



The Nessie



Newsletter of the Clan Fraser Society of North America®

Spring Issue

February 2026

From the Editor:

This issue welcomes our new Clan Chair, **Julie Hegle**! Julie will also be acting as our clan's Genealogist, and she writes here of her search for a Simpson relative with cautions about adding information from other family trees.

We have reports on several Scottish games, **Bruce Simpson**'s column on "Terroir and Scotch Malt Whisky", **Cheryl Morrison** on the famous, single malt containing, "Scottish cream" in her cooking column", lots of Scottish history, and a piece entitled "All About Kilts".

I am indebted to all of members who contributed items for this issue; it wouldn't be an issue without them! I hope you enjoy this Spring issue of *The Nessie*!

Jim Oliver

A Message from the Chairman of CFSNA®

I'm thrilled to be stepping into the Chair position at such an exciting time for the Society. My deepest gratitude to outgoing Chair **Paul Clark** for his years of service, dedication, and leadership. Under Paul's guidance, the Society has grown in many ways – membership, recognition, and representation at many Scottish events throughout the U.S. and Canada. None of this would have happened without the assistance of many amazing volunteers. Because of them, we have this wonderful kinship group with whom we can share our Scottish heritage, which all started over 50 years ago at Grandfather Mountain.

Looking ahead to this year, I hope that we can build upon those first 50 years and bolster our organization for the next 50 years. Some of the things you can look forward to include a new website that will enable smooth membership registrations and provide resources and information that you would like to see; an opportunity to march in this year's New York City Tartan Day Parade, where **Sam Heughan** will be Grand Marshall; the opportunity to attend one (or more) of over 200 Scottish games and celebrations scheduled throughout the United States and Canada; the ability to meet one of our amazing conveners at over 40 of these events; and a chance to become involved in this vibrant and welcoming organization.

Our website calendar at CFSNA.com will be updated as our conveners confirm their participation at events in their region, so check there often. Please make sure to stop by and say hello to the conveners if they sponsor a tent at an event you attend. They're likely to ask if you'd like to join the parade of clans. I encourage you to do so – it's very fun!

I'd like to close by inviting you all to participate with us as you have interest and are able. We will be looking for volunteers to assist with convening games, maintaining our new website, promoting the Society, lending finance expertise, writing brief pieces about Scottish heritage for *The Nessie*, and offering assistance with

genealogy. We will also be looking for members to become part of the Board. We will be electing a new Vice Chair and a Recording Secretary at the end of this year. We very much appreciate that everyone is busy, but many of the volunteer activities can be small things, like crewing a Society tent so the conveners can grab a bite to eat or helping to set up or tear down the tent. I'm sure you'll find, as I did, that the camaraderie you experience will more than make up for your time. Please reach out to your Regional Commissioner, our Vice Chair **Leslie Fraser-Bozek**, or me if you have questions or would like to volunteer in some way. Thank you and let's have a great 2026!

Julie Hegle

Welcome New Members

Through the end of December, we have 42 new members! Welcome all to our Clan!!

Lovett	Sarah & Daniel	Puyallup, WA	Fraize	William & Raichel	Taylors, SC
Frazier	Julie	Sugar Hill, GA	Brock	Tonya	Piedmont, SC
Frazier	Noah	Monroe, NC	Frazier	Joe & Susan	Woodstock, GA
Fraser	Chris & Heather King	Snellville, GA	Murphy	Matthew	Galivants Ferry, SC
Frazier	Ashley	Knoxville, TN	Fraser	Zack & Marie	Rome, GA
Frazier	Miles & Margot	Hendersonville, TN	Dinoia	Paul & Kelly	
Frazer	Teresa	Bluefield, WV		Monahan-Dinoia	Bristol, CT
Morgan	Scott & Kelly	Owensville, IN	Payson	Sarah	Rindge, NH
West	Hollie	Marshall, NC	Sporkin-Morrison	Barnett & Kristen	Choteau, MT
Twiddy	Carey & Sean	Atlanta, GA	Frazier	Jason & Angela	Fort Bliss, TX
Hoskins	Jessica	Tazewell, TN	Fraser	Sierra & Robert	Ashland City, TN
Hoskins	Sabra	Tazewell, TN	Simpson	Cheryl	Limington, ME
Frasert-May	Elizabeth & Randy May	Atlanta, GA	Conroy	Wayne & DeeDee Stroup	Deland, FL
Flock	Vicki & Vic	Hoschton, GA	Moen	Nathan	North Little Rock, AR

Flowers of the Forest

We are very sad to announce the passing of two long-standing and dedicated members of our Clan, **Ed and Helen Muesch**, of Spruce Pine, NC. Helen left us on Dec 5 and Ed passed 1 month later. They loved the Highland Games and will be sorely missed at Grandfather Mountain, Loch Norman, and Stone Mountain.



Ed and Helen lived a fascinating life of world travel, sailing around the world several times, and had many experiences most only dream of, including cruising in Thailand when the tsunami struck. Both were avid equestrians. They leave behind 6 children, and many grand and great-grandchildren.



They loved, and traveled in, Scotland and in their memory a tree grove has been established in their names in the Scottish Highlands. We felt this would be a fitting, living memorial to their wonderful lives. Anyone who wishes to can add a tree to the grove for the very nominal amount of £6 (approximately \$8). Visit <https://treesforlife.org.uk/groves/569379/>

Upcoming Games

See the CFSNA® webpage (<http://www.cfsna.com/Upcoming-Events>) for the latest on upcoming games. Also, visit HighlandGamesandFestivals.com, a website dedicated to Scottish highland games, festivals, history, and heritage. The site has lots of Scottish info other than games. Check it out!

From **Charlie Fraser**

Clansmen: Some great news for this year's Tartan Day Parade. It's just been announced that **Sam Heughan** (Jamie Fraser in *Outlander*) will again be the grand marshal. He was the marshal in 2018 and the crowds were overwhelming. If possible, would be great to have you and as many of your family as possible attend and march with us down 6th Ave. This year is the last season of the Starz documentary, "Outlander". It has been such an important reason why our clan membership has grown so dramatically in the last several years. So, please consider attending; New York is not that far away, especially if you can catch a train into the city. Hope to see you there!

The **Tallahassee Highland Games** in Tallahassee, Florida, will be February 7-8. My wife and I will host the first Clan Fraser tent at that event. Mrs. **Julie Hegle** will be in attendance at one of her first events since assuming her role as the new CFSNA President.

