

Lachlan Macquarie,  
Fifth Governor of New South Wales:  
Scots Clansman and Armiger  
1762 - 1824

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Lieutenant-Colonel (later Major-General) Lachlan Macquarie served from 1810 to 1821 as the fifth and last autocratic Governor of the British colony of New South Wales — a name modified from that given it by Captain James Cook during his survey of 1770. Sydney, its first settlement and later capital, had been founded as a penal colony in 1788 as a replacement for Georgia, ceded to the United States at its independence in 1783. Macquarie played a leading part in the development of that colony into the free settlement whose capital would become the most populous city in Australia. From a Canadian perspective he may be seen as occupying a place in Australian history of a nature and importance similar to that of his slightly older contemporary and fellow soldier Lieutenant-Colonel John Graves Simcoe (son of Cook's superior in the Royal Navy at the siege of Louisbourg) — the founder and first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada from 1791 to 1796, and in addition the founder of its capital, Toronto, now the most populous city in Canada. Macquarie is also considered by historians to have played a major role in

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the shaping of Australian society generally, and an inscription on his tomb in Scotland describes him as 'The Father of Australia'.<sup>2</sup>

This paper will not revisit Macquarie's careers as a military officer or as a colonial administrator, but will touch on his little-understood place in Clan Macquarie, and his usage as an armiger. Lachlan Macquarie was not the Chief of Clan Macquarie, although he aspired to restore and re-establish the clan on its former lands, and was certainly its most distinguished member for generations. Nor was he nearest kin to the 16th and last Chief, also Lachlan, who died in 1818 at the age of 103 years.<sup>3</sup>

Clan Macquarie is traditionally accounted as a branch of the royal clan Alpine, which traces its descent from King Alpin II of Dalriada, father of Kenneth I, first King of Scots. Dalriada was a Gaelic kingdom encompassing part of the north of Ireland and the western part of Scotland including Argyll.<sup>4</sup> The Chiefs of Macquarie had remained in possession of the Isle of Ulva in the shire of Argyle since the restoration to his ancestral lands of the 3rd Chief who later died in 1263. Hector, the second son of the 12th Chief, founded in the late 17th century the cadet branch of Macquarie of Ormaig, also in Ulva.<sup>5</sup> There was much intermarriage between the two branches of the Macquarie family and with the Macleans.

The future Governor of New South Wales, Lachlan Macquarie, was born on 31 January 1762,<sup>6</sup> the son of Lachlan Macquarie (c.1720 - 1775), a

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<sup>2</sup> The introductory paragraph was added by the Editor for the benefit of North Americans less familiar with the early history of Australia. JO CURRIE, *Milt and his People*, (Birlinn, Edinburgh, 2001), p. 364. The MacQuarrie clan includes families with these names and spellings: MacCorrie, MacCorry, MacGorry, MacGorrie, MacGuarie, MacGarry, MacGuire, MacQuaire, MacQuarie, McQueary, MacQuhire, MacQuire, Quarry, Wharrie. Almost any spelling variation is acceptable.

<sup>4</sup> Sir Robert DOUGLAS, *The Baronage of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1798), pp. 491, 493, 505; Roddy MARTINE, *Scottish Clan and Family Names* (Edinburgh, 2008); Sir Archibald DUNBAR, *Scottish Kings - A Revised Chronology of Scottish History 1005 - 1625* (Edinburgh, 1906): pp. 92ff; Michael LYNCH (ed.), *The Oxford Companion to Scottish History*, Oxford University Press, 2007

<sup>5</sup> DOUGLAS, *op. cit.*, 509; Donald W. MACKENZIE, *As it was: An Ulva Boyhood*, (Edinburgh, 2000), p. 19; MARTINE, *op. cit.*, p. 165

<sup>6</sup> N. D. MCLACHLAN, 'Macquarie, Lachlan (1762 - 1824)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 2, Melbourne University Press, 1967, 187-195; Mackenzie, *op. cit.*, 19 gives 1761 and the inscription on the grave slab, prepared by Elizabeth Macquarie in 1832, gives 31<sup>st</sup> January 1761.

carpenter in Sorbie in Ulva<sup>7</sup> and his wife Margaret, who was sister of Murdoch Maclean, 19th Chief of Maclean of Lochbuie, who was in turn to become patron and protector of young Lachlan and his brother Charles. Lachlan appears to have been the fourth of at least five children; Hector<sup>8</sup> (c.1749 – 1778) who died in Maryland, Betty (c.1750 – 1833) who married Farquhar Maclaine in 1771, Donald (1758 – 1800), who also served in North America where he was captured and apparently returned home severely debilitated by his captivity<sup>9</sup>, and Charles (1771 – 1835), who also joined the army.<sup>10</sup>

Some authors describe the future Governor's father as a member of the cadet and poorer Ormaig branch of the Macquarie family and to have been related to the last Chief through his father and, more closely, through his mother.<sup>11</sup> Whether he was a member of the Ormaig branch, and the exact degree of the paternal relationship with the Chief, is now unclear, and was not close enough to support a claim to chiefship which he would undoubtedly have made had he been as close in blood as he was superior in attainments.

On 8 September 1793 in Bombay, Macquarie married Jane Jarvis, who had been born in Antigua in the West Indies on 16 October 1772 the youngest of the seventeen children of Thomas Jarvis and of Rachel Thibou, both of whom were from armigerous families. Thomas Jarvis bore for his arms:

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<sup>7</sup> In Scotland, 'Macquarie of Omraig' indicated the landowner while 'Macquarie in Sorbie' indicated a tenant; CURRIE, *op. cit.*, p. 432

<sup>8</sup> Currie, *op. cit.*, 432 describes Hector as "imbecile" without providing a source.

Robin WALSH, (*Heraldry News*, No. 56, p.16) refutes this on the basis of a detailed account which he gives of Hector's service in the British Army service and imprisonment as a prisoner of war in America. But he accepts that Donald may have been a traumatised veteran of the North American war which may amount to the same thing.

<sup>9</sup> WALSH, *op. cit.*

<sup>10</sup> By extension of the genealogy given in Douglas, *op. cit.*, p. 371, Currie, *op. cit.*, p. 246 and Table 12, p. 432 and usage in the family. The family name was alternatively spelt Maclaine and the territorial designation Lochbuy. J RITCHIE, *Lachlan Macquarie: A Biography*, Carlton, 1986, p. 14 and Malcolm H. ELLIS, *Lachlan Macquarie: His Life, Adventures and Times*, Sydney, 1947 both number this Murdoch Maclean as the 18<sup>th</sup> Chief.

<sup>11</sup> RITCHIE, *op. cit.*, 12; ELLIS, *op. cit.*, 1; CURRIE, *op. cit.*, 245



*Arms: Sable, on a chevron engrailed between three martlets Argent as many cinquefoils pierced Sable, on a chief Argent a fleur de lis between two escallops Sable*

*Crest: An unicorn's head Argent, gorged with a collar charged with three cinquefoils.<sup>12</sup>*

**Fig. 1. Achievement of Thomas Jarvis**

Rachel Thibou's ancestors came originally from Orléans in France, arriving in Antigua in 1699 after a period in Charles Town, South Carolina. They bore for their arms:



*Arms: .... a chevron between a badger in base and a fleur de lis between two mullets in chief*

*Crest: Three plumes<sup>13</sup>*

**Fig. 2. Arms of Jacob Thibou**

On the death without issue of her brother, Jacob Thibou the younger (1727 – 1747), Rachel had inherited the considerable sugar plantations (and slaves) of her father Jacob Thibou (1683 – 1741). Her husband, Thomas Jarvis, was a prominent and wealthy member of Antigua society, Lieutenant Governor, President of the Council, and Chief

<sup>12</sup> V. L. OLIVER, *The history of the island of Antigua, one of the Leeward Caribbees in the West Indies, from the first settlement in 1635 to the present time*, London, 1896, Vol. II, 98

