



# Clan MacFarlane Society

## MACFARLANE'S LANTERN 1993 SPECIAL ISSUE



Loch Sloy

Arms of MacFarlane the Chief

## COAT OF ARMS

The Armorial Bearings of the MacFarlanes are argent, 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 granted to Andrew, 14th chief, after the Battle of Landside. Andrew of Ardess, 18th chief had the Crest changed so that the demi-savage holds a sword right hand. Mottos, on a compartment wavy, "Loch Sloidh," and above the shield, "This I'll defend."

The Suaicheantas, or Badge, is Muillieag, Cranberry bush, *Ozycoccus 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.

## Gathering Tune

### "THOGAIL NAM BO THEID SINN"

reputed to have been written  
by Andrew, 12th Chief,  
known as Andrew the wizard.

"We are bound to drive the bullocks  
All by hollows, hirsts and hillocks,  
Through the sleet and through the rain,  
When the moon is beaming low,  
On frozen lakes and hills of snow,  
Bold and heartily we go.  
And all for little gain."

## CLAN HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Macfarlane is from the Gaelic Mac Pharlain meaning 'Son of Parlan', which comes from the Old Irish name Partholon, often translated 'Bartholomew'. The chiefs, and later the clan, took this from their ancestor Parlan, whose

great-grandfather Gilchrist of Arrochar was a younger son of Alwyn, Earl of Lennox from 1180 to 1225. In 1230 Gilchrist's older brother, Mauldin, gave him the lands of Arrochar on the western shore of Loch Lomond. In 1280 these same lands were confirmed on his son and successor Duncan MacGilchrist. These ancient Celtic earls of the Lennox, the remote forefathers of the Macfarlanes, were themselves Gaels in origin, although they sometimes bore old Anglo-Saxon names because of their descent from an heiress of the line of the great Northumbrian thegn Arkil Ecgfrith's-sin, who fled to Scotland from William the Conqueror in 1070.

A famous scholar of Celtic myth suggests of the use of the name Parlan by the Lennox family: 'that Parlan or Partholon has figured from time immemorial in the family legend of the Gaelic earls of Lennox as a great ancestor, and possibly as a divine personage'. For the ancient dynastic houses of the Gaels usually traced themselves back to sacred Spirits whom they may have incarnated in pagan times, and Partholon or 'Sea-Waves' appears in Irish mythology as the first to take possession of Ireland after the Flood. According to the old Irish Gaelic MS. genealogies, these mormaers or earls of the Lennox spring from the ancient royal house of Munster (though several generations are omitted), and this is certainly supported by the family's continued use of the Munster royal family names Muireadhach, Maelduin and Corc as late as the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

The senior branches of the Lennox family came to a grisly end in 1425, when eighty-year-old Duncan, Earl of Lennox, had his grey head hacked off after being made to watch his own Stewart grandsons being put to death first, all to slake James I's hatred of the old nobleman's late son-in-law, the Regent Albany. Thenceforward the Macfarlane chiefs claimed to be chiefs of the whole Lennox clan, as heirs male of the old earls. But the earldom of Lennox was later regranted to the Stuarts of Darnley, descended from Earl Duncan's youngest daughter; and we are told that Macfarlane opposition to them was overcome

by the marriage of the then chief, Andrew Macfarlane of Arrochar, to a daughter of the new earl.

Andrew's son, Sir Iain Macfarlane, who used the old-style chiefly title of 'Captain of Clan Pharlane', is said to have fallen under the English arrows at Flodden in 1513, leading his clansmen in the rearguard commanded by the Earls of Lennox and Argyll. He was related to both earls, and the Macfarlanes had acquired lands in 1395 through Duncan Macfarlane of Arrochar's marriage to a sister of the 1st Lord Campbell, the then Mac Chailein Mor. Sir Iain's son, known as Andrew the Wizard, was father of Duncan Macfarlane of that Ilk, who was killed fighting for Scotland at Pinkie in 1547. His clansmen were earlier described as 'men of the head of Lennox, that spake the Irish and the English-Scottish tongues, light footmen, well armed in shirts of mail, with bows and two-handed swords'. Buchanan of Auchmar wrote: 'This Duncan, laird of MacFarlane was one of the first, of any account, who made open profession of the Christian religion in this kingdom' - but the errata in later edition runs 'for Christian read protestant'. The next chief brought three hundred Macfarlane clansmen to fight against Mary Queen of Scots at the battle of Langside, since her assassinated husband had been the heir of Lennox. Because of this service, the Clan was awarded the crest, which was changed slightly by later chiefs.

