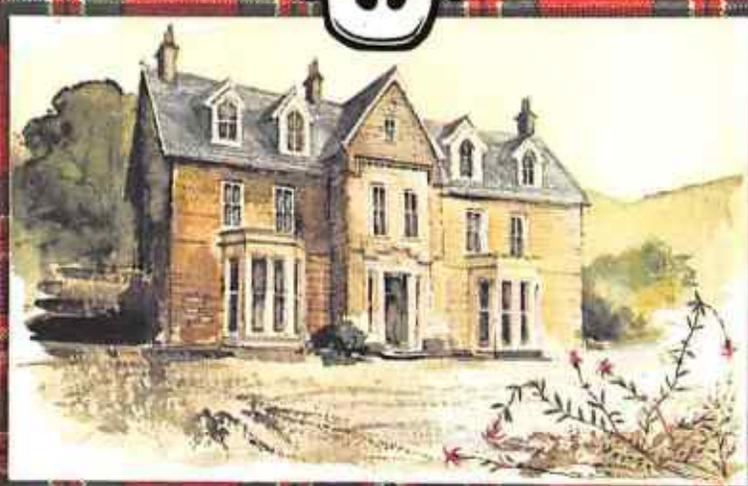
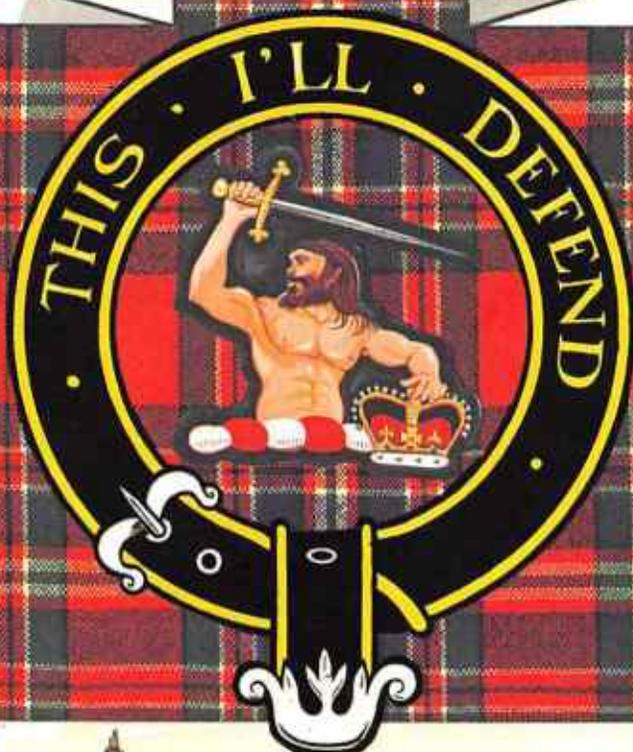


MAGFARLANE





Modern MacFarlane



Ancient Hunting MacFarlane



Modern Hunting MacFarlane



Modern Black/White MacFarlane

the Knox family is a sept
of Clan MacFarlane

3



CLAN
MACFARLANE

Extensively Revised

COMPILED BY
Alan McNie

CASCADE PUBLISHING COMPANY
Jedburgh, Scotland

Genealogical Research:

Research regrettably cannot be undertaken by the publisher. A non-profit organisation, The Scots Ancestry Research Society, 3 Albany Street, Edinburgh, undertake research for an agreed fee.

Alan McNie, 1983, extensively revised, 1989

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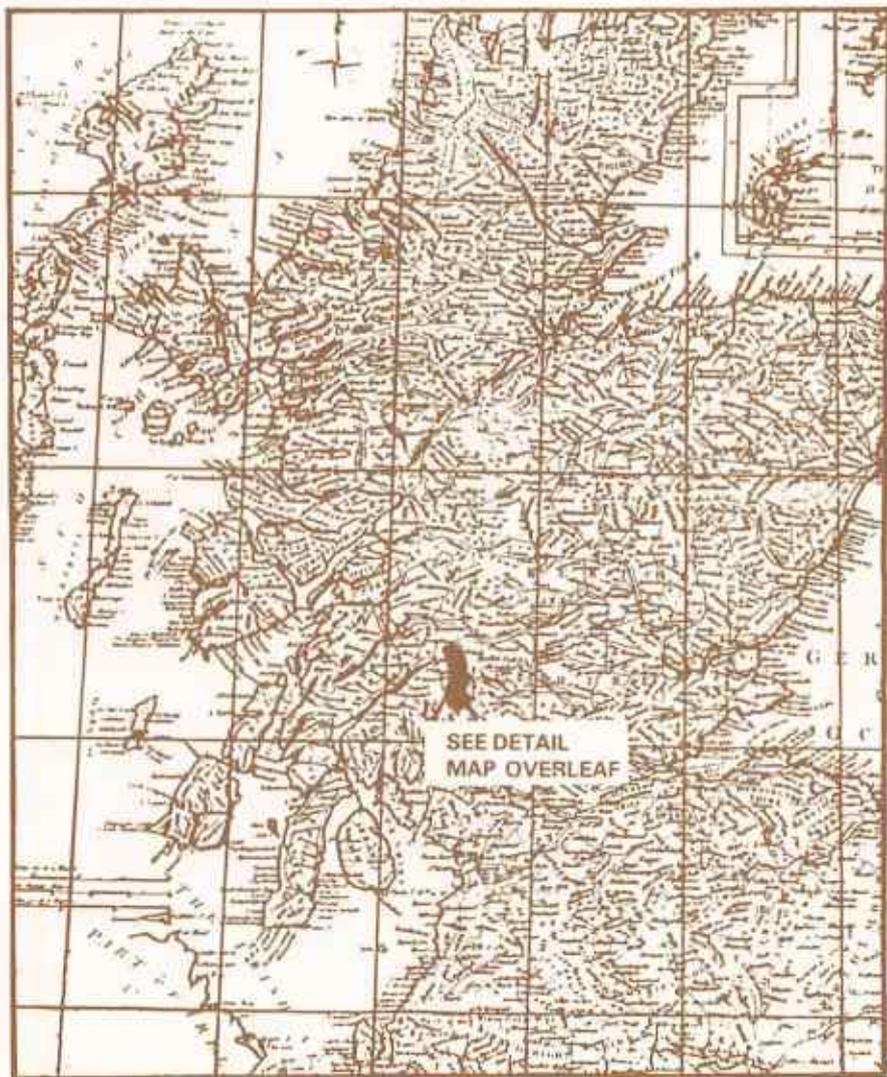
Page 1 Explanation:

The illustrated tartan is the modern MacFarlane. In the artist's montage the Cobbler Hotel is depicted, now on the site of former clan seat at Arrochar. Above the door is enshrined the inscription from the former clan seat. Also shown in the foreground is the most widely recognized clan plant badge, the Cranberry.