<sup>13</sup> OLIVER, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, 123

Justice of the Island of Antigua. Thomas Jarvis was able to make generous provision for his children, including Jane who, in common with her siblings other than the heir, Thomas, received four thousand pounds at 21 years and an allowance until that age. Jane “went to the East Indies with the Morleys.”<sup>14</sup> James Morley was a successful merchant and member of the Bombay Council, and had recently married Jane’s sister Dorothy.<sup>15</sup>

In Bombay, Jane met and married Lachlan Macquarie on 8 September 1793. The marriage was happy but short lived and, when Jane died of consumption at Macao in China on 15 July 1796, the desolate Lachlan placed a lengthy and touching epitaph on her grave recording her virtues and his loss.<sup>16</sup> He wore a black armband in her memory for fifty months following her death.<sup>17</sup> The marriage was childless but Jane left Lachlan her “private fortune of six thousand pounds sterling” for which he later showed his gratitude by giving the name “Jarvisfield” to his estate on Mull,<sup>18</sup> and the name Jane Jarvis Macquarie to his first short-lived daughter by his second wife, Elizabeth Campbell.<sup>19</sup>

Macquarie remained a widower for eleven years before marrying Elizabeth Henrietta Campbell on 3 November 1807. Elizabeth was the daughter of his second cousin, John Campbell of Airds (1737 – 1788)<sup>20</sup> who appears to have borne as his arms:

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<sup>14</sup> ‘East Indies: A term including Hindostan, Further India, and the islands beyond, Opp. to the West Indies or Central American islands’, amongst which Antigua was located; *The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*, Oxford, 1972, p. 580

<sup>15</sup> OLIVER, op. cit. Vol. II, p. 100

<sup>16</sup> ELLIS, op. cit., p. 87

<sup>17</sup> RITCHIE, op. cit., p. 47

<sup>18</sup> ELLIS, op. cit. 42; RITCHIE, op. cit. 33; OLIVER, op. cit., Vol III, p. 96.

<sup>19</sup> Born 15 September 1809 - died 5 December 1809 *The Scots Magazine and Edinburgh Literary Miscellany*, 1809, Vol. 70, p. 960

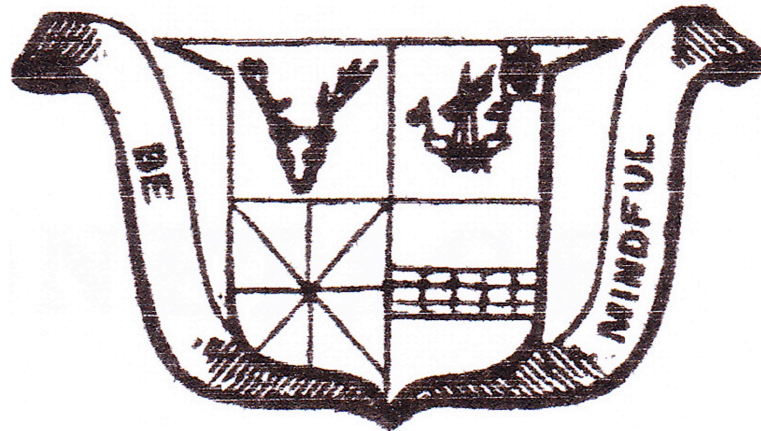
<sup>20</sup> ELLIS, op. cit. 130, 142; Ritchie op. cit. 68, p. 87. In 1804, Elizabeth’s brother, John Campbell of Airds (1767 – 1843), on being served heir male to the bastard Sir Donald Campbell, 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet of Ardnamurchan (Scotland 1628), assumed the style of a baronet; G. E. COCKAYNE, *Complete Baronetage*, Exeter, 1902, p. 341. His grandson son, Major General Sir John William Campbell of Ardnamurchan, Argyll, failed to have his claim to the 1628 baronetcy accepted in the review by the Registrar and Assistant Registrar of the Baronetage whom Winston Churchill, then Secretary of State for the Home Department, had in April 1910 appointed to prepare the Roll of the Baronets pursuant to the Royal Warrant of 8 February 1910. On 29 November 1913, he was granted a new baronetcy as Campbell of Ardnamurchan, Argyll, with precedency dated to the assumption in 1804. *London*

**Arms:** Quarterly: first, Or, a stag's head cabossed Sable attired Gules; second, Argent, a galley, her sails furled and oars in action, Sable; third, gyronny of eight Or and Sable; fourth, Or, a fess chequy Azure and Argent.

**Crest:** A swan proper.

**Motto:** Be mindful.<sup>21</sup>

Elizabeth's family had been seated at Airds House in Argyllshire since the death of Sir Donald Campbell, 1st Baronet of Ardnamurchan (and of Airds) in 1651. Sir Donald was the natural son of Sir John Campbell, knight, 3rd of Cawdor and was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1628 with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever. "This dignity" Burke records "he resigned into the king's hands, 28 Aug. 1643, for a new enfeoffment of it and the lands annexed, in favour of himself and his nephew and heir male."<sup>22</sup>



**Fig. 3. Arms and Motto of Campbell of Ardnamurchan and Airds**

On his death in 1651 without surviving male issue, his estate of Ardnamurchan reverted to the Duke of Argyll but the estate of Airds passed in accordance with the resettlement to his nephew, George Campbell, the third son of his legitimate half-brother, Sir John Campbell of Cawdor and the husband of Janet Campbell of Dunstaffnage. She was

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*Gazette Supplement*, No. 28804, 20 February 1914; *Burke's Landed Gentry - The Kingdom in Scotland*, 2001, p. 158.

<sup>21</sup> John BURKE, *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of The British Empire*, London, 1832, Vol. 1, 200.; G Harvey Johnston, *The Heraldry of the Campbells*, Inverary, 1977 (reprint 1922 edition), p. 44

<sup>22</sup> BURKE, 1829, op. cit., p. 200

indeed his own granddaughter through his second daughter, Beatrice Janet, despite the epithet “Black Bitch of Dunstaffnage” — earned for her many unkindnesses to the MacDonalds — was reputed to be the most beautiful woman in Argyll.<sup>23</sup>

The baronetcy was not claimed by George (1st of Airds), his son John (2nd of Airds), grandson Alexander (3rd of Airds), great-grandson Donald (4th of Airds) or great-great-grandson John (5th of Airds) but, in 1804, his great-great-great-grandson, also John Campbell (6th of Airds), the only brother of Elizabeth Macquarie, had himself served as heir male of the 1st baronet of Ardnamurchan and thereafter styled himself the 6th Baronet.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> *Burke's Peerage etc.*, Wilmington, 2003, Vol. 1, 159; Alastair Campbell, *A History of Clan Campbell, Volume 3: From the Restoration to the Present Day*, Edinburgh, 2004, p. 285

<sup>24</sup> “One of the fundamental problems with the baronetage was that, unlike the peerage, there was no automatic method of verifying the validity of any particular claim to the dignity. Since peers attended the House of Lords there was a regular process by which succeeding generations were verified by the process of the issuing of writs of summons each time a new heir inherited. Over the years, as memories dimmed and in the absence of any official records, there were a number of individuals who claimed to be baronets on the basis of various spurious genealogies and forged documents.

An attempt was made in 6th of December 1783 to remedy this problem by requiring baronets to prove their right to the dignity and to require new baronets to register their arms and pedigree at the Herald's College, but this was abandoned after opposition from the baronets themselves.

By the nineteenth however the baronets became increasingly concerned about protecting their privileges and were particularly annoyed by an order issued in 1897 giving the sons of life peers precedence over baronets and in the following year some of their number formed the Honorable Society of the Baronetage in order to defend their privileges. This body which later in July 1903 became known as the Standing Council of the Baronetage succeeded in obtaining invitations for some representatives of the order to the coronation of Edward VII.

