



THE  
GOV  
ERNOR



*Lachlan Macquarie*  
1810 to 1821



A free exhibition celebrating the bicentenary of the governorship of Lachlan Macquarie, State Library of New South Wales, 5 July to 10 October 2010

Exhibition opening hours: 9 am to 8 pm Monday to Thursday, 9 am to 5 pm Friday, 10 am to 5 pm weekends  
Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000  
Telephone (02) 9273 1414  
[www.sl.nsw.gov.au](http://www.sl.nsw.gov.au)

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COVER IMAGE AND TITLE PAGE: GOVERNOR LACHLAN MACQUARIE, RICHARD READ SNR, 1822, WATERCOLOUR, ML 36



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# THE GOVERNOR

*Lachlan Macquarie 1810 to 1821*





# FOREWORD

Two hundred years ago, on New Year's Day 1810, Lachlan Macquarie assumed office as the fifth governor of the colony of New South Wales. For most of his life he had been a soldier. Enlisting as a 15-year-old volunteer, he had seen service in North America, Egypt and India before arriving in Sydney.

The extensive papers of Lachlan Macquarie and his family are among the Library's most prized collections. Comprising journals, letters, pictures, plans, maps, books and realia, they form an indispensable record of early colonial history. The bulk of this collection was acquired in 1914 from Viscountess Strathallan to whom it had descended through Macquarie's only son, also named Lachlan. Over the years this material has been supplemented by further acquisitions, notably Macquarie's Indian journals and his wife's journal describing their voyage to New South Wales.

As part of the statewide celebrations for this bicentenary year, the Library is presenting a major exhibition, *The Governor: Lachlan Macquarie 1810 to 1821*. In assembling this exhibition, curator Warwick Hirst has selected a fascinating array of items which illuminate Macquarie's life and times. With important contributions from the Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales, the National Library of Australia, State Records NSW and the National Museum of Australia, the exhibition provides a wonderful opportunity to consider afresh the outstanding achievements of one of the most significant figures in our history.

I am delighted that Communities NSW is supporting the exhibition tour to regional New South Wales.

Finally, I also have great pleasure in acknowledging Samantha Meers, of the Nelson Meers Foundation, for her continuing support and generosity in supporting this exhibition.

## **Regina Sutton**

NSW State Librarian & Chief Executive



# NELSON MEERS FOUNDATION

It is fitting, in the year of the Mitchell Library's centenary celebrations, that this year's Heritage Collection celebrates the achievements of one of our most significant historical figures, Governor Lachlan Macquarie, in the 200th year since his swearing-in as governor of New South Wales.

Taking up office exactly a century before the Mitchell Library first opened its doors, Macquarie was a visionary leader with a humanitarian conscience, and his administration included a significant social welfare program which had as its aim the creation of an 'ordered, civil society'. His far-sighted commitment to public architecture and civic good, together with his strong belief in the importance of education, suggests that Governor Macquarie would have been very much at home in the State Library!

The Nelson Meers Foundation is extremely proud to continue its support of the Heritage Collection. We have been particularly gratified by the enormous public response to the exhibition over the past seven years, demonstrating the way in which the Library connects with the hearts and minds of the many and diverse sectors of our community.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the many Library staff members who are involved with *The Governor: Lachlan Macquarie 1810 to 1821*, particularly curator Warwick Hirst. I continue to be inspired not only by their erudition, but also by their commitment to sharing their knowledge, and the Library's treasures, with us all.

For those of you who have visited the Heritage Collection many times over the years, and for those of you who are new to this wonderful exhibition, I encourage you to enjoy the many fascinating stories which form part of this year's focus on Governor Lachlan Macquarie.

**Samantha Meers**  
Executive Director  
Nelson Meers Foundation



# CELEBRATE THE MACQUARIE BICENTENARY

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## EVENTS

### Gallery walks

Curator Warwick Hirst leads a tour of the exhibition. Wednesdays 21 July, 11 August, 8 September, 12.30 pm to 1.30 pm, \$15 (incl. GST).

### Out of the vaults: Art and Governor Macquarie

Richard Neville, Mitchell Librarian and a colonial art expert, talks about this fascinating period in Australia's cultural history. Thursday 5 August, 5.30 pm for 6 pm, \$25 (incl. GST), includes drinks and canapés.

### History week event: *Macquarie's kingdom* walking tour

Join author Almis Simankevicius on a walking tour of historic sites that illustrate Macquarie's vision of a British colony, followed by a visit to the exhibition hosted by curator Warwick Hirst. Saturday 11 September, 10 am to 1 pm, \$25 (incl. GST).

### The life and times of Governor Macquarie

Elizabeth Ellis OAM, Emeritus Curator, Mitchell Library, talks about the eventful life of one of our most influential and successful governors. Wednesday 6 October, 10 am, \$20 (incl. GST), free to City U3A members.

### The July school holiday program features a feast of exciting activities including:

#### Kids @ the Library: Take a tour!

A free tour of the exhibition for children and families. Tuesday 13, Thursday 15, Friday 16 July, 2 pm.

#### Kids @ the Library: Build like Greenway!

Create your own buildings from recycled material, inspired by Macquarie's architect Francis Greenway. For 8 to 12 year olds, Thursday 15 July, 10 am to 11.30 am, and 1 pm to 2.30 pm, \$20 (incl. GST).

Bookings essential

Telephone: (02) 9273 1770

Email: [bookings@sl.nsw.gov.au](mailto:bookings@sl.nsw.gov.au)

[www.sl.nsw.gov.au/events/bookings](http://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/events/bookings)

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## FREE EXHIBITION TOURS

Join free volunteer-led exhibition tours on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10.30 am and 12.30 pm, and Sundays at 12.30 pm, meet at the Macquarie St entrance, bookings not required.

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## STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

For students and teachers, we offer tours of *The Governor: Lachlan Macquarie 1810 to 1821* with specialist educators, and additional hands-on activities to bring the exhibition to life. Phone (02) 9273 1699 or email [learning@sl.nsw.gov.au](mailto:learning@sl.nsw.gov.au) [www.sl.nsw.gov.au/learning](http://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/learning)

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## EXHIBITION REGIONAL TOUR

*The Governor: Lachlan Macquarie 1810 to 1821* travels to Liverpool City Library, Glasshouse Regional Gallery Port Macquarie, Western Plains Cultural Centre, and Albury LibraryMuseum. The tour, from late 2010 to early 2012, includes items from the Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales and the Powerhouse Museum.

Supported by



Communities

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## PUBLIC LIBRARY TALKS: *EXTENDING THE BOUNDARIES*

Throughout 2010, Paul Brunton, Senior Curator, Mitchell Library, presents highlights of the Lachlan Macquarie story at a number of regional public libraries. Venues include Orange, Windsor, Lismore, Nowra and Tamworth.

Supported by



For more information on the Macquarie celebrations, see [www.sl.nsw.gov.au](http://www.sl.nsw.gov.au) or [www.Macquarie2010.nsw.gov.au](http://www.Macquarie2010.nsw.gov.au)

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L. Macquarie



*'In a few years I have  
no doubt Sydney will  
be as fine and Opulent  
a Town as any one in  
His Majesty's other foreign  
Dominions.'*

LACHLAN MACQUARIE, 1815



THE TOWN OF SYDNEY IN NEW SOUTH WALES, C. 1821, R HAVELL & SONS,  
ENGRAVERS, AFTER MAJOR JAMES TAYLOR, HAND-COLOURED  
AQUATINT, V1/CA.1821/5





# SOLDIER OF THE KING

Lachlan Macquarie was born on 31 January 1761 on the small Scottish island of Ulva, the son of a poor tenant farmer. In 1776 he joined the 84th Regiment of the British Army as a volunteer and was commissioned an ensign the following year. After serving in Canada, America and Jamaica, mainly on garrison duty, he was posted to India in 1788 as a lieutenant in the 77th Regiment. By the end of the year he had been promoted to captain.

He was present at the sieges of Cannanore in 1790 and Seringapatam in 1791. In 1793 he married Jane Jarvis, the daughter of a former chief justice of Antigua. He saw further action at the siege of Cochin in 1795 and the following year took part in the capture of Colombo and Point de Galle, of which he acted as governor for a month. His happiness at his overdue promotion to brevet major in May 1796 (he thought he was probably the oldest captain in the army) was converted to profound grief when his wife died of tuberculosis three months later.

In 1799 Macquarie took part in the second siege of Seringapatam, the fortified capital of Mysore, which had rebelled under its ruler, Tipoo Sultan. After a prolonged bombardment the city finally fell, ending decades of war and leaving Britain in control of Southern India. In 1800 he was appointed confidential military secretary to Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay. Six months later, as deputy adjutant-general, he joined the British Forces campaigning against the French in Egypt. On his return to Bombay in 1802 he assumed command of the 86th Regiment.

While on leave in England in 1803, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the London District with the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the staff. This was a time of great enjoyment and satisfaction for Macquarie; he was presented to the king and queen, became acquainted with men of influence and moved in fashionable society. During a visit to his family in Scotland he took possession of an estate on the Isle of Mull which he had purchased before leaving India. He renamed it Jarvisfield after his deceased wife.

On returning to Bombay in 1805 he learned that he had been promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 73rd Regiment, which had already been ordered home. After further service with the 86th Regiment, which had been sent north to combat a rebel warlord, he finally departed from India in 1807, travelling overland to England via Persia and Russia to join his new regiment. In November of that year he married Elizabeth Campbell of Airds. A daughter, whom they named Jane Jarvis, was born in September 1808 but died just three months later.



