

CLAN CHISHOLM JOURNAL



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EDITORIAL

Nit-picking lawyers are normally the only persons who would differentiate the Heir from the Heritor; this editorial proposes to do so.

The word heritor, heritress for females, normally describes the lucky person who has received a benefit from an estate, usually by way of mention in a will made by a testator who is well disposed to that person. Sometimes, for example when there is no valid will, the heritor receives his benefit from a relative or friend without either anticipating it, nor maybe knowing its true final value to him.

An heir, heiress for females, can be anticipatory or can have actually received something.

We, members of the Clan Chisholm Society, are heritors of the great traditions, histories, and family connections which have been handed down to us by our Chisholm antecedents, some grand, some rich, some poor, some humble, some surnamed Chisholm, some not because they are through the female line; but they all belong to the Clan Chisholm.

In the coming generations, and some younger Clan members are here already, there are heirs to those histories, traditions, family genealogy and all other information about the Clan which is in our hands today. Some of our forbears were not too good at writing down the knowledge they then held and, with regret, some of that knowledge is lost, perhaps for ever.

Those Chisholms who have been accumulating knowledge for posterity have surprised themselves when, on searching and checking the records available in Scotland, the "Grannie always said so" formula is so frequently right.

Therefore let us look to the future in a variety of ways. Let every member of the Clan Chisholm Society wherever he or she is in the world, preserve every scrap of paper which has on it any thing which might, by the remotest of chances, be of interest to posterity. Better still, let him inform the Society in Scotland what is in those papers, letters, documents, or backs of photographs. The best way of sending such information is the document itself, failing which a photocopy of it, and if it is in the "Grannie always said so" category, then a letter stating what she said.

Most of the Clan Society are aware of the intention to update MacKenzie's 1891 History of the Chisholms and will realise what great help it would be to those preparing the up-date, to be able to scrutinize, select and include material appropriate to the proposed work.

Branches of the Clan Society, both at home and abroad, should encourage their members to co-operate in the up-dated History and make it a worthwhile publication.

Readers, please assist.

CLAN HONORARY SECRETARY

During the history of the Clan Society, there have only been two Secretaries both of whom gave to their time in office an understanding of procedure and courtesy for which the Clan has been eternally grateful.

In saying thank you to Barbara Chisholm it has been my privilege to have known her and over the years both Juliette and I have become very fond of her, in so much as to thank you also for being our friend. Her duties have always been undertaken with great determination and enthusiasm and with a correctness that has been an outstanding feature of her duties during her term of office.

Taking retirement, Barbara has stated that she wanted to be able to relax with the things she enjoys doing, and I know the various activities Barbara participates in are rewarded by her presence and the ability to mix with one and all have endeared her to so many people that she is always popular where're she goes.

The position of Secretary to the Clan was taken by Barbara in May 1980 and she has continued magnificently in office ever since.

Barbara, thank you for your help in all you have done for the Clan and spend many years enjoying the pleasures of Scottish life.

Yours Aye
Ben C.B.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions to the Clan Chisholm Society fall due on 1 January each year. It would be greatly appreciated by the Honorary Treasurer and by the Honorary Treasurers of the overseas branches if members could ensure that their subscriptions are fully paid up. Sending out reminders is a costly exercise and funds used in this way could be better employed carrying out the aims and objectives of the Society.

Annual Membership	£3.00
(as from 1 January 1986)	
Junior Membership	£1.00
(as from 1 January 1986)	
Life Membership	£21.00
Clan Chisholm Journal cost £1.00 per copy to Life Members only	

Payment of dues should be made to the undernoted:-

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Mr Ken Miles, Honorary Treasurer, Clan Chisholm Society (Australia Branch),
15 Keats Street, Carlington, New South Wales 2118.

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in America, P.O. Box 526, Glasgow, Kentucky 42141, U.S.A.

Attention is drawn to item 5 (f) of the Constitution of the Clan Chisholm Society which states that a "member who has not paid his/her subscription by 1 January in the year following the date due thereby ceases to be a member. Any person who loses his/her membership under this provision shall be reinstated on payment of arrears".

THE POSTCODE: A short form of address is essential in today's postal services in most countries. Pass on your Postcode: write it: quote it: use it! Please assist your branch officials in this matter.

Thank you.

FAMILY ANCESTRY TREES

Over the past few years information has been collected and the family trees of the two main cadet families, Leitre and Knockfin, have been collated by Mr Wilfrid Medlam. These are available in charts of manageable size. The cost is £5 (sterling) per chart plus postage, United States 7 US dollars per chart, Canada 12 Canadian dollars per chart, and other currencies at commensurate rates. Any member interested can obtain a copy of each or both from Mr Wilfrid Medlam. Please make cheques payable to the Clan Chisholm Society.

CLAN LITERATURE

There are three publications relating to Clan Chisholm of which Dr Jean Munro, our Clan Historian, is the author. These are:-

- (1) The Clan Chisholm Cost £1, plus postage
23p (U.K.)
- (2) Erchless Castle Cost 30 pence, plus postage
14p (U.K.)
- (3) Strathglass Cost 40 pence, plus postage
14p (U.K.)
- (4) If purchasing all three postage 23p (U.K.)

There is also a tape cassette of Clan Chisholm music and stories made in 1967/1968. This costs £2.50 plus 19 pence postage (U.K.)

Obtainable from:-

- 1 Mrs Juliette M. H. Chisholm-Broomfield, Honorary General Secretary,
17 Davies Street, Mayfair, London W1Y 1LN.
- 2 Duncan Chisholm & Sons Ltd., 47-51 Castle Street,
Inverness IV2 3DU.

Please make cheques payable to the Clan Chisholm Society, (Literature & Tapes).

ANNUAL CLAN GATHERING 1989

AT: Inverness
ON: Saturday, May 6th
AT: THE GLEN MHOR HOTEL,
HANOVER ROOM
INVERNESS
TIME: 10.15 am
A.G.M. STARTS 10.30 am
P.M. HIGHLAND GAMES
BUGHT PARK
INVERNESS

CLAN CHISHOLM OUTING

SUNDAY MAY 14th

Coach trip in the afternoon to Erchless Castle and/or Strath Farrar. Details to be given at the Clan's AGM or at the Chisholm Booth at the ice rink.