After much lobbying, Edward VII issued a Royal Warrant dated 8th February 1910 that established the Official Roll of the Baronetage, and announced that “no person whose name is not entered on the Official Roll shall be received as a Baronet, or shall be addressed or mentioned by that title in any civil or military Commission, Letters Patent or other official document”. A further Royal Warrant issued by George V dated 10th March 1922 required the Home Secretary to appoint a senior official as the Registrar of the Baronetage, to maintain the Official Roll, although this responsibility now lies with the Department of Constitutional Affairs. The Official Roll of the Baronetage was first published on the 23rd February 1914;

This assumption was accepted by the peerages and social directories of the day, although not without comment.<sup>25</sup>

Lachlan and Elizabeth were to have two children, Jane Jarvis Macquarie (who was born and died in 1807) and Lachlan Junior (1814 – 1845) who died childless.<sup>26</sup>

Lachlan was always proud of his membership of the Macquarie clan and keenly felt the decline over which the 16th (and last) Chief presided, eventually losing the Isle of Ulva in a mortgagee sale in 1777.<sup>27</sup> In later life both Macquarie and his brother Charles sought to restore the status of the family by “buying back the farm”, not as productive land, which it was not, but as their ancestral home. They did this with such a degree of success that it blighted the future security of their families.

In 1817 Charles had bought, on Lachlan's behalf, part of the Duke of Argyll's property on Mull. This had cost £22,000, representing all of Macquarie's fortune, and his second wife, Elizabeth Campbell, described the purchase as 'ruinous'. So it proved. On Charles' death in 1835, the proceeds of the sale of his estates on Ulva and Mull were entirely applied

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only those persons listed on the Official Roll are now regarded as officially being members of the baronetage, and every person who wished to claim succession to a baronetcy must produce the necessary proofs of succession to the Secretary of State.”: <http://everything2.com/title/Baronetage> (accessed on 12.12.10).

The problem was particularly acute in the case of the Baronetcies of Nova Scotia which could descend to collaterals of the grantee in the absence of heirs of the body.

<sup>25</sup> “This service, accordingly, implies that there can be a lawful heir to a bastard, other than one of his own descendants.”; COCKAYNE, op. cit., Vol. II, 341; The claim of Major-General John William Campbell (8<sup>th</sup> of Airds) to be placed on the Official Roll of the Baronets in right of the 1628 Scots creation did not survive scrutiny, and that baronetcy did not appear in the first *Official Roll of the Baronets* published in 1914. A new United Kingdom baronetcy was conferred upon him on 29 November 1913 with precedence of 1804, and he appeared on the first Roll in that character; Arthur HESILRIGE (ed.), *Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Companionage*, 1920, 127. No record of the conferral of this baronetcy has been located in the London Gazette but it is included in the first Roll of the Baronets published in the *London Gazette Supplement* of 20 February 1914, No 28804, 1496 and it is referred to in an article in *The Times* for 26 December 1913, 6.

<sup>26</sup> RITCHIE op. cit. 91, 140, 221

<sup>27</sup> Macquarie correspondence in Mitchell Library, Sydney; MACKENZIE, op. cit., 13



towards the secured creditors and nothing was salvaged for his legitimate children, much less for his bastards.<sup>28</sup>

Far from saving money during his term as governor, Macquarie had been obliged to completely expend his annual salary of £1,800 and to supplement it from his own resources. He was soon in debt to his bankers. His earlier hopes of building a castle, a mansion or even a cottage on his estate faded, and for a seat he and Elizabeth had to make do with the damp, draughty dwelling already there. Not only was it impossible to collect rent from the tenants but the land was virtually unsalable.<sup>29</sup>

As early as 1794, shortly after his first marriage to Jane Jarvis, Macquarie was thinking of the new dignity appropriate to their married state which needed to be displayed in the form of his arms painted on a new carriage and engraved on new silver plate. Before her return to London, he commissioned his new sister-in-law, Dorothea Morley, to purchase these essential items intending to pay for them from the income from his marriage settlement.

Aware of, but clearly not in possession of a copy of the family arms, on 1 January 1794 he wrote to his uncle, Murdoch Maclean, 19th of Lochbuie, on Mull requesting him “to get from Macquarie as good an impression as possible from his seal on wax of my family coat of arms and send it ...to ... London ... to have the arms put on our chariot and some articles of plate we have sent for. Great care must be taken to make the impression on wax as plain as possible that the engraver and painter may understand it. Indeed, if Macquarie would allow the seal itself to be sent to London it would be the surest way of having our arms properly executed by the artist; and he might send such explanations along with it as he may judge proper.”<sup>30</sup>

Three days later, he wrote to his Chief's brother-in-law, General Allan Maclean, in London, requesting him to follow up Lochbuie and requesting that Mrs. Morley should “get an impression of it struck off on Copper Plate; reminding her at the same time, that the Supporters are not

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<sup>28</sup> Pauline CONOLLY, *The Two Wives of Hector Macquarie*, History, RAHS, No. 104 No. 104, 10-12

<sup>29</sup> N. D. MCLACHLAN, *ADB* op. cit., Volume 2, 187.

<sup>30</sup> Macquarie to Murdoch Maclean 1 January 1794 ML, Letter Book 31 August 1793-25 October 1794, CY Reel 304 A787 quoted in R W Munro, *Lachlan MacQuarrie XVI of Ulva, with notes on some clansmen in India*. Karachi, 1944, 9.

to be put on the Carriage or Plate."<sup>31</sup> Clearly, while Macquarie regarded the Macquarie arms as those of the family and the entitlement of all, he understood that the supporters were the personal entitlement of the Chief. The Chief responded to Lochbuie referring him, for the full blazon and colouring, to a copy which he'd seen frequently at Scallastle of the arms used by the Inniskillen family, and Lord Maguire in Ireland (his daughter Mary, wife of Gillean Maclaine of Scallastle, would know where it was), adding that 'the motto I assumed for the Lyon Office is 'TURRIS FORTIS MIHI DEUS', in English 'God is my strong tower', and not Lord Maguire's motto."<sup>32</sup>

Heraldically the establishment of the cadet Ormaig branch made little difference to the Macquaries. The clans of the Hebrides felt little constrained by the law of arms of Scotland as it had developed outside the Highlands. In this the family had much in common with many other families in the Isles, who knew what their arms were, and saw no benefit in registering them with the far distant Lord Lyon in Edinburgh, following the establishment of the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland in 1672. The Chief of the closely allied house of Maclaine of Lochbuie first matriculated his family's ancient arms in the Register only in 1905,<sup>33</sup> and no Macquarie has ever done so. That task was undertaken by Macquarie University in 1966-1967<sup>34</sup> as a precursor, unutilised in the event, to a Scots grant to the University based on the Macquarie arms.

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<sup>31</sup> Macquarie to General Maclean, 4 January 1794; ML, Letter Book 31 August 1793-25 October 1794, CY Reel 304 A787, 71. As will be seen, this injunction was to be ignored by his son, Lachlan Junior.

<sup>32</sup> L.M. to Lochbuie 1 Jan 1794 (priv. coll.); LP no 17 referenced in R. W. MUNRO and Alan MACQUARRIE, *Clan MacQuarrie: A History*, Auburn, Mass, 1996, Ch. 3 (The arms do not appear in the *Lyon Register* established in 1672, but it has been accepted that members of the family used 'ensigns armorial' prior to that date) and indeed they appear (undifferenced but without the chief's supporters) on General Lachlan Macquarie's tomb at Gruline in Mull.

<sup>33</sup> Matriculated 9 June 1905, Vol. 18 p. 34; *Extract from the Public Register*, collection of Jonathan Smith with whose kind permission it is quoted. The designation is sometimes spelt Lochbuy (DOUGLAS, op. cit. 369) or Lochboy (Maclaine Matriculation).

<sup>34</sup> Matriculated 6 February 1967 Vol. 49 p. 93. *Extract from the Public Register* (at present misplaced) amongst the collections of Macquarie University as transcribed at <http://www.lib.mq.edu.au/lmr/arms.html> (accessed on 30.05.10)

Sir Robert Douglas of Glenburvie, in *The Baronage of Scotland*,<sup>35</sup> gives as the arms of the cadet Macquaries (sic) of Ormaig “The same as Macguarie of that ilk, without the supporters”.<sup>36</sup> For Macguarie of Macguarie he gives:

**Arms:** vert, quarterly, in chief, three towers embattled, argent; 2dly, three cross crosslets fitchie; in middle base, a ship, and, a salmon naiant proper, for the conjunction with the Macleans.