ABOVE: A PLAN OF THE SIEGE OF COCHIN TAKEN BY THE ENGLISH 20 OCTOBER 1795, C. 1795, WATERCOLOUR, M2 456.9/COCHIN/1795/1

RIGHT: STORMING OF SERINGAPATAM, 4 MAY 1799, C. 1800, AFTER CAPTAIN ALEXANDER ALLAN, HAND-COLOURED LITHOGRAPH (DETAIL), PUBLISHED IN RICHARD CANNON, *HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE 73RD REGIMENT*, PARKER, FURNIVALL & PARKER, 1851, ML 355.0942/C







# GOVERNOR OF NSW



Following the overthrow of Governor William Bligh in 1808, the 73rd Regiment, under Macquarie's command, was ordered to New South Wales to replace the rebellious New South Wales Corps. Brigadier-General Miles Nightingall, another veteran of India, was chosen to succeed Bligh and Macquarie was designated Lieutenant-Governor. However, when Nightingall resigned because of ill health, Macquarie applied to take his place. For several weeks he heard nothing and then on the afternoon of 27 April 1809, during a chance meeting with Lord Castlereagh, Secretary of State for the Colonies, he learned that his application had been successful and he was to be the next Governor of New South Wales.

Macquarie's commission was signed on 8 May and seven days later he received special instructions from Castlereagh relating to the current circumstances of the colony.

'The Great Objects of attention', his Lordship stressed, 'are to improve the Morals of the Colonists, to encourage marriage, to provide for education, to prohibit the use of spirituous liquors, to increase the agriculture and stock, so as to ensure the Certainty of a full supply to the Inhabitants under all circumstances.'<sup>1</sup>

On 22 May 1809 Macquarie and his new wife, accompanied by the 73rd Regiment, sailed from Portsmouth on the store ship *Dromedary* escorted by HMS *Hindostan*. After a voyage of seven months, during which they touched at Madeira, Rio de Janeiro and Cape Town, they arrived in Sydney on 28 December.

On the first day of the New Year, Macquarie, resplendent in scarlet coat and gold braid, was sworn in as the fifth governor of New South Wales. Under the blazing midday sun the soldiers of the 73rd Regiment marched from Sydney Cove to the barracks parade ground where they drew up with the New South

Wales Corps to form a square. Shaded by an umbrella, Judge-Advocate Ellis Bent solemnly read out the Governor's commission and administered the usual oaths of allegiance. The soldiers fired three volleys and then, in a speech of 'peculiar energy',<sup>2</sup> the new ruler of the British Empire's remotest colony assured the assembled citizens that he intended to exercise his authority with strict justice and impartiality. He was answered with three cheers, the bands played 'God save the King' and 21-gun salutes thundered from both the battery on Dawes Point and the *Hindostan* and *Dromedary* anchored in the harbour.

Macquarie's first year passed busily and harmoniously. Expecting to find the colony rent by faction as a result of the 'late tumultuous proceedings and mutinous conduct'<sup>3</sup> that deposed Bligh, he was surprised to discover the colony to be 'in a state of perfect tranquility'.<sup>4</sup>

Nevertheless, he annulled all transactions of the rebel government and reinstated those officials who had been dismissed. By the close of the year he had instituted measures to remodel the civil administration, improve public morality and security, encourage religious observance and education, restrict the use of spirits and regulate town planning.

1. Castlereagh to Macquarie, 14 May 1809, MLA 799

2. *Sydney Gazette*, 7 January 1810

3. Macquarie, Proclamation reinstating Bligh as Governor for 24 hours, ML Safe 1/87

4. Macquarie to Castlereagh, 8 March 1810, *Historical Records of Australia* 1/7, p. 220

ABOVE: GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY, C. 1805, ARTIST UNKNOWN, WATERCOLOUR, PXD 388, VOL. 3, F. 3A

RIGHT: INSTRUCTIONS TO MACQUARIE FROM KING GEORGE III (DETAIL), 9 APRIL 1809, ML A 799

George



Instructions for our  
Trusty and Well beloved Lachlan  
Macquarie Esquire, our Captain  
General and Governor in Chief  
in and over our Territory of  
New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies; or, to the Lieutenant  
Governor, or Commander in  
Chief, of the said Territory for  
the time being; Given at our  
Court at Saint James the  
Ninth day of April 1809,  
In the Forty ninth year of  
our Reign. —

First — With these our Instructions you  
will receive our Commission under our Great Seal  
constituting and appointing you to be our Capt<sup>5</sup>

# EXTENDING THE BOUNDARIES

From the outset Macquarie saw the need to encourage exploration and expansion of the colony for future growth. Settlement at this time was mainly confined to a slender coastal strip bounded by the Hawkesbury River to the north and the Cowpastures to the south, while expansion to the west was blocked by the hitherto impenetrable Blue Mountains. It was not until 1813 that this barrier was conquered when Gregory Blaxland, accompanied by William Charles Wentworth and William Lawson, pioneered a route across the mountains to the interior. Blaxland later said that he was motivated by a desire to find new pastures for his expanding flocks and herds. Appreciating the importance of their feat, Macquarie rewarded the three men with grants of land.

Towards the end of the year Macquarie dispatched George William Evans, Assistant Surveyor, to explore the land west of the Blue Mountains, Wiradjuri country. Pushing on past the furthest point reached by Blaxland's expedition, he traversed the main dividing range, descended to the rich Bathurst Plains and camped beside the Macquarie River. On his return he too was recognised by the Governor with a land grant.

In 1817 Macquarie instructed Surveyor-General John Oxley to explore the country west of Bathurst and trace the course of the Lachlan River (discovered by Evans two years earlier) to determine whether it flowed into the sea or an inland lake. A year later Macquarie sent Oxley on a second expedition. This

time he followed the Macquarie River until, like the Lachlan, it faded into reedy marshland. He discovered the Castlereagh River and the Liverpool Plains before following the Hastings River eastward to its mouth at Port Macquarie. Although he failed in his cherished aim of finding a great, navigable inland river, he opened up vast areas of rich pastoral country for settlement.

Expansion to the south was made possible by the explorations of Charles Throsby, Hamilton Hume and James Meehan. In 1818, while seeking an overland route to Jervis Bay at Macquarie's request, they discovered Lake Bathurst and the Goulburn Plains. Subsequent expeditions consolidated and extended these discoveries.

In four voyages, between 1817 and 1822, Phillip Parker King charted most of the north-west coast of Australia from Arnhem Land to King George Sound as well as the Queensland coastline from Hervey Bay to Cape York and parts of Torres Strait, filling in many of the gaps left by Cook and Flinders. Three of these exacting voyages were made in the tiny cutter, *Mermaid*.

Before Macquarie there had been little official sponsorship of exploration. During his administration, extensive and important discoveries were made in all directions creating opportunities for large-scale European settlement of the interior, which would have such a devastating effect on Aboriginal peoples.



LEFT: GREGORY BLAXLAND ESQ. FORMERLY OF BRUSH FARM ... UNDATED, ARTIST UNKNOWN, PENCIL, ML 143

RIGHT: MERMAID AT ANCHORAGE IN ENDEAVOUR RIVER, 1819, PHILLIP PARKER KING, WATERCOLOUR (DETAIL), PXC 767, F. 86





here the coal was found

# COMMERCE AND TRADE



Macquarie's term saw a period of promising economic growth. On his arrival he had found commerce and credit at a low ebb. With his encouragement, the local manufacturing industry expanded to produce woollen cloth and linen, leather, flour, coal, ironmongery, building materials, pottery and domestic items. In 1810 the Governor opened a new, fully-regulated marketplace in Sydney for the sale of livestock, meat, poultry, vegetables and merchandise. Three years later he attended the first official public fair to be held at Parramatta.

Sydney and Hobart were fast becoming bustling Pacific ports. Ships brought tea, spirits and rice from India, wine from the Isle de France, sugar and soap from Batavia and porcelain and silk from China. An abundance of whales and seals ensured a ready export market for sperm oil and skins. Wool was now being shipped overseas in commercially viable quantities and the victualling of visiting ships with beef and livestock was also profitable.

Despite these signs of prosperity, coinage was in such short supply that barter and promissory notes had become the principal means of exchange. Promissory notes were privately issued by colonists on specially printed forms but, unfortunately, were too often issued to pay for goods by those without the means of redeeming them. Such fraudulent practices had contributed to a decline in the colony's credit.

Seeking a temporary remedy, Macquarie authorised the issue of the colony's own currency. In 1813 he had the centres punched out from 40,000 Spanish dollars that the British Government had purchased in Madras through the East India

Company. The outer ring (holey dollar) and centre (dump) were counter-stamped with the name of the colony and their new values: five shillings for the holey dollar and 1 shilling & three pence for the dump. They became the first distinct coins of the colony and remained in circulation until 1829.

But further action was needed to stabilise the precarious monetary system and stimulate economic development. In the face of opposition from the Colonial Office, Macquarie sanctioned the establishment of the colony's first bank. Financed by private subscription, the Bank of New South Wales opened for business on 8 April 1817, in Macquarie Place, in premises leased from businesswoman Mary Reibey. In Macquarie's opinion, establishing the bank was critical in saving the colony from bankruptcy and ruin. Two years later a Savings Bank, 'for the receipt of Savings of the Industrious Poor of the Colony',<sup>1</sup> was opened under his patronage.