MacFarlane Country

DETAIL MAP OVERLEAF

The map used below and on the following page is intended basically as a pictorial reference. It is accurate enough, however, to be correlated with a current map. The clan boundaries are only marginally correct. No precise boundaries were kept in early times and territories were fluctuating frequently.

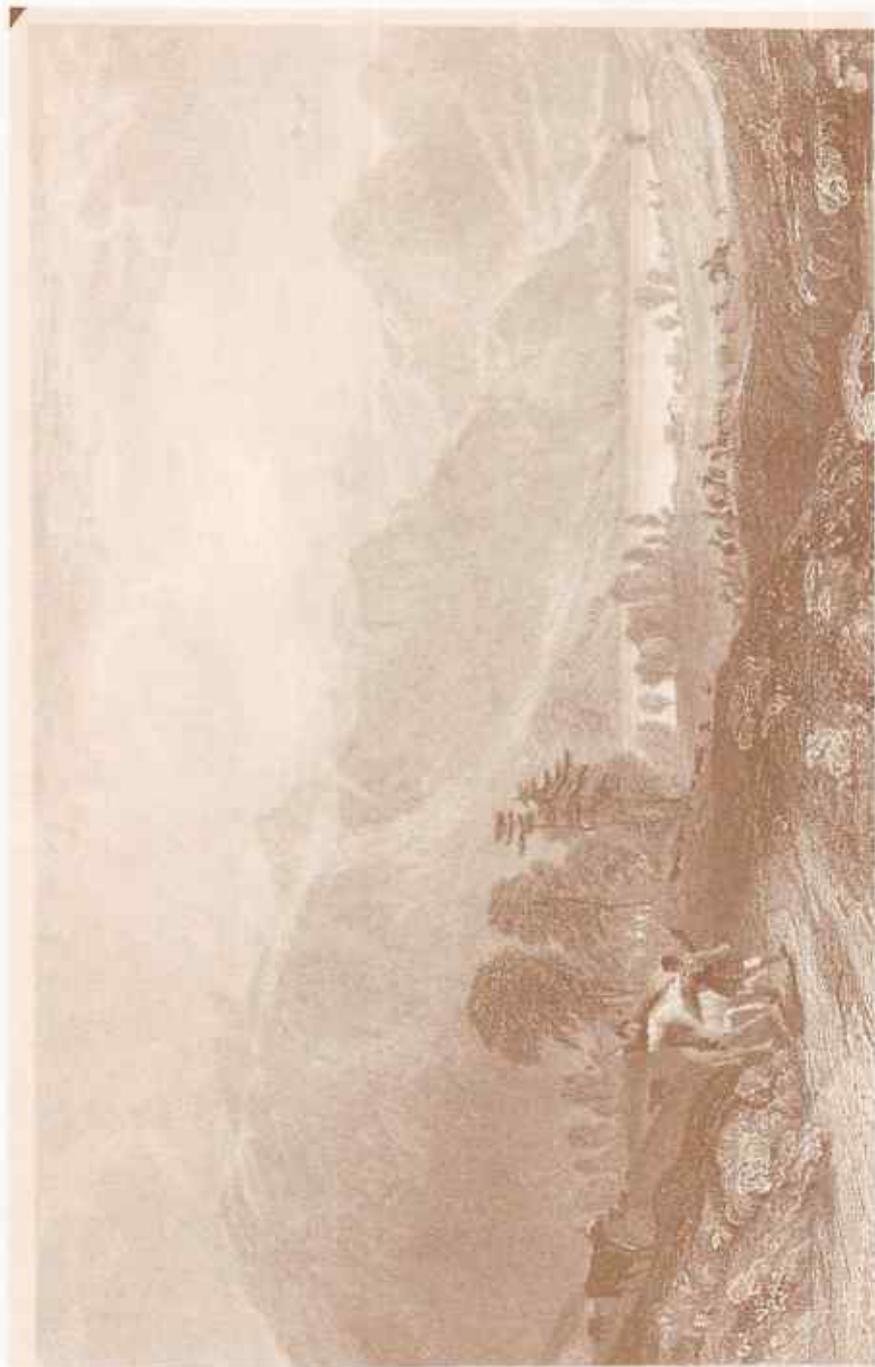


MacFarlane

CLAN MAP

1. **Arrochar House** Clan seat now replaced by Cobbler Hotel
2. **Auchinvenal** Holding in Colquhoun territory
3. **Boturich Castle** Now ruins – attacked unsuccessfully by MacFarlanes
4. **Buitford** MacFarlane chief endowed hostelry
5. **Eilean Vow** Clan castle ruins on islet
6. **Gorton Loch** Long cadet branch
7. **Inveruglas** Clan ruins on islet
8. **Kenmore** Wooded stretch of clan branch
9. **Loch Sloy** Battle cry after this loch – now part of hydro scheme
10. **Luss** Many MacFarlanes buried here
11. **Ross Priory** Notable clansman meets Sir Walter Scott
12. **Tarbet** Former clan seat





Loch Long



CLAN
MACFARLANE

*Condensed from Highland Clans of Scotland
 George Eyre-Todd, 1923*

One of the loveliest regions in the West Highlands at the present hour is the district about the heads of Loch Long and Loch Lomond, which was for some five centuries the patrimony of the Chiefs of the MacFarlan Clan. With the waves of one of the most beautiful sea lochs of the Clyde rippling far into its recesses, and the tideless waters of the Queen of Scottish Lochs sleeping under the birch-clad slopes on another side, while high among its fastnesses, between the towering heights of Ben Arthur and Ben Voirlich, shimmers in a silver lane the jewel-like Loch Sloy, this ancient territory could not but in the course of centuries produce a race of men instinct with the love of the mountains and the moors, and all the chivalrous qualities which go to make the traditional character of the Highlanders of Scotland. This is nothing less than fact in the case of Clan Farlan, for in origin the Clan was not Highland at all, and only became so, like a number of others, by long residence among the mountains and the lochs, and by intermarriage with native families of Celtic decent.

It is true that many tellers of the story of the clan seek to derive its origin amid the silver mists of a mythical Celtic past. According to one account, the clan takes descent from a hero who arrived in Ireland with the first colonists from Spain, and whose descendants afterwards settled in Scotland. MacIlan, who mentions this tradition,



Bannockburn

wisely concludes that it "must be classed among the Milesian Fables." This tradition was amplified in a paper read by the Rev. J. MacFarlane Barrow at a meeting of the London branch of the Clan Society, and printed in the *Clan MacFarlane Journal* for January, 1914. Quoting from a MS. of the monks of Glenmassan, this writer declared that in the veins of the MacFarlans ran "the blood of Earls, and not Earls only, if it came to that, but of Kings, for was not Alwyn Mor, first Earl of Lennox, the great-grandson of Mainey Leamna, the son of Corc, King of Munster, who was fifth in descent from Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland?"