**Crest:** out of a crown proper, (alluding to their descent,) an arm embowed in armour, grasping a dagger argent, pommeled or.

**Motto:** TURRIS FORTIS MIHI DEUS.

**Supporters:** two greyhounds, leash'd and collar'd proper.

Douglas, whose wife was a MacDonald of Sleat, must have had insights into the heraldic practices of the Highland families and their views of distant authority, for he expressed no surprise or disapproval when he recorded the chiefly and cadet families of Macquarie as having the same arms, albeit without the supporters in the case of Ormaig. Nor does Alexander Nisbet in his *A System of Heraldry* (1816) express surprise at unregistered arms, which were common and no disgrace.

Munro and Macquarie record of the last Chief in retirement:

“most of his letters are sealed with a wax impression of his coat of arms as MacQuarrie of Ulva, with ‘supporters’ denoting his chiefship of the name. The impression is minute but clear: a shield parted per fess (i.e. divided horizontally) and the upper part per pale (vertically), and the three compartments bear – (1) three cross crosslets fitchée; (2) three towers embattled; and (3) a lymphad in chief and a salmon naiant in base. The crest is an arm in armour embowed, issuing out of a crown and grasping a dagger; the supporters are two greyhounds; and the motto, TURRIS FORTIS MIHI DEUS, is equally divided on two scrolls, above and below the arms.”<sup>37</sup>

I have not been able to locate an emblazonment of the achievement of the Chief of Macquarie.

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<sup>35</sup> DOUGLAS, op. cit. 505-510

<sup>36</sup> Supporters belonged only to the Chief of the Clan.

<sup>37</sup> LP nos. 2, 6, 30 referenced in MUNRO and MACQUARRIE, op. cit., Ch. 3; DOUGLAS, op. cit., 509

To return to 1794, the future Governor's commission of carriage and plate ran foul of the trustees of his marriage settlement, indeed his brother-in-law James Morley threatened to sue him when he wrote directly to the bankers requesting them to pay for his commissions from the interest on the deposit. The commissions were cancelled in correspondence of considerable embarrassment.<sup>38</sup>

When he took up his appointment in New South Wales as Governor, Macquarie took pride in "the seal with my arms" which he carried with him and used for the rest of his life.<sup>39</sup> In his papers in the Mitchell Library is an impression of a seal in black wax of the arms as Macquarie consistently used them.<sup>40</sup>



**Fig. 4. The Abridged Achievement used by Macquarie on his seal**

The arms which Macquarie used on his seal may be blazoned, allowing license for the quality of the impression:

<sup>38</sup> RITCHIE *op. cit.*, 34

<sup>39</sup> MUNRO, *op. cit.*, 8

<sup>40</sup> Mitchell Library Z SAFE1/53, where the seal appears on a scrap of paper with handwriting, which is itself stuck to the last page of a Memorandum to Captain Piper.

**Arms:** Quarterly of three, two in chief and one in base: 1st Gules, three cross crosslets fitchie Argent; 2nd Sable, three towers embattled Argent; 3rd per fess Azure and Vert, in chief, a ship and, in base, a salmon naiant Argent.

**Crest:** an arm embowed in armour, grasping a dagger.

**Motto:** above the shield: TURRIS FORTIS

below the shield: MIHI DEUS.

The coat of arms borne by Macquarie varies from those of his Chief only in the transposition of the first and second quarters. Whether that was intentional or the result of engraver's error is not clear, as differencing had little attraction to the clan. The crown was omitted from the crest and, of course, the chiefly supporters were omitted. These remained fixed as the arms used by Macquarie for the rest of his life. Posterity has not been heraldically kind to him.



**Fig. 5. The Full Achievement of Macquarie on a watch-case**

Presumably also in the mid-1790s, Macquarie had his achievement engraved on the gold outer case of a pocket watch made by the London watch case maker Valentine Walker in 1784 with a movement by Paul Philip Barraud (1752-1820) which is now in the Museum of Sydney. The arms are engraved within a rococo shield with helmet, crest and mantling.<sup>41</sup> The colours are shown by the Petra Sancta method of hatching,<sup>42</sup> which enables the Macquarie arms as used by Lachlan Macquarie on his watch to be blazoned as follows, the same as on his seal:

**Arms:** Quarterly: 1st Gules, three cross crosslets fitchée Argent; 2nd Sable, three towers embattled Argent; 3rd per fess Azure and Vert, in chief, a ship and, in base, a salmon naiant Argent.

**Crest:** an arm embowed in armour, grasping a dagger.

Above the arms is engraved a later inscription "Presented by L. Macquarie to Lieut. Watts 31st Jany. 1819."<sup>43</sup>

The gift of this most personal and valuable memento reflected the respect and esteem felt by Macquarie and his wife for John Cliffe Watts (1786–1873) of the 46th Regiment.<sup>44</sup> Watts had been Macquarie's aide de camp and closest friend as well as the architect of some of his evocative public buildings including the Militarily Hospital on Flagstaff Hill (now encased in a later structure and serving as the National Trust Centre) and (Old) Government House at Parramatta.

In 1807-1808, John Parsons and Co., silversmiths at Sheffield made at least two wine coasters which were engraved with Macquarie's crest of an arm embowed in armour, grasping a dagger.<sup>45</sup> Presumably, Macquarie

<sup>41</sup> *Historic Houses Trust Catalogue* entry MOS2005/7-1:4, by Joy Hughes

<sup>42</sup> Silvester PETRA SANCTA (1590-1647), *De Symbolis Heroicis*, 1634, Book IV, 314

<sup>43</sup> On Watts' departure for England on 1 April 1819, Macquarie recorded in his Journal "I gave my much esteemed Friend and late Aide de Camp Lieut. Watts, charge of my Public Dispatches for H. M. Ministers & H. R. H. The Comr. in Chief, together with sundry Presents of Birds, Plants, &c. &c. for the Royal Family & Secry. of State." Lachlan & Elizabeth Macquarie Archive (accessed 14.04.2010) <http://www.lib.mq.edu.au/digital/lema/1819/1819apr.html#apr1>.

This is an important source for Macquarie's life and activities.

<sup>40</sup> One is in the collection of the Powerhouse Museum (A10962.) Another, apparently a pair to that in the Powerhouse Museum, was offered for sale at Aalders Antiques, Erskinville, NSW in November 2010 when it is said to have

acquired these at some time between 17 October 1807 (when he returned to England at the end of an overland trek with dispatches from the Persian Gulf, Bagdad, Basra and Saint Petersburg) and 22 May 1809 (when he sailed for Australia.)<sup>46</sup> The occasion for the purchase, or perhaps gift, may have been either his marriage on 3 November 1807 to Elizabeth Campbell of Airds or the prospect of the £750 reward he eventually received for his successful overland mission.



**Fig. 6. Macquarie's crest and motto on a coaster**

Macquarie's crest also appears on a pair of Chairs of State, fit for a chief, made for him in Sydney in 1820-1821 and on a trowel, adorned with Masonic symbols, with which he laid the foundation stone of the Roman Catholic Chapel in late 1821. The trowel is tangible evidence of the sectarian even-handedness of his colonial administration,

At some early time after the arrival of John Webster on Sydney on 7 August 1820 and the taking of an inventory of the furnishings of Government House, Sydney, on 21 March 1821 in which they are mentioned, he and William Temple, apparently working in the government workshops or lumberyard, were commissioned by Macquarie to make two large ornamental arm chairs topped by his crest. One survives in the collection of the Powerhouse Museum<sup>48</sup> and the other in the

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been referred at \$45,000; email from Aalders Antiques 25.11.10 in the possession of the author.

<sup>46</sup> N. D. MCLACHLAN, 'Macquarie, Lachlan (1762 - 1824)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 2, Melbourne University Press, 1967, pp. 187-195.

<sup>48</sup> Powerhouse Museum, Registration number H6862

Macquarie University Library.<sup>49</sup> The chairs are constructed from Australian Rosewood (*Dysoxylon fraserianum*), and are among the earliest known examples of a style later known as “Colonial Gothic.”<sup>50</sup> The chairs returned with Macquarie to Jarvisfield and subsequently emigrated to Canada, whence they ultimately returned to Sydney.



