



**CLAN CHISHOLM SOCIETY INC.
AUSTRALIA BRANCH and NEW ZEALAND
BRANCH
INAUGURAL SHARED NEWSLETTER
June 2021**





Céad Míle Fáilte

(One hundred thousand welcomes – Gaelic)

Welcome to the first edition of the Trans-Tasman newsletter. The Australia and New Zealand Branches have decided to share a newsletter in the hope that it might spur members on to contribute more actively. As there are obvious links across the 'ditch' we believe it will enhance the experience for all and hopefully we will bond more closely as a consequence. I am aware there are cousins on either side of the ditch who will be reading this newsletter. We welcome your feedback. We anticipate a twice-yearly production of the shared newsletter will occur.

On the bottom of page 18 there is project that we would like as many members as possible to contribute to for the next edition. It will create some interest, I am sure. We ask that you provide a photo and/or written response about any street sign you have seen anywhere in the world with the word Chisholm. If you can tell us about why the sign bears that name it would be great. 😊

The closing date for contributions to the next newsletter is **15 November 2020**. Please forward your work to either Robert Chisholm (NZ) rpchisholm@gmail.com or Kim Polley (AU) kim.polley13@gmail.com. Other contact details for these editors are in the Branch Contact Lists in this newsletter.

Please stay safe

Kim Polley Robert Chisholm Joint editors

ALBERT THE ANGLER Book by Barry Chisholm (NZ)

Albert Chisholm was born in the village of Eglingham in Northumberland in 1875 and lived in the Hawkes Bay town of Waipukurau for most of his adult



life until his death in 1953. He arrived in New Zealand in 1905, after making his way across Canada with a swag, and stayed here after meeting a young woman in the same occupation as himself, tailoring. He married her, Ethel Turner of



Rangiora, in 1909 and they had five children. The couple and their growing family lived in Takapau for a while until deciding that Waipukurau offered greener fields.

Albert was a dedicated trout fisherman. He had begun his life-long love the sport by angling in the Eglingham Burn and the letters he wrote to his eldest daughter, Sybil, who kept all his correspondence, refer to his affection for the moors, streams and wild places of Northumberland. In a letter he wrote in 1935, he reflected that fishing was *'the topmost of all sports. You can't compare anything else to it. A week, or preferably two weeks, on the banks of some well-stocked little river with a fly in your hand and fishing when you like. If there could be a better holiday than that, I've yet to hear of it.'*

Albert kept diaries of his angling experiences in the catchments of the Tukituki and Waipawa Rivers. Three of them have survived and they have an enormous amount of detail about his beloved sport. On each occasion that he fished, Albert recorded his impressions of the weather and fishing conditions, the number of hours he had fished and the times of day, the numbers of fish he caught, their total weight and average weight per fish and the largest fish in a particular year. Albert found that fishing conditions were very changeable. The rivers in flood that 'kept the water dirty', 'ferocious wind', and 'excessive weed' were some of the problems Albert complained about. Despite them, at the end of the 1929-30 season, when it took Albert an average of over two hours to catch each fish, his mood was joyous: *'What a lot of beautiful nights I've spent on the river bank. Moonlight nights, and dark nights and some drizzly nights and some nights neither one thing nor*

another but every one of them worth living. And some of the best nights we got nothing but they were so fine you wanted to sing and did so. My word', he added optimistically, *'I'll bet we get some big ones next year.'* And when that time came, he declared: *'Another season started; and now will begin to live again.'*

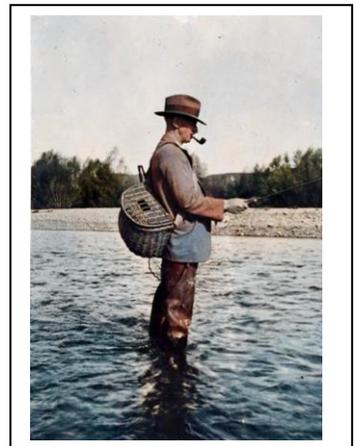
The diaries identify good fishing spots. Albert could walk or bike to them, or get lifts with other anglers. His fishing companions changed over the years as families moved on, or new responsibilities took over. Some of them were members of the Waipukurau Anglers' Club, revived in 1932. That same year an older man told Albert he had helped introduce trout into the local rivers 'fifty years ago. Before that the native trout was in the rivers but they had all gone now.' Albert fished for trout with a fly rod, reel and line. He used his experience to choose a good fishing spot, ideally a place with an abundant food supply, cover or deep water for shelter, and well-oxygenated water. He placed much importance on the fly he used at the end of his line, and carried a range with him: Artful Dodger, M Brown, Silver Doctor, Royal Coachman, Black Knit, Green Bottle, Soldier Palmer, and Durham Ranger. After successful casts with a Hardy's Defiance in 1931, he wrote humorously in his diary:

*'The first I got was fairly fat
The second one was thinner
I suppose the reason was
It hadn't had its dinner.'*

On another less successful occasion he wrote:
'I've cast, I've cast and cast again

The trout are very tardy
So now I think I'll change the fly
To the "Favourite" made by Hardy.'

Albert was very fond of writing verse, and he sometimes would put the words to favourite tunes and sing them as he fished. On one occasion when he'd done this, he wrote: *'But do you think it made any difference? It did not; I came home with nothing. But what's the odds? A river bank is a lovely place at any time.'*



Three generations of nurses by Fay Chisholm (NZ)

Fay Chisholm right with daughter Teresa left and granddaughter Jaimee centre

Fay started her training at her hometown hospital, and after her marriage nursed on the night shift at the local private hospital in the town where they lived for 18 years.



Teresa was in the last hospital trained class, and after registering spent the next twenty years in ICU/CCU. She is a clinical nurse specialist for ICU and at present is a duty nurse manager at the same local hospital. Jaimee was capped on May 7th 2021 and is now working in the children's ward at the local hospital.

Along with the three above add a son in law Greg Fisher (Jaimee's father) who has been a paramedic for over ten years, and now the eldest grandson Duncan Chisholm (pictured below) who qualified as a paramedic at the end of 2020, and both are serving the local community. Duncan is pictured with Te Wharau



school pupils who are now a little bit wiser on how to treat minor first aid injuries and have a better understanding of the work done by St John Ambulance staff. The school raised \$310 for the Ambulance service. Duncan travels the lower half of the North Island training St John Cadets.

