

HISTORY OF THE
CLAN MACFARLANE

Mrs. C. M. Little

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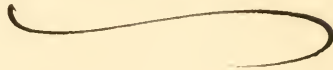
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W. W. MacFarland

HISTORY OF THE CLAN

MACFARLANE,

(Macfarlane)

MACFARLAN, MACFARLAND,
MACFARLIN.

BY


MRS. C. M. LITTLE.

TOTTENVILLE, N. Y.
MRS. C. M. LITTLE.

1893.

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1893.

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TO MY DEAR AND AGED

MOTHER,

WHO, IN HER NINETIETH YEAR, THE LAST OF HER GENERA-

TION, WITH INTELLECT UNIMPAIRED, STANDS AS A

WORTHY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INDOM-

ITABLE RACE OF MACFARLANE,

THIS BOOK IS REVERENTLY

DEDICATED,

BY HER AFFECTIONATE DAUGHTER,

THE AUTHOR.

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INTRODUCTION.

“Why dost thou build the hall? Son of the winged days!
Thou lookest from thy tower to-day; yet a few years and the
blast of the desert comes: it howls in thy empty court.”—
Ossian.

BEING, myself, a direct descendant of the Clan MacFarlane, the old “Coat of Arms” hanging upon the wall one of my earliest recollections, the oft-repeated story of the great bravery at Langside that gave them the crest, the many traditions told by those who have long since passed away, left upon my mind an impression so indelible, that, as years rolled on, and I had become an ardent student of Scottish history, I determined to know more of my ancestors than could be gathered from oral traditions.

At length, in the summer of 1891, traveling for the second time in Europe, I was enabled to execute a long-cherished plan of spending some time at Arrochar, at the head of Loch Long, in the Highlands of Scotland, the hereditary possessions for six hundred years of the chiefs of the Clan MacFarlane.

I trod the same paths that my forefathers had trodden, I stood beneath the broad oaks they had planted, I walked the highway that was once the noble avenue of their ancient park, I stood with emotion in the few rooms left of their old castle, I gazed long at the ruins of their strongholds, on the Islands of Loch Lomond, I looked

with awe upon the majestic mountains which their eyes had beholden for centuries, I spent long summer days in their old grave-yards, I scraped the mossy coverings from the armorial bearings upon their tombstones, I gathered the blue forget-me-nots that sprang from their sacred dust, I heard their dark legends, and, as the bagpipes sounded forth some wild martial strain, it aroused in me the feeling that the genius of my clan had laid her hand upon my head, and said—Daughter, write! Tell to those scattered over the whole habitable globe, who have one drop of the MacFarlane blood in their veins, of their noble ancestry.

I have obeyed the call.

C. M. L.

TOTTENVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, JULY 4, 1892.

PREFACE.

The difficulties to be surmounted in the preparation of a genealogical work can only be appreciated by those who have engaged in a like undertaking, and while it may have been a labor of love, the task has been somewhat appalling.

The heads of many families, widely separated, their addresses, and often names, quite unknown, were to be consulted, frequently causing from fifteen to twenty letters to be written, to secure dates for one family alone.

In one case, to find the name of a remote ancestor, one hundred and thirty letters were written, fourteen town and county records "searched," public libraries examined, the treasures of antiquarian and historical societies, as well as the State archives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, looked through, and when it was *found*, "we tossed up our bonny blue bonnets!"

The subdividing and renaming of towns in New Hampshire and Massachusetts as well as the burning of church records in Londonderry, N. H. prior to 1820, have made the task still more difficult.

I can only say that, hereafter, the Book of Genesis will have a new meaning for me.

Without an exception, the family have most

cheerfully aided me. Indeed, it has seemed as though they had seen the "fiery cross" and heard the cry of "Loch Sloy," and, like the brave MacFarlanes of old Arrochar, had sprung to the rescue.

In the compilation of this work, I am especially indebted to the Rev. James Dewar, M. A., for twenty-three years the loved and revered minister of the Established Church at Arrochar, Scotland, who had collected the oral traditions of the Clan MacFarlane from its aged survivors, and very courteously gave them for insertion in this volume. I also wish to express my grateful appreciation of the help I have received from Mrs. Louisa P. Irving and Mrs. Annette Littlefield of Haverhill, Mass., Mrs. John Holmes of Burlington, Vt., Mr. Henry MacFarland of Concord, N. H., and Major Alexander T. Laidley, of Charleston, W. Va.

THE CLAN MACFARLANE.

THE descent of the Clan Mac Farlane, from the ancient earls of the district in which their possessions were situated, is the only one, with the exception of the Clan Donnachie, which is fortified by a charter still extant. *

All historians agree that the ancestor of the Mac Farlanes was Gilchrist, brother to Malduin, third Earl of Lenox: the proof of which is the above-mentioned charter, by which he gives to his brother Gilchrist a grant "de terris superiori, Arrochar de Luss," which lands continued in the possession of the Clan for six hundred years, until the sale of the estate in 1784, and have at all times constituted their principal inheritance. †

The descent of the Clan from the Earls of Lenox being thus clearly established, we proceed to a more difficult task—the origin of the Lenox.

Some historians, without giving sufficient proof, have assigned to them a foreign origin. Others have believed the founder of this noble family to have been a certain Northumbrian, Archillus, who fled into Scotland after the Battle

*Browne's "History of the Highlands."

†Ibid.

of Hastings. Mr. Skene has shown this to be groundless, stating that several generations have intervened between Archillus the Northumbrian and Arkil the father of Aluin, who, from charters still extant, is believed to have been the first Earl of Lenox, having been raised to that dignity by William the Lion.

Buchanan says: "Our own antiquarians, with far greater probability, which is also confirmed by a constant and inviolable tradition, derive the origin of this ancient family from Aluin, a younger son of Kenneth III, King of Scotland, who died in 994. From this Aluin descended in a direct male line Arkil, who was contemporary with King Edgar and King Alexander I, and seems to have been a person of considerable note, in both these reigns.

"His son Aluin Mac Arkil, *i. e.*, the son of Arkil, as he is designated in old charters, was a great favorite at Court in the reigns of King David and Malcolm IV, as is evident from his being so frequently a witness to the grants and donations of both these princes to churches and abbacies, particularly to the Church of Glasgow, * and the Abbey of Dumfermline. †"

This Aluin is the first Earl of Lenox of which history gives an account; he died in 1160, and appears to have left a family of young children—for until the eldest came of age, the Register of

*Extract from the Register of Glasgow.

†Chartulary of Dumfermline.—See also Sir James Dalrymple's Historical Collections.

Paisley tells us their possessions were in the hands of David, Earl of Huntington.

“His son and successor, also called Aluin, second Earl of Lenox, was, according to the devotion of those times, a liberal benefactor to the Church. † He mortified the lands of Cochnach, Edinbarnet, Dalmenach, with many other lands, to the old Church of Kilpatrick. § This mortification is supposed to have been made before the foundation of the Abbey of Paisley.

“This Earl Aluin left issue (beside others whose posterity is long since extinct), two sons, Malduin, his successor, third Earl of Lenox, and Gilchrist, ancestor to the Laird of Mac Farlane.” Stodart’s “Scottish Heraldry,” in the library of the British Museum, says: “Aluin, Earl of Lenox, had, in 1225, a son who left descendants.”

Next to Dumbarton Castle, the chief residence of the Lenox was Balloch.

In the year 1238, we find King Alexander II, confirming to this Malduin, third Earl of Lenox, all the estates of his father, Aluin, except the Castle of Dumbarton, which the King claimed the right to garrison himself, considering it very dangerous to leave such a stronghold in the possession of a subject, who might at any time rebel against his sovereign. This Earl died about the year 1270.

“His brother Gilchrist, having received from his father a grant of lands in the northern part

†Register of Dumbarton.

§Buchanan.

of Lenox, became the progenitor of the MacFarlanes. Auly, another brother, founded the family of Faslane."

Fifteen years after the death of Malduin, third Earl of Lenox, came the death of Alexander III, when several claimants to the throne appearing, the usual strife and bloodshed of that period followed. Twenty-seven years after the death of the third Earl of Lenox, history* tells of an Earl of Lenox, who, in 1297, attended an "Assembly of the States," held at the Forest Church of Selkirkshire, where William Wallace was chosen "Guardian of the Kingdom of Scotland."

Stodart also says: "In 1296 Arthur de Ardinkapel witnessed a Charter of Malcolm, Earl of Lenox. To this document, Ardinkapel, having no seal of his own, appended that of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss."

It is thus evident that this is Malcolm, fourth Earl of Lenox. †

Nine years after this event, in the year 1305-6, we find Robert Bruce in the wilds of Nithsdale, "living in the obscurity of a peasant's hut, sending trusted messengers in all directions to collect his friends and followers, and to warn such nobles as he knew to be true to the Scottish cause. But their numbers were few, and they were ill prepared for so hasty a summons.

*Scott's History of Scotland.

†Of whom, Browne, in his "History of the Highlands," says "very little is known," making no other mention of him.

Among the latter who came were but two Earls, those of Lenox and Athol,"‡ who, thus boldly and at great personal hazard, declared their allegiance to Bruce, and their defiance of Edward I, of England. Bruce was crowned at Scone, March 27, 1306. Soon after this, being defeated in an engagement by the English Earl of Pembroke, at Dalry, he found himself so far south of this place, that Loch Lomond lay between him and Cantyre and the western coast, which he hoped to reach with his two hundred followers. But one small leaky boat could be found; that, even, would take over but three men at a time.

"On the coast of Loch Lomond the Earl of Lenox was wandering for protection, when he heard a bugle sounded in a manner that he knew to be peculiar to his master, and following the sound, he and Bruce soon met, embraced, and wept in each other's arms."§

By the assistance and guidance of Lenox, Bruce and his men reached Cantyre in safety.

On the 23rd of June, 1314, the glorious victory over Edward I of England, that forever freed Scotland from the English yoke, was gained by Robert Bruce, at the Battle of Bannockburn. Here the Earl of Lenox with his vassals and followers (among whom was the Chief of the Clan MacFarlane) were engaged in the conflict. He continued the steady supporter of

‡Scott.
§Ibid.

King Robert, until May, 1333, when, at the Battle of Hallidon Hill, "this faithful friend and companion of Robert Bruce was slain."*

Thus perished the noble, patriotic Malcolm, fifth Earl of Lenox.

His son and successor, was "Donald, sixth Earl of Lenox, who had no sons, but whose only daughter, Margaret, was married to Walter Stewart of Faslane, son of Allan of Faslane, second son to Stewart, Lord Darnley. The old family of Lenox being thus extinct for want of male issue, and having produced no cadets since Gilchrist came of the same, it is quite evident that the Laird of Mac Farlane is the latest cadet, † and consequently heir-male of that noble and ancient family. ‡

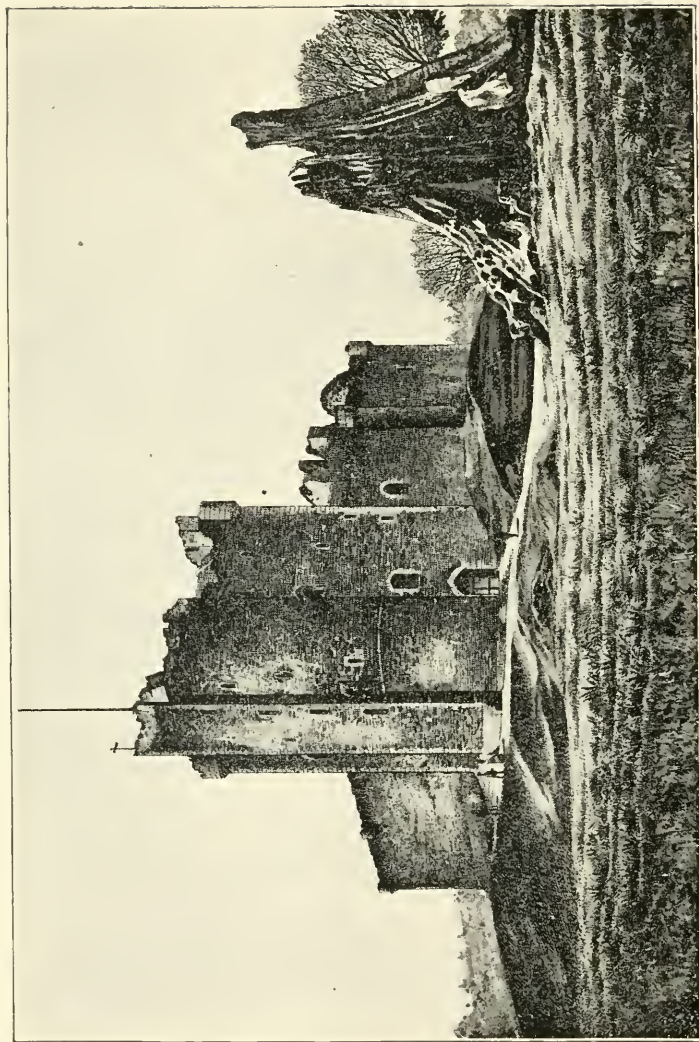
"Walter de Faslane, assuming the titles and estates of the seventh Earl of Lenox, at his death was succeeded by his son and heir, Duncan, eighth Earl of Lenox. He had no male issue, but his eldest daughter, Isabella, married Sir Murdac Stewart, son and heir to the Duke of Albany, Regent of the Kingdom of Scotland. At his father's death, Murdac succeeded to his titles, and also to the regency, which was held by father and son during the nineteen years' captivity of Prince James in England."

"The restoration of this Prince, and his

*Scott.

†We will speak of this later.

‡From Buchanan's "Origin and Descent of the Highland Clans."



DOUNE CASTLE WITH RUIN OF THE OLD GALLOWS TREE.

ascent to the throne of Scotland, as James I, occurred in the year 1423. One year from that time he caused the arrest of twenty of the most distinguished men of his kingdom, among whom were Murdac, Duke of Albany, his two sons Walter and Alexander, and their grandfather, Duncan, the aged Earl of Lenox. The nature of the charge brought against these highly descended and late-powerful persons is unknown. There could be no want of instances in which the usurpation of the government by the prisoners had amounted to high treason.

“The King himself was present at the trial with all the royal emblems of dignity. It proved to be at the house of Albany and Lenox, alone, that vengeance was directed, for the other prisoners were all discharged, but against these four the fatal verdict of guilty was pronounced, and on the 24th or 25th of May, 1424, they were all beheaded on the castle hill of Stirling, on an artificial mound called Hurley Hacket.

“From this elevation Duke Murdac might have cast his last look over the fertile and romantic territory of Monteith, which formed part of his family estate, and have distinguished, in the distance, the stately Castle of Doune,* which emulated the magnificence of palaces, and had been his own vice regal residence. Murdac and

*The writer visited Doune Castle in 1891. It is situated on a peninsula formed by the confluence of the Teith and the Ardoch, eight miles from Stirling, and is said to be “one of the finest baronial ruins in Scotland.” It runs around a hollow square of great size, and being built for defense, its

his sons were men of unusually fine personal appearance, while the venerable Earl of Lenox, in his eightieth year, seemed already too near the grave to be precipitated into it by the hand

windows all open into this court-yard. The walls are ten feet thick and nearly forty feet high, while the tower rises to the height of eighty feet. Within this are the dungeons which we examined by the light of torches. There was no opening of any kind except the doors. That in which the condemned were placed would not permit of one's sitting, standing, or lying in a natural position. Another was evidently constructed after the model of one mentioned in the Bible (Jeremiah 38th Chapter), having no door, but a hole in the ceiling, through which the poor wretches were lowered with cords to the earthen floor beneath, which would be wet or dry, according to the state of the weather outside the walls of the Castle.

Passing through the court-yard we entered the stately hall. The arched oaken-beamed ceiling is thirty feet high; the floor is of small yellow glazed tiles, the windows of stained glass, and from the thickness of the walls gives a length of at least eight feet to the stone window seats. On one side of this apartment is a raised platform, on which stands an immense chair of carved oak, with a table in front of it, where Murdac meted out justice or injustice, as the case might be. At one end of the hall is a raised gallery for the use of the ladies of the house, when some state prisoner of importance was being tried. Beneath this gallery an arched doorway led to the lofty ceilinged banquet room; the walls are of stone, and in them are still the iron hooks from which the tapestry once hung. A cleanly cut circular stone marked the place of the brazier. Opening from this room is the butler's pantry, the swinging tables moving with perfect ease, while in the kitchen beyond a whole ox might have been roasted upon the ample hearth. The ovens which were used to bake bread for "Prince Charlie," in 1745, could be used for the same purpose to-day. A narrow winding staircase of stone led us up to a beautiful drawing-room, the walls of which are of carved oak, and the windows of stained glass.

Other portions of the Castle are roofless and in ruins. On a slight elevation just beyond the moat, stand the remains of a gigantic oak, called the gallows-tree, from which prisoners were hung.

In this Castle, tradition says, James V. slept the night before the chase, described in the "Lady of the Lake," and it was also one of Mary, Queen of Scots' principal residences.

The stone upon which the distinguished people were beheaded was also examined by the writer. The top of it deeply grooved from repeated blows of the "headsman's" ax was darkly stained, as well as the sides, where the blood, so freely shed, had trickled down.

of the executioner, and filled the hearts of the multitudes who witnessed the execution with sympathy for their misfortune. The purpose of the King seemed to these people to have been the repairing of the royal revenue by the forfeiture of the estates of these wealthy criminals, his nearest blood relations, Murdac being first cousin to the King."

In Doune Castle, in the far distance, was Isabella, Duchess of Albany, the daughter of Lenox, bereft of husband, of children and of father. With a refinement of cruelty of which we can scarcely conceive in the present age, King James sent to her the four severed heads † of her loved ones, with the evident expectation that in her grief and horror she would say something that might give him a pretext for beheading her, but with a prudence which the atmosphere in which she lived must have taught her, she only said, "If they had committed the crimes attributed to them, the king had done quite right." Failing in his purpose, she was taken that day from Doune, and placed in close confinement in Tantallon Castle.

The immense estates of Albany and Lenox were confiscated and went to fill the King's empty coffers.

At the end of a year the Duchess Isabella was released, and went to her father's Castle of Inchmurin, on the Island of Inchmurin, in Loch

†The four bodies were buried in the Church of the "Preaching Friars," Stirling, south side of the high altar.

Lomond, where, in seclusion, she passed the rest of her life, dying in 1460.*

“At her death, the Earldom of Lenox was claimed by three families, that of Stewart of Darnley overcoming all opposition, and acquiring the estates and title of Lenox.

“The Mac Farlanes claimed the Earldom as heirs male, and offered strenuous opposition to the pretensions of the feudal heirs. Their resistance, however, proved alike unsuccessful and disastrous. The family of the Chief perished in the defense of what they believed to be their just rights.”

In 1485 we find the next Earl of Lenox (of the Darnley line) the ninth Earl of that line, leading a body of troops to avenge the murder of James I.

August 20, 1513, at the battle of Flodden, “the fourth division, or right wing of the Scottish Army, was led by the Earls of Lenox and Argyle. During the conflict both these Earls were slain.

“In July, 1526, the tenth Earl of Lenox instigated a foray which was led by Sir Walter Scott, of Buccleuch, against Angus, the unpopular regent, for possession of the young king’s person, which at that time was considered the symbol of power.

“This was unsuccessful, and Lenox retired from the Court, and entered into a league with Chancellor Beaton, probably hoping to obtain the

*Scott.

support of the Earl of Arran, who was Lenox's uncle, and the ancient rival of Angus. But contrary to all expectation, the Earl of Arran supported the Regent Angus, who gained the battle of Kirlston, Sept. 4, 1526. The Earl of Lenox was taken prisoner and slain by Sir James Hamilton, the 'bastard.'"

The Earl of Arran was found mourning over his dead nephew, upon whom he had spread his scarlet cloak, and saying, "The best, the wisest, the bravest man in Scotland lies here dead." †

"His son and successor was Mathew, the eleventh Earl of Lenox. This nobleman had been very desirous of forwarding the proposed marriage between the infant Queen Mary, and Prince Edward, son of Henry VIII, of England, and when the Scottish nobility entirely deserted what was called the English party, Lenox continued attached to his engagements to Henry VIII, and rather than renounce them, fled to England, under a certainty of having his estates confiscated, and placed himself under that monarch's protection. Henry was grateful, and did what he could to compensate him for the evils of banishment, and the loss of his Scottish estates. He bestowed upon the exiled earl the fine manor of Temple Newsome, near Leeds, and the hand of his own niece. This lady was the daughter of King Henry's sister, Margaret, Queen Dowager of Scotland, by her second husband, Earl of An-

†Scott.

gus, a half sister of James V, and aunt to the young Queen Mary."

*It will be remembered that the Queen Dowager gave birth to the baby, Margaret Douglas, while she and her husband were expelled from Scotland. Lady Margaret was, therefore, a native Englishwoman. "Now on the failure of issue to Henry VIII, these circumstances of birth and genealogy tended to establish in Lady Margaret Douglas a claimant to the throne of England, which according to the notion of the times, was capable of being placed in competition with those of the Queen of Scotland."

This will appear more plainly from the following considerations:

"Mary, Queen of Scotland, claimed the throne of England, failing Queen Elizabeth and her heirs, as grand-niece of Henry VIII, by her grandmother, the same Queen Margaret of Scotland. Lady Lenox was that Queen's full niece, and one degree nearer in blood to the reigning queen than was Mary herself. Beside, the Countess of Lenox had the great advantage over the Queen of Scotland, that she was a native Englishwoman, and it was at least possible that the English lawyers, in case of a contest for the crown, might give the native of the soil a preference over the alien. This rendered the getting rid of Lady Margaret Lenox's pretensions of the

*The following account of the Earl of Lenox is taken from Scott's "History of Scotland," and confirmed by Patrick Fraser Tytler, the historian, as well as many others.

greatest importance to Queen Mary, considering her prospects of the English succession; and it seemed so obviously desirable to unite both these titles by a marriage between Henry Darnley, the son of the Earl and Countess of Lenox, and the young Queen of Scotland, that a suspicion of it appears to have flashed across the mind of Elizabeth herself. After pointing out to Melville the various excellencies which distinguished her favorite, Leicester, whom she pretended to recommend to Mary's choice, she added, pointing to Henry Darnley, 'Yet you prefer to him that long lad yonder.' This betrayed a suspicion which Elizabeth was little disposed to see realized, that there were, even thus early, thoughts of a marriage between Mary and Henry Darnley. It does not, however, appear to have been deep-rooted; for, upon Lenox applying to the Queen of England for leave to go to Scotland, under pretense of his wife having a claim, as heir female, on the earldom of Angus, her royal license for the journey seems to have been willingly granted. The truth, probably, was, that Elizabeth was too confident of her power to perplex any negotiation for marriage into which Mary might enter, both by her influence over the Queen of Scotland herself, which she probably overestimated, and by the interest which her intrigues had maintained among the nobility. In this view, her permitting Darnley to appear as a suitor, might serve only to embroil a transaction which she did not desire to terminate.

“Receiving the permission of Elizabeth, the Earl of Lenox returned to Scotland after twenty years’ absence, where he was most favorably received. He did not indeed succeed in making good his wife’s claims on the earldom of Angus, which, as a male fief, was in the grasp of the Earl of Morton, who managed it in behalf of his nephew, Archibald Douglas; but great favor was shown him by the queen, his claims on Angus were compensated by gifts from the crown, and he himself was restored in blood and estate against the forfeiture by which he was attained.

“In a few months afterward, Henry, Lord Darnley, the Earl’s only son, set sail for Scotland with Elizabeth’s permission, and about the 16th of February, 1564-5, he waited upon Queen Mary at Wemyss Castle; a most unfortunate meeting as it proved, both for Mary and himself. There was nothing in Darnley’s appearance which could raise any personal objection on the Queen’s part to weigh the policy which strongly recommended to her, as a husband, the high-born young nobleman, who possessed, through his mother, a title to the succession of England, which might stand in competition with her own. On the contrary, Henry, Lord Darnley, though of uncommon stature, was well made in proportion, possessed courteous manners and a noble mein, gained the eye and the heart of the Queen by the showy accomplishments of dancing, tilting, hunting, and the like, and won the good-will of her retinue by

liberality, which large remittances received from his mother enabled him to maintain.

“He was at length emboldened by Mary’s own smiles, and the general favor with which he had been received at court, to propose love to his sovereign; and though he at first met with a modest repulse, he came, in the course of a little time, to be favorably listened to.”

We will touch lightly upon the matter of David Rizzio, as our readers are doubtless familiar with the story, only mentioning such points as particularly concern Henry Darnley.

“However imprudent Mary’s conduct might be, there is no reason to believe that her intercourse with her secretary excited, at this period of her life, any further censure, than that she allowed too much influence in affairs of business to a low-born foreigner raised from a mean condition.

“It has since been used as affording a pretext for charges of a grosser nature.

“The influence of Signor David, as he was termed, was accounted so powerful, that Henry Darnley, in his suit to Mary, conceived it prudent to secure the countenance of Rizzio, whose vanity became more highly elevated by his being supposed to possess influence on such an occasion.

“Meantime Elizabeth, to her astonishment and mortification, learned that the queen of Scotland had formed an engagement with young Darnley, which was about to end in marriage.

That sovereign had, no doubt, hoped, that in permitting Darnley to go down to Scotland, she was only putting another puppet on the stage, whom she could withdraw at pleasure, since, having all of the Earl of Lenox's English property in her power, she might conceive that she possessed the regulations of his motions and those of his son.

“She was highly irritated at her disappointment. Her privy council echoed back a list, which she herself had suggested, of imaginary dangers attending Mary's match with Darnley, and an ambassador extraordinary was sent to enforce at the Scottish court the representations of Elizabeth and her council against the choice of an independent sovereign.

“Mary would have certainly acted as a weak queen, and an unusually tame-spirited person, if she had submitted to this insult. She avowed her intention of marrying Darnley, justified herself with dignity for so doing, affected at the same time a great desire to reconcile her sister sovereign to the match, and succeeded in adducing plausible arguments to prove that her choice possessed these recommendations which Elizabeth had in the commencement of their negotiation so pointedly demanded. She even offered to delay the actual marriage, if she could by that sacrifice obtain the approbation of her good sister and ally.

“From the firm tone of Mary's reply it was evident that she had determined on the match;

and Elizabeth saw that it could only be broken off by some domestic opposition amongst the Scottish subjects, for exciting which the English queen possessed ample means.

“This influence was much increased at the crisis of which we speak, from the Earl of Murray having withdrawn himself from the court, and placed himself in opposition to the queen’s intended marriage with Darnley.

“Murray had hitherto been the queen’s principal minister, and had managed the affairs of the kingdom with equal skill and good fortune. But in this proposed match he foresaw the loss of his power, and no persuasion could make Murray consent to the proposed marriage.”

Darnley, with the rash folly and impetuosity of youth, had shown himself unfriendly to his royal bride’s brother, jealous of his power, and envious of the large estates which that power had been the means of. On such topics he dwelt in the hearing even of those who were sure to report what he said to a jealous minister, whom it chiefly interested. Foreseeing, therefore, an enemy to his own person and authority, in the queen’s proposed husband, Murray’s eyes at the same time became rather suddenly opened to the great dangers which this match was likely to bring upon the protestant religion.

“The queen’s proposals and exertions gained a considerable majority of the nobility to assent to her marriage; but Murray was irreconcilable. The Duke of Chaterhault joined his party, in ap-

prehension that the éxaltation of the Lenox family would prove the destruction of his own, considering the deadly feud* that existed between the house of Hamilton and that of Lenox, and not forgetful, probably, of his own claims to the throne, in case the queen died without issue.

“The discord between the two parties, according to the genius of the time, first broke out in secret conspiracies of the most deadly kind. Darnley engaged in a plot to assassinate Murray; and Murray laid an ambush for the purpose of making Darnley and the queen prisoners, with the intention of delivering up the proposed bridegroom to Elizabeth, and placing Mary in some place of secure confinement. Both plots were doomed to succeed, but not at the time nor by the means now resorted to. They failed for the present on either side.

“Matters being come to this crisis, the queen resolved to complete, without delay, the purpose which she meditated; and which, recommended first by considerations of policy, had now become an affair in which her heart was deeply though hastily interested.

“On the 29th of July, 1565, she married Darnley,† a dispensation by the pope having previously been obtained, and the ceremonial was performed according to the forms of the catholic

*It will be remembered that the 10th Earl of Lenox was slain by a Hamilton.

†The block of marble upon which this illustrious pair kneeled, during the marriage ceremony, may still be seen in the queen's dressing-room, in Holyrood Palace.

ritual. At their union he was declared King of Scotland.

“Mary was now at the summit of her wishes. She was wedded to the choice of her heart: all opposition to her will lay prostrate at her feet; and by pressing a prosecution against Murray and his associates, it was in her power to have their estates forfeited, and their persons banished from Scotland forever. But a course of events was now to take place which was doomed to end in depriving Mary of all power as a sovereign, whether for good or for evil.

“Darnley was, unhappily, four years younger than the queen, a mere boy, nineteen years of age, handsome, lively, possessed of external accomplishments, filled with pride at his elevation, insolent and imperious in his temper, he endured no check, however kindly given, and sought the crown matrimonial (implying an equal share with the queen in the sovereignty) with so much eagerness and impatience as greatly disgusted Mary. In fine, she became weary of the society of a man who could not govern himself, and would not be ruled by his benefactress, nor any one else.

“Darnley, finding that he lost ground in the queen’s affections, was disposed, as is usually the case with persons of his temper, rather to impute this growing dislike to the suggestions of some private enemy than to his own demerits. The person who chiefly incurred his suspicion was Rizzio. This foreigner had been his

friend before marriage, and favored his suit to the utmost of his power, but since that event, had taken the freedom to offer some remonstrances which were unacceptable. This increased the king's resentment; and when he began to impute to the Italian secretary the delay in bestowing on him the crown matrimonial, he hesitated not to seek revenge for the supposed offense by the most deadly means.

“With this purpose the young king applied to the Earl of Morton and the rest of the Douglasses, who, being related to his mother on the side of her father Angus, had seen his preferment with much interest.

“They had looked with pride upon their kinsman's advancement to a share of sovereign power, and in a country where human life was held cheap they were sufficiently ready to gratify him by ridding him of a wretched musician, who had intruded himself upon the affairs of state, and ventured to oppose himself as a patron or an opposer of nobles.

“They were the more willing to render to Darnley this service, because they considered Rizzio as chief instigator of the severe measures menaced against the Earl of Murray and the exiled lords, and also a great encourager of the catholic religion. When it was settled that Rizzio should die, the manner of his death was debated upon and settled.

“On the ninth of March, 1566, this bloody and extraordinary scene was acted. The queen was

at supper in the small cabinet joining her bedroom, with Rizzio, who wore his bonnet in the royal presence, the Countess of Argyle and two or three other persons. Darnley suddenly entered, and leaning upon the back of the queen's chair, kissed her, she returning the salute.

“Immediately followed a number of armed men. The first blow was struck by George Douglas, a bastard of the Angus family, with Darnley's dagger which Douglas had snatched from his side.

“Rizzio was then dragged to an outer apartment where the foul deed was completed.

“Considering that the queen was seven months advanced in pregnancy, we recoil from the brutality of those who planned and executed the bloody deed.

“Darnley, as soon as this abominable crime was committed, was seized with the irresolution and fear which, in minds like his, often follow acts of extravagant violence. He would now have been well pleased to have been free from the guilt which had originated with him; and to atone in part for the violence which the queen had suffered, he aided and accompanied her in her flight from Edinburgh to the castle of Dunbar, where she was instantly joined by Huntley, Bothwell and others, her most faithful nobles.

“Henry Darnley was induced by the queen to publish a declaration, in which he boldly denied all accession to the act of violence which had been committed under his express instigation. But

this false step only brought upon him hatred and contempt.

“The birth of a son, afterward James VI, on the 19th of June, 1566, in Edinburgh Castle, created no reconciliation between his parents. Darnley’s selfish and wayward temper was not capable of such restraint as to forbear repeated occasions of offense; and Mary, a queen and a woman, was receiving new insults, ere yet she had forgotten that the man she had so honored, had so lately ushered a band of armed men into her bedroom, to assassinate in her presence her favorite domestic. The consequence was a breach between them which was every-day more apparent.

“Darnley’s father, the Earl of Lenox, had left the court in disgust, sick of beholding the behavior of his son. Discountenanced by the queen, Darnley was equally disregarded by the nobility, and not only by such of them as were guided by her influence, but by others, who, allied to Morton and his associates, banished on account of Rizzio’s murder, now resented Darnley’s desertion of their cause.

“A new favorite was now arising at court, James, Earl of Bothwell, to whose malign influence are to be imputed the principal errors of Mary’s life, and the greatest misfortunes of her reign.

“In the autumn of this same year, the nobles around the queen were engaged in intrigues which turned upon the dissolving of the ill-as-

sorted marriage by some mode or other. It was finally decided that a divorce should be effected, and that the price paid by Mary for her emancipation from the yoke should be a free pardon to Morton and the exiles guilty of the conspiracy against Rizzio.

“This, at the advice of a great part of her counselors, was suggested to Mary, then a resident at the castle of Craigmillar. She peremptorily refused to consent to the proposal of divorce, as a measure which could not be adopted without throwing discredit on her own reputation, and some doubt on the legitimacy of her child. But during the festivities of the christening of James which soon followed, at Stirling, Mary lent an ear to the various intercessions urged in behalf of Morton and his accomplices, and granted a free pardon to all, save George Douglas, who struck the first blow at Rizzio. It was now determined amongst them, that, instead of the proposed divorce, Darnley should be assassinated.

“Darnley attended the splendid christening of his son, but without meeting either notice or distinction. After lingering for about a week amid festivities of which he was no partaker, he went to join his father at Glasgow, where he took the small-pox.

“The queen dispatched her physician to attend him, but went not herself; the health of her son being alleged as a reason. At length, about the 24th of January, 1567, Mary went from

Edinburgh to Glasgow, and had a friendly interview with Darnley, with whom she afterward lived upon apparently good terms. If this was a constraint put upon the queen, she had not long to endure it.

“Mary and Darnley left Glasgow in company, and reached Edinburgh on the 31st of January, 1567. The king’s illness was assigned as a reason for quartering him apart from the palace where his wife and child resided. A solitary house* called the Kirk of Field, in the suburbs of the city, was appointed for his reception. Mary regularly visited him, and sometimes slept in the same house. On the Monday before his murder, she passed the evening with him, until it was time to attend a masque which was to be given in the palace, on the occasion of a wedding in the royal household. About two, of the morning of Tuesday, Bothwell, with a selected party of desperate men, opened the under apartments of the Kirk of Field by means of false keys, and laid a lighted match to a quantity of gunpowder which had been previously placed beneath the king’s apartment. After a few anxious moments had passed, Bothwell became impatient, and dispatched one of the ruffians who was present, to see whether the match was still burning. The accomplice did not hesitate to obey the commission, and returned with the information that the light was still burning, and the fire would pres-

*Upon the site of this house the University of Edinburgh now stands.

ently reach the powder. After this the party waited calmly till the house blew up, when Bothwell retired, satisfied that, as the price of his enormous crime, he had purchased a title to the hand of the queen.

“There is reason to believe that several of the principal nobles and statesmen were previously acquainted with the bloody purpose. The Earl of Morton, at his death, confessed that he knew of such a purpose.

“Whether Mary herself was conscious of this great crime is a question which has long been a controversial passage of Scottish history.

“Universal suspicion was directed to Bothwell. The Earl of Lenox, the father of the murdered Darnley, had naturally shared his son's disgrace, though not his demerits. He now pressed the queen for vengeance, and declared his own suspicion of Bothwell. In answer to his importunity, a meeting of the privy council, held on the 28th day of March, named the 13th of April as the day of trying Bothwell for the murder of the king. Lenox the accuser complained of the precipitancy with which the trial was forced forward. He required that the person accused of such a crime should be secured in prison, and, for decency's sake, at least, excluded from the presence of the widowed queen.

“The trial was nevertheless brought on at the appointed time with most indecorous haste. Bothwell appeared at the bar surrounded by armed friends, and backed by mercenary sol-

diers. The Earl of Morton on the one hand and Lethington on the other, supported the prisoner as he entered the court of justiciary. Lenox, unable to face such a confederacy, protested by one of his retainers against any further proceeding in the trial, as carried on against law. It was determined, however, that the trial should proceed without respect to the remonstrance of Lenox; and as no prosecutor appeared, and no evidence was adduced in support of this charge, Bothwell was of course acquitted.

“Lenox fled precipitately to England, doubtful of his personal safety, when a man of so violent and profligate character as Bothwell was possessed of the power of triumphing over the laws.”

The queen's marriage with Bothwell, her capture at Carberry Hill, * and her imprisonment in Lochleven Castle, follow in rapid succession.

James, Earl of Murray, was appointed Regent of Scotland. In May of 1568, Mary escaped from this island prison, and engaged in the battle of Langside, where she was defeated, then fled to England, never to return.

Murray the regent was soon shot in the street of Linlithgow, by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh.

On the death of Murray, the Earl of Lenox, father of the murdered Darnley and grandfather of

* At this time the queen was compelled by her nobles to dismiss Bothwell, who retreated to the Orkneys, and driven from thence, committed some outrages on the trade of Denmark. He was immured in the Castle of Molmoe, in Norway, where he died after ten years' confinement. On his death-bed he protested Mary's innocence of Darnley's death.

Prince James, was chosen Regent of the kingdom.

In 1571, in a battle which was fought at Stirling, this regent was shot by the command of Lord Claud Hamilton: the second Earl of Lenox who had been murdered in cold blood by a Hamilton.

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The next Earl of Lenox, the 13th of that line, was Esmé Stewart, termed the Lord D'Aubigné. This title was conferred upon him by Charles VII. of France. He was a son of a second brother of Mathew, Earl of Lenox, the late regent, and consequently his nephew and heir. The king not only restored this young man to the honors of his family but created him Duke of Lenox, the first of that name to bear this title. This young nobleman, † near cousin to the king, by his father, Lord Darnley, was made, also, Captain of the Royal Guard, first Lord of James' bed-chamber, and Lord High Chamberlain; offices which required his constant attendance on the king, and invested him in a great measure with the protection of the royal person.

“The great partiality shown by the king for his favorite, and the Duke's unbounded influence over the king, rendered him exceedingly unpopular with the masses, and by the nobles he was both feared and hated.

† Esmé Stewart's mother was a Frenchwoman. He married the 3rd daughter of the Earl of Gowrie. His seat was Methven Castle. His sister married Earl Huntley, residence Strabogy. The Duke of Sutherland's mother was sister to Mathew, Earl of Lenox: residence—Dunrobyn Castle. These events were mentioned as having been chronicled in the year 1592. From Tytler's History of Scotland.

“This feeling was stimulated by his rival, the unprincipled Earl of Arran, who lost no opportunity of intimating to both clergy and people that Lenox, though a professed protestant, was at heart a devoted catholic.

“About this time a conspiracy, which had long existed, culminated in the seizure of the king’s person, while on a hunting expedition, and his confinement in Ruthven Castle. Here the principal persons concerned in the enterprise entered the king’s bed-chamber and presented him a petition setting forth their oppressions and persecutions by the Duke of Lenox, and demanding his banishment.