**Fig. 7. The Macquarie crest on the back of the Powerhouse chair**

<sup>49</sup> <http://www.lib.mq.edu.au/lmr/chair.html> (accessed on 26.04. 2010)

<sup>50</sup> K. FAHEY, C. SIMPSON and A. SIMPSON, *Nineteenth Century Australian Furniture*, Sydney, 1985, 41; K. FAHEY and A. SIMPSON, *Australian Furniture*, Sydney, 1998, pp. 124, 231



In 1821, Macquarie laid the foundation stone of Saint Mary's Chapel on the site of the present cathedral with a silver trowel presented to him by Father John Therry,<sup>51</sup> who described it as "this humble instrument (which, undervalued as it may be by the supercilious and the unscientific, will not be contemned by any who have studied and patronized, as your Excellency has done, the sciences and useful arts) ...."<sup>52</sup>

The upper side of the blade of the trowel bears Macquarie's arms, crest and motto with the tinctures shown by the Petra Sancta method of hatching (these according exactly with the arms engraved on the gold watch) and with the inscription

"The Captn. Gen. Governor & Commander in Chief, Vice Admiral, and Commander of the Forces in and over the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies. His Excellency Lachlan Macquarie Esq. Major General in the Army &c &c &c. Used this Instrument at the Ceremony of laying the first Stone of the first Catholic Chapel erected in the said Territory on the 29th day of Oct. A.D. 1821"



**Figure 8. Macquarie's abridged achievement represented on the trowel**

<sup>51</sup> John Joseph THERRY (1790 - 1864); see J. Eddy, *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 2, Melbourne University Press, 1967, pp. 509-512.

<sup>52</sup> Eris M. O'BRIEN, *Life and Letters of Archpriest John Joseph Therry: Founder of the Catholic Church in Australia*, Angus and Robertson, Sydney, 1922, 47.

Engraved at the base of the blade on a raised Masonic triangle within the names of the “three lesser lights”, wisdom, strength, and beauty, is the signature of the convict silversmith, engraver and Mason, Samuel Clayton, above which is the letter G, representing both Geometry and God the Architect, surmounted by the all-seeing Eye of God, all well known Masonic symbols.<sup>53</sup>



**Figure 9. The signature triangle on the trowel**

Macquarie’s response was recorded by an observant altar boy, Columban Fitzpatrick:

The Governor wiped the trowel with his handkerchief, and put it in his bosom, saying “You must know Mr. Therry, that, although I never laid the first stone of a Catholic church before, I am a very old mason; and I shall keep this trowel as long as I live, in remembrance of this day, and I wish you and your flock every success in your undertaking.”<sup>54</sup>

<sup>53</sup> James WASSERMAN, *The Secrets of Masonic Washington: A Guidebook to the Signs, Symbols, and Ceremonies at the Origin of America’s Capital*, 2008, 16, 34

<sup>54</sup> John KENNY, *A History of the Commencement and Progress of Catholicity in Australia, Up to the Year 1840*, Sydney 1886, 41 quoting, *inter alia*, letters by Columban Fitzpatrick (1810-1877) in the *Southern Argus* of Goulburn. Macquarie was inducted into Freemasonry in India in (ELLIS, p. 43) and practised in NSW (ELLIS, p. 378.) It appears that Clayton was also a Mason.

It is a matter of conjecture whether Father John Therry meant the Masonic symbolism as a compliment to the Governor or was not responsible for it.<sup>55</sup>

Following his return to Britain from Australia, Macquarie's felt the understandable need rehabilitate his reputation, so savaged by Thomas Bigge's reports on his administration of the colony, and to seek proper recognition of his services by the grant of a title. On 17 May 1824, during his last mission to London in pursuit of a pension, he wrote to Lord Bathurst, Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, seeking a title. His petition received an immediate negative response.

On Tuesday 25 May 1824 he recorded in his Journal:

"had this day the honor of a long Interview of upwards of a Hour, with the Duke of Northumberland<sup>56</sup> at Northumberland House, relative to the Colony of N. S. Wales, principally."

Appreciated, and hopes momentarily raised, Macquarie continued:

"In the Evening I received a Letter from Mr. Wilmot Horton the Under Secy. of State, in reply to mine of 17th. Inst. to Earl Bathurst, negating my application for a Title!"<sup>57</sup>

Disappointed but not crushed by his failure to obtain the approval and recognition which he craved, Macquarie attended the Duke of York's Levée on 1 June, "to take leave, and was graciously received, and had a

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<sup>55</sup> Pope Clement XII had in his 1738 Bull *In eminenti apostolatus specula* banned Catholics from membership of Masonic Lodges (under threat of excommunication) in terms "We therefore .... with the plenitude of the Apostolic power do hereby determine and have decreed that these same Societies, Companies, Assemblies, Meetings, Congregations, or Conventicles of Liberi Muratori or Francs Massons, or whatever other name they may go by, are to be condemned and prohibited, and by Our present Constitution, valid for ever, We do condemn and prohibit them." Masonic symbolism on a trowel presented by the *Founder of the Catholic Church in Australia* to the *Father of Australia* for laying the foundation stone of the first official Catholic chapel in Australia is, in this context, at least unexpected; <http://en.academic.ru/dic.nsf/enwiki/830893> (accessed on 8.08.10).

<sup>56</sup> Hugh Percy, 3rd Duke of Northumberland (1785-1847). The next year, he served as Ambassador Extraordinary for George IV at the coronation of Charles X of France, defraying the whole expense of that costly mission himself, and "*astonished the continental nobility by the magnitude of his retinue, the gorgeousness of his equipage, and the profuseness of his liberality.*": John Latimer, *Local Records; or, Historical Register of Remarkable Events*, Newcastle, 1857, 227.

<sup>57</sup> Macquarie's Journal for 25 May 1824 transcribed in the Lachlan & Elizabeth Macquarie Archive (accessed 26.04.2010) at <http://www.lib.mq.edu.au/digital/lema/1824/1824may.html#may25>; RITCHIE, p. 210

long conversation with H. R. Highness about Mull and the manner in which I spend my time and employ my time there." He pressed for an audience with the King and on 9 June he "attended the King's Levée at Carlton Palace; His Majesty recd. me most graciously, and spoke to me in a very kind manner."<sup>58</sup>

On 11 June, he made the last entry in his journal, "I awoke very ill, with a severe Headache, Pains in my Bowels, and a difficulty of making Urine."<sup>59</sup> Elizabeth rushed down from Mull to be with him, but he died in London on 1 July 1824, disappointed in his pursuit of official recognition of his role in Australia.

Elizabeth arranged for his body to be returned to Mull for burial. Macquarie would have approved the funeral procession on 11 July when the coffin was "removed from Duke-street, St. James's, attended by a most respectable assemblage of nobility and gentry. Among whom were the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Breadalbane, Mr. Justice Park, Sir Alured Clarke, Sir Byam Martin, Sir Henry Torrens, General Hart, General Forbes, Sir Fitzroy Maclean, General Campbell, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Sir James Mackintosh, Hon. Colonel Cochrane, Mr. Page, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Beale, Mr. Booth, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Shank, Mr. M. Forbes, Colonel Lewis, Colonel D. Forbes, Major Carnac, and many more of the deceased's friends, followed by about forty carriages; among which, besides those of the parties present, were those of the Duke of Wellington, The Earl of Harrington, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Bathurst, J. Wilmot Horton, Esq. M. P., the Hon. Basil Cochrane, &c. &c."<sup>60</sup>

On the return journey to Mull, Elizabeth stopped at Perth just long enough to exhume the coffin of their daughter Jane Jarvis Macquarie, who had died aged 3 months in December 1808. In Lachlan's absence in London, Elizabeth had arranged the renovation of the house as a surprise for him, installing in the parlour the panelling which is now in the Macquarie Room in the Macquarie University Library. Here the two bodies were laid in state and Elizabeth recorded that "The Escutcheons

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<sup>58</sup> Macquarie's Journal for 9 June 1824 transcribed in the Lachlan & Elizabeth Macquarie Archive (accessed 26.04.2010) at

<http://www.lib.mq.edu.au/digital/lema/1824/1824june.html#june9>

<sup>59</sup> Macquarie's Journal for 11 June 1824 (his last entry) transcribed in the Lachlan & Elizabeth Macquarie Archive (accessed 26.04.2010) at

<http://www.lib.mq.edu.au/digital/lema/1824/1824june.html#june9>

<sup>60</sup> *John Bull* 18 July 1824, transcribed in the Lachlan & Elizabeth Macquarie Archive at <http://www.lib.mq.edu.au/digital/lema/1824/1824funeral.html> accessed 26.04.2010.

were placed over a table at the head of Macquarie's coffin."<sup>61</sup> It seems likely that the chairs with Macquarie's crest were also in this room completing the heraldic ensemble.

