CLAN CHISHOLM SOCIETY
UK BRANCH

An Cirean
Cean Cinnidh

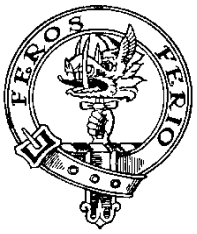


NEWSLETTER

NUMBER 85

AUGUST 2026

Welcome to Issue No 85 - UK Branch Newsletter



Chisholm

Dear UK Branch members.

Due to difficulty getting sufficient numbers of members together the **UK branch AGM** will again be held electronically. Please accept this as notice of the planned meeting.
The meeting will start at **10:00 on Saturday 12th September 2026**.
The Agenda will cover the usual procedure - approval of the minutes of last years meeting, approval of last years financial statements and the election of the Officers of the branch. The minutes of the 2025 AGM and Financial statements have been circulated in a previous newsletter and the Annual Report of the Society, also circulated gives membership numbers for the year ending 2025.
If any member wishes to raise questions for discussion at the meeting please let me (Susan Chisholm, Secretary) know.

Strathglass Heritage Association hosted a talk on Monday 6th July on the 1715 Jacobite uprising, the talk was given by Anne Fraser Family Historian of the Highland Archive Service.
Dr Marjorie Wilson archaeologist with the SHA planned to work on Comar Wood Dun during the week clearing vegetation and asked for volunteers to help. I offered and together with my niece Danu we joined Marjorie – see Danu's report in the newsletter. In 2018 Marjorie hosted a visit to the Dun (now reclassified as a round house) and a short report of this was given in newsletter number 54.
On Monday 10th August the SHA also hosted a talk on pre-historic round houses in Glen Strathfarrar given by Jill Harden, an archaeologist who has worked for the National Trust Scotland and RSPB Scotland. The talk was extremely well attended and was followed by tea and biscuits and lively chat.

On Friday 10th July the AHCS (Associations of Highland Clans and Societies) held the Associations Annual General meeting at the Kingsmills Hotel in Inverness followed by a talk on 'Charles Fraser Mackintosh and the Golden Age of Highland Clan History' given by Graeme Mackenzie. The AHCS press release regarding this is given in full later in this newsletter.

The City of Inverness Highland Games was held on the following day at Bught Park.

As always, I thank our UK committee members for giving me ideas for material to include in our branch newsletters.