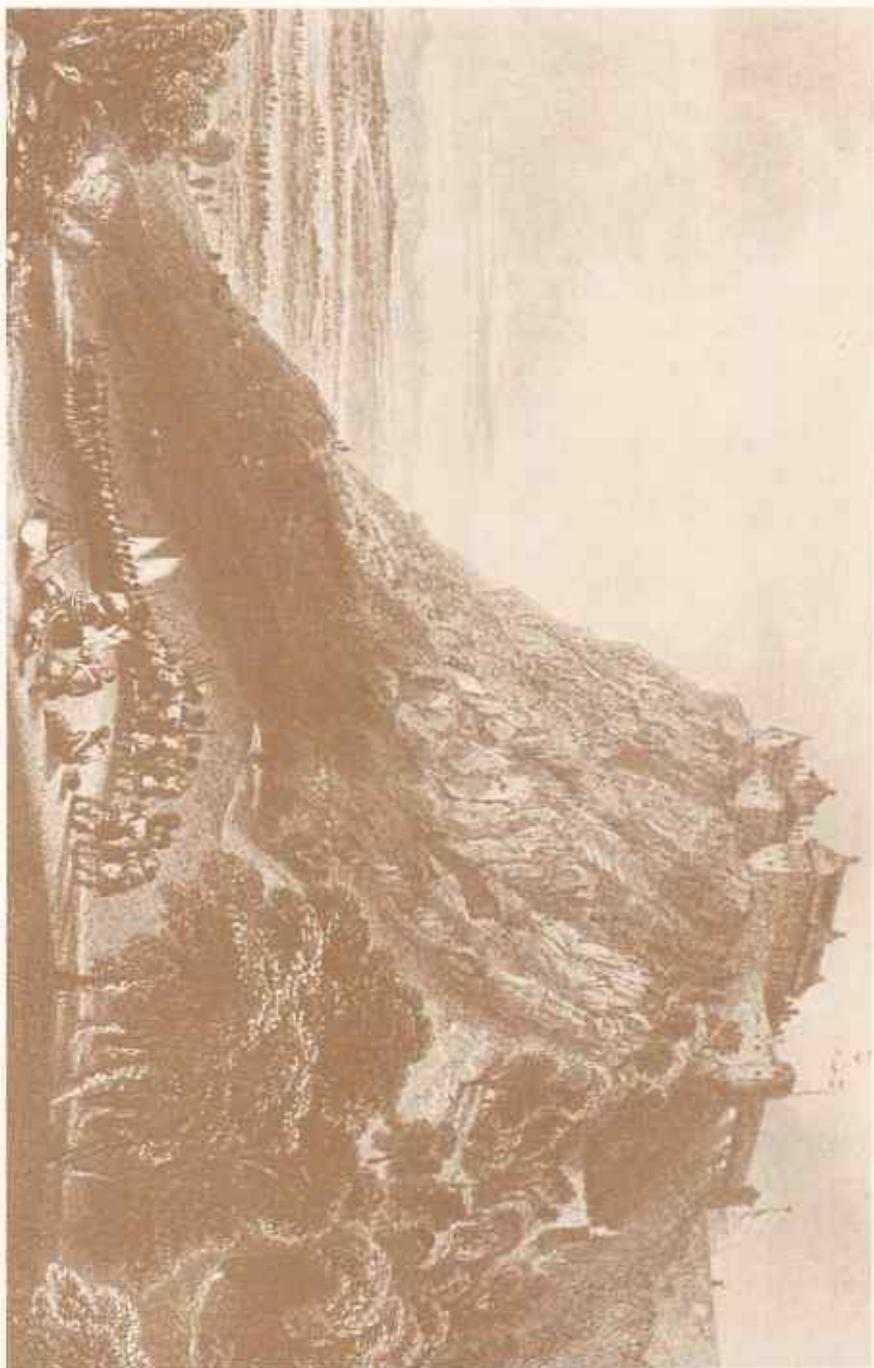
To descent from these misty altitudes of vague tradition, however, to the realm of ascertained fact. It is recorded by the greatest of Scottish archaeologists, Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, quoting from the twelfth-century Simeon of Durham, that the ancestor of the family was the Saxon Arkil, son of Egfrith. This Arkil, a Northumbrian chief who fled to Scotland to escape the devastations of William the Conqueror, received from Malcolm Canmore the custody of the Levanax or Lennox district, and became first founder of the family bearing that title. Alwyn, son of Arkil, was a frequent witness to the charters of David I. and Malcolm IV., and was created Earl of Lennox by the latter King. The son, another Alwyn, of the first Earl of Lennox being a minor at his father's death, William the Lion gave the earldom in ward to his brother David, Earl of Huntingdon, but the young Earl recovered possession before the year 1199. When he died in 1224, he left no fewer than eight sons. Of these, Malduin, the eldest, became third Earl of Lennox, and Gilchrist, the fourth son, obtained from the latter in 1225 a charter of the lands of Arrochar, and became ancestor of the MacFarlans. Along with Clan Donachy, the MacFarlans are said to have been the earliest of the clans to hold their lands by feudal charter. Like other vassals of the Earls of Lennox, the MacFarlan chiefs exercised their rights under the stipulation that all criminals condemned by them should be executed on the Earl's gallows at Catter.

One of the earliest traditions connected with the family has to do with the great Norse invasion of Hakon, which ended at the battle of Largs in 1263. Previous to that battle, Hakon sent Olaf, King of Man, with sixty ships, up Loch Long. The Norsemen drew their vessels across the narrow isthmus of the MacFarlan country, between Arrochar

and Tarbet on Loch Lomond, and the spot is pointed out, at the milestone midway, where the Laird of Arrochar hid his family from the fierce Norse raiders. Duncan, the second Laird of Arrochar, married Matilda, sister of Malcolm, fifth Earl of Lennox – he who was the friend of Wallace and Bruce, who fought at Stirling Bridge and Bannockburn, and fell at Halidon Hill, and there is reason to believe that the Laird of Arrochar and his followers fought under the Earl of Lennox at Bannockburn. It was to the country of Duncan of Arrochar that Bruce escaped on the memorable occasion when he crossed the narrow waters of Loch Lomond, and recited to his men the great romance of Fierabras; and it is pretty certain that Duncan would be one of the little group of the Earl's hunting party which shortly afterwards met the King, and hospitably entertained him and his little army, in the hour of their need, with the fruits of the chase.

The son of Duncan and Matilda was named Malcolm, probably after his uncle the Earl; and Malcolm's son, the fourth Laird, was named Pharlan, which has been translated Bartholomew. It is from this individual that the family have since taken their surname of MacFarlan. Pharlan's son Malcolm had a charter confirming him in possession of the lands of Arrochar in 1354, and his son Duncan, the sixth Chief, married Christian, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, and died shortly before 1460. His son John married a daughter of Sir James Mure of Rowallan, and sister of Elizabeth Mure, first wife of King Robert II. The next Chief, Duncan, was served heir to his father in 1441, and the next, Walter, married a daughter of the second Lord Livingstone.