It may be presumed that the funeral escutcheons to which Elizabeth referred were hatchments.<sup>62</sup> In this case they would have displayed Macquarie's arms (with a black background) impaling Elizabeth's paternal arms, Campbell of Airds (with a white background) (**fig. 3**). Perhaps, as the bodies were laid in state in Jarvisfield, Macquarie's first wife, Jane Jarvis, may have been memorialised by an escutcheon of her paternal arms, Jarvis of Antigua (**fig. 1**).<sup>63</sup>

Hatchments traditionally measured about 4 foot 6 inches each side although many smaller are recorded. In Scotland a border of dark velvet was often attached with small images and teardrops pinned on the surface.<sup>64</sup> One hatchment of this size would have overwhelmed the small new room at Jarvisfield and could not have been placed over a table so smaller hatchments would doubtless have been prepared.

On 29 July both bodies were buried about 400 yards from the house and about eight years later Elizabeth covered his grave with a gravestone of red granite,<sup>65</sup> which contains a lengthy and well merited valedictory of Macquarie:

HERE IN THE HOPE OF A GLORIOUS RESURRECTION  
LIE THE REMAINS OF THE LATE  
MAJOR GENERAL LACHLAN MACQUARIE  
OF JARVISFIELD  
WHO WAS BORN 31ST JANUARY, 1761  
AND DIED AT LONDON ON THE 1ST OF JULY, 1824

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<sup>61</sup> Elizabeth Macquarie to her friends 3 November 1825; copy transcribed in the Lachlan and Elizabeth Macquarie Archive (accessed 26.04.2010) at <http://www.lib.mq.edu.au/digital/lema/1825/1825nov.html>.

<sup>62</sup> A hatchment is a lozenge-shaped painting of the deceased's arms impaling those of all spouses with the background of the arms of the deceased and any predeceased spouse painted black and the background for a surviving spouse painted white.

<sup>63</sup> Oliver Vol. II op. cit., 98. These are the undifferenced arms given by Sir Bernard Burke in *The General Armory* for Jarvis of Doddington Hall, co. Lincoln. The connection between the families is unclear to me.

<sup>64</sup> <http://www.scottish-wedding-dreams.com/hatchments.html> (accessed 26.04.2010)

<sup>65</sup> The stone now forms part of the Mausoleum erected circa 1851-1852. P Conolly, *The Strange Story of the Macquarie Mausoleum*, Quadrant, June 2009, 66; *Reflections*, July-September 2000.

THE PRIVATE VIRTUES AND AMIABLE DISPOSITION  
 WITH WHICH HE WAS ENDOWED  
 RENDERED HIM AT ONCE A MOST BELOVED HUSBAND,  
 FATHER AND MASTER, AND A MOST ENDEARING FRIEND.  
 HE ENTERED THE ARMY AT THE AGE OF FIFTEEN  
 AND THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD OF 47 YEARS  
 SPENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE  
 WAS UNIFORMLY CHARACTERIZED  
 BY ANIMATED ZEAL FOR HIS PROFESSION, ACTIVE BENEVOLENCE,  
 AND GENEROSITY WHICH KNEW NO BOUNDS.  
 HE WAS APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES A.D. 1809  
 AND FOR TWELVE YEARS FULFILLED THE DUTIES OF THAT STATION  
 WITH EMINENT ABILITY AND SUCCESS.  
 HIS SERVICES IN THAT CAPACITY  
 HAVE JUSTLY ATTACHED A LASTING HONOUR TO HIS NAME.  
 THE WISDOM, LIBERALITY, AND BENEVOLENCE  
 OF ALL THE MEASURES OF HIS ADMINISTRATION,  
 HIS RESPECT FOR THE ORDINANCES OF RELIGION  
 AND THE READY ASSISTANCE WHICH HE GAVE  
 TO EVERY CHARITABLE INSTITUTION,  
 THE UNWEARIED ASSIDUITY WITH WHICH HE SOUGHT TO PROMOTE  
 THE WELFARE OF ALL CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY,  
 THE RAPID IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLONY UNDER HIS AUSPICES,  
 AND THE HIGH ESTIMATION IN WHICH BOTH HIS CHARACTER  
 AND GOVERNMENT WERE HELD  
 RENDERED HIM TRULY DESERVING THE APPELLATION  
 BY WHICH HE HAS BEEN DISTINGUISHED  
 THE FATHER OF AUSTRALIA.<sup>66</sup>

The inscription is headed by his arms, crest and motto.



**Figure 10. Macquarie's abridged Achievement on the Mausoleum**

<sup>66</sup> Lachlan & Elizabeth Macquarie Archive at  
<http://www.library.mq.edu.au/lmr/inscription1.html> (accessed on 25.07.10)

Elizabeth continued to seal her letters with a seal of Macquarie's crest and motto.<sup>67</sup>



**Figure 11. The Crest of Lachlan Macquarie on the Seal of his wife Elizabeth**

The aspiration to revive the fortunes of the clan did not die with Macquarie in 1824 and his brother Charles in 1835. Macquarie's "darling boy,"<sup>68</sup> also Lachlan, was only 10 at the time of his father's death. He came into his inheritance in 1835, the year of Elizabeth's death, and the following year he married Isabella Hamilton Dundas Campbell, daughter of Colin Campbell, laird of Jura, and Isabella Hamilton Dundas Dennistoun. He died at 31 in 1845 after a life characterised by escapades "as boisterous as they were debauched".<sup>69</sup>

Lachlan Jnr. settled on Mull as a laird. He drank heavily, and his wild and wilful ways included a fondness for plays and of acting *Bombastes Furiosos* "which was not very well understood on Mull". He died without issue and his sanity was called into question when his disappointed cousin, Charles Macquarie, eldest son of his uncle Charles Macquarie, contested

<sup>67</sup> Elizabeth Macquarie to Mrs. Sarah Redfern, wife of Dr William Redfern (1774 - 1833), 21 December 1828, ML MSS. 2381/1, 5-6

<sup>68</sup> Macquarie's Journal for 15 April 1824 transcribed in the Lachlan & Elizabeth Macquarie Archive (accessed 26.04.2010) at: <http://www.lib.mq.edu.au/digital/lema/1824/1824april.html>.