INTERNATIONAL CLAN GATHERING

FROM: May 6th - 14th 1989
AT: Eden Court and the ice rink functions are organized for the whole week.

The Clan Booths are opened from 9.00am to 1.00 pm.

Sunday 6th May
Church Service at the Cathedral 2.30 pm

Friday 12th May
Highland Ball at the Exhibition Centre.

BED AND BREAKFAST

Apply to:
Mrs M. Gibson
Jocks Lodge
Strathglass
By Beauly
Inverness
Tel: Struy 046-376-253
(A member of the Society)

FROM CANADA WE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING PRESS CUTTING:

Ottawa misses out on chance to honor Canadian hero

GEORGE BROOK CHISHOLM

By Carl Dow

Fighter Pilot Billy Bishop is shot down by our National Film Board; the legend of Dr. Norman Bethune had to be made in China. Despite a cultural renaissance, we still seem to find it difficult to acknowledge our heroes.

This observation is prompted by the fact that everyone, including the federal government, recently missed an opportunity to spotlight another Canadian hero, with an international reputation far greater than that of either Bishop or Bethune; a man loved by the men and women whose aspirations he eloquently expressed, and condemned by others, including an MP who called him "a merderer and a traitor".

the World Health Organization (WHO). World Health Day on April 7 was an opportunity to honor Chisholm but the government chose, instead, to declare that the occasion be marked by a no-smoking day without a peep about the man who provided the leadership required to establish what today is certainly among the best-run organizations of all those operating under the banner of the United Nations.

Fighting unit

As soon as he was old enough, Chisholm enlisted as a private for active service in France in the First World War, declining the commission he could have had because of his background. He proved himself in action and soon was promoted to sergeant and assigned to a machine-gun unit; he went on to win the Military Cross, then the Bar, and a commission in the field.

He remained in the militia between the two world wars, while becoming a medical doctor and then a psychiatrist, eventually achieving an international reputation. During the Second World War he rose to the rank of major general and director general of medical services (DGMS).

Before taking on the job of DGMS he had developed an analysis of the relationship between recruits and their commissioned officer - how they developed from a wrangling bunch of amateurs into a disciplined fighting unit, loyal to their cause and to their officer. The analysis has formed a basic element in the plots of such war movies as *A Walk in the Sun*, *Home of the Brave*, *The Devil's Brigade* and *The Dirty Dozen*. But early in the war the analysis and its application were classified top secret and adopted by both the British and American armed forces. Chisholm also transformed recruiting policy - no more were men rejected because they had flat feet or poor eyesight; men with poor vision could still be used for other duties.

In 1944 he was seconded to the position of deputy minister of national health and later became Canada's representative on a United Nations committee to found an institution which would concern itself with global health problems. It wasn't long before his genius and integrity became apparent to representatives of other countries: soon he

was elected secretary of the committee and went on to become, in 1948, the founding director general of WHO, in which capacity he served two terms before retiring despite requests that he serve a third term.

WHO had a difficult birth. Chisholm was working with a tough bunch in those days still within echo of the atomic bomb that devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The former allied armies bristled at each other in Western Europe. Stalin forced the Berlin airlift; Churchill talked of an iron curtain slamming down across Europe. In the United States, Dr. Hugh Cumming, director of the Pan-american Sanitary Bureau and former surgeon-general of the US, was warning that participation in WHO by certain East European countries threatened to turn it into a Communist instrument.

According to its constitution, written in 1946, WHO required the ratification of 26 UN members before it could officially found itself.

Months were passing into years without the required number. But Chisholm was persevering, and a master at human relations. He was neither distracted nor deterred by the war drummers of either side in the Cold War. He acted on the premise that "health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity" (these words may be found in the preamble to the WHO constitution) and that health is a universal, inalienable right. Finally, the vital number was reached on April 7, 1948, when the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (BSSR) joined.

(Curiously the BSSR, whose signature made it all legal, was represented at the First Assembly of WHO, but never returned).

During the following 40 years WHO piled success upon success in fulfilling its mandate and today it stands as a tribute to the genius and hard work of Chisholm.

Dr. M G Candau, who succeeded Chisholm as Director General in 1953, said:

Basic ideals

"The name Chisholm means far more than just that of the first director-general of WHO. It is a name that has become identified during the years with the basic ideals of the organization: infinite respect for the dignity of man, wherever and under whatever conditions he lives; clear and serene vision of the forces which will decide his fate; and unbroken determination to devote every day's energy and work towards the creation of a peaceful world community in which the material, spiritual and cultural progress achieved by each nation will benefit all."

Surely today Canada can give George Brock Chisholm a well deserved official trumpet-call in this year of the 40th anniversary of the World Health Organization. And Health Minister Jake Epp may even find political kinship with the organization's founding director-general - after all, Chisholm once stood as a Tory candidate in a federal election.

Carl Dow is writing a biography of Brock Chisholm.

(sent in by Mrs. M. Smith)

PROFESSOR GEOFFREY D CHISHOLM'S ELECTION TO PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS EDINBURGH

It was published in the Scotsman, on 9 October 1988, that, Mr Geoffrey D Chisholm, Professor of Surgery at Edinburgh University, has been elected to succeed Mr Thomas McNair as president of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Professor Chisholm is also Director of the Nuffield Transplant Unit at the Western General Hospital.

Professor Chisholm was born on 30 September 1931, Hawera, New Zealand, educated at Malvern and is married. In 1977 he took up the professorial chair in Edinburgh University and also spent two years at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore in 1961/62.

We have been informed that Mr Chisholm's ancestors were, during the barbarous nineteenth century clearances, evicted from their ancient and fertile homelands of Strathglass into neighbouring Glenurquhart. The whole family emigrated from there and settled in New Zealand where their descendents can be found to this day. Professor Chisholm is the first of that family to return and resettle in the country of his forbears.