It seems as if this family of Michael Chisholm's are either in the medical professions, Reverends or carpenters a great mix I must say and this goes back over many generations.

Michael John Chisholm by Fay Chisholm (NZ)

Born 29 May 1940 Auckland died 28 May 2020 Gisborne

Michael grew up in Auckland, Huntly and Whakatane, and it was here he learnt the game of indoor bowls, playing at the same club as his parents.



Caledonian dancing was another pastime he enjoyed and it was through dancing he met his future wife Fay, then a nurse at the local hospital.

Michael had joined the Bank of New Zealand staff at Whakatane on leaving school, and after he married was posted to Gisborne, and three years later was posted to Rotorua for twelve years before returning to Gisborne.

Indoor bowls was something he and Fay enjoyed for many years, and both became representative players for Gisborne. It was during this time his father's cousin Alexander Chisholm of Dunedin, who had been a member of the UK Branch of Clan Chisholm Society, joined Michael up in 1984, and a few years later Michael became a life member.

While in England in 1990 Michael and I meet with Ruari Chisholm and it was he who encouraged us to form the NZ branch, which we did in 1993, with the help of the late Douglas Chisholm.

Michael was always proud of his heritage, but next to that was the love of his family.

If we had to pinpoint one thing Michael enjoyed outside his home life it would be lawn bowls, which he excelled in, becoming a level one coach, a level two Umpire and a top bowler.

He was still playing, coaching and umpiring up until the end of 2019.

Michael is remembered with love by his family, may he rest in Peace.

There are lots of reasons to join a Family History Society

Kim Polley (AU)

Family History Societies are a wonderful repository to assist you with your research or to help you learn more about where your family lived. During COVID I attended a meeting of the Moray and Nairn Family History Society via Zoom. It was an eye-opener for me. Not only did I get to put names to several well-known faces, but I learned so much about what activities are undertaken by members. I was unaware that they transcribe records for Findmypast! Their list of publications is jaw-dropping. They produce booklets on memorial inscriptions, church records, registers of burials, death and places of burials, poor registers, newsletters, war memorials. There is an archive of newsletters. There are family charts available for inspection. The biggest shock I received was learning that there are many more records that have not been digitised yet than there are on the web already. How exciting is that. 😊

Each family history society is different. They are all worth exploring. Some offer access to some genealogy sites as well. The local knowledge of members cannot be beaten.

I asked Stuart Farrell, the President of the Moray and Nairn Family History Society, if he could share with us some information regarding Chisholms. He kindly obliged.

Poor Registers of the Highlands: An Unutilised Resource

By Stuart Farrell

“Send me anywhere but not the Poorhouse,” this was a phrase that was told to me by my Grandfather by his Grandfather of the universal horror held by many Scots that they could die as a pauper in the Poorhouse, but not all those who were classed as ‘Pauper’ in a Census Return ended up in the Poorhouse, many stayed at home and received financial relief. Being a ‘Pauper’ opens a wealth of material in the Highlands much of which has been ignored by Family History Groups, largely due to the time required to transcribe it, but it can provide in the author’s opinion distinct information and is so much undervalued.

In 1845 the Poor Law of Scotland Act was placed on the Statute Books, and the system of poor relief arose for a variety of reasons. Prior to 1845 relief was given by each Parish Church with money being collected weekly in the

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poor box but by the 1840's this system of distribution was not suitable due to the rising movement of population to cities, clearances of people within and to other parishes, Irish emigration to Scotland following the potato famine, the disruption of the Free Church in 1843, industrialisation, etc whatever the reasons a new system of relief was required. The Act established a Parochial Board in the form of a Committee in each Parish, with an Inspector of Poor for each Parish to oversee relief. Each Parochial Board was overseen by a Board of Supervision, based in Edinburgh.

Initially relief was in two forms, either 'casual relief' where money was given by the Inspector on a casual basis ie infrequently or that a person became a Pauper on the Roll and received weekly/monthly payments until their circumstances changed, some parishes augmented or supplemented payment of cash by help with distribution of oatmeal. Paupers were given relief on the Parish of their birth or if married their husband's place of birth, or having settlement of more than five years in a parish, occasionally persons who were homeless or orphaned/abandoned children were also admitted to the Roll at the discretion of the Committee, who in each case accessed the application of each person who required relief, with emphasis being given to widows/widowers, single parents particularly widows with young children, or those disabled by birth or accident or ill-health. Those persons being 'able-bodied' were very often rejected to receive relief or if they could be get relief from other family members. Later years saw relief given also in the form of clothes, shoes, bedding and medical supplies.

In the early years most paupers stayed in the parish they claimed relief upon, but in the later 19th and early 20th Century the further movement of people to the cities could cause disputes between Parishes to whom 'chargeability' was held by, and Minute Books give numerous indications of correspondence in many cases. Parishes also had the never-ending struggle of recovering rates to payout relief from their own parishioners, as well as having responsibility for water supply, burial grounds, etc. In 1865 new regulations were introduced to the Act in the need for more detailed registers to be kept for adults and even separate registers for children but also those paupers who were removed to a Poorhouse or to an Asylum.

The family historian has three options of gaining information from Parochial records firstly Application Records, secondly Minute Books and thirdly that of the Register of the Poor for each parish. In many cases the first can be quite brief, whilst the second often means a lot of reading for little information, whilst the third in the opinion of the author usually provides information that is contained in the two other resources. But what information can be contained in a Register?

Particular areas of information can be not only the details of the place of birth of a pauper, their former occupation, their own circumstances including a date of death, which can be especially noteworthy of those dying between 1845 and 1855. Changes of circumstances can be details of admission to a Poorhouse or entry and release from an Asylum, the latter can lead to additional areas of research. The latter is detailed in a case study below. Details can also include family members ie of their children giving their occupation, age, location and their circumstances.

Registers can also reveal information about persons who received relief only for a short time ie not recorded in a Census as a Pauper but who claimed relief due to ill health or only for a short time for a variety of reasons ie pregnancy or absent parent. Parochial Relief by individual parishes ended in 1930 with responsibility being taken over by County Councils, in many instances Parochial records are still subject to a closure period of 100 years unless applied for by a direct family member. But many records are available for consultation in the archives in the Highlands.

For the purposes of this paper I have included three case studies of the variety of information that can be found in a Register:

Case Study 1 – Kenneth Chisholm is recorded in the Inverness Poor Register (Farrell 2020) for 1857-1862.