<sup>69</sup> RITCHIE, op. cit., 220; CONOLLY, op. cit., 66

the will by which the hard-acquired family estate on Mull had been left out of the family, to William Henry Drummond (later Viscount Strathallan), a childhood friend of Lachlan Jnr., subject (in respect of Gruline House and the adjoining farm) to the dower of his widow Isabella. Charles Macquarie challenged, without success, Lachlan's capacity to make the last three codicils in favour of Drummond, and even asserted undue influence.<sup>70</sup>



**Fig. 12. The Jarvisfield bookplate**

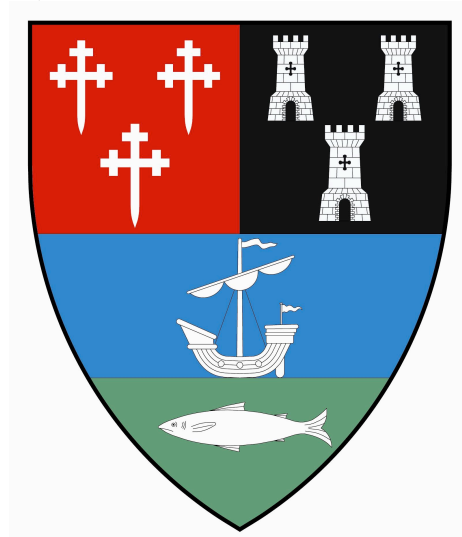
At one time Lachlan Jnr. took the notion that he was the chief of his clan, and ordered that he be called the Macquarie of Macquarie. He went so far as to adopt the supporters of the chief, as in shown on his bookplate

<sup>70</sup> *Curious Case-Reduction of a Will*, *Caledonian Mercury*, 10.11.1851 quoted in Lachlan & Elizabeth Macquarie Archive at <http://www.lib.mq.edu.au/digital/lema/1851/1851courtcase.html> (accessed on 14.04.2010); P. CONOLLY, 'The Strange Story of the Macquarie Mausoleum', *Quadrant*, June 2009, 66. *Bombastes Furiosos: a Burlesque Tragic Opera in One Act* (in verse) by William Barnes Rhodes (1772-1826) was published in a number of editions from the early 1820s, and may have formed part of the library of Lachlan Jnr., in which case his copy may be expected to carry his Jarvisfield bookplate.



for Jarvisfield, which appears in two Books of Common Prayer in the Mitchell Library.<sup>71</sup>

The bookplate displays the shield of arms and crest as used by the Governor with the greyhound supporters of the Macquarie of Macquarie. Following his death in 1845, young Lachlan was buried with his parents and sister in the graveyard.



**Figure 13. John Gaylor's emblazonment of Macquarie's arms**

Delays in the administration of Lachlan Jnr.'s estate, caused by the litigation, only saw the Mausoleum eventually erected, probably by the then Viscount Strathallan, circa 1851-1852.<sup>72</sup> The gravestone of red granite

<sup>71</sup> *Book of Common Prayer*, London, 1812 (ML B1686 -3) and *Book of Common Prayer*, London, 1824 (both ML B1683 -4), the second inscribed "to Lachlan Macquarie from Sir Charles Forbes Bart." with the initials "L.I.M." stamped at the base of the spine for Lachlan & Isabella Macquarie. Sir Charles Forbes 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet of Newe in the County of Aberdeen (1773-1849), was created a baronet of the United Kingdom in 1823. He was later recognised as the heir general to Alexander, 4<sup>th</sup> Lord Pitsligo, and the Pitsligo arms and supporters were allowed to him by Lord Lyon. He was one of Macquarie's close friends, entertained Macquarie in April 1824 on his last visit to London, and looked after Lachlan Jnr. while Elizabeth tended to Macquarie on his deathbed. This was probably the occasion of the gift of the latter book to Lachlan Jnr. A further book bearing the bookplate came to light in 2010 namely, *Money: A Comedy by Edward Bulwer-Lytton (1842)*

<sup>72</sup> There is a possibility that the Mausoleum may have been erected by Elizabeth (who was allowed 300 pounds out of Macquarie's estate for the erection of a family

with the family arms and Elizabeth's inscription was then affixed to the exterior of the south-west wall of the Mausoleum.

John Gaylor has kindly provided the coloured emblazonment of Macquarie's arms as he used them reproduced in Figure 13.

Macquarie's arms appear to have slumbered on his Mausoleum largely unremembered. By the time Lyle and Cottier came to design and create a stained glass window of Macquarie's arms in Government House, Sydney, there was apparently no memory of them in New South Wales.<sup>73</sup>

In 1890 when changes were made to Government House, Sydney, in preparation for the arrival of the Earl of Jersey as Governor, window openings were made in the upper portion of the western wall of the Main Hall, and in these Lyon and Cottier fitted stained glass windows of arms representing each of the first twelve governors, including Macquarie. A further matching set of blind windows were created on the eastern wall where the painted arms of the succeeding five governors up to and including Lord Jersey were installed.<sup>74</sup> It is not known what research was undertaken for this largely antiquarian exercise, but inaccuracies made their appearance amongst the arms representing the early governors, including the arms for Macquarie.

The arms in this window resemble the arms used by Macquarie himself in the nature individual elements, but not in either their arrangement or their tinctures. Perhaps reflecting and attempting to make sense of the quarterly arms blazoned in Douglas, the arms may be blazoned as follows:

**Arms:** Quarterly: 1st Sable, three towers embattled Or (rather than Argent), 2nd Sable (rather than Gules), three cross crosslets fitchée Or (rather than Argent); 3rd Or, a ship Argent and, 4th Argent, a salmon naiant Argent.

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mausoleum) or was an initiative of Isabella Hamilton Dundas Macquarie (née Campbell of Jura and Craignish), the widow of Lachlan Jnr.

<sup>73</sup> Lachlan & Elizabeth Macquarie Archive:

<http://www.lib.mq.edu.au/lmr/tomb.html> accessed on 14.04.2010; Conolly, op. cit. 67; Barry McGregor & Associates, *Government House, Sydney: Conservation and Management Plan Vol. 1 p. 131*

<sup>74</sup> Barry McGregor & Associates, op. cit., *Government House Sydney: Conservation and Management Plan*, August 1997, 131. The arms of the Lieutenant (and acting) Governor Sir Alfred Stephen were included.

**Crest:** On wreath of the liveries a Royal (or Imperial) crown (illicitly inserted) from which issues an arm embowed in armour, grasping a dagger.

**Motto:** TURRIS FORTIS MIHI DEUS (above the shield)



**Figure 14. Governor Macquarie's Achievement in Government House**

In or just prior to 1937, a series of eighteen coats of arms of governors (including Macquarie) were painted in oil paint on cardboard by Norman Carter (1875-1963)<sup>75</sup> for the Governor's Ball Committee. They were exhibited in the Society of Australian Genealogist's Genealogical, Heraldic and Topographical Exhibition held January – July 1938 to mark the NSW

<sup>75</sup> Alan McCulloch (ed.), *Carter, Norman St Clair, Encyclopaedia of Australian Art*, 1986, vol. 1, 186; Frances Lindsay, 'Carter, Norman St Clair (1875 - 1963)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 7, Melbourne University Press, 1979, pp. 584-585.

Sesquicentenary Celebrations.<sup>76</sup> The guide to that exhibition blazons Macquarie's arms as:

**Arms:** *Quarterly, 1st green with three gold castles, two above one; 2nd blue, golden crossed-crosslets, the lower arm pointed; 3rd, gold, the galley of Lorne, black; 4th, silver a whale, black.*<sup>77</sup>

This painting of Macquarie's arms, and the others in the series, appear to have derived from the stained glass windows in Government House, Sydney, in an earlier state of griminess and deterioration.

Shortly after its establishment in 1964, Macquarie University (now the fourth largest university in the Sydney region) proposed to obtain arms for itself, referencing those of its namesake, under the Law of Arms of Scotland, as the country from which Lachlan Macquarie and his arms originated. The claims of the English Kings of Arms to an "imperial" jurisdiction over Australia to the exclusion of Lord Lyon King of Arms of Scotland and Ulster King of Arms of Ireland (and his successors) were either unknown or ignored.<sup>78</sup>

As the arms of Macquarie had not been matriculated since the creation of the *Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland* in 1672, the process commenced with a petition that the arms of Macquarie of Ulva might be matriculated as of new in the Public Register with a suitable difference for Major General Lachlan Macquarie. The response to the University's petition to Lord Lyon Sir Thomas Innes of Learney was his warrant of 6th February 1967 to the Lyon Clerk to matriculate arms. The Lyon Clerk, Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, did so the same day. Sadly, the arms matriculated "for and in memory of Major General Lachlan Macquarie" little resemble those used by him during his life, and provide little, if any, guidance as to the stem arms in which Lachlan Macquarie's interest was as an indeterminate cadet of Macquarie of Ulva.<sup>79</sup>

<sup>76</sup> They were in a bad state of deterioration even then and appear to have been destroyed in 1965: Society of Australian Genealogists SA Files 69-71.