“The king was powerless, and, fearful of his own safety, yielded, and issued a proclamation which caused Lenox to flee to England, and thence to Paris, where he died of a broken heart, declaring his sincere adherence to the protestant faith, and refusing the last offices of the catholic church, in contradiction to the falsehoods circulated in Scotland.

“In November of 1583, King James invited to Scotland Ludovic Stewart, eldest son of the late Esmé, Duke of Lenox, whom he promoted to his father’s dukedom, and, in due time, for he was very young when he arrived in Scotland, to several offices of dignity.” The second duke and the fourteenth in the line of succession of the family of Lenox.

During the reign of James VI. we find Ludovic filling places of honor in the affairs of the king-

dom, and while the king was personally leading his army in the putting down of a rebellion led by Huntly and Erroll, Lenox was left in the capacity of lieutenant, and "hanged many of the baser sort."

On the 5th of August, 1600, occurred the memorable Gowrie conspiracy. The Duke of Lenox was among the king's followers on that eventful day, and was privately commanded by the king to take notice when he should pass with Alexander Ruthven, and to follow him, but when the time came was prevented from doing so by being informed that the king wished to be alone for a few minutes. A few moments later he was among those who forced their way up the grand staircase, into the turret, where the king was fighting for his life with his treacherous host.

April 4, 1603, King James left Scotland to take his rightful place upon the throne of England, and the Duke of Lenox was in the royal train. He died in 1623 or 1624, and was interred in one of the five small chapels that form the apse of Henry VII.'s chapel, in Westminster Abbey.

His Duchess, who died in 1639, had erected a monument with large bronze figures of Faith, Hope, Prudence and Charity supporting the canopy.

Duke Ludovic* was succeeded by his brother

* A fine portrait of Duke Ludovic may be seen upon the walls of the "Kings' Drawing Room," in Hampton Court

Esmé Stewart, as the 3rd Duke of Lenox, and the fifteenth and *last* of the great house of Lenox.

Against the eastern wall of the above-mentioned chapel, stands an urn, mounted on a pyramid, containing the heart of Esmé Stewart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, the last of his race, who died, without issue, in 1661. In the same vault lies Frances Theresa, his wife and widow,—known as “La Belle Stewart” of Charles II.’s Court. Her effigy may still be seen, in the little chamber above Abbot Islip’s tomb, in Westminster Abbey.

“The titles and honors of this noble family thus becoming extinct, were transferred by Charles II. to one of his illegitimate children, Charles, son of the Duchess of Portsmouth (Louise de Quéronalle),” and the descendant of this son, in England, now bears the title of Duke of Richmond-Gordon-Lenox.

“In the south aisle of Westminster Abbey, entering by a small door on the right, the first tomb at the right is that of Margaret, Countess of Lenox, niece of King Henry VIII. of England, and mother of Lord Darnley. In her youth she was extremely beautiful, and was the cause of Lord Thomas Howard’s imprisonment in the Tower, by Henry VIII., on a charge of high treason, for having affianced her without her uncle’s

Palace, and upon the walls of William III.’s “State Bedroom,” a portrait of Frances Theresa, Duchess of Richmond and Lenox, who was styled the loveliest woman of the court of Charles II. She was the daughter of Capt. Walter Stewart, and granddaughter of Lord Blantyre.

consent. She, too, was imprisoned for a time, but on the death of Lord Thomas, which soon occurred, she was released and given in marriage to Mathew, Earl of Lenox, as before stated. In her old age, after the murder of her son, Lord Darnley, and her husband, the Regent, she died in poverty at Hackney, and was buried at the expense of her cousin, Queen Elizabeth.

“The alabaster effigy of the Countess, in her robes of state, lies on a marble tomb, once painted and gilt, at the sides of which are the kneeling figures of her four sons and four daughters. Foremost of the latter is Lord Darnley, dressed in armor and a long cloak, with the broken remains of a crown upon his head. Behind his brother kneels Charles, the 13th Earl of Lenox, who died in 1576, and was buried in his mother's grave. He was father to the Lady Arabella Stewart, who died in 1615, at the age of forty years. She was first cousin to James I. She was always looked upon as a possible claimant to the throne, and was the probably unconscious center of many political intrigues. Her marriage, without permission of the king, in 1610, with Sir William Seymour (afterward Marquis of Hertford), a representative of the Suffolk branch of the Royal family, contributed to make her doubly dangerous in the eyes of James I., who imprisoned his unfortunate cousin in the Tower, where she lost her reason, and died in a few years. Her body was brought to Westminster Abbey at midnight.

by river, and laid, with 'no solemnity,' upon the coffin of Mary Stewart." *

The effigy of the Countess of Lenox lies with the feet at the head of that of Mary Queen of Scots, whose tomb is just beyond,—to me, the most interesting spot in all Westminster. Just opposite, in the north aisle, lies Queen Elizabeth.

* This account is taken from the "Deanery Guide of Westminster Abbey."

THE CLAN MACFARLANE. †

Gilchrist, ancestor to the Laird of MacFarlane, obtained, by the grant of his brother Malduin, 3rd Earl of Lenox, *terras de superiori Arrochar de Luss*, very particularly bounded in the original charter, which is confirmed in the records of the privy seal. ‡

Which lands of Arrochar, so bounded, have continued ever since with his posterity, in a direct male line, until the sale of the estate in 1784.

This Gilchrist is witness in a great many charters, granted by his brother Malduin, the Earl of Lenox, to his vassals, particularly to one granted by the said Earl of Lenox, to Anslem, Laird of Buchanan, of the Island of Clairinch, in Loch Lomond, dated in the year 1225. As also to another, granted by the said Earl of Lenox to William, son of Arthur Galbreath, of the *two* Carrucates of Badenoch, dated at Fintry, anno. 1238. In both which charters he is designated "Gilchrist Frater Comites."

He left issue, a son, Duncan, designated in old charters, "Duncan, Filius Gilchrist," or Mac-Gilchrist, who had a charter from Malcolm, Earl of Lenox, whereby the said Earl ratifies and con-

† The following account of this clan is taken from Buchanan's "Origin and Descent of the Highland Clans." Published in Glasgow in 1820.

‡ Charta in Rotulis Privati Sigilli.

firms "*Donationem illam quam Malduinus, Avus meus comes de Lenox fecit Gilchrist Fratri suo, de Terris de superiori Arrochar de Luss.*"

"This Duncan is a witness in a charter by Malcolm, Earl of Lenox, to Michael Mac Kesson, of the lands of Garchel and Ballet. He married his own cousin, Matilda, daughter of the Earl of Lenox, by whom he had Maldonich, or Malduin, his successor, concerning whom there is little known."

Malduin's son and successor was Partholan (Gaelic for Bartholomew), which was soon written Pharlan and Pharlane (Mac, *i.e.*, the son of), Mac Pharlan and Mac Pharlane, which was aspirated or softened into Mac Farlan or Mac Farlane, and was adopted as the patronymical surname of the clan, notwithstanding the fact that for three descents before this, they had been known as Mac Gilchrists. Many of these last still retain that name, who nevertheless acknowledge themselves to be cadets of the family of Mac Farlane.

The illustrations of Robert Ronald Mc Ian, give the coat of arms of this family, before they received the crest, as "*the saltire engrailed, cantoned with four roses gules,*" and above the device, the name as Mac Pharlan.

In the next paragraph he writes the name Mac Farlane. Browne, in his "History of the Highlands," uses the name Mac Pharlan and Macfarlane.

Sir Walter Scott spells the name Mac Farlane, in "Waverly" and in the introduction to "Rob

Roy." In "Cadyow Castle" he speaks of the "wild Macfarlane's plaided clan."

In the Life of "Sir Walter," Lockhart mentions the name Macfarlan. In our own day we know that those of this clan who fled to the north of Ireland, and then emigrated to America, changed, from a peculiarity of Irish pronunciation, the final *e*, to *d*, giving us MacFarland. Still another branch of the family write their names MacFarlin, leaving us to conclude that, however it may be rendered, those who bear this time-honored name, are all descendants of Gilchrist, son of Aluin, second Earl of Lenox, who lived at about the year 1150.

In the genealogical part of this work, the name of each family will be given as they, themselves, use it.

"Pharlan was succeeded by his son Malcolm MacPharlan, who got a charter from Donald, Earl of Lenox, upon the resignation of his father Pharlan, son to Malduin, wherein he is confirmed by the said earl in the lands of Arrochar, formerly called the Carracute of MacGilchrist, together with four islands in Loch Lomond, called Island-vow, Island-vanow, Island-row-glass and Clang, for four merks of feu-duty, and service to the king's host. Although this charter, as many ancient ones, wants a date, yet it is clearly evident that it was prior to another, granted by the same earl, to the said Malcolm, Laird of MacFarlane, whereby the earl discharges him and his heirs of the four merks of feu-duty, pay-

able by the former charter, both for by-gones, and for the time to come. This charter is dated at Bellach, May 4, 1354."*

McIan states† that "in the reign of King Robert I., a charter was given to Dowgal MacFarlane of the lands of Kindoaiè, Aryn-schauche, etc. Subsequently several others were obtained, either adding to the former possessions, or securing those that the clan already had."

"Duncan succeeded Malcolm as the sixth Laird of MacFarlane, who obtained from Duncan, Earl of Lenox, a charter of the said lands of Arrochar, in as simple a manner as his predecessors held the same, which was dated at Inchmurin, in the year 1395.

"This Duncan, Laird of MacFarlane, married Christian Campbell, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, sister to Duncan, first Lord Campbell, ancestor of the present Duke of Argyll.‡ For proving this there is still extant in the Register of Dumbarton, a charter, granted by Duncan, Earl of Lenox, confirming a life-rent charter, granted by Duncan, Laird of MacFarlane, in favor of Christian Campbell, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, his wife, of the lands of Clanlochlong, Inverioch, Glenluin, Portcable and others. This charter is also dated 1395.

"For several descents after the death of this

* Register of Dumbarton.

† "The Clans of the Scottish Highlands," by James Logan. From McIans original stretches.

‡ Ibid.

Duncan, Laird of MacFarlane, the names of those who bore this title are not known.

“Upon the death of Isabella, Duchess of Albany, daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lenox, who in his eightieth year was beheaded by James I., her death occurring in 1460, and the earldom becoming extinct, three families laid claim to its honors and titles. The MacFarlanes claiming them as heirs male, there having been no cadets produced since Gilchrist came of the same, it is clearly evident that the Laird of MacFarlane is the latest cadet, and consequently heir male of that noble and ancient family. §

“They offered a strenuous opposition to the superior pretensions of the feudal heirs. Their resistance, however, proved alike unsuccessful and disastrous. The chief perished in defense of what they believed to be their just rights; the clan suffered severely, and of those who survived the struggle, the greater part took refuge in remote parts of the country.

“The Stewarts of Darnley finally overcame all opposition, and succeeded to the Earldom of Lenox in 1488.

“The destruction of the MacFarlanes would now have been inevitable, but for the opportune support given by a gentleman of the clan to the Darnley family. This was Andrew MacFarlane, who, having married the daughter of John Stewart, Lord Darnley and Earl of Lenox, to whom his assistance had been of great moment at a

§ Browne—Buchanan.

time of difficulty, saved the rest of the clan, and recovered the greater part of their hereditary possessions.

“The fortunate individual in question, however, does not appear to have possessed any other title to the chiefship, than what he derived from his position, and the circumstance of his being the only person in a condition to afford them protection; in fact, the clan refused him the title of chief, which they appear to have considered as incommunicable, except in the right line; and his son, Sir John MacFarlane,* accordingly, contented himself with assuming the title of Captain of the clan. He married a daughter of Lord Hamilton, by whom he had two sons; Andrew, his successor, and Robert MacFarlane, first of the branch of Inversnaith. He married secondly a daughter of Lord Herries, by whom he had Walter MacFarlane of Ardliesh, ancestor to the family of Gartartan. Sir John was slain at the battle of Flodden, along with the Earl of Lenox, September 6, 1513, and was succeeded by Andrew, his son, who married Lady Margaret Cunningham, daughter of William, Earl of Glencairn, who was Lord High Treasurer, in the reign of James V.; by her he had a son, Duncan, his successor.

“This Duncan, Laird of MacFarlane, was one of the first, of any account, who made open profession of the Christian religion, in this king-

* Sir John MacFarlane was knighted the evening before the battle of Flodden.

dom. He joined the Earls of Lenox and Glencairn at the fight in Glasgow-moor, in 1544, against the Earl of Arran, who was governor in the minority of Queen Mary. He was also involved in the forfeiture which followed the defeat of the party he supported; but having powerful friends, his property was, through their intercession, restored to him, and he obtained a remission under the privy seal.

“The loss of this battle forced Mathew, Earl of Lenox, to retire to England; whence having married a niece of Henry VIII. (the mother of Lord Darnley), he soon returned with a considerable force which the English monarch had placed under his command. The chief of the clan MacFarlane durst not venture to join Lenox in person, being probably restrained by the terror of another forfeiture; but acting on the usual Scottish policy of that time, he sent his relative, Walter MacFarlane of Tarbet, with four hundred men, to reinforce his friend and patron; and this body, according to Holinshed, did most excellent service, acting at once as light troops and as guides to the main body. Duncan, however, did not always conduct himself with equal caution; for he is said to have fallen in the fatal battle of Pinkey, September 10, 1547, on which occasion, also, a great number of his clan perished.

“Andrew, the son of Duncan, as bold, active and adventurous as his sire, engaged in the civil wars of the period, and, what is more remarkable, took a prominent part on the side of the

Regent Murray; thus acting in opposition to almost all the other Highland chiefs, who were warmly attached to the cause of Queen Mary."

May 2, 1568, this unfortunate Queen escaped from her imprisonment in Lochleven Castle, at midnight, and was received on the opposite shore of the loch by a party of her faithful adherents, and carried in triumph to Hamilton, where they hastened to assemble an army for her defense. "Placing their queen in the center of their numerous battalions, they marched with the intention of putting her in the impregnable castle of Dumbarton, and then to seek out the Regent, and give him battle."

But, unfortunately, the Regent was abroad on the same errand, and they met at the village of Langside, near Glasgow, the queen in their midst, on the 10th. of May, 1568.

"They met with equal courage, and encountered with leveled lances, striving, like contending bulls, which should bear the other down. The spears of the front ranks were so fastened into each other's armor, that the staves crossed like a sort of grating, on which lay daggers, pistols, and other weapons used as missiles, which the contending parties had thrown at each other.*"

While they were thus locked together, and the Queen's archers were pouring in a deadly fire, Andrew MacFarlane appeared on the scene with

* Scott's History of Scotland.

five hundred † of his own name and dependents, flanking, galling and finally putting to flight the archers, "and were acknowledged by all to be the chief instrument of obtaining that glorious victory." ‡

The clan boast of having taken, at this battle, *three* of Queen Mary's standards, which were long preserved in the family.§

On the evening of this eventful day, Regent Murray bestowed upon the above-mentioned Andrew MacFarlane, the crest of a demi-savage proper, holding in his dexter hand a sheaf of arrows, and pointing with his sinister to an imperial crown, or, with the motto—"This I'll defend."¶

A Laird of MacFarlane's armorial bearings are Argent; saltire engrailed, cantoned with four roses gules, which is the arms of the old family of Lenox. Supporters, two Highlandmen in their native garbs, armed with broadswords, and bows proper.

Crest, a demi-savage, holding a sheaf of arrows in his dexter hand, and pointing with his sinister to an imperial crown, or motto, "This I'll defend." On a compartment the word Loch Sloy, which is the MacFarlanes' Slughorn or Crie de Guerre. ¶

† Petrie's Church History.

‡ Confirmed by Browne and Melan.

§ Ibid.

¶ This may be found chiseled upon the once splendid tomb of Margaret, Countess of Lenox, and mother of Lord Darnley, in Westminster Abbey. In a copy of Stodart's "Scottish Heraldry," found in the library of the British Museum, this fact is mentioned as evidence that the MacFarlanes descended from the Lenox.

¶ Other members of the Clan MacFarlane use the coat of arms as given in the illustration on the opposite page.



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE CLAN
MACFARLANE.

Their pibroch was Hoggil-nam-Bo; the sense of which, as rendered by Sir Walter Scott, is:

“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.”

Their badge, worn in the bonnet, was the cranberry.

“Of the son of this above-mentioned Andrew nothing is known; but his grandson, Walter MacFarlane, returning to the natural feelings of a Highlander, proved himself as sturdy a champion of the royal party as his grandfather, Andrew, had been an uncompromising opponent and enemy.

“During Cromwell’s time, he was twice besieged in his own house, and his castle of Inveruglas* was afterward burned down by the English.

“But nothing could shake his fidelity to his party. Though his personal losses in adhering to the royal cause were of a much more substantial kind than his grandfather’s reward in opposing it, yet his zeal was not cooled by adversity, nor his ardor abated by the vengeance which it drew down upon his head.

“He married Agnes Maxwell, daughter of Sir

* By taking a steamer at Tarbet, on Loch Lomond, and going up to Ardlui, at the head of the loch, one passes, upon the left, Inveruglas Isle, where the ruins of this castle are clearly seen from the deck of the steamer. Just beyond, upon the main-land, stands a barn, built of stone from the ruins of the old castle.

Patrick Maxwell of Newark, by whom he had two sons; John his successor, George Mac Farlane of Mains, who got a dispensation from his father to the Mains of Kilmarnock, but died without issue, and Humphrey Mac Farlane of Bracheurn.

“John, next Laird of Mac Farlane, married, first, Susanna Buchanan, daughter of Sir George Buchanan of that ilk, her mother being Mary Graham, daughter of the Earl of Montieth, by whom he had no issue. He married secondly, Helen, daughter of Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, by Margaret Douglas, his wife, daughter of the Earl of Angus, by whom he had Walter, his successor, and thirdly, married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Argyle, by whom he had Andrew Mac Farlane of Drumfad, John, predecessor to George Mac Farlane of Glenralach, and George, ancestor to Mac Farlane of Clachan. Fourthly, he married Margaret, daughter of James Murray of Strowan.

“His son and successor, Walter, married Margaret, daughter to Sir James Semple of Beltrees, by whom he had two sons; John, his successor, and Andrew Mac Farlane of Ardess, who married Grizel, daughter to Sir Coll Lamond of that ilk, by Barbara, his wife, daughter of Lord Semple. But having no male issue, he was succeeded by his brother Andrew, next Laird of Mac Farlane, who, marrying Elizabeth, daughter of John Buchanan of Ross, had by her two sons; John, his successor, and Walter, a youth of great hope, who died unmarried. John, next Laird of Mac

Farlane, married first Agnes, daughter of Sir Hugh Wallace of Wolmet, by whom he had no surviving issue; he married, secondly, Lady Helen Arbuthnot,* daughter to Robert, Viscount of Arbuthnot, by whom he had three sons: the present laird, and William and Alexander.

“The other families of Mac Farlanes are, first, the family of Clackbury, several of which are dispersed through the western islands: Their ancestor was Thomas, son to Duncan, Laird of Mac Farlane, in the reign of King Robert III., from whose proper name they are frequently called Mac Canses, or Thomas’ sons. Secondly, the family of Kenmore, who are pretty numerous; their ancestor was John, a younger son of Duncan Mac Farlane of that ilk, in the reign of James I. Of this family, Robert MacFarlane of Auchinvenalmore in Glenfroom, James Mac Farlane of Muckroy and Walter Mac Farlane of Dunnamanich in the north of Ireland. Thirdly, Mac Farlane of Tullicnntaull, whose predecessor was Dugal, a younger son of Walter Mac Farlane of that ilk, in the reign of James III.

“Of this family is descended John Mac Farlane of Finnart, Malcolm Mac Farlane of Gartan, and Mr. Robert MacFarlane, minister of the gospel at Buchanan.

“Fourthly, Mac Farlane of Gartartan, whose

* In the Manse of the Established Church, at Arrochar, Scotland, may still be seen a silver communion service, upon which is engraven the Arbuthnot arms, and the presentation of this plate to the above-mentioned church, by Mrs. MacFarlane’s mother, the Viscountess of Arbuthnot.

family is pretty numerous in the shire of Perth.

“His ancestor was Walter Mac Farlane, eldest son of a second marriage, to Sir John Mac Farlane of that ilk, by his wife, a daughter of Lord Herries, in the reign of King James IV.

“Of this family is John MacFarlane of Ballagan.

“Fifthly, MacFarlane of Kirktown, in the parish of Camp^sey, and shire of Stirling, whose ancestor was George Mac Farlane of Merkinch, younger son of Andrew, Laird of Mac Farlane, in the reign of King James V.

“This George settled in the north, where his posterity continued till they bought the lands of Kirktown.*

“The name of Mac Farlane is very numerous both in the north and west Highlands, particularly in the shires of Dumbarton, Perth, Stirling and Argyle; as also in the shires of Inverness and Murray, and the western isles; beside, there are a great many of them in the north of Ireland. There is also a vast number of descendants from, and dependents on, this surname and family of other names, of which, those of most account are a sept turned Allans, or Mac Allans, who are so called from Allan MacFarlane, their predecessor, a younger son of one of the Lairds of Macfarlane, who went to the north and settled there, several centuries ago.

“This sept is not only very numerous, but also many of them of very good account; such as

* The Biography of Sir Walter Scott mentions John Macfarlan, of Kirkton, as one of his friends and companions.

the families of Auchorrachan, Balnengown, Druminn, etc. They reside mostly in Mar, Strathdon and other northern countries.

“There are also Mac Nairs, Mac Eoins, Mac Er-rachers, Mac Williams, Mac Aindras, Mac Niters, Mac Instalkers, Mac Locks, Parlans, Farlans, Graumachs, Kinniesons, etc., all which septs acknowledge themselves to be Mac Farlanes, together with certain particular septs of Mac Nayers, Mac Kinlays, Mac Robbs, Mac Grensichs, Smiths, Millers, Monachs and Weirs.”

In the old cemetery, at Luss, we found the moss-covered stone of Duncan Mac Farlane, who died in 1703, also the following names:

The wife of Walter Mac Farlane (a Buchanan) who died in 1708, aged 48 yrs. We thought she must have been the wife of the chief, as the full coat of arms was cut very artistically upon the stone, including the supporters, which are used only by the chief; also, a stone which bears this inscription:

“This is the burial place appointed for Walter Mac Farlane of Luss, and Elizabeth Mac Clutch-eon, his spouse, and their children,—dated 1716.

John, son of Malcolm, 1764.

Walter Mac Farlane, 1804.” After Duncan Mac Farlane, 1703, was cut upon the stone, these lines:

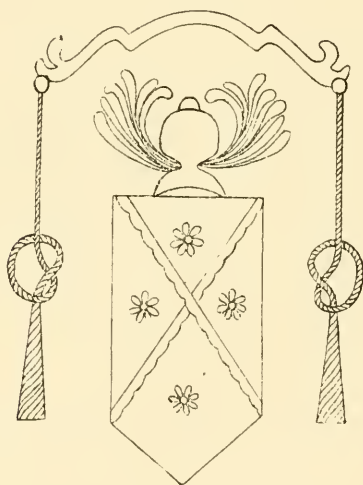
“Remember Mon as Thow Gows by
As Thow Art So Once Was I
As I Am Now So Thow Must Be
Remember My”—

here the stone had sunken into the earth, covering what might have followed.

THE CLAN MACFARLANE.

Tomb-stone in the old cemetery of Ballahenan in the rear of the Free Kirk, at Tarbet, Scotland.

“Here lies the Corpse of Alexander MacFarlane, who dwelt at Inveroich, and departed this life, Oct. 18th day, 1742, aged 66 years. Also, here lies the Corpse of Anne, his spouse, who departed this life, March 10th day, 1734, aged 59 years.”



The armorial bearings seen in the above engraving were found, by the writer, beneath a thick covering of moss which had gathered upon the stone, it having lain flat upon the grave for one hundred and fifty-seven years.

“The MacFarlanes, who were the hereditary lords of the soil, recognized Luss as their parish, worshiped in its church, and buried in its cemetery. A grave-stone built into the present church of Luss, bears this inscription:

“‘This is the place of burial appointed for the Lairds of Arrochar,’ dated 1612.” *

Just in the rear of the Free Kirk, at Tarbet, lies the grave-yard of Ballahenan, where, after much diligent scraping of moss from the tombstones, we found the names and armorial bearings beneath, of many MacFarlanes. Among others, the one of which a representation is given, that of Alexander MacFarlane.

Inch Cailiach—near the pass of Balmaha, in Loch Lomond, has, upon its darkly-wooded slope, the graves of six or seven generations of MacFarlanes.

John Laird of MacFarlane, who lived in the reign of James VI., was a hospitable and generous chief, and endowed a house for free lodging and entertainment of travelers. In 1745, the clan mustered three hundred men. †

The origin of the MacFarlanes’ war-cry of Loch Sloy, is given in a Scottish newspaper ‡ as follows: “Loch Sloy is the name of a mountain lake on the farm of Upper Inveruglas. On the

* History of Dumbarton, by Joseph Irving.

† Melan.

‡ A clipping from which was sent to the compiler by Mr. John MacFarlan, of “Faslane,” Garelochhead, Dumbartonshire, Scotland.

His father came to “Faslane” from Arrochar in 1783. The house is the oldest dwelling in that part of the country.

shore of this lake there could lately be seen the appearance of a number of graves. I made inquiry of a number of gentlemen of the clan, as to what had happened at Loch Sloy, when they had chosen the name of that lake as their war-cry, but from none of them did I get any satisfactory information.

“Having heard that the late Archibald Mac Arthur, who died at Dunoon a few years ago, in the one hundred and fifth year of his age, had at one time been a shepherd at Loch Sloy, I made inquiry of him to the same effect. He described the appearance of graves near the loch, saying a battle was fought there, giving the following tradition:

“In the days gone by when the lifting of a “creach” was more a gentlemanly occupation than a desire for being enriched at a neighbor's expense, there visited the lands of Arrochar a strong party from the braes of Athole.

“These desperadoes arrived unobserved, and when they had mustered a sufficiently large drove of live stock, they made tracks for the north.

“They drove the cattle up hill at Stronafine,* and over the mountain toward Loch Sloy, where,

It is said that some of the stones of the chapel in which Henry, Lord Darnley, was christened, are built into the walls of this interesting old house.

In the Heraldry Office in Edinburgh, it may be seen that Andrew MacFarlan of Arrochar, declared his coat of arms in 1672, which is the same as that used by John MacFarlan, of “Faslane.”

* “Stronafine” is a large farm, at Arrochar, occupied by Mr. Coll James MacFarlan, a son of John MacFarlan of “Faslanc.” Just opposite this farm is “Bruce's Cave.”

by the side of the loch, the cattle could be herded till a bullock could be killed and cooked for a meal for the company.

“There the party rested, when suddenly the Arrochar men appeared, and soon a bloody conflict ensued. The MacFarlanes being about sixty in number, while the northmen numbered from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men.

“An aged chief of the Clan Macfarlane followed his party, riding on a white pony, and took up his position on an eminence to the east of the scene of conflict.

“Seeing the smallness of his friend’s party compared to the number of the enemy, and fearing that they must suffer defeat, he had recourse to the following stratagem: On the back of his pony commanding a view eastward, he took off his bonnet and waved it incessantly, as if to hurry forward a party who were on their way to assist their friends, and calling to those in conflict, in a voice which made the rocks respond in echo—“*Cumibh riultha mo ghillean geala tha cobhair aig laimh, tha cobhair aig laimh.*” (Keep at them, my brave lads, for succor is nigh—yes, succor is nigh.)

“This cry was repeated again and again, but not a man was “*aig laimh.*” (at hand.)

“The voice and gestures of the venerable chief had the desired effect.

“He struck terror into the northmen, who believed a powerful party was at hand, from whom there would be no escape.

“They fled in disorder, and on their way through a pass by the side of the loch, the MacFarlanes followed and cut down a large number of their enemies. The signal victory thus achieved by the side of this loch, gave the Clan MacFarlane their war-cry of ‘Loch Sloy.’”

In 1587, Andrew MacFarlane of Arrochar appears in the roll of Landlords, who were made by Parliament responsible for their clans.

In 1594 the Mac Farlanes were denounced as robbers and oppressors, and in 1604 the old standing feud between them and the Colquhouns, culminated in the slaughter of the Laird of Luss, Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, by the Chief of the Clan MacFarlane. In 1608, they were declared rebels by law. This did not prevent their following Montrose in 1644-5, and their wild pibroch, “Hoggil-nam-Bo,” was heard in many of his battles.

At Bothwell Bridge, in 1679, they were among the foremost in charging the gateway through which the guards charged. In 1745 they fought gallantly for “Prince Charlie.”

In the Parliamentary acts of 1585, we find the Lairds of Clackon, Dumford, Kirktown and Orquhart, all Macfarlanes referred to.

In 1624, many of the clan were driven out of Arrochar, and went to Aberdeenshire, where they assumed the names Mac Coudy, Griesk and Mac Inness.

Among the eminent men who have borne this name, may be mentioned the distinguished anti-

quary, Walter Macfarlane of Macfarlane, who is justly celebrated as an indefatigable collector of the ancient records of this country.

“The extensive and valuable collections which his industry has been the means of preserving, form the best monument to his memory ; and as long as the existence of the ancient records of the country, or a knowledge of its ancient history, remain an object of interest to any Scotchman, the name of Macfarlane will be handed down as one of its benefactors.*

“Robert Mac Farlane, one of the clan, an eminent political and miscellaneous writer, born in Scotland in 1734, was the author of various works, among which were “The Rights of the Crown of Scotland,” “The Authenticity of Ossian,” and several others. He was thrown from a carriage, at Hammersmith, and killed, in 1804.†

“James Mac Farlane was a well-known Scottish poet. Several of his poems may be found in a work entitled “Poets and Poetry of Scotland.”

In the records of the Keppoch‡ family, one of the Mac Farlanes of Luss is frequently mentioned as being the friend and college companion of one of the chiefs of Keppoch, known as Alastair-nan-cleas. They were educated in Rome, and learned many sleight of hand tricks with which they astonished and frightened the country people, who ascribed those things to witchcraft.

* Skeene - McLan.

† Browne.

‡ Autograph letter from London, by Miss Josephine Mac-Donnell of Keppoch.

One of Keppoch's daughters married a MacFarlane of Luss, who lived at the time of the above-mentioned Mac Donnell, Chief of Keppoch.

The Weirs are believed to be a branch of the MacFarlanes, the tradition being that there were, more than one hundred and fifty years ago, two young men, brothers, and understood to be sons of the head of the clan at Arrochar, who quarreled, both being in love with the same lady. The younger ran his sword into the body of the elder, and, fearing he had killed him, fled over the hills. Finding himself pursued, he, seeing men smelting or forging metal, in a rude way, appealed to them to protect or to hide him.

They hid him in a pit, and directed the pursuers to hasten beyond where he was hidden.

He became "fuerin," which is "forger" (of iron) in Gaelic. This word "fuerin," is said to have been changed, gradually, to Weir, *F* transmuted into *W*.*

Extract from the Stirling Sentinel, of Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1888:

"Andrew MacFarlane of Ardess, but eventually of that ilk, married twice, and had several sons, of whom three were slain at Malplaquet. The eldest, John MacFarlane of that ilk, Colonel of a regiment of foot, left by his second wife, Helen, daughter of Robert, second Viscount of Arbuthnot, three sons,—Walter of that ilk, a distinguished antiquary, who married Lady Elizabeth

* Autograph letter from Rev. John Weir, St. James Manse, Forfar, Scotland.

Erskine, daughter of the sixth Earl of Kellie, but died childless; William, of whom presently; Alexander, who settled in Jamaica, where he was one of the assistant judges, and a member of the Assembly: he was a distinguished mathematician. He died unmarried. The second son, William Mac Farlane, Esq., who succeeded his elder brother Walter at Mac Farlane, married Christian, daughter of James Dewar of Vogrie, and was grandfather to General Sir Robert Henry Mac Farlane, K. C. B., K. G. H., etc., Colonel of the 89th Reg. of foot, a gallant and highly distinguished officer, who married at Palermo, Feb. 10, 1815, Maria Gertrude, eldest daughter of G. Henry Van Hemper, Esq., Capt. in the Dutch Navy, and Consul of the Netherlands at Tripoli."

William, Laird of Mac Farlane, sold Arrochar in 1784, to Furgeson of Wraith, for £28,000.0.0. In 1821, it was sold by Furgeson to Sir James Colquhoun for £78,000.0.0.

William, the above-mentioned Laird, died in 1787. Hugh Norman, his eldest son and heir, has been said by all writers and historians, "to have emigrated to America." Another son, Alexander, is said, by Irving, to have gone to Jamaica, amassed a fortune, and returning, expecting to redeem Arrochar, and not being permitted to do so, and dying childless, left his money to a library in Edinburgh.

He left also beside other sons, two daughters, whose names (according to tradition) were Margaret and Ann. In 1822, Mr. Parlane Mac Far-

lane, father of the present David Macfarlane of Glasgow, went up to Edinburgh to visit these ladies, who received a pension from government. When he left them, wishing to give him some memento of the visit, they presented him with a quaint, delicate china tea-cup and saucer, which is now in the possession of David Macfarlane's daughter, the last known connecting link with the old castle at Arrochar, and the present generation of Mac Farlanes.

Mr. James Macfarlane of Glasgow, an elder brother of the above-mentioned David, possesses two china plates which bear the coat of arms of a chief of the Clan MacFarlane, and have the following history:

His grandfather, Parlane MacFarlane,* was one of the three large merchants of Glasgow, in the time of the last chief, and traded heavily with foreign countries. The old chief used often to come down to Glasgow to visit this man (what the relationship was is not now known,) with his handsome coach and four fine horses. On such occasions all "Grass market" turned out to look at him. At one time he came, asking Parlane to send abroad for a china dinner service, for hospitable old Arrochar. The drawings were accordingly sent out, and in due time the china dinner set, decorated with the chief's armorial bearings, arrived in Glasgow, accompanied by a duplicate set which the laird had quietly

* Parlane MacFarlane is buried in the Ram's Horn churchyard, in Glasgow.

ordered, as a gift to Parlane MacFarlane.

The above-mentioned plates are treasured as a sacred remembrance of the once glorious house of Arrochar.

Memorial and Abstract of Process of Sale of Macfarlane of Macfarlane's Estates, July 7, 1784, at the instance of Hugh Norman, eldest son and *heir*, served and returned to the deceased Hugh Massman, writer of Edinburgh.

Against William Macfarlane, Esq., of Macfarlane, John Macfarlane, Jr., thereof, and their creditors.

Rental of the lands and Barrony of Arrochar and others in the shire of Dumbarton.

Down.

The one half of the lands of Down, Malcolm Macfarlane and his Mother, lease for twenty-one years from Whitsunday 1766. Money rent £10. 13s.

Down.

The other half of Down, Peter and Donald Macintyre, nineteen years, 1768.

Ardleish.

Ardleish, Dougal and Alexander

Macdougall's, now Malcolm Macfarlane, a stone of butter at the proven conversion of 10s. is added to the money rent. Nineteen years.

Blairstaing and Stuckmud.

Malcolm Marfarlane and Margaret Campbell.

Garvaul.

Margaret Launder. After Whitsunday, 1787, rent rises to £42.

Garrachie and Ardluie.

Alexander Macfarlane.

Shicandroin.

Upper Ardvorlich.

Upper Inverouglas and forest of Beinvourlic
and Nether Ardvourlic.

Caenmore and Blairennich.

Part of Tarbet called Inverchulin.

Hill of Tarbet.

Part of Tarbet Claddochbeg.

Cladoch mire with the laigh Park of Balhenaan.

Coinlach.

Tyunloan.

Part of Tarbet.

Another part of Tarbet.

Eastern Balhenaan.

Stucknaclloch.

Upper and Nether Stuckintibbert.

Firken.

Mill of Cambusnaclach and Mill Lands.

Nether Inverouglas.

Chail chorran and Invergroin.

Gratnafaired and Greitnein.

Expiration of present lease £ 88. 4s. 9d. 2f.

Tynalarach, Ardinny and Muirlagan.

Stronafyne, Glenluyns and

Mill of Portchirble and hill of Beinvein.

Tynaclach.

The Baron Officers sons pay for attune.

Tullichentaal.

The tenant pays over and above his rent, the stipend to the Minister of Luss, being there

bolles of meal, eight and one half stone to the boll, and forty shillings Scotts or three shillings four pence money and three shillings one penny communion elements, and as the payment of stipend agrees with the teind duty in the feu charter to the Superior (the chief) it is not here added to their rental, nor is hereafter stated as a deduction. The school salary being 4s. 3d. is also paid by the tenant, over and above the rent.

Stuckgown.

Comprehending Stuckdon and Stuckvogle, George Syme, vassal.

John Brock in Garshuke, and Archibald Mac-lachan, tacksman in Bunnackrae, both bred farmers and grassers, concur in deponing that they both visited and inspected the farms of Inveresk and Balfrone and Parks about the mansion house of New Tarbet, all in possession of Macfarlane, and that, in their opinion, they were worth (the last two farms) upon a nineteen years' lease of yearly rent, £47.10s.

Below we give a recapitulation of the rental of the various farms in money, rent, labor and produce. When we consider that the purchase power of money at this time was far greater than at present it will be seen that the rent amounted to a no inconsiderable income, and yet insufficient to support the dignity of a chief of a Scottish Clan.

Money Rent			Hens.	Chickens.	Dozens of Eggs.	Wedders.	Loads of Peat.	Days work of man and horse.	Days work of man.
£.	s.	d.							
10.	13.	0	1	10	10			6	
10.	13.	0	2	10	10			6	
43.	5.	0							
24.	0.	0							
26.	11.	6				3			
27.	10.	6	1	12	12			6	
14.	13.	0	2	10	10			12	
79.	17.	9							
23.	3.	0	2						
4.	16.	4	1	6	6				6
9.	7.	7 7-12	2	6	6		12	6	
9.	9.	9 4-12	2	6	6		12		8
20.	19.	11 1-2	3	6	6			6	
6.	4.	2 2-12							
3.	2.	6	1	6	6		4	4	
2.	0.	0	1	3	3				
0.	15.	0	1						8
10.	3.	10 4-12	2	6	6			6	
9.	4.	0	2	6	6				6
3.	15.	0	2						
3.	0.	0	1						
11.	13.	2 1-2	4	12	12			6	12
12.	13.	0	4	12	12				
5.	5.	6 8-12						10	
4.	4.	8						2	
17.	19.	10 4-12						10	
47.	7.	7							
53.	15.	6							
65.	19.	2 9-12							
6.	10.	0							
1.	10.	0							
32.	0.	0	2						
0.	10.	0							
47.	10.	0							
677.	3.	7 2-12	36	111	111	3	28	98	32

	£ 677. 3. 7 2-12
36 Hens at 8d each	£ 1. 4. 0
111 Chickens at 4d each	1. 17. 0
111 Doz. Eggs at 3d each	1. 7. 9
3 Wedders at 10s each	1. 10. 0
28 Loads of Peat at 6d per load	0. 14. 0

£ 683. 16. 4 2-12

Tenants pay cess above rent, total

valued rent of the above lands £ 738. 3. 4.

after deduction of lands feued to Geo. Syme—

total cess of these lands £ 13. 3. 3 4-12

£ 696. 17. 7 6-12

Deduction 34. 14. 2 7-12

Free Rent £ 662. 5. 4 11-12

Abstract of the different proven values.