By 1822 commerce, trade and industry had prospered to such an extent that Macquarie felt confident enough to predict that 'this Colony will, at no very distant period, vie in trade and opulence with many others in His Majesty's Dominions'.<sup>2</sup>

1. *Sydney Gazette*, 17 July 1819

2. Macquarie to Bathurst, 27 July 1822, *Historical Records of Australia* 1/10, p. 675

ABOVE: HOLEY DOLLAR AND DUMP, 1813, SILVER, ML R 277A-B  
RIGHT: BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES MEMORABILIA FEATURING CHEQUE BOOK, 1823-1833, JOHN MACARTHUR, ML A 2903, ITEM 6







# TOURING THE COLONY



In November 1810 Macquarie embarked on a series of tours by coach, ship and horseback to the various districts and out-settlements of the colony. In a dispatch to Lord Castlereagh, he stated his belief that these visits were ‘essentially necessary for the improvement of the Country in general, and the encouragement of the Settlers in their Agricultural pursuits in particular’.<sup>1</sup> In addition to these worthy aims, he took a personal delight in exploring newly discovered territory and enjoying beautiful scenery remote from Sydney and the details of administration.

During his first tour he inspected the countryside, farms and towns in the outlying districts of Sydney. On just the fourth day, in thick forest above the Georges River, he selected the site for a new town to be called Liverpool. A month later he founded the five Hawkesbury towns of Richmond, Windsor,

Wilberforce, Castlereagh and Pitt Town. By the end of the tour he could report with pleasure on the progress made by settlers in clearing the land and planting crops. At the same time he was disappointed in the meanness of their residences and neglect of their personal appearance.

Towards the end of 1811 Macquarie set off again, this time to Van Diemen’s Land (then a dependency of New South Wales) in the *Lady Nelson* with a view to correcting any abuses in government and establishing new regulations for improving the settlers’ conditions. Dismayed by Hobart’s haphazard appearance, he issued a general order to frame and mark out a more regular town plan. Altogether he spent a month in the island. He inspected farms and public buildings, founded several new towns and travelled overland to the northern settlement of Port Dalrymple where he



embarked for Sydney. On the return voyage he called at Newcastle and Port Stephens.

In 1814 Macquarie had commissioned William Cox to construct a road over the Blue Mountains following, where possible, the route surveyed by George William Evans. The next year, accompanied by his wife and a large entourage, he made a vice-regal tour of inspection of the newly completed road. It was 163 km long and passed over more than a dozen bridges. After crossing the mountains, the Governor and his party pitched their tents on the banks of the Macquarie River, surrounded by one of the finest landscapes Macquarie had ever seen. It was, he decided, a suitable place to erect the first town beyond the ranges, which he named Bathurst.

Other journeys took Macquarie to Newcastle and Van Diemen's Land again, Port Macquarie, Lake

George, the Goulburn Plains, the Southern Highlands and the Illawarra. A characteristic of these tours was the impressive number of natural features, towns and streets he named after himself and Mrs Macquarie.

1. Macquarie to Castlereagh, 8 March 1810, *Historical Records of Australia* 1/10, p. 225

LEFT: *THE SETTLEMENT ON THE GREEN HILLS, HAWKSBURGH* [HAWKESBURY] RIVER N.S.WALES, 1809, GEORGE WILLIAM EVANS (POSSIBLY), WATERCOLOUR, PXD 388, VOL. 3, F. 7

THIS VILLAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF THE GREEN HILLS WAS INCORPORATED INTO THE NEW TOWN OF WINDSOR PROCLAIMED BY MACQUARIE DURING HIS FIRST TOUR OF INSPECTION IN 1810.

ABOVE: THE FOUNDING OF BATHURST, C. 1815-1816, JOHN WILLIAM LEWIN (ATTRIB.), WATERCOLOUR, V\*/EXPL /2



# MACQUARIE AND HIS FAMILY

Elizabeth Macquarie was born in 1778, the daughter of Macquarie's second cousin. Although well-educated and connected, her circumstances were modest. After meeting her in June 1804, Macquarie described her in his journal as 'a very amiable young Lady'.<sup>1</sup> He proposed to her nine months later and to his 'infinite joy and delight' she accepted, 'with a degree of noble candour, and delicate liberal frankness, peculiar to herself'.<sup>2</sup> Throughout his life she gave him loving companionship and resolute support. To Macquarie she was always his 'beloved Elizabeth'.

As the wife of the Governor, Elizabeth took an intelligent interest in architecture and design. She brought with her from England an architectural pattern-book which provided inspiration for the rebuilding of Government House and new houses for the Colonial Secretary and Judge-Advocate. She laid down the plan for the road running through the Government Domain to the point named after her and was involved in the design of the twin Romanesque towers of St John's, Parramatta, and the Female Orphan School, which was modelled on her family home in Scotland. Her influence can also be detected in the Gothic embellishments of the Government Stables and Fort Macquarie.

As a patron of the Benevolent Society and the Female Orphan School, Elizabeth displayed a genuine concern for the plight of the underprivileged. Through her involvement with the Native Institution at Parramatta she also developed an interest in the welfare of Aboriginal children.

Although suffering from recurring ill health, Elizabeth accompanied Macquarie on six of his often arduous tours. She joined him on the voyage to Van Diemen's Land in 1811, when, during a violent gale lasting three days, Macquarie proudly reported that she made 'a most excellent brave Sailor, never expressing the least fear or apprehension of danger during the whole Storm'.<sup>3</sup> On the expedition across the Blue Mountains she bore 'the fatiguing Journey ... wonderfully well'.<sup>4</sup>

The Governor and his wife entertained regularly at Government House. However, Elizabeth's talents as a hostess were not always appreciated. In fact she had a reputation among some colonists for being close-fisted and remote. Judge-Advocate Ellis Bent thought she was uncomfortable with her social responsibilities and lacked the art of making people feel happy. The artist John Lewin referred to her disparagingly as 'Dame Macquarie'. Yet Elizabeth Macarthur and other women found her amiable and kind.

In 1814, after six miscarriages, Elizabeth gave birth to a much longed-for son. To Macquarie's delight,



she named him Lachlan. Both parents doted on the little boy and their continuing devotion is evident in Macquarie's frequent references to 'our dear boy' in his memoranda book and letters home. As he grew they worried over his every illness and spoilt him with gifts — a boat, a carriage, pets, cricket bats and balls. On his sixth birthday, following a water excursion on the government barge, he entertained 19 friends at a sumptuous breakfast. In the evening the same friends were treated to an equally sumptuous dinner while the proud parents toasted him in the company of 24 adult guests.

1. Macquarie, *Journal No. 5*, 27 June 1804, MLA 770
2. *ibid*, 26 March 1805
3. Macquarie, *Journal to and from Van Diemen's Land...* 13 November 1811, MLA 777
4. Macquarie, *Tour to the new discovered country*, 4 May 1815, MLA 779



LEFT: LACHLAN MACQUARIE, C. 1819, ARTIST UNKNOWN, WATERCOLOUR ON IVORY, MIN 236

ABOVE LEFT: ELIZABETH MACQUARIE, C. 1819, ARTIST UNKNOWN, WATERCOLOUR ON IVORY, MIN 237

ABOVE RIGHT: LACHLAN MACQUARIE JNR, C. 1818, RICHARD READ SNR, WATERCOLOUR ON CARD, MIN 72



# BUILDING THE COLONY

On arriving in Sydney, Macquarie found many of the public buildings in a state of dilapidation and decay. Within months he had given orders for a new army barracks to be built to be followed by a general hospital. It was the beginning of a vigorous and far-sighted public works program which would give the colony 265 new buildings including barracks, forts, courthouses, churches, hospitals and schools as well as a network of roads and bridges. It was his belief that fine, new buildings and properly laid-out streets would not only adorn the colony but also promote social order and morality.

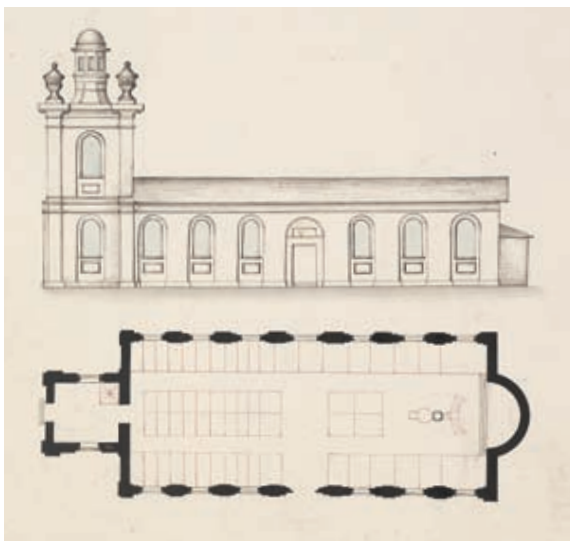
In carrying out this program, Macquarie was fortunate to have the services of the talented convict Francis Greenway, whom he appointed civil architect and assistant engineer. Greenway arrived in Sydney in 1814 on a 14-year sentence for forgery. A trained architect, he was issued with a ticket-of-leave and permitted to set up his own practice. By the following year he was advising Macquarie on his public works. Examples of Greenway's graceful Georgian buildings still standing are Hyde Park Barracks, St James' Church, Sydney and, perhaps his masterpiece, St Matthew's, Windsor.