Residence: Maggot; Status: Married; Name of each dependent living with Pauper: Wife Janet Fraser 50 born Urray; Age: E. 51; Place of Birth: Kilmorack; Trade or Occupation: Weaver; If wholly or partially disabled: Wholly; Description of Disablement: Feeble, nervous; Means and resources of Pauper: None, Wife works a little washes; Names and weekly earnings of Parents: Dead; Names, ages and earnings of Children: Thomas 31 Seaman

not heard of for 8 years, William 25 Carpenter single, Farquhar 23 Seaman single, Elizabeth 18 single; Date when admitted on Roll: 19 May 1857; Amount of relief in money: 1/3 per week; Remarks: No.458 Pay Roll.

Unfortunately earlier register does not survive, and for some reason everyone is given date of 19 May 1857 as start date – frustrating.

He appears in the 1851 Census, as resident at 4 Factory Street, Inverness as Kenneth Chisholm 45 Weaver born Edinburgh, Janet Fraser Wife 40 born Inverness-shire and William Chisholm 20 Granary Man born Inverness-shire.

By the next Poor Register of 1 Jan 1865 (Forthcoming on Find My Past) Kenneth is now listed as 5 Factory Street and stated as Widower with occupation given as Labourer and was still receiving relief in 1875.

So the above gives an indication of a person's change of circumstances and their family.

Case Study 2 – Jemima ‘Minnie’ Chisholm is recorded in the Urquhart (Ross-shire) Poor Register (Farrell 2019a).

In some cases those paupers who were infirm or from other parishes were sent to the Parish Poorhouse, most Parishes paid annual fees for beds in a ‘Combination Poorhouse’ which included paupers from other Parishes in the County, hence Poorhouses were established in Caithness (Latheron and Thurso), Inverness-shire (Inverness, Skye and Long Island (Western Isles), Nairn, Ross-shire (Black Isle at Fortrose, Easter Ross at Tain and Lewis) and Sutherland (Bonar Bridge), though individual ‘poorhouses’ also existed where a small number of paupers could also be housed. Records for some of the Poorhouses are lacking, what usually survives is an admission register, though other material does exist. These records again are subject to 100 years closure because many poorhouses continued to be used after 1930.

Residence: Straiton, Ayrshire; Age: Born 29 Sep 1867; Date of Minute of Parochial Board authorising relief: 4 Apr 1898; Amount and Description of Relief: -; Place of Birth: Parish of Urquhart; Religious Denomination: Protestant; Condition: Single; Trade or Occupation: Laundry Maid; Wholly or Partially Disabled: Wholly; Description of Disablement: Insanity; Wholly or Partially Destitute: Wholly; Earnings: None; Nature of Settlement: Birth; Other Information: Minute Book page 499. Parents John Chisholm Railway Sub-Contractor & Grace McLennan; Register: 1 Mar 1898 Discharged from Asylum c/o Sister-in-law Mrs Chisholm, Darvel, Ayrshire, Sister Mary

Chisholm 8 Montague Street Edinburgh, 12 Apr 1909 Pauper now chargeable in Edinburgh readmitted at 3/- a week from 22 Dec 1908, 2 Jul 1909 Certified as “suffering from Chronic Bronchitis requiring Hospital treatment” entered Craigleith Hospital, 10 Jul 1909 Left Hospital, 22 Jul 1909 Removed to Black Isle Combination Poorhouse should Sisters in Edinburgh not agree to take charge of her Minute Book page 528, 18 Aug 1909 Chargeable in Royal Edinburgh Asylum Morningside as a Pauper Lunatic, 20 Aug 1909 Ordered to Inverness Asylum, 10 Sep 1909 Transferred from Edinburgh to Inverness Asylum, 15 Sep 1909 Report “Depressed and delusional”, 4 Oct 1909 Approved & confirmed continue, 20 Dec 1909 Continue, 20 Apr 1910 Died in Inverness Asylum, 28 Apr 1910 Interred Ferintosh Churchyard lair 302. Medical Certificate Cause of Death: a) “Exhaustion and Inanition of Melancholia associated with b) Chronic Nephritis, Emphysema of c) Lungs, recent Pericardial Effusion and d) Oedema of Lungs. T. C. Mackenzie M.D. Sisters Mary Chisholm or Mrs Groves 17 Lauriston Place, Edinburgh & Isabella Chisholm 11 Lauriston Place, Edinburgh.

The above register gives a wealth of information – of her admission to the Poorhouse and admission to Edinburgh and Inverness Asylums. Also her cause of death which is a rare inclusion. But it means there is other avenues of research - of her Asylum records and her family. Sadly it appears that there is no headstone for Jemima Chisholm in Urquhart Churchyard.

Case Study 3 – John Chisholm is recorded in the Urray Poor Register (Farrell 2019b).

In some cases a person may have only become a pauper for a short while, and may have appeared in the 1901 census as a Pauper but is not named as such in the 1911 Census indicating that they received an Old Age Pension (introduced 1 Jan 1911) and would no longer be eligible to receive Parochial Relief but could receive ‘Medical Relief’ in the form of money for attendance, or medicine or other expenses including funeral costs.

Residence: Broadbrae; Age: 50; Date of Minute of Parochial Board authorising relief: 5 Jul 1895; Amount and Description of Relief: 2/6 per week; Place of Birth: Glencannich, Parish of Kilmorack; Religious Denomination: Protestant; Condition: Single; Trade or Occupation: Shepherd & Labourer; Wholly or Partially Disabled: Wholly; Description of Disablement: Almost Blind; Wholly or Partially Destitute: Partially;

Earnings: Lives in family with Brother; Nature of Settlement: Residence; Register: 20 Dec 1907 Increase to 3/- to include attendance, 7 Apr 1899 Instead of thatching house remove to house recently occupied by Alex Macrae at Muir of Tarradale, 6 Oct 1899 Thatch house, 3 Oct 1902 Increase to 4/- to include attendance, 17 Jan 1911 In receipt of Old Age Pension, nd Off Roll.

John Chisholm is recorded in 1901 Census as Pauper aged 53 living with his Sister Mary at Broadbrae and occupation stated as formerly Sheep Farmer.

So the above provides some indication of the information that can be given in a Poor Register but not every parish has complete records surviving. The author has worked on the transcription of a number of Poor Registers for the Highlands and which are published by the Scottish Genealogy Society. Some of these are now available on Find my Past.

