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
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The State Library acknowledges the generous support of the Nelson Meers Foundation in presenting the Heritage Collection.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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'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
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.
The Governor: Lachlan Macquarie 1810 To 1821
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.’

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’, 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’ that deposed Bligh, he was surprised to discover the colony to be ‘in a state of perfect tranquility’.

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, ML A 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
Instructions for our
Trusty and well beloved Archibald
Macquarie Esquire, our captain,
General and Governor in Chief
in and over our Territory of
New South Wales and its Depend
encies, or to the Lieutenant
Governor, a 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 Sea
constituting and appointing you to be our Captain
Commander in Chief.
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.
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’, 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’.

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 MemoriAbilIa FeaturIng cheque Book, 1823–1833, John Macarthur, ML A 2903, Item 6
The Governor: Lachlan Macquarie 1810 To 1821
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’. 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.W., 1809, GEORGE WILLIAM EVANS (POSSIBLY), WATERCOLOUR, PDX 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

THE GOVERNOR: LACHLAN MACQUARIE 1810 TO 1821 11
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’. 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’. 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’. On the expedition across the Blue Mountains she bore ‘the fatiguing Journey ... wonderfully well’.

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, ML A 770
2. ibid, 26 March 1805
3. Macquarie, Journal to and from Van Diemen’s Land ..., 13 November 1811, ML A 777
4. Macquarie, Tour to the new discovered country, 4 May 1815, ML A 779
LEFT: LACHLAN MACQUARIE, C. 1819, ARTIST UNKNOWN, WATERCOLOUR ON IVORY, MIN 235
ABOVE LEFT: ELIZABETH MACQUARIE, C. 1819, ARTIST UNKNOWN, WATERCOLOUR ON IVORY, MIN 237
ABOVE RIGHT: LACHLAN MACQUARIE JNR, C. 1818, RICHARD READ SR, WATERCOLOUR ON CARD, MIN 72
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.
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’. 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

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

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’. 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

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.1

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.2

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.

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

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’.²

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’.³ Four years later, in a ‘List of Factions and Dissatisfied’, he added another seven names.⁴

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, MLA 797
³. Macquarie to Bathurst, 1 December 1817, NSW Governors’ Despatches, MLA 1191
⁴. Macquarie, ‘Memoranda and Letters’, 30 November 1821, MLA 772
The Governor: Lachlan Macquarie 1810 To 1821
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’ at his departure.

On arriving in London he sought an interview with Bathurst who gave him ‘a very kind and gracious reception’. 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’ 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’, 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.

2. ibid, 6 July 1822
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
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

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

SOLDIER OF THE KING
2. Artist unknown
Lachlan Macquarie, 1809
Watercolour on ivory
Presented by Lieutenant Colonel CFC Jarvis through Mr Ellis, 1958
MIN 127

3. Lachlan Macquarie
Journal – No. 2. 28 March 1792, 1792-1794
Manuscript
Purchased from Colonel Campbell, 1914
NL A 768

4. A plan of the Siege of Cochin taken by the soldier of the King
Watercolour
PxD 456.5/Cochin/1795

5. Major Macquarie’s journal of the campaign & capture of Serampur, 1799
Manuscript
Purchased from Colonel Campbell, 1914
NL A 769

6. After Captain Alexander Allan
Storming of Serampur, 4 May 1799, c. 1800
Hand-coloured lithograph
Published in Richard Cannon, Historical record of the 73rd Regiment, Parker, Furnivall & Parker, 1851
ML 1 355.0942/C

7. Brass plaque engraved ‘Colonel Macquarie’, 73rd Regt., undated
Manuscript
DIB 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 29202X

GOVERNOR OF NSW
9. Commission as Governor of New South Wales, 8 May 1809
Manuscript
Presented by Colonel Campbell, 1914
NL A 799

10. Instructions to Lachlan Macquarie from King George III, 9 April 1809
Manuscript
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914
NL A 799

11. Commission as Vice Admiral, 12 May 1809
Manuscript
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914
NL A 799

12. Artist unknown
Government House, Sydney, c. 1805
Watercolour
Purchased, 1950
PKD 388, vol. 3, f. 3a

13. Artist unknown
Government House, Parramatta, c. 1805
Watercolour
Purchased, 1950
PKD 388, vol. 3, f. 3b

14. Lachlan Macquarie
Declaration against transubstantiation, 1 January 1810
Manuscript
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
DLP 96