Less successful designs include Fort Macquarie and Dawes Point Battery, whose crenellated Gothic towers and walls were ridiculed as obsolete and ineffective for the purposes of modern warfare. An even greater folly in the eyes of many was the picturesque Government

House Stables. This grand, castellated building, also in the Gothic style, was commissioned by Macquarie to harmonise with a proposed new government house that was never built. Begun in 1817, the stables were condemned by Macquarie's enemies as too costly and self-indulgent. The stables building is now the Sydney Conservatorium of Music.

Balancing these overly ornamental buildings were Macquarie's functional engineering works. Under his guidance, 276 miles of roads, numerous bridges spanning rivers, creeks, swamps and hollow ways as well as wharves and quays were built. Buildings of a purely practical nature included windmills, storehouses, granaries, telegraph stations, tollhouses and guardhouses. An outstanding example of a building that combined utility with elegance was the classical stone lighthouse on Sydney's South Head. The first in Australia, it was completed in 1818 and earned Greenway his conditional pardon. It was demolished in 1883 and replaced by the present replica.

Macquarie's public works were a visible sign of the colony's progress and growing prosperity. They transformed the architecture of New South Wales but their expense and magnitude attracted censure from the Colonial Office, which wanted only plain, functional, inexpensive structures fitting for a penal settlement. Nevertheless, it is for his legacy of elegant buildings that Macquarie is now chiefly admired and remembered.



LEFT: WINDSOR CHURCH [ST MATTHEW'S], 1824, STANDISH LAWRENCE HARRIS, INK AND WASH, IN HIS *REPORT AND ESTIMATE OF THE VALUE OF THE IMPROVEMENTS WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS ...* ML C 226

RIGHT: SOUTH HEAD LIGHT HOUSE, NEW S. WALES, C. 1820S, ARTIST UNKNOWN, WATERCOLOUR, SV/129





# ABORIGINAL RELATIONS



Macquarie's official instructions from the King included a directive to treat the Indigenous population with humanity. Mindful of this, and conscious that they had been expelled from their lands by British settlers, he determined to ameliorate their condition and reward those who showed an inclination to be 'civilised'.

Ironically, as a first step, he offered them land grants of country which had once been theirs. He followed up by founding the Native Institution for the education of Aboriginal children. Under the supervision of former missionary William Shelley and his wife Elizabeth, an initial 12 boys and girls were to be instructed in reading, writing and religious studies as well as agriculture and the 'mechanical arts' for boys and needlework for girls. The intention was to equip them for eventual integration into white society as farmhands and domestic servants.

The institution was launched on 28 December 1814 at Parramatta during a festival and feast for Aboriginal people dwelling between Sydney and the Blue Mountains. Macquarie hoped that this occasion would lead to an improved understanding between Europeans and the Indigenous population. After a lengthy discussion and a meal of roast beef, bread and ale, the first children to be enrolled in the institution were handed over by their parents.

Nearly 200 Aboriginal people attended a second feast day in 1816 when Macquarie presented selected men with brass breastplates. Modelled on the gorgets worn round their necks by military officers, they were engraved with the recipient's name and proclaimed him 'chief' or 'king' of his tribe. When this ceremony was over, the children of the Native Institution,

15 in number, were paraded in front of their parents and examined on their educational progress and acquisition of 'civilised habits of life'.<sup>1</sup> These feast days became an annual event but, despite its early promise, the institution had only limited success. Fearing their children would lose their culture, which was the intention of the school, parents became increasingly reluctant to part with them.

In another attempt to 'civilise' the Aboriginal people, Macquarie settled 16 men and women, under the leadership of Bungaree, at George's Head on Sydney Harbour's northern shore where they could learn farming. Huts were built for them and they were amply supplied with clothes, seeds and tools as well as a fishing boat, but they eventually tired of this alien life and the venture failed. Similar settlements were also established at Blacktown and Elizabeth Bay.

In 1816 Macquarie's paternalism was tested when hostile Aboriginal people attacked settlers along the Hawkesbury–Nepean River. His reluctant response was to send a punitive military expedition with orders to take as many prisoners as possible, shoot any who resisted or attempted to flee and hang their bodies in the trees as a warning to survivors. At the end of the short campaign, 14 Aboriginal men, women and children lay dead. When attacks on settlers continued, Macquarie proclaimed 10 known offenders as outlaws and offered a reward for them dead or alive.

1. *Sydney Gazette*, 4 January 1817

ABOVE: BREASTPLATE, 1816–1852, BRASS, ENGRAVED: 'CORA GOOSEBERRY, FREEMAN BUNGAREE, QUEEN OF SYDNEY & BOTANY', ML R 251B

RIGHT: ONE OF THE NSW ABORIGINES BEFRIENDED BY GOVERNOR MACQUARIE, 1810–1821, ARTIST UNKNOWN, OIL ON WOOD, ML 696





# EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Macquarie regarded education as a means of overcoming poverty and social disadvantage, by producing useful members of society. Shortly after arriving, he declared his intention of establishing schools in all the principal districts and settlements of the colony 'with a View to the decent Education and Improvement of the rising Generation'.<sup>1</sup> By April he had founded the first public charity school in Sydney where the children of poorer settlers received elementary instruction. It was followed by a second at

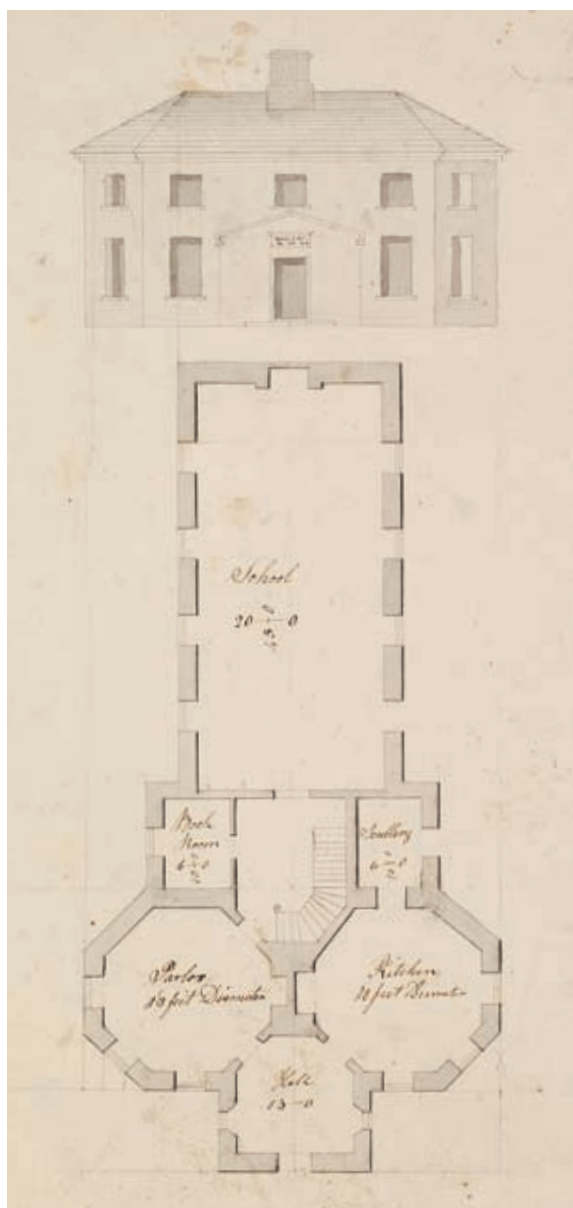
Parramatta. By 1821, with his support, 15 schools had been established in Sydney and its outlying districts.

In 1818 female orphans were removed from Sydney to a purpose-built schoolhouse at Parramatta. Macquarie described it as 'a Large Handsome Brick Built House of 3 Stories High, with Wings and all the necessary Out offices for the accommodation and residence of 100 Female Orphans and for the Master and Matron'.<sup>2</sup> Male orphans were housed in the female orphans' former residence, which had been repaired and fitted up for that purpose.

A number of independent private schools were also established. While their curriculum focused on reading, writing and arithmetic, girls were also taught needlework and some schools offered vocational training for boys. When Reverend Thomas Reddall opened a private school at Macquarie Fields in 1820, two of his first pupils were young Lachlan Macquarie and the son of William Sorell, Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

Improving the manners, morals and spiritual wellbeing of the colony was a priority for Macquarie. He built churches in the principal towns and supported the Bible Society in its work of distributing the Scriptures to the poor. In 1821 he laid the foundation stone of the first Roman Catholic Chapel in the colony, on the site of the present-day St Mary's Cathedral. He welcomed the spread of the Sunday School movement whose Sunday classes provided a basic secular education as well as a spiritual one.

In 1811 Macquarie established the colony's first lunatic asylum when he arranged for mentally ill people who had been confined in Parramatta town gaol to be transferred to a renovated former barrack at Castle Hill. Seven years later the Benevolent Society of NSW was formed under his patronage. Its mission was to administer outdoor relief to the distressed poor in the form of food, clothing and blankets. In 1821 the Benevolent Asylum was opened at government expense to provide 'a comfortable house' for the aged, infirm, blind and destitute. As well as being an asylum, it was also a house of industry and those inmates fit enough were expected to undertake a variety of jobs including making clothes and shoes, growing vegetables and baking bread.