Sources

Farrell, S (2019a) Urquhart & Logie Wester Poor Register 1865-1918 Volume 1. Scottish Gen. Society. Edinburgh.

Farrell, S (2019b) Urray Poor Register 1865-1918. Scottish Gen. Society. Edinburgh.

Farrell, S (2020) Inverness Poor Register 1857-1862. Scottish Gen. Society. Edinburgh.

Stuart Farrell

Chairman Moray & Nairn FHS

Secretary Highland FHS

Thank you, Margaret (AU)!

Recently Margaret Chisholm, our former Australian Genealogist, kindly donated a beautifully covered book to the Clan Chisholm Society Australia Branch. It is called the History of the Chisholms by Alexander Mackenzie, 1891. It is the second printing produced by the Clan Chisholm Society with an Addendum by Dr Jean Munro PhD. It was published in November 2003. I have added it to our growing library.

Chisholm related writings: Robert Chisholm (NZ)

NZ Chisholms have been busy with writing books on Chisholm related topics or family histories over recent years. Audrey, who compiled the seminal work "Chisholm Pioneers in Colonial New Zealand", has also researched and written about all the NZ Chisholms involved in World War I. John Ross has made a similar study and published a book of the NZ Chisholm in World War II. Very recently it has been former secretary Barry Chisholm who has completed a book on the life and times of his grandfather Albert Chisholm. As source material, Barry used a treasure trove of correspondence between Albert and his eldest daughter Sybil, between c1934 and his death in 1953. There was also a lot of material about her sibling's early life, which included Barry's father. Sybil kept nearly every letter that he wrote to her. Albert also kept detailed diaries of trout angling in the Tukituki-Waipawa catchment, and contributed to a predecessor of current fish and game journals. A preview of Barry's book is contained in this newsletter.

For myself, I have been kept busy over the past few years with writing up memorial booklets for the Chisholms of all nations who were lost to World War One. This project was inspired by both the centenary of the Great War, and by the selfless contribution made by the co-founder of our Society, Mairi Chisholm of Chisholm, who at the tender age of 18, found herself rescuing and then treating soldiers on the Western Front. The story of Mairi is known and told and re-told, and so it should be; but what of all the other Chisholms, those who never returned. They were promised that they would be remembered, the memorial volumes are partial fulfilment of that promise. The research for these works was undertaken at the Clan Chisholm Forum, which acted as a repository for data. In the memorial volumes, one page dedicated to each person. The first four volumes are available of the Clan Chisholm website. <https://clanchisholmsociety.org/public/index.php> The final volume should be there before Remembrance Day this year.

Also in production has been a trilogy which covers firstly a specific family which emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky in the years following the American Revolution. It studies the family of origin and identifies the

ancestry. This is all against a backdrop of sparse records, looking into the early 1700's, and against a competing version of ancestral origin for the same family. The principal writer/ researcher is a family member, a retired detective, and in his 25 years post retirement, he has been tracking down his Chisholm ancestors. He found a big break through the DNA project. Part I of the series looks at the family in Kentucky, Part II moves to the ancestral family in Virginia, and the third volume looks at DNA aspects. One of the conclusions of Part III is that there are a very large number of families with ancestry in Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Georgia, who just don't know how closely related they are, all via a common Chisholm named immigrant into the English colony of Virginia, sometime during the 1600's. This Trilogy is a private research paper, and is currently undergoing review. It will be a good read to all those who take an interest in the very early days of the American Colonies, and the United States.

One of the things this collaborative work shows is some of the advantages to research which the modern internet enables. It has hardly been a problem to work and write with somebody in the US, to dig into US Archives and records going back into the early 1700's. Whereas when Audrey, Fay, and the early NZ researchers may have taken weeks or months to identify somebody via a birth or death cert, writing away, paying a fee, taking a chance that the postman will bring the reply to the correct destination, look what I am able to do, 100 or 1000 times over; I can find a land transaction for say a Thomas Chisolm in Georgia in the 1780's, I can get a description of the survey for that land, I can get onto google earth and identify that land. On a good day, such activity could take as little as 15 minutes. In the case of Kentucky, the survey was provided by the principal researcher, but using that survey, which consisted of distances in poles, and bearings measured from North, plus many long-disappeared landmarks such as trees, I was able via google earth to get a reasonable accurate plot of that land as it appears today. It's canny that although so much has changed since Kentucky was opened to Virginian immigration, we are talking about Daniel Boone here; the boundary lines in many instances are still discernible from the air.



Dorothy Isobel Langton (AU)

24 August 1926 – 7 February 2021

Dorothy's grandchildren shared their love of their Grandma at her service. They all wrote beautifully about their special memories of her. I could not print them all but have chosen one written by Alex. You will see, Dorothy was a very special person. Dorothy was much loved by all her family, friends and fellow Clan members.

Grandma Dorothy was many wonderful things to many people. She touched all of our lives and will always have a large place in our hearts.

To me grandma was.....

Dorothy the Birthday Queen: Not a birthday went by, wherever you lived, two days prior to your birthday, a card would arrive with Grandma's handwriting. Within the card would be birthday wishes and \$10! Oh, how that \$10 bought so many things, that \$10 really went a mile!

Dorothy doesn't drive: Grandma would always visit us in Port Macquarie travelling via the Greyhound bus. I also recall being told that in Grandma's earlier years, she used to ride a bike around town but as soon as the helmet laws came in, she was having none of that!

Dorothy the Candy Lady: Grandma was known for having a 'Dilly Bag' filled with Barley Sugars or Butterscotch. If you pestered her enough, you often managed to score yourself a few.

Dorothy the Roma Girl: Although we did not visit often, we loved seeing Grandma out in Roma. We found the outdoor toilet very novel, and remember that we weren't allowed to drink the bath water. Grandma would always make sure that we 'washed behind our ears' and that if we didn't get dressed after a bath, then the 'Ducks would get our bottoms'.

Dorothy the Crossword Champion: Grandma could beat me and most people in a crossword hands down, any day of the week, #Fact!

Dorothy and the broken bones: Stoic Grandma, managed to hobble around on a broken ankle for 10 days following tripping over a tree root in Port Macquarie. She also broke her arm after falling over playing soccer in the backyard with one of the Grandkids. Otherwise, she was healthy as, and as fit

as a fiddle!