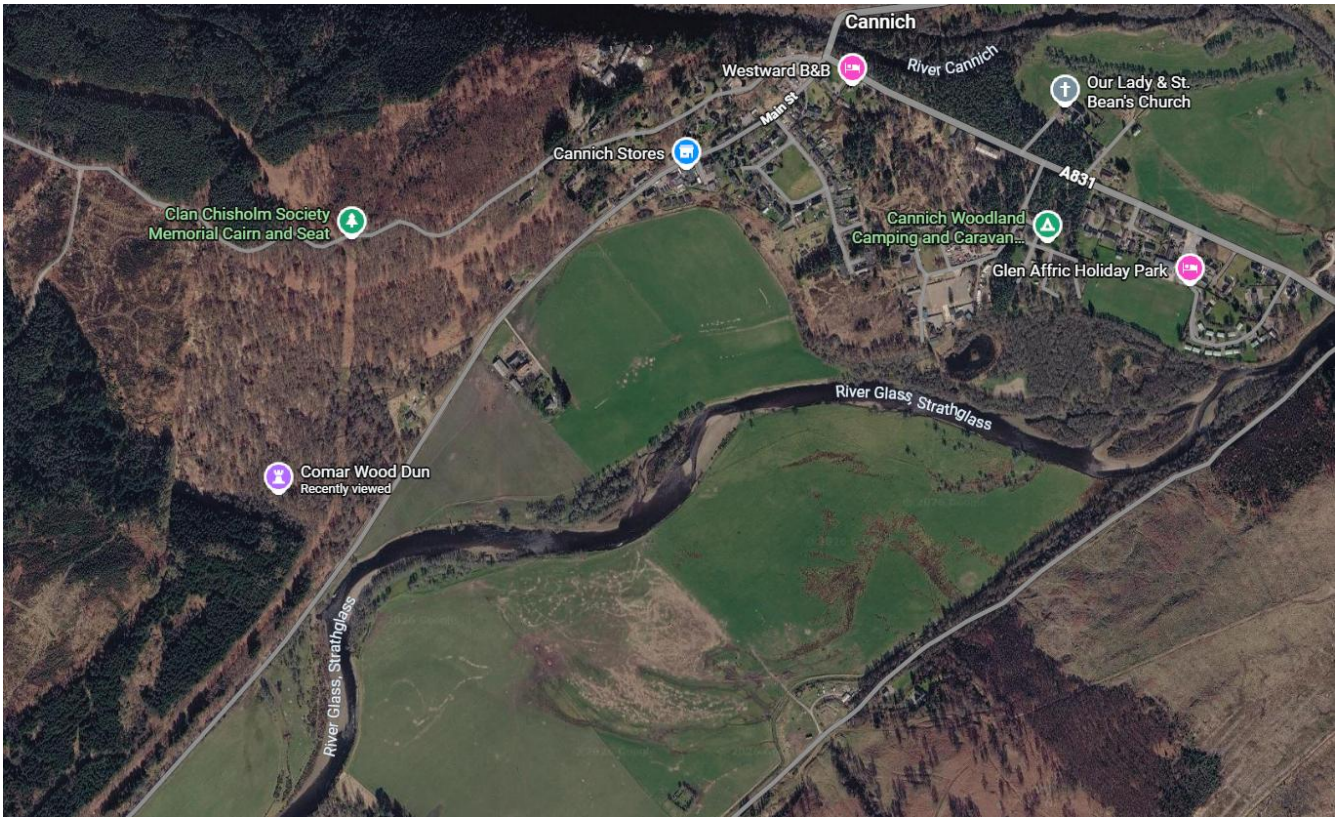
Yours in clanship,

Susan

Weeding the Iron Age: An Afternoon at Comar Wood Dun

By Danu Stratton-Kent

Susan Chisholm and Danu Stratton-Kent spend an afternoon volunteering at Comar Wood Dun, assisting archaeologist Marjorie Wilson of the Strathglass Heritage Association. 9th July 2026.



Susan is a member of the Strathglass Heritage Association and attends its monthly meetings whenever her dates in the Highlands allow. This July, the meeting fell during her regular stay near Cannich, on Monday 6th July, the day before she was due to collect me from Inverness Airport for the start of my annual July trip to the Highlands. That evening's talk at Marydale Hall was given by Anne Fraser on Highland Family Connections.

After the meeting, local archaeologist Marjorie Wilson mentioned that she would be clearing overgrowth from the stones of Comar Wood Dun that Thursday afternoon and asked for volunteers. Susan promptly signed the two of us up. I landed on the Tuesday, straight from a 30° heatwave in Exeter, braced for an overcast 17° in Inverness, and was delighted, climate concerns aside, of course, to find that the heatwave had followed me north.

I spent Thursday morning happily reading in the sun outside Susan's lovely new home in Cannich, right next door to our family's old Burnside Cottage, also known as Black Sandy's.

It is wonderful to be able to spend time on this little plot of land that my family knows so well, just nine miles down the River Glass from Erchless Castle. In the evenings, you can watch the local sheep pick out their bedtime spots near the river in the field opposite, then drift off to their nighttime calls and that of the occasional owl.

Tanning nicely in the Scottish sun that Thursday morning, I did wonder whether pulling weeds on the hillside above us was wise in a heatwave. As we headed up that afternoon, however, the sky obligingly clouded over and a lovely breeze cooled us down.

What is a dun, anyway?

Dun, pronounced “doon”, comes from the Gaelic *dùn*, meaning a fort or fortified place. The word survives in placenames such as Dunbar and Dundee.