Meanwhile the original house of Lennox had suffered a tragic catastrophe. Donald, the sixth Earl, had left only a daughter, Margaret. She married her cousin, Walter de Fassalane, on the Gareloch, who, as the earldom appears to have been a female fief, became seventh Earl in right of his wife. The son of this pair, Duncan, eighth Earl, was again the last of his line. His daughter Isabella became the wife of Murdoch Stewart, Duke of Albany, grandson of King Robert II., and for a time Regent of Scotland. On the return of James I. from his long captivity in England, Duke Murdoch, his two sons, Walter and Alexander, and his father-in-law Duncan, Earl of Lennox, were all arrested, tried, and executed on the Heading Hill at Stirling.



Sirling Castle

Afterwards, on the death of the Duchess Isabella in 1460, her youngest son's son, Lord Evandale, held the earldom in liferent till his death. Upon that event occurred the Partition of the Lennox; one-half of the territory went to the daughters of Earl Duncan's second daughter, Margaret. These daughters were married respectively to Napier of Merchiston and Haldane of Gleneagles. The other half went to Elizabeth, Earl Duncan's youngest daughter, married to Sir John Stewart of Darnley. In 1473 Darnley obtained a royal precept decaring him heir, not only of half the lands, but of the title of Earl of Lennox.

Meantime the heir-male of the old Earls of Lennox was the Chief of MacFarlan, and some writers on the Clan suppose that the latter took the field in order to assert his claim, and suffered the loss of his territory in consequence. But there appears to have been no break in the line of the Chiefs. The idea that a cadet assumed the chieftaincy appears to have arisen from a later Latin charter in which Sir John MacFarlan was styled "Capitaneus de Clan Pharlane." This, Skene in his *Highlanders of Scotland* took to mean Captain of Clan Farlan, but Dr MacBain, editor of the latest edition of the work, points out that Capitaneus is really the Latin for chief. As a matter of fact, Andrew MacFarlan of Arrochar married a daughter of John, first of the Stewart line of the Earls of Lennox, and his successor, Sir John MacFarlan already alluded to, was knighted by James IV., and fell along with the Earl of Lennox himself at Flodden Field.

The Chiefs of MacFarlan, indeed, appear to have been zealous supporters of the Lennox Earls. It was probably in this character that, shortly after Flodden, the MacFarlans attacked the castle of Boturich on the south shore of Loch Lomond, which was part of the ancient property of the earldom that had fallen to the share of Haldane of Gleneagles. The incident is narrated in Sir David Lindsay's well-known poem "Squyer Meldrum". The Laird of Gleneagles had fallen at Flodden, and the Squyer was making love to his widow in Stratheran when news came that her castle of Boturich was being attacked by the wild MacFarlans. Forthwith the valiant Squyer got his forces together, and rode to the rescue, driving off the marauders and securing the fair lady's property.

The next Chief, Andrew the Wizard, has recently been made the hero of a romance, *The Red Fox*, by a member of the Clan. He married

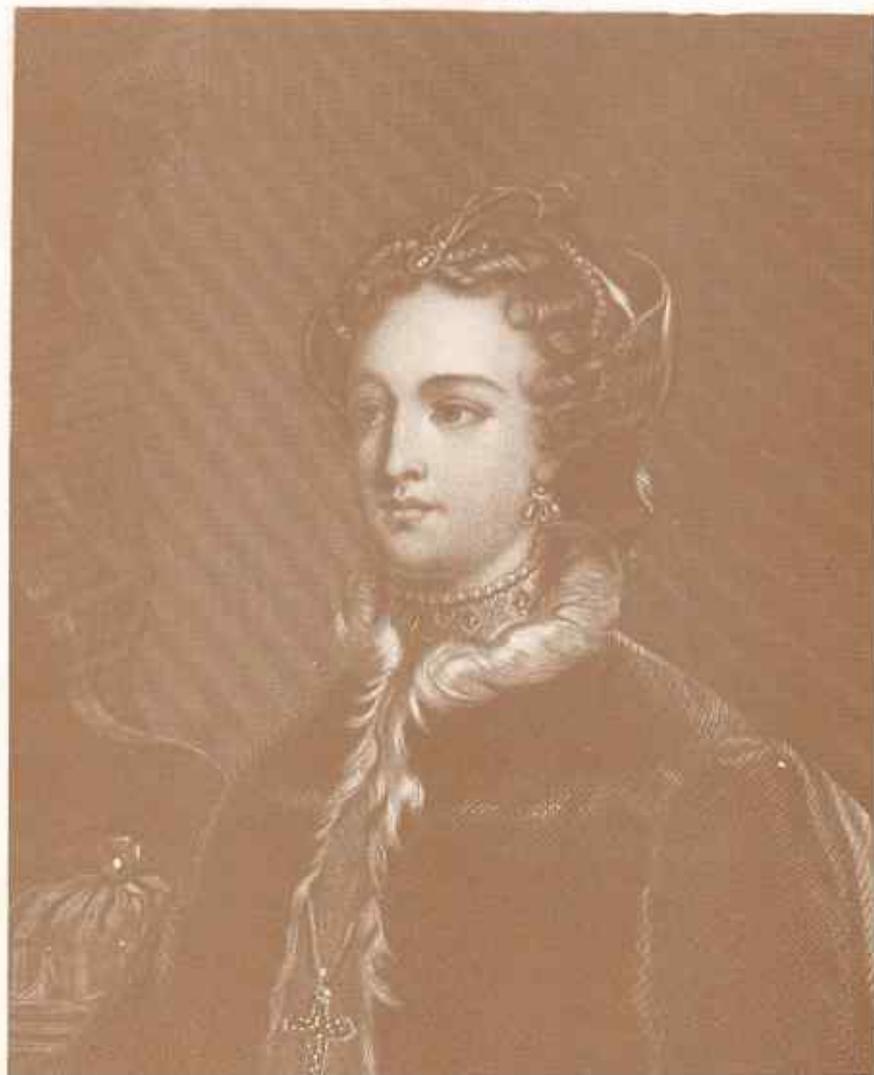


Head of Loch Lomond

a daughter of the Earl of Glencairn, and his son Duncan, who married a daughter of Lord Ochiltree, was an active supporter of the Regent Lennox during the childhood of Queen Mary. The MacFarlans, indeed, were among the first of the Highland clans to accept the Protestant form of worship. When Lennox, afterwards father of Queen Mary's husband, Darnley, took arms in 1544 to oppose the Regent Arran and the Catholic party, the MacFarlans, under Walter MacFarlan of Tarbet, joined him with 140 men. These were Cearnich or light-armed troops, provided with coats of mail, two-handed swords, and bows and arrows, and it is recorded that they could speak both English and Erse, or Gaelic. Three years later, in 1547, the Chief himself fell, with a large number of his Clan, at the battle of Pinkie.