This Society extend its congratulations to Mr Chisholm in reaching this pre-eminent position.

D Mackay. Inverness 1988.

THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN

The following eyewitness account by Donald Mackay of Achmonie, Glen Urquhart on the battle of Culloden was passed down my family and was published in An Gaidhheil in 1939 by Capt. W. Mackay, Inverness. This is the first time that the story has been printed in English and I trust that it will be of interest to our readers -

"Friends, I am now an old man and it is a long, long time since the year of Charles; but if you want a story I shall tell you about the Battle of Culloden.

At that time I was a young and strong man. I had not left home and worked the croft with my father and brother. News came to our glen that Duke William and the red soldiers were approaching Inverness and that Prince Charles and the Highlanders were preparing to fight against them. No sooner had we got the news than my father, brother, myself and quite a number of others from the glen left to go to the aid of the Prince. We went through the town of Inverness and reached Drumashie where we found the Highland army in battle formation on the hill. They put us in the Glengarry regiment where we had many relatives and friends.

(The Chisholm's court martial in 1655 and his 7 weeks imprisonment during Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth)

When we reached the army a great shout of joy went up, welcoming us. Prince Charles himself, riding a white horse, was moving around among the Highland army. He was a fine fellow, a true prince of the children of the highlanders, there has not been seen and there will never be seen again in the Highlands a prince of his equal. The morning was cold and stormy as we stood on the battlefield - snow and rain blowing against us. Before long we saw the red soldiers, in battle formation, in front of us and although the day was wild and wet we could see the red coats of the soldiers and the blue tartan of the Campbells in our presence.

The battle began, and if it did, the pellets came at us like hailstones. The big guns were thundering and causing frightful break up among us but we ran forward, and oh dear, oh dear, what cutting and slicing there was; and many the brave deeds performed by the Gael. I saw Iain Mor MacGilliosa (big Iain Gillies) cutting down the English as if he was cutting corn, and Iain Breac Shiosallach (Freckled Iain Chisholm) killing them as though they were flies. But the English were numerous and we were few and a large number of our friends fell. The dead lay on all sides and the cry of pain of the wounded rang in our ears. You could see a riderless horse running and jumping as if mad.

When I saw that the battle was lost, I thought it best to leave and make for home. I said this to my brother who was near me and we made in the direction of Inverness as quickly as we could. When we reached Culcabock we stopped feeling faint with hunger. I had some oatcakes in my bag and we got a drink of milk from an old lady who was beside the road. "How did the day go?" she asked. "Badly for the Prince" we replied and left in haste. We went through the river near the islands above the town of Inverness and arrived home during the night. My father arrived safely in the morning and boundless was my mother's joy at having us back home safe and well".

Donald, who is descended from Margaret Chisholm, daughter of John Chisholm XIII, after the battle led an adventurous and colourful life as a fugitive in the West Indies.

D. Mackay, Inverness 1988.

The following unpublished court records came from papers belonging to my great-grandfather William MacKay LL.D., Craigmonie, Inverness and are very briefly referred to in his book "Urquhart and Glenmoriston" page 169.

A short analysis and explanation of the proceedings is as follows:-

On 11th May 1654 Robert Munro, Foulis sought satisfaction through Cromwell's military courts against Alexander Chisholm of Comar whom he had accused of allowing his kinsman Valentine Chisholm and four other "delinquents" to violently plunder his lands, wound and take prisoners, uplift 85 cows and 23 horses and remove some household effects. The court found in Foulis favour and instructed the Chisholm to:-

- (a) Produce Valentine Chisholm, who was "known for his barbarity", and his four followers in court within fifteen days.
- (b) Compensate Foulis and his kinsmen for their losses.
- (c) Provide a £1,000 bond as security for future good behaviour.

The Chisholm failed to carry out these instructions and, nine months, later Foulis brought his complaint back to the attention of the courts on 27th February 1655.

In his defence the Chisholm pleaded that he could not be answerable for all his kinsmen, some being dispersed in several corners of the nation. He pointed out that Valentine had left his lands and that he had borne arms against him several times. Alexander also accused Robert Munro of being against him and of studying by all means possible to ensnare him.

Dr W Mackay recorded that the Chisholm lodged additional long and learned "Answers" further arguing that as Valentine and his associates were beyond his control and cannot therefore be given up by him, and as he (the Chisholm) had given himself up a prisoner at Inverness where he was "under restraint" for seven weeks, and as Foulis

claim resolved itself into civil debt, the court martial at Kilcowie had no jurisdiction and, in any case its order ought to be rescinded. The Chisholm however was, on 10th April, fined £50, and ordered to be kept a prisoner until he gave the required Bond to Foulis. The bond was accordingly executed by him and his cautioners (Alexander Fraser, Tutor of Lovat and Collin Dalgleish Merchant Burgis of Edinburgh) on 30th May 1655, and by it they bound themselves that neither Foulis nor Limlair nor their people should receive wrong by Chisholm or any of his clan servants, farmers or followers, and that the Chisholm should upon reasonable summons answer before the Jurors competent in such cases to anything that can be alledged against him by the said Foulis and Limlair, and that if ever Valentine entered on his bounds he (the Chisholm) was to do his utmost to apprehend him and deliver him to the next English garrison - all under pain of £1,000 stg.

To counteract the above the Chisholm obtained lawborrows against Foulis and Limlair (Summons signed 12th August 1655) commanding and charging them "to come and give sufficient cautione x x x that the said complainer his wyff bairnesservants cottars and defender shall be harmless and in their bodies lands heritages."

Other important and interesting historical information can be harvested from the evidence given and is highlighted below -

- (a) Foulis described the Chisholm as being in "rebellion" against the nation in 1646 and 1649 in support of King Charles I who was executed in 30th January 1649, during Oliver Cromwell's puritanical tyranny.

In support of Foulis accusation it can be seen from "Urquhart and Glenmoriston" that the great Marquis of Montrose, after lifting his siege of Inverness, chose to retreat through the friendly and loyal Chisholm lands of Strathglass in May 1646.