Dorothy the Sports Lover: Grandma loved watching all sorts of sports. She was always up to speed with three codes of football, plus the Gaelic football and could rattle off coaches, players and where each team is on the ladder. She loved watching tennis and we all know that she had a soft spot for Roger!

Dorothy the Doctor: Grandma correctly diagnosed me with chickenpox in the bath, whilst mum was off having another baby!

Dorothy the Dinosaur: Thanks to the Wiggles, every grandchild from an early age could spell Grandma's name. To this day, whenever I write Dorothy Langton, the song plays in my head!

Dorothy the Great Listener: Grandma has always been a great listener, she always took a keen interest in our lives whether she be near or far away. She was always keeping tabs on what everyone in the family was up to.

Dorothy the Table Top Tapper: Grandma would tap her hands in different directions on the table whenever she was talking to you. This would also be in combination with pushing crumbs around the tablecloth or folding and refolding a napkin. I think a few of us have inherited this trait!

Dorothy the Smiler: We all know that Grandma loved to 'Smile'! I will never forget her side smile smirk she would give us instead of a smile when she thought something was funny.

Grandma, although you are gone, you will always be with us.

We miss you already and we love you dearly xx

Alex



Thank you, Marie Langton (AU), for kindly sharing information about your late Mother.

Worried about Covid Vaccination? We have got you covered!

By Robert Chisholm (NZ)

A recent press release by the University of Auckland advises that as Covid-19 vaccines are rolled out around the world, an Auckland-headquartered research network is leading the largest-ever vaccine monitoring study.

UniServices, a wholly owned not-for-profit subsidiary of the University of Auckland, has been awarded nearly NZ\$8 million (US\$5.6 million) by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for the study, which will be undertaken by the Global Vaccine Data Network (GVDN).

The GVDN, which has 21 partners in 17 countries, is leading an international effort to monitor and assess Covid-19 vaccines over three years.

The University of Auckland will coordinate the study, which will follow some 300 million people – a vastly larger sample than the tens of thousands involved in clinical trials.

“Never before have so many vaccines been developed and deployed so quickly, to meet so urgent a need,” said Associate Professor Helen Petousis-Harris, principal investigator of the project and co-director of the GVDN. *“Though clinical trials provided the information needed to authorise vaccines for use across many countries, it is vital to continue monitoring after the vaccines are deployed.”*



Vaccine data team include (from left): **Post-doctoral fellow Hannah Chisholm**, senior research fellow Dr Janine Paynter, project coordinator Michael Browne, Associate Professor Helen Petousis-Harris, post-doctoral fellow Adrian Ludlam, and project manager Dr Judith Hammond of UniServices.

For full Press release, copy this link:

<https://www.auckland.ac.nz/en/news/2021/05/27/university-leads-covid-vaccine-monitoring.html>

Hannah has recently submitted her doctoral dissertation, a study of the Breakthrough Pertussis in Vaccinated Populations, which in plainspeak will be dissecting the reasons why Whooping Cough, a very serious and often deadly infection for infants, is making a comeback despite high levels of vaccinations. In her spare time, of which there has been precious little over the past five years of Post Graduate research, Hannah assists Clan Chisholm Society NZ Branch by being unpaid assistant to the newsletter editor and acting secretary.



Did you know that in 2022 hopefully there will be a film produced about the well-known Australian socialite Sheila Chisholm and her romance with Prince Albert aka 'Bertie'? I feel sure it will be of great interest to all.

Speaking of films, I read earlier this year where many of the streets in Glasgow, including Chisholm Street, were being evacuated so that a film crew could shoot the second series of the BBC's drama called 'Guilt'. I wondered if members might like to contribute to the next newsletter a photo and/or comment about a street they know called Chisholm Street. Does it have a history? Maybe you have seen one on your travels? It will be wonderful to see what comes forth. 😊😊

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU WISH FOR!

John O’Groat Journal, 10 July 1840, p 4.

New South Wales

An interesting letter appeared in a recent...Inverness paper. Its writer, Mr Ross, is described as a shrewd intelligent man, and of excellent moral character. His statements, therefore, may be depended on as being strictly correct, while they cannot fail to prove highly interesting to intending emigrants to New South Wales, as also to the friends of those who have immigrated. We have always given it our decided opinion that British America and the United States present advantages and facilities for those immigrating from this country, not to be found in any part of Australia. Mr Ross’s letter is quite collaborative of this:-

Port-Macquarie, 26th December 1839.

My Dear Friend — I am sure that you were almost giving hopes of ever receiving a letter from us. You may, however, depend upon it, that though out of sight, yet you are not out of our mind. I thought it would be all vain to write until such time as I was settled; this is the reason why I did not write sooner. Blessed be God, this leaves me, my wife, and all the children in good health. You know that sailed from Cromarty on the 17th September 1838, aboard the ship “Asia”. On the 18th we experienced a severe gale of contrary wind, in consequence of which our ship became very leaky, so much so that it required the utmost exertions of both the crew and emigrants to keep her afloat, as she was making from four to six feet of water the hour. In this state we were battered about till October 13th, when, by the providence of God, we anchored in Plymouth Sound. In a few days after, the ship was brought into her Majesty's dock, at Davenport, to be repaired. In the meantime, we were removed to a comfortable hulk. After getting a thorough repair, as we expected, the ship came out of dock and to our great surprise, she still leaked a great deal of water. Seeing this, we petitioned Lord Glenelg for another ship, and each of the emigrants signed a declaration to the effect that we would not proceed in the “Asia”; this was the cause of our long delay. The ship, however, being found, on inspection to be seaworthy, we had to proceed, which we did by leaving Plymouth on the 22nd of January. We performed our voyage in four months and three days. We did not see a speck of land from the day that we left Lizard Point, in Cornwall, until we saw the head-lands of Sydney. What is remarkable none died on the voyage from England to this place, although no less than eleven children died on the