Alongside brochs and crannogs, duns belong to a broad family of defended settlements and stone-built roundhouses found in Iron Age Scotland. According to the Strathglass Heritage Association, duns are related to brochs, but their walls do not contain the internal chambers typically associated with brochs.





Comar Wood Dun

Comar Wood Dun sits just off the Affric Kintail Way, the 71-kilometre long-distance trail running from Drumnadrochit on Loch Ness to Morvich in Kintail. Stage two of the route climbs out of Cannich and passes directly above Comar Wood on its way to Dog Falls, so walkers on the trail pass within a stone's throw, pun not intended, of this Iron Age dwelling. We reached it by following the forestry track west from the Glen Cannich road and looking out for a small wooden post marked with the symbol for an ancient monument.

The dun occupies what the Strathglass Heritage Association calls "a marvellous defensive position", on a terrace overlooking the strath. Excavation showed it to be a substantial defended roundhouse with low, enormously thick walls and an outer enclosure.

It is one of a chain of fortified sites stretching through Strathglass towards Struy and Knockfin.

Although the dun was recorded in the 1940s, its precise location was subsequently lost, and decades of forestry planting hid it from view. It was rediscovered by Forestry Commission staff during a pre-felling check in 2010.

In 2013, twenty-three mature trees were carefully removed from the site by hand using a technique known as soft felling. The Douglas firs were lowered on ropes rather than simply allowed to fall, avoiding further structural damage to the archaeology underneath.

Archaeologists then opened seven small trenches across the site. This was a "keyhole" excavation, intended to answer questions about the building without digging up the whole dun.

Tiny new spruce trees poke up like miniature Christmas trees, and roots have disturbed both the walls and the archaeological layers beneath them. Even so, parts of the external wall face can still be seen, along with the west-facing entrance passage.

The excavation uncovered a central stone hearth and postholes left by timber structures, including posts that would once have supported the roof. Archaeologists also found fragments of rotary querns used for grinding grain, coarse stone tools, pieces of bronze, burnt animal bone and traces of metalworking. The animal remains and plant evidence suggest the presence of domesticated livestock and the use of resources from the surrounding woodland.