- (b) William Fraser, Culbokie (better known as Guisachan), declared that Angus Macdonald, Glengarry, was in Strathglass with 600 of his men in 1652. Glengarry was an early and devoted supporter of the Stewart cause being out with Montrose and was punished for this by Oliver Cromwell who forfeited his lands. Charles II, while in exile, made Glengarry a Major-General and, at the restoration of the monarchy, created him Lord Macdonald and Arros as a reward for his unflinching loyalty and undoubted patriotism.

- (c) In March 1654 the Earl of Glencairn and Glengarry, along with 1150 cavalry and foot soldiers, rested in Strathglass for forty eight hours and were hospitably entertained by the Chisholm. According to "Urquhart and Glenmoriston" Glencairn was a brave soldier but an indifferent general, who wasted his time and energy in aimless marches and was superseded by General Middleton who had changed sides.

- (d) In September 1654 General Middleton and 300 of his soldiers stayed in Strathglass after they were surprised and defeated at Lochgarry by Colonel Morgan.

The actual records are contained in five papers and are as follows:-

PAPER I

Proceedings against The Chisholm at instance of Munro of Fowlis

Feb. 27 54/55 - At a Court Marshall Holden at Inverness Castle
 Col. Thomas Fitch President
 Rt. Blunt Lt. Col.
 Henry Claire Cll.
 Abraham Spooner Cll.
 (and eight other officers)

That day was given into Court ye followinge charge by ye Lrd ffwles agt. Alexander Chisolme of Comer viz. Claime Robert Monro Ld. of Fowles agt. Alexander Chisolme of Comer concerning ye severall heirshipes taken away from the said Ld. ffwles his freinds and servants and plundering of their houses, wounding and bruising and taking some of ym away prisoners. The sd (said) Alexander Chisolme of Comer beinge by a Court Marshall of the date May 11 1654 ordered withing 15 dayes to bringe in Valentine Chisolme and ye 4 persons who plundered ye sd Ld. of ffwles to bebrought to publique trial and likewise ordered to give Fowles and Limlair (ie Colonel John Monro) plenarie satisfacione for their prejudice received and a bond of 1000 lbs sterling to secure ym in times comminge from his freinds and followers, yet he contemned (contempted) ye Court Marshall in their order neither presentinge ye sd delinquents nor gave satisfacione or securitie wch did and may upon another occassion move others ye more freely to use hostilitie to peaccable men give ye sd Chisolme be ordered to satisfie according to ye Court Marshalls orders or sentence, being a person who is much guiltie of ye breach of ye Gen. Is. and Col Lilbarne ye Commander in Cheife their declaration and likewise guiltie of ye former rebellion in the Nation in 1646 and 1649.

Rt. Monro of ffwles.

The followinge answer to ye precedinge Charge was alsoe this day offered to ye Court and read.

Alexander Chisolme of Coomer his answer to ye Ld. of ffwles claime.

- i) Wheras ye sd Ld. ffwles in ye first place holds forth yt ye sd Alexander Chisholm of Coomer beinge by a Court Marshall of May 11th 1654 ordered

yt within 15 daies Valentine Chisolme and ye other fower who plundered ye Ld. Fowles land be brought to publique trial and likewise ordered to give ffwles and Limlair plenaire satisfaction for their prejudice received.

To this its answered ffwles desired this to be done by ye Court yet because they knew ye barbaritie of this Valentine and yt he caryed arms agt. ye Chisolme himself severale tymes and yt he was not able to bringe him to a trial ye Court did not ordaine ye Chisolme to bring in those delinquents nether yet they did order the sd Chisolme to give ye Ld. ffwles and Limlair plenaire satisfacione but to give a bond yt he would answer ym according to ye law of ye Nation which he is content to doe.

- ii) Whereas ffwles craves of ye Chisolme a bond of 1000 lbs sterling yt he and his people may be assured of him his clan ffarmers and followers, to this its answered. Albeit ye Court upon lack of information did thus order ye Chisolme and yt he had not much skill to answer for himselfe at yt time, yet ye like preparatine (?) hath not passed in this Nation as yet, yt a meane man such as is the Chisolme should be made answerable for his whole clan, some beinge South some North dispersed in severale corners of the Nation, ye only meaninge of ye law beinge yt a man should performe what he may and not wt. he may not. The Chisolme is content accordinge to law to secure for himselfe his men, tenants and servants ffarmers, followers and all others whome he may stop or let directlie or indirectlie yt they shall not wronge ffwles at noe time cominge, under such a reasonable sum as the Law will admit.

Alexander Chisolme.

A pass was this day exhibited by ffwles entitled a pass to prove the Chisolme guiltie of ye Breach of ye Declaration, viz

To prove Chisolme guiltie of
ye Breach of ye Declaration.

- 1) The sd Alexander Chisolme did not secure ye peace of ye Nation accordinge to ye Judges Declaration, July ye 27th 1653.
- 2) By Col. Lilbarne Commander in Chiefe of ye Nation his Declaration of ye 27th Feb. 1653.

The sd Chisolme is guiltie by reason wn as Glencarrie and his whole partie came to ye land ye sd Glencarrie did quarter for two nights in his house himselfe beinge at home and not acquaintinge ye Governor or neighbours contrarie to ye standing law of ye Nation, likewise corresponding with ye Ld. Glengarrie.

After Loughgarie Midleton beinge there in ye sd Chisolmes house his son and familie at home without anie advertisement to ye Governor or neighbours, contrarie to ye Generals declaration of ye 4th May 1654, not withstanding of ye Court Marshalls sentence and yt Major General Morgan was upon the place for one month after sentence yet ye Chisolme not compearinge by himselfe or anie for him till after Middleton his beat at Loughgarrie and likewise by the Generals order ye Governor did send one partie of horses to ye sd Chisolme his house w.ch made him compeir at Inverness.

I deseir qt the Chisolme may condescend wn ye Valentine Chisolme and ye other 4 mentioned in his confesion wn they removed from his land and who colected his crop.
Rt. Munro of ffwles.