The turn of the century saw lawless times, and the 1587 Act of Parliament that sought to bring order among the clans included 'the laird of M'Farlane of the Arrochar' among those lairds responsible for the good conduct of their clansmen, for the 'M'Ferlanis, Arroquhar' are listed among the 'clannis that hes capitanes, cheiffis and chiftanes quhome on thay depend, oft tymes aganis the willis of thair landislordis'. In 1589, for instance, the Macfarlanes caught Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss having an affair with their then chief's wife, hunted to Bannachra, set fire to the castle, and brought home to the poor lady an unspeakable portion of the Colquhoun chief's corpse - serving it up to her on a wooden dish

with the obscene jest 'That is your share. You will understand yourself what it is.' Again in 1624 many Macfarlane clansmen were convicted of armed robbery. Hence the well-known Macfarlane pipe-tune is appropriately called Thogail nam bo' 'Lifting the cattle' and the 'cattle-raiders' full moon became known as 'Macfarlane's Lantern'.

Walter Macfarlane of that Ilk was fined by the victorious Covenanters for having fought under Montrose for Charles I: and when the Cromwellian English invaded the still independent kingdom of Scotland, he held out against them - his island castle of Inveruglas in Loch Lomond being destroyed by the Roundheads. The other Macfarlane stronghold was Eilean-a-Vow (some of which is still existent) in Loch Lomond, while the chiefs' primitive house was at Arrochar on the shore of Loch Long.

By the eighteenth century, their Arrochar home had been replaced by a comfortable house, the home of the celebrated antiquary Walter Macfarlane of that Ilk, 20th chief, who died in 1767. He was succeeded by his brother William, 21st chief, who lost all the clan lands to repay debt in 1785-85. After that there were several landless chiefs. The direct male line expired upon the death of William MacFarlane of that Ilk in 1866. The clan has been chiefless since then.

An important work of the Clan MacFarlane Society is the search for the rightful Chief.

## Recent Clan History

The Clan MacFarlane Society was organized in 1911 in London and Glasgow and in Edinburgh in 1912. However, they disappeared in mid 1930s. Being interested in forming a society knowing that there were at least 51,000 descendants of the Clan in the United States and Canada, not to mention the rest of the world, Ian MacFarlane of Atlanta, Georgia, met with others of the Clan on July 14, 1973 at the Highland Games at Grandfather Mountain, Linville, North Carolina. The Constitution drafted at the meeting stated the

purposes of the Society were to enjoy Scottish clan traditions in the friendly association of MacFarlanes, to restore and maintain MacFarlane properties in Scotland, and to foster Highland and Gaelic culture, language, and traditions.

An Australian Society was organized October 29, 1983 through the efforts of Julian Millar, Surfers Paradise, Queensland, Australia and the New Zealand Society was established at a MacFarlane gathering in Christchurch on February 13, 1983 through the efforts of Andrew Macfarlane and Donald William MacFarlane.

Currently the society has over 800 members and is continuing to grow. While the bulk of our members live in the U.S. and Canada, we have members all over the world including most especially Scotland.

### MacFarlane Country

For some six hundred years the Clan controlled the land from Glen Douglas (between Loch Lomond and Loch Long) in the south up to Glen Falloch above Loch Lomond in the north and down the eastern side of Loch Lomond as far south as Ardess and including Glen Croe across the head of Loch Long north through the Arrochar mountains including Ben Arthur. They were also located at Gartartan (Gartmore) the Mains of Kilmarnock, Ballaggan, Campsie, and at Drumfad and Auchinvenal in Glen Fruin. Two branches also established themselves in Argyllshier. In the North of Ireland, Newton Stewart, Co. Tyrone, is a center of the clan, while under other names there are colonies in Banffshire and Aberdeen. While the above is not an exhaustive list, it does set out the main areas our forbearers called home until the late 1700's.