1st. } The lands and Barrony of Ar-
rochar and others in Dumbar-
tonshire. 25 years purchase
of free rent and value of woods
(£3200) £ 19. 756. 15. 2 11-12

2nd. } Lands of Burnhouses in
the Shire of Berwick, 22
years purchase £ 1501. 10.0

3rd. } The lands of Bartlaws and
Huntfield in the Shire of
Lanark, 22 years purchase
of free proven rental. 5
years purchase of land
(£ 38. 13. 4.) £ 22. 863. 4. 1 7-12

Debts.

Due and noted, £ 42. 918. 2. 4 8-12

Lands in Dumbarton—De- ductions—Tullichintane held of Sir James Colqu- houn of Luss, feu, £ 0. 11. 1 4-12. At entry 20 merks, every successor 40 merks. Stipend to minister of Ar- rochar, out of these lands, £ 28. 17. 9 6-12.	}	£ 28. 17. 9 6-12
School-master of Arrochar		
		<hr/>
		£ 34. 3 1 3-12
Teinds of Macfarlane of Arrochar 30 merks Scots	}	£ 0. 13. 4
Teinds of Nether Arro- char 12 merks Scots or		
12 Bolls of Meal at 10s a boll		6. 0. 0
		<hr/>
		6. 13. 4
Considerably below Stipend } Macfarlane of Arrochar 400 } merks	}	£ 22. 4. 5 4-12
Nether Arrochar		
		<hr/>
		£ 28. 17. 9 4-12

Glasgow, July 7, 1784.

The continuation of this clan's history is now believed to be supplied from the personal recollections of William Wallace Mac Farland, Esq.,* who, by a constant family tradition, is said to be the great-grandson of the Laird of Mac Farlane, who sold Arrochar in 1784, and grandson of Hugh Norman, eldest son and heir of the late laird,

* This gentleman's name had always been written Mac-Farlane, until in middle life it became gradually changed to MacFarland, that being the universal way of spelling the name in the section of country where he was located, and where there were many descendants of those who came from Ireland in 1718.

and at whose instigation the sale was forced, and now heir male to its extinct titles.

When, in 1784, the family left Arrochar, Hugh Norman emigrated to America, and settled in one of the western counties of the State of New York, removing later to Chenango county, where he secured a vast tract of land.

With the true instincts of a Highlander, he selected a mountainous region instead of the rich bottom-lands along the river courses.

Here he lived in a large, many-roomed house, built of logs, and in his every-day life kept up, as far as he was able, the manners and customs of the home of his fathers.

He was a man of large stature, stately presence, and great physical strength. Stern and domineering of temper, he acted the *chief*, though he had no clan, but exacting, and receiving respect and obedience from all his surroundings.

He frequently deplored the misfortunes of his family, and was very bitter against those whom he supposed to have been responsible for its downfall.

His eldest son, Andrew, married an American lady, Miss Edea Symonds. The eldest son of this couple, William Wallace MacFarlane, was born July 22, 1834, and in the absence of documentary evidence, is, without doubt, the present chief of the Clan MacFarlane.

His early education was gained at the "district school" of the neighborhood. At twelve

years of age he openly rebelled against the drudgery of a farm life, and announced his determination of obtaining an education.

For this purpose he went to the State of Connecticut, where he remained several years, receiving a classical education under the instruction of private tutors.

He studied Law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857.

On the 24th of September, 1855, he was married to Miss Sarah Bailey of Middletown, Conn., by the Rev. J. L. Dudley.

In 1859, Mr. MacFarland became the law partner of Ex-Gov. Hubbard, of Hartford, Conn.

He remained in this connection until 1886, when he came to New York City, and entered the firm of lawyers, thenceforth known as Bowdoin, Larocque & MacFarland.

Among the many important cases in which Mr. MacFarland has been engaged, was the foreclosure and reorganization of the Erie Railway, which, after a long litigation, was successfully accomplished in 1878.

Afterward, in that year, at a public meeting of stock and bond-holders, held in London, he was presented with a massive piece of silver plate, surmounted with an engraven coat of arms of a *chief* of the Clan MacFarlane, and beneath, an inscription, of which the following is a copy:



Macfarlane

Presented

To

WILLIAM WALLACE MACFARLANE,

by a unanimous resolution at a public meeting of the bond-
holders and share-holders of the Erie Railway Company,

in Recognition of Their High Appreciation of the

Honor, Zeal, Talent and Courage, With Which He

Has Carried Through The Foreclosure and

Sale, In Face of an Opposition of a most

unprecedented character.

1878."

In the year 1871, Mr. W. W. MacFarland purchased an estate at Clifton, Staten Island, overlooking the Bay of New York, now known as "Arrochar Park," and comprising, at this time, about two hundred acres of land, which he proceeded to make one of the stateliest of the Island's many beautiful homes, and over whose broad gateway is the old historic name of

"ARROCHAR."

Mrs. MacFarland was the daughter of Edward Bailey and Ann Brainerd, his wife, whose mother was a descendant of Hezekiah and Dorothy Brainerd, parents of David Brainerd, the saintly missionary, who spent his life among the North American Indians, dying at the house of Rev. Jonathan Edwards of Northampton, Mass., Oct. 9, 1774. Tradition adds a touch of romance when it tells us that this good man was the betrothed of the daughter of his host.

The missionary spirit of her ancestor seems to have descended to Mrs. MacFarland, for she is widely known, honored and loved for her charities; conspicuous among which is the "Staten Island Diet Kitchen,"* of which she was the founder and first president. The cor-

* An institution which furnishes nourishing food to the sick, upon a physician's requisition, and one of Staten Island's noblest and most beneficent charities.

ner stone of this building was also laid by her, Jan. 19, 1886.

With the silver trowel, presented by Mr. W. W. MacFarland, in her hand, stood the beloved president.

It was a gloomy day. Rain had constantly fallen. As she thrice tapped the stone, and the prayer of dedication had ascended to Heaven, "the quiet gray scene from above was touched by the hand of the master artist, and as an illuminated text, the rainbow spanned the sky."

Over the chimney-piece of the "Committee and Reception Room" of the diet kitchen, hangs a fine portrait of Mrs. MacFarland.

The Association has bestowed upon her the well-deserved life title, which reads:

"FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT EMERITUS."

Mr. MacFarland's large and commodious town residence, whose interior gives evidence of a highly cultured taste, is situated upon Riverside Drive, New York City, and commands an extended and magnificent view of the Hudson River.

Upon the walls of the drawing-room, in this house, hangs a large and remarkably fine painting of old Arrochar in Scotland, with its mountains and glens, which, after having been exhibited at the Royal Academy, in London, was purchased for Mr. MacFarland. He also possesses Prince Charles Edward's traveling writing-case, with the royal arms of Scotland mounted thereon, in silver. It passed for many

generations as an heir-loom, through several ancient Scottish families, and, finally, some years ago, came into Mr. Mac Farland's possession.

Among Mr. W. W. Mac Farland's recollections of his aged grandfather, is that of a vast mass of papers pertaining to the Clan Mac Farlane, but which, with deaths, sales, and removals of two generations, have been lost.

The fact is, they were a ruined family, seeking an asylum in the wilderness of the new world, without a thought, that they, or their history, would ever be of the slightest interest to succeeding generations.

A dilapidated, leathern-covered dressing-case, with the MacFarlane arms, in silver, upon the lid, is about the only family relic this gentleman possesses.

Were historic old Arrochar, in Scotland, redeemable, Mr. Mac Farland could accomplish it with a stroke of his pen.

While, as a matter of sentiment, he might wish it, his home and his interests are identified with Arrochar in America, but his great "heart ever warms at the sight of the tartan."

The six children of William Wallace, and Sarah Bailey Mac Farland were:

1. Harold, born June 30, 1856—died Jan. 29, 1863.
2. Clara Louise, born Aug. 15, 1858.
3. Richard, born July 8, 1860.
4. Hetty Hart, born Dec. 16, 1862.

5. Effie, born March 16, 1872.
6. William Wallace, born Jan. 19, 1876—died Jan. 25, 1890.
2. Clara Louise Mac Farland (daughter of Wm. Wallace and Sarah Bailey Mac Farland,) was married to Frank J. Lord, at "Arrochar," Staten Island, by Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston, June 21, 1882. Their three children are:
 1. Gertrude Edea, born April 3, 1883.
 2. William Wallace Mac Farland, born June 10, 1886.
 3. Frank Reuben Stanley, born June 27, 1888.
 4. Hetty Hart Mac Farland (daughter of Wm. Wallace and Sarah Bailey Mac Farland,) was married to William Ponsonby Furniss, at St John's Church, Clifton, S. I., Dec. 16, 1882, by Rev. Dr. J. C. Eccleston. Their two children are:
 1. Clinton Cholet, born Dec. 18, 1884.
 2. Ruth, born Apr. 17, 1885.

In 1608, when the Clan Mac Farlane were declared rebels by law, many of them fled to the north of Ireland. Their condition there for the next hundred years, and their subsequent emigration to America, will be fully understood from the following extract taken from J. Parton's "Life of Greeley," which, in turn, is extracted from an old "History of Londonderry," by Parker.

"Ulster, the most northern of the four provinces of Ireland, has been, during the last two hundred and fifty years, superior to the rest in wealth and civilization. The cause of its supe-

riority is known. About the year 1612, when James I. was king, there was a rebellion of Catholics in the north of Ireland. Upon its suppression, Ulster, embracing the six northern counties, and containing half a million acres of land, fell to the king by the attainder of the rebels. Under royal encouragement and furtherance, a company was formed in London for the purpose of planting colonies in that fertile province, which lay waste from the ravages of the recent war. The land was divided into shares, the largest of which did not exceed two thousand acres. Colonists were invited over from England and Scotland. The natives were expelled from their fastnesses in the hills, and forced to settle upon the plains. Some efforts, it appears, were made to teach them arts and agriculture. Robbery and assassination were punished. And thus, by the infusion of new blood, and the partial improvement of the ancient race, Ulster, which had been the most savage and turbulent of the Irish provinces, became, and remains to this day, the best cultivated, the richest and the most civilized.

“ One of the six counties was Londonderry, the capital of which, called by the same name, had been sacked and razed to the ground, during the rebellion. The city was now rebuilt by a company of adventurers from London, and the county was settled by a colony from Argyleshire in Scotland, who were thenceforth called Scotch-Irish. Of what stuff these Scottish colonists

were made, their after-history amply and gloriously shows.

“The colony took root and flourished in Londonderry. In 1689, the year of the immortal siege, the city was an important fortified town of twenty-seven thousand inhabitants, and the county was proportionately populous and productive. William of Orange had reached the British throne. James II., returning from France, had landed in Ireland, and was making an effort to recover his lost inheritance. The Irish Catholics were still loyal to him, and hastened to rally around his banner. But Ulster was protestant and Presbyterian. The city of Londonderry was Ulster’s stronghold, and it was the chief impediment in the way of James’ proposed descent upon Scotland. With what resolution and daring the people of Londonderry, during the ever-memorable siege of that city, fought and endured for protestantism and freedom, the world well knows. For seven months they held out against a besieging army, so numerous that its slain numbered nine thousand. The *besieged* lost three thousand men. To such extremities were they reduced, that among the market quotations of the times we find items like these: A quarter of a dog, five shillings and six-pence; horse-flesh, one and six-pence per pound; horse-blood, one shilling per quart; a cat, four and six-pence; a rat, one shilling; a mouse, six-pence. When all the food that remained in the city was nine half starved horses, and to each man

a pint of meal, the people were still resolute.

“At the very last extremity they were relieved by a provisioned fleet, and the army of James retired in despair.

“On the settlement of the kingdom under William and Mary, the Presbyterians of Londonderry did not find themselves in the enjoyment of the freedom to which they conceived themselves entitled.

“They were dissenters from the Established Church. Their pastors were not recognized by law as clergymen, nor their places of worship as churches. Tithes were exacted for the support of the Episcopal clergy. They were not the proprietors of the soil, but held their lands as tenants of the crown. They were hated alike, and equally, by the Irish Catholics and the English Episcopalians. When, therefore, in 1716, a son of one of the leading clergymen returned from New England with glowing accounts of that “plantation,” a furor of emigration arose in the town and county of Londonderry, and portions of four Presbyterian congregations, with their four pastors, united in a simultaneous removal across the seas. One of the clergymen was first dispatched to Boston to make needful inquiries and arrangements.

“He was the bearer of an address to “His Excellency, the Right Honorable Colonel Samuel Smith, Governor of New England,” which assured his “Excellency” of “our sincere and hearty inclination to transport ourselves to that very

excellent and renowned plantation, upon our obtaining from his Excellency suitable encouragement." To this address, which still exists, two hundred and seven names were appended, and all but seven in the handwriting of the individuals signing—a fact which proves the superiority of the emigrants to the majority of their countrymen, both in position and intelligence. One of the subscribers was a baronet, nine were clergymen, and three others were graduates of the University of Edinburgh.

“On the fourth of August, 1718, the advance party of Scotch-Irish emigrants arrived in five ships at Boston.

“Some of them remained in that city, and founded the church in Federal st., of which Dr. Channing was afterward pastor. Others attempted to settle in Worcester; but they were Irish *and* Presbyterians; such a storm of prejudice arose among the *enlightened* Congregationalists of that place that they were obliged to flee before it, and seek refuge in the less populous places of Massachusetts.”

Of the settlement of Londonderry, New Hampshire, we will speak more fully hereafter, “but it was there that the potato was first cultivated in New England. The New England colonists of that day appear to have been unacquainted with its culture, and the familiar story of the Andover farmer who mistook the balls which grew on the potato vine for the genuine fruit of the plant, is mentioned by a highly respectable historian of

New Hampshire as a 'well authenticated fact.'

"With regard to the linen manufacture, it may be mentioned as a proof of the thrift and skill of the Scotch-Irish settlers that, as early as the year 1748, the linens of Londonderry had so high a reputation in the colonies, that it was found necessary to take measures to prevent the linens made in other towns from being fraudulently sold for those of Londonderry manufacture. A town meeting was held in that year for the purpose of appointing 'fit and proper persons' to survey and inspect linens and hollands made in town for sale, so that the credit of our manufactory be kept up, and the purchaser of our linens may not be imposed upon with foreign and outlandish linens in the name of ours.'

"Inspectors and sealers were accordingly appointed who were, to examine and stamp 'all the hollands made and to be made in our town, whether brown, white, speckled or checked, that are to be exposed for sale:' for which service they were empowered to demand from the owner of said linen, 'sixpence old tenor, for each piece.' And this occurred within thirty years of the first log hut in Londonderry. However, these people had brought their spinning and weaving implements with them from Ireland, and their industry was not once interrupted by an attack of Indians.

"These Scotch-Irish of Londonderry were a very peculiar people. They were *Scotch-Irish* in

character and name; of Irish vivacity, generosity and daring; Scotch in frugality, industry and resolution; a race in whose composition nature seems, for once, to have kindly blended the qualities that render men interesting with those that render them prosperous.

“Their habits and their minds were simple. They lived for many years after the settlement began to thrive upon the fish which they caught at the falls of Amoskeag, upon game, and upon such products of the soil as beans, potatoes, samp and barley. It is only since the year 1800 that tea and coffee, those ‘ridiculous and effeminating drinks,’ came into anything like general use among them.

“It was not till some time after the Revolution that a chaise was seen in Londonderry, and then, even, it excited great wonder, and was deemed an unjustifiable extravagance. Shoes, we are told, were little worn in the summer, except on Sundays and holidays; and then they were *carried in the hand to within a short distance of the church, where they were put on!*

“There was little buying and selling among them, but much borrowing and lending. ‘If a neighbor killed a calf,’ says one writer, ‘no part of it was sold; but it was distributed among relatives and friends, the poor widow always getting a piece, and the minister, if he did not get the shoulder, got a portion as good.’

“The women were robust, worked on the farms in the busy seasons, reaping, mowing, and even

plowing on occasion; and the hum of the spinning-wheel* was heard in every house. An athletic, active, *indomitable*, prolific, long-lived race. For a couple to have a dozen children, and for *all* the twelve to reach maturity, to marry, to have large families, and die at a good old age, seems to have been no uncommon case among the original Londonderrians.

“Love of fun was one of their marked characteristics. One of their descendants, the Rev. J. H. Morrison, has written:

“‘A prominent trait in the character of the Scotch-Irish was their ready wit. No subject was kept sacred from it; the thoughtless, the grave, the old and the young alike enjoyed it. Our fathers were serious, thoughtful men, but they lost no occasion which might promise sport. Weddings, huskings, log-rollings and raisings—what a host of queer stories is connected with them! Our ancestors dearly loved fun. There was a grotesque humor, and yet a seriousness, pathos and strangeness about them, which, in its way has, perhaps, never been equaled.

“‘It was the sternness of the Scotch Covenant-er, softened by a century’s residence abroad, amid persecution and trial, wedded to the comic humor and pathos of the Irish, and there grown wild in the woods among their own New England mountains.’

* One of these spinning-wheels is in the possession of Mrs. J. E. Lovely, a great-great-granddaughter of Major Moses Mac Farland.

“There never existed a people at once so jovial and so religious. This volume could be filled with a collection of their religious repartees and pious jokes. It was Pat Larkin, a Scotch-Irishman, near Londonderry, who, when accused of being a Catholic, because his parents were Catholics, replied, ‘If a man happened to be born in a stable, would that make him a horse?’ and he won his bride by that timely spark.

“Quaint, bold and witty were the old Scotch-Irish clergymen, the men of the siege, as mighty with the carnal weapons as with spiritual. There was no taint of sanctimoniousness in *their* rough, honest and healthy natures.

“During the old French war, it is reported, a British officer, in a peculiarly ‘stunning’ uniform, came, one Sunday morning, to the Londonderry Meeting-house. Deeply conscious was this individual that he was exceedingly well dressed, and he took pains to display his finery and his figure by standing in an attitude, during the delivery of the sermon, which had the effect of withdrawing the minds of the young ladies from the same. At length, the minister, who had fought and preached in Londonderry, “at home,” and who feared neither man, beast, devil, nor redcoat, addressed the officer thus: ‘Ye are a braw lad, ye ha’e a braw suit of claithes, and we ha’e a’ seen them; *ye may sit down.*’ The officer subsided instantly, and old Dreadnought went on with his sermon as though nothing had happened. The same clergyman

once began a sermon on the vain self-confidence of St. Peter, with the following energetic remarks: "Just like Peter, ay, mair forrit than wise, ganging swaggering about wi' a sword at his side; an' a puir hand he made of it when he came to the trial; for he only cut off a chiel's lug, an' he *ought to ha' 'plit down his head.*" On another occasion he is said to have opened on a well-known text in this fashion: "'I can do all things;' ay, *can ye*, Paul? I'll bet ye a dollar *o'that* (placing a dollar on the desk). But stop! let's see what else Paul says: 'I can do all things through Christ, which strengtheneth me;' ay, sae can I, Paul. I draw my bet," and he returned the dollar to his pocket. They *prayed* a joke sometimes, those Scotch-Irish clergymen. One pastor, dining with a new settler, who had no table, and served up his dinner in a basket, implored Heaven to bless the man "in his basket and in his store;" which Heaven did, for the man afterward grew rich. "What is the difference," asked a youth, "between the Congregationalists and Presbyterians?" "The difference is," replied the pastor, with becoming gravity, "that the Congregationalists go home between the services and eat a regular dinner; but the Presbyterians put off theirs till after meeting." And how pious they were! For many years after the settlement, the omission of the daily act of devotion in a single household would have excited general alarm. It is related as a *fact*, that the pastor of Londonderry, being informed

one evening that an individual was becoming neglectful of family worship, immediately repaired to that man's dwelling. The family had retired; he called up the master of the house, inquired if the report were true, and asked him whether he had omitted family prayer that evening. The man confessed that he had; and the pastor, having admonished him of his fault, refused to leave the house until the delinquent had called up his wife, and performed with her the omitted observance.

"The first settlers of some of the towns near Londonderry walked every Sunday eight, ten, twelve miles to church, taking their children with them, and crossing the Merrimac River in a canoe or on a raft.

"The first public enterprises of every settlement were the building of a church, the construction of a block-house for defense against the Indians, and the establishment of a school. In the early times, of course, every man went to church with his gun, and the minister preached peace and good-will with a loaded musket peering above the sides of the pulpit.

"The Scotch-Irish were a singularly *honest* people. There is an entry in the town record for 1734, of a complaint against John Morrison, that, having found an ax on the road, he did not leave it at the next tavern as the laws of the 'country doth require.' John acknowledged the fact, but pleaded, in extenuation, that the ax was of so small value, that it would not have

paid the cost of proclaiming. The session, however, censured him severely, and exhorted him to repent of the evil. The following is a curious extract from the records of a Scotch-Irish settlement for 1756. "Voted, to give Mr. John Houston equal to forty pounds sterling, in old tenor, as the law shall find the rate in dollars or sterling money, for his yearly stipend, if he is our ordained minister. And what number of Sabbath days, annually, we shall think ourselves notable to pay him, he shall have at his own use and disposal, deducted out of the aforesaid sum in proportion." The early records of these settlements abound in evidence that the people had an habitual and most scrupulous regard for the rights of one another.

"Kind, generous and compassionate, too, they were. Far back in 1725, when the little colony was but seven years old, and the people were struggling with their first difficulties, we find the session ordering two collections in the church, one to assist James Clark to ransom his son from the Indians, which produced five pounds, and another for the relief of William Moore, whose two cows had been killed by the falling of a tree, which produced three pounds seventeen shillings. These were great sums in those early days. We read, also, in the "History of Londonderry," James MacGregor, its first pastor, becoming the champion and defender of a personal enemy who was accused of arson, but whom the magnanimous pastor be-

lieved to be innocent. He volunteered his defense in court. The man was condemned and imprisoned, but MacGregor continued his exertions in behalf of the prisoner until his innocence was established, and the judgment was reversed.

“That they were a brave people need scarcely be asserted. Of this same MacGregor the story is told, that when he went out at the head of a committee, to remonstrate with a belligerent party who were unlawfully cutting hay from the out-lands of Londonderry, and one of the hay-stealers, in the heat of dispute, shook his fist in the minister’s face, saying, ‘Nothing saves you, sir, but your black coat,’ Mac Gregor instantly exclaimed, ‘Well, it shan’t save *you*, sir,’ and pulling off his coat, was about to suit the action to the word, when the enemy beat a sudden retreat, and troubled the Londonderrians no more.

“The Scotch-Irish of New Hampshire were among the first to catch the spirit of the Revolution. They confronted British troops, and successfully, too, *before* the battle of Lexington. Four English soldiers had deserted from their quarters in Boston, and taken refuge in Londonderry. A party of troops, dispatched for their arrest, discovered, secured and conveyed them part way to Boston. A band of young men assembled and pursued them; and so overawed the British officer by the boldness of their demeanor, that he gave up his prisoners, who were escorted back to Londonderry in triumph. There were

remarkably few tories in Londonderry. The town was united almost as one man on the side of Independence, and sent, it is believed, more men to the war, and contributed more money to the cause, than any other town of equal resources in New England. Here are a few of the town meeting "votes" of the first months of the war: "Voted, to give our men who have gone to the Massachusetts Government seven dollars a month, until it be known what Congress will do in the affair, and that the officers shall have as much pay as those in the Bay government."—"Voted, that a committee of nine men be chosen to inquire into the conduct of those men that are thought not to be friends of their country."—"Voted, that the aforesaid committee have no pay."—"Voted, that twenty men be raised immediately to be ready upon the first emergency, as minutemen."—"Voted, that the remainder of the stock of powder shall be divided out to every one that hath not already received of the same, as far as it will go; provided he produces a gun of his own, in good order, and is willing to go against the enemy, and promises not to waste any of the powder, only in self-defense; and provided, also, that he show twenty good bullets to suit his gun, and six good flints."

In 1777 the town gave a bounty of thirty pounds for every man who enlisted for three years. All the records and traditions of the revolutionary period breathe unity and determination.

Stark, the hero of Bennington, was a London-

derrian.* Among the earliest settlers of Worcester, Mass., was a company of Scotch Presbyterians from Londonderry, Ireland, who came over in 1718, to escape persecution, which had pursued them from their original home Scotland. Similar hostility was shown them in Worcester.

Upon their attempting to build a meeting-house, after forming a religious society, they were obliged to desist, a mob by night demolishing what had been put up during the day. Some of them left Worcester and joined friends in Pelham, Mass., and Londonderry, N. H.; but a large part remained and became supporters of the regularly established church, whose form of religion was ordained by the State.

Among those who remained we find the name of Andrew Mac Farland, who located about two miles out on the road to Tatnuch, his estate being still owned and occupied by his descendants of the sixth generation, the families of E. F. Chamberlain and Willard Richmond, who married daughters of the late Ira Mac Farland, great-great-grandson of Andrew Mac Farland whose descendants are numerous among us.

* The writer remembers hearing her grandmother, who was a Londonderrian, tell the following story: A man, a native of a near-by town, came into this Scotch-Irish settlement and remained for three months, making "little wheels," for the spinning of flax. Returning to his home, his friends had many questions to ask about these strange people from over the sea. He said: "They were a godly people, and he believed they were the lost tribe of Israel, for a woman would hang a kettle of water over the fire, and stir in lime, and it came out a great pudding, that made a supper for all the household." This, of course, was simply *oatmeal*.

GENEALOGICAL.

Daniel MacFarland, to whom the Concord, N.H., family of MacFarlands trace their descent, was of the remarkable company of Scotch Presbyterian colonists who came to this country, in 1718, from the province of Ulster, Ireland, where they and their fathers had sojourned about a century, having gone thither from Argyleshire, which lies just across the channel, in Scotland, when James I. was King of England. These colonists came over with a fleet of five ships, which sailed into Boston harbor, on August fourth, of the year above mentioned. It was by them that the town names of Antrim, Coleraine, and Londonderry were transferred to New England. They did not cling together long after arrival; some remained in Boston, some went to Londonderry, and others, among whom were the above-named Daniel, and his son Andrew (then twenty-eight years old), settled in Worcester, Mass., and the original homestead is still in possession of descendants of the family. Duncan, a brother of Daniel, went to Rutland, Mass.

“The Worcester colonists were not so fortunate as to obtain a friendly reception from their English Congregational neighbors. They were subjected to various minor annoyances, and in 1740, after worshiping in an old garrison house twenty-one years, they had commenced building a church, when the Congregationalists assembled in the night, pulled the building down, and

carried away the materials. Thereupon most of the Scotsmen left Worcester, but among those who remained were the MacFarlands who appear to have shortly afterward connected themselves with the 'established church'—the First Congregational."

Andrew MacFarland, son of Daniel, married Rebecca Gray; died June 4, 1761, aged 71 years. His wife died March 20, 1762, aged 62 years.

These personal facts are established by the inscription on a grave-stone standing in the old burial ground on the common at Worcester, which reads as follows:

"Here lies the body of Andrew MacFarland, who died June 4, 1761, aged 71 years. Reader, Keep Death and Judgment always in your eye, Mon's fit to live, but who is fit to die? He was a son of Daniel MacFarland, the emigrant, who came to this country from Ulster in Ireland.

"Also here lies the body of Rebecca, his wife, who died March 20, 1762, aged 62 years."

The children of Andrew and Rebecca (Gray) MacFarland were:

William,

James,

Daniel, moved to the Monongahela Valley, Pennsylvania.

James MacFarland, son of Andrew and Rebecca (Gray) MacFarland, married Elizabeth Barbour; died April 9, 1783, aged 56 years.

The children of James and Elizabeth (Barbour) MacFarland were:

1. Sarah, }
 2. Rebecca, } died in infancy.
 3. Robert, }
4. Lydia, married Matthew Gray and settled in Peterborough, N. H.
5. James, married Betsy Moore (9 children), and (second) Esther Cutting, of Rutland, Mass. (1 child.)
6. Elizabeth, married Charles Stearns, of Worcester (2 daughters).
7. Ephraim, married and went to Winfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
8. John, married and went to Winfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
9. Asa, born April 19, 1769.

Asa MacFarland, son of James and Elizabeth (Barbour) MacFarland, was reared on the farm of his father, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1793, when twenty-four years of age. He was principal of Moore's charity school at Hanover two years, and a tutor in Dartmouth two years.

On March 7, 1798, the date of his ordination to the ministry, he became pastor of the First Congregational church in Concord, N. H. The clergymen who officiated at this ordination were: Rev. Stephen Peabody of Atkinson, Rev. John Smith, of Hanover, Rev. Joseph Woodman, of Sanbornton, Rev. Zaccheus Colby, of Pembroke, Rev. Frederick Parker, of Canterbury, Rev. Jedediah Tucker, of Loudon, and Rev. Josiah Carpenter, of Chichester.

Rev. Dr. MacFarland's pastoral labors appear to

have been of the most exhaustive character. Rev. Dr. Bouton's History of Concord (1856) says: "Beside preaching two written discourses on the Sabbath, he usually attended a third service at the town-hall or at a school-house, when he preached extemporaneously. In seasons of revival he preached frequently in outer districts of the town, sometimes spending a day or two in visiting from house to house, and attending meetings in the evenings without returning home. Three years and a half he officiated as chaplain in the State-prison, preaching to the convicts once on the Sabbath. Dr. MacFarland was a leader in vocal music. Beside doing much to promote good singing in the church, he was a member of the Merrimack County Musical Association, and for some time president of it."

Men are not accustomed to overvalue the work of their predecessors in any profession, and probably Dr. Bouton was not an exception in this respect.

It is known that Rev. Dr. MacFarland performed some missionary services in the Pequaket country about Conway, N. H., and Fryeburg, Maine. He seems also to have been in demand as a preacher at ordinations. A not very extended research discloses the fact that he performed that office at Amherst (at the ordination of Rev. Nathan Lord, afterward President of Dartmouth, College), Candia, Epsom, Groton, and other places. He preached the election sermon before the Executive and Legislature of the

State, June 1, 1808, although Bouton's History of Concord, p. 740, gives that honor to another. Copies of this sermon are still in existence. For twenty-seven years he was clerk of the Ecclesiastical Convention of the State. The General Association of Congregational and Presbyterian Ministers of New Hampshire was organized in his study, June 8, 1809. He served as a Trustee of Dartmouth from 1809 to 1821 (which covered the exciting period of the Dartmouth College controversy); was also President of the New Hampshire Missionary Society. He left the manuscripts of two thousand and fifty-four sermons, and the names of four hundred and forty-one persons were added to the rolls of the church during his ministry, which terminated in 1824, on failure of health. He found time to write, in 1806, a book entitled "An Historical View of Heresies and Vindication of the Primitive Faith," 12 mo., p. 276, published by George Hough. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Yale College in 1809, during the Presidency of Rev. Timothy Dwight. He died February 18, 1827. His son Asa wrote of him in 1876: "All my recollections of my father are of a very agreeable description. He was of commanding person and handsome countenance; in stature nearly six feet." He married:

1. Clarissa Dwight, Belchertown, Mass., Jan. 21, 1799; she died Oct. 23, 1799.
2. Nancy Dwight, Belchertown, Mass., June 16, 1801; she died Sept. 8, 1801.

3. Elizabeth Kneeland, Boston, Sept. 5, 1803; she died Nov. 9, 1838.

Elizabeth Kneeland MacFarland was a woman of bright intellect, warm sympathies, and devoted piety. The parish of her husband was the most important in the state. Beside fulfilling every duty in her household and the parish, she was a leader in woman's missionary work. In 1804 she founded the New Hampshire Cent Institution, and in 1812 the Concord Female Charitable Society. Her memoir, by Rev. Dr. Bouton, was published in 1839.

The children of Rev. Asa and Elizabeth (Kneeland) MacFarland were:

Asa,
 Susan Kneeland,
 Elizabeth,
 William,
 Sarah Abbott,
 Andrew,
 Miriam Phillips, died in infancy.
 Clarissa Dwight.

We have now come to the fourth generation of descendants in this line, from Daniel MacFarland.

Asa MacFarland (son of Rev. Asa) born in Concord, May 19, 1804, married Clarissa Jane Chase, Gilford, N. H., Nov. 2, 1830; died Dec. 13, 1879. He learned the printing business, and was for many years editor of the New Hampshire Statesman. In 1850 he wrote a series of letters from Europe, afterward collected and printed. He

left a manuscript entitled "An Outline of Biography and Recollection," printed in 1880.

The children of Asa and Clarissa Jane (Chase) MacFarland:

Henry,

Elizabeth K., died Nov. 1, 1869.

Annie Avery, born July 24, 1842.

William Kneeland.

Susan Kneeland (daughter of Rev. Asa), born in Concord, Jan. 17, 1806; married Gilbert McMillan, North Conway, N. H., March 5, 1838; died Nov. 4, 1863.

Their children:

Clara D.,

Elizabeth (daughter of Rev. Asa), born in Concord, Aug. 13, 1808; married Rev. Edward Buxton, Boscawen, N. H., Sept. 12, 1838; died Sept. 11, 1842.

Their children: Elizabeth,

Edward, died in infancy.

William (son of Rev. Asa), born in Concord, Aug. 28, 1811; married Susan D. Perkins, Salem, Mass., Feb. 8, 1843; died June 21, 1860. He was a ship-master, commanding ships sailing out of Salem and Boston. Their children:

William, died in infancy.

Elizabeth Kneeland,

Sarah Abbott (daughter of Rev. Asa), born in Concord, Oct. 25, 1815; married George N. Guthrie, Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1839.

Their children:

William Edward.

Clara Dwight,
George C.,
Sarah Elizabeth.

Andrew (son of Rev. Asa), born in Concord, July 14, 1817; married Anne Peaslee, Gilmanton, N. H., Oct. 23, 1839; died Nov. 22, 1891. He was a physician of wide repute for treatment of the insane, many years in charge of hospitals in New Hampshire and Illinois. Their children:

George Clinton,
Harriet,
Mary,
Thaddeus Fletcher.

Clarissa Dwight (daughter of Rev. Asa), born in Concord, May 13, 1822; married John W. Noyes, Chester, N. H., Oct. 18, 1842; died June 26, 1853.

Their children: Elizabeth MacFarland,
Nancy Aiken, born July 22, 1847; died July 30, 1871.

Fifth generation from Daniel MacFarland.

Henry MacFarland (son of Asa), born in Concord, July 10, 1831; married Mary Frances Carter, Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 20, 1859. Connected with the New Hampshire Statesman, 1858-71. Paymaster in the Union Army in the war of the rebellion; afterward Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railway Co.

William K. MacFarland (son of Asa), born in Concord, Aug. 4, 1847; married Laura A. Webster, Oct. 16, 1873. Their children:

- (6) Henry Webster, born Sept. 2, 1882.
- (6) Katherine, born Sept. 9, 1886.

Clara D. MacMillan (daughter of Susan K. MacFarland), born in Conway, N. H., Aug. 29, 1841; married Abel M. Ayer, Conway, Oct. 29, 1874.

Their children:

(6) John McMillan, born Jan. 16, 1876.

Elizabeth K. MacFarland (daughter of William), born—; married Rev. George E. Hall, Dover, N. H., April 16, 1890. Their children:

(6) John MacFarland.

William E. Guthrie (son of Sarah Abbott MacF.), born Sept. 5, 1842; married Clara Black, Zanesville, Ohio, March 19, 1878. Their children:

(6) Dorothea, born April 1, 1883.

Clara Dwight Guthrie (daughter of Sarah Abbott MacF.), born May 27, 1850; married Wm. Hadley Clark, Zanesville, Ohio, June 12, 1878.

Their children:

(6) Marion Hurlock, born April 12, 1879.

(6) George Guthrie, born July 29, 1882.

(6) Constance Hadley, born Sept. 17, 1885.

C. D. G. married, second, Samuel Bootes, Zanesville, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1891.

George C. Guthrie (son of Sarah Abbott MacF.), born May 9, 1853; married Lottie Stevenson, Orleans, Ill., September, 1877.

Sarah Elizabeth (daughter of Sarah Abbott MacF.), born March 19, 1862; married John S. Blanchard, Concord, N. H., June 24, 1884.

George C. MacFarland (son of Andrew MacFarland) born—; married Mary E. Bush, Lexington, Ky., April 10, 1866. Their children:

(6) Anna Hazen, born Oct. 10, 1867.

(6) Marie Bush, born Dec. 24, 1869.

Mary MacFarland (daughter of Andrew MacF.), born—; married Charles E. Flack, Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 10, 1868. Their children:

(6) Harriet N., born April 25, 1870.

(6) Emma F., born Jan. 12, 1872.

(6) Charles E., born Aug. 3, 1875.

(6) Clara Belle, born Aug. 3, 1875.

Elizabeth MacF. Noyes (daughter of Clarissa Dwight MacF.), born March 17, 1844; married Wm. S. Greenough, Wakefield, Mass.

Their children:

(6) William Dwight, died in infancy.

(6) Chester Noyes, born June 29, 1874.

(6) William Weare, born Jan. 29, 1877.

(6) Helen Dwight, born July 19, 1885.

In the "Reminiscences of Worcester" may be found "Ye Plan of ye Lower Floor of ye Meeting House," in 1763, in which, Pew 48, belonged to James MacFarland, Pew 49, to Daniel MacFarland and Pew 54 to William MacFarland. Also in ye second section of the body Andrew MacFarland. In ye third section of ye body Andrew MacFarland, Jr. In ye fifth section of ye body John MacFarland.

"These names, with others, give us an idea of who were the principal residents here at that period—the then solid men of Worcester."

THE MAC FARLANDS OF WORCESTER, MASS.

The following record is supplied by Mr. Horace MacFarland of Framingham, Mass., and is particularly valuable, having been taken from an old family Bible.

Andrew MacFarland (son of Daniel, the first emigrant from Ireland, in 1718), married Rebecca Gray, whether in this country, or in Ireland, is not known.

Their children were William, James and Daniel.

James (son of Andrew and Rebecca Gray-MacFarland), married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Barber (or Barbour), of Worcester, Mass., April 18, 1746. Their nine children were:

1. Sarah, born March, 1747.
2. Rebecca, born Jan. 8, 1749.
3. Robert, born March, 1751.
4. Lydia, born June 28, 1756.
5. James, born Sept. 19, 1758.
6. Eliza, born Jan. 27, 1761.
7. Ephraim, born Apr. 13, 1763.
8. John, born Feb. 20, 1766.
9. Asa, born Apr. 17, 1769.

5. James (son of James and Elizabeth Barber-MacFarland), married Betsey Moore. Their nine children were:

1. Sarah, born July 27, 1777; died Dec. 9, 1845.
2. Daniel, born Sept. 1, 1780; died Aug. 31, 1818.
3. James, born Dec. 3, 1782; died Nov. 29, 1823.
4. Ira, born Dec. 31, 1786; died Aug. 26, 1874.
5. Betsey, born Apr. 11, 1789; died Sept. 8, 1805.
6. Horace, born Sept. 1, 1792; died Aug. 3, 1877.

7. Asa, born June 15, 1795; died May 19, 1830.
8. Adeline, born Mar. 25, 1798; died Sept. 22, 1800.
9. Adeline A., born Oct. 27, 1802; died Jan. 17, 1805.