Feb. 28th 54/55 This day was presented a pass by James Cuthbert town clerk of Inverness Councillor for Chisolme in answer to ye Ld. ffwles his last pass given in yesterday, viz

The Answer to yt pass given
in by ye Ld. ffwles intituled
to prove ye Chisolme guiltie of
ye Breach of ye Declarations.

Its humblie conceived by ye Chisolme yt their is noe willfull breach on his part in fullfillinge and obtemparinge anie ... or circumstance held forth of anie Declaration emited by my Commander in Cheife, and if their be anie yet unfullfilled its rather through ignorance and simplicities yn through anie willfullness: and for ye Ld. ffwles his challenginge of thes its humblie conceived yt he is not nor ought not to be ye p'p (principal ?) challenger of it, but for anie over sight in this (if anie be) he is to give ye satisfacione at his overgoinge to Edinburgh in Aprile next.

Secondlie, wheras ye pass challenges the Chisolme of compliance with Glencarue and Midleton by receiving ym in his house and for not givinge intelligence to ye Governor or neighbors contrarie to ye Generals declaration. To this its answered by ye Chisolme yt anie thinge he did in this aledged compliance is not ye Ld. ffwles p.plie (properly) to challenge, and wn he is posed therupon by ye Commander in Cheife he is to give him full satisfaction, to whome he is only liable in such cases to give satisfaction if found guiltie.

Thirdlie, ye last pt of ye Ld. ffwles pass beinge made descering some questions to be resolved an purpose to have ye Chisolme involved in some unstate or other. The Chisolme answers that seinge ffwles is oposit and studies by all means posible to have him ensnared in ye p'ticular claimed by him, he humblie considers he is not obliged to informe anythinge to his future disadvantage neither does he resolve to answer ye

queries of ye pass at this time till he is better advised, because ye business is not to take a cloase heare.

Alexander Chisolme:

By vertue of a warrant recd. from ye Genll. hearinge date ye 21st day of 7br (September ?) 1654 ye Court beinge convened tooke ye followinge depositions at ye Ld. ffowles his instance for ye P'baton of his charge against Chisolme.

Mr Daniele Fraser Minister of Kingmurick (Donald Fraser, Minister of Kilmorack) beinge examined on oath.

- 1) Beinge demanded if ever he knew Glengarie upon true meet with Chisolme upon his lands.

The Deponant saith he knowes nothings of it: but only heard their was a partie of horse came from the towne, w.ch was sent by ye Governor of Inverness to seeke for Glengarrie but he was not their wn they came.

- 2) The Deponant beinge asked if Glengarrie quartered two nights with Chisolme he answers he heard he was their with his whole partie.
- 3) What knowledge he hath concerninge Valentine Chisolme and the other 4 men (mentioned in Chisolme's depositions) their removall from the land of Chisolme and who recd. their crop, viz Daniele and Donkin McHutchin Royes sonnes Danll McIon Royes and Alexander Mcdonald McDanll Royes.

Its answered he knowes Valentine Chisolme and Donkin McHutchin McWm Roy and Donald his brother but he knows not ye other men before named ne their doth he knowe they went from Chisolmes landes nor of ye colectiong of their crop or where they are presentlie residinge.

- 4) It was demanded if he knew ye sons of Donkin McGilly Chrest. Its answered by ye deponent yt he knows ym and qt they live presentlie upon Chisolmes land, ye one in Comer ye other in Knockfin.
- 5) It was demanded if ever he knewe any of ye Chisolmes men have a haind in takinge away the Ld. ffowles goods.

Its answered he knowes not of anie but as he heard by report, and further knowes not.
Mr Donald Fraser.

Then follows the evidence of Rorie McNeish, Mr William Fraser, Minister of Kiltarlarty.

Hugh Fraser of Stawey (Struy) and Mr William Fraser of Killboughy (Culbokie).

McNeash knows Valentine Chisolme and the others, viz "Donald McHutchin vic William Roy and Donkin his brother, Donkin McGilly Chrest and his two sons, and Donald McAllister Coughan Hectors son: Struy knows nothing of the meeting of Chisolm and Glengarry; but he depones tht Glengarrie and his army were in Strathglass and that he had part of them in his (Struy's) house as well as Chisolme to ye number of 600 men. Beinge asked "whether he knows yt Middleton and his partie after ye defeat at Loughgarie was with Chisolme or noe he knows not yt he was their, but saith yt Middleton was at his owne house and tooke him prisoner and caryed him along with him".

Culbokie depones that Glengarrie was in Strathglass at Comer with Chisolm in 1652. He knows Valentine and that he "took away a heirship from Fowlis and went up into ye head of ye country and after a while came down into the Chisolms bounds". Also that he saw Chisolm's son (when the "old Chisolm" was in prison in Inverness) destroy Valentines house, after which "Valentine went to Glenmoriston and came back within 6 weeks to Chisolms bounds, and ye said deponent saith yt at yt time he beinge to see John Chisolme yt was yr sicke who was brother to ye said Valentine, Chisolme's son came upon the hearinge of Valentine's beinge their and ye deponent inquiring of the said Chisolms son why he came their he answered he was to rase ye house downe where Valentine Chisolme was or put him away presentlie: and forther saith yt since yt time he was informed by a gentleman yt was in Chisolmes son's company yt when they would have pulled downe ye house where Valentine was ye sd Valentine put to ye doore and had a peeple (?) charged intending to keep ye house agt Chisolm's son.

There follows re-examination of the said witness on behalf of The Chisholm, their evidence being favourable to him.

PAPER 2

A Charge exhibited by Henry Whalley Esqre Judge Advocate of the Army as Advodate Genl, against Alexander Chissolme of Comrey.

That the said Alexr. Chissolme in disobedience and contrary to the General's Proclamation of 27th September 1653 did about the later end of March 1654 permit and suffer the Earle of Glencairne and the Laird of Glengarry and about 150 of horse and ffoot then in Rebellion to abide in and about his house in Straglas in the Sheriffedome of Inverness and about 1000 others alsoe in Rebellion to abide neere thereunto the said Straglas not beinge above twelve miles from Inverness where at that time was a garrison of the English Army, and not above ten miles from Brahan where at the same time was an other English Garrison, by the space of 48 houres, the said Chissolme being then at his said house, and did not give or cause timely notice to be given to either of said Garrisons.

