which belonged the cannon found at the Glaxochem site in 1995), and offering the Freedom of the Burgh to Lord Kennedy and Captain William Erskine, Younger of Dun, in celebration of Lord Howe's victory over the French at "The Glorious First of June".

The Council reimbursed him for the expenses incurred for this entertainment (£4.7s) and "One Pound Two Shillings for the expense of a Chaise while attending upon Lord Adam Gordon at Fettercairn".

Adam Glegg seems to have always had the town's interests at heart. In 1793, at his own initiative, he authorised an increase in the expenditure for the provision of lighting for the Burgh. After the Head Count of 1794, he proposed "the allowance to Carters for carrying English Coal was inadequate and that the allowance be increased by an addition of one halfpenny for each draught of 4 bags carried up one pair of stairs and one penny for each draught carried up two pairs of stairs". At the same meeting, again at the Provost's instigation, the Council ordered a proclamation, by beat of drum, directing that all proprietors be responsible for the repair of pavements opposite their houses. Burgh Papers WA/8(25a) and WA/8(148) provide further examples of his concern for both the town and his fellow man. In the first, dated 18th April 1791, he is reimbursed the sum of £9.5s.10d being "spent at the examination of the schools when judging the best scholars, and the due entertainment of the examiners and masters" and in the second dated, 26th July 1791, he is reimbursed "the sum of 9s6d, being payment for breakfast given to wrecked sailors".

Not always a saint though, Adam Glegg appears to have been no stranger to litigation and controversy for, in 1778, while suing fellow merchants for non-payment of taxes regarding milling for malt, the merchants counter claimed that the mill was unfit, as declared by witnesses, and lacked a miller (7), and, in July 1779, while he was a Councillor and Baillie, a petition was raised by one John Lindsay, weaver, (described as a prisoner in the Tolbooth), requesting bail against a charge which states that he assaulted Adam Glegg, Merchant and Baillie! (8) Even seven years after his death his trustees were engaged in making claims for various sums of money owed (9).

However, possibly the greatest task that he undertook for Montrose, was to act as one of the main proponents for a bridge across the South Esk (10), actively pursuing the matter on the Council's behalf and also personally contributing £2.2s towards the building costs. In the Burgh papers, EK/3(40), dated 15th May 1795, there is a copy bond from the Commissions for the Montrose Bridge for £1,000 signed by Provost Glegg, and others. Also in the papers, EK/7(93), dated 20th March 1809, there is a petition, submitted after his death, by "Ann Glegg, Widow and Executor of Adam Glegg" requesting that he be "declared skaitless (free of obligation) of a bond for £1,000 to the Bridge Commissioners."

Adam Glegg died in London on 1st June 1807 and was buried in Montrose Old Churchyard. His memorial, a wall plaque, has unfortunately disappeared and was last seen in place in 1978.

- (1) Roll of Provosts Baillies and Councillors of Montrose 1296 – 1888, compiled by James G Low
- (2) "Closes of Montrose" Chap XV, Pgs 44 & 45 written by James G Low
- (3) Picture No 44 in "James G Low's Watercolours" by Norman K Atkinson
- (4) "Closes of Montrose" Chap XV, Pgs 44 & 45
- (5) Council Book 1771 – 1794, various entries
- (6) "A Sunnyside Chronicle" Pg 20 by Dr A.S. Presley
- (7) Royal Burgh of Montrose Burgh Court Civil Claims Series I 1707-1820 Ref M/P/15/93/1
- (8) Montrose Burgh Court Claims Series II 1724-1856 Ref M/E/2/61
- (9) Montrose Burgh Court Claims Series II 1724-1856 Ref M/E/14/37
- (10) Papers concerning the proposed bridge over the South Esk Ref X/413/11/3
- (11) Papers in the Local History Centre Archive
Burgh Papers as detailed in the text

Notes taken from letters written about 1900 to my gr grandfather David S R Gordon

Col Alexander (Alick) Cameron Gleig, son of Rev George Robert Gleig, (born 27/4/1820 Ash, Kent) wrote from Surrey that the two families of Bishop Gleig and Rev George Gleig of Arbroath were cousins, indicating that the family of Provost Glegg was not closely related and

he had never heard of the chest with the coat of arms. Their name was changed from Glyge to Gleig; during the 1715 rebellion his grandfather's grandfather joined the army of the Jacobites under the Earl of Marr, accompanied by his three sons and two servants, and fought at the Battle of Sheriff Muir. A price having been put on his head, he and his sons left for Germany. When sufficient time had elapsed they returned and since the Lords Arbuthnott had always been friendly to them and they were on the Hanoverian side, they were left unmolested but had changed their name to the German spelling of Gleig.