James MacFarland married, secondly, Miss Elizabeth Cutting of Boston. He died April 9, 1783, and Elizabeth Cutting, his wife, died March 24, 1822. They left one daughter, Mary Rice, born August 20, 1808. This venerable lady is still living in Worcester, Mass.

1. Sarah (daughter of James and Betsey Moore-MacFarland), married Abner Harlow of Shrewsbury; their only child, Elizabeth, died in infancy.

2. Daniel (son of James and Betsey Moore-MacFarland), married Sophia Sargent. Their two children were:

1. Daniel, born Jan. 3, 1815.
2. Mary S., born Aug. 7, 1816.

1. Daniel (son of Daniel and Sophia MacFarland), married Lucy R. Terry of Hartford, Conn. She died June, 1861, leaving no children.

Daniel MacFarland married, secondly, Mrs. Serena A. Kelly. Their only child, Horace, was born May 27, 1869, and graduated from Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1892.

3. Dr. James MacFarland (son of James and Betsey Moore-MacFarland), married Mary Caldwell, and lived in Rutland, Mass. Their four children were: 1. Mary, 2. James, 3. Daniel, 4. Elizabeth.

4. Ira (son of James and Betsey Moore-Mac-

Farland), married Judith Lyon. Their six children were:

1. Adeline A., born Aug. 3, 1821; died May 29, 1867.
2. Edwin, born July 26, 1823; died June 7, 1847.
3. Maria A., born Nov. 24, 1825.
4. Mary E., born May 29, 1828; died July 8, 1847.
5. Caroline, born May 8, 1834; died May 6, 1853.
6. Sarah, born Jan. 24, 1837; died Jan. 27, 1840.

1. Adeline (daughter of Ira and Judith Lyon-MacFarland), married Willard Richmond, Oct. 3, 1848. Their children were:

1. Ira James, born May 29, 1853; died Feb. 8, 1884.
2. Caroline Elizabeth, born Jan. 10, 1856.
3. Emma Louisa, born Jan. 22, 1859.
4. Mary Addie, born Apr. 14, 1864; died Sept., 1885.

3. Emma Louisa (daughter of Willard and Adeline MacFarland-Richmond), married J. Lewis Elsworth; had one child, Caro H.

3 Maria Allen (daughter of Ira and Judith Lyon-Mac Farland), married Ephraim Forbes Chamberlain, July 13, 1847. Mr. Chamberlain died June 9, 1892. Their five children were:

1. Agnes H., born Oct. 12, 1850.
 2. Edwin Allen, born Jan. 9, 1853.
 3. Frank Willis, born Oct. 28, 1858; died Dec. 22, 1872.
 4. Frederick Herbert, born Dec. 7, 1860.
 5. Bertha Elizabeth, born Nov. 8, 1870.
- Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Chamberlain reside in Wor-

cester, Mass., on the high ground, toward Leicester, in the house where five or six generations of MacFarlands have been born and died. There is an old cellar near the house where it is said the house of the first emigrant stood.

5. Betsey (daughter of James and Elizabeth MacFarland), married Charles Blair, and lived at Worcester, Mass.; no issue.

6. Horace (son of James and Elizabeth MacFarland), married Sophia Sargent, his brother Daniel's widow. Their only child, Sophia S., born Feb. 12, 1824; died Sept., 1866. She never married.

7. Asa (son of James and Elizabeth Barber MacFarland), married Lucy Leonard. Their six children were:

1. Maria, 2. Horatio, 3. Sarah, 4. Asa, 5. Mary, 6. Edmund.

1. Maria (daughter of Asa and Lucy MacFarland), married Josiah Wesson, and lived in Shrewsbury. Their three children were:

1. Sarah, 2. Henry, 3. Mary.

2. Horatio (son of Asa and Lucy MacFarland), married Charlotte Cleaveland, and lives in Junction City, Kansas. Their only child, Horace.

6. Edmund (son of Asa and Lucy MacFarland), married Amanda Staples, and lives in Junction City, Kansas. They have two children:

1. Mary E., 2. James E.

THE MACFARLANDS OF LONDONDERRY, N. H.

Among the Scotch-Irish emigrants who landed in Boston in the year 1718, were a party of sixteen families from Londonderry, Ireland, whose ancestors are said to have fled from Scotland to Ireland, about one hundred years earlier, probably during the persecutions of 1612 and 1620, and who with their pastor Rev. James MacGregor, are recorded as having reached Boston, October 14, 1718, and had determined to found a settlement by themselves. Accordingly, late in the autumn, they sailed away from the harbor they had entered, and anchored in Casco Bay. The winter was of unusual severity, and they were obliged to remain on shipboard. When the warmth of spring opened navigation, they sailed up the Merrimac River, and landed at Haverhill, Mass. After some weeks spent in prospecting, leaving their women in Haverhill, on the 11th of April, 1719, these men crossed the Merrimac, and decided to settle upon a tract of land, twelve miles square, which, from the profusion of walnut trees found there, they named "Nutfield."

They built some huts beside a stream of water, which they called "West Running Brook."

The names of the heads of these families were:

James McKeen,	John Barnet,
Archibald Clendenning,	John Mitchell,
James Starrett,	James Anderson,
Randall Alexander,	James Gregg,
James Clark,	James Nesmith,
Allen Anderson,	Robert Weir,

John Morrison,	Samuel Allison,
Thomas Steele,	John Stuart.

The land upon which these men settled was a free gift from the king, as an acknowledgment of the support his throne had received, during the siege of Londonderry. To each head of these sixteen families, was assigned a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, a house lot, and an outlying lot of sixty acres. They decided, for protection from the Indians, to build their houses near together, their lands running back.

The farms of the men who had served personally during the "siege," were exempt from taxation, and, up to the time of the Revolution, were known as exempt farms. The town of Londonderry, heretofore known as "Nutfield," was incorporated in 1722, and as has been before-stated soon became one of the most famous and prosperous in this new colony.*

Nathan MacFarland, whose descendants we now proceed to trace, according to the oft-repeated statement of his granddaughter, Eunice MacFarland, came over with the Rev. James MacGregor.

A legal document bearing James MacGregor's name as witness, along with that of Robert, eldest son of the said Nathan, is still preserved in the family.

Nathan MacFarland is first recorded † as buying land in Londonderry of John Barnet, Febru-

* Taken from Parker's old "History of Londonderry."

† Probate Office. Exeter, N. H.

ary 16, 1731. Again, April 19, 1737, Nathan MacFarland, with seventy-nine others, signed a petition, in Londonderry, making proposals for peace with the first organized Presbyterian Church and Parish, in Londonderry.

In the same town, February 18, 1739, or 40, he again, with fourteen others, members of the second congregation in Londonderry and Province, presented a petition to the Hon. Richard Waldron, Esq., Secretary of His Majesty's Council in New Hampshire, in relation to some church trouble, and the establishment of a new Parish.

From a recorded deed of a gift of land, Nathan MacFarland is believed to have married a sister of John Barnet, one of the sixteen original settlers of Londonderry. Their children were: Robert, Mary Ackin, Katherine, Frances Thompson, Agnes Moore, Martha and Moses.

Robert (son of Nathan MacFarland) is recorded as giving land to his brother's son, Robert, and describes it as being the land on which he lived and "originally laid out by his Uncle John Barnet." It is known that he lived on this farm with his sister Katherine, neither of whom married, and the writer's grandmother, Eunice MacFarland, lived with them, from the age of two to sixteen years.

In 1791, November 11, Agnes MacFarland is recorded as deeding to her brother Robert, her right in the estate of her father, Nathan MacFarland, to which document, as witnesses, are appended the names of his sister, Katherine

Mac Farland, and Mathew Thornton, a signer of the "Declaration of Independence."

Robert is several times mentioned in the "History of Londonderry."

Moses (son of Nathan MacFarland) was born in Londonderry, Feb. 19, 1738.

In 1759, when Moses MacFarland was twenty-one years of age, he was fighting with the British, at Quebec, on that memorable day, when Gen. Wolfe was slain in the hour of victory.

September 3, 1765, he married Eunice Clark, who was born Sept. 23, 1748, and was a descendant of James Clark, one of the sixteen original settlers of Londonderry, N. H.

An old coat of arms, upon parchment beautifully illuminated, under glass, and in its original frame of oak, has been handed down from father to son, to the present time, on which the arms of MacFarland and Clark are quartered "per pale," the MacFarland as the most distinguished family occupying the place of honor, on the right, and beneath, the following inscription: "The Armorial Bearings of Moses MacFarland and the Family to which he is allied by affinity, field, argent, a Saltire engrailed, Cantoned with four Roses gules, Crest,* a demi-savage holding a sheaf of Arrows in his dexter Hand, and pointing, with his sinister, to an imperial Crown, Or, for MacFarland.

* Beneath the crest, is the old motto, "This I'll Defend," while upon a compartment, beneath the whole, the motto "Harmonia et Pax."

When a coat of arms was given, or a crest added, it was

“Argent on a Bend gules, between three pellets, as many Swans proper, for Clark.”

An autograph letter from the Ed. of Debrett's “Illustrated Peerage,” dated “House of Commons Office,” London, March 24, 1889, to the compiler of this work, states that “this family of Clarks, of Bradwell in Halburton, Co. Devon, England, have been there settled for over two centuries.” This statement as well as the above-mentioned coat of arms were also confirmed at the College of Arms in London and Edinburgh.

Moses MacFarland served all through the Revolutionary war, and at the Battle of Bunker Hill was Capt. of a company, in which were fourteen Haverhill men, in the Reg. of Col. John Nixon. He received a wound in the thigh, in this battle, that caused a lameness for the rest of his life, as the bullet was never extracted. The muster roll of Col. Nixon's Regiment states that there were sixty-one Haverhill men in Capt. MacFarland's Company during the war.

From the “Continental Regimental Books,” Vol. 19, Page 146, as found among the “Archives,” in the State House, at Boston, Mass.

Capt. Moses MacFarland enlisted Apr. 23, 1775.

At the Battle of Bunker Hill he commanded a company in Col. John Nixon's Regiment, in which

customary to make use of a device that should commemorate some meretorious act accomplished by the family to whom it was to be given.

The MacFarlanes had the reputation of extirminating the last pair of native savages that roamed over the Highlands of Scotland. Hence the “demi-savage proper” of the *Crest*.

were fourteen Haverhill men, whose names were as follows:

Moses MacFarland,
 Bartholomew Pecker,
 Mark Emmerson, Fifer,
 John Alley,
 William Cook,
 Capt. Cornelius Mansise,
 Nathaniel MacFarland, Corp.
 Philip Nelson,
 David Powers,
 David Peaslie,
 James Pecker,
 James Smiley,
 William Smiley,
 Hugh Smiley.

The following is the full roll of Capt. MacFarland's Company:

Joseph Wood, 1st. Lieut.
 Dudley Tyler, 2nd. Lieut.
 Josiah Jones, 1st. Sergt.
 Moses Porter, 2nd. Sergt.
 Jona Sargent, 3rd. Sergt.
 Elijah Cole, Corp.
 John Jipson, Corp.
 David Peaslee, Corp.
 Wm. Baker, Drummer.
 John Tyler, Fifer.
 Wm. Ayer, Private.
 Jesse Bradly,
 Abiel Boynton,
 James Bradbey,

Samuel Baker,
Chester Bartlett,
Fortune Burneaux,
George Craige,
Wm. Cook,
Stephen Clark,
Peter Cushing,
Noah Church,
James Durgen,
Moses Downing,
Moses Dennis,
Reuben Donalds,
Joseph Elkins,
Ebenezer Eastman,
Alpheus Ferren,
Samuel Folsom,
Cato Frost,
Grant Duncan,
Joseph Johnson,
Cato Kitteredge,
Benjamin Long,
Thomas McWhite,
Hugh McDurmid,
Joseph Morse,
Samuel Marble,
Benjamin Petingill,
Charles Pierce,
Daniel Remick,
Wm. Serjeant,
Wm. Smith,
John Smith,
Jeremiah Stickney,

Josiah Stevens,
 James Smiley,
 Paul Sawyer,
 Benjamin Straw,
 Daniel Tyler,
 Theodore Tyler,
 Thomas Tyler,
 Francis Toll,
 John Sargeant,
 Jona Woodman,
 Samuel Woodman,
 Jesse Watts,
 John Wallace,
 Joshua Willett.

Coat Rolls. *

From Vol. 15, Page 62, of the "Archives" of Massachusetts, we find the following account of Capt. Moses MacFarland's company, in Col. John Nixon's regiment, in 1776.

A Muster Roll of the Company under the Command of Captain Moses MacFarland in Colonel John Nixon's Regiment to the first of August, 1775.

Moses MacFarland of Haverhill, Rank, Captain, Time of Enlistment, April 23, 1775, 3 mos. 16 days.

Also, from Vol. 56, Page 21.

Coat Rolls.

A return of Capt. MacFarland's Company, of the names of the officers and soldiers with the Respective places from whence they Enlisted.

* Coat Rolls were so named from the fact that each private enlisting, at that time, for eight months, received, as bounty, a woolen coat.

Moses MacFarland, Captain, of Haverhill, Camp on Winter Hill, Sept. 30.

From Vol. 18, Page 73.

Moses MacFarland, Capt. in the Corps of Invalides, stationed at Boston, 1779.

		Dr.		
		£	s	f
April, 17-8,	To Cash paid by the State agreeable to a resolve of May 1. In current money £36.—(value)	2.	18.	4.
	To his Proportion of small Stores, delivered in Camp, at regulated Price, deducting the value of what he paid toward them—	2.	6.	9.
	To Cash or Notes advanced by the State at two different times, agreeable to the Resolve of Court of the 6th of Feb. 1779.			
May 1,	Money £100.—(value)	7.	1.	5.
Aug. 2,	Money £100.—(value)	11.	19.	6.
	To 9 months 15 days Wages paid him by the Continent at £12 per month, £114. (value)	5.	17.	6.
	To Amount of two Notes advanced by the State toward the Depreciation of his wages, agreeable to the resolve of the 14th of March, 1780.			
	£ 1000. value—	30.	15.	5.

	£53. 17. 6.
To Balance.	60. 2. 6.

1779, Dec. 31.	£124. 0. 0.
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		Cr.		
		£	s	d
By his service from Mch. 16, 1779, to Dec. 31, 1779, in 9 months 15 days at £12, per month for which the Nominal Sum has been paid him by Continent.		£114.	0.	0.

To above Balance, £60. 2. 6.	}	P. d. S. G. Certified good the Depreciation in current money. £1954. 1. 3.
Multiplied by 32 1-2, to make		
		Aug. 7, 1780.

Moses McFarland of Invalid Corps.	1780.		
		Dr.	
To Balance for clothing delivered by Board of War, &c., on Account of three years' service.....	£	s.	f
To Interest on the above Balance from Jan. 1. Dec. 31, 1780.....	30.	11.	0.
To Amount of small Stores delivered in Camp, at prime cost and charges of Transportation.....	0.	0.	0.
To cash paid by the U. S. on account of his wages for the year 1780....	2.	11.	3.
To amount of Clothing delivered by the Board of War, &c. since Jan. 1, 1780.	1.	1.	0.
To Balance of Cash advanced for the purpose of recruiting Soldiers....	0.	0.	0.
To Cash paid by the Commonwealth on Account of the last three months' service in 1780.....	0.	0.	0.
Dec. 31. to a Certificate for the Balance.....	36.	0.	0.
	70.	8.	3.
	73.	17.	0.
	<hr/>		
March 27, 1782.	£	144.	5. 3.
			Cr.
By depreciation on additional pay as Staff Officer—1779.—	£	s.	d
By the Depreciation on the delay of payment of his wages to Dec. 31, 1779.	0.	0.	0.
By interest on the above sum from Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1780,—one year.	0.	5.	0.
By his service from the 1st. day of Jan. to the 31st. of Dec. 1781, 12 months at £12. per month	0.	0.	3.
	0.	5.	3.
	£144.	0.	0.

He was afterward promoted to the rank of Major, under which title his death is mentioned in the History of Haverhill, and which occurred in that city, April 7, 1802.*

* A letter from Major Moses MacFarland, to his daughter in Vermont, dated Shaftsbury (where he was on a brief visit), Oct. 6, 1788, is in the writer's possession.

We give an extract from a letter, dated Marietta, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1848, written by Moses MacFarland, Jr., a son of Major Moses MacFarland, addressed to James Clark MacFarland, Jr., Charleston, W. Va., in which he says, "I state below an incident in the life of our common ancestor, Moses McFarland, Senior, with which, I suppose, you are not aware.

"When Gen. Washington visited New England in the year 1789, Major Moses McFarland was appointed, by the citizens of Haverhill, to wait on the General at Salem and invite him to visit Haverhill.

"To which the General agreed on condition that he, the Major, would first accompany him to Newburyport, Portsmouth and Exeter.

"They visited those places together. After the visit in Haverhill, the General requested the Major to accompany him to Worcester, where they parted.

"During the winter following this visit, General Washington sent to Major MacFarland thirteen cartridges, charged with forty quarter-dollars, *each*,† accompanied with the following note:

New York—, 1789.

"Dear Sir:

"When this you see"

Remember an old Soldier,

Geo. Washington."

† It will be remembered that many officers, as well as privates, served all through the War of the Revolution, without receiving much money or clothing, and why the above-mentioned money was given, can only be conjectured.

Eunice Clark,* widow of Major Moses MacFarland, died Jan. 13, 1820.

The following obituary notice appeared in the Essex Patriot, a paper published at Haverhill Mass., under date of Jan. 15, 1820:

“On Thursday, 13th Jan. 1820, died in the North Parish of Haverhill, Mass., Mrs. Eunice Clark Mc Farland, aged 74 years. The memory of the deceased will long be cherished by her children and a circle of acquaintances, for a correct judgment, domestic and social virtues, an unblemished character, patience and resignation, under affliction, unostentatious piety, and calmness in prospect of dissolution.”

* While her husband was with the army she dreamed, one night, that she was in the company of a large number of people, when a man came in, laid his hand upon her shoulder and called her Widow MacFarland. She said: “Don’t say that, it is the worst thing you could say.” Another man said: “She is not a widow, they made their escape at Fishkill.” She had never heard the name Fishkill before, but she soon had a letter from her husband, Major MacFarland, telling her about the battle, and their very narrow escape at Fishkill.

FAMILY RECORD

of Major Moses and Eunice Clark-Mac Farland.

The following names, with dates of birth, are copied from the original family record, in the writer's possession.

The elaborate workmanship of this most unique and interesting old document is attributed to James Clark McFarland, the fifth name in the line below, and signed, "Family Record, Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 15, 1801."

Moses McFarland, born Feb. 19, 1738.—Eunice Clark, born Sept. 23, 1748; married, Sept. 3, 1765.

1. Sarah McFarland, born June 22, 1766; died May 29, 1823.

2. Nathan McFarland, born Feb. 4, 1768; died Nov. 27, 1790.

3. Eunice McFarland, born Jan. 1, 1769; died Oct. 25, 1848.

4. Twin brother died in infancy.

5. James Clark McFarland, born Sept. 22, 1771; died Oct. 4, 1817.

6. Nancy McFarland, born Dec. 12, 1773; died Nov. 7, 1836.

7. Moses McFarland, Jr., born June 11, 1776; died Apr. 2, 1855.

8. Catherine McFarland, born Feb. 11, 1778; died June 28, 1845.

9. Osgood Clinton McFarland, born Aug. 8, 1781; died July 21, 1865.

10. Robert McFarland, born Oct. 9, 1783; died July 10, 1800.

11. Wm. Frederick McFarland, born Dec. 5, 1786; died spring of 1821.

12. Nathan McFarland, 2nd., born Apr. 19, 1792; died 1829.

1. Sarah McFarland (daughter of Major Moses), was married in the North Parish of Haverhill, Mass., Apr. 29, 1781, to James Smiley,* and died May 29, 1823, her husband following her Apr. 15, 1824. The Smileys came from Edinburgh in 1747.

Their six children were:

1. Francis, born Oct. 25, 1781; died Feb. 19, 1860.

2. Poley, born May 10, 1786; died Feb. 18, 1846.

3. Nathan, born Jan. 29, 1787; died Aug. 9, 1862.

4. James, born Jan. 10, 1789; died Nov. 6, 1853.

5. Nancy, born Apr. 27, 1793; died Feb. 12, 1823.

6. Louisa, born May 1, 1797; died—, 1855.

1. Francis (son of James and Sarah Smiley), was married to Ruth Duston, † by Rev. Dr. Dana of Newburyport, Mass., June 6, 1822.

Their seven children were:

1. Nathan, born Feb. 25, 1823; died Jan. 31, 1846.

* During the War of the Revolution, James Smiley, who was in Capt. Moses MacFarland's company, was taken prisoner by the British. A fellow prisoner was James Sawyer, of the same company. They were sent to England, on a prison ship. They agreed that if the time ever came that exchanges of prisoners were made, that unless both were freed, neither would go. After about one year had passed, orders came for the exchange of one hundred prisoners. The ninety-ninth name called was James Sawyer, and the feelings of both can be imagined, when the hundredth name was that of James Smiley. At the close of the war, these tried and true friends built themselves houses near together, and spent the rest of their lives in the enjoyment of each other's society.

† Ruth Duston was a lineal descendant of that well-known historical character, Mrs. Duston, who was taken prisoner by the Indians.

2. James H., born Mar. 7, 1825; died Feb. 5, 1875.
3. Francis, born Jan. 19, 1827; died Nov. 4, 1886.
4. Lucien, born June 11, 1830; died Oct. 5, 1870.
5. Lucy Ann, born Nov. 10, 1832; died at the age of 21 months.
6. Charlotte, born July 8, 1835.
7. Louisa P., born Apr. 28, 1840.
4. Lucien (son of Francis and Ruth Smiley), married Martha S. Hankins, of Salisbury, March 10, 1859.

Their four children were:

1. Martha Louisa, born Jan. 20, 1860.
2. William H., born Jan. 2, 1868.
3. Lucien, {
4. Francis H., } Twin boys who died in infancy.
6. Charlotte (daughter of Francis and Ruth Smiley), married S. S. Hill, Dec. 2, 1875.
7. Louisa P. (daughter of Francis and Ruth Smiley), married Joseph C. Irving, Aug. 11, 1859.
2. Poley (daughter of James and Sarah Smiley), married Richard Ayr, the husband of her deceased sister Nancy, in 1824.

3. Nathan Smiley (son of James and Sarah), left Haverhill when quite a young man, and emigrated to Cambridge, Vt., † where he opened a "general" store. With uprightness and sagacity his business increased until he was spoken of as one of the wealthy men of Vermont.

He was for many years the regular Democratic nominee for Governor of Vermont, and

† At this time he changed the spelling of his name to Smilie.

was usually designated as "Governor Smilie."

Oct. 31, 1815, he married Esther Green, of Cambridge, Vt., and died at that place, Aug. 9, 1862, his wife surviving him until May 11, 1872.

Their children were seven in number, all born in Cambridge, Vt.

1. Earl, born July 17, 1816.
2. Francis, born Nov. 20, 1817.
3. Esther, born Dec. 27, 1819.
4. James Madison, born Oct. 27, 1822; died Oct. 26, 1836.
5. Henry, born Sept. 9, 1826.
6. Louisa, born Nov. 9, 1828.
7. Mary Ann, born Jan. 31, 1830.

1. Earl Smilie, (son of Nathan), married Matilda Thurston, June—, 1842. They had one child. Earl Smilie died Sept. 4, 1855.

Melville Earl, born Aug. 21, 1844, and married Ellen Pineo, May 26, 1870; their children are:

1. Mabel Thurston, born Aug. 22, 1871; died May 22, 1872.
2. Melville Earl, born Apr. 27, 1878.

Earl Smilie married, secondly, Adelia Griswold, Aug. 17, 1846. They have two children:

1. Lucia, died in infancy.
2. Nathan Willard, born July 12, 1852.

Earl Smilie's widow married Joel Wilcox of Cambridge, Vt., in 1800.

2. Nathan W. (son of Earl Smilie), married Nettie Patch, Apr. 27, 1875. Their children:

1. Earl W., born Jan. 28, 1876.
2. Ralph W., born Feb. 16, 1885.

3. Esther Louisa, born Nov. 7, 1889; died July 11, 1890.

2. Francis Smilie (son of Nathan and Esther), married Mary Ann Perry, June 1, 1845. Francis Smilie died in Dec. 1892, and Mary Ann, his wife, followed him one month later. Their eight children were:

1. Alma Frances, born May 29, 1846; died Nov. 16, 1869.

2. Fannie Annette, born Oct. 9, 1848.

3. Clara Louise, born Feb. 24, 1850.

4. James Madison, born Mch. 17, 1852; died Mch. 29, 1856.

5. Annie Laurie, born April 23, 1859.

6. Earl Madison, born Nov. 8, 1860.

7. Frederic Martin, born June 10, 1863; died Sept. 30, 1863.

8. Charles Henry, born July 25, 1870; died Sept. 5, 1871.

Fanny A. Smilie (dau. of Francis), married Henry Sylvester Burr, Apr. 20, 1870. Their children are:

1. George Henry, born Feb. 4, 1878; died Aug. 30, 1871.

2. Mary Alma, born Oct. 8, 1873.

3. Henry Smilie, born Dec. 9, 1875.

4. Lois Fannie, born Apr. 28, 1878; died Aug. 24, 1878.

5. Clarence Briggs, born May 21, 1881.

6. Viola Perry, born Feb. 16, 1884.

7. Howard Bowman, born Dec. 7, 1885.

5. Annie Laurie Smilie (daughter of Francis), married at Waverly, Iowa, Sept. 24, 1884, Dr. Ly-

man Saunderson Osborne, and have one child.

William Farrand, born Apr. 18, 1891.

6. Earl Madison Smilie (son of Francis), married at Allison, Iowa, Dec. 25, 1887, Ella M. Rowry: have two children:

1. Roy, born and died Oct. 29, 1887.
2. Hazel May, born Nov. 20, 1889.

These children are of the sixth generation

3. Esther Smilie (daughter of Nathan), married Levi Baker Vilas, of Johnson, Vt., Oct. 10, 1837, and died at Madison, Wis., June 12, 1892. Their ten children were:

1. Nathan Smilie, born Aug. 20, 1838; died July 28, 1839.
2. Wm. Freeman, born July 19, 1840.
3. Henry, born May 24, 1842.
4. Levi Madison, born Feb. 17, 1844.
5. Son, died in infancy.
6. Charles Harrison, born July 22, 1846.
7. Fredk., born Feb. 28, 1850; died Mch. 29, 1851.
8. Edward Perrin, born Nov. 6, 1852.
9. Ira Hill, born Apr. 19, 1863; died Aug. 14, 1863.
10. Esther, born Aug. 28, 1865; died Oct. 24, 1885.

2. William F. Vilas (son of Levi and Esther) married, Jan. 3, 1866, Anna Matilda, a daughter of Dr. Wm. H. Fox, one of the pioneers of Wisconsin.

They have four children:

1. Cornelia, born May 31, 1867.
2. Levi Baker, born June 16, 1869.
3. Henry, born May 28, 1872.
4. Mary Esther, born Oct. 10, 1873.

These children are of the sixth generation.



SENATOR WILLIAM F. VILAS.*

“Space permits but a brief biographical notice of the subject of this sketch. William Freeman Vilas was born in Chelsea, Orange County, Vermont, July 9, 1840, of sturdy, robust and thrifty stock. His grandfather on the father's side was in his day a notable man for force and energy of character. Stories are still told at Vermont firesides of the quaint sayings and resolute actions of the old subduer of the forests of Sterling Mountain, Moses Vilas. On the maternal side his grandfather was Nathan Smilie, who for so many years was the Democratic nominee for Governor in the old days of Whig domination in Vermont that he came to be universally called ‘Gouverneur’ Smilie. He was a man of great sagacity and wisdom, and in his time one of the wealthy men of Vermont who made his own fortune. The Senator's father, Judge Levi B. Vilas, was a prominent and successful lawyer, high in professional and social standing; but a Vermont Democrat could be wise, able, successful only in business or at the bar. The honors of politics were sparingly, if ever, bestowed upon him. Having gained for those days a handsome fortune by professional work, Judge Vilas went to Wisconsin in 1851, desiring a broader field for his fine family of sons. William, the eldest, entered the University at eleven, graduated with

* Extract from an article with the above title, published in Belford's Magazine, Sept., 91, and used with the permission of the author, Gen. Edwin E. Bryant.

honors when eighteen years of age, and then, a year later, graduated from the Law School at Albany, N. Y., where he was noted as a close, thorough student. When twenty years of age he was arguing cases, in the Supreme Court of the State. His thoroughness, his engaging manners, his graceful oratory early manifested, won him clients and gave him the confidence of older lawyers. He was well started in a professional career when the war came on. In his boyhood's days he had been captain of a military company and was an excellent drill-master. When real need came in 1862 he raised a company, stimulating enlistment by impassioned war speeches. Entering the service, he was soon lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, the Twenty-third Wisconsin. He served under Grant in the Army of the Tennessee, in that brilliant campaign that ended in the siege and fall of Vicksburg, leading his regiment in some of its skirmishes and battles. After his regiment was doomed to a period of inaction, he returned home and resumed the practice of his profession. His fame grew and his success was marvelous. He studied hard, laid broad and deep the base of legal knowledge, came to his cases fully prepared, and tried them with superb skill. He read much in general literature, and his reading was of the best. During these years of hard professional toil he did much good work for his party, went as a delegate to its national conventions in 1876, 1880, and 1884, presiding with great ability over

the latter, and himself a strong supporter of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. He was on the stump in every campaign, speaking for the cause in Wisconsin and other States. He several times declined a nomination for Governor, was tendered and declined the seat of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of his State. His fame as a lawyer and orator extended, and in 1878 he was chosen to deliver the annual address at the reunion of the comrades of the Army of the Tennessee. The speech was one of singular power and beauty, just the kind to win the soldiers' hearts. His theme, 'The American Soldier,' was handled in a manner so unique, it was a literary production so fine, as to be now found as a choice selection in school-books. It made for him staunch friends of Sherman, Sheridan, and their old comrades there.

"Among his finest efforts of oratory, and one that most extended his fame, was his response to the toast, 'Our First Commander, Gen. U. S. Grant,' delivered at the banquet of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, in Chicago, in 1879, on the occasion of the welcome to Grant after his return from his journey around the world. It was a great occasion—the finest audience ever assembled in Chicago. The *Tribune* of that city said, 'Cicero never addressed a congregation so learned, so critical, so sensitive, so in love with all the graces of scholarship, and so quick to detect and despise sham.' Of Mr. Vilas' effort the same journal said:

“Wendell Phillips at his best estate never achieved a more signal triumph, never performed an allotted task with greater tenderness, pathos, and poetic embellishment, and never received a more heartfelt and well-deserved acknowledgment.’

“He has delivered many public addresses, and few lawyers have been called on oftener for more sustained efforts at the bar. All of them, whether the carefully prepared oration, the plea to the court or jury, or the off-hand harangue of the stump, are scholarly in tone and inspiring. He appeals to that which is patriotic, to the sense of justice, to sentiments of honor, to the manliness of his hearers.

“During the administration of President Cleveland, as Postmaster-General of the United States, and later, as a member of his Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, as at the bar, and as an orator, he achieved the highest success.

“He is in the highest sense the *gentleman*, and he brings every quality of mind, heart and culture to the high position of usefulness to which the victorious Democracy of his state have chosen him.”

3. Henry Vilas* (son of Levi and Esther), born in Chelsea, Vt., removed with his father to Madison, Wis., in 1851. Graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1861, received the degree of A. M. in 1864, and at once enlisted in the volunteer

*From the “Genealogy of the Vilas Family,” by Charles H. Vilas, M. D.

army for the suppression of the rebellion in the southern states, leaving Camp Randall, at Madison, in the twelfth regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

At the close of the war, was mustered out as Capt. of Company "A," twenty-third regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, being afterward brevetted major by President Lincoln, for "gallant and meritorious service during the war."

An extended account of the movements of the different regiments with which he was connected will be found in Quiner's Military History of Wisconsin.

On his return from the war, he studied Law, graduated in the Law Department of the University of Wisconsin, 1869 (LL. B.), and was admitted to the bar, and began practice the same year.

In 1871, was elected a member of the common council, but resigned in December of that year on removing to Appleton, Wis., where he resided at the time of his decease. During his residence there, he held the office of city attorney.

He died at Milwaukee, Wis. Nov. 21, 1872, and lies in Forest Hill Cemetery, at Madison, Wis.

4. Levi M. Vilas (son of Levi B. and Esther), was born in Chelsea, Vt., Feb. 17, 1844.

In 1851, he removed with his father to Madison, Wis., where he graduated at the University of Wisconsin, in 1863. (A. M. in 1866.)

He then began the study of Law, graduating at the Albany Law School in 1864 (LL.B.); was

admitted to practice in the supreme courts of New York and Wisconsin, and began practice at Madison, the same year.

In 1868, he removed to Eau Claire, Wis., where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. He was the first city attorney, being appointed to that office on the organization of the city government.

Aug. 25, 1869, he married Ella C. Slingluff, daughter of Levi Slingluff and Eliza Ann Fore; she was born Sept. 20, 1847.

5. A son was born to Levi B. and Esther Vilas at Chelsea Vt., and died at the same date July 22, 1846.

6. Charles Harrison Vilas (son of Levi and Esther), was born at Chelsea, Vt., and with his parents removed to Madison, Wis., in 1851.

He finished the literary course of the University of Wisconsin in 1865 (A.M. 1868). In the autumn of 1866, he began reading medicine with Dr. L. S. Ingman, at Madison, afterward pursuing his studies and graduating at New York and Chicago. (M. D.)

At different times he has been interested in commercial affairs, holding various offices in connection therewith: but by profession is a physician and surgeon, and a member of several literary and medical societies.

7. Edward P. Vilas (son of Levi and Esther), was born in Madison, Wis.; he graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1872 (A.B.); in the Law Department of the same University in 1875

(LL. B.), and is now residing at Madison, engaged in the practice of the law.

October 9, 1877, he married Elizabeth G. Atwood; they have one son,

Charles Atwood, born Sept. 21, 1878.

The sixth generation is represented by **this boy.**

5. Henry Smilie (son of Nathan and Esther), married Abby Strew of Waterville, Vt., Jan. 1, 1851. They live in the old ancestral home at Cambridge, Vt.

Upon Henry Smilie his father's mantle seems to have fallen; possessing the same characteristics that made his father a success, and enjoying the esteem and honor of the community in which he was born, and has always lived.

They have six children, all, save one, living with, or near their parents, viz.:

1. Lucia, born Nov. 6, 1852.
2. Levi Vilas, born June 10, 1855.
3. George, born Feb. 4, 1860.
4. Anna Maud, born July 26, 1861.
5. William Parker, born July 21, 1864.
6. Nathan, born July 21, 1868.

6. Louisa Smilie (daughter of Nathan and Esther), married Julius P. Atwood, a promising young lawyer of Bakersfield, Vt. They had one child, Florence, born May 4, 1851; died Nov. 4, 1852.

Mrs. Atwood died at Saratoga, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1853.

7. Mary Ann (last child of Nathan and Esther Smilie), married James L. Whitcomb, May 1, 1850. They have two children:

1. Louise Smilie, born June 5, 1857.

2. Florence Ella, born Aug. 6, 1865; a graduate of the University of Michigan.

This family reside at Battle Creek, Mich.

4. James Jr. (son of James and Sarah Smiley), married Lydia Bradley, Nov. 25, 1813.

Mrs. Smiley died Aug. 31, 1879, aged 86 years.

Their children were four in number, viz.:

Two daughters who died in infancy, and two sons.

1. James V., born Apr. 1, 1820; died Dec. 17, 1883.

2. Charles, born Apr. 19, 1822; unmarried.

1. James V. (son of James and Lydia Smiley), married Miss Sarah Davis of Haverhill, Aug. 2, 1855. He was Postmaster of the city of Haverhill for a term of years. In 1873 was elected Mayor of the same city, and re-elected to the same office in 1874. Was also President of the Haverhill Gas Light Company.

5. Nancy (daughter of James and Sarah Smiley), married Richard Ayr; their children are:

1. Mary, 2. Ann, 3. Richard Jr.

1. Mary (daughter of Richard and Nancy Ayr), married William H. Noyes, Oct. 3, 1839.

Their six children were:

1. William H. Jr., born March—, 1843; died May 7, 1868.

2. Annie Louisa, born May 10, 1845.

3. Raymond, born July 18, 1847.

4. Mary Ayr, born Oct. 3, 1849.

5. George W., born Nov. 2, 1852.

6. Frank Albert, born July 8, 1855; died Feb. 16, 1867.

William H. Noyes, at the time of his death, was in Government employ, at Washington, D. C. The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Noyes, Sen., celebrated their golden wedding, Oct. 3, 1889. Mrs. Noyes died June 26, 1890.

2. Annie L. (daughter of Wm. and Mary Noyes), married Jesse H. Harriman, Nov. 12, 1864.

4. Mary A. (daughter of Wm. and Mary Noyes), married Newell B. Lancaster, May 21, 1879.

5. George (son of Wm. and Mary Noyes), married Nellie Peabody, Nov. 2, 1875. Their children are:

1. Leonard H., born Jan. 14, 1877.
2. Norman Smiley, born March 26, 1886.
3. Olive, born Sept. 2, 1881; died Jan. 1882.
4. Carl Harold, born Nov. 30, 1885.
5. Philip Allan, born Feb. 12, 1888.
6. Constance, born July 14, 1891.

2. Ann (daughter of Richard and Nancy Ayr), married Joseph Henry Johnson, Feb. 9, 1842.

Their three children were:

1. Henrietta Ayr, born June 25, 1844; died Mch. 10, 1865.
2. Hervey Smiley, born Sept. 13, 1846; died Mch. 15, 1863.

Joseph Henry Johnson died March 10, 1852.

3. Raymond (son of Wm. and Mary Noyes), married, Aug. 25, 1872, Laura E. Stockbridge.

Their five children are:

1. Eva Josephine, born June 16, 1873.

2. Irving, born Mch. 25, 1875.
3. Florence Louisa, born Aug. 5, 1877.
4. Alice Ayr, born July 15, 1884.
5. Mary, born July 23, 1886.
6. Louisa (daughter of James and Sarah Smiley), married Coleman Platts, of Georgetown, Mass., Oct. 21, 1833. Their children were:

1. James Coleman, born Oct. 21, 1834; died Jan. 9, 1835.
2. Richmond D., born Feb. 26, 1837; died Sept. 1854.
3. Sarah Louisa, born May 26, 1842; died May 8, 1847.

Coleman Platts, died May 10, 1853, and Louisa his wife, died in 1855.

3. Richard Jr. (son of Richard and Nancy Ayr), married Sarah Currie of Salem, N. H., Jan. 26, 1842. Their children were:

1. Annette Frances, born June 13, 1843.
2. Sarah Elizabeth, born May 10, 1846.
3. Abbie Arvilla, born Sept. 12, 1848.
4. Hazen, born Nov. 7, 1852.
5. George D., born Aug. 24, 1860.

Richard Ayr, the father, died Dec. 6, 1877.