Fraser Genealogy

From **Julie Hegle**

I fell in love with genealogy about 15 years ago when I began to research a part of my ancestry that my family never discussed. Born in North Dakota, after living in a few different places around the U.S., I ended up moving to Vermont. That's when my mother encouraged me to research an ancestor, my great-great grandfather, whom she thought was born in Vermont. I have a degree in law and was very accustomed to research in town records, so I assumed (wrongly) that this would be a simple task. It took a few years to unravel that silent mystery. I suppose that was perhaps my first lesson in genealogy – don't assume it will be easy; in fact, don't assume anything!

In this column in *The Nessie*, you will find at least one tip for your own genealogy research in each issue. The first tip is: *be cautious about adding information from other family trees*. This applies to any of the platforms you might use for research and for housing your family tree. In many families, the Scots included, given names are recycled quite often. Then there are given names that appear in many different families, like John or James. And sometimes, there are individuals with the same given and surnames with similar birth years, so it can be quite confusing. My advice is to be patient and meticulous and work through the record trail. I know – you're probably thinking that this is easier said than done. Sometimes it is, so let me give you an example that I recently experienced.

I was researching the ancestry of a man named **George Simpson**, born in 1850, who had been estranged from his family, so the living descendants knew little about him, including where he was born. One member of the family took information from an online tree that showed a George Simpson, born in 1851, living in Pennsylvania and New York, as "my" George did. The fact that the birth year was one year different is not a huge concern, but just something to note. Census records calculate the estimated birth year based on the reported age, so this could explain the difference. That tree showed the 1851 George Simpson as having been born in Prince Edward Island (PEI). Still no red flag here. Then that tree traced the 1851 George Simpson's ancestry back to Scotland. This made sense – a lot of Scots came to North America through PEI.

When I looked at the records that were connected to the 1851 George Simpson on the family tree, I found an 1880 census showing him married with children and living in New York. Then an 1881 Canada census

showing him single and living on a farm in PEI with his parents. The 1890 U.S. census was missing, but the 1891 Canada census again showed him as single and living on a farm in PEI with his parents. Then the 1900 U.S. census showed him married to a second wife and living in Pennsylvania, yet the 1901 Canada census showed him still single and living in PEI on a farm with his parents.

So how do you reconcile this? Further research showed a George Simpson, born in 1850 in the U.S., buried in New York. All of the U.S. records were in close proximity to where the living descendants were born and raised. The descendant who was trying to unravel the mystery of his ancestor requested a copy of the death certificate of "1850 George", which showed the date and place of his birth and the names of his parents. This led to additional record discoveries that confirmed that the 1850 George Simpson was in fact the ancestor and the 1851 George Simpson was not.

If you have a genealogy question, please send to genealogy@cfsna.com.

A submission was received from **Robert Mattson** and while fascinating, is quite long so has been added to the end of this issue.

Reports on Scottish Games

From **Don "Brix" Fraser**

What a day for a parade it was in Old Town on Saturday, Dec. 6. For the 19th straight year, Clan Fraser Society of North America was represented at this annual event, held the first Saturday in December, and recognizing Alexandria Virginia's Scottish Heritage. Alexandria was founded in 1749 by Scottish merchants and was named after Scotsman John Alexander who owned the land that became Alexandria. Today, the city continues celebrating its heritage with the iconic Alexandria Scottish Christmas Walk Parade in December, and the Virginia Scottish Highland Games over the Labor Day Weekend.

The wailing of bagpipes sailed through Alexandria's historic streets as thousands of community members gathered to watch the 54th annual Scottish Christmas Walk Parade. Clad in colorful tartans, Scottish clans paraded through the streets of Old Town, joined by pipe and drum bands, terriers and hounds, antique cars, re-enactors, community organizations and nonprofits, city officials, first responders and more.

The Alexandria Scottish Christmas Walk Parade started as a community event more than 50 years ago to highlight the city's Scottish heritage and support the mission of the Community Y. The Campagna Center partnered with St. Andrew's Society Washington, DC, Old Presbyterian Meeting House and the City of Alexandria to produce the parade and associated events, led by Junior and Supporting Friends of the Campagna Center. In 2022, to preserve the historic signature



The Clan Fraser contingent: Left to Right: Linda Gibson, Scott Fraser, Burch Fraser, William Fraser, Samantha Fraser, Jackie Fraser, Rebecca Gibson, Charles Gibson, Vicki Fraser, Zach Gibson, Donald 'Brix' Fraser, Chris Fraser, Bruce Simpson

event that is a source of civic pride and a key economic driver for the city's small business and hospitality communities, Visit Alexandria took on the role of lead parade producer in partnership with the Campagna Center and the City of Alexandria.

The end of the parade featured a massed band concert by the City of Alexandria Pipes and Drums, the St. Andrew's Society's Washington Scottish Pipe Band and the Kiltie Band of York. Julie Carey of NBC4 was the emcee of the Scottish Christmas Walk Parade in Old Town,

Terry Culver reports on the Stone Mountain (Georgia) Highland Games.

Hosts were **Sean and Carey Twiddy** and we set up and worked the tent together. It was great to see **Doug Ikelman** and he helped field questions, especially about tartans. He's a walking encyclopedia! **Cameron Fraser** and his brother came. I saw **Linda Parish** and her grandson. If you didn't

know, Linda's daughter passed away last year. Her grandson was in the parade of tartans and carried his sword with our two Claymore bearers, **Sean Twiddy** and **Matthew Murphy**. I saw **Bob and Virginia Cox**. Bob walked with us too. It was great to see them.



Carey Twiddy



New member **Matthew Murphy**



A Fraser Clansman and **Doug Ikelman**



Bob and Virginia Cox

Celtic Keys Festival – Reported by Terry Culver

The heavy athletic events were all female. The picture is of me with Sean Heely; his band was playing, as well as Albannach, and the Screaming Orphans. Drake Irish Dance performed too. Unfortunately, no Fraser tent, and no other Frasers were there.



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Central Florida Highland Games – reported by Ben “Tam” Fraser

January 17-18, located in Winter Springs, Florida. Clan Fraser was well represented this year. We enjoyed cool weather in the Florida sun. Together, we signed up 13 new families and had one out of state renewal. Clan Fraser Florida Gatherings are becoming very popular. New member **Terry Donlan**, a researcher and writer on the heritage and genealogy of families from Scotland and Ireland, recently attended the **Central Florida Scottish Highland Games**. After the games, he was inspired to write in his blog about Clan Fraser. Check it out here: <https://irishscottishroots.blog/2026/01/19/central-florida-scottish-highland-games-stepping-into-the-past/>



Left to right: Brenda Pennington, LeRoy Pennington, Ben Fraser, Sam Fraser, Kelli Simpson, Christian Simpson



Lisa Frazier, Danielle Frazier, Sam Fraser, Brandon Pennington, Brenda Pennington, Brenda Frazier, LeRoy Pennington, and Mark Frazier

Chris Simpson reports: November 8, 2025, was the inaugural **Deltona Celticfest** in Deltona, Florida. **Ben and Sam Fraser** hosted our Clan tent at this one-day event, assisted by me (**Chris Simpson**) and my wife **Kelli Simpson** (pictured).