The following are a few places of special interest in or near MacFarlane country. Please see the map below for reference.

The **Arrochar Parish Church** On the 25th of January, 1659, two instruments of law were signed by which the Parish of Arrochar came into being. However, it was actually in 1648 that Walter, the 16th Chief of Clan

Macfarlane, proposed to the Presbytery of Dumbarton that his lands of Arroquhar should be disjointed from the Parish of Luss because the church in Luss was inadequate for the population, and that it was extremely inconvenient for the parishioners living in the lands of Arroquhar to attend services at a church which was at least ten miles from their dwellings.

But, it was not until 1733, nearly 100 years later, that the Macfarlanes actually built the Arrochar Parish Church.

The church of 1733 was replaced in 1847 by the current building. Some parts of the original church of Arroquhar remain, about fifteen feet to the south of the present building. The south door is still intact and on the lintel is carved the date "1733". The ruins were "sealed" in 1951. All round the Church and ruins is a burial ground. Many Macfarlane head stones, including some with chiefly arms, can be found here.

**Ardess** near Rowardennan on the east bank of Loch Lomond, was the home of Andrew before he succeeded his brother as 18th chief in 1679.

The **Ballhennan Burial Ground and Free Church** In 1263 Olaf, King of Man, with sixty ships, appeared in Loch Long. The landing of the Norsemen at the head of the loch was opposed by the Arrochar people who suffered defeat. The battle was fought at Ballyhennan, on some raised ground immediately to the west of the railway embankment and a little below the public road. Further along the short valley lying between Arrochar and Tarbet, is the ancient burial ground of Ballyhennan, a little to the east of the battlefield. Here it is said the clansmen slain in the battle were interred. Two slight mounds in the grounds of Arrochar House (The Cobbler) are believed to mark the graves of the slaughtered Danes. The Ballhennan burial ground became the Arrochar Parish burial ground and many Macfarlane head stones, including ones with the chiefly arms, can still be found here.

As a part of the great surge of Evangelical Fervor which poured forth in Scotland from the



Disruption, after an open-air Communion Service on the first Sunday of August, 1843, it was decided to petition to the Free Church Presbytery for sanction to build a church and call a minister. Application was made to Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss, the proprietor of Arrochar for a site; which was readily granted, close to the Burying Ground of the Parish at Ballyhennan. Work began on the 10th of January, 1844, and finished on the 11th of April, 1844. The building continued in existence as a church until June of 1947, when the parish was reunited. Subsequently the building was sold. Today it is being used as a crafts shop.

The **Cobbler Hotel** In Arrochar the Cobbler Hotel (previously called the Arrochar House) can be seen to be composed of three sections. The front part was built by Sir James Colquhoun, the center by the Duke of Argyll, between 1784 and 1799, and the rear portion is part of the Inverloch House, built in 1697 by John the 19th chief. From a copy of a painting of the Inverloch House, in the position of the Hunston House MacFarlanes in 1929, the house can be seen as substantial, so that what is left is only a small part. The commemorative stone of the original house retains an honourable place over the protal of the present Cobbler Hotel.

**Eilean-a-Vow** is an island about two miles north of Inveruglas with ruins of a MacFarlane castle, built by Andrew, 14th chief in 1577. A small intact room of this castle still exists.

In **Firkin**, about six miles north of Luss stands a yew tree under which Robert the Bruce waited while his men followed him from the cave at Craigrostan.

**Gartartan Castle** near Gartmore, the home of the family of Walter of Ardleish, who was a son of John, 11th chief. It now forms part of a property owned by a Glasgow architect and his wife who hope to restore it.

**Glen Fruin** is the site of the Battle of Glen Fruin, 1603, when the MacGregors and MacFarlanes joined forces to ambush and defeat the Colquhouns and their allies, the townsmen of Dumbarton.

**Inveruglas Island** in Loch Lomond, is

the site of a MacFarlane castle and main stronghold of the chiefs until destroyed by Cromwell about 1650. Only ruins remain. Both Eilean-a-Vow and Inveruglas can be visited by hired motorboat from Ardlui.