1. Macquarie to Lord Liverpool, 27 October 1810, *Historical Records of Australia* 1/7, p. 346
2. Macquarie to Bathurst, 27 July 1822, *Historical Records of Australia* 1/10, p. 689

LEFT: PLAN AND ELEVATION OF A SCHOOL-HOUSE, C. 1817, LIEUTENANT JOHN WATTS (POSSIBLY), PEN AND INK WASH, ML D 337, F. 5

RIGHT: VIEW OF THE FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL, NEAR PARRAMATTA, 1824, JOSEPH LYCETT, HAND-COLOURED AQUATINT (DETAIL), FROM JOSEPH LYCETT, *VIEWS IN AUSTRALIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES & VAN DIEMEN'S LAND*, LONDON: J SOUTER, ML C 989







# ELEVATING THE EMANCIPISTS

While Macquarie believed in the punishment of convicts he also believed in their reformation. He saw no reason why emancipists (convicts who had served their time or been pardoned) should not be readmitted to their former rank in society if they were of good character and standing. In fact, he came to the conclusion that some of the most meritorious and public-spirited men in the colony were emancipists.

In adopting this radical policy he appointed emancipists to positions of authority and trust and even invited them to dine with him at Government House. Although receiving qualified support from Lord Bathurst, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, he aroused the hostility of a group of influential landholders and military officers. Known as the exclusives, they believed that convicts, even when emancipated, had no place in respectable society and to readmit them would upset the existing social order. The rising number of pardons granted by the Governor, and his injunction to magistrates to limit flogging as much as possible, increased their alarm. The exclusives' objections were encapsulated by soldier and magistrate Archibald Bell:

I have considered them [emancipists] as having once been tainted, unfit for associating with afterwards; & tho' I have no objection to meet them on public occasions I certainly would not wish & never intend, to make them companions at my table or of my society.<sup>1</sup>

So scandalised were the officers of the 46th Regiment that they entered into a pact not to fraternise with anyone who had arrived in the colony under sentence of transportation. Even an officer of

Macquarie's own regiment, the 73rd, declined to dine at Government House in such company.

Macquarie would not back down. In 1813 he told Lord Bathurst that while most of the free settlers would undoubtedly prefer never to admit emancipists to equality with themselves, it was after all a convict colony and if they were too proud to associate with convicts they should move to another country.<sup>2</sup>

The first emancipists to benefit from Macquarie's liberal measures were Simeon Lord and Andrew Thompson, whom he made magistrates in 1810. Others included William Redfern, who was made assistant principal surgeon, James Meehan, who became acting surveyor and Isaac Nichols, who was appointed principal superintendent of convicts. A former blackmailer, Michael Massey Robinson, became the country's first and last poet laureate – charged with composing and reciting annual poems to celebrate the King's and Queen's birthdays. In addition to these duties, he also served as chief clerk to the Secretary's office.

In promoting emancipists of ability and encouraging others to practise their professions, Macquarie recognised that, with convicts far outnumbering free settlers, a policy of rewarding merit would contribute to the colony's welfare and ultimately its prosperity.

1. John Ritchie (ed.), *The Evidence of the Bigge Reports*, vol. 1, Melbourne, 1971, p. 89

2. Macquarie to Bathurst, 28 June 1813, *Historical Records of Australia* 1/7, p. 775



LEFT: MICHAEL MASSEY ROBINSON, C. 1817, EDWARD CHARLES CLOSE, WATERCOLOUR, FROM 'SKETCHBOOK OF NSW VIEWS', PXA 1187

RIGHT: SIMEON LORD, C. 1830, ARTIST UNKNOWN, WATERCOLOUR ON IVORY, MIN 92





# OPPOSING THE GOVERNOR

Although Macquarie's administration was one of substantial achievement, he was deficient in political skills and managed to fall out with prominent colonists over a range of issues. Accustomed to being obeyed, he often confused criticism with insubordination. His opponents regarded him as self-righteous and authoritarian. In Macquarie's view, they operated on the edge of the law and were 'impatient of all restraint'. At the same time he was realistic enough to accept:

... that every man in public life must have enemies, and perhaps it would be unreasonable, in me, to expect to be totally exempted from the virulent attacks of party and disaffection.<sup>1</sup>

One of Macquarie's most outspoken critics was Reverend Samuel Marsden, who quarrelled with him over his preferment of emancipists and his perceived interference in ecclesiastical matters. The seeds of their conflict were sown in April 1810 when, to Macquarie's outrage, Marsden refused to serve on the board of trustees of the Parramatta turnpike road with two emancipists. To do so, Marsden told the Governor, would be degrading to his position as the colony's senior chaplain.

In 1816 Macquarie summarily ordered three free men to be flogged for trespassing in the Government Domain. It was a regrettable error of judgement and became the subject of a petition his opponents sent to the House of Commons. When Macquarie learned that Marsden had taken depositions from the three men he responded with a blistering rebuke. In the presence of three witnesses, he accused the chaplain of being

'the Head of a Seditious, low Cabal' and castigated him for 'his deep rooted malice, rancour, hostility and vindictive opposition'.<sup>2</sup>

Equally vehement in their opposition to Macquarie were Judge-Advocate Ellis Bent and his vain elder brother, Judge Jeffrey Hart Bent, both of whom feuded with him over judicial independence. Ellis resisted Macquarie's authority even though his commission made him subject to the Governor's orders. Against Macquarie's wishes, Jeffrey refused to open the Supreme Court until it suited him and when he finally did open it, refused to admit emancipist lawyers to practise before him.

By 1817 Macquarie was aware that his opponents were complaining about him to influential friends in England and flooding the Colonial Office with their grievances. He counter-attacked by sending Lord Bathurst a list of 12 colonists he regarded as being 'discontented and seditious'.<sup>3</sup> Four years later, in a 'List of Factions and Dissatisfied', he added another seven names.<sup>4</sup>

Disturbed by events in New South Wales, Lord Bathurst selected John Thomas Bigge to head a commission of enquiry into the state of the colony, particularly its effectiveness as a place of severe punishment and 'salutary terror'. Bigge arrived in Sydney in September 1819 and spent the next 18 months interviewing colonists and gathering evidence.

On his return to England, Bigge wrote three hefty reports which were highly critical of Macquarie's administration. In particular he took aim at the Governor's leniency towards serving convicts, his emancipist policy and the extravagance of his building program. Bigge also recommended the creation of large pastoral landholdings worked by assigned convict labour, whereas Macquarie favoured small independent farms and the retention of convicts in government service.

Although the commissioner recognised the difficulties of governing a remote colony, his reports lacked balance in that they underplayed Macquarie's very real achievements.

1. Macquarie's farewell speech, *Sydney Gazette*, 1 December 1821
2. Macquarie to Marsden, 8 January 1818, 'Letters Received and Copies of Letters Sent', 1809–1822, ML A 797
3. Macquarie to Bathurst, 1 December 1817, NSW Governors' Despatches, ML A 1191
4. Macquarie, 'Memoranda and Letters', 30 November 1821, ML A 772



LEFT: JOHN THOMAS BIGGE, 1819?, AFTER THOMAS UWINS, GLAZED CERAMIC PANEL, PM 153

RIGHT: SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL. LIST OF NAMES OF DISCONTENTED AND SEDITIOUS PERSONS IN N.S. WALES, 1 DECEMBER 1817, LACHLAN MACQUARIE, NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNORS' DESPATCHES, VOL. 2, 1817–1818, ML A 1191



Secret & Confidential.

The Names, Designations, &c. of the  
 persons present in the Colony of N.S.W. who  
 have always manifested an Opposition  
 to measures and Administration of Government  
 Name: - Designation: - Remarks:

Name	Designation	Remarks
Rev. Sam <sup>l</sup> Marsden	Bishop	
Mr. Thomas Johnson	Settler	Discontented
Mr. Nicholas Parry	Settler	Discontented
Mr. John Blackland	Settler	Discontented
Mr. Gregory Blackland	Settler	Discontented
Mr. Thomas Crosby	Settler	Discontented
Mr. John Forsley	Settler	Discontented
Mr. John Jamison	Settler	Discontented
Mr. David Allan	Settler	Discontented
Mr. John Oxley	Surveyor Gen <sup>l</sup>	Discontented
Mr. Wm. Henry Moore	Solicitor	Discontented
Mr. Thos. M. Moore	Clerk	Discontented

All the above mentioned Persons have  
 long been in the habit of writing Home the most  
 gross Misrepresentations.

N.S.Wales  
 1st Dec<sup>r</sup> 1817

L. McQuinn



# RETURN TO BRITAIN



By early 1820, Macquarie, who had been seriously ill, was 'heartily tired' of his situation and tendered his resignation. On 15 February 1822 he sailed for England on the *Surry*. To his delight and gratification, he had been accompanied to the ship by 'an immense concourse' of people 'manifesting by their melancholy looks and every other possible demonstration, their sincere and undisguised regret'<sup>1</sup> at his departure.

On arriving in London he sought an interview with Bathurst who gave him 'a very kind and gracious reception'.<sup>2</sup> However, his reply to Macquarie's report of his administration was mixed. There was praise for the advances made by the colony in agriculture, trade and wealth but implied criticism of its effectiveness as a place of punishment.

Guided by principles of humanity and justice, Macquarie viewed New South Wales as 'a Penitentiary or Asylum on a Grand Scale'<sup>3</sup> where, having expiated their crimes, former convicts could prosper and achieve respectability. In time he believed it would move beyond its convict origins to become one of Britain's most flourishing colonies and he had directed his efforts towards this end.

Meanwhile, Bigge's first damaging report had been tabled in the House of Commons. Unwilling to mount a reply until the second and third reports were available, Macquarie left for his home on the Isle of Mull.

In November 1822 he embarked on a six-month tour of the continent with Mrs Macquarie, who was in poor health and anxious to escape the harsh Scottish winter. While staying at Fontainebleau, he drafted an answer to Bigge's 'false, vindictive and malicious Reports'<sup>4</sup>, copies of which had been forwarded to him.