Notes from Our Fraser Clansmen

Don Frazer sends this - I don't know how many members of the CFSNA might be veterans, or even members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, but as soon as I saw this, I thought this might be of interest to some of our membership. Perhaps you could spread this around the Society. And if you would like more extensive information about it from the VFW, they would certainly oblige. I'm sure the VFW wouldn't mind having some business from members of our group, should they be interested in combining veteran status and Scottish heritage together!

VFW Store <vwfstore@vwfemail.org>

VFW TARTAN KILTS!

PRE-SALE NOW THRU FEB. 15

VFWSTORE.ORG

Our clan — the VFW and its Auxiliary — has a limited-time opportunity to purchase kilts and accessories using the official VFW tartan registered with the National Records of Scotland. The VFW has teamed up with USA Kilts to hold a **limited-time pre-sale thru Feb. 15** for a variety of products using the VFW tartan.

We MUST meet a minimum of fabric usage during the pre-sale to move forward with all orders. If we meet the minimum, delivery is anticipated in June.

Please make inquiries directly to USA Kilts at **800.368.8633** or **click to shop the selection!**



My name is **William Fraser** and I live in Austin, Texas. In September 2025 I spent several days in Beaulieu, Scotland, and shared a few pints with the locals in the Lovat Arms Hotel on the High Street.

In addition to the Lovat Arms (owned by a Fraser couple), I had great experiences with “The Corner on the Square” cafe, “Campbells of Beaulieu”, and “Morisons Hardware” (owned by clansman Donald Fraser). I also bumped into Neal Fraser; he accompanied Simon Fraser of Lovat to Charleston, SC in 1998, a year after the Fraser Gathering at Fraser Castle in Aberdeenshire in 1997 (which I had the good fortune to attend).

While I was in the highlands, I trekked portions of the West Highland Way and stayed in the campgrounds in Glen Nevis outside Fort William. In early September I spent several days in Braemar and attended The Braemar Royal Highland Gathering.

Here is a video summary of my visit.

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dZXWEm9WoOjXvt95_GiKwKAxAtwtAl/view

I will go back this year and explore the Orkney Islands.

Je Suis Prest, William Fraser

Terry Culver tells us: This is **Cynthia Callard**. She is a Fraser with Scottish and French heritage. She moved to the Florida Keys a year ago from Namibia. She was a volunteer staff member providing some activities for guests and children. They had St Brigid's crosses made with straws and gave them out, had kids color Celtic knotwork bookmarks, and write prayers on strips of cloth in the old ways, then tie them to tree limbs to be blessed by the priest on Sunday. She's a delight and was so happy to see another Fraser! She's going to email me later and I will gift a CFSNA membership to her.



David Fliesen writes – Fraser and MacKenzie clans were featured in today’s “Sisters of Summerville” comic strip. I did my best to get the tartans right in the comic strip, but AI isn’t quite there yet to make the patterns exactly the same. I hope you enjoy today’s episode of “Sisters of Summerville”:



The Lassies Have Gone Highland!



The Sisters of Summerville are trading their sunny porch for the rolling hills of Scotland in this tartan-filled adventure! Honey Bear’s tossing the caber (sort of), and Bootsie Belle’s piping her wee heart out as the pair dance their paws off for a proper Scottish feast.

Whether your clan colors run Fraser, MacKenzie, or just “whatever looks good in plaid”, this one’s for every Scottish at heart — and every tartan lover who knows a good Highland fling when they see one.

“Dancing for Dinner!” celebrates heritage, humor, and the joy of friendship... all wrapped in the swirl of kilts, haggis, and laughter.



Catch more “Sisters” adventures here facebook.com/profile.php?id=61581673621814

From **Bruce Simpson**: Middleburg, Virginia, Burns Night 2026

The town of Middleburg, Virginia, hosted its first Burns Night supper and cèilidh this year. The event was a resounding success, despite the weather forecast, and the town plans to make it an annual event. Seán Heely, U.S. National Scottish Fiddle Champion, provided the “Address to a Haggis” and he and his band provided music for the evening. **Bruce and Rickie Simpson** represented Clan Fraser at the event, and Bruce delivered The Immortal Memory after dinner.



Single Malt Whisky

Scotch Tastings – The Gateway to the World of Scotch Malt Whisky

Please send all single malt whisky notes to **Bruce Simpson** at Whisky@CFSNA.COM.

Terroir and Scotch Malt Whisky

If you have ever attended a wine tasting, you have probably heard the host wax eloquently about the terroir of a particular offering. “Terroir” is a term applied particularly to wine to describe the environment – soil, climate, and sunlight – that gives particular flavor to the grapes. For wine this absolutely makes sense. Yet I have seen whisky writers use terroir when describing whiskies. Distilleries will go on about their spring water and the climate in their glen. But does the appellation make sense in the context of Scotch Malt Whisky? Let’s look at the production process for whisky to find out.

The five major factors in the production of Scotch that influence flavor are:

1. Raw materials. This includes the water, malted barley (peated or unpeated), and yeast
2. Fermentation time. Short fermentation times run from 48 to 60 hours while some distillery fermentation times exceed 90 hours
3. Type of distillation. All single malt whiskies are distilled in pot stills but the size and shape of a still influence the spirit produced
4. Pot still recipe. This includes the rate of distillation and the cut points the distiller chooses for the foreshots, spirit, and feints
5. Cask Maturation. Variables include cask size, oak species (American, French etc.), seasoning (toast, char level, and previous contents), warehouse climate, and duration of maturation.

Of these factors, cask maturation accounts for about sixty percent of the flavor development. Yet, only raw materials and warehouse climate are terroir – the characteristics of environment. Tying the concept of place to the whisky-producing regions of the Highlands, Lowlands, Speyside, Islay, or Campbeltown can provide a broad indication of style but is not as informative in modern whisky production. As distilleries experiment and strive to produce new flavors to appeal to different markets, whiskies can vary significantly from the house or even regional style. A few small farm distilleries use all local barley, and a few larger distilleries use some local barley for a portion of their production. But, most of the distilleries use bulk barley from malt houses, not barley grown and malted locally. And, as noted above, most of the flavor in the whisky comes from the cask maturation.