It was the next Chief, Andrew, who became famous by the part he played in fighting on the side of the Regent Moray at the battle of Langside in 1568. According to the historian Holinshed, "The valiance of ane Heiland gentleman named MacFarlan stode the regent's part in great stede, for in the hottest brunte of the fighte he came up with 200 of his friendes and countrymen, and so manfully gave in upon the flankes of the Queen's people, that he was a great cause to the disordering of them. This MacFarlane had lately before condemned to die for some outrage by him committed, and obtayning pardon through the suite of the countess of Moray he recompensed that clemencie by this piece of service now at this batayle." MacFarlan's neighbours, Colquhoun of Luss and the Laird of Buchanan, also fought on the side of the Earl of Moray at Langside. For his part, MacFarlan received from the Regent the right to wear a crest consisting of a demisavage proper, holding in one hand a sheaf of arrows, and pointing with the other to a crown, with the motto, "This I'll defend."

This was the most turbulent period of the Clan's history, when the frequent raids made by its members upon the lowlands brought them an unenviable notoriety. From the fact that these raids usually took place on clear nights, the full moon came to be known over a considerable part of the western lowlands as "MacFarlan's lantern." Further, the Clan's "gathering" was significantly "Thogail nam Bo", "lifting the cattle." The Loch of the Host," so named from the fact that the gathering-place of the MacFarlans was upon the shores of that sheet of water. The Laird of MacFarlan appears in the rolls of



Mary Queen of Scots



Langside

chiefs made out in 1587-94 with a view to enforcing the law which made each chief accountable for the peaceful conduct of his followers. In the latter year they appear along with the MacGregors in the statute for the punishment of theft, reiff, oppression, and sorning. The MacFarlans also have been accused of a part in the assassination of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun in his castle of Bannachra in Glenfruin in 1592, though, according to the diary of Robert Birrell, burgess of Edinburgh, quoted in Irving's *History of Dunbartonshire* the assassination was the work of Colquhoun's own brother John.

In July, 1624, many of the Clan were tried and convicted of theft and robbery. Some were punished, some pardoned, and a number were removed to the uplands of Aberdeenshire and to Strathaven in Banffshire. Among other septs of the Clan are the Allans or MacAllans, settled in Mar and Strathdon, and a large number of others are enumerated by the Loch Lomonside chronicler, Buchanan of Auchmar. They assumed the names of Stewart, M'Caudy, Greisock, MacJames, M'Innes, and others.

The origin of one of the names of septs of the Clan, that of the Mac-an-Oighres or Macnairs of the Lennox, is said to have been as follows. One of the chiefs left his second wife a widow with one son, while the heir by his first wife was vain and a little weak-minded. The younger brother owned a beautiful grey horse, and on one occasion, the elder, setting out for Stirling, desired to ride it in order to make a good appearance. The stepmother, a Highland Rebecca, refused the loan on the pretext that the steed might not come safely back, and at last the young Laird signed a deed agreeing to forfeit the lands of Arrochar to his half-brother if the horse were not returned. The stepmother, thereupon bribed the groom to poison the horse while away. This was done, and her son entered upon possession of the estate. The Clan, however, refused to accept him as their Chief, and some years later the treacherous document was legally annulled and the lands restored to the rightful heir. From this incident certain MacFarlans were known to a recent time as Sloichd an Eich Bhain, "decendants of the white horse," while those who supported the heir took the name of Clann an Oighre.

John, the son and successor of the Chief who fought at Langside, founded an almshouse at Bruitfort on Loch Lomondside, opposite



Luss

Eilean Vow, and endowed it as a hostelry for passing travellers. His son Walter was a strong supporter of Charles I. in the Civil War, and in consequence had his castle destroyed by Cromwell's men, and was fined 3,000 merks. John, the grandson of Walter, again, took part against the Stewarts in the Revolution of 1688, and was Colonel of a volunteer force raised in his neighbourhood. His son and successor, Walter, was famous as an antiquary, and among other works the Lennox Chartulary survives only in his transcript. When he died in 1767, his library was purchased by the Faculty of Advocates, and is still of much use to antiquarian students. His materials were used by Douglas in his *Peerage of Scotland*, and his portrait hangs in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries. Alexander MacFarlan, the brother of the antiquary, was a successful merchant in Jamaica, becoming one of the assistant judges of the island, and a member of the Legislative Assembly. He was an eminent mathematician and Fellow of the Royal Society, and at his death in 1755 left an interesting collection of instruments to Glasgow University.

William, the Chief who succeeded the antiquary Walter in 1767, was a physician in Edinburgh. He had three sons and three daughters. John, the eldest, who succeeded, married Katharine, daughter of James Walkinshaw of Walkinshaw, and, among others of a family, he had Margaret Elizabeth, who died 12th May, 1846, aged 29. A monument on the west side of Grey Friars Church, Edinburgh, narrates that "at the period of her decease she was the lineal representative of the ancient and honorable house of MacFarlan of that Ilk."

It was in 1785, in the time of the last-named Chief, John, that the Arrochar estate was brought to a judicial sale. It was purchased by Ferguson of Raith for £28,000, and at a later day was acquired by Colquhoun of Luss for £78,000.

The extinction of the house of the Chiefs is associated by tradition with a curious incident. MacFarlan, it is said, had on the waters of Loch Lomond a famous flock of swans with which the luck of the family was associated. In the time of the last Chief, one Robert MacPharrie, who had the second sight, declared that the days of the Chiefs of Arrochar were numbered, and that the sign of this event would be the coming of a black swan to settle among MacFarlan's swans. Strangely enough, soon afterwards, a black stranger was seen