In October 1823 he handed Bathurst a 43-page vindication of his policies but it was not until 1828 that

the government could be persuaded to publish it as a parliamentary paper. However, his own health was failing and he withdrew to Mull with his family.

Beset by financial difficulties resulting from an ill-advised purchase of land, he returned to London in 1824 seeking a pension and knighthood in recognition of his services. Although the knighthood was denied him, he was granted an annual pension of £1000. But it was too late. Five weeks later, on 1 July, he died in his London lodgings.

Elizabeth was offered a pension of £400 a year but refused to accept it until Macquarie's answer to Bigge was published. She died in 1835, a redoubtable defender of her husband's reputation.

On reaching adulthood, young Lachlan entered the army, rising to the rank of captain. After resigning his commission he descended into a life of dissipation and wild living. He died in 1845 after falling down a staircase during a night of drunken carousing. He left a widow but no children.

1. Macquarie, *Journal of a Voyage from New South Wales to England in 1822*, 12 February 1822, ML A 775
2. *ibid*, 6 July 1822
3. Macquarie to the Duke of York, 25 July 1817, *Historical Records of Australia* 1/9, p. 442
4. Macquarie, *Journal Commencing at London on 30th November 1822*, 14 July 1823, ML A 776

ABOVE: SNUFFBOX PRESENTED BY GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO MAJOR HENRY ANTILL, C. 1750S, HAND-PAINTED WITH PORCELAIN SILVER MOUNTS, ML R 529

RIGHT, TOP: MAUSOLEUM OF MAJOR GENERAL LACHLAN MACQUARIE AND FAMILY AT GRULINE, ISLE OF MULL, SCOTLAND, 1986, © JOHN WILSHIRE, SPF/1154

RIGHT, BELOW: GRULINE HOUSE, 1964, PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN, © ROYAL COMMISSION OF ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND, ML MSS 7703/20







# MACQUARIE'S LEGACY



In striving to accelerate the development of New South Wales from a penal outpost to a thriving imperial colony, Lachlan Macquarie encouraged exploration, founded new towns, stimulated trade and commerce, provided opportunities for emancipists, promoted education and social welfare and laid the foundations of financial stability. However, it is the many fine public buildings he commissioned that have been his most substantial legacy and it is on these that much of his reputation rests today. Sadly, most of them have gradually been demolished. Among those that have survived, a handful of the finest can be found in the vicinity of the State Library: St James' Church, two wings of the 'Rum Hospital', Hyde Park Barracks, the Government Stables and the Supreme Court House. A little further afield are the obelisk in Macquarie Place and Macquarie Lighthouse on South Head.

By using 'Australia' instead of 'New Holland' in his correspondence, Macquarie gave the first official sanction to the name advocated by Matthew Flinders to describe the whole continent. In ordering the 30th anniversary of the colony's foundation to be celebrated on 26 January 1818, he instituted what is now called Australia Day.

Macquarie was a great improver and by his enlightened policies he left the colony a more civilised, humane and prosperous place than he found when he arrived 12 years earlier.

## Warwick Hirst

Curator, *The Governor: Lachlan Macquarie 1810 to 1821*



TOP: CONVICT [HYDE PARK] BARRACK SYDNEY N.S. WALES, C. 1820, ARTIST UNKNOWN, WATERCOLOUR, PX\*D 41, F. 5

ABOVE: MARY REIBEY, ARTIST UNKNOWN, C. 1835, WATERCOLOUR ON IVORY, MIN 76



198 69 153

**BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES.**

RECEIVED this 3<sup>rd</sup> Day of April 1817  
from Gregory Blaxland Esq  
by the Hand of Mr M<sup>r</sup> H<sup>o</sup> Collicott  
the Sum of Twenty five Pounds  
being 1<sup>st</sup> Instalment of 25  
Subscription, for One Share of

Merely this  
per Cent. on  
the Bank Capital Stock.

N<sup>o</sup> 34

J. M. Campbell  
J. Hall Cashier.

TOP: VIEW OF PORT MAQUARIE [MACQUARIE] N.S. WALES, C. 1825, AUGUSTUS EARLE, WATERCOLOUR, PXD 265, F. 6

ABOVE: RECEIPT ISSUED BY THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES TO GREGORY BLAXLAND, 5 APRIL 1817, WENTWORTH FAMILY PAPERS, ML A 753



# ITEM LIST

All items are held in the collections of the State Library of New South Wales, unless otherwise indicated. The exhibition's regional tour includes a selection of these items.

Digital archival prints of artworks from this exhibition can be ordered from the Library Shop, phone (02) 9273 1611 or email [libshop@sl.nsw.gov.au](mailto:libshop@sl.nsw.gov.au)

## INTRODUCTION

1. Richard Read snr  
Governor Lachlan Macquarie, 1822  
Watercolour  
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907  
ML 36

## SOLDIER OF THE KING

2. Artist unknown  
Jane Jarvis, c. 1793  
Watercolour on ivory  
Presented by Lieutenant Colonel CFC Jarvis through MH Ellis, 1958  
MIN 127
3. Lachlan Macquarie  
*Journal - No. 2 kept by L. Macquarie commencing 26 March 1792, 1792-1794*  
Manuscript  
Purchased from Colonel Campbell, 1914  
ML A 768<sup>2</sup>
4. *A plan of the Siege of Cochin taken by the English 20 October 1795, c. 1795*  
Watercolour  
M2 456.9/Cochin/1795/1
5. *Major Macquarie's journal of the campaign & capture of Seringapatam, 1799*  
Manuscript  
Purchased from Colonel Campbell, 1914  
ML A 769<sup>2</sup>
6. After Captain Alexander Allan  
*Storming of Seringapatam, 4 May 1799, c. 1800*  
Hand-coloured lithograph  
Published in Richard Cannon, *Historical record of the 73rd Regiment*, Parker, Furnivall & Parker, 1851  
ML 355.0942/C
7. Brass plaque engraved 'Colonel Macquarie, 73rd Regt.', undated  
DR 213
8. Commission appointing Lachlan Macquarie Major in the 86th Regiment of Foot, 12 March 1801  
Manuscript  
Presented by Mrs CG Campbell of Jura, Argyllshire, 1974  
ML MSS 2920X

## GOVERNOR OF NSW

9. Commission as Governor of New South Wales, 8 May 1809  
Manuscript  
Presented by Colonel Campbell, 1914  
ML A 798
10. Instructions to Lachlan Macquarie from King George III, 9 April 1809  
Manuscript  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
ML A 799
11. Commission as Vice Admiral, 12 May 1809  
Manuscript  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
ML A 799
12. Artist unknown  
Government House, Sydney, c. 1805  
Watercolour  
Purchased, 1950  
PXD 388, vol. 3, f. 3a
13. Artist unknown  
Government House, Parramatta, c. 1805  
Watercolour  
Purchased, 1950  
PXD 388, vol. 3, f. 3b

14. Lachlan Macquarie  
Declaration against transubstantiation, 1 January 1810  
Manuscript  
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952  
DL Add 164
15. John William Lewin  
*View of the town of Sydney taken from Chiarabilly [Kirribilli] north side of Sydney Cove ... 1811*  
Watercolour  
ML 61

## EXTENDING THE BOUNDARIES

16. Artist unknown  
*Gregory Blaxland Esq. formerly of Brush Farm ... undated*  
Pencil  
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907  
ML 143
17. Artist unknown  
William Lawson, c. 1840s  
Watercolour on ivory  
MIN 63
18. James Bassnett, maker  
Telescope, c. 1829-1857  
Brass, leather case  
DR 21
19. William Charles Wentworth  
Journal of an expedition across the Blue Mountains, 11 May - 6 June 1813  
Manuscript  
ML Safe 1/22a
20. Artist unknown  
Profiles of ranges in NSW along Oxley's route in 1817, c. 1817  
Pencil and ink  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
ML A 3931
21. Lachlan Macquarie  
*Schedule of provisions and stores and other equipments for ... the expedition ... of John Oxley, 24 August 1817*  
Manuscript  
From the papers of Norton-Smith & Co  
ML A 5322<sup>2</sup>, no. 48
22. Artist unknown  
John Oxley, 1810  
Watercolour on card  
From the papers of Eleanor Oxley  
MIN 306
23. Artist unknown  
Phillip Parker King, c. 1816  
Oil  
Purchased from the King estate, 1933  
ML 11
24. Phillip Parker King  
*Mermaid at anchorage in Endeavour River, 1819*  
Watercolour  
From album of drawings and engravings  
Purchased from the King estate, 1933  
PXC 767, f. 86

## COMMERCE AND TRADE

25. P Slaeger, engraver; after John Eyre  
*An easterly view of the town of Sydney, the capital [sic] of New South Wales. Taken from the west side of Benne Long's Point, 1812*  
Line engraving, published by A West  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
SV1/1812/2
26. Garnham Blaxcell  
Promissory note for 10 shillings, 29 January 1814  
Manuscript  
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952  
DL P 254
27. Holey dollars and dumps, 1813  
Silver  
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952  
DN/C 455-637
28. John Thomas Campbell  
Circular letter to D'Arcy Wentworth, 19 November 1816  
Manuscript  
Wentworth family papers  
Presented by Fitzwilliam Wentworth, 1912  
ML A 752