passage Scotland to England. As I have said, Sydney Heads was first land we saw, and a poor forbidding appearance it had—rocky and barren. But betwixt the Heads and Sydney, there is a harbour of seven miles length exclusive of all the creeks and inlets attached thereto, quite land-locked, and defended from every wind that can blow; I thought there was not such a harbour in the world. It is so deep that a vessel any burden may ride within a stone-cast of the town, or come into most of the wharves. Sydney is very large town; I believe it is growing so fast that if a person were absent for six months he would be at a loss to find any place in the suburbs with which he might formerly be acquainted. Some are doing well here and others are not. But I believe, with caution and sobriety, any man may do well a commercial way. The word honesty seems to be unknown here; every man will, if possible, take the advantage of his neighbour. This is not confined to the poor, or the prisoner, but pervades all ranks in general. We stopped in Sydney for three weeks until I recruited my strength; we then went to Paramatta, which is 15 or 16 miles from Sydney. Here I wrought with an excellent master for three months, at 2 pounds per week; but provisions were so dear that I could hardly live and pay house rent. Flour costs 9d per pound; pot-barley 8d, butcher-meat 8d., a rotten herring 2d., a pound of potatoes, that you would not eat at home, from 2d to 3d. Clothing is proportionally high: moleskin trousers from 15s to 18s. We have had an abundant harvest, and things are wearing a better aspect; we hope provisions will be cheap soon. As I was told that Port Macquarie was a better place than Paramatta, I thought would try, but I find there is no difference. This is 200 miles from Sydney, it was till very lately a penal settlement but is now open to free people. There is a circle of very respectable gentlemen in the place, and a good many Scotch, but I believe this place to the very sink of iniquity. All the prison invalids are here, and their state is truly deplorable. Struck with blindness, outwardly and inwardly, and madness and astonishment, as the word of God expreseth. And if they are bad they are harshly deal with. A word, or a look will procure for them fifty lashes, and a very simply thing will get them the iron-gang for twelve months. But, if they were not kept under they would plunder, and rob or murder without any hesitation. *Allow me to tell you, it is no trifle to be sent here us a convict.*

There is no society of professing Christians in this place; none to stand up for the cause of God except the stated parson of the Church England, and he is old, and infirm and almost useless.

I am sure my friends in Dingwall will be offended because I have not written to each of them separately; but hope that you will make known to them the contents of this letter, because what I have to say to one of you, I say to all, and that is. leave not your own native country to come here; because I can tell you plainly, that he

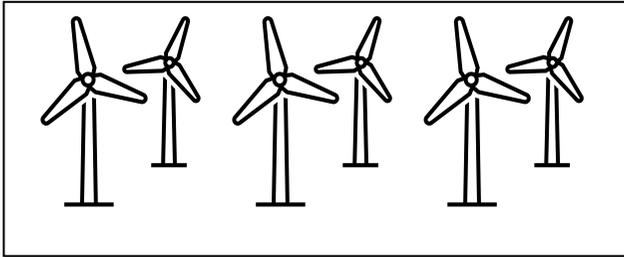
who brings most of this world's goods with him must have many difficulties to grapple with, and leave it for you to judge of the trials which they must have who bring, nothing with them. Situations are not so easily gotten here as people at home imagine. Many flattered themselves on board our ship that they would be gentlemen at once, but some of them I have seen in hard circumstances, compelled to work at the saw; others, of good accomplishments, were no more thought of than if they were illiterate men, because there are very clever fellows of all sorts in this place. You will be told at home that shepherds will do well here. Yes, a single man may do well, but what is 20 pounds in the year to a man and his wife and probably three or four children, having only a single ration — that is, rations for himself; and if his wife have rations she must be a perfect slave, and her labours in the end, not much thought of. Men do all the work here, such as washing, cooking &c.. What makes the situation of free people here so uncomfortable, is, that the higher classes are so accustomed to having prisoners for servants that they think they should use the free as they use the bond. I was speaking to a very respectable gentleman, a magistrate of this place, and he told me that he would not give the labour of the poorest of the prisoners for the best of the free people, because the former are compelled to work, and the latter being under no restraint, they will they do as they please.

Many families have emigrated hither under the impression that they could live *together* in comfort and independence but have proved the fallacy of this idea when it was too late. It is quite common for brothers and sisters to be separated several hundred miles from each other. I have seen a respectable mother, who experienced good days at home, come out here with her three sons, and instead of being comfortable in the company of her sons, as she thought she would be, she had to engage herself as a nurse, where she was quite uncomfortable, while the lads had to go to masters several hundred miles up the country. This a specimen of New South Wales. All those who came from Dingwall are very far scattered. I cannot give any account of them. The nearest them is 200 miles distant from me.

Andrew Ross, House Carpenter and Joiner.

[Editor Kim Polley (AU): I wonder if anyone changed their mind about emigrating from Scotland after reading this article?]

WIND FARM BUSINESS



In the CCS Australia Branch Newsletter January 2021, I advised that the Fasnaklye Wind Farm Project was being proposed. It would be capable of powering up to 175,000 homes a year and help Scotland to strive towards its climate change targets by producing carbon-free electricity. Knockfin was one of the areas mentioned in the report as well as other areas of interest to Chisholms.

I have just received the following message concerning the status of the application to progress the development.

At the meeting of the Highland Council South Planning Application Committee on 27th April, planning permission for the erection of a 101m met mast by the Wind Farm developers, on land within the proposed Fiodhag Wind Farm development, was refused.

The reasons the committee gave were as follows:

- 1. The proposal is contrary to Policy 28 of the Highland wide Local Development Plan as it will have significant visual impact for recreational users of the Affric - Kintail way and the nearby well used path network. Its excessive height will give undesirable visual prominence from areas around Knockfin and at the entrance to Glen Affric adversely impacting on the character of the area. The disparity in heights with the nearby Tweedmouth memorial will be most evident.*
- 2. The proposal does not demonstrate avoidance and/or unnecessary disturbance to deep peat and is therefore contrary to Policy 55 of the Highland wide Local Development Plan.*

SNIPPETS

Two interesting articles from *John O’Groat Journal*, 16 June 1837, p2.

Longevity. – Last week, a man named Matheson residing in a cottage on the property of the Chisholm, in this county, died at the remarkable age of 110 years. Though frail, for many years, he retained his mental faculties to the last – discoursed of events long anterior to the “forty-five,” and altogether seemed more like a veteran of “the world’s hale and undegenerate days,” than a denizen of this post-deluvian world.

Inverness Courier.

On Saturday week, Donald Chisholm, carpenter, Dingwall, purchased a cod fish in the market there, and on its being opened, there were found in the stomach of the voracious fish, the whole ten fingers of two human hands – apparently those of a man, with a small part of a glove.

Ibid.

I am sure he won’t do it again!