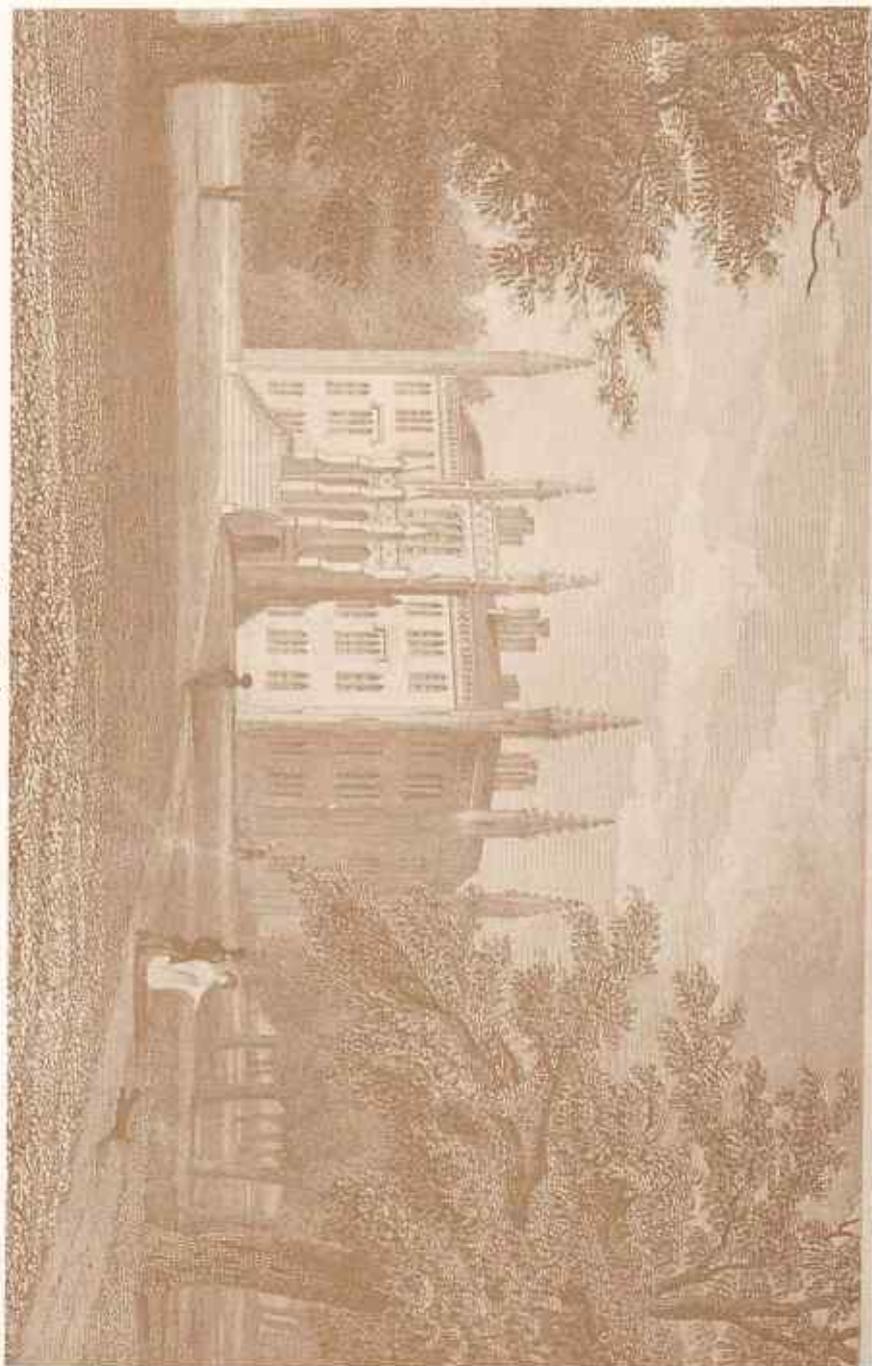
among the other birds on the loch, remaining for three months before it disappeared and it was very shortly after this that the barony passed out of the hands of the MacFarlan Chiefs for ever.

Among the many distinguished later members of the Clan was Principal Duncan M'Farlane of Glasgow University, Moderator of the Church of Scotland at the time of the Disruption, who had the honour of conducting Queen Victoria over Glasgow Cathedral and College in 1842. While he was minister of Balfron, he was among the guests invited to meet Sir Walter Scott at Ross Priory on Loch Lomonside. On that occasion he happened to narrate to the novelist a folk-rhyme connected with Buchlyvie, then part of his parish. This ran:

"Baron of Buchlyvie,
 May the foul fiend drive thee
 And a' to pieces rive thee
 For building sic a town,
 Where there's neither horse meat nor man's meat,
 Nor a chair to sit down."

The authorship of the Waverley novels was then a secret; a few weeks later, when *Rob Roy* was published, and Mr MacFarlane saw his verses at the head of the twenty-third chapter, he must have had a shrewd guess as to the authorship.

The main stronghold of the Chiefs of MacFarlan was of course the castle of Arrochar. The later Arrochar House, by which it was replaced (*Ed. Note: Now called Cobbler Hotel*), is still to be seen embedded in the modern mansion of the name on the shore of Loch Long. Besides this stronghold the Chiefs owned castles on the island of Inveruglas and on Eilean Vow in Loch Lomond, fragments of both of which still remain.



Ross Priory

SOME CLAN DETAILS FROM BOOK REFERRED TO ON P. 25

The Armorial Bearings of the MacFarlanes are a saltire ingrailed between four roses, gules. Supporters, the courtesy of Scotland allowing these marks of nobility to all chiefs of clans, are two Highlanders dressed in belted plaids of appropriate tartan, with drawn swords, bows, and arrows, proper. Crest, a demi-savage grasping in his dexter hand a sheaf of arrows, and pointing with the sinister to a crown, or. Mottos, on a compartment wavy, "Loch Sloidh", and above the shield, "This I'll defend."

The suaicheantas, or badge, is Muillieag, Cranberry bush, *Oxycoccus palustris*.

The cath-ghairm, war cry, or battle shout, is "Loch Sloidh," pronounced Sloy, the lake of the host, the plain along its bank being the place of rendezvous for the clan previous to an expedition.

The castle of Arrochar is situated in a very pleasant locality. Part of it was very old, but recently this venerable building has been pulled down for the purpose of being re-built in a beautiful style. The castles of Ellanbhui and Inveruglas, on islands in Loch Lomond, were also ancient seats.

The figure represents an aged man, who having caught a fish, has lit a turf fire, and is broiling it for a plain repast. Since the abolition of clanship, the poor Highlanders do not receive that patriarchal protection which was neither given nor accepted as an almsgift. On the rugged shores of a stormy sea many an old and forlorn Gaël, like this figure, has now to seek for fish, where his ancestors were wont to subsist by hunting and the less precarious supply of corn and cattle.



The McLan illustration of MacFarlane as published (mid-19th century) in 'The Clans of the Scottish Highlands'