29. *Rules & regulations for the conduct and management of the Bank of New South Wales, 1817*  
Printed by G Howe, Sydney  
DL Safe 81/51
30. Receipt issued by the Bank of New South Wales to Gregory Blaxland, 5 April 1817  
Manuscript and printed  
Wentworth family papers  
Presented by Fitzwilliam Wentworth, 1912  
ML A 753
31. John Macarthur  
Bank of New South Wales passbook, 1823-1828  
Manuscript  
Macarthur family papers  
Presented by Col. JW Macarthur-Onslow and Miss RS Macarthur-Onslow, 1940  
ML A 2903, item 4
32. John Macarthur  
Bank of New South Wales cheque book, 1823-1833  
Manuscript  
Macarthur family papers  
Presented by Col. JW Macarthur-Onslow and Miss RS Macarthur-Onslow, 1940  
ML A 2903, item 6
33. Edward Riley  
Bill of lading, 4 September 1813  
Manuscript  
Riley papers  
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907  
ML A 111

## TOURING THE COLONY

34. George William Evans (possibly)  
*The settlement on the Green Hills, Hawksburgh [Hawkesbury] River N.S.Wales, 1809*  
Watercolour  
Purchased, 1950  
PXD 388, vol. 3, f. 7
35. Lachlan Macquarie  
*Journal of a tour of Governor Macquarie's first inspection of the interior of the colony commencing on Tuesday the 6th Novr. 1810, 6 November 1810 - 15 January 1811*  
Manuscript  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
ML A 778
36. George William Evans  
*South-west view of Hobart Town, 1819*  
Watercolour  
Presented by Sir William Dixon, 1929  
DG V6/1
37. Lachlan Macquarie  
*Journal to and from Van Diemen's Land to Sydney in N.S. Wales, 6 November 1811 - 6 January 1812*  
Manuscript  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
ML A 777
38. Lachlan Macquarie  
*Journal of a voyage and tour of inspection to Van Diemen's Land 1821, 4 April 1821 - 12 July 1821*  
Manuscript  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan (part 1), 1914, and Angus & Robertson (parts 2 & 3), 1917  
ML A 784
39. John William Lewin (attrib.)  
The founding of Bathurst, c. 1815-1816  
Watercolour  
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907  
V\*/Expl/2
40. Lachlan Macquarie  
*Tour to the new discovered country in April 1815, 25 April 1815 - 19 May 1815*  
Manuscript  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
ML A 779
41. Lachlan Macquarie  
*Journal of a tour of inspection to Bathurst in Decr. 1821, 15 December 1821 - 26 December 1821*  
Manuscript  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
ML A 783

42. Augustus Earle  
*View of the farm of J. Hassel [Hassall] Esqr. Cow Pastures, New South Wales*, c. 1825  
Watercolour  
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907  
PXD 265, f. 2
43. Lachlan Macquarie  
*Journal of a tour made by Govr. Macquarie and suite into the interior parts of the colony of N.S. Wales in Octr. 1815*, 4 October 1815 – 12 October 1815  
Manuscript  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
ML A 780
44. Lachlan Macquarie  
*Journal of a tour of inspection to the western and southern countries some time since discovered by Chas. Throsby Esq. in Octr. & Novr. 1820*, 16 October 1820 – 6 November 1820  
Manuscript  
Purchased from Angus & Robertson (part 1), 1917, and Viscountess Strathallan (part 2), 1914  
ML A 782
45. Unknown artist  
*Nobby's Island and pier, Newcastle*, 23 January 1820  
Watercolour  
Presented by Sir William Dixon, 1951  
DG SVIB/10
46. Lachlan Macquarie  
*Journal to and from Newcastle*, 27 July 1818 – 9 August 1818  
Manuscript  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
ML A 781
47. Augustus Earle  
*View of Port Maquarie [Macquarie] N.S. Wales*, c. 1825  
Watercolour  
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1910  
PXD 265, f. 6
48. Lachlan Macquarie  
*Journal of a voyage and tour of inspection from Port Jackson to the settlements of Port Macquarie and Newcastle in November 1821*, 1 November 1821 – 21 November 1821  
Manuscript  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
ML A 785
49. Augustus Earle  
*Five islands, off the coast of Illawarra*, c. 1825  
Watercolour  
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907  
PXD 265, f. 9
50. Lachlan Macquarie  
*Journal of a tour to the Cowpastures and Illawarra in January 1822*, 9 January 1822 – 17 January 1822  
Manuscript  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
ML A 786
51. Lachlan Macquarie  
*Number of miles rode during tour to the interior in Oct. 1815, 1815*  
Manuscript  
In *Journal of a tour made by Govr. Macquarie and suite into the interior parts of the colony of N.S. Wales in Octr. 1815*  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
ML A 780
52. Lachlan Macquarie  
*List of cart drivers employed to convey the Governor's baggage to and from Launceston to Hobart Town, May-June 1821, with order for payment*, 14 June 1821  
Manuscript  
ML MSS 4199, item 7
53. Travelling trunk, believed to have belonged to Macquarie, 1808-1821  
Cedar, black hide, brass, metal studs; interior lined with Dutch gilt paper  
Bequeathed by Miss Irene Fowler, 1975  
ML XR 48
54. Elizabeth Elvey, maker  
Travelling writing desk, c. 1805  
Mahogany and cedar; brass mounts and fittings  
Kindly lent by the Museum of Sydney on the site of first Government House, Historic Houses Trust of NSW  
Purchased with funds provided by the Macquarie Bank Foundation, 2002

## MACQUARIE AND HIS FAMILY

55. C Cartwright  
*A plan of the Governors Demesne land surveyed in the year 1816, 1816*  
Ink and watercolour  
ML M3 811.172/1816/1
56. Artist unknown  
Elizabeth Macquarie, c. 1819  
Watercolour on ivory  
Presented by Miss M Bather Moore and Mr TC Bather Moore, 1965  
MIN 237
57. Lachlan and Elizabeth Macquarie  
Invitation to Captain John Piper to dine at Government House, 26 May 1817  
Printed  
Papers relating to Lachlan Macquarie  
ML Safe 1/53
58. Coalport, manufacturer  
Imari-patterned plate, c. 1800  
Bone china  
Kindly lent by the Museum of Sydney on the site of first Government House, Historic Houses Trust of NSW
59. James Boswell  
*The life of Samuel Johnson*, LLD, vol. 3, London, 1793  
Acquired from Mr and Mrs GC Campbell, 1963  
ML 928.24/J69/B3
60. Elizabeth Macquarie  
Journal of a voyage from England to Sydney in the ship *Dromedary*, 15 May 1809 – 25 December 1809  
Manuscript  
Purchased from Colonel Campbell, 1914  
ML C 126
61. Maker unknown  
Mrs Macquarie's earrings, 1820-1840  
Gold, citrine  
Kindly lent by the National Library of Australia
62. Riding whip of Lachlan Macquarie jnr, 1838  
Leather, silver, rope  
Presented by Mr and Mrs Charles Graham Campbell, 1962  
ML LR 44
63. Lachlan Macquarie jnr  
Lock of hair, c. 1815  
Purchased from the grandson of WLM Redfern, 1971  
ML R 618a
64. Lachlan Macquarie  
Note regarding his son's birthday present, 28 March 1818  
Manuscript  
From 'Lachlan Macquarie, Memoranda and letters'  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
ML A 772
65. Richard Read snr  
Lachlan Macquarie jnr, c. 1818  
Watercolour on card  
MIN 72
66. John Justus Runkel, maker  
Sword and scabbard of Lachlan Macquarie, c. 1807  
Steel, leather, gilded brass  
Kindly lent by the National Museum of Australia
67. Dirk, sheath, by-knife and fork, c. 1810-1821  
Steel, wood, leather, silver  
Kindly lent by the National Museum of Australia
68. Artist unknown  
Lachlan Macquarie, c. 1819  
Watercolour on ivory  
Presented by Miss M Bather Moore and Mr TC Bather Moore, 1965  
MIN 236
69. Lachlan Macquarie  
Lock of hair, c. 1815  
Purchased from the grandson of WLM Redfern, 1971  
ML R 618c
70. Governor Macquarie's armchair, 1808-1821  
Leather upholstered wing-backed armchair on turned cedar legs  
Presented by RH Antill of Jarvisfield, Picton  
ML XR 20

## BUILDING THE COLONY

71. Artist unknown  
*Dawes Battery and Fort Macquarie*, c. 1840-1850  
Watercolour  
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907  
PX\*D 123, f. 6b
72. Lieutenant John Watts (attrib.)  
*Plan and elevation of a hospital intended to be built at Parramatta*, 1817  
Pen and ink wash  
ML D 337, f. 7
73. Edward Charles Close  
*Sydney in all its glory*, c. 1817  
Pen, ink and watercolour (reproduction, detail)  
From 'Sketchbook of NSW views'  
Purchased, 2009  
PXA 1187
74. John Gardiner Austin  
*Toll gate and benevolent asylum, George Street South*, 1836  
Hand-coloured lithograph  
PXA 581, vol. 1, f. 7
75. Artist unknown  
*South Head Light House, New S. Wales*, c. 1820s  
Watercolour  
Purchased, 2006  
SV/129
76. Francis Greenway (attrib.)  
*Plan and elevation of the Governor's stable and offices at Sydney, New South Wales*, 1820  
Ink and wash drawing  
V1/Pub/Gov.S./1
77. Edward Charles Close  
*Old Barrack Square*, c. 1817  
Pen, ink and watercolour (unfinished)  
From 'Sketchbook of NSW views'  
Purchased, 2009  
PXA 1187
78. Artist unknown  
*Convict [Hyde Park] Barrack Sydney N.S. Wales*, c. 1820  
Watercolour  
Presented by Mrs E Fuller in memory of her husband, Capt AWF Fuller, 1963  
PX\*D 41, f. 5
79. Standish Lawrence Harris  
*Windsor Church [St Matthew's]*, 1824  
Ink and wash  
From *Report and estimate of the value of the improvements which have taken place in the public buildings ...*  
ML C 226
80. Francis Greenway  
Elevation of Roman Catholic Chapel, c. 1822  
Ink and pencil  
Rev. Father John Joseph Therry papers  
Acquired on indefinite loan from the Society of Jesus, 1980  
ML MSS 1810/71X
81. Samuel Clayton, maker  
Ceremonial trowel, c. 1821  
Silver and ivory  
Presented by Mr and Mrs CG Campbell, Scotland, 1962  
ML R 328
82. Francis Greenway  
*Measure and value of work done by government men according to the plans & direction of F.H. Greenway - Civil Architect*, c. 1821  
Manuscript  
Greenway family papers  
Acquired, 1922  
ML A 1451
83. Artist unknown  
Francis Greenway, c. 1814-1817  
Pencil  
Presented by Mrs CE Irving, 1948  
ML 482



