



# Clan MACFARLANE

**ARMS  
CREST**

Argent, a saltire engrailed between four roses Gules  
A demi savage brandishing in his dexter hand a broad sword Proper and pointing with his sinister to an Imperial Crown Or standing by him on the Wreath

**MOTTO  
SUPPORTERS**

This I'll defend  
(on a wavy compartment) Two Highlanders armed with bows and arrows, all Proper

**SLOGAN**

Loch Sloy

**T**he Macfarlanes are descended from Alwyn, Celtic Earl of Lennox, whose younger son, Gilchrist, received lands at Arrochar on the shores of Loch Long at the end of the twelfth century. Gilchrist's grandson, Malduin, sheltered Robert the Bruce when his fortunes were at a low ebb and he was forced to flee through Loch Lomondside to reach the safety of the west Highlands. The Macfarlanes also fought at Bannochburn in 1314. Malduin's son, Parlan, provided the chief's patronymic, and Iain Macpharlain received a charter of confirmation to Arrochar in 1420. Duncan, the last Celtic Earl of Lennox, was executed by James I, and although the Macfarlanes had a valid claim to the earldom, the title was given by the Crown to John Stewart, Lord Darnley. The Macfarlanes sought to oppose the Stewarts but they proved too powerful and Andrew Macfarlane, the tenth chief, married a younger daughter of Lord Darnley, cementing a new alliance. Thereafter the Macfarlanes followed the new Earls of Lennox in most of the major conflicts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The eleventh chief and many of his clansmen fell at Flodden in 1513. When the Earl of Lennox threw in his lot with Henry VII of England, the clan followed him, capturing Bute and Arran, but they met with stout resistance at the royal castle of Dumbarton. The Macfarlanes later opposed the invading English at the Battle of Pinkie in 1547 where Duncan, the thirteenth chief, and his brother were both killed. After the murder of Lord Darnley, Mary, Queen of Scots' second husband, the Macfarlanes opposed the queen and were noted for their gallantry at the Battle of Langside in 1568. Andrew, the fourteenth chief, is said to have captured no less than three of the queen's standards, earning the personal praise of the Regent Moray. The clan's crest and motto alludes to the defense of the Crown of the infant James VI which was secured at Langside. Their Loyalty to the Stuarts brought Macfarlane swords to the aid of the Marquess of Montrose when Walter Macfarlane, the sixteenth chief, declared for Charles I. They fought at Montrose's great victory at Inverlochy in 1645. When Oliver Cromwell succeeded in conquering Scotland, adding it to the Commonwealth, the Macfarlane seat at Inveruglas was burned to the ground. Despite their attachment to the Stuarts they could not support James VII, and the chief declared for Queen Mary and her husband, William of Orange, in 1688. The clan does not seem to have played any major part in the Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745 which may have been because the twentieth chief, Walter Macfarlane, a noted antiquary and scholar, lived in Edinburgh for most of his life. The clan lands at Arrochar were sold after Walter's death in 1767, and the direct male line of the chiefs failed in 1886. There is presently no chief of the clan.

*Taken from "Scottish Clan & Family Encyclopedia", by Collins, HarperCollins Publishers 1994*

**Clan MAC FARLANE Septs**

- |            |                |           |            |
|------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| ALISON     | BARTY          | CUNNI SON | GRUAMACH   |
| ALLAN      | BATE(S)        | FARLAN(E) | KINNESON   |
| ALLASON    | BARTHOLOMEW    | FARLENE   | KINNIESON  |
| ALLEN      | CALLAN         | FARRAN    | LENNOX     |
| ALLISON    | CALLANDAR, -ER | GALBRAITH | MAC AINDRA |
| BARLET(T)  | CALLAWAY       | GALBREATH | MAC ALLAN  |
| BARTL(E)Y  | CALL IN        | GALLOWAY  | MAC ALLEN  |
| BARTLET(T) | CALLOWAY       | GOUGH     | MAC AWHO   |
| BARTLIE    | CAW            | GRIESCK   | MAC BAR(R) |

MAC BARON	MAC GEOCH	MAC PARLAND	MILLER
MAC BARREN, - IN	MAC GOUIRK	MAC PARLON	MONA
MAC AINDRA	MAC GREUSICH	MAC PARTLAN(D)	MONACH
MAC CAA	MAC GURK	MAC PARTLIN(E)	MUNNOCH, -K
MAC CALLAN	MAC INALLY	MAC PHALLAIN	NAPIER
MAC CALLEN	MAC INSTALKER	MAC PHALLIN, -ON	NAPPER
MAC CAUSE	MAC IOCK	MAC PHARFARLAN	PARLAN (E)
MAC CAW	MAC JAMES	MAC PHARLANE, -D	PARLIN, -ON (E)
MAC CONDIE,-Y	MACKINLAY	MAC PHARLON(D)	ROB(B)
MAC COONDOCHIE,-Y	MAC LOCK	MAC QUIRN(S)	SPROUL
MAC EAR(R)ACHER	MAC NAIR	MAC ROB(B)	SPRUELL
MAC EOIN	MAC NAIRY	MAC SARLAND	STALKER
MAC FALLIN, -ON	MAC NATT	MAC VERLAN(D)	THOMASON
MAC FARLAN(D)	MAC NAYER	MAC VERRAN	WALTERSON
MAC FARLANG	MAC NETTE	MAC WALTER	WEAVER
MAC FARLENE	MAC NEUR	MAC WARAN	WEBSTER
MAC FARLIN(G) (S)	MAC NEWER	MAC WARAN ( S )	WEIR
MAC FARQUHAR	MAC NID(D)ER	MAC WARN (S)	WYL(L) IE,-EY
MAC FARRAN, -EN	MAC NIT(T)ER	MAC WARRAN, -EN	WYL(L) IE,-EY
MAC FURLON(G)	MAC NITT	MAC WILLIAM(S)	
MAC GALLOWAY	MAC NUER	MAC WORN ( S )	
MAC GAW	MAC NUYER	MILLAR	

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