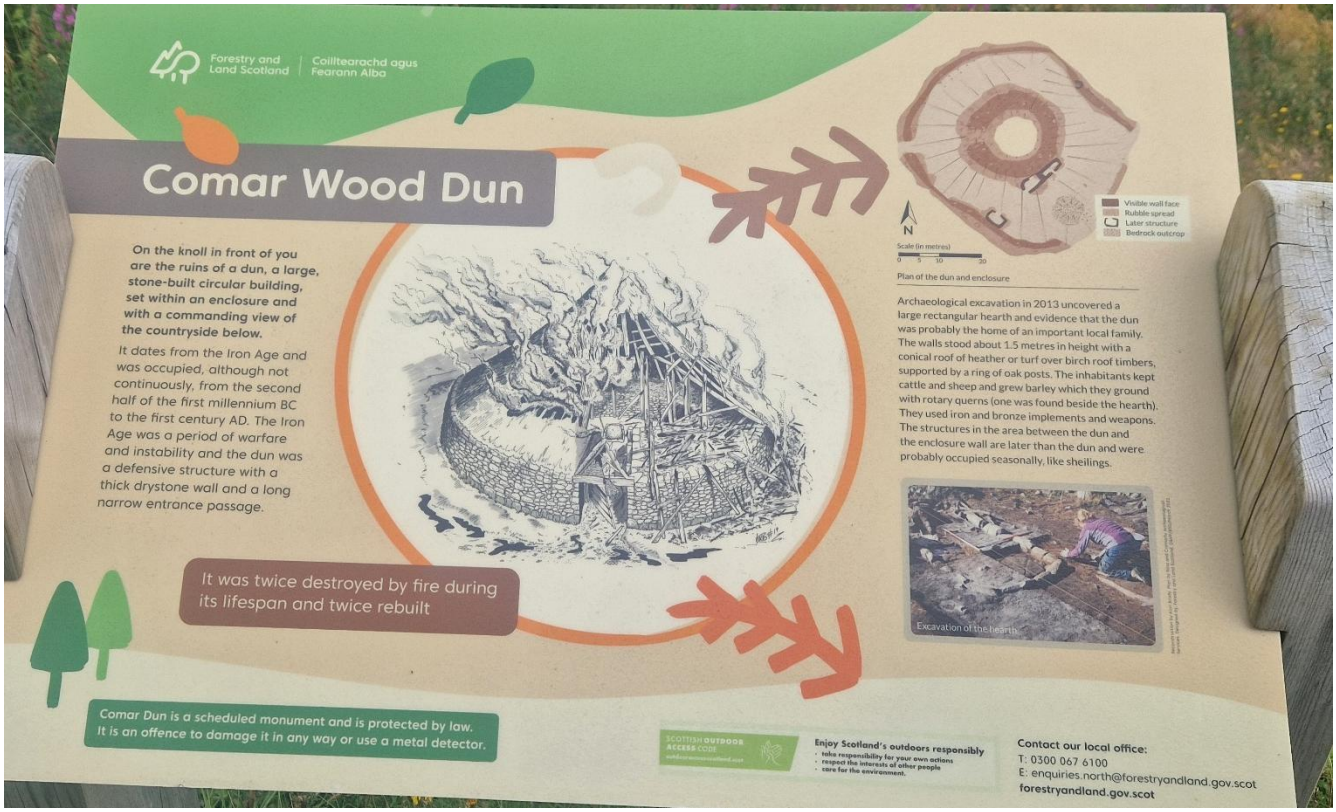
For a place used over such a long period, however, the finds were surprisingly sparse. The archaeologists wondered whether the dun had been occupied only intermittently, perhaps for gatherings or as a place of refuge during times of trouble, rather than lived in continuously.

Radiocarbon dating suggests that the dun was built during the second half of the first millennium BC and was used, rebuilt and reused over a period of up to 600 years.

Archaeologists found evidence of two major fires, with rebuilding after each one. Whether the fires were accidental or the result of an attack, nobody knows.

Nor can we know exactly who lived here. Comparisons with similar Iron Age sites suggest that it may have been the home of an important local family. Its position and sheer scale would certainly have made a statement about the status of the people who built it.





An interpretive board has been placed on a promontory in front of the mound where the dun sits. Picture 1 above - Marjorie points this out and picture 2 – a closer look at the board.

Volunteering

After giving us a brief introduction to the dun, Marjorie handed us trowels, forks, loppers and buckets, and we set about our jobs for the afternoon: lopping brambles, clearing willowherb, pulling out birch saplings and stripping moss from the stones of the external wall.

I chose to attack the moss. I had not expected to enjoy tearing thick blankets of it from the rocks quite as much as I did. Each piece I pulled back seemed to reveal several more inches of humus and tangled roots beneath it, and I yanked away with increasing enthusiasm.

I did feel pangs of guilt about disturbing the little ecosystem underneath and evicting a great many startled invertebrates, but Marjorie reassured me that there was plenty of habitat to go round. My love of nature briefly wrestled with my love of ancient history and lost, decisively, to the satisfaction of seeing the stones emerge.

I became a sort of Lady Macbeth of moss removal. It was a hyperfixation at this point: "Out, out, damned moss!" There was something wonderfully therapeutic about ripping away stubborn moss and weeds and watching the boundary walls of this extraordinary place appear underneath. Looking out across land our clan has known for centuries, I felt genuinely connected to it.

There was one moment of alarm when I began unearthing long, hard, light-brown, knuckled lumps crawling with tiny larvae and worms. For a second or two, I braced myself for the discovery of something ancient and considerably more solemn. They were, Marjorie assured me, merely rotting old tree stumps.