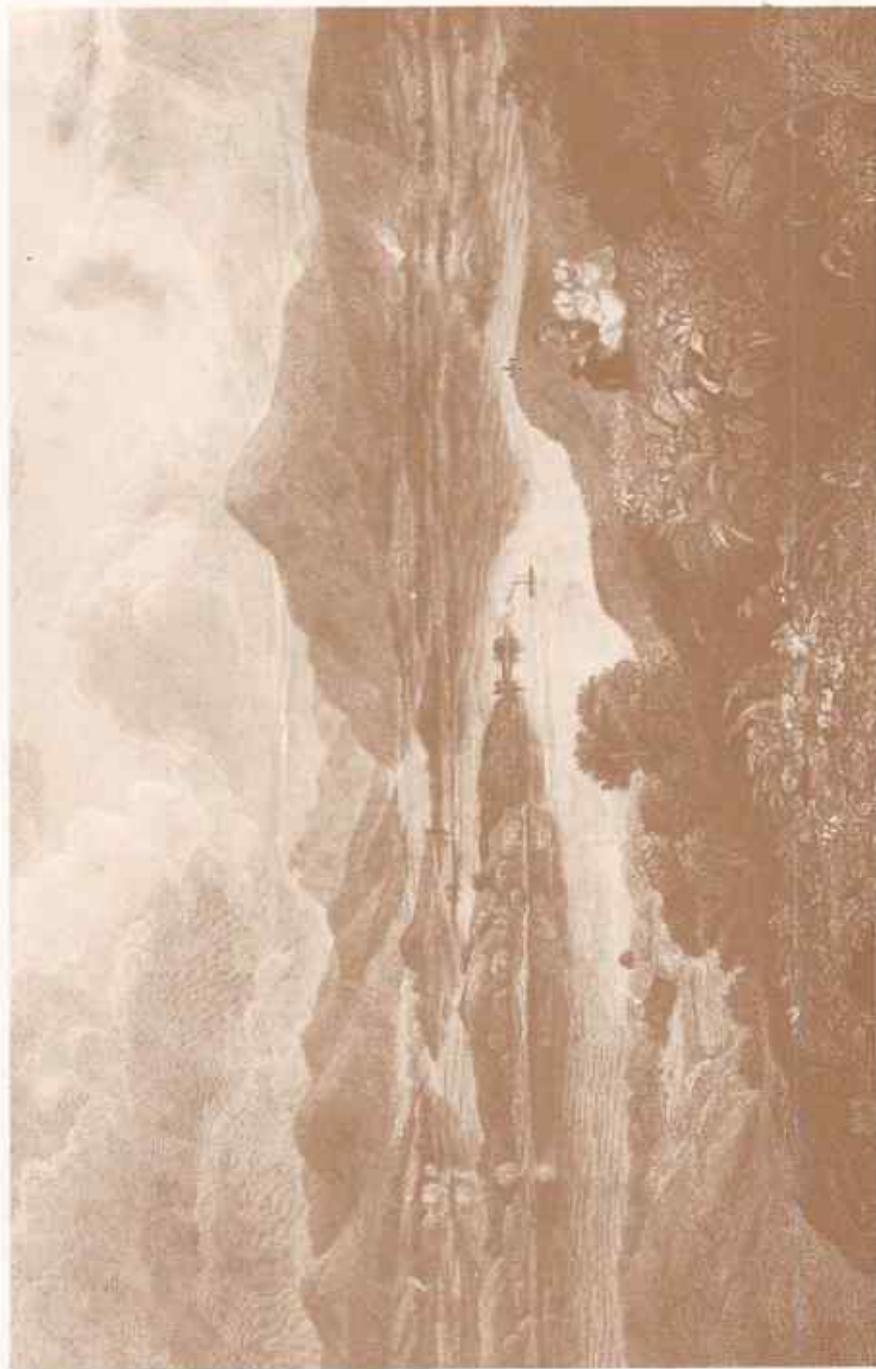


Loch Lomond with Inveruglas Ruins

List of Emigrants assisted by the Highland and Island Emigration Society, and embarked on board the Ship *Marmion* which sailed from *Liverpool* for *Marston Bay* on the *28th August 1852*.

No	Name	Age	Residence	Estate	Remarks
59	Campbell Colin	49	Iona	Duke of Argyll	Pro Note £934 Fine healthy
	Margaret	48	"	"	man - Excellent family
	Mary	30	"	"	Wife in service as Druggist's & Housemaid.
	James	28	"	"	Has been in service - the Lord's do
	Rachel	22	"	"	Druggist's & Housemaid -
	John	20	"	"	Worked 5 Months in Glasgow
61	MacFarlane Mary	48	Ditto	Ditto	£21 18 s. Strong healthy woman
	Dugald	28	"	"	In service at Paisley
	Ronald	24	"	"	do Arrol
	Archibald	21	"	"	do Paisley
	Christiana	19	"	"	Farm Servant 19 2 1/2 Fine young woman
	Archibald	16	"	"	Fine healthy lad

Some of the clan emigrants who sailed for Australia



Loch Lomond From North

MacFarlane Associated Names

Associated names have a hazy history. Sometimes they had more than one origin; also clouding the precise location of a particular surname might be that name's proscription or of course a migrant population. Even the spelling of surnames was subject to great variations, shifting from usually Latin or Gaelic and heeding rarely to consistent spelling. In early records there can be several spellings of the same name. Undoubtedly contributing to this inconsistency is the handwriting in official records, which was often open to more than one spelling interpretation.

With regard to the 'Mac' prefix, this was, of course, from the Gaelic meaning, son of. It wasn't long before it was abbreviated to 'Mc' or 'M', until we have reached the position now where there are more 'Mc's' than 'Mac's'.

ALLAN ALLEN Some with this name had MacFarlane origin, from the younger son of one of the early MacFarlane chiefs, who settled in northern Scotland. John fiz Aleyne, Montrose burghess, rendered homage in 1296. Duncan Alowne served as Aberdeen burghess in 1446.

ALLISON Likely from son of Ellis, Peter Alesoun was Brechin witness in 1490. Thomas Alesoun was a Lochtoun, Scone resident in 1586. Gabriel Alason was Dumfries burgh baillie in 1693.

BARTHOLOMEW, BARTIE, BARTLEMAN, BARTLET, BARTLETT. Bartholomew is the original name, with the others diminutive forms. Bartholomew is used as an Anglicized MacFarlane. Alisaundre Bartholomew rendered homage in Edinburgh, 1296. John Bertholomei was a Glaswegian landowner, 1500. Robert Barty of Dundee was charged in 1552 with aiding the English. John Bairy served as an Edinburgh burghess, 1587. William Bertyleman rendered the account of Edinburgh provost, 1343. Andrew Bartlet is shown as an Aberdeen resident, 1643.

BRYCE Originates from Bricius, 5th century saint. Begins occurring in Scots records, 12th-13th century. Bricius was Brechin prior at end of 12th century. Bricius, was chaplain to Matthew, Aberdeen bishop, c. 1180. John Bryse aided Macfarlanes in feud with Buchanans.

CALLANDER From Perthshire nameplace. Alwyn de Calyntre witnessed a grant in 1248. Richard Callander held post of Stirling Castle constable in 1282. George Kallender served as burghess of Glasgow, 1631.

CUNNISON From son of Conan, the illegitimate son of Henry, earl of Athol. John Cunnieson, was Dunkeld landowner, 1606. Alexander Cunnison, Hamilton merchant burghess, 1667. Thomas Cunnison, resident of Dunkeld, 1669.

GALBRAITH Gaelic from Mac a Bhreatnaich means Briton's son, stemming from their early settlement as Britons among the Gaels. Gillescop Galbrath was charter witness, c. 1208-14. Hugh de Galbreath was Aberdeen provost, 1342. James Galbrat employed as Edinburgh tailor, 1554.

GALLOWAY From nameplace in south-west Scotland but name occurs throughout Scotland early. Thomas de Galwethia, earl of Atholl, bestowed lands to Abbey of Newbotle, c.1230. Sande Galowey found guilty of disturbance in Lanark, 1488. A Galloway of Kilmarnock, sided with the Macfarlanes in their feud with the Buchanans, 1619.