Although “terroir” is too restrictive and fails to fully capture everything that goes into producing Scotch flavor, it is still useful to characterize the production process. Some writers use the term “provenance.” Beyond simply documenting the place of origin, provenance provides the chain of custody, if you will, of production and maturation. Provenance is more expansive than terroir and captures more factors influencing flavor. That becomes important as distillers use different finishing techniques or experiment with different yeasts or cask types. Knowing the details, the provenance, of production provides insight into how the flavor develops. Whether you think about it as “terroir” or “provenance”, understanding the factors of production provides insight into the flavor profile of the dram in your hand as you savor its aroma.

Since this edition of *The Nessie* falls near Burns Night, it seems appropriate to review a whisky produced at the farm in Ayrshire, where Robert Burns worked from 1777 to 1784. Lochlea is a true farm distillery. The farm owners added a distillery to their existing farm and



began production in 2018. The core range is their "Our Barley". It is a non-age statement whisky but still quite approachable and is bottled at 46% ABV, non-chill filtered, and without coloring. It is matured in a combination of first-fill Bourbon, Oloroso Sherry, and shaved, toasted, and re-charred (STR) casks. The nose is bright and fruity while the palate has a mix of spice and fruit. Our Barley is an easy-drinking dram and perfect to toast Robert Burns.

Scottish and Fraser Tidbits

Archaeologists to explore new area of Culloden battlefield

Archaeologists hope to uncover new insights into how the Battle of Culloden was fought almost 280 years ago. A team is to investigate an area of the battlefield near Inverness that has not been excavated before. The ground, just north of Culloden's memorial cairn, was where members of Bonnie Prince Charlie's Jacobite forces advanced on the front line of an opposing government army. The area was planted with commercial forestry in the 1950s, and the last of the conifers were removed in the 1980s. Today it is an area of scrubby vegetation used for grazing cattle.

The National Trust for Scotland (NTS), which manages a large part of the battlefield, has arranged the week-long investigation which starts this month. It will involve archaeologists and volunteer NTS head of archaeology Derek Alexander, and University of Glasgow's Prof Tony Pollard will lead the excavation. The fieldwork will include digging small trenches and test pits, and metal detecting in between the scrub and remains of trees stumps. A small, tracked excavator will be used to scrape away thin layers of soil. Test pits will be dug by hand in the hope of uncovering non-metallic artefacts.

NTS said: "We hope that by exploring these new areas using modern techniques, we will gain a deeper understanding of the battle's history. "This part of the battlefield is in front of the government front line, where Monro's Regiment and the Royal Scots Fusiliers would have exchanged musket fire with centre of the advancing Jacobite line, including the Mackintoshes, **Frasers**, and the Royal Eccossais." The spokesperson added: "The dig will respect the site's solemn history as a designated war grave, and the Trust ensures all activities at this significant site are designed and carried out with great care and respect."

Charles Edward Stuart, better known as Bonnie Prince Charlie, led a rising in 1745 to win back the thrones of Britain for his father, the exiled James VIII. The Battle of Culloden on 16 April 1746 saw the prince and his forces face King George II's government army, led by the Duke of Cumberland, George's son. The prince was defeated and about 1,600 men were killed, ~1,500 of them Jacobites. It has been described as the last pitched battle to be fought on British soil.

What artefacts have been found at Culloden?

Last year, NTS said the last finds to be made were connected to a moment when a clan chief fighting for Charlie was badly injured. Donald Cameron of Lochiel is recorded as leading an attack on the government frontline when his ankles were hit by grapeshot - small lead balls fired from artillery weapons. The artefacts were a broken copper alloy shoe buckle and a single piece of grapeshot that shows signs of having hit something - possibly the buckle. Both were discovered in the same 60 sq m (646 sq ft) area.

Scottish Cooking

This column, hosted by **Cheryl Morrison** (ancientheart9@gmail.com), is on Scottish cooking and recipes. As Cheryl says, "let's explore and celebrate our shared Scottish heritage through the lens of our foodways".

Failte a chairdean! Welcome friends! Come have a seat around the table, where kindred folk are about and Fraser Clanswoman, **Laurilyn Frasier**, is pouring a glass of a sumptuous Scottish Cream to share, alongside her

famous shortbread. Laurilyn has served this at Clan dinners, Burns Nights, and various seasonal celebrations throughout the years and it has always been a favorite. We think you might like it, too. Slainte Mhath!

SCOTTISH CREAM

- 1 Cup of light cream or half & half
- 1 14 oz can of sweetened condensed milk
- 1 ¾ Cups of Scotch whisky
- 1 Teaspoon instant coffee
- 2 Tablespoons chocolate syrup
- 1 Teaspoon vanilla extract
- 1 Teaspoon almond extract

Directions

Place all ingredients in a blender and whizz on high for 30 seconds. Pour into a sealed container and refrigerate, shaking well before serving. This will keep for up to two months in the refrigerator. Do not use heavy cream, it tends to separate.

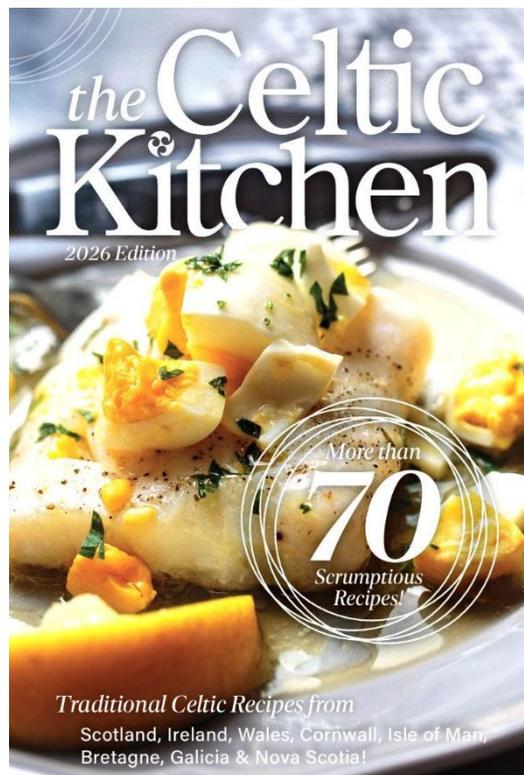
Serve as a delicious drink on ice by itself, in coffee, with hot cocoa, drizzled over desserts, baked in treats like brownies, or shaken into cocktails like an espresso martini.