It is probably just as well that we had to stop for the day while I was still going at it with enthusiasm, because my body had other ideas by the evening. Between the squatting, the two-handed wrestling matches with brambles, and the overarm and underarm lobbing of moss onto the spoil heap, it was the best full-body workout I had had in years.

I did wonder afterwards whether I had gone a little too far in my assault on the poor moss, but Marjorie seemed pleased with the results.

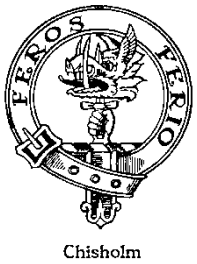
It was a truly memorable way to spend a Highland afternoon: three women tending to the ancient stones in the warm light of a Scottish sun, surrounded by mountains of moss, heather, and bracken, at a dun that has been watching over the strath for two and a half thousand years.



Above - Danu hard at work and the three of us walking back later in the afternoon

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Sources: Strathglass Heritage Association, "Comar Wood Dun"; Peteranna, Mary and Birch, Steven, "Excavation and Survey at Comar Wood Dun, Cannich, Strathglass, Inverness-shire", *Archaeology Reports Online* 23, 2017; Forestry and Land Scotland, "Comar Wood Dun: Archaeological Investigation"; Megalithic Portal, "Comar Wood"; *The Herald*, "Ancient Highland Ruins Probed by Archaeologists", 2018; Affric Kintail Way, Stage 2 route notes.



THE CLAN CHISHOLM SOCIETY

UK BRANCH

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Saturday 12th September 2026 10:00 BST. Beauly IV4 7EE By electronic means

AGENDA

Welcome – Ben Chisholm-Broomfield

Apologies and Greetings – Susan Chisholm of Chisholm

Approval of the Minutes of previous AGM –
held electronically on Saturday 20th September 2025. 11, Croyard Drive, Beauly, IV4 7EE

2) Approval of the audited Financial Report – year ending 31st December 2025

3) Membership report

4) Election of Officers

The following will stand for re-election.
Chairman - Ben Chisholm-Broomfield (Beauly, Inverness-shire)
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer - Susan Chisholm (Undley, Suffolk)
Vice Chairman - Duncan Chisholm (Inverness)
Vice Chairman - Norman Chisholm (Kindeace, Ross-shire)

5. Confirmation of Appointments
Honorary Genealogist - Acting – Alastair Chisholm (Minstead, Hampshire)
Honorary Historian - Dr Jean Munro (Edinburgh)
Honorary Historian - Dr Margaret Collin (Melrose, Roxburghshire)
Honorary Auditor - Katrina Smith (Lakenheath, Suffolk)
Hon Committee Members:-
Juliette Chisholm-Broomfield, Beauly, Inverness-shire. Mairi-Angela Foster, Edinburgh.

6. Any Other Business

6a)

STRATHGLASS HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

The Association hosts a number of talks over the year. On Monday 6th July the well-known family historian Anne Fraser of the Highland Archive Centre gave a presentation on the key local clan chiefs who were involved in the unsuccessful 1715 Jacobite uprising. The meeting was extremely well attended, and Anne illustrated her talk with many pictures of the area – finishing with a family tree chart showing that the clan chiefs were all close relations although on opposing sides on the uprising.

To set the scene for 1715 Anne explained the background to the succession of the Scottish and British thrones. In 1688 – the 'Glorious Revolution' deposed the Catholic James II, VII of Scotland.

James eldest daughter by his first marriage Mary (raised a Protestant) married her Dutch cousin William III and they became joint ruling monarchs.

In 1701 the Act of Settlement meant that no Catholic could now succeed to the throne. James's son by his second marriage James Francis Edward Stuart had been raised a Catholic.

In 1702 Mary died without issue despite 17 pregnancies. Anne her sister succeeded to the throne. Anne died in 1714 also without issue and her 2nd cousin George I of the House of Hanover then succeeded.