<sup>77</sup> Society of Australian Genealogists, *Guide to Exhibits at Genealogical, Heraldic and Topographical Exhibition, The Australian Genealogist*, Vol. II Part 10 (April 1938), 154

<sup>78</sup> The University was later to respond to the clamour of disappointment and claims of jurisdiction by Garter, by abandoning Lord Lyon and seeking a confirmation by the English Kings of Arms of the arms which it had, by then, validly adopted by the exercise of its by-law power.

<sup>79</sup> Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland, Vol. 49 p. 93. The stem arms and the differences are not identified in the text of the matriculation but a notable difference is the embattled division lines.

**Arms:** Quarterly, embattled, 1st and 4th, Vert, three towers in chief Argent masoned Sable; 2nd, Gules, three cross-crosslets fitchée Argent; 3rd, per fess Azure and Vert, a lymphad sails furled in chief, and a fish naiant in base, both Argent.

Above the shield is placed an **Helm** befitting his degree, with a **Mantling** Vert doubled Argent

**Crest:** On a Wreath of the Liveries is set for Crest issuant from a tower-head embattled and crenellated Argent, a dexter arm in armour embowed, the hand grasping a dagger projected fessways all proper

**Motto:** TURRIS \* FORTIS \* MEUS \* MIHI \* DEUS \*80



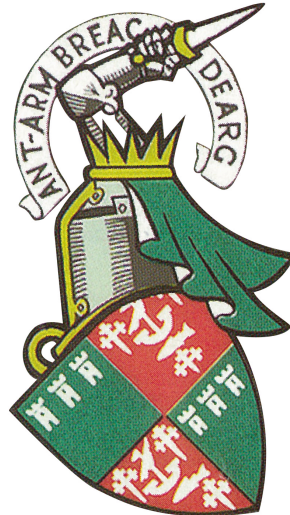
Figure 15. The achievement of Lachlan Macquarie matriculated in the Lyon Office in Scotland in 1967

In turn, Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk and Don Pottinger appear to have relied upon the arms matriculated for Lachlan Macquarie as the basis for the arms which they ascribed to Macquarie of Ulva in the 1983 wall chart *Scotland of Old*.<sup>81</sup> These differ from the arms matriculated in the omission of

<sup>80</sup> Macquarie University Archives File 52/1/4; <http://www.library.mq.edu.au/lmr/arms.html> accessed 25.07.10

<sup>81</sup> Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Iain, and Pottinger, Don, *Scotland of Old* (John Bartholomew and Sons, Ltd, Edinburgh, 1983) (ISBN: 0 7028 0668 4) – sometimes referred to as the *Bartholomew Clan Map of Scotland*. In *An Annotated Bibliography of Scottish Heraldic Materials*, Leslie A Schweitzer and David Hunter of Montlaw say

the embattled division lines introduced in 1967 for difference and in the merging of the charges in quarters 2 and 3 of the matriculation to form a single repeated quarter in the *Scotland of Old* version.



**Figure 16. The Achievement attributed to the Chief of Macquarie by Sir Ian Moncrieffe and Don Pottinger in the Wall chart *Scotland of Old* (1983)**

I have not been able to locate any other example of the arms in those quarters as matriculated, or of the merging of the charges in quarters 2 and 3 of the matriculation to form a single repeated quarter in the *Scotland of Old* version.

Subsequently, the arms in the wall chart were blazoned (but not illustrated) by McAndrew<sup>82</sup> for MacQuarrie of Ulva as *Quarterly, 1<sup>st</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup>,*

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of this wallchart: "It is recommended that other sources be checked, as the depictions of some of the arms may not be accurate (most generally as to tincture used)": <http://www.heraldica.org/topics/britain/scotbiblio.htm> accessed 29.12.2014. The writer has not elsewhere been able to locate a quarter *Gules a lymphad above a salmon naiant between three crosses-crosslet fitchy all argent* prior to its 1983 appearance in *Scotland of Old*.

<sup>82</sup> Bruce A. MCANDREW, *Scotland's Historic Heraldry* (Woodbridge, 2006), p. 477 and n. 25, which provides his source: "As displayed in Moncrieffe and Pottinger's *Scotland of Old* Wallchart; the closest official example is LRB05152" — which Lyon Clerk advises (correspondence with the writer on 29 December 2014) is a reference to the 1967 matriculation in memory of Lachlan Macquarie (Vol. 49, p. 33 of the Register); see Figure 15.

*Vert, three towers in chief argent, masoned sable; 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup>, Gules a lymphad above a salmon naiant between three crosses-crosslet fitchy all argent.*

That 1967 matriculation is, in my respectful view, of little assistance and has led astray some of the most respected Scots heraldic authors of the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries.

Ultimately, the Council of the University changed direction and adopted the present arms, using the power delegated by the sovereign of New South Wales in the Macquarie University Act 1964 to make by-laws with respect to “the form and use of arms or armorial bearings of the University or of any college within or associated with the University”<sup>84</sup>. The power was exercised, the Governor’s Arms were adopted by a resolution of the Council on in these terms:

“The arms of the University shall be *on a field vert, the Macquarie lighthouse tower, masoned proper, in chief the star Sirius, or. Motto:* and gladly teche.”<sup>85</sup>

Lord Lyon, King of Arms in Scotland, protested to the University about his exclusion from further involvement.

Garter, Principal King of Arms of England, was stirred by distaste of the use of legislation to oust both the prerogative and the authority of the English Kings of Arms. He took his concerns directly to the Sovereign in the persons of the Governor-General of Australia and the Governor of New South Wales. But he was no match for the wily Chancellor (and Chief Justice of Australia), Sir Garfield Barwick<sup>86</sup>.

A new plaque erected at the north end of Hyde Park in Sydney brings the heraldic iconography of Lachlan Macquarie up to date to 2013. The plaque is set into the paving in front of a statue of Macquarie which was, on 31 January 2013, unveiled by the 37<sup>th</sup> Governor of the territory he had, in all but name, ruled for eleven years from 1810. Using the *Petra Sancta* hatching system to denote tinctures, the shield of arms on the plaque accurately represents Macquarie’s arms as he used them.

So far as is known to the author, this is the only accurate public display of Governor Lachlan Macquarie’s arms in Australia.

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<sup>84</sup> *Macquarie University Act 1989*, section 28(1) as it then read.

<sup>85</sup> Macquarie University By-law, Chapter XIII, as quoted in an extract from the Minutes of the meeting of the Macquarie University Council held on 29 March 1967 from Macquarie University Archives File 52/1/4.

<sup>86</sup> Garfield Barwick: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garfield\\_Barwick](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garfield_Barwick)



Figure 17. The Abridged Achievement of Lachlan Macquarie on the Hyde Park plaque of 2013

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*his emblazonment of Macquarie's arms is reproduced.*  
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 Alex **Maxwell Findlater**



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**English Summary:** Richard d'Apice here discusses the armories (arms and crest) and armigeral practices of the fifth and last autocratic Governor of the British colony of New South Wales and 'Father of Australia', Lieutenant-Colonel Lachlan Macquarie, and their complex relationship both to the traditions of his clan in Scotland, and to the amazingly varied arms and crests (four) later attributed both to him and to his clan, not only in Australia but in Scotland.

**Sommaire en français:** Richard d'Apice examine ici les armoiries (armes et cimier) et les pratiques armigéaux du cinquième et dernier gouverneur autocratique de la colonie britannique de New South Wales et 'Père d'Australie', le lieutenant-colonel Lachlan Macquarie, et les rapports entre les deux et les traditions de son clan en Écosse et les armes et cimiers incroyablement diverses attribuées plus tard à lui et à son clan en Australie et en Écosse.

### Appendix:

#### The Variant Forms of the Crest and Arms of Lachlan and the Clan



a. Used by Lachlan    b. Attributed to him in the memorial window    c. Matriculated in 1967    d. Attributed to the Chief of Macquarie in 1983

#### a. The Four Variants Forms of the Macquarie Crest



a. Used by Lachlan    b. Attributed to him in the memorial window    c. Matriculated in 1967    d. Attributed to the Chief of Macquarie in 1983

#### b. The Four Variant Forms of the Macquarie Arms