ENJOY! SULT A BHAIN AS!

Recipe courtesy of Clan Fraser New York State Convener, Laurilyn Frasier.

Have any Scottish recipes you'd like to share? If so, we'd love to try them. Send them to ancientheart9@gmail.com. Until next time, Slainte mhath! Cheryl

Speaking of Scottish cooking – Over 70 recipes from the 7 Celtic Nations and beyond! Pick up your complimentary copy of the 2026 Celtic Kitchen cookbook [HERE!](#)



Some Scottish History

Culloden - New Clues from Scotland's Last Battlefield

https://scottishclanconnection.substack.com/p/new-clues-from-scotlands-last-battlefield?utm_source=substack&publication_id=3619446&post_id=176314924&utm_medium=email&utm_content=share&utm_campaign=email-share&isFreemail=true&r=53w892&triedRedirect=true

The Last Viking Invasion of Scotland:

By the mid-13th century, Scotland was still haunted by the long shadow of the Vikings. For nearly four hundred years, Norsemen from Norway and Denmark had raided and ruled large portions of the western seaboard — the Hebrides, the Isle of Man, Orkney, and Shetland were all under their sway. Their longships haunted the coasts, their jarls collected taxes, and their sagas spoke of the Scottish west as their rightful inheritance.

But by 1263, the tide of history was turning. Scotland, under **King Alexander III**, was unified and ambitious. His father's wars had ended internal feuds, and the kingdom was expanding in confidence and strength. Alexander wanted to bring the western isles — still under Norwegian control — back into the Scottish fold. To do so peacefully, he first sent envoys to **Håkon IV of Norway**, offering to buy the Hebrides in silver. Håkon, proud of his Norse heritage and unwilling to sell what he called his "birthright," refused. What followed would be the final clash between the Viking world and medieval Scotland.

King Håkon's Great Armada

In the summer of 1263, King Håkon gathered a massive fleet at Bergen — more than a hundred warships, their dragon prows gilded and their decks heavy with warriors. The sagas describe this expedition as one of the greatest naval armadas Norway ever sent. Håkon's forces included contingents from the Isle of Man, Orkney, Shetland, and the Hebrides — a final gathering of the Norse Atlantic world.

The fleet swept across the sea, ravaging the coasts of Mull, Kintyre, and Gigha. At Loch Long, the Norwegians performed one of the most extraordinary feats in Viking military history: they dragged their ships overland for more than a mile, from Arrochar to Loch Lomond, in order to attack the lands of Lennox. This daring portage, achieved with manpower and rollers, took them deep into the Scottish mainland — a symbolic act of invasion and defiance.

But their advance was not met with terror. Scotland had changed. Instead of small, scattered clans, Håkon found a kingdom united under one crown, with castles and armies ready for war. The campaign, meant to reassert Norse dominance, was about to unravel under forces no sword could defeat.

The Battle of Largs and the Tempest of 1263

By late September, Håkon's fleet was anchored off the Cumbrae Islands, within the Firth of Clyde. His envoys and Alexander's had exchanged words but reached no agreement. The Scottish king, aware that autumn storms were coming, deliberately delayed negotiations, knowing that the weather could do what his armies might not.

Then, as if on cue, the storm broke. On the night of October 1st, a violent tempest swept down the Clyde - rain, hail, and furious winds lashed the ships. Masts splintered, anchors dragged, and some vessels were driven ashore near Largs.

The next morning, Scottish forces attacked the stranded Norwegians. Accounts differ - the Norse sagas describe a skirmish; Scottish chroniclers call it a decisive battle. What is certain is that the Vikings were harried by mounted knights and bowmen. The storm prevented reinforcements from landing, and confusion reigned on the beach. Many Norwegians were cut down, others fled to their ships or drowned in the raging surf.

The Norse nobleman Skene (or Skeine) fell in battle, while the Scots lost the brave knight Ferash, whose golden armor became a trophy for the victors. The weather that had battered Håkon's fleet continued to worsen, so fierce that both sides believed supernatural powers were at play. The Scots claimed it was raised by Saint Margaret, protector of the realm; the Norwegians swore it was the work of Scottish witches and magic. Whatever the cause, the storm marked the end of Viking power in Scotland.

Death in Orkney and the Dawn of a New Era

The remnants of Håkon's fleet limped northward, battered and broken. He wintered in Kirkwall, Orkney, hoping to regroup and renew the campaign in spring. But the old king, weary and heartbroken over his losses, fell ill and died there on December 15, 1263. His death ended the last great Viking attempt to reclaim the Scottish west.

Three years later, under his successor King Magnus VI, the Treaty of Perth (1266) was signed. Norway formally ceded the Hebrides and the Isle of Man to Scotland in exchange for a modest payment of 4,000 merks and an annual tribute of 100 merks - a small price for permanent peace. From that day forward, the western seaboard, once ruled by sea-kings and jarls, belonged to Scotland.

The Norse presence did not vanish entirely. Their language, laws, and place-names remained woven into the landscape, from Uig and Tarbert to Benbecula and Stornoway. But the age of Viking conquest was over.

Legacy of the Last Invasion

The events of 1263 were more than a battle between kings, they marked a cultural shift from the Norse maritime world to a distinctly Scottish kingdom stretching from the Solway to the Hebrides. Dumbarton Castle, once a Norse target and later a royal naval base, stood as a witness to this transformation, from Viking raids to Scottish fleets.

King Håkon's defeat is remembered in both Scottish and Norwegian chronicles with a strange mixture of respect and melancholy. In Norway, it was seen as a tragic end to a heroic era; in Scotland, as divine justice and national triumph. The storm that sank Håkon's ships symbolized not only the wrath of nature but the unstoppable tide of change sweeping across the medieval North Atlantic. When the waves finally calmed, and the gulls circled over the broken ships on the Clyde, the Viking Age — that long saga of sails, steel, and storm, had come to its close.

Adapted From: Glen, J. (1847). *History of the Town and Castle of Dumbarton, from the earliest period till the present time*. E. D. Ogilvie, W. Conolly & J. Neilson.

How Queen Victoria Sparked the Great Tartan Revival

In the 18th century, the tartan was a symbol of rebellion. After the failed Jacobite Rising of 1745, the British government cracked down hard on Highland culture. The *Act of Proscription* (1746) banned Highland dress, including the tartan, in an effort to suppress clan identity and quash future uprisings. For decades, to be seen in a kilt was to risk arrest, or forced conscription into the army.