The exiled James Stuart landed in Scotland in 1715. The uprising of 1715 followed with families pitted against families in the Highlands. Sir John Mackenzie of Coul was a Jacobite. Simon Fraser 11th Lord Lovat a well-known Catholic Jacobite. Hugh Rose of Kilravock was for the British Government side and Duncan Forbes (Lord Culloden) was also on the Government side.



A drawing of James landing at Peterhead 22nd December 1715.
Image - Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland

Despite some notable gains for instance at Inverness, Gordon Castle and Dundee the Rising failed. The next big uprising in 1745 with the aim of placing James's son Charles Edward Stuart on the throne came closer to success but also failed.

Association of Highland Clans and Societies - PRESS RELEASE 4 July 2026

As part of the Inverness Highland Games Weekend, and as a contribution to this year's events celebrating the life and work of one of Inverness's most important cultural and political figures of the past, Graeme Mackenzie will give a talk on **Charles Fraser Mackintosh and the Golden Age of Highland Clan History** at 6.30 pm on Friday 10 July in the MacLeod Room at the Kingsmills Hotel.

While the *Charles Fraser Mackintosh Project* [www.charlesfrasermackintosh.com] concentrates on the political and literary endeavours of "The Man Who Made the Highlands: Politician, Writer, Land Reformer" – with an emphasis on his part in shaping the Inverness Townscape, promoting Land Reform, and preserving Gaelic – Graeme will be talking about his importance as a historian and genealogist of the Highland clans, working alongside other important figures in these fields at this time, such as Alexander Mackenzie, and William Mackay founder of the Gaelic Society of Inverness.

In addition to the seven books about local and clan history that he published, Fraser Mackintosh contributed innumerable articles about the history of the Highlands and its clans to newspapers and journals and gave many important papers to the Gaelic Society of Inverness which were subsequently published in the GSI's Transactions. His contributions to it include 8 papers on whole clans or septs (Campbell, Chattan, Macfie, MacKenzie, MacLeod, Matheson, Murchison, Nicholson) and some 25 papers on branches of clans, many of whom who appeared under the heading "Minor Highland Families"; though some were far from minor in relation to their clans and to the history of the Highlands when they were at their height. Families such as the Cuthberts of Castlehill [TGSI, Vol. XXI, page 10], the MacGillivrays of Dunmaglass [XX, 29], the MacLeods of Lewis [LIV, 320], and the Urquharts of Cromarty [XXV, 308] were significant players in their times, and most modern accounts of them will refer to these papers as a key source.

Fraser Mackintosh's role as a lawyer working for leading members of the Highland clans gave him access to family and estate papers that he could use for these articles, and many of these papers can now be found in the National Records of Scotland as part of their Fraser-Mackintosh Collection [GD128]. Some 30 clans are represented in this collection, with many (especially of course the Frasers and Clan Chattan) represented by multiple families. As such they form a key source for modern genealogists and clan historians, along with the over 5,000 books that Fraser Mackintosh left to the Inverness Public Library (which are a main focus for the Charles Fraser Mackintosh Project).

Fraser Mackintosh's role as a lawyer for so many Highland families was shared with another of the then giants of Highland history and genealogy, William Mackay. Like Fraser Mackintosh, Mackay was a Gaelic speaker who thus also had access to all the traditions of his native glen, and this allowed him to produce one of the first classic parish histories of this golden age: "Urquhart and Glenmoriston", the first edition of which was published in 1893 and built on the paper about the legends of Glen Urquhart that he had given to the recently-formed GSI in 1872. Mackay was one of those who had inspired the formation of the Gaelic Society – at the tender age of 23 – and played a key role in it for over half a century, for much of it as the Secretary. Though he was more historian than genealogist – writing or editing five major works of local history – he too contributed papers to the GSI on Highland clans and families; notably on MacLeods who lost Assynt; the Camerons in the 1715 Jacobite Rising; and the origins and history of his own family, the Mackays of Achmonie.