2ndly that the said Chissolme in or about the latter end of September last past at and about Straglas aforesaid himselfe beinge at home or not farr from home, did in like manner p'mitt and suffer Lt. Gen. 11 Middleton, Major Deel and about 300 sould.rs under their command beinge in Rebellion to abyde thereby the space of about 16 houres did not cause timely notice to bee given to either of the said Garrisons they continueng and beinge both of them at that time English Garrisons, soe as the said Chissolme for his severall contempts in not giveinge obedience to the said Proclamation is thought to bee adjudged decreed and taken as an enemy to the Comonwealth and proceeded against accordingly which the Judge Advocate as Advo; Genl. humbly craveth may bee don/
Copia Vera: Ex

Tho: Fowles

PAPER 3

The Reformed clame and chaarge of Rbt. Monro Laird of Foules

The sd Rbt. Monro of foules and in name of Johne Monro of Lemlaire chaarges Alexander Chisolme of Comer as he who has contraveined the proclamacione emitted be ye gr. all and collonell Lilburne q.ch is evident be ane court martiall holden at Kilcowie upon the ii of May last By q.ch court the said Alex.r Chisolme is ordained w.tin 15 dayes thereafter to caus Valenteen Chisolme and oyr four mentioned in ye s.d Alex.r his depositione to be brought in to ye court marshall or to Collonell Fitch, or oyr. wyes to enter himself a prisoner till he maik plenarie satisfaction; And trew it is yt. ye sd. Alexander Chisolme has failyed and yr. for ought to restore the goods taiken from the chaigers and yr. tennents in Apprylle last, q.che were four score fyve kowes and 23 horse, pryse of ye kow 26 shillings starling, pryce of the horse 3 starline, and certane household stuff estimate to six pound starline, Together with the profets of ye goods and dammage and loss sustained be ye chaigers be impoverishing of yr. tenents and ... wasting of ther fermes qch. is referred to the modificacione of the court, Lyk as the sd. Alexr. Chisholme is ordained be the Court marshall to give bond for 1000 lbs sterling to ye sd. Laird of Foules and Limlaire. That they or any of ther people shall resave ne wrong be the sd. Alexr. Chisolme or any of his clane fermers of followers, qch. ordinance he has disobeyed and has not found cautione and yr. for the chaigers clames yt the sd. Alexr. Chisolme maik plenarie satisfacione and give bond as sd. is.

PAPER 4

Telebooth
Canongate
Edinburgh

At a Court Marshall of his Highness
the Lord Protector and Capt; Gen.ll
held for the Head Quarters in
Scotland this Aprill 1655.

Ordered

That the matter of difference betweene the Laird of ffoulis and Chissome bee brought to a tryall upon tuesday next being the 10th instant at two houres in the afternoone, and that Mr George Horrele Advocate for ffoulis deliver unto the contrary party such further claims as he shall think fit and papers relating to the premises betweene this and twelve houres upon Saturday next that they may put in their answer to the same against cleavan houres upon tuesday the day aforesaid.

Hen. Whalley.

PAPER 5

The Chisholm Passport

The Laird of Chissolme beinge discharged by the General (Monck) his especiall order, and haveinge given bonds remaininge with mee accordinge to his Honor's directions, I therefore desire hee with this two servants and three horses may freely passe to the place of his abode beyonde Inverness, and returne without let or molestation, they behaveinge themselves peaceably and quietly. Given under my hand and scale at Edinburgh, this 31st May, 1655.

Hen. Whalley, Judge Advocate.

"To all whom it may concern".

D. Mackay, Inverness.

Chisholm Artifacts

WITHIN YOUR POSSESSION YOU MAY HAVE FURTHER
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17 DAVIES STREET,
MAYFAIR, LONDON W1Y 1LN

Bond and Obligation of good behaviour
by
The Chisholm and the Master of Lovat
to
Cromwell's Commonwealth, 1653.

On the 5th february a £1,000 bond was granted by Alexander Chisholm of Comar and Alexander Fraser, Master of Lovat, to the Keepers of Liberty of England in security for their "peaceable subjection to the government of England". They were obliged not to plot against the State nor assist those that did, failing of which they would forfeit the £1,000 bond of security.

That a bond had been imposed on these two powerful Highland Chiefs shows that they were of doubtful loyalty to the alien Commonwealth. William Mackay refers to this in "Urquhart and Glenmoriston" when he writes "The Chisholm had been giving trouble and it was probably thought that a military demonstration at Comar by General Monck, who was the Commonwealth Governor General of Scotland, would have had a quieting effect upon him".

The full text of the obligation is as follows:-

Obligation

Knowe all men by these present that wee Alexander Chisholme of Comer and Alexander Fraser Master of Lovett are tied and formerly bound to the keepers of the libertie of England appointed by Authoritie of Parliament in the sum of one thousand pounds sterling to be paid to the said keepers of the Libertie of England or their Successors to which paiement well and truly to bee made wee bind us our haire executors and assignees ffirmly by these present sealed with our seals and dated the ffifth day of ffebruary 1653. The consideration of this obligation is such that if the above bonders Alexander Chisholm and Alexander Fraser doe from tyme to tyme continue and remaine in a peaceable subjection to the government of the commonwealth of England as it is nowe established without a Kinge or House of Lords and that bee neither directly nor indirectly doe aid assist or advise any persons in the disobedience therunto nor conceale any plotts conspiracies of any person against the said government make knowne to him that then the above writt obligation to be void and of none effect or else to remaine and bee in full proven force and vertu.

Sealed, signed and delivered in the presence of

The above written obligation was sealed and signed by the said Alexander Fraser of Lovatt and Alexander Chisholme of Comar the 5th Ffebruary 1653. These are therefore to require all persons concerned herein not to disturb or molest him or his except upon breach hereof.