Ironically, this brutal suppression only served to romanticize the garb. When the law was finally repealed in 1782, the tartan had become an emblem of nostalgia and resistance. But the garment still remained largely in the shadows, revived mostly during military parades, Highland games, and the occasional noble family event. Then came **Queen Victoria**, who did not just revive the tartan, she transformed it into a global fashion.

Victoria and Albert's Highland Obsession

Queen Victoria first visited Scotland in 1842, just five years after her coronation. She and Prince Albert were instantly captivated by the landscape, the culture, and the romanticized image of the noble Highlander. This wasn't just a casual admiration, it became a full-blown obsession.

In 1848, they acquired Balmoral Castle, a baronial estate in Aberdeenshire that would become their beloved Highland retreat. But they didn't just move in, they redesigned it. Albert personally helped redesign the castle in the style of a traditional Highland residence, and Victoria set about transforming its interiors into

a shrine to all things Scottish. That included the tartan. They commissioned their own royal tartan: the Balmoral Tartan, a subdued grey pattern with red over-checks. Strictly speaking, it has remained a *royal exclusive*, i.e. only members of the royal family and the Queen’s piper are allowed to wear it. But the symbolism was clear: tartan had gone from outlawed cloth to royal uniform.

A Royal Seal of Approval That Changed Everything

The Queen’s visible enthusiasm for tartan sparked a cultural shift. Suddenly, tartan wasn’t just acceptable, it was fashionable. Aristocrats began reviving old family patterns, commissioning new ones, and wearing them at public events. If you didn’t have a clan tartan, no problem. You could now adopt one; many Lowland and even non-Scottish families did just that. Tailors across Britain, and eventually the Empire, began marketing tartans to customers with little or no Highland connection.

Prince Albert helped standardize these patterns. He took a personal interest in organizing tartans by clan and recording their designs, laying the groundwork for what would become the Scottish Register of Tartans more than a century later.

Soon, tartan décor began popping up in everything from drawing rooms to nursery wallpaper. At Balmoral, Queen Victoria’s servants were reportedly decked out in full Highland garb. Even her dogs had tartan blankets. The royal children wore mini-kilts. Artists were commissioned to paint Highland scenes filled with romanticized details, fierce clansmen, misty glens, and lots and lots of plaid.

Tartan Tourism and Global Impact

The Queen’s affection for the Highlands made Scotland a must-see destination for the fashionable elite. Train lines expanded, inns multiplied, and tourism boomed. Guidebooks flourished. English tourists arrived by the thousands, eager to drink whisky, hunt stags, and, most importantly, buy tartans.

Manufacturers in places like Stirling, Perth, and Edinburgh expanded production to meet the rising demand. Some even invented new tartans to satisfy it, patterns with little historical basis but plenty of romantic appeal. Names like “Jacobite,” “Freedom,” and “Caledonia” sold well regardless of their authenticity.

The export of tartan wasn’t limited to Scotland either. In Canada, Australia, and the United States, Scottish emigrants proudly wore their clan’s patterns, often reinforced by Victoria-era family lore. Even American presidents began to embrace tartan as a mark of distinguished heritage. By the 20th century, tartan had transcended its Scottish origins to become a worldwide symbol of heritage, rebellion, and even punk fashion.

From Rebellion to Royalty and Beyond

Queen Victoria didn’t invent tartan, but she undeniably resurrected it. What was once a proscribed, regionally limited form of Highland expression became a royal-endorsed, internationally recognized symbol of identity. Her passion for the Highlands helped reshape British, and global, perceptions of Scottish culture. What had once been seen as backward, tribal, and dangerous was now elegant, romantic, and desirable. Thanks to Queen Victoria, tartan has endured not just as a fashion but as a living heritage. Whether it’s in a regiment’s dress uniform, a punk rock stage outfit, or a hipster’s scarf, tartan still carries the echoes of both rebellion and royalty. It is, perhaps, the only fabric in the world that can claim both.

Adapted From: Moncrieff, A. R. H., & Palmer, S. (1904). *Bonnie Scotland*. A. & C. Black.

All About Kilts (Celtic Life International, Oct 7, 2025)

The Scottish kilt is one of the most recognizable forms of national dress in the world and for a Scotsman it is a symbol of honor and patriotism. The term “kilt” itself actually means to tuck up clothing around the body, and is a derivation of the old Norse word *kjilt*, which means pleated.

The Scottish kilt’s origins date back to the 16th century, where it was originally a full-length garment, known as the great kilt or belted plaid which used to be worn with the top half draped over the shoulder, as a cloak. Actually, one of the earliest references to the Scottish kilt came from Ireland. In 1594 a group of Scottish soldiers from the Hebridean islands had gone over to Ireland to fight for Red Hugh O’Donnell:

"They were recognized among the Irish Soldiers by the distinction of their arms and clothing, their habits and language, for their exterior dress was mottled cloaks of many colours (breacbhrait ioldathacha) with a fringe to their shins and calves, their belts over their loins outside their cloaks. Many of them had swords with hafts of horn, large and warlike, over their shoulders. It was necessary for the soldier to grip the very haft of his sword with both hands when he would strike a blow with it. Others of them had bows of carved wood strong for use, with well-seasoned strings of hemp, and arrows sharp-pointed whizzing in flight." (McClintock, *Old Highland Dress, The Life of Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill*)



The Small Kilt

The small kilt, similar to the current form, was developed and became more widespread between the late 17th and early 18th century and became known as the philabeg (Gaelicfeileadh beag). By 1746 this style of kilt was utilized and was quite popular, especially throughout the Highlands and central Scotland. However, King George II imposed the dress act in 1746, primarily to suppress Highland culture. This act in essence outlawed the wearing of any items of Highland dress, which included the kilt. The Highland regiments were the only ones excluded from the act's repression.

"... no man or boy within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, other than such as shall be employed as Officers and soldiers in His Majesty's Forces, shall, ... wear or put on the clothes commonly called Highland Clothes ..."

This marked a period during which the kilt was generally worn as a fashionable item by Scottish romantics and also as a form of protest against the English-based government's repression. Penalties for those who defied the ban included six months imprisonment, if it was a first offence. or for those who re-offended, seven years transportation to the far-off colonies.

The ban on the kilt remained for 35 years before it was lifted in 1782. The lifting of the ban heralded a renaissance for the kilt which eventually became identified with the whole of Scotland. It was during this time that clan identification was developed. This included the creation of specific tartan colours for each clan, a move away from the traditional form of tartan being relevant to a particular region of the country. One of the defining features of this philabeg style of kilt (compared to the modern style) was the fact that the kilt was folded, which was the case until around 1792, at which point the first kilt to have sewn pleats was introduced. This marked the birth of the modern-day Scottish kilt.