1. Annette (daughter of Richard and Sarah Ayr), married Hazen S. Littlefield, Apr. 19, 1866, and resides at Haverhill, Mass.

2. Sarah (daughter of Richard and Sarah Ayr), married Levi W. Currie of Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 5, 1876. They have one child:

Richard Dudley, born Aug. 25, 1877.

3. Abbie (daughter of Richard and Sarah Ayr),

married George A. Sargent of Haverhill, Mass., and died at Jacksonville, Fla., Mch. 10, 1882, leaving three children:

1. Albert Hazen, born Apr. 30, 1873.
2. Fred William, born Dec. 1, 1875.
3. Edwin Clarence, born May 15, 1878.
5. George (son of Richard and Sarah Ayr), married Miss Ellen L. Ladd of Epping, N. H., Sept. 15, 1892.

This happy couple are the last, to date, to receive the congratulations of the "Clan."

2. Nathan MacFarland (son of Major Moses), born Feb. 4, 1768. We have no record of this unfortunate man until the year 1790, when he had contracted to furnish government with supplies of food for the army. An unusually cold wave had frozen the River at Pittsburgh, Pa., and finding himself utterly unable to meet his engagements, overcome with mortification, he went to his room at night, and shot himself. He was engaged in marriage to a beautiful young lady, to whom he was devotedly attached.

A yellow and tattered sheet of paper,* found upon his table, lies before me, from which I copy.

After making arrangements for the payment of a few small debts, he continues, "Mankind, I universally wish happy, and hope for their favorable sentiment toward me. Let none presume to censure without sufficient cause. Per-

* This letter was handed down to the writer, from her Grandmother, Eunice MacFarland Page, a sister of the said Nathan MacFarland, who received it from *their* mother, Mrs. Moses MacFarland.

haps on that principle, many will tent less at this period, than probably would] were I to continue to one more distant."

With a tender adieu to his betrothed, and commending his soul to his Maker, he says "*Farewell,*" and signs the paper, with the date—Nov. 27, 1790.

What rendered this sad affair yet sadder, was the fact that the very next day the ice broke up, and the sloop, with its precious burden, sailed into the harbor, while this poor sensitive soul, with his own hand, had weighed anchor, and sailed out into that unknown sea of Eternity, "whose waters have never been shadowed by a returning sail."

3. Eunice (daughter of Major Moses and Eunice Clark-MacFarland), married, on the 5th. of Feb., 1788, at her father's house in Haverhill, Mass., Parker Page,* who was born at the same place, Aug. 14, 1760.

One week from that time they left Haverhill, with their household goods packed upon sleds, for Cambridge, Vt., fully two hundred miles distant. There was something in the shape of a public road, until they reached Fairfax, Vt.; then

* Parker Page had a younger brother, Thomas, a mere boy, who enlisted as a drummer during the last three years of the War of the Revolution, and Parker also enlisted hoping to be able to take care of the child. In all the three years of service they received nothing but one suit of clothes. They each had a blanket.

During the winter months they slept in each other's arms for warmth, with one blanket,—Parker having used the other one to make a suit of clothes for the boy, Thomas, who, in after years, settled near his brother in Cambridge, Vt., married, reared a family of children, and was so great a wag, that many of his funny sayings are still used as by-words in the family.

the last fourteen miles of their journey was through an unbroken wilderness, by marked trees.

Reaching their destination, a neat log-house awaited them, the young husband having bought a farm on the interval between the Lamoille River and the upland beyond.

He was a civil engineer, † and had been employed in surveying land in that part of the country, and having spent the previous year in that section, had cleared a small piece of ground, and built thereon, this house, to which he was taking his young bride, a woman of small, delicate frame, but of *heroic* spirit, such as her ancestors had ever possessed.

The first year they lived principally upon game, in summer laying in a stock of wild thorn apples for winter use. After this year they were able to raise all that was needed. Although many times frightened by Indians, Mrs. Page was never really harmed. On one occasion, when she had driven a big Indian out of the house with her "rolling-pin," because he insisted upon her giving him her baby, the savage sought out her husband, who was at work at some distance away, to tell him that "little white squaw, big spunk."

This house was enlarged from time to time, but after some years Mr. Page built a commodious dwelling, which is still standing, and only

† His case of instruments, used for this work, are in the possession of a great-great-grandson, Mr. N. N. Atwood.

within a few years has passed out of the possession of the family.

The logs for which—veritable monarchs of the forest, were drawn to Cambridge Borough, seven miles away, to be sawed into boards, while the nails were all made upon the place, each one hammered out by hand.

The clothing of the family was all manufactured at home: woolen cloth for winter and linen for summer. Beautiful specimens of bed linen and napery are still extant.

In this house, Parker Page died, June 27, 1842, and here, too, Eunice MacFarland, his widow, closed her eventful life, * Oct. 25, 1848.

They had ten children, viz.:

1. Amos, born Nov. 8, 1788; died Aug. 25, 1791.
2. Cynthia, born Sept. 3, 1790; died Apr. 12, 1824.
3. Anson, born Mch. 29, 1792; died Aug. 29, 1861.
4. Samantha, born July 19, 1794; died July 26, 1852. Single.
5. Moses MacFarland, born Jan. 31, 1797; died Sept. 3, 1828.
6. John, born Feb. 20, 1800; died Apr. 6, 1858.
7. Eunice MacFarland, born Sept. 3, 1802; still living.
8. Amos, born July 1, 1804; died Apr. 6, 1860.
9. Maria, born July 28, 1809; died Sept. 28, 1859.

* Twice, during her married life, she made the journey "home," to Haverhill, in each case four hundred miles, on horseback. The side-saddle, used upon these two occasions, is in the writer's possession.

10. Melona, born Feb. 24, 1814; died Aug. 2, 1888.

2. Cynthia (daughter of Parker and E. Page), married Alba Brewster, Mch. 11, 1815. Their children were Harriett and Oramel (both died in infancy); and Harriett, who married Leonard Brownson, Nov. 17, 1836. He died in Feb. 1856.

Their children were:

1. Joseph Martin, born May 26, 1838.
2. Asa Murray, born Mch. 16, 1841; died June 16, 1856.
3. Leonard Irving, born Aug. 31, 1842.
4. Betsey M., born May 12, 1845.
5. Harriett E., born Dec. 1, 1853.
6. Cynthia Maria, born Jan. 6, 1856.

1. Joseph M. (son of Leonard Brownson), married Amanda Laylin; their children were Sherman, Josephine, Lettie. 2. Josephine (daughter of Joseph Brownson), married Walden Holland. Their daughter Marrine, born July 3, 1891.

3. Leonard (son of Leonard Brownson), married Alice R. Kenyon, Nov. 1, 1865; their children, Etta, Leonard, Earl. 4. Betsey (daughter of Leonard Brownson), married Fred Bullard; secondly, E. M. Creighton. 5. Harriett (daughter of Leonard Brownson), married Demas B. Dewey, June 6, 1882; one child, Mary, born Aug. 12, 1883.

6. Cynthia (daughter of Leonard Brownson), married Henry C. Fletcher, May 30, 1872. Their children are:

1. Fred Freemont, born Nov. 28, 1875.
2. Leon Omar, born Nov. 15, 1877.

3. Betsey May, born Nov. 4, 1879.

3. Anson (son of Parker and Eunice Page), married Cynthia Buker, Feb. 23, 1823.

Their five children were:

1. David, born July 11, 1824.

2. Lydia, born Aug. 5, 1825; died May 4, 1826.

3. Lydia, born Sept. 20, 1828; died June 8, 1886.

4. Clarissa, born June 16, 1830.

5. Clark, born Apr. 23, 1832; died Apr. 27, 1882.

1. David (son of Anson and Cynthia Page), married Rhoda Corkran, Mch. 29, 1854.

3. Lydia (daughter of Anson and Cynthia Page), married Wm. C. Wheeler.

Their four children were:

1. Cornelius C., born Apr. 8, 1848.

2. William, born Sept. 11, 1849; died July 25, 1856.

3. Candace, born Jan. 6, 1854; died July 15, 1856.

4. William J., born Sept. 5, 1859.

5. Fred C., born Mch. 24, 1861.

1. Cornelius, (son of Wm. and Lydia Wheeler), married Martha Lewis in 1867; had one child, Candace, born Aug. 20, 1868; died Apr. 11, 1869.

4. Clarissa (daughter of Anson and Cynthia Page), married Nelson Safford of Pleasant Valley, Vt., Nov. 30, 1854.

5. Clark (son of Anson and Cynthia Page), married Ruth Balch, Jan. 4, 1854.

Their two children were:

1. Cynthia, born Apr. 29, 1855.

2. Herbert, born Sept. 14, 1858.



J. S. Page

1. Cynthia (daughter of Clark and Ruth Page), married Harry Grand, in 1876.

Their six children are:

1. Roy Harry, born March 11, 1877.
 2. Ross Alfred, born Dec. 10, 1879.
 3. Imogene Agnes, born Apr. 20, 1882.
 4. Raymond John, born Jan. 6, 1884; died Nov. 15, 1884.
 5. Bessie Ruth, born Sept. 20, 1885.
 6. Harry Clark, born Nov. 5, 1892.*
2. Herbert (son of Clark and Ruth Page), married Julia E. Balch, 1884.

Their three children are:

1. Cynthia J., born July 22, 1885.
2. Ethel M., born May 7, 1887.
3. Anson, born Apr. 11, 1892—just one hundred years later, to a day, than his great-grandfather, for whom he is named.

These are the children of the sixth generation.

5. Moses MacFarland (son of Parker and Eunice Page), married Lydia Brown Jones, † Mch. 14, 1821. Was graduated from the "Medical Society of Franklin Co.," N. Y., Dec. 1, 1823. Practiced medicine with marked success in the town of Dryden, N. Y., where he died Sept. 3, 1828. Their four children were:

1. Moses MacFarland Jr., born Apr. 31, 1822; died Jan. 19, 1881.

* Last male descendant, to date, of Major Moses MacFarland.

† A lineal descendant of the Putnams of Revolutionary fame.

2. Jerome Savan, born Nov. 14, 1823.
3. Lydia Laverna, born Aug. 24, 1825.
4. Nathan Smilie, born Sept. 28, 1828; died Oct. 7, 1876.

1. Moses MacFarland Page, Jr. (son of Dr. Moses Sen., and Lydia Page), studied medicine in both Philadelphia and Chicago, receiving his diploma from the latter place.

He married Susan Redfield, Sept. 24, 1849, and practiced medicine in Appleton, Wis., until his death, in 1881. They had no children.

The following extract, from one of many obituary notices, is worthy of a place here:

“Dr. Page will be long and kindly remembered by the people of this City and surrounding country. He has resided here eighteen years, and had a large acquaintance both socially and professionally. He was regarded as a skillful physician, upon whom every patient, high or low, rich or poor, could rely for faithful, conscientious and efficient treatment.”

2. Jerome Savan Page (son of Dr. Moses Sen. and Lydia), married Diana Stebbins, Apr. 9, 1849; and, secondly, married Elizabeth Jane Gray, May 9, 1859.

• “J. S. Page,” as he is familiarly called, is well known in Delaware Co., N. Y., where his life has been spent, having become a resident of Delhi in 1845.

He was one of the chief promoters of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad, now the Ontario and Western. He is a large real estate own-

er, and has repeatedly held the office of Treasurer for Delaware County.

Their children, three in number, are:

1. Jerome Savan, Jr., born May 30, 1861; died June 1, 1882.

2. Frances Wyckoff, born Oct. 27, 1864.

3. Lydia Brown, born May 25, 1866.

1. Jerome S., Jr. (son of J. S. and Elizabeth Page), married Delia Lamb, June 1, 1882. Their two children were:

1. Moses Frederick, born Sept. 22, 1883.

2. Helen, born Feb. 7, 1886. These two children are of the sixth generation.

3. Lydia Laverna Page (daughter of Dr. Moses Jr.), married Edgar Borden, May 3, 1843. Their five children are:

1. George Watson, born Aug. 9, 1844.

2. Joseph Wakely, born Sept. 7, 1846.

3. Mary Lydia, born Aug. 24, 1849; died Feb. 24, 1852.

4. John W., born May 27, 1866; died June 2, 1866.

5. Eunice Laverna, born Feb. 11, 1868.

1. George W. (son of Edgar and Lydia Borden), married Henrietta Graham; their two children were:

1. Edgar Samuel, born March 20, 1867.

2. Fannie, born Oct. 15, 1869.

2. Joseph W. (son of Edgar and Lydia Borden), married Mary A. Champlin, Dec. 1873, and have one child.

1. Parker Garfield, born Jan. 10, 1879. This child is of the sixth generation.

Nathan Smilie Page, born Sept. 28, 1828, was a young man of unusual promise. He studied medicine in New York City, from 1849 to 1853, when, yielding to the excitement then raging in California with regard to the finding of gold there, he joined a party who went overland to this modern Eldorado.

He married at Rockland, Cal., a Miss Nettie Andrews, niece of the well-known Major Anderson.

He was a delegate to the National Convention, held at Chicago, when Gen. Grant was first nominated for the Presidency. At length, Oct. 7, 1876, when he had acquired a fortune, and was on the eve of his departure for the East, and his first return to his old home and his mother, he died.

6. John (son of Parker and Eunice MacF. Page), graduated from the Medical College, at Burlington, Vt. He married Rhoda Sampson, Sept. 4, 1826, and died at Enosburgh, Vt., Apr. 6, 1858, leaving no children. His widow died in 1878.

7. Eunice MacFarland Page* (daughter of Parker and Eunice MacFarland-Page), was married from her father's house, Cambridge, Vt., March 8, 1831, to Nathan Jones, a native of Plymouth, Vt., who was a direct descendant of the Putnams of Revolutionary fame, through his maternal grandmother, Priscilla Putnam, who married James Brown, a sea captain.

Nathan Jones died at Bakersfield, Vt., Aug. 31,

* To whom this work is dedicated. The autograph beneath her portrait was written in her ninety-first year.



Eunice Mae Farland Jones

1876, loved and honored by all who knew him.

Their children, three in number, were:

1. Eunice Samantha, born Oct. 1, 1834, at Parishville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

2. Cynthia Maria, born Apr. 29, 1837, at Parishville, N. Y.

3. Henry Pierpoint, born January 9, 1842; unmarried. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Willard Manufacturing Company, St. Albans, Vt.

1. Eunice S. Jones (daughter of Nathan and Eunice MacFarland Jones), married, at Bakersfield, Vt., May 15, 1860, Dr. George Dalhousie Stevens, of Dunham, P. Q. Dr. Stevens died June 12, 1881. Their only child:

George Sherwood Stevens, born March 19, 1861, married Carrie Blatchley, March 19, 1883; died Jan. 28, 1887. No issue.

He was a young man with mental endowments of more than usual promise; with noble aspirations he combined moral and social qualities that endeared him to all who knew him. His Christian character was exemplary. His frail constitution was not equal to the exactions of an energetic temperament which he exercised in the literary life which he entered, having, upon the death of his father, abandoned his already perfected plans for entering Yale College; he went to Lawrence, Kans., where he purchased the Daily Tribune, as well as two weekly papers, and labored with pen and voice in the campaign of that year for prohibition. The victory which closed eighteen saloons was fully acknowledged

to have been gained by his efforts, but it was dearly bought for his widowed mother; overexertion brought on a hemorrhage which was the "beginning of the end." After repeated changes of climate he died, sleeping, at Colorado Springs, like one who "wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

2. Cynthia Maria Jones* (dau. of Nathan and Eunice MacFarland Jones), married at Bakersfield, Vt., Mch. 19, 1863, Levi Atwood, a descendant of the distinguished families of "Hydes and Walworths." †

Their two children were:

1. Norman Nathan, born Aug. 2, 1865, at Cambridge, Vt.
2. Lillian Maud, born Nov. 2, 1868, at Bakersfield, Vt.

Lillian Maud Atwood (daughter of Levi and Cynthia Jones-Atwood), married, Apr. 29, 1886, John Emerson Lovely, of Brooklyn, L. I., at "Thornhill," her step-father's ‡ residence, Clifton, Staten Island, by Rev. Dr. J. C. Eccleston and Rev. James A. Little, D. D.

Their three children are:

1. John Emerson, Jr., born Aug. 1, 1888, at Tottenville, Staten Island.

* The compiler of this work.

† See "Genealogy of the Hyde Family," Vol II., by Ex-Chancellor Walworth.

‡ Her mother was married, secondly, to Capt. James Little, of New York City, by his only son, Rev. James A. Little, D. D., June 24, 1875.

Capt. Little was born at Thornhill, Dumfrireshire, Scotland, July 29, 1817, in the stone house, still standing, *owned* by his father, Andrew Little.

2. Marjorie Elsie, born Apr. 25, 1890, at Brooklyn, L. I.

3. Lillian Marie, born Apr. 25, 1892, at Brooklyn, L. I.

This little lady has the distinction of being the last female descendant, to date, of her great-great-great-grandfather, Major Moses MacFarland.

8. Amos (son of Parker and Eunice Page), married Mary Wells, Jan. 1, 1835, and spent his life on the old home farm, where his father and mother both died. Their four children were:

1. Edwin Parker, born Nov. 5, 1836; died Aug. 25, 1866.

2. Betsey Maria, born Feb. 1, 1838; died Apr. 16, 1872.

3. Earl Smilie, born Jan. 29, 1840.

4. Edgar Wells, born July 31, 1842; died in Oct. 17, 1864, in the rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga.

9. Maria (dau. of Parker and Eunice Page), married Willard Wheeler, of Hadley, Mass., March 5, 1835, and died at Enosburgh, Vt., Sept. 28, 1859.

Mrs. Wheeler was a woman of very superior intellect, and left a manuscript volume of poems, which is highly prized by her children, who are eight in number.

1. Sarah Jane, born Feb. 29, 1836; died Dec. 28, 1859.

2. Eunice Samantha, born July 4, 1837.

3. Charles Willard, born Apr. 13, 1839.

4. Mary Maria, born Feb. 21, 1842; died Nov. 29, 1871.

5. Edward Corridon, born Jan. 19, 1840.
 6. Herbert Orion, born Oct. 31, 1847.
 7. Albert Clayton, born Feb. 10, 1850.
 8. Earl Augustine, born Jan. 16, 1852.
3. Charles W. (son of Willard and Maria Wheeler), served as a volunteer during the late civil war. He enlisted as a private at the beginning of the conflict, was promoted to Sergeant, 1st. Sergeant, 2nd. Lieutenant, 1st. Lieutenant and Quartermaster.

He was engaged in the following battles, and was several times wounded:

- Wilderness, May 5 to 11, 1864.
- Spotsylvania, May 12 to 21, 1864.
- North Anna, May 22 to 26, 1864.
- Gaines Mills, May 30 to 31, 1864.
- Cold Harbor, June 1 to 12, 1864.
- Bermuda Hundred, June 19, 1864.
- Petersburg, June 22 to 23, 1864.
- Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
- Charleston, Aug. 21, 1864.
- Smithfield, Aug. 28, 1864.
- Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864.
- Flint Hill, Sept. 21, 1864.
- Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864.
- Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
- Siege of Petersburg.

June 7, 1871, he married Louise Nichols of Enosburgh, Vt.

Their three children were:

1. George Edward, born Feb. 10, 1873; died Sept. 23, 1881.

2. May Louise, born Mch. 3, 1875.
3. Lucy Helen, born Sept. 25, 1886.

This family reside at Irasburgh, Vt., where, since the close of the war, Mr. Wheeler has been engaged in mercantile business.

4. Mary (daughter of Willard and Maria Wheeler), married, at Burlington, Vt., July 23, 1862, Eliakim F. Fuller, and died in 1871, leaving two children, viz.:

1. Willard Lawson, born Oct. 14, 1863.
2. Arthur Fay, born Oct. 21, 1865.
5. Edward C. (son of Willard and Maria Wheeler), married Clara Belle Huntoon, at Cuttingsville, Vt., Jan. 19, 1876.

Their two children are:

1. Edward Corridon Jr., born Oct. 9, 1877.
2. James Willard, born Jan. 14, 1883.

E. C. Wheeler, Sr., is well known throughout the New England states, as head of the firm of Wheeler, Blodgett & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods, 67-69 Summer st., Boston, Mass.

His residence is No. 5 Melville av., Dorchester, Mass.

6. & 7. Herbert O. and Albert C. Wheeler (sons of Willard and Maria Wheeler), are both unmarried, and for the last twenty years have made their home near Bogota, United States of Colombia, South America, where they had invested in coffee plantations and gold mines.

8. Earl A. (son of Willard and Maria Wheeler), married Edith Josephine Cobb, at Boston, Mass., June 27, 1883. They have one child:

Edith Lenore, born Dec. 8, 1886.

10. Melona (last child of Parker and Eunice Page), married Roswell P. Jeaudavine, Feb. 29, 1844. They had one child, who died in infancy. Mr. Jeaudavine died in April, 1864. His widow married, secondly, J. K. Maynard, Sept. 23, 1875, and died, — regretted by all who knew her sweet Christian character, Aug. 2, 1888.

THE MACFARLANDS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

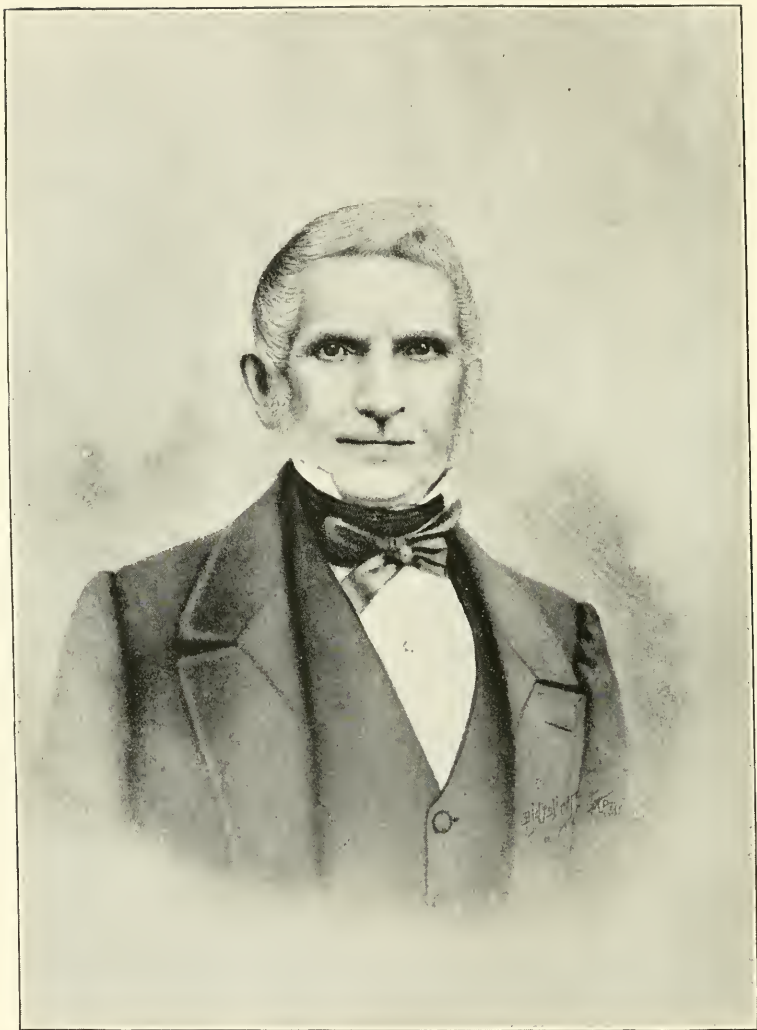
5. James Clark MacFarland (son of Major Moses and Eunice Clark MacFarland), was born Sept. 22, 1771, and died, at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 4, 1817, of a malignant fever, among strangers, and by strangers buried. His first wife was Abigail Kimball, a native of Massachusetts, who died at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 9, 1793, aged twenty years. By this marriage they had one son, James Clark MacFarland Jr., who was born at Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 1, 1792.

In the year 1800, James C. MacFarland (the father), who had previously visited the western country, and returned to the north by the way of New Orleans and the ocean, finally left Haverhill, and settled at Marietta, O.

Here, in 1802, he married, secondly, Miss Sally Devoe, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Devoe, who emigrated with his family from Rhode Island, in 1778, being one of the original settlers of Marietta.

Mrs. MacFarland died at that place, Nov. 29, 1811, aged 32 years, leaving five children.

1. Abigail, born Dec. 28, 1803.



James C. Farland—

2. Julia P., born Dec. 16, 1805.
3. Henry Devoc, born Feb. 11, 1808; died Feb. 17, 1845.
4. Mary, } twins, born Mch. 9, 1810.
5. Susan, }

Mary died that year, in November.

Susan died in the family of Major A. T. Laidley, at Charleston, W. Va., of sun-stroke, July 1887, aged 77 years.

James Clark MacFarland Jr. (son of James Clark MacFarland, Sen.), only child of the first marriage, left Haverhill, Mass., in June of 1803, and arrived at Marietta, O., July 14, of the same year, where he remained until 1813, when he removed to Charleston, Kanawha Co., W. Va.

On the 20th of May 1819, he married Lethe Reynolds, a native of Kanawha, born Oct. 18 1800; she died of Pneumonia, Jan. 22, 1882, leaving one child, Miriam Minerva MacFarland, born Apr. 10, 1820.

Jan. 24, 1824, James C. MacFarland married, secondly, Dulce Chaddoc, a native of Massachusetts, born Sept. 1800. She died Dec. 24, 1825, leaving one child, Dulce Rowena MacFarland, born Dec. 10, 1824.

March 8, 1828, J. C. MacFarland married for his third wife, in the city of Richmond, Va., Lucy W. Greenhow, born in that city, Dec. 19, 1804, and died at Blue Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 28, 1842, in the 28th year of her age. His two former wives died at his residence in Charleston, Va.

The issue of the union last mentioned was four children, viz.:

1. James Robert, born Dec. 17, 1828.
2. Anna Kimball, born Mch. 9, 1830.
3. Cora Lucy, born Nov. 26, 1832; died Feb. 26, 1836.
4. Ellen, born Nov. 3, 1837.

All his children, from Miriam to Ellen, were born at his residence in Charleston, W. Va.

April 3, 1847, Mr. MacFarland married for his fourth wife Mrs. Maria Ball Broome, a native of Winchester, Va., who died July 25, 1874.

No issue from this marriage.

Miriam Minerva MacFarland (only child of J. C. MacFarland by first marriage), was married at Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 3, 1837, to Orville Grant, of Kentucky, a first cousin of the late Gen. U. S. Grant. Their only child:

1. James Orville was born Aug. 29, 1840. at Marysville, Ky. He studied medicine, and was an assistant surgeon in the confederate army, during the late civil war.

Mrs. Grant died at her father's residence in Charleston, May 28, 1853, aged 33 years.

Dulce Rowena MacFarland (only child of J. C. MacFarland by second marriage), was married to Alexander T. Laidley of Wheeling, Va., July 15, 1846. No issue.

James Robert MacFarland (only son of James Clark MacFarland Jr., by his third marriage), born Dec. 17, 1828, graduated at Brown Univer-

sity, R. I., at Princeton College, N. J., and at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

At the time of his death, Apr. 4, 1859, he was pastor of a Unitarian church in Charleston, S. C.

He was married, Oct. 17, 1854, to Miss Sarah R. Pitzer of Salem, Roanoke Co., Va., who still survives him, with one child,—Cora Sims MacFarland.

The following obituary notice, which appeared in a Charleston paper of that time, will speak for him as a stranger can not:

THE REV. JAS. R. MCFARLAND.

“Very torpid must the heart be, of any early companion, who once felt the contact of his boyhood and the influence of his brief manhood, that was not elevated by the association, and is not grieved by the death of James Robert McFarland. Wherever his pure life touched another’s, it mixed and left some interwoven strand of its own gold. Especially here, where, until lately, his life had been closest with our own: we loved and will miss him most. The boys loved him for his kind temper, the old men for his veneration, the Christian for his devotion, and all for his unselfish and affectionate character.

“Our regard for some men defies analysis. It is a sentiment which eludes description, when it most affects and sways the heart. Of such a character is the respect and esteem we have for him. We pay his life a tribute, less as the act of justice, than the act of feeling offering reverence to its beauty.

“The incidents of his life are simple and few. Indeed, at its threshold, with scholarship and accomplishments of rare perfection, with the encouragement of friends, with the smiles of fortune and the promise of a career, he turned his back without regret on them, and, with a beautiful humility and unselfishness, dedicated a life whose worldly honors were more than half won, to devotion and duty. He did not wait until half of life was wasted, and the gay picture of ambition half dissolved in the possession, but he turned to heaven while the earth was still glorified with youth; and though to him still the world was wide, religion was the universe. Henceforth for him were the studies of his calling, the duties of his ministry, the difficult life of faith and devotion and example, and in the very dawn of his earnest priesthood, a death which his own last letter describes as ‘a beautiful fate—that of a young pastor in the midst of his flock, fading from their view, but not from their remembrance.’

“A life like his has few events; it may be full of sentiment and emotion—materials for the annals of the heart. He loved his friends. Boy or man, unprofessing or Christian, he deceived no man, but was truthful always. He was earnest, generous, unselfish and manly by natural character. Nature made him better than a bigot and a sectary when it made him wholly a gentleman; and the half divine instinct of honor had done for him much that religion has to do for inferior

men. His character makes the most of his biography—perhaps, after all, the most refined. He left no deeds, but the grandest of all deeds—discharged duty. May not, at last, the deeds of the heart eclipse the deeds of the brain and hand? May not the eager contest of man against man to take his life in battle, or to sway it in the Senate or the Cabinet, be inferior in glory to the struggle of the true priest for man—the unselfish battle of the knight, who has no herald and wins no laurel—but who surrenders to the man he subdues the reward and glory of his own victory, and stamps on him—not the scars of the struggle—but the seal and impression of some sublime trait of his own character, to abide there forever?

“Most prominent in his character as friend, gentleman and Christian, was his *refinement*. Without it, the character of the Christian priest, especially, lacks much of symmetry; and it is no disparagement to say that by it, religion itself is dignified, exalted and recommended. It made him the mildest and gentlest of men. He had no creed spread out like the bed of Procrustes, which with brusque conceitedness he attempted to make all men fit. He sought men's souls, not as if the language of grim and malignant terror was the familiar rhetoric of his lips, and the scourge, the congenial weapon of his hand—but as fervent and devoted as any, with a manner which had in it most of kindness and caresses, he made his office a mission of concilia-

tion and love, and made heaven's own invitation to heaven, full of benedictions and smiles.

“He has dropped into the grave young, but not immature. The fashion of his own character was well established; his duty—that never ending task—while he lived, was well performed. His life was fruitful of the results he coveted. He had set his mark and reached it nearer than most men. There was about his career more of completeness than is usually permitted to the lot of men. He went to his end with the composure of a man who felt that he had lived a life which needed no abrupt turning at its extremity—which had no remorse to expiate, and no neglected spiritual destiny to work out in the very moment of its termination. For what beyond has life a charm or value? When he has gone from it with so much of his noble plan completed, should he be recalled for anything that gratified ambition—that long life, success, reputation could give him? Alas, no! Let not so vain a wish invade his grave, nor regret that the harmony, the proportions and the limit of his life are as heaven completed them, rather than as your desires and plans and schemes would have them to be.”

Ann K. (daughter of J. C. MacFarland by third marriage). married Charles B. Cecil, Aug. 16, 1851.

Their four children were:

1. Lucy Greenhow, born Aug. 6, 1852.
2. James McFarland, born Aug. 24, 1855.
3. Mary Nannie, born June 13, 1859.

4. Nannie McFarland, born Aug. 26, 1861.

Nannie McF. Cecil (granddaughter of J. C. MacFarland Jr.), married George F. Digby, Sept. 28, 1882.

Their three children are:

1. Nannie Lee, born Sept. 21, 1884; died May 2, 1885.

2. Cecil Bown, born June 16, 1886.

3. Helen Percival, born Oct. 4, 1889.

James MacFarland Cecil (grandson of J. C. MacFarland, Jr.), married Bessie L. Digby, Feb. 24, 1887.

Their two children are:

1. Charles Lee, born May 16, 1888.

2. Lucie Sterling, born May 14, 1890.

The above, with the children of George and Nannie Digby, are of the sixth generation from Major Moses MacFarland.

Ellen (fourth child of J. C. Mac Farland, Jr. * by third marriage), married James Ruffner of Charleston, W. Va., Sept.—1866, and had one child:

1. Nellie, born Dec. 20, 1867.

Mr. Ruffner died in 1868, and Mrs. Ruffner married, secondly, Dr. J. H. Houser, of Pennsylvania, in 1887. Their two children are Annie Cecil and William Herbert.

* Relatives will be particularly interested in knowing that the record of the families of James Clark Mac Farland, Sen., and his son James Clark Mac Farland, Jr., written by the hand of the latter, was cut from its binding, and very courteously sent to the compiler by his daughter, Dulce Rowena, and her husband, Major Alexander T. Laidley, of Charleston, W. Va.

Dr. Houser died of heart failure, Oct. 21, '93, while witnessing the great parade, in connection with the opening of the Columbian Exhibition in Chicago, and was interred at Spring Hill Cemetery, Charleston, W. Va.

Nellie (daughter of James and Ellen Ruffner), married L. B. Jackson, Sept. 14, 1890.

Abigail K. (daughter of James Mac Farland, Sen. and Sallie Devoe, his second wife), married Col. Franklin Reynolds of Kanawha Co., Dec. 27, 1832.

They had six children:

1. Julia Elizabeth, born Nov. 4, 1833.
2. Susan Rowena, born Oct. 15, 1835, now dead.
3. Clark Franklin, born Jan. 1, 1838, now dead.
4. Anna Maria, born May 30, 1840, now dead.
5. Caroline Leonora, born June 25, 1842, now dead.
6. Pauline Virginia, born March 4, 1847, now dead.

Col. Reynolds deceased.

Julia Elizabeth (daughter of Col. Reynolds), married Lucius B. Wood of New York City, July 16, 1856, and had two children:

1. Susan A. born June 12, 1857.
2. Clarence Edward, born Apr. 24, 1859; unmarried.

The mother of Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Julia E. Reynolds, married, secondly, John Florence Petty, of Prince William Co., Va., and had one child:

1. Florence Wood Petty, born Nov. 16, 1871; unmarried.

Julia Putnam (daughter of James C. Mac Far-

land, Sen., by his second wife), married John Welch, a native of Pennsylvania, Sept. 13, 1824.

Their nine children were:

1. Sarah Maria, born Nov. 17, 1826; died in infancy.
2. James Levi, born Aug. 6, 1828.
3. James Henry, born Mch. 5, 1830.
4. Eliza Skinner, born Mch. 20, 1832.
5. George Levi, born Oct. 10, 1833.
6. James Clark, born Jan. 10, 1836; killed in battle.
7. Cornelia Hannah, born Aug. 3, 1840.
8. Levi, born July 8, 1842.
9. Katherinè Slaughter, born Apr. 1, 1848; died Mch. 4, 1851.

Mrs. Julia P. Welch died at her residence in Charleston, W. Va., Dec. 1, 1890, where she had spent the greater part of her long life and brought up her children; of the nine only four of whom survive her.

“In her domestic relations, as the center of a pleasant and hospitable home, never wanting in charity to the poor, she was so exemplary that her death demands more than a passing notice.

“To the loss of her husband in 1856, came an almost unbearable affliction, the death of her son, James Clark Welch, a young man of much promise, a gallant Lieutenant of artillery C. S. A., who was killed at the battle of Scary Creek, July 17, 1861, followed in rapid succession by the death of near relatives, added much to the sorrows of her declining years.

“The natural sweetness of her temper seemed to increase with age, and she bore her physical affliction—partial deafness and *loss of sight*—with a serene and cheerful resignation that could be only attributed to an abiding faith in the religion she professed, and in the promises of the Savior, whom she adored ” *

Eliza S. (daughter of John and Julia P. Welch), married Henry W. Goodwin, of Dublin, Ire., June 19, 1852. Their five children were:

1. Julia Welch, born Sept. 20, 1853.
2. Cornelia H., born Mch. 15, 1858; died Jan. 5, 1859.
3. John Welch, born Nov. 8, 1863; died Jan. 12, 1865.
4. Henry Wm., born June 27, 1865.
5. Elizabeth, born Nov. 23, 1867.

Julia Welch (daughter of John and Eliza Goodwin), married Sept. 16, 1878, Samuel Slaughter Green, of Culpeper Co., Va. Mr. Green is a lawyer of considerable standing, and of a distinguished family. His maternal ancestor was a relative of Sir Robert Bruce of Scotland. He was favorably spoken of for a seat on the Supreme Court Bench of West Virginia, at the election of State officers, in the fall of 1892.

Elizabeth H. (daughter of J. and E. Goodwin), married Samuel Glover Cargill, of St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 23, 1889. They have two children:

1. Mary Goodwin, born Sept. 1, 1890.

* Obituary.

2. Julia Eliza, born Feb. 25, 1892.

George Levi Welch (son of John and Julia P.), married Caroline D. Kenna, daughter of Edward Kenna, late of Ireland, and a sister of the Hon. John E. Kenna, U. S. Senator from W. Virginia. †

Her grandfather, on the maternal side, was John Lewis, son of General Andrew Lewis, of Virginia.

This marriage was consummated July 19, 1871, the issue of which is six children, as follows:

1. George Kenna, born Aug. 23, 1873.
2. Mary Kathleen, born Feb. 13, 1874; died Aug. 19, 1876.
3. Rose Eliza, born July 4, 1876; died Dec. 15, 1883.
4. Julia Putnam, born July 19, 1878.
5. Marjory Ashley, born Jan. 19, 1881.
6. Mary Caroline, born July, 1887.

James C. Welch was a soldier in the confederate army, who had been promoted to the rank of Lieut. in an artillery company, and at the battle of Scary Creek, July 17, 1861,—one of the earliest and most sanguinary of the war,—fought within fifteen miles of his home; he was instantly killed by a cannon-ball from the enemy, while standing by his gun. He was a noble young officer, just reaching the age of manhood, who sacrificed his life for what he thought was right. Could any hero do more!

† Hon. John E. Kenna died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, '93. His funeral was held in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol on the 12th., and taken to West Virginia for interment.

Levi (son of John and Julia P. MacFarland-Welch), married in California, Feb. 22, 1872, Miss Mary J. Small, who died in 1881, leaving four children:

1. George Henry, born Dec. 25, 1872; died Oct. 5, 1873.
2. Cornelia Susan, born March 9, 1875.
3. Henry William, born Dec. 18, 1878.
4. John, born May, 1881.

Mr. Welch, with his three surviving children, now resides in Charleston, W. Va., but owns an estate in California.

Henry Devoe (son of James Clark and Sallie Devoe-MacFarland), married Julia A. Cook in Charleston, Va., Dec. 23, 1836, and died in the same city, Feb. 28, 1845, at 37 years of age,—a finely educated, noble-hearted, successful man of business. He left a young widow and three children, viz:

1. Henry Devoe Jr., born Aug. 28, 1838.
2. Anesteine, born May 21, 1842.
3. James Clark, born Aug. 1, 1845; died Mch. 1848.