**Loch Sloidh**, now called Sloy means loch or lake of the host. Upon Sloidh's shores the clan were wont to retire in times of stress, and no more impregnable fortress could be desired. Surrounded by high mountains upon every side, save a the lower end, where the Uglas Water leaped over a high parapet of rocks, a handful of daring men could hold the approach against hundreds. In the 1940s the loch was turned into a storage reservoir for the power station at Inveruglas by constructing a high concrete wall across the southern end. Having climbed the dam wall some have seen the clan's shielings (stone huts used by shepherds) now under many feet of water.

While the town of **Luss** lies in Colquhoun territory, Macfarlanes worshiped at the church in Luss for several hundred years. Many Macfarlanes, including chiefs, can be found in the graveyard at the Luss church. And, a memorial plaque taken from the previous building has been incorporated in the current church. It declares this to be the resting place for all Macfarlane chiefs.

The **Steadings**, close the the Cobbler Hotel, were once the spacious stables built by William, 21st chief.

## Genealogical and Historical Sources

**HISTORY OF THE CLAN MACFARLANE** by James Macfarlane, 1922. Chapters on 25 chiefs, 1225 to 1886. This book is out of print but xerox copies may be obtained from the following: Order #FH201, UNICORN LIMITED's, P.O. Box 397, Bruceton Mills, West Virginia 26525.

**HISTORY OF CLAN MACFARLANE, MACFARLAN, MACFARLIN** by Mrs. C.M. Little, 1893, limited reprint 1968. This volume deals with clan history, genealogical recordings of McFarlands of Concord, New Hampshire, Worcester, Massachusetts, Londonderry, New

Hampshire, Sen. William F. Vials, born in Chelsea, Vermont and admitted to the bar in Wisconsin, Rev. James R. McFarland, Charleston, South Carolina, MacFarlanes of Rocky Hills, New Jersey, MacFarlanes of Towanda, Pennsylvania, McFarlanes of Rome, Wisconsin, and many others. Look for copies in secondhand stores.

**THE SCOTTISH RADICALS** by Margaret and Alastair Macfarlane, Australia 1975 and 1981. A book of Scots "tried and transported to Australia for treason in 1820." One of those was Thomas McFarlane, great-great grandfather of Alastair.

**OUR MCFARLAND FAMILY IN EARLY KENTUCKY SINCE** by R.M. McFarland, Jr., 1982. Literally thousands of McFarlands and their descendants are listed in this 113 page book with dates, anecdotes, pictures and maps. It is the family of Robert McFarland 1731 - 1780.

**WALTER MACFARLANE, CLAN CHIEF AND ANTIQUARY** by Donald Whyte 1988. This 70-page paperback written by the well-known contemporary genealogist from Edinburgh. It is available for \$6.00 post paid from John L. Harris, Jr., Southeby Square No. 1, 2151 Broadway SW, Roanoke, Virginia 24014. Make checks payable to The Clan MacFarlane Society.

**THE DEWAR MANUSCRIPTS** collected originally in Gaelic by John Dewar for George Douglas, VIII Duke of Argyll. Scottish West Highland folk tales with many references to MacFarlanes, including a chapter "Macfarlane of Arrochar and the Laird of Luss."

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### The Septs

Clans consisted generally of "native men" and "broken men". The "native men" were those related to the Chief and to each other by blood ties. This blood relationship is an important fundamental in the clan system and was a strong element in the patriarchal system of

government, all being bound together in a common interest. The clan also contained septs or branches composed of clansmen who had become powerful or prominent in some way, and founded families almost as important as that of the Chief. The "broken men" were individuals or groups from other clans who had sought and obtained the protection of the clan.

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## CLAN MACFARLANE SOCIETY OFFICERS until July 1993

### PRESIDENT

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# ARE WE YOUR HOME SOCIETY?

This is a list of family names that either belong to Clan MacFarlane, are a sept of Clan MacFarlane or are historically associated with Clan MacFarlane. Popular spellings of some names have been added. The asterisks (\*) indicate that one or more Clans, Septs, or Tartans are associated with this family name.