Signed Robert Blunt
February 5th 1653

D. Mackay, Inverness.

100 YEARS AGO

RAID ON GAMBLING CLUB

On Saturday afternoon an extraordinary scene was witnessed within a short distance of the Elephant and Castle.

For the past few weeks, premises in Newington-butts, which were formerly used as a coffee-tavern, have been conducted as a club under the title of the Clock Tower Club, the premises being immediately opposite the Clock Tower in Newington-butts. It had come to the knowledge of the police authorities that an extensive system of gambling took place there, and it was decided to put a stop to it.

On Saturday, at half-past four o'clock, Chief Inspector Chisholm, L Division, with a number of inspectors, sergeants, detectives, and a large contingent of constables, surrounded the premises and gained an entrance, when they discovered that the premises were occupied by men, all of whom were gambling with cards and dice.

The police arrangements had been so complete that no person escaped from the premises; and the authorities, having seized all the gambling articles, together with a large sum of money which was being gambled for, and papers relating to various transactions, took the persons found on the premises in batches of six and eight to Kennington-Lane Police Station, where they were charged.

In the meantime, the whole thoroughfare of Newington-butts and Lower Kennington-Lane became so crowded with persons that it was with difficulty and some danger that the vehicular traffic was carried on.

The utmost excitement prevailed in the crowd, which had become so great that a further contingent of police had to be sent for. The affair having become known, many of the prisoners' friends arrived upon the scene and at one time it was feared that an attempt to rescue would be made.

The process of escorting the prisoners to the station-house took a considerable time. At eight o'clock at night there were eighty persons in custody, their ages varying from sixteen to sixty.

Up to a late hour a large crowd lingered about the premises and the police-station and, during the evening, several of the defendants were bailed out. All the prisoners will be charged this morning at Lambeth Police-court.

Taken from
The Daily Telegraph 12.09.1987

West of Scotland Census Returns & Old Parochial Registers

PREFACE

Since the foundation of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Family History Society in 1977 and the consequent growth in genealogical studies, there has been a need for some union listing of basic resources available in public libraries in the West of Scotland. This pamphlet is a small beginning. Nineteen public library authorities were circulated asking for their holdings of Census Returns and Parish Registers on microfilm. The response was almost unanimous and most enthusiastic. Those with substantial holdings submitted detailed lists and apologies must be made that, in this composite list, some information has had to be excluded. Potential users are advised to contact the place of deposit for extra help.

The majority of library authorities have not yet begun such microfilm collections, but several have announced their intention to do so which must indicate a further edition of this list in the near future.

To assist in the location of parishes, a directory of county maps showing their boundaries is provided. The map section is in its own right a useful genealogical tool conveniently bringing together information on parish names and origins with notes on the registers held centrally at New Register House in Edinburgh. The County maps were first published in the Newsletter of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Family History Society to which thanks are given for allowing their reproduction here. The Glasgow Census enumeration district maps were specially drawn for this publication.

CENSUS RETURNS FOR SCOTLAND

The original returns for 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881 and 1891 are available for consultation at the General Register Office for Scotland, New Register House, Princes Street, Edinburgh for the current day charge of £3.

Though there is protective rule by which the returns remain 'closed' for one hundred years, the Registrar General for Scotland has discretionary powers and has allowed the 1891 Census to be consulted under supervision at New Register House. Only those returns for 1841 to 1881 have been made available on microfilm for sale to libraries, and under strict copyright regulations.

The arrangement of the Census is by addresses within parishes; hence the need in towns and cities for street indexes. These have been indicated in the list. Each Census entry

gives the name, relationship to the head of the house (from 1851), age, marital status, occupation and parish of birth (from 1851).

OLD PAROCHIAL REGISTERS

The Parish Registers - records of births, marriages and deaths compiled by the church and covering the period from 1558 to 1854 (though they vary from parish to parish and few have survived before the 17th century) - are once again kept at New Register House in Edinburgh. They are fully listed in A detailed list of the Old Parochial Registers of Scotland 1872 which is supplemented by Appendix II (page 88) of D.J. Steel's Sources for Scottish Genealogy and Family History, 1970. The Parish lists in the map section of this pamphlet give the starting dates of extant West of Scotland records.

Few libraries in the West of Scotland hold microfilm copies at present.

PARTICIPATING LIBRARIES

Argyll and Bute District Libraries,

Headquarters, Hunter Street, Kilm, Dunoon.
(No Census Returns or Parish Registers)

Bearsden and Milngavie District Libraries,

Brookwood, Drymen Road, Bearsden, Glasgow G61
(No Census Returns or Parish Registers)

Clydebank District Libraries,

Central Library, Dumbarton Road, Clydebank G81 1XH
(No Census Returns or Parish Registers)

Clydesdale District Libraries,

Lindsay Institute, Hope Street, Lanark
(No Census Returns for Parish Registers)

Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District Libraries,

8 Allander Walk, Cumbernauld
(No Census Returns or Parish Registers)

Cumnock and Doon Valley District Libraries,

Headquarters, Bank Glen, Cumnock, KA 18
(No Census Returns or Parish Registers)

Cunninghame District Libraries,

Headquarters, 39/41 Princes Street, Ardrossan
(No Census Returns or Parish Registers)

Dumbarton District Libraries,
Dumbarton Public Library, Strathleven Place, Dumbarton

East Kilbride District Libraries,
Central Library, Olympia Building, Alexandra Arcade, East Kilbride
(No Census Returns or Parish Registers)

Eastwood District Libraries,
Eastwood Park, Rouken Glen Road, Giffnock G46 6UG
(No Census Returns or Parish Registers)

Glasgow District Libraries,
Mitchell Library, North Street, Glasgow G3 7DN

Hamilton District Libraries,
98 Cadzow Street, Hamilton ML3 6HQ

Inverclyde District Libraries
Central Library, Clyde Square, Greenock PA15 1NA
(No Census Returns or Parish Registers)

Kilmarnock and Loudoun District Libraries,
Dick Institute, Elmbank Avenue, Kilmarnock KA1 3BU
(No Census Returns or Parish Registers)