LEIPER From Old English, leapere, a basket maker. Johannes Leper, in 1189, served as Edinburgh burghess. Walter Lippre was a charter witness in Aberdeen, 1391.

LENNOX From nameplace. John of Levenax had safe passage into England in 1400. John de Lenox was tenement sale witness, 1428. Patrick Levanax appears as Glasgow merchant burghess, 1598.

MACALLAN From Gaelic MacAilin or MacAilein, son of Allan. Aberdeenshire Macallans are possibly from an Allan Macfarlane who moved there centuries ago; his son abandoned the MacFarlane surname. George McKallan was servitor to Jannet Moir, Aberdeen, 1700.

MACFARLAND Variant of MacFarlane.

MACINALLY A Macfarlane sept in Dumbartonshire had this name. In modern Gaelic, M'Inally appears as M'an olave, meaning Son of the chief bard or physician.

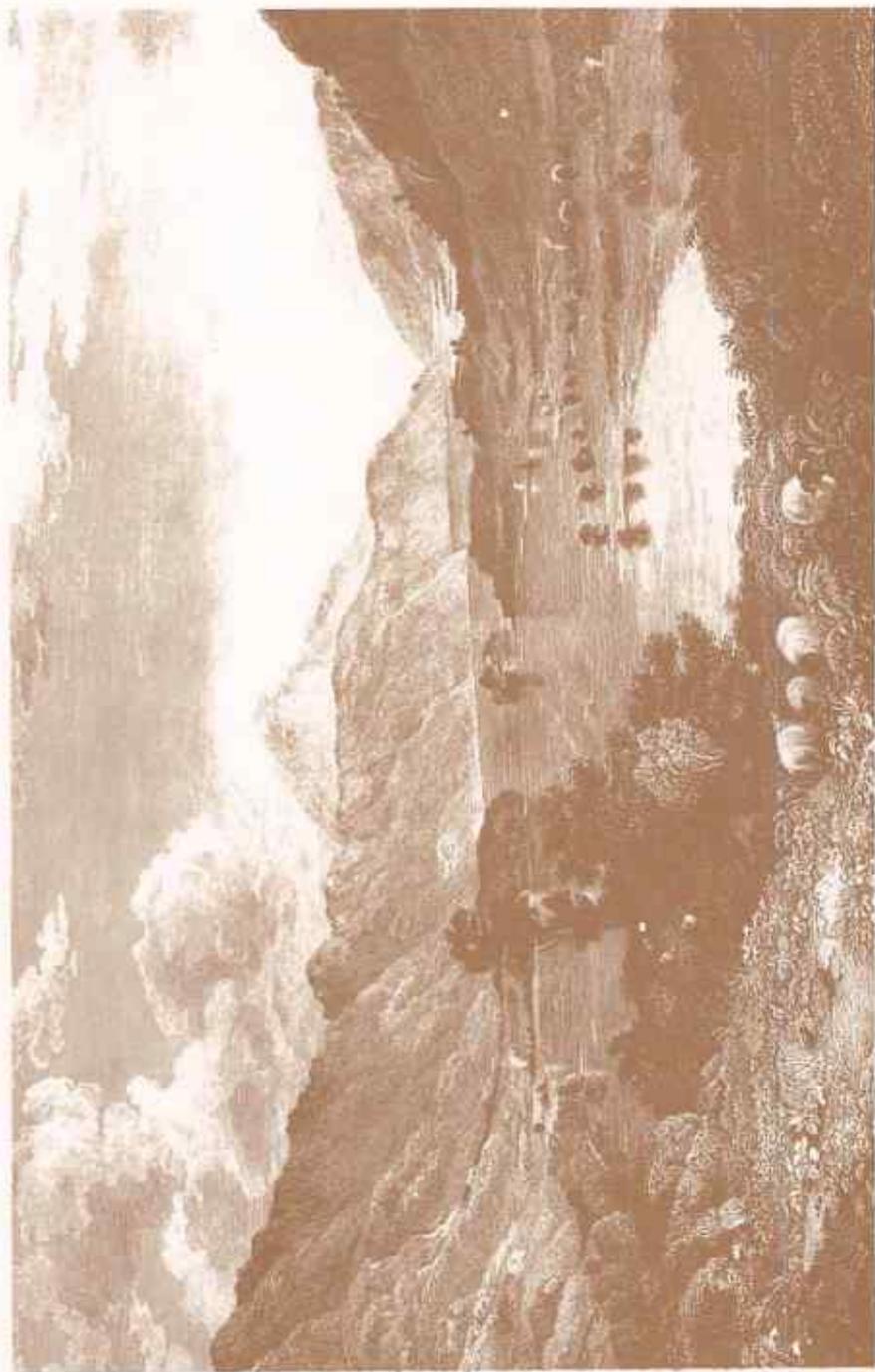
MACNAIR As this name relates to the MacFarlane sept, the Gaelic origin is Mac an oighre, son of the heir. The Macnairs of Lennox are considered a MacFarlane sept. Duncan M'Kynnayr was a witness in Lennox, 1457. John McKnaire, Stirling bailie, 1686. Finlay M'Nuer was Inveraray merchant, 1720.

MACPARLAND Variation of MacFarlane.

ROBB Abbreviation of Robert; a common Scottish surname. John Robb appears as registered voter in Monkland, 1519. Janet Rob made down payment on lands of Cornton (2m n of Stirling). 1563.



Glencroe Near clan territory



Loch Lomond Looking South

Some Clan Notables

MacFarlane, Thomas (1811-1885) A Glaswegian lawyer who went to New Zealand to take his place in the large family business of Henderson & MacFarlane. He also maintained his interest in social movements in his adopted land. He was elected M.P. for the Northern Division.

MacFarlane, Robert (1815-1883) A native of Rutherglen, near Glasgow, he learned the art of dyeing at his father's works. On emigrating to America he turned to mechanical engineering and became a noted lecturer and author on mechanical devices. He was editor of *Scientific American* for 17 years. MacFarlane also had a keen interest in Scottish history and emigration to America.

MacFarlane, Thomas (1834-1907) This Scottish native came to Canada as a mining engineer. He discovered the famous Silver Islet mine of Lake Superior. MacFarlane was appointed chief analyst to the department of inland revenue. He made many contributions to scientific journals.

MacFarlane, Charles (1850-1931) Of Scottish ancestry, this engineer, builder and economist amassed early a fortune in Philadelphia by building residences in which he served as architect, building superintendent and business manager. For the rest of his life he pursued an academic career in economics, where he gained an international reputation.

Macfarlane, John (1857-1914) Born in Lanarkshire, Scotland this Canadian journalist wrote affectionately about his native and adopted lands with books such as *Songs of the Thistle and Maple*.

McFarlane, S.G. (1885-1970) A native of Victoria the distinguished civil servant held Australian, Commonwealth and world financial posts, including executive directorship of the International Monetary Fund.

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FAMILY

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