It is worth noting that original kilts were not tartan (or plaid in the USA). They were self-coloured garments as the technology to produce multi-coloured fabrics had not yet evolved. When weaving and dyeing techniques were improved tartan patterns did become available but the original tartans were limited to black and white and the dull browns and greens that could be manufactured from the natural dyes available at that time.

It was not until the dyeing processes were improved in the 1800s that the colourful tartans with which we are familiar today started to appear. Many tartans come in "ancient" and "modern" versions. The ancient versions tend to be duller, probably as a result of the limitations of the old dyeing process.

Modern day kilts are usually cut from approximately 8 yards of fabric and come with approximately 29 pleats. A woolen garment, with a specific tartan design, which relates to the clan, the kilt is one element, which also includes a sporran, a pouch made from fur or leather with decorative tassels and is utilized for storage.

Today's kilt is normally worn as more formal gent's dress-wear as opposed to the practical garment from which it evolved. At most formal functions in Scotland at least some of the male guests will be dressed in kilt outfits. On all occasions where evening dress, such as a tuxedo, is required the kilt can replace this. Kilt outfits are gaining in popularity and most Scottish weddings are now conducted with the groom, best man, and lots of the male guests in kilts, which are often hired for the occasion.

This surge in popularity is in contrast to many other kinds of traditional wear, even lounge suits, which are increasingly being seen as old-fashioned by today's trendy young men. The kilt outfit of your choice is readily available to buy or hire everywhere and the kilt has once again started to evolve, this time into a fashion garment worn at every opportunity by many well-known celebrities, both Scots and non-Scots.

In recent years the kilt has increasingly been worn as everyday or casual wear. It can be worn with a traditional, Ghillie, or Jacobean style shirt, a wool sweater, or even a tee shirt. Some young (and not so young) Scot's guys even wear a kilt as casual dress with boots, heavy woolen socks, and t-shirts. It is also more or less the required dress of the "Tartan Army", Scotland's soccer team fans.

There are many occasions where a kilt is appropriate, and your kilt outfit will be a great investment.

Jokes and Cartoons

So Funny Scottish Star Trek – YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8iuyl6MpYEI>

Aberdeen's Wild Scottish Haggis: <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1GbVxNZ9y4/>



Photo from the Border Patrol earlier today, as thousands of Haggi attempted to flee Scotland in the final hours of the Annual January Haggis Hunt. As the clock ticks towards midnight on January 25th, long lines of nervous Haggis were spotted making a desperate dash for safety, simply running on pure panic and instinct. Fortunately for these brave wee creatures, protection came just in time.

Under the 1991 Burns Supper Treaty, any Haggis intercepted at the border on the final day of the hunt must, by law, be immediately released back into the wild. The Treaty was signed to ensure that no Haggis is punished for attempting to flee on January 25th, a date recognised internationally as Peak Panic Day within the Haggis community.

With the nets soon to be lowered, these Haggis may soon finally return to their natural routines, grazing peacefully, hiding poorly, and drinking as much whisky as haggisly possible.

They will live freely once more...safe from Hunters, at least until next January, unless the Save The Haggis Campaign has anything to do about it.

Long live the Haggis.



Fraser Groups on Facebook

Clan Fraser Society of North America <https://www.facebook.com/groups/cfsnaofficial>

Clan Fraser of Lovat <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Clan-Fraser-of-Lovat/110920735625678>

General Scottish clans and families <https://www.facebook.com/groups/scottishclans/?fref=nf>

Clan Fraser Society of Scotland and the United Kingdom http://fraserclan.net/?page_id=44

Our Clan's Website is <http://www.cfsna.com>. This is the place to locate games and festivals where the society will participate or sponsor a tent. You will also find historical information and other interesting facts about Clan Fraser on the site, as well as **past issues of The Nessie**. Those who enjoy social media should visit CFSNA® on Facebook and join the group to converse with other members!

The website of **Clan Fraser of Lovat**, hosted by Simon Fraser, 18th Lord Lovat, is <http://clanfraser.org/>
That of **Lady Saltoun**: <http://fraserchief.co.uk/>

Clan Fraser and Clan Fraser societies around the world . . .

Clan Fraser Society of Australia (<http://clanfraseraustralia.org>)

Clan Fraser Society Scotland & the UK (<https://fraserclan.net>)

Clan Fraser Association for California (<http://www.fraserclan-cal.net>)

Council of Scottish Clans & Associations: <https://www.cosca.scot>

Clans & Scottish Societies of Canada: <http://www.cassoc.ca/>

For a complete list of **CFSNA® Officers, Commissioners, and Conveners**, see <https://www.cfsna.com/fileaccess.cfm?filename=CFSNA%20LEADERSHIP%20TEAM.pdf>

My Scottish Ancestry by Robert Mattson

My genealogical research began fifteen years ago when I started investigating the branch of my paternal grandmother, Lydia Björk. I quickly encountered a major hurdle: her father, Carl Johan Björk, was born "illegitimate" on September 15, 1840, in the village of Gunnarlunda in Fleninge parish, in the province Skåne, southern Sweden. His mother, Elna Svensdotter, had previously worked as a maid at a pharmacy in Ängelholm, just a few miles north of Gunnarlunda. While searching household examination rolls from church books, I was surprised to discover a young apothecary's apprentice also named Carl Johan Björk—just 17 years old—working at the same pharmacy as Elna. It was not uncommon for mothers of illegitimate children to name their sons after the father, making it likely that this apprentice was the father of my Carl Johan. However, despite my suspicions, I found no further traces; the apprentice moved to northern Sweden and died unmarried in 1864, a severe alcoholic. His estate inventory made no mention of a son, providing no confirmation of his paternity.

The breakthrough finally came last year through a study of household registers and "moving-out books" from different church archives in Skåne. In a moving-out register from Ausås parish dated 1858, when Carl Johan junior moved to Förslöv parish, I found a column for parents' names. To my astonishment, it explicitly listed both parents: father Carl Johan Björk and mother Elna Svensdotter. With this evidence, I was finally able to continue my genealogical research into the lineage of the apothecary apprentice, Carl Johan senior.