Kyle and Carrick District Libraries,
Carnegie Library, 12 Main Street, Ayr KA8 8ED
(No Census Returns or Parish Registers)

Monklands District Libraries,
Airdrie Library, Wellwynd, Airdrie ML6 0AG

Motherwell District Libraries,
Public Library, Motherwell ML1 3BZ

Renfrew District Libraries,
Marchfield Avenue, Paisley PA3 2RJ

Strathkelvin District Libraries,
William Patrick Memorial Library, Kirkintilloch
(No Census Returns or Parish Registers)

KEY TO LOCATIONS

AIRDRIE	Airdrie Library, Wellwynd, Airdrie (Tel: Airdrie 63221). Hours:- Monday-Friday 9.30 am - 7.30 pm Wednesday Closed Saturday 9.30 am - 12.30 pm 1.20 pm - 5.00 pm
DUMBARTON	Dumbarton Public Library, Strathleven Place, Dumbarton (Tel: Dumbarton 63129). Hours:- Mon, Tues, Thurs 10.00 am - 8.00 pm Wed, Fri, Sat 10.00 am - 5.00 pm
GLASGOW	Glasgow Room, The Mitchell Library, North Street, Glasgow G3 7DN. (Tel: 041-221 7030 Ext 187/188). Hours:- Monday-Friday 9.30 am - 9.00 pm Saturday 9.30 am - 5.00 pm
HAMILTON	District Library Headquarters, 98 Cadzow Street, Hamilton (Tel: Hamilton 282323). Hours:- Mon, Tues, Thurs, Fri 10.00 am - 7.30 pm Wed, Sat 10.00 am - 5.00 pm
MOTHERWELL	Public Library, Hamilton Road, Motherwell (Tel: Motherwell 51311). Hours:- Mon, Tues, Thurs, Fri 9.00 am - 7.00 pm Wednesday 9.00 am - 12 noon Saturday 9.00 am - 5.00 pm
RENFREW	Local History Department, Central Library, Paisley (Tel: Paisley 3672). Hours:- Monday-Friday 9.00 am - 8.00 pm Saturday 9.00 am - 5.00 pm

IT IS ADVISED TO WRITE FIRST TO ANY
OF THE ABOVE LIBRARIES IF YOU ARE REQUESTING
ANY INFORMATION

DEATHS

- CHISM:** On December 25th 1988
DR NEAL A.
Hon: Secretary & Treasurer of the U.S.A.
Branch of the Clan Chisholm Society.
- CHISHOLM:** On March 1st 1989
WALTER C. (Edinburgh)
Hon: Member of the Clan Chisholm Society
- MEDLAM:** On August 2nd 1988
LOUIS OLIVER SIMON (London)

WALTER CHISHOLM

The death occurred on March 1st 1989 of Walter Chisholm, Edinburgh Branch, whom for many years was a Stalwart Member who served as a Committee Member and then in office as a Chairman of the Branch.

Walter, a tailor by trade who worked in Glasgow and then Edinburgh, was always willing to talk to people and help where necessary.

In later years he became a Vice President of the Society and then an Honorary Member which I know made him very proud.

Our thoughts go to his wife, Jessie, and family at this time and we hope we are able to show them our esteem and affection for such a lovely man.

B.C.B.

"JUST WANDERING". "NO. 4"

To HELEN

I have been asked by Juliette & Ben, good friends of mine and without a doubt the Clan backbone, to write about some more of my wee rambles.

Ben has a way of putting things to you, you don't feel the pain of your arm being twisted up your back but neither do you fail to get the picture, still I will get a little of my own back, as he has to sort out my writings into some order, correct the spelling, and the grammar and he has my orders to leave this part in although he may not agree! (Ben certainly does not agree!!?)

Although I miss you to have our "wee blethers" together life must go on, and in my case I wander with the two labradors as my companions wherever the whim takes us.

Just before writing this, Scotland was having a wee bit more than its fair share of rain. I took a run up to Killin, going up through Glen Ogle and what normally are wee burns coming down the hillside, on that day they were raging torrents, coupled with the wind the hillsides were veiled in spray.

I dare say some of you are familiar with the Falls of Dochert, well the mass of water going over the rocks and under the bridge it's a wonder the McNab burial ground is still there.

Nearer home, the Roslin Glen and round about this area are some of the places I go although some would say that I should not be there but if like me you love nature then no harm is done.

It's a bonny glen and if you know where to look there are cup and ring marks to be found. These are a little different from those found in North Scotland but similar to ones found in Spain, so man must have tramped this glen a long time ago leaving his mark behind.

A little way further up "west" a face has been cut into the rock right beside the path where the steps have been worn so much they are really deep, it's a very old style of face and must have been in very strong relief at one time, but the passing of time has softened its face and I can only think it has some meaning to travellers in bygone days. The Beaker People also had settlements and camps in the same area, a little to the north though.

To come more up to date a little west of Roslin Glen but in the same valley are the remains of an old gunpowder factory dating back to 1800 where on one part of the path, with no great effort, you can dig into the bank just a little and you may be lucky enough to find yourself a tin flask used by soldiers to keep their powder dry for when they charged the muskets in use at that time. The powder was supplied for the Napoleonic Wars.

I roam around here alot so it must be the Chisholm in me to have such curiosity.

In the same area are a colony of badgers, roe deer, herons in their heronry, ducks, rabbits, squirrels, fox and mink which are not so welcome as when mink are left to breed undisturbed they ruin other wildlife, and once I saw a kingfisher in all its glory.

The cider duck is a "wee story" in itself as one day as usual out with the dogs they raised one, so I took a look and found its nest. It took me all my time to get up to it, steep banks, lots of shrub and about one hundred yards from the river.

When I returned the next day I made certain the dogs were kept away and although being a wild bird she let me stroke her neck and at that time she was sitting on six eggs, happy to say she raised her brood and took to the river with them.

I wish that I had the courage of this wild creature although river birds are timid by nature.

Well, Juliette and Ben, that's my lot!! If its too long-winded cut it down to your liking. Glad to oblige!

Your old friend

Duncan Chisholm (of Bonnyrigg)



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