When it comes to clan histories, the third of the great men of this golden age, Alexander Mackenzie, stands out; not only as the author of six such histories – of the MacKenzies (1879), the MacDonalds (1881), the Camerons (1884) the Chisholms (1891) the Frasers of Lovat (1896) and the Munros of Fowlis (1898) – but also as the Editor from 1876 to 1886 of a journal (the Celtic Magazine) in which appeared the accounts of many other clans and

families. He also helped inspire Fraser Mackintosh's involvement in the land reform movement, with the publication in 1883 of his "History of the Highland Clearances". *The Clach*, as he was known (from Clach na Cudainn, the pen name he adopted when corresponding with Mackay and others about founding the GSI) is frequently criticised for the mistakes in his clan histories; but anyone who has ever attempted a whole clan history – which will inevitably be dependent on unverifiable traditions and information supplied by others that it is impossible to check – will appreciate the problems he faced and the importance of these works as the starting points for further research.

Charles Fraser Mackintosh, perhaps wisely, did not attempt to write any whole clan histories; for which, in any case, given all his other commitments, he'd never have had the time. However, the documents transcribed and the traditions passed on in works such as the two volumes of "Antiquarian Notes", the "Letters of Two Centuries", and of course, "Invernessiana" – the anniversary of which publication has prompted this year's celebratory project – remain crucial sources for modern workers toiling in the historical and genealogical jungles previously explored by Fraser Mackintosh and his contemporaries.

Graeme Mackenzie is the current Deputy Chairman of the AHCS and a past Chairman of the Highland Family History Society [HFHS]. In his 40 years working as a clan historian and genealogist, he's published many articles and books on the MacMillans, including the "Complete History of Clan MacMillan" (2022) which is now available from the HFHS. His two collections of essays on Clan MacKenzie include a recent account of its septs (published in 2025 by the HFHS), and the book he published in 2009 on the origins of Clan Chattan ("Gillicattan's Posteritie") was based on three papers previously given to the Gaelic Society of Inverness. Other publications for the Highland Family History Society include "Genealogy in the Gaidhealtachd: Clan and Family History in the Highlands of Scotland" (2nd edition 2019) and "Highland Clan and Family Histories: A guide …" (2015).

For further info: **Email graeme@highlandroots.net or phone 01381-621192.**

The City of Inverness Highland Games took place at Bught Park, Inverness and Saturday 11th July 2026.

Following a week of brilliant sunshine the Saturday dawned rather dull and drizzly. Nineteen clans had set up in the Clans Tent and many represented their clans in the opening ceremony, marching around the field displaying banners and heraldic shields. Unfortunately Clan Chisholm was not able to host a table again this year due to dwindling numbers of people who can support. Ben and Juliette Chisholm-Broomfield are legendary for promoting the clans village/clans tent over the years and were stalwarts in manning the Chisholm tables. Duncan Chisholm likewise has always been a strong supporter of the Games and clans tent as have been Dr Margaret Collin and husband John. We recognise the great contribution of these and many other clansfolk over the years but need some younger folk to offer help if we are to continue to participate. I can arrange to have our tables and bring material to display and to discuss with visitors but would need help across the day.

I was pleased to chat with some of the other clans within the tent and had seen most of them the evening before at the AGM of the AHCS and lecture by Graeme Mackenzie which followed the meeting. Many expressed their disappointment that our clan was not hosting a table this year.

Danu and I watched some of the sporting events and the Highland dancing competitions before buying a bag of chips to warm up! We noted in the programme for the Games that many of the record holders date back over 40 years – this includes the 1984 mens 4 x 100 metres relay team which included a D Chisholm together with T Leighton, N Fraser and C Bonnington. I wonder if they still hold the record at 45 seconds.

Next years Games are planned for Saturday 10th July 2027 – at Bught Park. I hope to be able to host a table in the clans village/clans tent.

HOMES EVACUATED AT NETHY BRIDGE

The recent very hot dry weather has not just affected the southern part of Britain. The Scottish Sunday Express of 26th July gave a report of Wildfires in the Cairngorms. A major incident was declared, and residents were evacuated from their homes. A local resident felt the Strathspey village should have been evacuated earlier before the wind direction had changed putting them in such danger. Military assistance was brought in to tackle the fires, and the situation was brought under control.