Charles Fleming Gleig, son of Jonathan Duncan Gleig, and grandson of Rev George Gleig of Arbroath, had spent most of his life in the army in India, his father had died when he was young and most of the family belongings were in packing boxes including portraits of Rev George Gleig and Mary Duncan. He was writing from England where he was retired. He said that the proclamation after the 1715 rebellion was for James Glyge and his 3 sons and this proclamation had been seen by Rev George Robert Gleig in the Record Office when he was researching for his book. Pity that he had not made a copy. The family of James Glyge had owned and farmed their own land but where he does not remember. When they returned from Germany, they worked as blacksmiths for a livelihood. Two of the sons married and their side descends from the eldest son.

Charles Forbes Glegg, grandson of Provost Adam Glegg, (note spelling of Glegg) Civil Engineer in Dunedin, New Zealand. His dates are b 5/8/1840, d 15/1/1869, married Helen Harrower. Dunedin Letters were to be addressed to the Dunedin Athenaeum and Mechanics' Institute where he acted in an official capacity. The letter was addressed to Robert Glegg, Westown, New Plymouth, dated 28th Dec 1903, and in the form of a legal document acquired by Andrew H Glegg, WS, in Edinburgh in 1904, who was part of my family. Robert Glegg was from the Aberdeen ironmonger family of Glegg & Thomson who went out to New Zealand. His dates are 26/10/1840 Aberdeen, d 10/9/1919 New Plymouth, married to Catherine Fisher. Every family has a different view of their family origins and this is how Charles puts it:

Dear Sir

Your kindly letter of the 16th instant is no liberty I can assure you, as I am pleased to communicate with one of the Glegg family.

I know Kincardine-shire and Stonehaven (Stanehive) and its fishing-boats etc

I know Aberdeen awa' (Bon-a'Cord), and in Union Stret in 1860-1 I spotted the name Glegg over the door of a Confectioner's shop, so went in, saw the proprietor – told him that I was a Glegg too and we had a long crack – he had relations in Bervie I think he told me. Then I was up in connection with the survey of a railway line from Aboyne to Invercauld and Braemar to protect the interests and property of our late Queen Victoria – as it was to run past Abergeldie, Balmoral, etc.

Our section of the Glegg's originally hailed from France singular to tell you for from there we came, our ancestor being one of the armourers to the French King Louis XIII, and having murdered one of his comrades fled from France to Scotland in a wine lugger which was bringing over claret – and landed at Gourdon a small open seaport to which smugglers came from France, about 2 miles south of Bervie in Kincardine-shire, where there are many of the name of Glegg. One of this outlaw's descendants found his way to the Hill of Morphye in Kincardine-shire and prosecuted his calling of Blacksmith there and married one Isobel Low – His name was Adame Glyge, and he died 10th August 1630 – and his son Adam died there in April 1698 aged 86. And John Gleig (great-grandson of Adame Glyge) was the father of provost Gleig of Montrose. And one of his sons was my Father's father and was Captain of the Hon East India Company's Frigate called the "Pallas" which traded and tried to protect the seas from pirates, etc. She (the "Pallas") left Calcutta on a certain date and was never heard of since and my grandfather and all on board too. My father was born at Calcutta of Montrose stock, and my mother at Arbroath. I am their eldest son now 64 years of age (just your age too).

There was a John Clegg here in connection with the Caledonian Society but he is not one of us. But enough just now Sir, should we meet I can tell you a great deal more than I can pen. Provost Gleig's daughter Elizabeth married James Burnes cousin-german to Burns the Poet, both of whom I can well remember when I was about 7 years old, when they came to reside in Edinburgh. Two of their sons, Sir Alexander and Charles, were both murdered at Cabul; and their eldest brother Sir James Burnes, K.H. was Physician General to the Bombay

Presidency. I knew him well when I was a lad in Edinburgh and in London when I was at school.

I subjoin a list of the Glegg's in the Edinburgh Post Office Directory for 1903:-

Glegg, Adam T, 12 Morningside Gardens

Glegg, Andrew H (WS) 24 Charlotte Square

Glegg, David, 25 Barnton Terrace

Glegg, James Hepburn, 8 Carlton Street, Stockbridge, Edinburgh (my youngest brother, 53)

Glegg, Robert, Agent, Union Bank of Scotland, 33 Forrest Road

Glegg W.D. (of Brown & Glegg) 65 Braid Road

Glegg, Mrs, 12 Blackford Road

Glegg Miss, 6 Carlton Street (my sister)

Glegg, Miss Charlotte H (my eldest daughter)

Brown & Glegg, Iron Merchants, 33 Candlemaker Row

Now in the meanwhile "Good-bye" and wishing you and yours the Compliments of the Season and that you and yours shall have a "Guid New Year"

I remain,

Yours faithfully

Chas. Forbes Glegg