1. Henry Devoe, Jr. (son of Henry and Julia Cook-MacFarland), married, at Union, W. Va., Nellie, daughter of George Washington and Virginia Dasheill, of Maryland. Their seven children are:

1. Julia Dasheill, born Feb. 3, 1870.
2. James Clark, born Jan. 31, 1872.
3. Henry Devoe, born July 30, 1874; deceased.
4. Norma, born Oct. 13, 1875.

5. Cora Greenhow, born Feb. 28, 1879.
6. Addison Cobbs, born Oct. 17, 1881.
7. Anestein Steele, born June 4, 1884; deceased.

Mr. H. D. MacFarland served in the confederate army during the late civil war—first in the Infantry and then in the Signal Service.

2. Anestein (daughter of Henry D. and Julia Cook-MacFarland), married Lieutenant William F. Steele, in Pulaski Co., Va., April 6, 1865, while "refugeeing," and three days before the surrender.

Lieutenant Steele volunteered in Infantry service, at the commencement of the war, and served in Stonewall Jackson's Brigade, was engaged in the first battle of Manassas, afterward recruited a company, and was elected first Lieutenant of Artillery, and served until the surrender, under Gen. John C. Breckinridge, and Jubal A. Early. Their children are:

1. Mary Alexander, born Dec. 15, 1867.
2. Lawrence Carr, born Feb. 11, 1870, and named for his great-uncle, Major James L. Carr, a grand-nephew of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States.

This young gentleman is also a graduate of Roanoke College.

Mrs. Julia Cook-MacFarland, during the late civil war, was among the refugees gathered in Pulaski County, Va., and wishing to make her way, in company with a lady friend, to her relatives in Kanawha county, went to Richmond

hoping to receive a pass from Lieutenant-General Early. But all applications made in the usual manner utterly failed, and, heart-sick and weary, they expected to return the next morning to their place of refuge.

But when the next morning came the intrepid woman declared her intention of going herself to Gen Early's head-quarters, twenty miles away. These two—the great General and the suffering woman—in their early days had been school-mates. Upon reaching her destination she was refused admittance at first, but at last was conducted to the presence of the General, who was surrounded by his staff and other officers, whose conversation ceased as the lady approached. She walked straight to the stern old soldier, and taking his hand in both of hers, said: "Don't you remember little Julia Cook?" It is sufficient to say, that Mrs MacFarland—with passes for herself and friends—was sent away, under military escort, by the order of Lieutenant-General Early.

Mrs. Julia Cook-MacFarland was born Aug 19, 1819, and died Mch. 25, 1884.

Among all the worthy descendants of Major Moses MacFarland, there is, perhaps, none who better deserve especial mention, than James Clark MacFarland, Jun., who died at the age of 72 years—his demise undoubtedly hastened by the death of his son, followed by the calamities of a cruel and merciless conflict between states, the separation of his family, some of its members

on one side of the question, others on the opposite.

The loss of friends, companions and associates, the destruction of some of his most valuable property by the ravages of a reckless and brutal soldiery—all these conspired to crush his spirits beyond recovery in his advancing life.

He was opposed to secession, voted against it, wrote, talked and argued against it. In a word, he was a Union man in its broadest sense.

He was the owner of slaves, but he rather belonged to them, for there was never a master more indulgent and humane than he.

He was not a bitter partisan in politics, but maintained the cause he espoused with calm firmness and decision.

He was little in public life, representing his county in the Virginia Legislature, once or twice, and served his constituents, to their satisfaction, in this capacity.

His large and valuable library, containing many rare and costly books which could never be replaced, was in the bank of which he was so many years President.

Upon the confederate army gaining possession of the Kanawha Valley in Sept. 1862, the federal army retreated, and set fire to the town. The bank was destroyed, books, papers, valuable articles, the accumulations of a long series of years, were all *lost*.

The following obituary notice was written by Judge Geo. W. Summers, a member of Congress,

and one of the most distinguished lawyers in the state of Virginia; he was, also, an intimate friend of Mr. MacFarland.

OBITUARY.

“The death of James C. McFarland, Esq., has been heretofore announced in the *Republican*. But when such a man is called from among the living, it seems proper, in every respect, that a more extended notice should be given of the event, both as an expression of regard for the memory of the honored dead, and as an incentive to the emulation of his many excellencies, by those who survive him. The history of a country is made up of the lives of its good and eminent citizens, and the recollection of their virtues should be cherished in the hearts of their countrymen.

“James Clark McFarland was born in Haverhill, Mass., on the first day of October, 1792. While quite young, his family removed to the, then, new state of Ohio, and settled at Marietta, where he grew to manhood amid the stirring scenes of frontier life. His narrative of thrilling adventures in the wilderness of the Northwest, when engaged with surveying parties, dividing that portion of the State into sections, ranges and townships, under the early acts of Congress for the sale and disposition of the public lands, have often interested the social circle, for whose amusement and instruction he was so accustomed, in his own genial way, to revive the incidents of his early experience.

“At the epoch of Burr’s Conspiracy, although too young to form a part of the military force detailed to watch the movements on Bannerhassetts Island, and to capture the vessels collected in that vicinity for the descent upon New Orleans, he was a close observer of passing events, and remembered, with great distinctness, the occurrences of that exciting period.

“In 1813, Mr. McFarland, attracted by the growing prospects of the salt business on the Kanawha river, the fertility of our valley, then proverbial, and its probable future, removed from Marietta to Charleston, and established himself as a merchant. He has continued to reside in this place from that time until his death—a period of more than half a century.

“By his uniform course of probity and fair dealing, Mr. McFarland early acquired the entire confidence of the community of which he had become a member, as an honest man and an upright, intelligent merchant. This sentiment was abiding and universal. His word as to cost, quality and value, was law with his customers. We had no bank in those days, and he was often the depository of those who, having surplus money, thought it safer in his hands than in their own. When the finances had become greatly deranged, subsequent to the war of 1812, and unchartered banks, as well as irresponsible individuals, were flooding the country with their paper promises, Mr. McFarland, for the purpose of local protection, and to exclude a worthless

currency, was induced, for a time, to issue his own notes, which, while continued, were as acceptable to the community, and as much relied on, as the notes of the bank of the United States afterward were.

“His business continued to be prosperous, and was followed by the rewards of honest diligence and financial skill. He was thoroughly identified with the community in which he lived. He did more, perhaps, than any other citizen, to build up and enlarge the town of Charleston. He took the liveliest and most efficient interest in every thing looking to the prosperity of the Kanawha valley, and of the state at large.

“His fellow citizens early recognized in him many of the most useful qualities of a public agent, and often solicited him to become their representative in the Legislature. His domestic habits and characteristic modesty rendered him averse to the strifes of political life. He, however, finally yielded to the wishes of his friends, and occasionally served as a member of the House of Delegates. In this position, he mainly devoted himself to the internal improvement of the State by railroads and canals. He was the especial friend of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in its inception, under its first president, Philip Thomas, and took the most active interest in the effort then made to procure the passage of that great work, on a line from Harper's Ferry, up the valley of Virginia, and to terminate on the Ohio river, though the valley of the Great Kanawha.

“When, in 1832, the Bank of Virginia decided to locate a branch bank at Charleston, as if by common consent, Mr. McFarland was selected as the man, of all others amongst us, best suited to become its president. That office he continued to hold by annual re-election, and without opposition, down to the time of his death, nearly one-third of a century. How well he has managed the institution committed to his care, is attested, not only by his long continuance in office, by the voluntary action of the stockholders and directors—but also by the public fact, that during the period of his presidency, down to the breaking out of the present war, this branch has declared an average dividend of 14 *per cent. per annum* on the capital assigned to it. Good judgment and financial skill, coupled with scrupulous accuracy and fidelity, have characterized his whole administration of the bank.

“The subject of this notice was not a learned man, in the scholastic sense of that term. He had not a University education. But he possessed a vigorous intellect, which had been cultivated and enlarged by extensive reading, by close observation and long experience. He owned a well selected library, and in the relaxations of business delighted to commune with the great thinkers of the world. He wrote with ease and perspicuity. Blessed with an unusually retentive memory, he was a chronicle of the events of his day, public and private, and was often resorted to for the solution of questions obscured

by the mists of time. In addition to a memory so tenacious, he kept a regular diary, running through nearly fifty years of his life, which unfortunately was consumed, with many of his valuable books and papers, in the burning of the bank house, in September, 1862. Now that he is gone, this diary, the work of his own hands, containing the record of events as they transpired, and of his daily thoughts, would be an invaluable treasure to his family and friends.

“Mr. McFarland had his peculiarities but they were his own and sat well upon him. Those who knew him well would not have desired that he should be without them. Under an exterior, sometimes of apparent coldness, he carried a warm and generous heart. This apparent coldness was doubt and inquiry, not repulsion. Real merit never appealed to him in vain for succor and relief. Nor did he wait for the appeal. The poor and destitute have often been administered to by this good man, without knowing from whose hands the bounty came. He delighted to give his alms in secret, and we have the promise, ‘that He who seeth in secret will reward him openly,’ when it shall be announced in the great day of reckoning that ‘inasmuch as ye did it to these little ones ye did it unto me.’

“As a husband, father and brother, our departed friend was a model of excellence. It was delightful to see him at his own fireside, surrounded by those he loved, and who idolized him. It was here that the inner man was laid

open to view. The business of the counting-house, the cares and anxieties of the bank, the vexations of politics, were all thrown off, and whether in middle life, or in old age, he was ready to give himself to the household, and make one of them in grief or in joy; to weep with those who wept, and to rejoice with those who rejoiced. We have seen him in periods of family affliction, when bowed down with his own sorrow, presenting an example of manly and patient endurance, and binding up the broken hearts of others stricken by the same blow. We have seen him, too, when all was gaiety and mirth, and he the center of enjoyment, living over again, with wife, children and friends, the scenes of his youth, and with mimic pleasantry, or his own inimitable humor, filling the house with innocent revelry.

“Mr. McFarland was not a member of any church. He was, however, a regular attendant on divine worship, where his attentive face and venerable form will be sadly missed. He was a liberal supporter of a preached gospel, both at home and abroad. In his own household he was a teacher of righteousness, and daily offered up thanksgiving for the goodness of God. He lived the life of a believer, and his acts were a good profession of his trust in the promises of the Gospel, and the saving power of its divine author.

“His funeral drew together a large concourse of his surviving friends and neighbors, to testify their respect for his memory, and their sense of

the loss, public and private, occasioned by his death.

“His excellent widow, and the members of his family, present and absent, have the sincere and hearty sympathy of our community in their great bereavement. Looking back on his long life of usefulness, integrity and fidelity, and forward to a reunion which shall never be broken, constitute the only sufficient source of their consolation.”

6. Nancy (daughter of Major Moses and Eunice Clark-MacFarland) never married. She is known to those who survive her, as a person of rare personal beauty, and of a corresponding loveliness of character.

She and her sister Katherine purchased a house in Waterville, known as the old “Poland house,” where Nancy died Nov. 7, 1836, and was interred in the grave-yard on the hill, in that town.

7. Moses MacFarland, Jr. (son of Major Moses and Eunice Clark-Mac Farland), was born at Providence,* R. I., June 17, 1775.

He married Miss Sally Bradley, who lived near Haverhill, in 1797. She died Sept. 4, 1807, aged 33 years.

The three children of this marriage were:

1. Maria, born at Antrim, N. H., Nov. 15, 1799, and died at Marietta, O., Apr. 4, 1881.

* The danger of approaching war led to the temporary removal of Mrs. MacFarland from her home in Haverhill, Mass., to Providence, R. I., where her son Moses, Jr., was born on the day of the battle of Bunker Hill, where his father was fighting for the cause of liberty.

2. Moses, born at Antrim, 1802; died at Marietta, 1811.

3. Eliza, born at Marietta, Oct. 22, 1805; died May 2, 1856.

In 1808, Moses MacFarland, Jr. married Elizabeth Bradley, who died at Marietta, O., Oct. 21, 1867, aged 85 years.

The three children of this marriage were:

1. Sallie Bradley, born at Marietta, Nov. 4, 1815.

2. Ann Whittier, born at Marietta, May 23, 1818; died Dec. 16, 1891.

3. Eunice Clark, born at Marietta, May 3, 1821.

This last child, Eunice C. MacFarland, married James H. Green, Nov. 14, 1842. They had one child:

Mary Green, born Oct. 12, 1843; died Oct. 27, of same year.

1. Maria MacFarland (daughter of Moses, Jr. by first marriage), married Weston Thomas, a merchant at Marietta, O., in 1820. Their four children were:

1. Moses Weston, born in 1821; died 1822.

2. William Bradley, in July 17, 1822.

3. Maria, in Mch. 2, 1825.

4. Elizabeth MacFarland, in Mch. 28, 1830.

William B. (son of Weston and Maria Thomas), married, in 1850, Mary Jane Cole. Their five children were:

1. Nancy Bradley, born Dec. 1, 1850.

2. Charles Cole, born Sept. 27, 1855; died June 2, 1887.

3. Maria Elizabeth, born Aug. 3, 1857.

4. Weston Kent, born Apr. 10, 1861.
5. Grace May, born Apr. 8, 1866.
1. Nancy (daughter of Wm. and M. J. Thomas), married, in 1813, Wm. J. Herndon. Their two children were:
 1. Elliott Kent, born at Marietta, O., 1877.
 2. Marie Louise, born at Ann Arbor, Mich., 1885.
 2. Charles C. (son of Wm. and M. J. Thomas), married Lena C. Coville, in 1884.
 3. Maria E. (daughter of Wm. and M. J. Thomas), married Frank R. McCormick in 1876. They had one child:

Bradley Thomas McCormick, born in 1880.
 4. Weston (son of Wm. and M. J. Thomas), married Caroline Gage in 1886.
 5. Grace May (daughter of Wm. and M. J. Thomas), is unmarried, and a well-known and successful real estate broker, at No. 100 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.
 3. Maria (daughter of Weston and Maria MacFarland-Thomas), married, June 19, 1845, Miles Judson Hickock, a Presbyterian clergyman, and removed to Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Hickock died July 19, 1873, at Marietta, O. Their three children were:
 1. William Thomas, born at Rochester, N. Y., June 21, 1846.
 2. Charles MacFarland, born at Rochester, N. Y., June 26, 1851, and died Sept. 1, 1853.
 3. Julia Elizabeth, born at Scranton, Pa., Aug. 17, 1856.

1. William Thomas Hickcock (son of Rev. M. J. and Maria Hickcock), married, in 1868, Estella Robinson of Portsmouth, O., who died in 1873. Their child, Austin Hickcock, born in 1869; died in infancy.

4. Elizabeth (daughter of Weston and Maria Thomas), married John K. Lodwick, a merchant of Portsmouth, O., Sept. 9, 1850. Their two children were:

1. Jane Hempstead, born Nov. 25, 1851.

2. Weston Thomas, born Sept. 28, 1853; died Dec. 31, 1882.

1. Jane H. (daughter of J. K. and Elizabeth T. Lodwick), married, in 1877, Frank B. M. Corson. Their two children were:

1. Weston Lodwick, born—, 1880.

2. Karl Egbert, born 1885; died in 1886.

These are of the sixth generation.

Eliza Payson Mac Farland (2d. daughter of Moses Mac Farland, Jr., by first marriage), married at Marietta, O., David Chambers Skinner, Feb. 28, 1827, and died at the same place, May 2, 1856.

Their nine children were:

1. Mary Elizabeth, born Nov. 18, 1827; died Jan. 25, 1832.

2. Julia Welch, born Aug. 27, 1829.

3. Eliza Holden, born Oct. 29, 1831; died Jan 11, 1888.

4. Sarah Maria, born Dec. 5, 1833.

5. Moses Mac Farland, born Feb. 27, 1836; died Oct. 22, 1838.

6. Samuel Chambers, born Apr. 10, 1838.

7. Ann Catherine, born Sept. 12, 1840.
8. Charles Lewis, born Dec. 16, 1843.
9. Weston Thomas, born Aug. 30, 1846; died Aug. 6, 1892.

2. Julia W. (daughter of David C. and Eliza Skinner), married Rev. Wellington W. Wells, at Marietta, O., June 8, 1854.

Their two children are:

1. Wellington Skinner, born at Godfrey, Ill., March 30, 1855.

2. David Chambers, born at Waltham, Ill., July 27, 1857; died at Marietta, O., Feb. 16, 1859.

3. Eliza (daughter of D. C. and Eliza Skinner), married Jerome A. Stebbins, Sept. 14, 1865.

Their two children are:

1. Frederick Augustus, born at Marietta, O., June 21, 1866.

2. Julia, born at Ypsilanti, Mich., Nov. 9, 1867. Jerome A. Stebbins died Dec. 5, 1891.

4. Sarah Maria (daughter of D. C. and Eliza Skinner), married George W. Devin, May 30, 1855.

Their two children are:

1. David Skinner, born at Ottumwa, Ia., Apr. 22, 1858.

2. Anna Madaline, born at Buchanan, Mich., Nov. 18, 1873.

6. Samuel (son of D. C. and Eliza Mac Farland-Skinner), married Martha Mac Cabe, at Ypsilanti, Mich., May 22, 1869.

Their three children are:

1. Edward Charles, born at Chicago, Ill., Mch. 5, 1870.

2. Marion W., born at Chicago, Ill., June 9, 1873.
3. David Chambers, born at Chicago, Ill., Mch. 4, 1876, and died July 12, 1877.

7. Ann (daughter of D. C. and Eliza Skinner), married Charles K. Leonard at Marietta, O., Mch. 7, 1866.

Mr. Leonard died Mch. 12, 1887.

8. Charles L. (son of D. C. and Eliza Skinner), married Mary Fitzgerald, Jan. 1, 1891.

Marriages of the grandchildren of D. C. and Eliza Mac Farland-Skinner.

Wellington (son of W. W. and Julia Skinner-Wells), married Harriett L. Richards, May 28, 1879.

Their four children are:

1. Kittie Richards, born at Buchanan, Mich., Aug. 30, 1881.

2. George Wellington, born at Buchanan, Mich., Jan. 26, 1883.

3. Mary Ethel, born at Buchanan, Mich., Dec. 2, 1884.

4. Lucy Blanche, born at Buchanan, Mich., Aug. 23, 1886.

Second grandchild of D. C. and Eliza Mac F. Skinner, David Skinner Devin (son of George W. and Sarah M. Skinner-Devin), married Frances L. Fawcett, Feb. 12, 1880.

Their three children are:

1. Esther Louisa, born at Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 16, 1880.

2. Frank Skinner, born at Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 24, 1881.

3. Margaret, born at Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 17, 1887.

Third grandchild of D. C. and Eliza M. Skinner, Fred A. Stebbins (son of Jerome and Eliza H. Skinner-Stebbins), married at Denver, Col., Kittie De Mosh, Jan. 12, 1889.

Moses Mac Farland, Jr., after his first marriage to Miss Bradley in 1795, lived at Antrim, N. H., where he was a general merchant. In 1804, he removed to Marietta, O., which was then a mere village, his enterprising character well fitting him for the hard life of a pioneer. Here he engaged in the fur trade, and his children relate many thrilling adventures through which he passed, while traveling through the forests, buying pelts of the Indians, their only guide the compass, sleeping at night, wrapped in a blanket, in the shelter of a log, their only food parched corn. He also run a store and rope-walk, and, later, engaged in ship-building.

He sent a ship to Liverpool, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Ocean, calling at the port of New York. When the captain of this vessel was asked where he hailed from, he replied: "Two thousand miles in the woods." With what this vessel was laden is not remembered.

In after years he was one of Marietta's most honored citizens, and was often heard to express his proud satisfaction in the rise and progress of his adopted state. He died Apr. 2, 1855, his widow surviving him twelve years.

Twice during her married life, Mrs. Mac Farland made the journey home to Haverhill, Mass., from Marietta, O., on horseback, one thousand miles.

8. Catherine Mac Farland (daughter of Major Moses and Eunice Clark-Mac Farland), never married, but spent the declining years of her life with her niece, Mrs. Nathan Jones, of Johnson, Vt., where she died June 28, 1845, at the age of sixty-seven years, and was buried in the cemetery on the hill, at Waterville, Vt., where so many of her kindred lie, and beside her elder sister Nancy.

9. Osgood Mac Farland, (son of Major Moses and Eunice Clark-Mac Farland). When quite a young man he left Haverhill, Mass., and emigrated to Waterville, Vt., where he had purchased a farm.

Sept. 14, 1806, he married Mary Bartlett, of Haverhill. He was a man of unusual mental capacity, and much personal dignity, rendering him a power in the town of Waterville, where he died, July 21, 1865, his wife having preceded him, June 5, 1861.

Their twelve children were:

1. Francis Smiley, born Apr. 19, 1807—still living.

2. Betsey E., born Jan. 1, 1809; died Jan. 26, 1882.

3. Louisa, born May 19, 1811; died Apr. 26, 1889.

4. Nathan, born Jan. 26, 1813; died Mch. 15, 1892.

5. Mary Ann, born May 2, 1815; died Nov. 6, 1837.
6. Moses, born Mch. 24, 1817; died June 13, 1821.
7. Letha, born June 28, 1819; dead.
8. Moses, born June 25, 1821.
9. Maria, born Apr. 3, 1823; died Aug. 8, 1829.
10. Robert, born Apr. 15, 1825, killed by Indians; no date.
11. Osgood, born Mch. 17, 1827.
12. Eunice, born Oct. 29, 1829.

1. Francis Smiley (son of Osgood and Mary Bartlett-MacFarland), was born in Haverhill, Mass. Was married at St. Albans, Vt., Feb. 28, 1833, to Betsey Almira Clark, a descendant of the Clarkes, who were among the first emigrants who came from Ireland in 1718, being a daughter of David and Anna Clark. She died May 12, 1873.

In October of 1876, Mr. MacFarland married Mrs. Ann Ames of Shaftsbury, Mass. She died in Oct. 1885, and he now resides at Otter River, Mass.

1. Anna Mary (daughter of Francis and Betsey Clark McFarland), was born Mch. 19, 1835, and married George Kitteredge, at St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 3, 1855. Their nine children are:

1. Luella F., born Feb. 22, 1856; died Jan. 14, 1888.
2. George Edmund, born June 25, 1861.
3. Alfred L., born May 13, 1863.
4. Mary L., born Sept. 5, 1865.
5. Louis McFarland, born Oct. 13, 1867.

6. Wm. P., born Dec. 21, 1870.
 7. Francis Clark, born Apr. 7, 1873.
 8. Bessie A., born Apr. 26, 1875.
 9. Grace S., born June 29, 1879.
 2. George (son of George and Anna Kitteredge), married Miss Lelia Spencer of Nova Scotia, May 26, 1887. Their two children are:
 1. Mildred L., born Nov. 15, 1889.
 2. Marian L., born Sept. 14, 1891.
 3. Alfred (son of George and Anna Kitteredge), married Henrietta Reed of Paris, Me., Sept. 30, 1885. Their two children are:
 1. Ralph R., born Sept. 27, 1888.
 2. Leroy F., born Apr. 16, 1890.
 5. Louis (son of George and Anna Kitteredge), married Carrie B. Knox, of Portland, Me., June 4, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Kitteredge reside at Portland, Me.
 2. Martha (daughter of Francis and Betsey McFarland), was born at St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 29, 1837, and married Nelson Kidder of Fairfax, Vt., March 19, 1856. Mr. Kidder died Apr. 8, 1863, at Fort Totten, Washington, D. C., a member of Company K. 11th Vermont Volunteers. They had two children:
 1. Cora Armida, born Oct. 11, 1857; died Feb. 21, 1865.
 2. Lottie Candace, born Nov. 10, 1862, and was married in Templeton, Mass., July 4, 1881, to Quincy P. Lewis. They had one child, a son, who was born Aug. 23, 1882, and died Dec. 8, 1882.
- Mrs. Kidder was married, secondly, to Abraham

Bassett, May 18, 1870. Their two children are:

1. Alston Abraham, born Feb. 21, 1874.
2. Francese Betsey, born May 16, 1877.

This family reside at Otter River, Town of Templeton, Mass.

2. Betsey E. (daughter of Osgood and Mary McFarland), married George Wilbur, Oct 5, 1828.

Their nine children were:

1. Henry, born Mch. 9, 1828.
2. Clark, born Mch. 20, 1831; died May 2, 1878.
3. Moses, born Jan. 19, 1841.
4. George, born Aug. 19, 1843; died Nov. 5, 1851.
5. James B., born Jan. 24, 1846.
6. Adeline, born Sept. 24, 1829; died Apr. 14, 1875.
7. Prescott, born Feb. 5, 1833; died June 3, 1865.
8. Frederick, born Mch. 30, 1835; died Aug 13, 1851.
9. Mary Ann, born Mch. 23, 1838.

1. Henry (son of Geo. and Betsey Wilbur), married Hannah Jane Holmes, Mch. 5, 1856. She died Sept. 18, 1884, leaving an only child:

1. Laura Wilbur, born Aug. 11, 1860. Feb. 26, 1885, she married Mark Stevens, at Waterville, Vt.

2. Clark (son of Geo. and Betsey Wilbur), married Mary J. Cheney. He died in 1878, leaving two daughters:

1. Ann, born Aug. 13, 1855.
2. Mary, born Aug. 5, 1857.

Ann Wilbur married James V. Stevens.

Mary Wilbur married Henry Wetherby of Cambridge, Vt., June 26, 1883; died Dec. 5, 1887, leaving no children.

3. Moses (son of Geo. and Betsey Wilbur), married Esther K. Merrick, Jan. 27, 1866. She died Aug. 5, 1890, leaving four children, viz.:

1. Gertrude M., born Nov. 5, 1866.

2. Hattie M., born Nov. 21, 1869.

3. Mary C., born Sept. 10, 1871.

4. Addie G., born July 15, 1873; died Mch. 17, 1874.

2. Hattie (daughter of Moses and Esther K. Wilbur), married Albin Demeritt, Feb. 21, 1889, and died Oct. 9, 1889.

5. James B. (son of Geo. and Betsey Wilbur), married Pauline Wells, Sept. 6, 1870, and had six children, viz.:

1. George Prescott, born May 12, 1871; died Mch. 5, 1875.

2. Abbie S., born June 29, 1873.

3. Addie P., born Feb. 19, 1875.

4. Carrie M., born May 16, 1877.

5. Rollin J., born Sept. 18, 1881.

6. Jay Gould, born Dec. 29, 1884.

7. Prescott (son of George and Betsey E. Wilbur), married Hannah Holmes in 1863. They had one child:

Jessie, born April—1864, married Wm. B. Boardman, Sept. 1, 1887.

8. Frederick (son of Geo. and Betsey E. Wilbur), born Mch. 30, 1835; died Aug. 13, 1851.

9. Mary Ann (last child of Geo. and Betsey E.

Wilbur), married John Holmes of Johnson, Vt., Oct. 30, 1855.

Their only child:

Geo. Wilbur Holmes, born Aug. 15, 1857, married Helen M. Rowe, Apr. 3, 1878, and died Feb. 2, 1886, leaving two children:

1. Wallace Clark, born Dec. 30, 1879.
2. Helen Georgianna, born Oct. 9, 1881.
3. Louisa (daughter of Osgood and Mary MacFarland), married Stephen Farrar, Dec. 29, 1831, and died Apr. 26, 1889. Their seven children were: James Henry, Mary Jane, Jerome, Charles, Lyman, Lethe, Ellen.

Dates for the above not furnished at the time of going to press.

4. Nathan (son of Osgood and Mary MacFarland), married Hannah Wallace, Feb. 11, 1836. She was born Sept. 24, 1813, and died Dec. 24, 1874. Nathan MacFarland died at Johnson, Vt., March 15, 1892. Their three children were:

1. Emily, born Apr. 8, 1837.
2. Robert Wallace, born Apr. 22, 1839; died Sept. 15, 1884.
3. Laura Hannah, born Aug. 5, 1851; died Jan 11, 1858.

1. Emily (daughter of Nathan and Hannah MacFarland), married Charles Thurston Sabin, Jan. 18, 1859.

He died at Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 24, 1888, in the 56th year of his age, honored, loved and universally mourned, leaving three children:

1. Fannie Thurston, born Oct. 25, 1859.

2. Laura Hannah, born Mch. 7, 1868.

3. Jessie MacFarland, born Oct. 18, 1869.

1. Fannie (daughter of Charles and Emily Sabin), married Wallace Gates Andrews, Jan. 18, 1883.

2. Laura (daughter of Charles and Emily Sabin), married Albert Whitman Ferrin, June 12, 1889, and have one child, Charles Sabin, born Nov. 28, 1892. This little man is the last male descendant of his great-great-great grandfather, Major Moses MacFarland.

2. Robert (son of Nathan and Hannah MacFarland), married Charlotte Atwood, of Cambridge, Vt., Oct. 7, 1863. He died Sept. 15, 1884, leaving four children:

1. Oscar Atwood, born Apr. 8, 1867.

2. Harriett Chadwick, born June 2, 1869; died Aug. 30, 1891.

3. Emma, born Mch. 29, 1871; died Dec. 27, 1874.

4. Charles W., born Sept. 8, 1876.

The death of such a man as Robert MacFarland, in the very prime of life, was an irreparable loss not only to his family, but to the church of which he was an active member, and the town in which he resided, where he constantly held positions of trust and honor, representing the same in the State Legislature, where his ability was recognized. Added to this sorrow comes the death of the daughter "Hattie," in 1891. She had graduated with honor at the Oswego Normal School, and had accepted an engagement to teach

in Rutgers College, N. J., when the dart fell, swift and sure, which closed the young life that gave such promise.

8. Lethe (daughter of Osgood and Mary MacFarland), married Orvis Bliss, Dec. 21, 1842. They had two children, Eugene and Louisa.

Mrs. Bliss married, secondly, Henry Fairbanks. They had two children, Mary and Sarah.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks are both dead.

8. Moses MacFarland (son of Osgood and Mary), married Livonia Leach, at Waterville, Vt., Oct. 22, 1849. She died May 23, 1889, and Mr. MacFarland married, secondly, Julia Howard, and resides at Waterville, Vt.

During the late rebellion, in Sept. of 1861, Moses MacFarland enlisted in the 8th Vermont Regiment of Infantry, and served as a line officer until the close of the war, June 1865.

He went to Ship Island with his regiment under Butler, was at the taking of New Orleans, was in the Gulf department, including a forty-three-days-siege at Port Hudson. July 1, 1864, the second division of the 19th Corps moved with all possible speed to the defense of Washington, driving Early into the Shenandoah Valley. The 8th Vermont participated in every battle under Sheridan, and Company A *never* went into action without its leader—Captain MacFarland.

At the battle of Winchester he was carried on to the field in an ambulance, then fought all day long, marched twenty miles that night, had nothing to eat during the next day, then went

into the fight at Fisher's Hill, fought all day and marched all night.

On the 8th of Jan. 1863, Capt. Mac Farland, with thirty-five men, drove a force of confederates consisting of eighty-five men and two pieces of artillery from their rifle-pits, taking twenty-eight prisoners, with their commander, who surrendered to Capt. Mac Farland his sword and pistols.*

This action, and the strategy made use of that night, in lighting long lines of fires, indicating the encampment of a large army, caused the confederates to desert their fortification, and burn the gun-boat "Cotton," the last in their possession, and the last hope of the confederacy, rather than have it fall into the hands of the northern army, which for the latter was a tremendous victory.

On the 19th of Oct. 1864, was fought the battle of Cedar Creek, nineteen miles from Winchester, Va., one of the most noted of the war, on which occasion, Capt. Mac Farland commanded the 8th Vermont Regiment.

The confederates, led by Gen. Early, surprised the Union forces under Gen. Sheridan, at day-break in the morning, the men being driven from their camp in utter confusion, resulting in a rout of the Union army till they were driven three miles away. Here a stand was made. The 8th

* After the engagement, when he gave these to his own superior officer, he looked them over, with curiosity, then returned them to Mac Farland, saying, "I think your conduct to-day has shown that you are quite as capable of taking care of them as any one."

Vermont was on the left of the pike, looking toward the enemy at Fisher's Hill, and upon this corps the attack was made. One thousand men, under Capt. Mac Farland, were sent over the pike to arrest their advance till other troops could get into position.

This regiment was now confronted by one division of the confederate army in front, with three divisions of the same on the left, and were soon surrounded on three sides. The captain ordered a retreat, when they found their loss to be sixty-five per cent. of the men engaged, the officers all killed or wounded but three.

This percentage of loss was but once equaled by any Vermont regiment during the war.*

The five children of Moses and Livonia Leach-Mac Farland were:

1. Lewis, born Mch. 21, 1851; died Aug. 7, 1851.
2. Henry Moses, born Aug. 5, 1852.
3. Fred Harley, born Mch 9, 1854.
4. Burton, born June 23, 1856; died July 14, 1856.
5. Cora Livonia, born May 25, 1858; died Oct. 9, 1862.
2. Henry (son of Moses and Livonia Mac Far-

* For repeated acts of bravery, Capt. Mac Farland was especially reported, and well deserved promotion; but his colonel was at that time "stumping the state" for the Republican party, and Capt. Mac Farland, being a life-long Democrat, was not favored with the necessary recommendation.

Years afterward, this same colonel went out of his way to apologize, and to express regret to the captain, for the wrong committed.

Many officers would have resigned under the circumstances, but Moses Mc Farland was made of different material; there was a higher object in view than self-promotion.

land), graduated from the University of Vermont in 1878; was principal of the "Lamoille Central Academy" for the three succeeding years, at Hyde Park, Vt., was admitted to Lamoille Co. Bar in 1881, and was elected States Attorney for Lamoille Co. in 1884, holding the office for two years.

In 1889, a director of the Lamoille Co. Bank, and Director and Vice-President of the Lamoille Co. Savings Bank and Trust Co., also a director of the Farmers Trust Co. of Sioux City, Ia., and Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs for Vermont, 1890-1892.

He married Miss Julia, daughter of the Hon. Waldo Brigham of Hyde Park, Dec. 22, 1881.

They have three children:

1. Helen Marion, born Nov. 2, 1885.
2. Grace Brigham, born Sept. 24, 1888.
3. Brigham Wheeler, born Apr. 5, 1891.
3. Fred (son of Moses and Livonia MacFarland), married Lamora Scott, July 7, 1890; have one child, Blanche, born May 24, 1891.

10. Robert (son of Osgood and Mary MacFarland), married Mary Jane Chamberlain, June 13, 1847; their three children were: Ellen, Charles, Ida.

He married, secondly, in Pecatonica, Winnebago Co., Ill., June 6, 1857, Lowana B. Howe, and had three children.

He was killed by the Indians in Colorado, about the year 1864.

1. George E., born Apr. 4, 1858, at Pecatonica, Ill.

2. Mary Adella, born June 6, 1861, at Boulder, Col.

3. Charlie, born May 6, 1863, died in November of 1864.

1. George (son of Robert and Lowana MacFarland), married Hattie J. Hall of Barre, Vt., Apr. 26, 1882.

2. Mary (daughter of Robert and Lowana MacFarland), married William Webb, of Boulder, Col., June 14, 1883, and have three children:

1. Robert George, born Feb. 21, 1886.

2. Grace Hattie, born July 28, 1888.

3. Mary Lowana, born Apr. 26, 1892.

11. Osgood (son of Osgood and Mary MacFarland), married Caroline Griswold, of Cambridge, Vt., Nov. 27, 1851. They had two children:

1. Lucius, born Mch.—, 1853.

2. Jessie C., born Mch. 9, 1861.

Jessie (daughter of Osgood and Caroline MacFarland), married Bert Crippen, in 1878. They had one child, Blanche, born June 23, 1879.

Mr. and Mrs. Osgood MacFarland reside at Dalton, Minn.

12. Eunice MacFarland, (last child of Osgood and Mary Bartlett-MacFarland), married James Fullington, Nov. 27, 1849.

Their five children were:

1. Julia Maria, born Apr. 3, 1851; died Aug. 18, 1853.

2. Delia, born June 3, 1853; died March 3, 1873.

3. Osgood M., born Sept. 28, 1855, at Waterville, Vt.

4. James Alonzo, born July 6, 1858; died Sept. 21, 1859.

5. Clinton Edward, born Meh. 27, 1861.

3. Osgood (son of James and Eunice Fullington), married Josie M. Foreman, of St. Paul, Minn., at Fergus Falls, Minn, June 25, 1883.

5. Clinton (son of James and Eunice Fullington), married Nellie M. Terry of Tumuli, Minn., Nov. 16, 1885.

Their two children were:

1. Mabel E., born Oct. 11, 1886; died Jan. 14, 1889.

2. Clinton Ray, born Nov. 14, 1889, at Park Ridge, Ill.

10. Robert (son of Major Moses and Eunice MacFarland), died July 10, 1800, at the age of 17 years.

11. Wm. Frederick (son of Major Moses and Eunice MacFarland), married a Miss Bradley of Haverhill, Mass. He died in Marietta, O., in the spring of 1821. His widow died in Haverhill, in 1875.

They had one daughter:

1. Eliza Bradley, born in 1816; died 1858.

12. Nathan (last child of Major Moses and Eunice MacFarland), married Susan Pearsons, July 4, 1813, and died in 1829. His widow died in 1875.

They had three children, viz.:

1. Fannie Thomson, born Sept. 28, 1815.

2. James Clark, born Oct. 1, 1820; died Sept. 4, 1876.

3. Eunice Ann, born—, 1826; died 1842.

1. Fannie (daughter of Nathan and Susan MacFarland), married John G. Graham, at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 3, 1835.

Their five children were:

1. E. Frances, born Oct. 26, 1836.

2. Susan Maria, born Dec. 26, 1838.

3. Emma Jane, born Mch. 1, 1842.

4. James Wallace, born July 9, 1848.

5. Charles Pearson, born Mch. 16, 1854; died in August of that same year.

John G. Graham died at Clinton, Ia., Jan. 4, 1893, aged 83 years, thus closing a long and eventful life in the city that had been his home for thirty-seven years, where, among a wide circle of friends, he was loved and honored in life, and sincerely mourned in death.

1. E. Frances (daughter of John and Fannie Graham), married James Nelson Rice, at Utica, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1856.

Their two children were:

1. William Graham, born at Utica, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1861; died Mch. 22, 1892.

2. Charles S., born at Utica, N. Y., Dec.—, 1867; died Feb.—, 1869.

Mr. James N. Rice was for twenty-five years a member of the well-known firm of Jewell, Safford & Co., at 214 Church st., New York, and died in that city, March 29, 1885.

1. William Graham (son of James N. and Frances Graham-Rice), married Miss Lucy De Miles at Boston, Mass., Dec. 26, 1889, dying March 22,

1892, at thirty-one years of age. He was carefully educated, and chose journalism as his life-work. From the start he was successful as a bright writer, a thorough and untiring news-gatherer, and made many and warm friends.

For a number of years he was upon the staffs of the New York dailies, attaining a high position on that of the New York Herald. Removing to Boston he joined the local force of the Boston Herald, and was at once recognized as one of the most valuable men upon the paper.

He established the real estate column of the Herald, and for some months conducted it successfully. His last engagement was as State House reporter for the City Press Association. Here his duties were arduous, and his labor unremitting, until the strain began to tell upon his rather delicate constitution, and the end came suddenly. He was loved for his warm heart, his generous nature, and his modest courtesy, by all who knew him, and admired for his high talents, that, had he lived, would have raised him to an elevated position in his chosen profession.