The situation in the south has been much more unstable with heath wildfires on the Suffolk coast and the loss of homes in the Midlands.

Water shortages are widespread with hosepipe bans in most if not all water authority areas. Rainfall is forecast but is not expected to be sufficient to replenish existing reservoirs. **Alastair Chisholm**, a water expert at consultancy giant Arup talking to the Daily Telegraph said, "It's a new sort of phenomenon for the UK that we are facing really, and if you think about our water infrastructure and how we manage things it is largely based on what came before. Now water companies have to plan for droughts to happen more often".

WIND TURBINES – IONA

The Machair Wind project proposes to build between 91 and 144 turbines with a maximum blade tip height of between 919 and 1,099 feet. This would make it taller than the world's largest offshore wind farm, Dogger Bank in the North Sea. The Dogger Bank farm is situated more than 80 miles from the coast whereas the proposed Machair Wind Farm would be only about 13 miles from Iona.

Speaking to The Daily Telegraph - The head of a Monastery on Iona has attacked the 'money-grabbing' plans. The proposal has triggered strong opposition from resident on the tiny Hebridean island which has been a cradle of Christianity since St Columba arrived in AD 563. The Island became a place of pilgrimage, playing a key role in the spread of Christianity in Western Europe. Although it has only 170 permanent residents, around 110,000 people visit the island annually and its 13th century abbey.





Above left – map of the area

Above right – Iona Abbey

Images courtesy of:- ScottishPowerRenewables and Historic Environment Scotland

WEDDING NEWS

Many newspapers gave reports on the recent marriage of **Melanie Chisholm** to her fiancé Chris Dingwall. Melanie is the well-known singer who rose to fame in the 1990's with the girl band The Spice Girls. She was then given the nickname 'Sporty Spice' or Mel C and was commonly seen in tracksuits and sportswear to maintain this image. Since the Spice Girls disbanded Melanie has had a successful career in music working with many notable musicians and producing a number of well-regarded albums.
Melanie's husband is a male model who hails from Australia whereas Melanie was raised in Liverpool. It is thought the couple will continue to live in Britain.

2,000 YEAR OLD HOT TUB

From The Daily Telegraph 15th August 2026.

Scottish Archaeologists working on a mysterious stone-lined pit in a field near Dornoch, Sutherland think it may have been an Iron Age hot tub.



The sunken pit, thought to be about 2,000 years old, contained a prehistoric skeleton, animal bones, burnt remains such as ash and charcoal, and half of a small soapstone bowl. It was discovered in a field near Dornoch, Sutherland, in the Scottish Highlands, as part of excavation work to expend a neighbouring quarry. It was found to be oval-shaped, about 10ft long, 6.5ft wide and almost 10ft deep with a stone lining, a slab and clay floor and shallow steps leading down.
Lachlan McLeggie, the director of Highland Archaeology Services, said: "The stones appear to have been expertly fitted together with no mortar to help hold them in place. One of the stones forming the walls has been used as a mortar or grinder base and had a distinctive hollow before it was placed in the pit." Mr McLeggie said it was not thought to be a burial pit, and that the skeleton was probably placed in it sometime after it was constructed. He added: "It's a bit of a mystery. No-one has seen anything like it before. It does resemble a souterrain or a ritual well, but it is not the usual shape. The pit may have been incorporated into an above-ground structure, possibly a roundhouse. I like to imagine that it's an iron age hot tub but that is speculative. It will have been built with a purpose, but we just don't know what that was yet."
The iron Age in Scotland lasted from approximately 800BC to AD400.
Highland Council granted planning consent in December to extend Evelix Quarry to increase its output of sand and gravel. But one of the conditions for approval was having an archaeology on site because the nearby area is known for its prehistoric discoveries.

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Visit the clan society website at www.ClanChisholmSociety.org