From Skåne to the Baltics and Scotland

Many of the ancestors in this branch lived in Skåne, and the trail eventually led back to Lieutenant Bengt Abraham Björk and his father, the parish priest Abraham Björk. Abraham's wife was Maria Kohrtz, whose father, Petter Kohrtz, was a lieutenant in the southern Skåne cavalry. His wife was **Maria Elisabeth Fraser**, the daughter of Cavalry Captain **Robert Gustaf Fraser**. Robert Gustaf left a short account of his life, recording that he was born on April 26, 1681, in Livonia (now Latvia). His parents were **Captain Simon Fraser** and Maria Elisabeth Dorothea Patkul, who belonged to a German-Baltic noble family.

Robert Gustaf Fraser was a battle-scarred veteran who fought in numerous engagements, including against Russia. He survived the fateful Battle of Poltava (now Ukraine) in 1709 and once saved King Charles XII from being surrounded by the Russian enemies during a retreat. Despite his loyalty, he was sentenced to two years in prison and lost his officer's rank upon returning to Sweden without permission to seek treatment for his wounds. He was later acquitted and restored to his rank as a captain of the cavalry. Robert died in 1747.

The Search for Simon Fraser in Latvia

To prove Simon Fraser's origins, I searched Latvian libraries and eventually discovered a 1903 heraldic exhibition catalogue from Mitau (modern-day Jelgava). Entry number 1274 described Simon Fraser's birth certificate and pedigree, issued in Aberdeen, Scotland, on October 3, 1676, and signed by Alexander Seton, 3rd Earl of Dunfermline. Simon had requested these documents to prove his noble status so he could marry the noble Elisabeth Dorothea Patkul. The catalogue described 21 different coats of arms associated with the family, specifically identifying the rare "Boghead" and "Forrest" branches. I noted several errors in the German translations within the catalogue, such as flowers being described as roses instead of the cinquefoils characteristic of the Fraser family. Additionally, the crest was described as a cock holding a clover leaf, though it more likely depicts an ostrich with a horseshoe in its beak.

The Puzzle of the Two Simon Frasers

My research revealed a puzzle regarding the identity of Simon Fraser. A 1665 birth certificate from Edinburgh mentions a Simon Fraser who was a merchant in Riga and the son of Magnus Fraser, a bailie in

Fraserburgh. However, the dates and careers do not align with Captain Simon Fraser. The merchant Simon died in 1678, while the captain died in 1699. Because both families mention the rare Boghead and Forrest branches, they are likely closely related; it is probable that the captain was the merchant's nephew. Both appear to descend from Magnus Fraser of Fraserburgh as a common ancestor.

Heraldry and Ancestry

The Fraser family's oldest known heraldry is found on the seal of **Sir Richard Fraser**, dated 1272, which bore six cinquefoils. Over centuries, the arms were modified through marriage. The union between **Alexander Fraser** and Johanna de Ross in 1375 added the Ross lion to the coat of arms. Later, through the 1595 marriage of Alexander Fraser (the 9th laird of Philorth) and Margaret Abernethy, the family inherited the title of **Lord Saltoun** along with the Abernethy and Wishart arms.

Historical authorities differ on the correct configuration of these arms. Lord Saltoun himself disputed official 17th-century registers, asserting that the true arms should consist of four quarters: 1. Fraser, 2. Abernethy, 3. Ross (with three lions), and 4. Wishart.

Exploring the history of the Fraser family and Scotland as a newly discovered descendant is deeply fascinating. I am continuing my research by contacting archives in Scotland and would be very grateful for any information or assistance regarding my ancestors.

My mail: robert.tv.mattson@gmail.com



A Cavalry Captain of the Northern Skåne Cavalry Regiment from around 1710 could have looked like this, and thus also Robert Gustaf Fraser. To the left is a reconstruction of the arms of the Boghead branch of the Frasers.

Membership in Clan Fraser Society of North America

Please note that if your dues are significantly in arrears, we must remove you from the member list, and from The Nessie distribution list. Please keep your membership up to date! See application, below.



THE CLAN FRASER SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA®



Membership Application PLEASE PRINT or Edit with PDF

Qualification for Membership:

- Regular Member – Any person of Scottish ancestry bearing the name Fraser in any of its various forms and spellings, or any Sept name of the Clan Fraser, including the spouse or descendant of such person. For a complete list of the Septs, see <https://cfsna.com/memberships.htm>.

- Associate Member – Any person not of the surname of Fraser or its septs but who have legitimate interest in the purposes and objectives of CFSNA®. Associate members shall not have a vote on the Executive Committee or in general elections of the Society.

- Life Membership – Current Regular members in good standing may at any time apply to become life members. Family Life memberships will include the spouse and also dependent children only for the period they are considered dependents (per IRS definition). Life memberships will be subject to approval by the Board. Total life memberships will not exceed 15% of the total membership. Life membership may be bestowed by the Board, at no cost to the individual, for anyone that they deem has made a significant contribution to the success of the society and its purpose.

Name: _____ Email: _____

Spouse: _____ Email: _____

Mailing Address: Street/PO Box: _____

City: _____ State/Province: _____ Postal Code _____

Member Phone: _____ Spouse Phone: _____

Please check correct membership Type

Regular Member & my relationship to Clan Fraser is: _____ or Associate Member

Please indicate particular Clan Fraser interest – selection implies sharing of email with other members

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Assisting at tent at Highland Game | <input type="checkbox"/> Clan Fraser Social activities or travel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Genealogy & Family Trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Highland Music <input type="checkbox"/> Play bagpipes? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clan History | <input type="checkbox"/> Highland Cooking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Highland Dancing | <input type="checkbox"/> Highland Games & my Sport(s): |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scotch Whisky | <input type="checkbox"/> Clan Literature (books, articles, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | Please feel free to write on the back of this form. |

Annual dues for Society membership are \$20 USD (\$25 CND) per family including children under 18. The first year's dues should be included with the application. Dues for renewal of membership will be payable by the end of anniversary month of the date of membership and should be submitted with a newly completed membership application to allow for verification and updates to the CFSNA® database. Failure to pay dues or update contact information in a timely fashion will result in expiration of your membership.

Select one: New Member Renewing Member Former Member & last year paid: _____

Amount: _____ Cash Check # _____ Square (Add \$2 service fee) PayPal (Add \$2 service fee)

Date: _____ Signature _____

Mail to: CFSNA, C/O Mary Lumpkin at 118 Juliet CIR, Cary NC 27513
Or Save to Desktop then Email the PDF to: Membership@CFSNA.COM

Last Revised: February 23, 2024

The new CFSNA® policy is that membership and renewals are due **any month of the year** and are good for one year. Have you renewed your membership sometime this year? To renew, go to <http://cfsna.com/upload/Membership%20Application%20Revised%202021-09-22.pdf> or fill out this form, and mail Mary Lumpkin with a check for your dues.