2. Susan Maria (daughter of John and Fannie Graham), married Daniel Toll, June 28, 1859.

Their six children are:

1. Charles Frederick, born July 30, 1860.
2. Frank Payson, born June 1, 1867.
3. Fannie Eliza, born Aug. 1, 1869.
4. Rensselaer Hyde, born July 25, 1873.
5. Grace Emma, born Dec. 12, 1876.

6. Daniel Graham, born Oct. 25, 1878; died Jan. 3, 1881.

3. Emma (daughter of John and Fannie Graham), married James P. Gould, Oct. 27, 1869.

Their children are: James Franklin, Harry, Emma, Fannie.

1. James (son of John and Emma Gould), married Mary Newell Goodridge, of Highland Park, Ill., Oct. 27, '91.

4. James (son of John and Fannie Graham), married Miss Gussie Isaacs, July 10, 1878.

She died Aug. 4, 1890.

2. James Clark (son of Nathan and Susan P. MacFarland), married Adeline A. Turner, May 7, 1866, and had two children:

1. Fannie Belle, born Sept. 1, 1867.

2. Herbert O., born Feb. 23, 1869.

1. Fannie Belle MacFarland (daughter of James Clark and Adeline MacFarland), married Herbert L. Boyer, June 1, 1889.

THE MACFARLANES OF ROCKY HILL, N. J.

John MacFarlane was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1762. He married Helen Barr, who was born in Scotland in 1773. They emigrated to Boston, Mass., in 1795; from there they removed to Germantown, Pa., where Mr. MacFarlane * died Dec. 24, 1820, his wife, Helen, having died November 1, 1820.

Their children were:

1. Jane; 2. John Cameron; 3. Helen; 4. Catherine; 5. Walter; 6. Maria Baker; 7. Henry.

1. Jane (daughter of John and Helen Barr-MacFarlane), married Asaph Stone in Boston, May 20, 1810. Their children were: 1. Jane Maria, who married Edwin Lord, June 16, 1830. 2. Henry Asaph, married Mary Foulke, in New York, in the year 1836.

3. Harriet Helen, married George B. English, May 2, 1842. 4. Andrew Sigourney, married Sylvia Haywood, Meh. 24, 1841. 5. Wood Gibson, married Margaret Anne McKeene, in Sept. 1845. 6. George Elliot, married Anne Frances Kendall, Oct. 12, 1852. 7. John Cameron, married Adeline Emma Bridge, July 3, 1846.

The children of Edwin and Jane Maria Stone-Lord are: 1. Jane Maria; 2. Charles Asaph; 3. Edwin Lord; 4. Caroline Victoria.

2. The children of Henry and Mary Foulke-Stone are: 1. Emma Bridge; 2. Minnie.

3. The children of George B. and Harriet Stone-

* A fine portrait of this gentleman, by Peele, is in the possession of the family at Rocky Hill.

English * are: 1. Helen Stone; 2. Elizabeth Hopkins; 3. Jane Stone; 4. Sally; 5. Mary; 6. Amy.

4. The children of Andrew and Sylvia Haywood-Stone, are: 1. George Haywood; 2. Helen Haywood.

5. The children of Wood G. and Margaret McKeen Stone are: 1. Kate Gibson.

6. The children of George and Ann Kendall-Stone are: 1. Francis S. 2. George Cameron.

7. The children of John C. and Adeline Bridge-Stone are: 1. Lewis K.; 2. Pauline Emily.

Mr. and Mrs. Asaph Stone and their daughter Mary were lost with the Steamship Arctic, in 1852. The daughter had completed her education in Paris, had been presented at "Court," and was coming home to take that place in society to which the position of her family entitled her, when her young life was so sadly ended.

Henry, seventh and last child of John and Helen Barr MacFarlane, married, in 1834, at Montreal, Canada, Anne, second and only living child of William Buchanan, who was born at Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1789. He married July 5, 1814, Eliza A. Hazlet † of Londonderry, Ireland. Mr. Buchanan came to Canada in a ship of his own, the "Cossek," in June 1823, with no intention of remaining, but arriving in Canada, he

* Mrs. English possesses a piece of tapestry done by her mother, Mrs. Stone, in which the faces of the three angels represented are portraits of three MacFarlane ladies.

† A piece of tapestry of great beauty, embroidered by this lady in her girlhood, while at a boarding-school in Londonderry, Ireland, is treasured by the family at Rocky Hill.

purchased a farm and erected steam-mills. His daughter Anne came to New York in a vessel called the "Hansson," owned by her father's brother, James Buchanan, who was appointed British Consul at the port of New York in 1806, holding that office over thirty years.

William Buchanan died of cholera, at Sorelle, Canada, six weeks before his daughter's marriage.

Henry MacFarlane died March 11, 1887, his wife, Anne, having died Nov. 11, 1886. This venerable couple celebrated their golden wedding, Aug. 22, 1884, at Rocky Hill, N. J., where both are buried.

The children of Henry and Anne Buchanan-MacFarlane were: 1. Henry, born in London in 1835, died unmarried. 2. Anne, married Abraham Voorhees, who is now dead. They had four children. 1. Annie, who married Edgar L. VanZandt. Their children are Irving, Albert, Malcolm and Harry Edgar.

2. Laura Fannie, married Anthony G. McComb, they have one child: Marie Louise.

3. Henry Voorhees (son of Abraham), is a well-known member of the Holland Society.

4. Gertrude Lorance.

3. Jane Maria (daughter of Henry MacFarlane), married Claude Auguste Chabeaux, Apr. 16, 1873; both are now dead, leaving one son, Claude Albert Chabeaux, who is now nineteen years of age.

4. Helen MacFarlane (daughter of Henry), married Rev. L. H. Lighthipe, Oct. 23, 1867. Their four children are: 1. Marion Agnes; 2. Lewis

Henry—died in infancy; 3. William Wilson; 4. Alice Estelle; 5. William Buchanan (son of Henry) MacFarlane, unmarried; 6. Laura Elizabeth, unmarried; 7. George Elliott MacFarlane, married Catherine Nelson Green, Jan. 11, 1881, and have two children, Henry and Charles; 8. Flora (daughter of Henry) MacFarlane, unmarried; 9. Geo. Cameron, dead; 10. Alice; 11. Catherine Estelle; 12. Mary. These three ladies, last mentioned, are unmarried.

THE MACFARLANES OF TOWANDA, PA.*

This family derive their descent from James Macfarlane, who was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and emigrated to America, landing in New York in 1723. He was twenty-nine years of age when he married Janet, † daughter of Robert Buchanan, in Oct. of 1725, at Pequea, Lancaster Co., Pa., and removed to Cumberland County in 1735. The following inscription is upon his tombstone in the "Spring Valley Meeting House" burial-ground, near Carlisle, Pa.: "Here lies the body of James MacFarlan, born December ye 14th., 1695. Dep't Oct. 3j; 1770."

Tradition, fortified by stronger evidence, says that his two brothers, Andrew and Robert, came to America with him, one going in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., and the other going to Virginia, where MacFarlanes are numerous and "prominent in religious, political and military circles."

According to tradition the parents of James Macfarlane emigrated from Scotland to the north

* We have considered the genealogy of this family only so far as that which concerns the near relatives, as well as the immediate family, of the late James Macfarlane of Towanda.

† She had a sister Margaret, and brothers, Robert (who is said to have been sixteen years of age when he emigrated), Arthur, William, and probably John. At this date the permanent residence of the senior Buchanan was on the "Pequea." Tradition tells us that the families of Macfarlane and Buchanan were always closely allied in Scotland and Ireland, and frequently intermarried (see the Macfarlanes of Rocky Hill, N. J.). It is believed that a Buchanan accompanied James Macfarlane in his emigration to America. They are spoken of as "stalwart men, in the prime of life, each over six feet in height." "Macfarlane and Buchanan" are mentioned as large land-holders, and influential in their sphere of life, by A. Boyd Hamilton. The three above-mentioned Buchanan brothers are recorded as having come west of the Susquehanna River with James Macfarlane.

of Ireland, where they suffered, with other Protestants, in the siege of Londonderry in 1689.

After their arrival in America, and within the last forty years, one of the family, on the female side, had in her possession a curious small glass cup, which was said to have been used in dealing out the scanty rations of food to the starving patriots, during the siege, when rats' mice and horses' blood had a market value.

James Macfarlane settled on a large tract of excellent limestone land in the Cumberland Valley, on the south bank of Conodoguinet Creek in 1735.*

The warrant for this old farm is dated Sept. 13, 1743, and is for 751 1-2 acres on the creek where he had lived for some years.

In 1735 the Presbytery of Donegal appointed a clergyman, who was "sent over the river (Susquehanna) to supply the people." June 22, 1737, Rev. Mr. Black was appointed to convene "the people of Hopewell (Newville) at the house of James Macfarlane," who appears to have been a prominent man among the Presbyterians. In the year 1746, his name appears as collector of taxes, he having collected the sum of £13, 4s, 8d. His name also appears as a tax-payer in 1751.

The children of James and Janet Buchanan-Macfarlane were:†

* From a loose leaf in a family Bible, formerly in possession of Clemens Macfarlane of Shippensburg. From A. Boyd Hamilton's Genealogical Work.

† From manuscript record of the late James Macfarlane of Towanda; also all historical items with regard to this family from the same.

THE CLAN MACFARLANE.

1

1. Robert,—unmarried.
2. Patrick, born 1727, married Rosanna Howard, Dec. 20, 1753; died Mch. 10, 1795.
3. Andrew, married Margaret Graham.
4. John, married and went to Ohio.
5. James, married Sarah Randall.
6. William, married Elizabeth Carnahan.
7. Nancy, married Ezekiel Denning.
8. James, married ——— Campbell.
3. Andrew Macfarlane, married Margaret Graham. Their children were: 1. James, married Elizabeth Findley; 2. Mary, married John Scott; 3. Robert,—unmarried; 4. Elizabeth, married Dr. Thomas Walker of Portsmouth, O; 5. Ann, married John Johnston; 6. Hannah,—unmarried; 7. Margaret, married Hugh McClellan; 8. Jane, married William Thompson; 9. Andrew, died at five years of age.

James Macfarlane (son of Andrew and Margaret), when about nineteen years of age, served as Lieutenant of Infantry, in the Revolutionary army, and was at Perth Amboy, N. J. He also served a second campaign against the Indians in Gen. Sullivan's army, and his son, John Findley, has heard him speak of "Standing Stone," in Bradford Co., Pa., and other places up the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, where he served at that time. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Clemens Findley, in 1784. Their children were:

1. Andrew, died aged 21; unmarried.
2. Robert, died 1836; unmarried.

3. John Findley, born 1789; married, 1802 to Martha Graham. She was born 1792; died 1842.
4. William, a Presbyterian minister, died unmarried—the day he preached his first sermon.
5. James, married Sarah Shannon.
6. Samuel (twin of James), married Mary McClenan.
7. Clemens, married Lydia Miller; 2d. Sarah Buchanan.
8. Jane, married James Davidson.
9. Margaret, died at 19; unmarried.
10. Eliza, married Robert Graham.
11. Polly, married William Cobean.

The children of James and Eliza Macfarlane-Graham are: 1. Martha; 2. Elizabeth M., who married Rev. Pollock McNary; 3. Eveline, married Henry Chalfant; 4. Margaretta, married Geo. W. Black.

Isaiah Graham Macfarlane* married Margaret McDowell, Jan. 1, 1845, and resides in Pittsburg, Pa. Their seven children are: 1. John, born Oct. 22, 1845; enlisted 1862, in Pennsylvania Cavalry, where he served three years, being several times mentioned in official dispatches for gallantry. From the effects of the hardships of military service, he died at the age of 29 years. 2. Anna Mary, born Sept. 25, 1847; married Sept. 22, 1868, Eli Torrance, a prominent lawyer of Minneapolis, Minn., who also served for three years in the late civil war—enlisting at the age of sev-

* This gentleman was the author of a "Harmony of the Gospels," much used in Sunday-schools.

enteen years, in Company A 9th Pennsylvania Reserves. Transferred to 97th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers all Infantry. He ranked as Captain. Their five children are: 1. Alice; 2. Graham Macfarlane; 3. Charles M.; 4. Hester; 5. Eliakim. 1. Alice Torrance was married Sept. 22, 1891, to Douglas Fiske; they have an infant son. Torrance Fiske, born Sept. 30, 1892. From James Macfarlane 1695, to Torrance Fiske, is an unbroken line of 197 years. 3. James G. Macfarlane, born Dec. 2, 1848; is a civil engineer, now locating government lands in Wyoming. 4. Margaret L. Macfarlane, born Apr. 18, 1851; married Oct. 29, 1874, John M. Patterson, and have five children: 1. Margaretta; 2. William Wallace; 3. John Rea; 4. Graham Creighton; 5. Elizabeth. 5. Martha Alice (dau. of Isaiah G. and Margaret Macfarlane), was born June 14, 1853, and died unmarried, May 15, 1889. 6. Her sister Elizabeth Macfarlane, born April 3. 7. Samuel Macfarlane (son of Isaiah G.), born Apr. 22, 1860, married June 27, 1887, Ida Willet, and have two children, Elizabeth W., and Douglas Graham. Mr. Macfarlane is a dentist, doing a successful business at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

The children of Alexander and Eveline Macfarlane-Reimer, are: 1. Martha Graham, who married John D. Early, of Baltimore. Their children are: 1. Lily G. Early, married George D. Buyers; have one child, John D. 2. Eveline R. (dau. of John D. Early). 4. Her brother Alexander R. Early, married Frances E. Mosle; their child,

Alexander R. Elizabeth (2d. child of Alexander and Eveline Reimer), married Charles S. Morgan. No issue. Eveline Reimer (dau. of Alex. and Eveline), married John H. Holliday. Their five children are: 1. Alexander R.; 2. Lucia C.; 3. Eveline H.; 4. John H.; 5. Mary E.; Joseph H. (son of Alex. and Eveline Reimer), married Anne J. Clark. No issue.

The children of James and Mary Overton-Macfarlane are: 1. Edward Overton; 2. Ellen Louise; 3. Graham; 4. Mary Clymer; 5. James Reimer; 6. Eliza, died aged 7 years; 7. Eugenia Hargous.

1. Edward Overton Macfarlane (son of James and Mary), was born in Bloomfield, Perry Co., Pa., Mch. 24, 1849, and two years later came to Towanda with his parents. He was educated at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute in Towanda, until he went as cadet to the U. S. Naval Academy, in 1864. After he graduated he remained until Oct. 1871, when he resigned as Ensign, to enter business life. He married Mary Frances Bartlett, Sept. 17, 1874. Their children are: 1. James, born Nov. 21, 1875.

2. Harriett, born Jan. 29, 1877.

3. George Clymer, born Sept. 17, 1878.

4. Edward, born June 13, 1883.

5. Malcolm, born Nov. 22, 1885.

6. Scott Bartlett, born Aug. 30, 1886.

Edward O. Macfarlane is President of the Citizens' National Bank of Towanda, Pa., Superintendent of Barclay Railroad, and Superintendent of Long Valley Coal Mines.

2. Ellen Louise (dau. of James and Mary Overton-Macfarlane), married Wm. Little.

3. Graham Macfarlane, married Helen Bradbury; 4. Mary Clymer Macfarlane, married E. J. Angel; 5. James Reimer Macfarlane, born Apr. 25, 1858, graduated from Princeton College in 1878, married, Apr. 25, 1888, Lizzie M. Overtou, who died July 12, 1890.

6. Eliza Macfarlane (dau. of James and Mary), died at 7 years of age; 7. Eugenia Hargous Macfarlane is at present in Paris, France, where she is an artist of considerable note.

John Findley Macfarlane (son of James and Elizabeth Findley-Macfarlane), served in the war of 1812, and was a much esteemed elder of the Presbyterian church at Gettysburg, Pa., and one of the founders of the Pennsylvania College at that place; he died in Perry Co., Pa., in 1851. He was a volunteer in Capt. Meredith's Co., for the defense of Baltimore, in 1814, and was present with the Pennsylvania Militia in the trenches dug for the defense of the city, in sight of the bombardment of Fort M'Henry, when the British were repulsed.

JAMES MACFARLANE OF TOWANDA, PA.

From an article in the *American Geologist* of 1891, by I. C. White, we make extracts, giving a slight sketch of the life of this distinguished man, who was born Sept. 2, 1819, and died at Towanda, Pa., Oct. 12, 1891. He graduated at Pennsylvania College in 1837, fully equipped for victory in life's struggle.

“Upon his record as a successful engineer of the North Branch Canal, a leading member of the bar at Towanda, the successful coal operator and railway builder, who opened up and developed the celebrated Barclay Coal Region, we can not dwell, except to say that his ceaseless activity and tireless devotion to duty rendered him eminently successful in all business ventures.

“Of philosophic mind, a close and keen observer, his experience as a coal operator gave him the opportunity to collect and elaborate the data which he embodied in that very mine of useful information, as well as of popular scientific instruction, ‘The Coal Regions of America.’ This justly famous work met with such a hearty reception by the general public, as well as by geologists in particular, that its author was encouraged to undertake the preparation of a volume for the latter’s especial benefit, and the appearance of ‘An American Geological Railway Guide,’ fresh from his pen, in 1879, was hailed by geologists everywhere, as a boon of greatest value. This book, so unique in conception, and happy in execution, put all geologists under a heavy debt of gratitude to the author, whose busy brain and hand had done so much for them.

“The edition was soon exhausted, and in 1883 Mr. Macfarlane, in response to an appreciative public, began the preparation of a new and greatly enlarged volume of the ‘Guide,’ adding many novel and useful features. While in the midst of this labor, the ‘dread summons’ came sudden-

ly, almost without warning, and the busy life was ended.

“The two celebrated works just mentioned entitled Mr. Macfarlane to a high place among the contributors to the advancement of the science of geology, but they do not constitute the whole of his work for geology. His articles on ‘Coal’ in Appleton’s Encyclopedia and Gray’s Atlas of Pennsylvania, ‘On the Formation of Canons,’ in Science, Aug. 1884, and on ‘The Earthquake at New Madrid,’ at the Minneapolis meeting of the ‘A. A. A. S.,’ all attest the true scientific spirit as well as the geological acumen of the author.

“Some of his best work for geological science was of the kind that is of great importance, but often overlooked. He was really the father of the bill which inaugurated the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, and largely through his labors and influence, were obtained the legislation and necessary appropriations which carried that vast work forward to such splendid results. The death of such a man is a loss that no man may measure. It was his far-sighted sagacity that planned, and his indomitable will that helped to completion, the railroad that tapped the hidden wealth of Barclay Mountain, and had also done much to develop the coal industry at other points in that region. The cause of religion, education and every deserving charity found in him a liberal patron.

“It is to his youngest son, James R. Macfarlane,

that geologists owe the completion of the second edition of the 'Guide.' Probably none but the writer, and a few others, know under what great difficulties this volume was prepared. The death of the father had left all except the first portion in an unfinished condition. Yet, at a great sacrifice of time and money, the young barrister, just starting in life, undertook as a labor of love, and as a tribute to his father's memory, to gather up the broken threads of the 'Guide,' to finish collecting material, and weave all into the orderly system the father had outlined. Few can form any estimate of the amount of work which thus devolved upon the son. During its progress he suffered a double bereavement, his loving mother and devoted wife, who had aided him much in his work, both passing over to the 'silent majority.'

"How well he accomplished his self-imposed task, the volume of 426 pages, just issued, during the year 1891, speaks for itself. Geologists cannot appreciate too highly the labor and self-sacrifice of the son, in thus carrying forward to successful completion, under so many discouraging circumstances, a work involving so much toil for one whose daily occupation was foreign to subjects connected with geology."

THE MACFARLANE BANSHEE.

As no Scotch family of ancient lineage would wish to be suspected of being without its own particular ghost, we now introduce to our readers the "Macfarlane Banshee," which is said to have followed the family from Ireland to the

Cumberland Valley. James Macfarlane, grandson of James the first emigrant, was a disbeliever in all supernatural manifestations such as are usually believed in Scottish families, and ridiculed all tales of banshees and kindred spirits.

Isaiah Graham, his cousin, was a staid old-fashioned Presbyterian, and was as conspicuous for his unwavering faith, as James was for the lack of it.

The Macfarlane homestead stood on the top of a high hill, and the Graham home in the valley. The beautiful creek, Conodoguinet flowed between the farms. There was a deep ford on the road for cattle and wagons, and a foot-bridge over the stream. James Macfarlane visited his cousin every evening, and when Isaiah was old and dying slowly, his cousin was still more attentive. One evening their talk had been of the supernatural, and James left the house with some laughing remark, at his cousin's credulity. As he walked along the road he was surprised to see an old woman, of diminutive size, weeping and wringing her hands, in the greatest distress. He went up to her, to ask the cause of her grief, but she turned from him with a bitter *wail*, and threw herself into the deep water. To his astonishment the small body made more commotion and impression upon the water than he had ever seen a four horse-team and wagon make. He returned to the Graham home and insisted that the stream—which became a mill stream a little further down—should be dragged, and all night

long, with others, they searched for the body but found nothing. The sick man said: "It is the Banshee!" and *after* this, he died.

Rev. Peter Macfarlane of New York, a well-known clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, was the eighth child of Peter Macfarlane, who was born at the head of Loch Lomond, Scotland, in 1806. He married Elizabeth Lang of Paisley, Scotland, emigrated to America, and was accidentally drowned in the harbor of Savannah, Ga., in 1842.

Their nine children were: Elizabeth, Alexander, John, James, Archibald, Mathew, Arthur, Peter and Margaret. John lives at New Castle-on-the-Tyne, England; Alex, James and Arthur died in early manhood. Archibald served in the confederate army, during the late rebellion; entering as a private, he was rapidly advanced to the Colonelcy of his regiment. He was severely wounded at the Battle of Corinth, in 1863. He afterward engaged in business in Mississippi and in St. Louis, Mo. He died in Wisconsin, in 1881. His sister, Elizabeth, married Robert Patterson of Glasgow, and has one living child, Andrew.

Margaret, another sister, married, in 1865, Edmund Blong, a merchant and extensive real estate dealer in Toronto, Canada, and has ten children. Rev. Peter Macfarlane married, in 1868, Sarah Edith Kendrick, of Ontario. They have one child, Walter Rodney, born May 6, 1869; he married Miss Blanche Hotchkiss, Sept. 5, 1892.

and resides at Seabeck, State of Washington.

William Hugh McFarland, of Sioux City, Ia., clerk in the office of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, a grand-nephew of the late Bishop McFarland of Connecticut, the grandson of John McFarland in the north of Ireland, and the son of John McFarland, Jr.,—who was born Apr. 3, 1814—and Catherine McEwing of Glasgow, (where they were married) was born in Liverpool, England, May 4, 1844, his parents emigrating that year, and settling at Summit, Wis., where the father died in February of 1845, and the mother soon after.

William H., their only child, was cared for in the family of his uncle, William Hugh McFarland, of Milwaukee, Wis. May 10, 1861, he enlisted in the "Milwaukee Zouaves." July 13 they were mustered into the 5th Wisconsin Volunteers as Company B, at Camp Randall, Madison, Wis. Was in the Peninsular campaign with Gen. McClellan, and in the Siege of Yorktown, Battle of Williamsburg, Va., where they were especially complimented by McClellan, as having, by their bravery, won the day. Next "on to Richmond," and down in the Chickahominy swamps, and in June and July on the fields of Golden's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, and the Battle of Antietam. Was in the "Light-Division" for service on the Rappahannock, was in the charge of Mary's Heights, and was within a few feet of Col. Thomas Allen (commanding the regiment) when he made the following speech to his men, which was in itself a death-warrant if

the charge should be unsuccessful: "Boys, do you see those heights? You have got to take them! You think you can not do it, but you can, you *will* do it! When the order 'Forward' is given, you will start at double-quick—you will not fire a gun, you will not stop until you get the order to halt! You will never get that order!" An order followed and the charge was made on the double-quick, amidst the shells from the noted "Washington Artillery" of New Orleans, which was defending the heights, and firing from sharpshooters stationed behind the stone wall.

He was one of eighteen men out of forty-two of his company, who went on with the command to Salem Church and Bank's Ford, where, at about 7 o'clock in the evening, he received a shot in the thigh, which caused the loss of his leg—on this his nineteenth birthday. He was discharged from the army March 22, 1863. He married Susan E. Steward (a Scotch girl,) April 6, 1871. Their ten children are: William H. Jr., J. Frank, Catherine M., Hattie E., Albert H., Jessie, Maude S., Jeremiah, Thomas and Ruth.

THE MACFARLANES OF TAMPA, FLA., derive their descent from Thomas Macfarlane, a "Heilanman" of Arrochar, Scot., who settled at Pollockshaws, near Glasgow, about the year 1780, where many of his direct descendants still live, and are people of some influence. His son, Parlan, emigrated to America sometime in the "twenties," and was for many years an Indian trader in the North-west territory, and one of

the pioneers of St. Paul and St. Anthony. He died in 1874. He was well and favorably known in that entire section during his life-time, and is still remembered by the old settlers of Minnesota.

Thomas, eldest son of this Parlan, still resides near Sauk Center, and the second son, John, resides at Minneapolis. James D., youngest son of the first mentioned Thomas, emigrated to America in Sept. of 1865, and settled at Fall River, Mass. His eldest son, Hugh, educated at St. John's College, Stearns Co., Minn., and Boston University Law School, practices law at Tampa, Fla. He married Frances I. Pettingill of Augusta, Me., and has two sons, James D. and Howard P. David S. Macfarlane married Emma Simmons of Fall River, Mass., and has five children: Annie M., Sadie, Eliza, Emma and Margaret. Mathew B. Macfarlane married Mary Alice Cudingly of Fall River, Mass., and has one child, Annie.

George R. Macfarlane, only son of Andrew, son of Thomas, emigrated to America in 1887, and is in the real estate business at Tampa. He married Susan B. Gaunt, now dead.

Thomas Macfarlane, grandson of Thomas, resides in Ottawa, Canada, is a F. R. S. C., Chief Analyst of the Canadian Government, is also considered an authority in chemistry, having published several scientific works, and has held important Government positions in Canada. His two sons, Norman and Arthur, are merchants in Tampa. Norman married Belle Ardillo; no chil-

dren. Hamilton Macfarlane is also a resident of Tampa. It may be added that since Thomas Macfarlane settled in the Lowlands, not one of his descendants has ever committed a crime, or failed to meet his obligations, pecuniary or otherwise.

THE MACFARLANES OF ROME, WIS.

The remote ancestor of this family was George MacFarlane, who was born and died at Garantly, near Aberfeldie, Scotland. He married a Campbell, a "lady of high degree," had children, John, Joseph, Isabella and George. His son George was born at the same place as his father, in 1785. They had one son, William. His son, Alexander, born in Perthshire, in 1813, married Mary Barclay in 1840; had children, Alexander, Christiana, George, Moses, Aaron and Grace. He emigrated to America about 1842. Aaron MacFarlane (son of Alexander), was born in Waukesha Co., Wis., Feb. 12, 1852, and married Lydia Yahrmark, July 4, 1877. Their son, Aaron MacFarlane Jr., born at Rome, Jefferson Co., Wis., April 9, 1882.



Francis McFarlan,

From MacFarlan and Graeme
Of Scotland,
To Francis MacFarlan
New York City, U. S. A.

—— MacFarlan, whose first name is lost, but who lived in Scotland near Loch Sloy, married Isabel Graeme, daughter of Graeme of Claverhouse, who afterward became the Viscount Dundee. They had one child, Andrew MacFarlan, who emigrated to the Protestant part of Ireland, where he lived a bachelor, until the latter part of the last century, when he came to this country and settled in Schenectady, N. Y. He married Anna Peters, daughter of William Peters and Helen Van Epps, of that town. They had one son, Henry MacFarlan, born Oct. 10, 1772, and died June 28, 1830. He married, Sept. 27, 1800, Mehitable Blanchard Carmer, the sixth daughter of Nicolas Guepson Carmer. She was born in New York, July 9, 1777, and died May 13, 1855. Mr. MacFarlan died at his city residence in Vesey st., opposite St. Paul's church. He had a country seat at Bloomingdale, also residences in connection with his iron works at Monroe and Dover. He was a devoted churchman, a warden of old Trinity Church, New York, and the life-long friend of its rector, Dr. Wm. Berrian. He personally superintended the planting of every tree in the church-yard of Trinity. His sisters married into the old New York families, viz.: Robert Lenox (who gave to the city Lenox library), Mr. Kennedy, Robert Maitland, William Hill, and Mr.

Wetmore. The ten children of Henry and Mehit-able MacFarlan were: 1. Mary Ann; 2. Harriett; 3. Henry; 4. Allethia Carmer; 5. Charles Carmer; 6. Helen; 7. Robert Alexander; 8. Elizabeth; 9. Matilda Blanchard; 10. Francis Blanchard, who was born in New York City, Aug. 5, 1818, and died Apr. 29, 1865. He married, June 3, 1863, Eliza Anna Seaman, daughter of Willett Seaman, son of the late Dr. Valentine Seaman (all of New York City). They had one son, Francis MacFarlan, born Apr. 11, 1864, the last male descendant of MacFarlan and Graeme of Claverhouse. He married Elizabeth Robins Halsey, of New York, June 2, 1891, and has one daughter, Caroline Nichols, born June 5, 1892.

The following is the epitaph on the tombstone of Helena Peters, who was mother-in-law of Francis MacFarlan's great-grandfather, Andrew MacFarlan.

—Memento Mori—

“Here lies ye body of Helena, wife of William Peters. Interred May 1st., Anno Domini, 1758, aged 87 years.”

She did bear virtue's fame,

And none could her excel

In hospitality, which has been

Proved full well,

By all, especially by strangers

Of another nation.

They being entertained by her

With kindness and discretion.

But to sum the whole course of her life

She was a friend to all, a
Mother and a loving wife.

1. Mary Ann (dau. of Henry and Mehitable Carver Mac Farlan), born Oct. 9, 1801, died 1887; married R. L. Patterson. Their children were: 1. Robert Livingston; 2. Henry Mac Farlan (married Louisa Bostwick); 3. William (married Mary Thayer); 4. Katherine Livingston, born May 11, 1839; at present in Japan.

2. Harriett (dau. of Henry), born July 15, 1803, died unmarried, Dec. 12, 1881; 3. Henry (son of Henry), born Meh. 14, 1805, married Anne Rodgers; died Meh. 27, 1882. No issue.

4. Alethea Carmer (dau. of Henry Mac Farlan), born Oct. 12, 1806, died Oct. 28, 1869; married Peter Brinckerhoff. Their five children were: 1. Alethea born Meh. 13, 1841; 2. Helen Morton, born May 21, 1842; 3. Henrietta Collins, born July 23, 1844; 4. Agnes, born March 10, 1846, married Charles F. R. Ogilby, in 1876; their four children were: Charles F. R., born Mar. 17, 1879; Remsen B., born Apr. 8, 1881; Leonard D., born Feb. 16, 1883, died Jan. 11, 1889, and Henry Mac F., born Nov. 4, 1885. 5. Henry Mac Farlan (Brinckerhoff), born Jan. 6, 1849, married Martha W. Foster. No issue. Charles Carmer MacFarlan (son of Henry and Mehitable), born Nov. 5, 1808, died Sept. 23, 1827; married Margaret Crittenden. No issue.

6. Helen MacFarlan, (dau. of Henry and Mehitable), born Aug. 23, 1810, died Apr. 28, 1849; married Rev. Henry Morton, D. D. Their four children were: 1. Henry, born Dec. 11, 1836; married

Clara W. Dodge. Their two children are: Henry Samuel, born May 24, 1874, and Quincy Ludlum, born Jan. 6, 1880. 2. Alice Elizabeth (dau. of Dr. Morton), born Sept. 11, 1838; married John Coates Browne. Their six children are: 1. Helen Morton, born Feb. 16, 1860; died Jan. 10, 1861. 2. Alice, born and died June 2, 1861. 3. Henry Morton, born and died July 29, 1862. 4. Caspar Moris, born Aug. 7, died Aug. 9, 1864. 5. Annie Kent, born and died Aug. 9, 1868. 6. Edith Floyd, born Apr. 3, 1873.

3. Helen (dau. of Dr. Morton), born Sept. 26, 1841; married P. Remsen Brinckerhoff; their three children were: 1. Henry Morton, born Apr. 20, 1868. 2. Francis Mac Farlan, born July 11, 1878. 3. Walter Remsen, born July 4, 1874. 4. Harriet Mac Farlan (dau. of Dr. Morton), born Sept. 30, 1845, married Henry W. Wilson; they have one child, Arthur Morton, born July 1, 1877.

7. Robert Alex. (son of Henry and Mehitable Mac Farlan), born July, 1813; died Dec. 1813. 8. Elizabeth Carmer, (dau. of Henry), born 1815; died, unmarried, Aug. 1, 1854. 9. Matilda Blanchard (dau. of Henry), born Sept. 27, 1816, died Apr. 29, 1817. 10. Francis Blanchard Mac Farlan, (son of Henry), born Aug. 5, 1818, and Eliza A. Seaman, his wife—the record already given, at head of this chapter.

“Henry Morton, Ph. D.,* President of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., was a grandson of Henry and Mehitable MacFarlan, and

* Article written by Marcus Benjamin.

son of Henry Morton, D. D., for more than fifty years rector of St. James' Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, and in that city the boy was educated. He entered the sophomore class in the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated there in 1857, after which he took a post-graduate course in chemistry.

“During his senior year at the University he became interested in Egyptian hieroglyphics, and, with two members of his class, he prepared a translation of the trilingual inscription of the famous Rosetta Stone. This translation, with other matter in the form of a report presented to one of the college societies, was, in 1859, published as a lithographic fac-simile elaborately illustrated and illuminated with colored designs drawn by him.

“On graduation he entered the law office of George M. Wharton, and studied there for two years, but, having from his youth up shown a decided fondness for chemistry and mechanics, he readily accepted in 1860 the place of instructor of chemistry and physics in the Protestant Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, where he himself had made his studies preparatory to college. Law was then abandoned, and thenceforth his career has been devoted to science.

“In 1863 he delivered a course of lectures on chemistry at the Franklin Institute, and during the same year he became professor of chemistry at the Philadelphia Dental College, of which he was one of the founders. A year later he became

resident secretary of the Franklin Institute, and in that capacity organized and delivered a series of lectures illustrated by unique and original experiments.

“In these lectures Professor Morton used in a most effective way all the machinery and capacities of the stage. Among his brilliant experiments was an artificial rainbow, 20 feet in span, which he projected on the white clouds of a distant drop curtain, where it was seen amid the foliage of forest side-scenes. Other effects included the interior of a crimson palace, crowded with actors in brilliant costumes, alternately illuminated with white and yellow light; the phenomena of solar and lunar eclipses were repeated with small sun, moon and earth illuminated with electric lights and moved by stage machinery.

“In 1867 Professor Morton was called to fill the chair of chemistry and physics in the University of Pennsylvania during the absence of Professor J. F. Frazier, and in 1869 that chair was divided, and the chemistry given to Professor Morton. Also during 1867 he became editor of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, which he then held for three years.

“His practical experience in connection with the Franklin Institute proved of unforeseen value to him, for in 1870 he was called to be President of the Stevens Institute of Technology, then about to be organized under the will of Edwin A. Stevens. This post he accepted and has since held.

“His first duty was to organize a faculty, and with them to arrange a course in mechanical engineering. The success of this institution is well known, and his constant thought during the twenty years of his experience at its head has been how to increase its efficiency. In 1880 he presented to the Trustees a workshop that he had caused to be built and equipped with steam engines and tools at a cost to himself of over \$10,000. Three years later the progress in applications of electricity required an increase of facilities for special instruction in that branch, and President Morton placed in the hands of the Trustees the sum of \$2 500 for the purchase of an additional electrical apparatus, and agreed to furnish the salary for a chair of applied electricity until it should be otherwise provided for.

“Soon after his settling in Hoboken he was called upon to act as an expert in connection with several important patent suits involving points in chemistry. The remarkable character of his work in this connection led to the continual employment of his services in such cases, and he has appeared in most of the important patent suits conducted in this part of the country since 1870.

“Among his experiences that are worthy of special mention was his connection with the Horsford patents concerning the use of a dry acid phosphate of lime for baking powder. His affidavit was so convincing in character as to completely overthrow similar documents pre-

pared by some of the first chemists in the country. His experience was similar in connection with the celebrated suit for the artificial madder, or alizarine, in which his testimony was successful, although opposed by some twenty-one experts. In the case of a patent for the manufacture of celluloid, his evidence led to the removal of an injunction which had been given in answer to a motion for an attachment. However, his work in patent suits has not been confined exclusively to chemical questions, but has extended into optics and electricity, in both of which subjects he has made many investigations, as well as testifying in frequent suits.

“He has had but little time to indulge in original research as such, but still he has not been altogether neglectful of such work, as his investigation on the fluorescent and absorption spectra of the uranium salts shows. In later investigations he showed like spectra in pyrene and in some petroleum residues he discovered a new material which he called chatlene, from its brilliant green fluorescence.

“From 1878 to 1885, he was a member of the United States Light-house Board, and in this capacity conducted numerous investigations in fog signals, electric lighting, fire extinguishers, illuminating buoys and similar subjects. The degree Ph. D. was conferred on him by Dickinson College in 1869, and by Princeton in 1871. He has been Vice-President of the American Chemical Society, and beside his membership in other

scientific bodies, has, since 1874, been a member of the National Academy of Sciences."

In 1888, Pres. Morton gave to the Stevens Institute \$10,000 toward the endowment of an Engineering Practice, and in 1892, added \$20,000 to the same endowment.

THE MACFARLANES OF HUNTINGDON, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The record of this family is preserved in the form of a manuscript, prepared by Mr. Donald Macfarlane, who was born in Scotland, May—, 1746, and died Nov. 8, 1835.

The claim of direct descent from MacFarlane of Gartartan, in Perthshire, Scotland, is fortified by the Bible records of the family, also from original "Burgess Tickets" of parchment, showing that for five generations preceding the above-mentioned family, the heads of each generation mentioned as "son of," were burgesses of the city of Glasgow.

The writing of Mr. Donald Macfarlane states that Walter, eldest son of Sir John Macfarlane, by his second wife, a daughter of Lord Herries, got from his father the estate of Dulator, near Port of Menteith. One of his sons lived at Halbertshire, near Denny, Stirlingshire, and had a family. One of his sons went to Ballawell, near Buchlyvie; he had sons, Parlan and George. Parlan had three sons, John, Alexander and Donald, and daughters, Mary and Janet. George had one daughter, who had a large family. He (George) died at the age of 105 years.

Donald Macfarlane, born May, 1746; died Nov.,

1835.

1835; married Mary McNee, Dec. 13, 1782. She was born at Rednock, Scotland, May, 1765. They had fifteen children:

Alexander, born Sept. 3, 1783; died Mch. 23, 1869.

Daniel, born Oct. 7, 1785; died Nov. 16, 1872.

Catherine, born Sept. 28, 1787; lost in the Atlantic, 1821.

John G., born July 20, 1789; died May 26, 1792.

Mary, born Mch. 31, 1791; died May, 1840.

Margaret, born June 5, 1792; lost in the Atlantic, 1821.