Allan *	MacCondy	MacPharlon	McNuyer
Allanach	MacEachern	MacRob*	McParlan
Alanson*	MacEaracher	MacRobb*	McParland
Allen*	MacEarchar	MacWalter	McParlane
Allison*	MacEarracher	MacWilliams*	McParlen
Arrell	MacEoin	McAindra	McParlin
Arrol	MacFarlan	McAllan	McParlon
Barclay	MacFarland	McAllen	McPartland
Bartholomew	MacFarlane	McAndro	McPartlane
Barth	MacFarlin	McCaa	McPartlin
Bartie	MacFarquhar	McCause	McPartlon
Bartleman	MacGaw	McCaw	McPharlan
Bartlet	MacGeoch	McCondach	McPharland
Barty	MacGreusich*	McCondachie	McPharlane
Bates	MacGurk	McCondey	McPharlin
Brice	MacInally*	McCondy	McPharlon
Bryce	MacInstalker	McEachern	McRob*
Callan	MacJames	McEaracher	McRobb*
Callander	MacJock	McEarchar	McWalter
Caw	MacKindlay*	McEarracher	McWilliams*
Cunnison	MacKindley*	McEoin	Michie
Galbraith*	MacKinlay*	McFarlan	Millar
Galbreath	MacKinley*	McFarland	Miller
Galloway	MacLock	McFarlane	Monach
Grassie	MacNair*	McFarlin	Monnoch
Grassick	MacNairy*	McFarquhar	Munnoch
Griesock	MacNeur	McGaw	Napier*
Gruamach	MacNider	McGeoch	Napper
Kinnieson*	MacNiter	McGreusich*	Parlan
Knox	MacNuir	McGurk	Parlane
Kennson	MacNuyer	McInally*	Parlon
Kennison*	MacParlan	McInstalker	Parlone
Leaper	MacParland	McJames	Robt
Leipper	MacParlane	McJock	Smith
Lennox*	MacParlen	McKindlay*	Smyth
MacAindra	MacParlin	McKindley*	Sproul
MacAllan	MacParlon	McKinlay*	Spruell
MacAllen	MacPartland	McKinley*	Stalker
MacAndro	MacPartlane	McLock	Stewart*
MacCaa	MacPartlin	McNair*	Thomason*
MacCause	MacPartlon	McNairy*	Weaver
MacCaw	MacPharian	McNeur	Webster
MacCondach	MacPharland	McNider	Weir*
MacCondachie	MacPharlane	McNiter	Williamson*
MacCondey	MacPharlin	McNuir	Wyle*
			Wyllie*



Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Event: \_\_\_\_\_

# Clan MacFarlane Society

## PURPOSES

To assist selected institutions of higher learning in the presentation and teaching of Scottish culture, knowledge, literature and history;

To offer humanitarian efforts whenever possible;

To assist in the restoration of MacFarlane properties;

To foster Scottish Highland and Gaelic cultures, music, dancing, food, languages and other traditions, and

To inform its members and the public of the history, traditions, and culture of the MacFarlanes around the world.

## APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

**ACTIVE MEMBERS** shall consist of persons 18 years of age or older, bearing by birthright, descent or by marriage, the surname of MacFarlane in any of its various forms or spellings, or of any sept name of MacFarlane. Persons whose maternal lineage bears the name Macfarlane in any of its various forms or spellings, or the name of any of the septs of MacFarlane, shall also be eligible. Active members may vote, hold office, serve on committees and, upon designation, represent the Society in an official capacity.

**ASSOCIATE MEMBERS** are persons not meeting the requirements for Active Membership but who are interested in the furtherance of the aims, ideals and purposed of the Society. Associate Members will pay full membership dues but may not hold office, vote, nor be eligible for Life Membership.

**Junior Members** are persons under the age of 18 who are otherwise qualified for Active Membership. This member must be sponsored by an Active Member and will pay one half the dues of an Active Member. However, a Junior Member may not vote or hold office.

### ANNUAL DUES

Family Membership dues are \$18.00 and Individual Membership dues are \$12.00, both due each January 1st. Dues will be prorated at \$1.50/month for the family and \$1.00/month for individual memberships.