Matt Chisholm, celebrity Treasure Island co-host presenter in New Zealand, lost his laptop containing his 72,000 word autobiography he was aiming to finish over the weekend. He placed it on the roof of his car as he was packing his luggage into his vehicle at the Queenstown airport. He did not realise until he had reached his home an hour away in Chatto Creek. Luckily one of his Survivor fans found it. It was midnight before it was back in his hands. 😊

Are you interested in crofting settlements?

View a 7 minute video of Auchindrain, situated 6 miles south of Inverary in Argyll and Bute, Scotland. It is a highland village that survived the clearances <https://www.facebook.com/al.beattie.33/videos/10222165806029482>

Another 3 minute video is available of Arichonan Clearance Village in North Knapdale, Argyll. Here, the folk did not leave without a fight. <https://www.facebook.com/al.beattie.33/videos/10222151084741459>

There is also a comprehensive report written in 2014 about this village at The Deserted Townships of Kilmory Oib & Arichonan and Kilmory Mill <https://www.kilmartin.org/project-reports>

Posthumous award for the late Donald M Chisholm OAM (AU) Past President of Clan Chisholm Australia Branch



Our much-loved and respected Past President Donald M Chisholm passed away on 12th March 2020 aged 82. After his death Donald was honoured in the Australia Day Honours List for his amazing service over many decades to a variety of communities across New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. Valerie, his wife, recently was presented with Donald's citation and medals by Her Excellency the Honourable Margaret Beazley AC QC, Governor of New South

Wales at Government House in Sydney.

If you would like to read the Eulogy for Donald delivered by Philip Chisholm, his brother, please go to this link

https://www.clanchisholmsociety.org/public/docs/newsletter/AU_2020_2.pdf

Clan chisholm Australia Branch database

Please use the following web address to access the Clan Chisholm Society Australia Branch Genealogy Database

<http://clanchisholm.net.au.s3-website-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/>

Please contact Secretary for password

Thank you to those wonderful people who have assisted us in preparing this newsletter: Robert Chisholm, Fay Chisholm, Barry Chisholm, Gary Chisholm, Stuart Farrell, Marie Langton, Margaret Chisholm, Tony Morrison, Valerie Chisholm.

Contacts for Clan Chisholm Society New Zealand Branch

President: John C Ross J.C.Ross@massey.ac.nz

Acting Secretary: Robert Chisholm rpchisholm@gmail.com

Treasurer: Ashley Chisholm ashleychisholm53@gmail.com

Committee: Alun Chisholm

Delegate to Clan Council: Fay Chisholm

Genealogist: Fay White faywhite1822@gmail.com

Emeritus Historian: Audrey Barney

2020 Annual General Meeting Australia Branch

In late February we held our Annual General Meeting via Zoom. It went very smoothly. It was great to see many members there who often do not attend our usual face-to-face style of meetings. Everyone participated and, apart from the lack of the usual magnificent afternoon tea, it was declared a great success.

We also decided to appoint an Assistant Secretary to assist the Secretary with the preparation of Minutes, organising future Gatherings and Annual General Meetings. Welcome Judy Buchanan and thank you. 😊

Contacts for Clan Chisholm Society Australia Branch

President: Tony Morrison, tonygmorrison@gmail.com Phone 0428 442231

Immediate Past President: Donald M. Chisholm (deceased)

Vice President: Bruce Chisholm, 40 East Rd, Barrington, NSW 2422
bch81976@bigpond.net.au

Vice President: Philip Chisholm, Phone 0418817721 pac666@bigpond.net.au

Secretary: Kim Polley OAM, PO Box 84, Longford, TAS 7301

kim.polley13@gmail.com Phone 0417035162

Assistant Secretary: Judy Buchanan asstsecchisholm@gmail.com

Immediate Past Secretary: Carolyn Chown, 129 Somerville Rd., Hornsby Heights, NSW 2077 carolynchown@bigpond.com Phone (02) 94771165

Treasurer: Alistair Thompson, 5 Marnoo Place, Belrose, NSW 2085
alistairth@gmail.com Phone 0415 226852

Branch Representative: Kim Polley OAM (as above)

Genealogist: Max Bott, 6 Reid Place, Kambah, ACT 2902

max.d.bott@gmail.com

Clan Chisholm Society Genealogy Database www.chisholmgenealogy.com/DB/

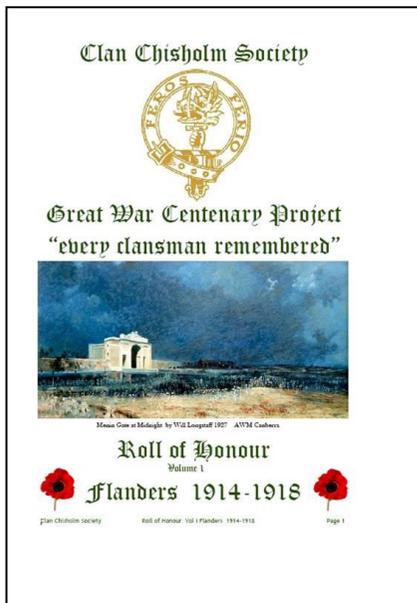
(Secretary can provide password) This is the international database.

CCSForum: <http://www.chisholmgenealogy.com/cgi-bin/yabb2/YaBB.p>

PUBLICATIONS BY ROBERT CHISHOLM BY KIM POLLEY (AU)

Robert Chisholm, recently elected as Vice President of the Clan Chisholm Society, is a most conscientious and valued member of our Society. He is currently the Editor of the CCS New Zealand Branch newsletter as well as Acting Secretary of the Branch. He also manages several sites on the Clan's Forum page. He is the Coordinator of the CCS DNA Project and an Honorary Member of the Clan Council. He also works full-time and holds various roles in community organisations. I have included the covers of several of the publications he has authored, or participated in, relating to Chisholm subjects. For more details see pages 13-14 of this newsletter.

Thank you, Robert, for all your contributions to the Clan! I don't know where we would be without you.



Clan Chisholm Society



Great War Centenary Project
"every clansman remembered"



Sketches from the Trenches: Le 30th Williams, 17th, Welsh Regiment



Roll of Honour
Volume 111



France August 1914 – April 1917

Clan Chisholm Society



Great War Centenary Project
"every clansman remembered"



John Singer Sargent: American, 1858-1925; Two Soldiers of Arras, 1911. Watercolor and gouache on paper, 57.8 x 47.2 cm, 22 3/8 x 18 1/2 in. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, from the Gift of Jacqueline Lambert. Provenance: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, from the Gift of Jacqueline Lambert. Provenance: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, from the Gift of Jacqueline Lambert. Provenance: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, from the Gift of Jacqueline Lambert.