## ABORIGINAL RELATIONS

84. Lachlan Macquarie  
*Memorandum for Capt. Gill, Act.g Engineer,*  
22 December 1816  
Manuscript  
Bequest of Sir William Dixson, 1952  
DL DOC 132
85. Maker unknown  
Breastplate, 1816–1852  
Brass, engraved: 'Cora Gooseberry, Freeman  
Bungaree, Queen of Sydney & Botany'  
ML R 251b
86. Augustus Earle  
*Bungaree*, 1826  
Hand-coloured lithograph  
P2/4
87. Lachlan Macquarie  
*Memorandums respecting rewards for native  
guides & friendly natives*, 20 November 1816  
Manuscript  
Bequest of Sir William Dixson, 1952  
DL Add 85
88. Lachlan Macquarie  
*The Governor's diary & memorandum book  
commencing on and from Wednesday the 10th  
of April 1816 at Sydney in N.S. Wales*, 1816–1818  
Manuscript  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
ML A 773
89. Lachlan Macquarie  
Proclamation to the Aborigines, 4 May 1816  
Broadsheet  
Wentworth family papers  
Presented by Fitzwilliam Wentworth, 1912  
ML A 752
90. Captain James Wallis  
Report of punitive expedition against  
Aborigines, 9 May 1816  
Manuscript  
NRS906 Colonial Secretary's letters received  
Kindly lent by State Records NSW  
Document no. 41 4/1735
91. Artist unknown  
*Ca la Watum Ba: A native of the Coal River*  
[Newcastle], 1810–1821  
Pencil and wash  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
P2/425
92. Artist unknown  
*One of the NSW Aborigines befriended  
by Governor Macquarie*, 1810–1821  
Oil on wood  
ML 696
93. Philip Slaeger, engraver; after John Eyre  
*A native camp near Cockle Bay, New South  
Wales*, 1813  
Engraving (reproduction)  
From *Absalom West, Views in New South  
Wales, 1813–1814* [and] *historical account of the  
colony of New South Wales, 1820–1821*  
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907  
PX\*D 65, plate 8

## EDUCATION AND WELFARE

94. Lieutenant John Watts (possibly)  
*Plan and elevation of a school-house*, c. 1817  
Pen and ink wash  
ML D 337, f. 5
95. John Campbell  
School exercise book, 1817  
Manuscript  
Presented by WG McFarlin, 1953  
ML B 1348
96. Joseph Lycett  
*View of the Female Orphan School, near  
Parramatta*, 1824  
Hand-painted aquatint (reproduction)  
From Joseph Lycett, *Views in Australia,  
or New South Wales & Van Diemen's Land*,  
London: J Souter  
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907  
ML C 989
97. Cases relieved commencing 1 January 1816  
Manuscript  
From *Minutes of the New South Wales Society  
for Promoting Christian Knowledge and  
Benevolence*, May 1813 – July 1818  
Deposited by the Benevolent Society of New  
South Wales, 1963, 1992–1996  
ML A 7269

98. Parramatta Sunday School  
Medal awarded to Ann Hassall, 1822  
Silver  
Presented by Miss R MacCallum, 1961  
ML R 191nnn
99. Artist unknown  
*Benevolent asylum*, c. 1840–1850  
Watercolour  
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907  
PX\*D 123, f. 1b

## ELEVATING THE EMANCIPISTS

100. Lachlan Macquarie  
Land grant to Mary Reibey, 25 August 1812  
Manuscript on vellum  
Presented by Mr K Horler, 1997  
ML MSS 6260X
101. Artist unknown  
Mary Reibey, c. 1835  
Watercolour on ivory  
Presented by Mrs AG Foster, 1925  
MIN 76
102. Artist unknown  
Simeon Lord, c. 1830  
Watercolour on ivory  
Presented by JS Ramsay, Esq, 1916  
MIN 92
103. Elizabeth Macquarie?  
Table plan for a dinner party at Government  
House, c. 1815  
Manuscript  
ML MSS 4199, item 6
104. Michael Massey Robinson  
*An ode for the first of January, 1811*  
Broadsheet  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
Safe 1/92
105. William Wilberforce  
Letter to Lachlan Macquarie, 15 March 1814  
Manuscript  
Lachlan Macquarie, Copies of letters received  
and letters sent, 1809–1822  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
ML A 797
106. Conditional pardon granted to Thomas Gorman  
alias Fitzgerald, 5 June 1815  
Manuscript  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
ML MSS 4199X
107. Edward Charles Close  
*The costume of the Australasians*, c. 1817  
Watercolour (reproduction)  
From 'Sketchbook of NSW views'  
Purchased, 2009  
PXA 1187

## OPPOSING THE GOVERNOR

108. William Charles Wentworth  
A pipe lampooning George Molle, 1816  
Wentworth family papers  
Presented by Fitzwilliam Wentworth, 1912  
ML A 758
109. Lachlan Macquarie  
*Secret & confidential. List of names  
of discontented and seditious persons  
in N.S. Wales*, 1 December 1817  
Manuscript  
New South Wales Governors' Despatches,  
vol. 2, 1817–1818  
Presented by the British Government (Colonial  
Office), 1910  
ML A 1191
110. Richard Read jnr (attrib.)  
Reverend Samuel Marsden, 1833  
Watercolour  
ML 29
111. Lachlan Macquarie  
Memorandum of a meeting with  
Samuel Marsden, 8 January 1818  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
ML A 797
112. Artist unknown  
John Blaxland, c. 1785–1798  
Watercolour on ivory  
Presented by Reverend Canon Cuthbert  
Blaxland, 1926  
MIN 88

113. Artist unknown  
*Jeffrey Hart Bent*, c. 1814  
Bronzed silhouette on clay  
Presented by LVR Cole, 1977  
MIN 107
114. After Thomas Uwins  
*John Thomas Bigge*, 1819?  
Glazed ceramic panel  
Purchased from Christopher Clarke (Antiques)  
Ltd, 2009  
PM 153
115. John Thomas Bigge  
*Report of the Commissioner of Inquiry into the  
State of the Colony of New South Wales*, 1822  
Printed by Order of the House of Commons,  
London  
DSM/ Q991/7A2
116. Government and General Order announcing  
the arrival of John Thomas Bigge and the  
arrangements for the reading of his  
Commission of Inquiry, 2 October 1819  
Broadsheet  
William Lawson papers  
Presented by the Lawson family, 1935  
ML A 1952, f. 31

## RETURN TO BRITAIN

117. Macquarie Collector's Chest, c. 1818  
Wood with natural history specimens  
Purchased, 2004  
ML XR 69
118. Edward Charles Close  
Panorama of Newcastle, 1821  
Watercolour (reproduction, detail)  
Purchased, 1926  
PXD 576
119. Address to Lachlan Macquarie on his safe  
return from Van Diemen's Land  
13 July 1821  
Manuscript  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
ML A 800
120. Maker unknown  
Snuffbox presented by Governor Macquarie  
to Major Henry Antill, c. 1750s  
Hand-painted porcelain with silver mounts  
Presented by Frank Hinder, 1970  
ML R 529
121. Advertisement for the public auction of  
Macquarie's household effects, 4 January 1822  
Newspaper (reproduction)  
From *The Sydney Gazette and New South  
Wales Advertiser*, Sydney: G Howe  
BN545
122. Artist unknown  
Three views of the *Surry*, c. 1820  
Pencil  
From 'Journal on the ship *Surry*', 1820–1821  
Purchased from Maggs Bros., 1934  
ML A 131
123. Lachlan Macquarie  
*Journal commencing on Thursday 15 Apr. 1824*  
Manuscript  
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914  
A 776-2
124. Photographer unknown  
Gruline House, 1964  
Photograph © Royal Commission of Ancient  
and Historical Monuments of Scotland  
Presented by Dr EH Farmer, 1986, 1994  
and 1997  
ML MSS 7703/20
125. John Wilshire, photographer  
Mausoleum of Major General Lachlan  
Macquarie and family at Gruline, Isle of Mull,  
Scotland, 1986  
Photograph © John Wilshire  
Courtesy of John Wilshire  
SPF/1154
126. R Havell & Son, engravers after Major James  
Taylor  
Panoramic views of Port Jackson, c. 1821  
Hand-coloured aquatints  
Presented by the Erskine family  
V1/ca.1821/4-6

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