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE OF BIRTH:** \_\_\_\_\_

**SPOUSE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE OF BIRTH:** \_\_\_\_\_

**CHILDREN UNDER 18 (and dates of birth):** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

MEMBERSHIP CLASSIFICATION: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

A - ACTIVE B - ASSOCIATE C - JUNIOR

1 - FAMILY 2 - INDIVIDUAL

FEE PAID: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE NUMBER(S): \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

SPECIAL INTERESTS OR HOBBIES (any pipers in the family? Scottish dancers? Geealogists? etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

In applying for ACTIVE of Junior membership, and your name does not show the basis for membership, please explain your connection with name MacFarlane. For example: "My maternal grandmother was Mary MacFarlane."

Please indicate your interests and willingness to participate in the following (I = Interest, P = Participate):

Genealogy ( ); Helping to man a tent at games ( ); Assisting with the publication of MacFarlane's LANTERN ( ); I have a computer (make) \_\_\_\_\_ ( ); Assisting with mail labels, rosters, etc. ( ); Fundraising ( ); Color guard ( ); Highland music ( ); Other ( )

I might also be able to serve the Society as follows: \_\_\_\_\_

Return application and your dues to: Lowell McFarland  
Secretary, Clam MacFarlane Society  
3 Tuck Lane  
Westport, Connecticut 06880-1309

(Make Checks payable to "Clan MacFarlane Society")

## VP HERALDRY

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Belleville, IL 62223  
Phone

## VP MEMBERSHIP

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Phone (802) 878-8575

## VP MUSIC

Ben Williams  
3810 Bayview Drive  
Chesapeake Beach, MD 20732  
Phone (301) 535-0292

## VP PUBLICATIONS

Geneva Montgomery  
5059 Pretty Lake Road  
Dousman, WI 53118  
Phone (414) 965-3700

## CHAPLAIN

Rev. Robert Bruce MacFarlane  
1675 Laurel Lane  
Macungie, PA 18062  
Phone

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## THE LIBRARY

The following books may be borrowed by members from the Society Librarian, Mrs. Mary MacFarlane Thomas, 24 Malvern Ave., Apt. #1, Richmond, VA 23221. You pay the return postage.

**Claymore and Kilt** (tales of Scottish Kings and Castles) - Sorche Nic Leodhas

**Celtic Myth and Legend** - Charles Squire  
**Scotland through the Looking Glass** - Ted Smart

**The Lands and People of Scotland** - George Brodrie

**The Clans, Septs & Regiments of the Scottish Highlands** - Frank Adam

**Scots Heraldry** - Sir Thomas Innes of

Learney, Lord Lyon King of Arms  
**The Highland Clans of Scotland** - George Eyre Todd

**John Knox's History of the Reformation in Scotland** - Wm. Kroft Dickinson

**Myths and Folklore of Ireland** - Jeremiah Curtin

**The Story of the Irish Race** - Seamus MacManus

**Scotia-American Canadian** - Journal of Scottish Studies Vols. II, III, V and VI (partial)  
Old Dominion University Inst. of Scottish Studies

**Proceedings of the Conference on Scottish Studies No. 1** - Old Dominion University

**History of the Clan MacFarlane** - James Macfarlane

**The Red Fox** - James Macfarlane

**The Wee Scot Book** - Aileen Campbell McCausey (tape)

**Tales of MacFarlane** - compiled by John L. Harris, Jr.

**Walter MacFarlane, Clan Chief and Antiquary** - Donald Whyte

**The Clans & Tartans of Scotland** - Robert Bain and Margaret O. MacDougall

**The Highlander's Cookbook** - Sheila MacNiven Cameron

**Seal Morning** (novel of Scotland) - Rowena Farre

**Tales of My Father's Clan and a short story by John MacFarlane of N.Z.** -

Michael R. McFarlane

**Our McFarland Family in Early Kentucky and Since** - R. M. McFarland Jr.





***JOIN THE  
MACFARLANE FAMILY  
AND WE'LL  
LIGHT YOUR  
LANTERN***

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**CREDITS**

Much of the material in this issue was taken from the following sources:

*History of the Clan MacFarlane, James Macfarlane*  
*Parish of Arrochar - History of 300 years, Rev. Iain D. Reid*  
*The Clans of the Scottish Highlands, R. R. McLan*  
*The Highland Clans, Moncreiffe of that Ilk & David Hicks*