Roll of Honour
Volume 139

France May 1917 – April 1919

Clan Chisholm Society Roll of Honour Vol 111 France Aug 1914 - April 1917 Page 1



Barren County Kentucky's
Mill Creek Chism Family
&
Their Virginian Ancestors

A Genealogical Investigation
Part I
The Parents



Barren County Kentucky's
Mill Creek Chism Family
&
Their Virginian Ancestors

A Genealogical Investigation
Part II
The Ancestors



Barren County Kentucky's
Mill Creek Chism Family
&
Their Virginian Ancestors

Part III
Y-DNA Review
INCLUDING



ROBERT CHISHOLM (NZ) THE FORUM

Our Clan Chisholm Society Forum is a great place to explore online. Robert Chisholm (NZ) has provided an insight into a recent discovery that unravelled there during the year.

The Forum is the place to go if you want help to answer any Chisholm related queries: Family History, Genealogy, Artefacts, Armorial Bearings, Antiquities, DNA, and anything else you can think of which has a Chisholm element to it.

One recent query came to the forum from a Canadian Woman, Mary Smith* (real names altered for privacy reasons). Her brother, Graham Smith* had completed a Y-DNA test, and lo and behold, no matches to Smith but a clanful of matches to Chisholm. *“What’s going on?”* she enquired? *“I have just discovered that my ancestor George Smith* was actually born George Chisholm, son of John Chisholm (1797-1880) and Eliza Begbie (1799-1885)* And so the International Brigade of Clan Chisholm sleuths went back in time to the alleyways of old London Town, and helped reconstruct the ancestral past for our enquirer, taking in the sights of Glasgow and Morayshire along the way, and stopping a while at the Old Bailey for a court case or two. A lunchtime stopover at a jolly old Surrey pub was part of the fare, the Swan in Reigate.

As a sideshow to the main story, we meet a character in the supporting cast. First up he steals a blind horse from the Swan at Reigate, somehow gets to Whitechapel Road and helps himself to somebody else’s old nag. He put up a strident defence at his trial: For the first offence, it was really the fault of his Christian Church sponsor, who had converted him from Judaism, but hadn’t looked after him very well. For the second offence, a more robust case was mounted, it was not as bad as the first offence, and besides, he was inebriated. Notwithstanding the rock-solid jurisprudence, this defendant was sentence to 25 years transportation; consequently his genes may well have found themselves mingled into our Australian clansfolk. Seven Forum pages later, Mary Smith has got a whole lot more of facts and figures to add to her personal family history story. It transpired, for one reason or another,

George Chisholm, as an adult, had decided to change his name. Read all about it on the forum, this journey of discovery has elements of Victorian scale scandal mixed into it. George's father, John, turned out to be a man ahead of his times, and inventor and a visionary, an element of the likeable Arthur Daley but with some genuine scientific stature. A chemist, a hawker, and entrepreneur, a man in some ways ahead of his times. A pioneer for the Green Recycling movement, he invented and patented a process to treat and disinfect raw sewage. His process sadly had an obvious flaw, the application of electricity to Hydrogen, but the principle that sewage could be treated and put to good use was valid and built on later by others. Visit the Forum and Read all about this, and many other stories.

<http://www.chisholmgenealogy.com/cgi-bin/yabb2/YaBB.pl>



CHISHOLM'S CHILBLAIN OINTMENT.

Experience has shewn that all preparations have hitherto failed in curing Chilblains—that object is now attained, as this Ointment (which has been extensively used, and exclusively for Chilblains) has never failed in instantly removing that intolerable itching which accompanies their first appearance, and in effectually curing them when broken, by a few applications.—Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, John Chisholm, Copper (successor to the late Mr. Heywood), 3, Abchurch-yard, Lombard-street, in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each; and sold also by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Barclay and Son, Fleet-market; Butler and Co. Cheapside; Newberry and Sons, 45, St. Paul's Church-yard; and by all Medicine Venders.

Some news from Gary Chisholm (NZ)

Gary Chisholm is an Old Boy of St Andrews College in Christchurch. Many Scots and Chisholms may identify with a St Andrews in their own towns.



I had a 50th year on anniversary weekend at my old school – St Andrews College in Christchurch. Good classic Scottish Presbyterian values were taught there. We had about 30 old boys there, very social weekend, addressed the haggis etc. Did a

chapel service – here is a photo of the new Chapel built after the quake and with Old Boy donations. My wife Wendy Chisholm was 3rd in the national pipe band competitions in Napier a few months ago. I got her a time slot to talk on Radio NZ - Wallace Chapman's session - a few months ago on her 50 years of piping. Great to showcase the Scottish culture on the afternoon show.

Do you have connections to Goulburn in New South Wales?

Tony Morrison (AU)

There is a Facebook site that might interest you. It is 'History Goulburn'. Tony Morrison found photos of Chisholms that you might like to check out. It is a public forum.

***Did you ever believe that spring -
cleaning can be exciting?
No, I did not think this was the
case until recently.***

Kim Polley (AU)

Many Clan members will have already tested their DNA through various testing companies such as FTDNA, Ancestry, My Heritage etc. This has helped them discover cousins they never knew they had.

I learned recently that there may be items around a home that may be able to reveal more about family tree members. Testing procedures are currently being developed which will help us reach back further into our family trees. DNA is now able to be extracted from the following items used by your deceased relatives:

- *Sealed envelope flaps and postage stamps that have been licked, photo album corners*
- *Hair brushes, hats etc which contain hair follicles (the bulbous end of the hair)*
- *Razors*

In the near future other items might also be testable:

- *Blood, ear wax, skin, appendix, tooth*
- *Toothbrushes, dentures, hearing aids, chewed pencils and gum*
- *Jewellery – watch bands, earring studs*
- *Old tools and much more*

Instead of throwing these items out, please put them aside in a cool, dry place. Wear cotton or nitrile gloves so that you do not contaminate the items. Acid-free paper or bags will keep the items safe. Then sit back and wait for the testing companies to fine tune their processes. Thank you to Louise Coakley for enlightening me <https://genie1.com.au/deceased-dna/>