Janet, born Sept. 13, 1793; died Nov. 25, 1869.

Parlan, born June 25, 1795; died June 12, 1860.

Peter, born Feb. 25, 1797; died Oct. 9, 1870.

John, born Nov. 27, 1798; died in 1878.

James, born Aug. 14, 1800; lost in the Atlantic, 1821.

Ann M., born Mch. 22, 1803; died Oct. 12, 1846.

Christian, born Mch. 12, 1805; died Oct. 26, 1842.

Robert, born Oct. 26, 1806; died Oct —, 1820.

Nancy, born Feb. 14, 1809; died 1878.

Donald, the father of these children, died at the age of 91 years, on the farm of Braecepintully, Scotland, which he had occupied for nearly fifty years. All of his fifteen children lived to be men and women, and often all dined together on festal occasions.

1. Alexander (son of Donald), came to America in 1854, and died in Huntingdon, Province of Quebec, Canada. 2. Daniel Macfarlane (son of Donald), was baptized Oct. 10, 1875, at Port of

Menteith, having been born at Rednock Castle. He married Margaret Lyon (who was born at Glasgow, Jan. 23, 1796), Nov. 26, 1821. He was a merchant and "burgess" of Glasgow. He emigrated to America in 1843, and purchased five hundred acres of land on the banks of Trout River, in the Township of Elgin, three miles from the village of Huntingdon, where his surviving children still own the land and dwell thereon. The children of Daniel and Margaret Lyon-Macfarlane, are:

Margaret, born Sept. 27, 1822.

Daniel, born Jan. 15, 1824.

Jessie, born Sept. 17, 1825; married Mr. Ross.

Mary, born May 3, 1827; died Jan. 7, 1887.

Geo. Lyon, born June 11, 1832.

Elizabeth, born Oct. 27, 1835.

John Alexr., born Mch. 19, 1838.

John A., Elizabeth and Catherine died young.

Geo. Lyon married Christian Anderson in 1860, had two sons and five daughters. The eldest son, Daniel, is married, and has two children, and David is at home.

8. Janet came to America in 1821—she was at that time past eighty years of age—and died at Huntingdon, P. Q.

9. Parlan,) came to America in 1819; both died

10. Peter, (at Huntingdon, P. Q.

11. John went to Ireland, where he became a farmer. He and his wife both died in County Tyrone.

12. Ann, }
 13. Christian, } of ~~Brace~~ ^{Brace} ~~intully~~, Thornhill,
 14. Robert, } Perthshire, Scotland.

*Brood of
Cessintilly.*
 15. Nancy went to the state of Iowa and died there. Daniel Macfarlane (son of 2nd Daniel) had nine children, of whom but six are living, viz.: Margaret, Daniel, George, John A., Jessie and Elizabeth, all of whom — except Jessie, who married a Mr. Ross, and settled in Fayette Co., Ia., — live upon the old homestead.

Parlan Macfarlane (son of Donald), had six sons and four daughters. The eldest, Donald, died in Australia. James and Thomas had the homestead, Alex. has been for many years in La Porte, Ind., and Parlan in Chicago; Peter died in Chicago, and John.

John (son of Parlan), had four sons, John, Parlan, George and William, and three daughters. John died at 84 years of age. Janet (daughter of Parlan), married Thomas Macfarlane, and had three sons: Parlan, Thomas and Donald.

Parlan and Thomas went to Albany, N. Y., about 1798. Donald died young. Mary married John Batison, had two sons and three daughters, and died at 99 years of age.

10. Peter Macfarlane had thirteen children, two sons and eleven daughters. James E. Macfarlane in California, and Peter Macfarlane of Huntingdon.

11. John Macfarlane had five children. Donald and Peter settled on farms in Warwickshire, England. James, a merchant in New Zealand, one daughter in London, and one in Ireland.

John, son of the above-mentioned Parlan, is a Bookseller in Detroit, Mich. He married Jane Fonda Schenck; descended, on her mother's side, from Gellus Fonda of Johnston's time and the family of Van Horn. The town of Fonda, N. Y., is named for this family, as they once owned all that part of the country.

12. Ann Macfarlane had three children, two in the western states, and one, "Mary," in Huntingdon.

15. Nancy had a large family of sons and two daughters. Daniel and Parlan are captains of steamers on Lake Erie, and two are on farms in Fayette Co., Ia.

Daniel Macfarlane (son of Daniel, grandson of Donald), was born Jan. 15, 1824. He married, Mch. 22, 1850, Janet Macfarlane, who was born Apr. 13, 1826. Their children were:

Daniel, born Jan. 7, 1851.

Parlan, born Dec. 22, 1852.

George Lyon, born Dec. 16, 1855.

Thomas, born Nov. 8, 1858; died Dec. 5, 1863.

Mary C., born Jan. 27, 1861; died Sept. 27, 1886.

Margaret Lyon, born Apr. 3, 1863.

Janet, born Aug. 11, 1865.

Daniel Macfarlane (son of Daniel, grandson of Daniel), married Miss Cassie Purcell, Mch. 10, 1885; have one child, Clarence, born Jan. 20, 1889.

Parlan Macfarlane (son of Daniel, grandson of Daniel), married Miss Jessie Roberts, Mch. 16, 1887; have two children: Robert George, born Jan. 28, 1889, and Elsie, born Jan. 11, 1892.

From Donald Macfarlane, born 1746, to little Elsie, the line is complete for 146 years.

The two last mentioned sons of Daniel (Daniel and Parlan) own farms near their father, who lives upon and owns the farm purchased by *his* father Daniel, who settled in 1843, upon this beautiful farm of five hundred broad acres. In the old homestead are treasured heir-looms of the past generations, brought with the family from Scotland.

The History of Antrim, N. H., by Rev. W. R. Cochrane, D. D., mentions Daniel MacFarland, born at Goffstown, N. H., settled in Antrim 1774, married Martha Steele, and died 1829, at the age of 96; his wife, Martha, dying Apr. 25, 1831, aged 79. He is said "to have imagined himself heir to wealth and honor in Scotland." His mansion was planned in accordance with these ideas. He was as generous as a prince, and his great house was never fastened against any one by night or day. He was a sturdy Presbyterian and a great humorist.* He had four sons and one daughter.

James married Rena Stewart, in Antrim, and moved to New York. Betsey married Oliver Dickey, and moved to New York. Daniel, second son, married Katy Miller, of Peterborough, sister of Gen. Miller; she died Apr. 4, 1810, aged 26 yrs. The "Cabinet" of 1810, paid her the highest possible tribute. John, third son, was a law-

* Which seems to be a characteristic of the Macfarlanes. We believe Sir Walter Scott appreciated this fact, when he likens some one to "Macfarlane's geese, who care more for their play than their meat."

yer, admitted to the bar in 1815, and died unmarried, in 1819, aged 31 yrs. Thomas, fourth son, died in Antrim, in 1824, aged 30 yrs. Peggy, married Isaac Rees, and settled in Maine.

REV. JOHN MACFARLANE, MINISTER

of the Relief Church at Lanark, Scotland, was born on the eastern shore of Loch Lomond (date not given). He had a son, John, who married a Douglas, and emigrated from Lanark to Canada, in 1824, and died there, in 1863.

He has two sons in Montreal at the present time, J. Duncan, of J. Duncan MacFarlane and Co., Agents and Importers, at 180 St. James st., and John MacFarlane, of the Canadian PaperCo., Craig st.

Robert Macfarlane was born at Ruthglen, Scotland, Apr. 23, 1815; he was educated in the parish school, and there laid the foundation for knowledge, and gained a habit of study and thought, which were instrumental in raising him to a position far above that in which he commenced life. In his youth he wrote many songs and poems, and throughout his whole life he was an ardent student, and habituated himself early to writing out his views on the subjects of his studies. He read broadly and extensively, and was able to digest what he read, but because of a singularly modest nature and retiring disposition only his most intimate friends and associates of the Presbyterian church, of the Young Men's Christian Association, of the St. Andrew's Society and his colleagues of the Albany Institute

knew what an extraordinary fund of knowledge he possessed. He was a very fascinating conversationalist, and no man could remain long in his society without being charmed by his manner and astonished by his extensive information. It was said of him that he could give special information on any subject to persons who had made that subject a special study. He was an authority on everything pertaining to his native land; its history, religion, art, laws, customs, poetry, literature, traditions and scenery have all been mentioned in his many articles and in his correspondence.

He came to America in 1840. In 1848 he competed for a gold medal given by the Albany Young Men's Association for the best essay on Anthony Wayne, and won the prize. He wrote a series of articles on scientific subjects, which were published in the *Mechanics' Mirror*, and they attracted the attention of the publishers of the *Scientific American*, and he was shortly afterward called to take charge of that paper of which he remained sole editor for many years, and under his able management it attained a reputation for accuracy, ability and energy which became world-wide, and the duties became so arduous that the late Professor Charles Seelye became associated with him in the editorial department. In 1865, after a continuous service of seventeen years, he was obliged to resign his position on account of the loss of an eye, brought on by overwork in a dark room in the old Sun

building. He had made a name as a patent lawyer, and his specifications and descriptions of machinery and other inventions had brought him into prominent notice with the Patent office in Washington, and he was offered the position of Examiner of Patents, but declined. He wrote many monographs on scientific subjects, and his articles on popular subjects were always gladly received by the local press. He was a very graceful, fluent and impressive public speaker, and often lectured before scientific societies on astronomy, history, chemistry, natural philosophy, poetry and metaphysics, and he was a very ready speaker on politics and political economy. He was a most consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and during his life a Sabbath-school teacher, at all times cheerful, kind and loving, like the Master himself. Most noble and charitable he was ever.

He wrote while abroad a very interesting series of letters, which were published in the *Scottish American Journal* in 1875, over the name of "Rutherglen."

He died in 1883, and "we ne'er shall see his like again." He married Anna Garth Macfarlane, a noble woman.

His son, Robert F. Macfarlane, was born in 1842, and is a graduate of the Albany Medical College, valedictorian of his class, and prize essayist of the Union University Medical Department in 1888. Studied abroad in Glasgow, and Edinboro universities, matriculate of the Vienna

University, Austria, also of Paris Ecole de Medicine. Is now a practicing physician at 429 Jackson av., Long Island City, N. Y. He has a brother William, in Albany, N. Y.

THE MACFARLANES OF KINGSTON, PA.

James Macfarlane was born at Ruthglen, Scotland, in 1776. His son, James, was born at Glasgow in the year 1800, and married Jean Hunter. They emigrated to America in 1829, and have lived most of their lives in the Wyoming Valley. After settling in America they had six children, viz.: James, Janet, Margaret, Elizabeth, Thomas P. and Clarinda. James (son of James and Jean Macfarlane), married Eliza Hillard, and had three children: Mary, David and William. Mary Macfarlane (daughter of James and Eliza), married Dr. Haven Lance. Janet Macfarlane (daughter of James and Jean), married Andrew Lindsay, and had two sons—James and George. Margaret Macfarlane (daughter of James and Jean), married David Madden, and had three children—William, Frank and Fannie. Elizabeth Macfarlane (third daughter of James and Jean), married John P. Fell, and had three children—Emma, Charles and Harriet. Thomas Macfarlane (son of James and Jean), married Margaret McCulloch, and have two children—Jessie and A. Darte.

James MacFarlane (son of James MacFarlane, who was born in Perthshire, and Helen Maitland, of the Maitlands of Balcaria, who was born in Fifeshire) was born in Perthshire in 1854. In 1873 he went to London, and engaged in mercan-

tile business; was also an officer of the "London Scottish;" was married in London to Florence Weaver. They have one child, Florence, born in 1882. Mr. MacFarlane has been in America since 1881. He is at present in Washington D.C., at the business helm of six of the largest medical journals published in this country.

Major James Macfarlane, Associate Editor of the Daily Press and Knickerbocker, Albany, N. Y., was the son of Robert Macfarlane, who was born at Dumbarton, Scotland. His brothers, Duncan and Malcolm, both died in Scotland. Major Macfarlane's father emigrated to this country early in the century, and died here in 1838, when his son James was but six years of age. The Major served in the late civil war, and he has since made for himself an enviable name in the world of letters.

The "legends" which follow, are all from the manuscript of the Rev. James Dewar, M. A.

THE MURDER OF SIR HUMPHREY COLQUHOUN.

Historians and antiquarians unite in charging the commission of this deed upon the Chief of the Clan Macfarlane, but do not agree as to time and circumstances, some asserting it to have been done upon the evening of the bloody *slaughter* of Glenfruin, by the Macgregors, after their victory over the Colquhouns, in 1603, whereas it occurred in the year 1604.

The following is the inviolable tradition, handed down in the family * and believed to be the correct version.

“In the reign of James VI., Macfarlane’s dwelling-house was at Tarbet, on the shore of Loch Lomond, close to where the school-house now stands. At that time, when the taking of cattle from the Lowlanders was a gentlemanly occupation, Macfarlane levied the ‘black-mail,’ for the rent of the Earl of Lenox’s land protected *him* from robbers; he had a band of one hundred men living between Loch Sloy and Tarbet, ready to arm at the shortest notice. He was married to a lady by name Buchanan, of Kilmarnock. She, as was the custom in that day, spun and made webs of cloth. Her weaver lived at Bannochar, a mile below Luss. She often had an excuse to go to his house. There were no roads then, and when she went, it was by boat. Reports of her improper intimacy with Sir Humphrey Colquhoun had reached Macfarlane, and his jealousy was aroused. On one occasion, in 1604, she wished to go to her weaver’s with a web. Macfarlane was unwilling to allow her, and desired her to send a servant instead, but she would not listen to his request, and as she was hastily dressing, a note

* Sir Walter Scott, in his notes to “Rob Roy,” speaking of the above-mentioned battle of Glenfruin, and the terrible slaughter of the eighty youths, at its close, who had gathered to witness the conflict, says: “The above is the account I find in a manuscript history of the clan MacGregor, of which I was indulged with a perusal by Donald Mac Gregor, Esq., late Major of the 33d Regiment, where great pains have been taken to collect traditions and written documents, concerning the family; but an ancient and constant tradition preserved among the inhabitants of the country, and particularly those of the clan MacFarlane, relieves Dugal Ciar Mohr, of the guilt of putting to death these inoffensive youths, and lays the blame on a certain Donald or Duncan Lean, who performed this act of cruelty, with the assistance of a gillie who attended him, named Charloeh or Charlie.

fell from her garments, which her husband lifted, unperceived by her. On reading the paper he found it contained an arrangement for the meeting, that day, of his lady and Sir Humphrey Colquhoun. After she had left, Macfarlane aroused his 'Air-phi,' and marched them down by the most direct road, through Glen Douglas, and spreading his men, they came through the wood above Bannochar, and surrounded the house. They could see Mrs. Macfarlane and Sir Humphrey walking together. He understood that the Macfarlanes had not come as friends, and fled for refuge to his castle of Ross Dhu, about five miles distant, and outrunning his pursuers, had all the doors secured before they came up. The Macfarlanes were unable to force the doors, nor did they know in what part of the castle he was concealed, but finding Sir Humphrey's body servant in an outhouse, they brought him to Macfarlane, who put his sword to the servant's breast, saying: 'Tell me in what part of the cas-

"They say that the homicides dared not again join their clan, but that they lived in a wild and solitary state, as outlaws, in an unfrequented part of the Mac Farlane's territory. Here they lived for some time, undisturbed, till they committed an act of brutal violence on two defenseless women, a mother and daughter of a member of the clan Mac Farlane. In revenge the clan hunted them down, and shot them. It is said the younger ruffian, Charlioch, might have escaped, being remarkably swift of foot, but his crime became his punishment, for the female whom he had assaulted defended herself desperately, and had stabbed him with his own dirk, on the thigh. He was lame from the wound, and the more easily overtaken and killed."

It will probably occur to the reader, that if the Mac Farlanes were considered so reliable in preserving the traditions of the Mac Gregors, they might be equally trustworthy with regard to the traditions of their own clan.

tle your master is concealed, or I will run this sword through you!' The poor wretch, thus threatened, told where he was hidden, when Macfarlane caused his men to bring brush, heather and wood and set fire to them on the windy side of the castle.

"The smoke forced Sir Humphrey to open a window for breath, when one of Macfarlane's men shot him with an arrow, that gave him a mortal wound. The doors were then opened, and Sir Humphrey was delivered into Macfarlane's hands, who caused him to be beheaded at once, and the body mutilated in revenge.

"In returning they took the gates of the castle, which were of iron, with them, and carried them to Arrochar, where they remained in the possession of the Macfarlanes, until the estate was sold to Furgeson of Wraith, in the year 1784.

"Mrs. Macfarlane had a bill of divorce served upon her, and leaving Arrochar, she went to live with her relatives. Some time thereafter, Sir Humphrey's successor requested Macfarlane to send back the gates. He replied 'If you want the gates, come and take them away.'

"Soon Colquhoun of Luss collected his men, and came up through the "String of Luss" to revenge himself on Macfarlane, and to recover the old gates of his castle. Arrochar people did not expect them, and Colquhoun came upon them unawares.

"Macfarlane and Macfarlane of Gartartan were in his house, drinking ale, when they ar-

rived. Macfarlane leaped from a back window, and hid in the thicket. The Colquhouns searched the house, but while during so the cry of 'Loch Sloy' was sounded, and Macfarlane's men soon came to their chief's aid. Macfarlane led his gathered men. The Colquhouns stood on a common between where Tarbet House now stands, and Glen Tarbet rivulet. The Macfarlanes were gathered on the opposite side, and the chiefs began to negotiate, but it soon became apparent that the Macfarlanes were too numerous for the Luss men, and the chief of the Colquhouns and his men hastily fled above the woods and along by Loch Lomond, where there was a foot-path, never again coming to claim the gates of Ross Dhu.

"The servant who betrayed Sir Humphrey was degraded by the Colquhouns, and called the 'Traitor,' and his descendants were called 'traitors.'

"He lived a secluded life, and never left home without a gun and sword. A 'herald' once came to challenge the county for swordsmanship. He was directed to Shemare, where 'Traitor' Colquhoun lived; arriving, he asked for Colquhoun; he came out and asked 'What do you want?' 'A man to fight me with the sword or pay a ransom,' he replied. 'Traitor' went into the house, took his sword, and before the herald could draw his from the scabbard, he thrust him through, killing him on the spot.

"When the miscreant's wife died, he could get

no one to make a coffin, or assist in carrying her to a burial-place. He took a board from the front of his bed, and tying her body to it, dragged it three miles, where he buried her without a coffin, and took back the board, using it again for his bed.

“No one would bury in that church-yard after that. He was afraid of ghosts, and one time he was passing through the Vale of Glen Fruin, at twilight, when he met two men carrying a coffin; they put it on end to frighten him: it was black, and Colquhoun, thinking it was a ghost, fired at it: the noise it made in falling gave him a great fright.

“In the time of Charles I., Macauley of Ardincaple was one of those chosen by the king to persecute the Covenanters. Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss had to supply him with three men, one of whom was ‘Traitor Colquhoun.’ Macauley’s men were somewhere above Glasgow, on the shores of the Clyde, and at the same time the Luss men were on their way to join them. When near Partick, the ‘Traitor’ remained a little behind. The other two went on, and meeting a man on the road, said ‘There is a man coming after us; if you are a Covenanter, tell him so.’ He met Colquhoun on the Partick bridge, and when asked by him if he was a Covenanter, replied, ‘I am,’ thinking it was the pass-word by which he could cross the bridge. The ‘Traitor’ drew his sword, killed him, and threw him over the bridge. He then joined the Macauley men,

but it is not known whether he ever returned to his clan again, or not."

RAIDED BY THE ATHOL MEN.

"The Athol men were sent by the Regent of Scotland, on more than one occasion, to pillage Arrochar, and several battles were fought between them and MacFarlane, not now on record. On one occasion they had taken MacFarlane's cattle, and were about to drive them away from Arrochar. He was at that time in his house on Island-a-Vhu, and knowing their superior numbers, did not deem it prudent to land and oppose them; his youngest son, Duncan, proposed to row ashore and gather men enough to hold the Athol men in check that night, during which the clan would be gathered.

"This met with the chief's approval. There was then a mill near Port Chapel, where a number of young men lounged who lived on the farmers of Ballnich. They were the sons of men who had been killed in battle, and were thus maintained. When a farmer had meal in the mill, they were privileged to take as much meal from each sack as they could lift between the open palms of their two hands, and carry to the door without scattering any; if this happened, they must put the meal back in the sack. Duncan MacFarlane went and got these young men, but they were poorly armed. He knew that the Athol men would attempt the Ford of Dhuglas. So Duncan took his men there, and they put clothing on the stumps of trees, knowing it would be

dark when the Athol men would pass the ford, and hoping, by this stratagem, to deceive them with regard to numbers. When the enemy came in sight some of them were going round an eminence, as though they were a reinforcement, and others, with bows and arrows, were behind the stumps, to frighten the Athol men, and defend the ford. When the enemy came up, they began to shoot at the clothed stumps, the MacFarlane men shooting their arrows back to them. They soon discovered them to be their own arrows. It was dark, and fearing an ambush, they did not attempt the ford, but retired up Strath-du-daning to a place called Grianach, three miles from Loch Sloy, where the Chief of the Clan MacFarlane had hunting-houses. They went into one and spent the night, killing four cows and roasting the flesh for their suppers. They made merry with songs until late at night, when they laid down to sleep without posting *sentinels*. Duncan MacFarlane, with his men, was watching them, and when all was still, they tied the doors on the outside, and set fire to the house, burning it with all the Athol men in it. The forest about the house was also burned and much valuable timber destroyed.

“Duncan returned to Island-a-Vhu, and reported what he had done, but his father did not believe him, and sent two trusty messengers to reconnoiter, who returned, confirming Duncan’s story. The father was so angry that he drove him from home, and he was ever after called *black* Duncan.

“Among the ruins of the burned house were found sixty swords, many battle-axes and as many arrowheads as would fill a peck measure. Arrochar people long feared that the Athol men would come to be revenged, but they never again molested the Clan MacFarlane.”

A CATTLE RAID.

“The Camerons of Suanrt made a raid on Arrochar, under MacMaolonphidh, took MacFarlane's cattle, and went to Glenorchy by the way of Tyndrum. MacFarlane sent his leader of a band, called Callum Garth McEothian, then on the farm of Stuck-na-Cloie. They pursued, and overtook them at Glenorchy, where they found them quietly grazing by the water, on the braes of Glenorchy. They were about to burn the house, when they saw the Camerons coming up.

“Callum said, ‘Who will go with the cattle? the rest must fight.’ No one was willing to do this, fearing to be called cowards. Callum then said his two eldest sons must go, not being cowards, but as the wisest, to take care of the cattle, and added: ‘If we fall, you will be able to tell what became of us.’ The two sons, thus commanded, started back to Arrochar, with the drove of stolen cattle, and Callum Garth and his men stood till the twelve Camerons came up. They fought until every one, on both sides, fell dead or wounded, with the exception of Maolonphidh. Callum Garth had his foot nearly cut off. Maolonphidh had heard of him, and being very desirous of seeing him, searched for him, asking

each one 'Is Callum Garth here, lying on the ground?' but no one would tell. At last he came to Callum himself, to whom he put the same question. He replied, 'He is.'

"His questioner said 'I have never seen him, but wish much to do so.' Callum said, 'If you will bring me a drink of water, I will point him out to you.' He replied, 'I have no dish.' Callum said, pointing to his foot, 'Cut off that boot, it troubles me.' He did so from compassion. Callum then said, 'Bring me water in the boot.'

"Maolonphidh went to the brook, and while he was stooping to wash the blood from the boot, that the water might be clean, Callum Garth raised himself upon the knee of the terribly cut foot, put an arrow in his bow, and shot at Maolonphidh, striking him in the back, just below the short ribs. He dropped the boot, and tried to pull out the arrow, but could not, it being barbed.

"Callum called out, 'Ho, ho, there, companion, search for the arrow on the other side!' at the same time shooting another arrow, which hit his enemy on the opposite side. Maolonphidh, maddened with pain, eager for revenge, ran, with both arrows in his flesh, at Callum, who stood upon his knee waiting to receive him. They fought till both fell dead. The slain were all buried where they fell, and the wounded survivors told the dreadful tale."*

*We beg to assure our American cousins that this battle occurred about three hundred and fifty years ago.

THE RAID OF GLENLOIN.

“James Turner, from Suainert, obtained a farm at Glenloin. He had borrowed money from some of his friends, which he had not paid under the pretense of poverty. After being some time settled upon the farm, he had a servant belonging to Suainert, who, returning home, told that his master was wealthy. A band of the Suainert men soon came to obtain their money by force. It was in the spring-time and they arrived before daylight in the morning; but Turner's people were up, and his wife was preparing *sowans* for dinner. The servant had a large kettle of hot water for the milk dishes. Turner had six men to dig his ground, and had also given a lodging the night before to a strong old soldier, who was a beggar. When the Suainerts came, Turner went out to see who they were, and what they wanted, which was soon told. They began to fight the soldier who was the best *warrior* in Turner's band. But a blow from one of the assaulting party cleft his skull, and killed him. When Turner's men saw the soldier fall, they fled to the house. Turner himself was the last to get in, and he received a blow on the thigh, which made him a cripple for life. They got the door of the house closed and barred, and the enemy could not force it, but they put their guns over the door, thinking to shoot the inmates. Mrs. Turner filled a luggie with *sowans*, and throwing it on the guns dampened them so that the powder was useless.

“They then endeavored to gain access by the way of the roof, but this was thatched with heather, and the heather sewed to the cabers, and cabers wrought with wattles, so the wattles must be cut before they could get through the roof. The men in the house armed themselves with whatever they could get, but the wife and the servant proved the two best soldiers. The servant was on the loft and threw the boiling water (which her mistress passed up to her) whenever they appeared.

“A farmer, by the name of John Campbell, who lived at Inverchlarachan, heard the noise, and came to see what was the matter. Seeing the heather stripped from the house, he supposed them to be robbers, and he ran to the minister of Arrochar, Duncan MacFarlane, who was pastor to the Chief of the MacFarlanes at Arrochar. The minister was in bed, but quickly arose, and putting on his kilts and belted plaid, said, ‘When we are a minister we shall be a minister, but when we are a soldier we shall be soldier-like.’ He took a gun and a sword, and sent a man with the fiery cross to rouse the clan. Arrochar was soon rallied, and they went to the relief of Turner. When the Suainert men found the clan was in arms against them, they fled. The minister and his party of one hundred armed men pursued. The most notable of these was a Thomas MacFarlane, then living at Tighnacuil, and George MacFarlane, who lived at Inverchullin. George was by right Chief of

the MacFarlanes, being the eldest of the oldest branch. As they followed the minister was between these two men. George saw two men lying in the heather, and one of them, taking hold of his gun, cried, 'Come out of that now, we are at this place as soon as yourselves,' and fired at them.

"This proved to be an old man and his son. The father was taken prisoner, but the son, escaping MacFarlane's sword, fled and got away to the hills; but the minister had a greyhound that followed, and retarded his progress, till he was laid hold of. These two were detained as prisoners, but all the rest escaped. The minister and his party took the prisoners to the Chief at Arrochar, who held a court, and tried them. Being questioned, they said they had come to regain their own from Turner. MacFarlane thought it a pity to hang such brave men, and sentenced them to serve the remainder of their lives on a 'man-of-war.' A 'tender' at that time was lying at Greenock, and one of the Loch Long fishing boats, with a crew, was sent to put the prisoners on board the tender. The captain of this vessel was on shore shortly before they arrived, and the boat was moored to the side of the ship, on the opposite side of which the men were put on board. They were unbound and permitted to walk about the deck.

"Seeing the captain go below, they sprang into the boat, cut the painter with their dirks, and pulled the boat to the Greenock shore. The

fishing boat pursued with four oars, but did not overtake them.

“The Suainert men landed near Greenock, fled to the hills, and were never heard of more.”

THE PIEBALD HORSE.

“In the reign of James III., of Scotland, the Laird of Macfarlane was slain at the battle of Sauchie-Burn, near Stirling, in the year 1488, leaving a widow, who was an Englishwoman, the mother of one son; he also left a son by his first wife, who was the heir; but this son and heir had the misfortune to be proud, vain, silly and a little weak-minded. His half-brother was possessed of a beautiful piebald horse, which had been given to him by some of his mother’s relatives. The elder brother was about to set out for Stirling, and was very desirous of riding this horse, wishing, as the young chief, to make a very grand appearance.

“The step-mother refused the loan of the animal, alleging, as her reason for so doing, her fear that it would not be safely brought back. Her denial only made the young man the more persistent. Finally a written agreement was drawn up, and signed by the heir, in which he promises to forfeit to his half-brother his lands of Arrochar, in case the horse was not safely returned.

“The step-mother bribed the groom in attendance to poison the horse, on the second day from home, and the estate accordingly went to the younger brother.

“The clan refused to receive the latter as their

chief, but combined to acknowledge the elder brother as such, though not possessed of the lands of Arrochar. Some years later, by special act of Parliament, these lands were restored to the rightful heir."

THE MACFARLANES GATHERING.*

Author unknown.

"Send the fiery cross swift o'er the dark glens
and fountains,

Kindle the beacon on dreary Ross-Dhu;

Let hundreds blaze high on the Arrochar mount-
ains,

The flowers of Macfarlane will soon be in view.

"Bid the pibroch sound bravely through gloomy
Glenfruin,

Though Macgregor be backed by the proud

'Sider Roy; †

He marches to battle, he marches to ruin;

We'll welcome him there with the shout of

'Loch Sloy! ‡

"When the clan is insulted—for honor's their
darling—

They will die on the heath if they can not pre-
vail;

For never a clan like the Clan of Macfarlane

Trod the glen of the Saxon, or hill of the
Gael.

"When round by the side of Benlomond they're
wending,

* Contributed by Mr. David Macfarlane of Glasgow, in whose family it had long been.

† Sider Roy—Red-coated or king's soldier.

‡ Loch Sloy—The war-cry of the Clan Macfarlane.

Their proud, stately march fills the bosom with
 joy;
 While the pibroch its wild stormy measure is
 blending,
 With 'This I'll defend,'* and the shout of 'Loch
 Sloy.'
 "Macfarlane steps forth in the bloom of his
 vigor;
 His sons march behind like a bright ridge of
 flame;
 Now welcome to battle, ye sons of Clan Gregor,
 Macfarlane descends to the field of his fame.
 "Bid the war-pipe resound through the wilds of
 Glenfruin;
 Let the claymore in strength sweep round and
 destroy;
 Macfarlane will fall, or Macgregor meet ruin;—
 On, on to the battle, my heroes, 'Loch Sloy!'"

MAC PHARICK'S PROPHECY.

"In the time of the last Chief of the Clan Mac-
 Farlane, who was Laird of Arrochar, there was a
 man named Robert MacPharick, who lived at
 Inverloch, and who pretended to be possessed of
 the gift of 'second sight;' he was at one time,
 with some others, on Stronafine hill, and slept.
 He awakened suddenly, and said: 'MacFarlane's
 time at Arrochar will not be long, and the per-
 son who comes in his place will be a stranger to
 us, and will make parlor and kitchen a pig-sty;
 and, shortly before that happens, a black goose

* This I'll defend, motto on coat of arms of the Clan Macfarlane.

will come and remain among MacFarlane's geese. It will not be known where the goose came from, nor whither it went.' He also said, 'There will be four bridges where there is now but one, on the estate. MacFarlane will shortly after leave Arrochar, and his clan will lose all trace of him.' One day, soon after this, a black goose alighted among MacFarlane's geese as they were feeding, and after eating flew into a tree. No one cared to interfere with it; it remained, feeding with the geese, and staying nights in the tree, for about three months, and then disappeared."

Shortly after this war broke out between America and Great Britain. MacFarlane was heavily taxed and was also deeply in debt.

His family had been reared in luxury. Gambling with cards was then considered respectable. He entertained with a princely hospitality that the revenues of the estate could not support. He sold an estate that he owned in Jamaica for £8000, but could not avert the threatened ruin, and in 1784, as before-stated, the Barony of Arrochar, which for six hundred years had been in the possession of the MacFarlanes, passed into the hands of strangers.

A. Mr. Douglas was appointed factor for Fergusson, and lived in "the old castle." An old gentleman of Arrochar told the writer that he had seen the kitchen used as a pig-sty, and a well-known clergyman had seen "a lot of Shetland ponies stabled in the keep of the castle."

The Duke of Argyle, wishing to make a new

road to his Castle of Inverary, built three *new* bridges on the estate of Arrochar. So all of MacPharick's prophecies came true.

After the estate came into the possession of Sir James Colquhoun, the old castle was partially pulled down, and a large building, now known as "Arrochar House," was built on the front and rear of six rooms of the old castle, two upon each of three floors, which were left standing, and which remain in their original state, with the well-worn staircase of stone. Over the main entrance is placed the stone taken from the same position in the demolished house, and upon which is carved a garland; beneath it is a Scotch thistle and on either side of this the date 16-97. Beneath this is an inscription in Gaelic which, being translated, reads, "This stone was taken from the main entrance of the house built by John, Chief of the MacFarlans, and Laird of Arrochar, in the year inscribed upon it." We found the estates of Arrochar and Luss to be in a highly prosperous condition, and every descendant of the Clan MacFarlane should feel grateful that they have passed into the possession of so just, liberal and popular a landlord as Sir James Colquhoun.

For the benefit of those of our American readers who have never visited old Arrochar, in Scotland, we copy from our Journal some of the impressions which these scenes made upon our minds.

Arrochar, June 30, '91.

We took a train this morning from the Central Station at Glasgow, for Gourock, where we embarked for Dunoon, changing there to a "deep-sea-steamer," striking into Loch Long, a sheet of water twenty-four miles in length, and passing Holy Loch which joins it, on our left. As we neared Arrochar the loch, now reaching its head, narrows till it is but half a mile wide. The scenery now becomes grand, sublime, *awesome*.

The towering mountains between which we glide, seem to come down and bathe their feet in the placid waters. Their sides are treeless, green to their summits, with patches of bare brown rocks just visible through the short green grass, with here and there a yellow flaming bush of the "bonny, bonny broom."

The rain which had fallen for several days had sent rills down these steep sides till they foamed like rifts of snow from top to bottom. The hoarse thunder, hurled from peak to peak, added grandeur to the scene, until the sun suddenly burst out as if to give the wanderers a welcome, and a rainbow lay down the mountain-side, its gay colors touching the water.

The loch, which had been black, in a few minutes reflected the mountains, till one might have fancied it a green grassy lawn.

When the sun dropped like a ball of fire behind the mountains that, grouped, stand like grim sentinels over the little hamlet, they became violet-colored, then later took on the hue that one

sees on a great purple plum, with the "down" upon it.

On the western side of the loch rise Ben Huim and Cuilessen Hill, while beyond and above this rises, in great majesty and grandeur, Ben Arthur, also called the cobbler, to a height of 2400 feet: his fantastic peak is so cracked and broken by countless years of frost and rain that it bears a striking resemblance to a cobbler at work, his wife in front of him, with a "mutch"* upon her head. This is one of the range that presents so formidable an appearance, and are pointed out to the tourist as Arrochar Mountains, when descending Loch Lomond from Loch Katrine.

Starting from the Inn at Arrochar—Colquhoun Arms, the traveler winds around the head of Loch Long, passing the gates of beautiful Stronafine, crossing the picturesque stone bridge, beneath which the Taing flows into the loch, and skirting the western shore by a road cut from the side of the mountain, turning to the right within a few yards of Ardgarten, and enters Glencroe, a desolate but magnificent glen guarded on the right by Ben Arthur. The steep carriage-road winds up for seven miles; upon the summit may be found a stone seat bearing this very appropriate inscription, "Rest and be thankful." Descending upon the other side, some miles away, lies Inverary Castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyle. As our traveler retraces his steps and crosses again

* A mutch is a white broad frilled cap, worn by Scottish women.

the bridge, at his left lies Glenloin, up which cattle have often been driven by the light of "MacFarlane's lantern," † In the distance Ben Voirlich is seen, upon whose side is the "lonely tarn," Loch Sloy. Along the eastern side of the loch are the houses of Arrochar, built all of gray stone, and half concealed by hedges of the green shining hawthorn. On an eminence overlooking the water, stands "Arrochar House," surrounded by its well kept flower-decked lawns and noble trees: just below are the Established Church and Manse, the latter a commodious house, its gray walls brightened by the ivy and magnificent climbing roses that attain such perfection in this climate; here, too, are velvet lawns and lofty trees, and wherever the eye turns, it meets a view of sublimity and grandeur; a rare spot in this vale of solitude, a home well suited to the quiet, cultured tastes of its happy and contented inmates. On this side some mighty power seems to have said to the eternal mountains "stand back!" for from this point runs the Isthmus that connects Arrochar and Tarbet, Loch Lomond and Loch Long. The fine macadamized road, two miles in length, with hedges in which the birds were singing, and ancient oaks on either side, was once the broad avenue that ran through MacFarlane's Park. On the left of this road leaving Arrochar may be seen a small fragment of a stone foundation, said to have been a stronghold in which MacFarlane

† They called the moon, which was so useful to them in their depredations, "MacFarlane's lantern."

placed his family when the Danes ravaged Arrochar in 1263. Government has preserved this by placing a stone tablet upon it, as a guide to Tarbet.

Still nearer this last mentioned place, on the right, the oak trees, which stand with great regularity, here form a crescent, and the remains of a mound are seen, said to have been MacFarlane's watch-tower. Just below the Free Kirk Manse at Tarbet, near the water's edge, stood the Chief's house, before the old castle was built at Arrochar, and near it are several mounds.

A clergyman—whose father was the school-master at Arrochar—tells us that in his boyhood his companions would not play there in the gloaming, because upon one of these mounds MacFarlane hung his criminals.

But it is with "Arrochar House" that our interest centers, and imagination peoples it with brave men and fair women. The vision fades, and we now realize that a century has passed, that this is a new world, the descendants of our clan are peopling it, and, untrammled by the traditions of the past, emancipated from the gradations of rank, with hand and brain they have worked out their own destiny, and have heaped wealth, honor and distinction upon the ancient and revered name of

MACFARLANE.

APPENDIX.

Since going to press several items have been received, which we add as of general interest to our readers. In April, of 1886, seventeen Scotsmen in the city of Albany, N. Y., one of whom was James MacFarlane, now of 285 Lake av., Rochester, N. Y., organized a society, which they named the Clan MacFarlane, No. 22. This clan has doubled its membership up to the present time. There is a similar society, bearing the same name, at New Bedford, Mass.

We also announce that Jan. 3, '93, a daughter, Helen Mary, was born to Dr. Lyman and Annie Osborne (See page 121).

Stationery, bearing the MacFarlane coat of arms, can be ordered from John MacFarlane, Bookseller and Stationer, 153 Woodward av., Detroit, Mich.

We regret to add that New York papers of Apr. 4, 1893, mention the death, at Madison, Wis., of Cornelia, daughter of Wm. F. Vilas. See page 122.

Errata.

Page 54, line eight, for Campoy read Campsey.

Page 57, foot-note, for 1672 read 1783.

Page 222, first line, for 1885 read 1835.

Page 222, last line, for 1875 read 1785.

Page 224, second line, for Braeceptintully read
Brae of Cessintilly.