15. John William Lewin
View of the town of Sydney taken from Chinabilli [Kurrabilli] north side of Sydney Cove, ... 1811
Watercolour
ML 61

EXTENDING THE BOUNDARIES
16. Artist unknown
Gregory Blaxland Exp. 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
DIB 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 5331

21. Lachlan Macquarie
Schedule of provisions and stores and other equipments for ... the expedition ... of Oxley, 24 August 1817
Manuscript
From the papers of Norton-Smith & Co, ML A 53227, no. 48

22. Artist unknown
John Oxley, 1810
Watercolour on card
From the papers of Eleanor Oxley
MIN 506

23. Artist unknown
Phillip Parker King, c. 1816
Oil
Purchased from the King estate, 1833
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, 1833
PXC 767, f. 66

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 Benn Long’s Point, ... 1812
Line engraving, published by A West
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914
SV/SWales/1812/2

26. Garnham Blacoll
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/EC 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
GL Safe 8/51

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-Omlow and Miss RS Macarthur-Omlow, 1940
ML A 2903, item 6

32. John Macarthur
Bank of New South Wales cheque book, 1823-1833
Manuscript
Macarthur family papers
Presented by Col. JW Macarthur-Omlow and Miss RS Macarthur-Omlow, 1940
ML A 2903, item 4

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, Hawksbury (Hawksbury) River N.S. Wales, 1809
Watercolour
Purchased, 1950
PKD 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 Nov. 1810, 6 November 1810 - 15 January 1811
Manuscript
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914
ML A 779

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 N.S. Wales, 6 November 1811 - 8 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/Expi/1/2

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 Dec 1821, 15 December 1821 - 26 December 1821
Manuscript
Purchased from Viscountess Strathallan, 1914
ML A 783
51. Lachlan Macquarie
Journal to and from Newcastle, November 1821
Manuscript
Presented by Mr and Mrs Charles Graham, 1963
ML M3 811.172/1816/1

52. James Boswell
Printed at Government House, 26 May 1817
Ink and watercolour
ML C 126

53. Coalport, manufacturer
Imari-patterned plate, c. 1800
Bone china
Presented by the grandson of WLM Redfern, 1971
ML Safe 1/53

54. Coalport, manufacturer
Imari-patterned plate, c. 1800
Bone china
Presented by the grandson of WLM Redfern, 1971
ML Safe 1/53

55. Cartwright
A plan of the Governors Demesne land surveyed in the year 1816
Ink and watercolour
ML B 811/172/1816/1

56. Artist unknown
Elizabeth Macquarie, c. 1819
Watercolour on ivory
Presented by Miss M Batho Moore and Mr TC Batho Moore, 1965
MIN 237

57. Lachlan and Elizabeth Macquarie
Invitation to Captain John Hume 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
Acquired from Mr and Mrs GC Campbell, 1963
ML 928.24/169/83

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 127

61. Maker unknown
Mrs Macquarie’s earrings, 1820–1840
Gold, chime
Kindly lent by the National Library of Australia

62. Riding whip of Lachlan Macquarie, 1838
Leather and silver, raps
Presented by Mr and Mrs Charles Graham Campbell, 1962
ML LR 44

63. Lachlan Macquarie jr
Lock of hair, c. 1815
Purchased from the grandson of WLM Reidfield, 1871
ML R 618a

64. Lachlan Macquarie jr
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 sn
Lachlan Macquarie jr, 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, shepherd, by-knife and fork, c. 1810–1820
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 Batho Moore and Mr TC Batho Moore, 1965
MIN 236

69. Lachlan Macquarie
Lock of hair, c. 1815
Purchased from the grandson of WLM Reidfield, 1871
ML R 618c

70. Governor Macquarie’s armchair, 1808–1821
Leather upholstered wing-backed armchair on turned cedar legs
Presented by Rim Antill of Jarrifield, Richmond
ML LR 20

MACQUARIE AND HIS FAMILY

BUILDING THE COLONY

71. Artist unknown
Dawes Battery and Fort Macquarie, c. 1820-1825
Watercolour
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907
PIX D 123, f. 68

72. Lieutenant John Watts (attrib.)
Plan and elvation 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 1887

74. John Gardiner Austin
Tall and benevolent aspylum, 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 elvation of the Governor’s stable and offices at Sydney, New South Wales, 1820
Ink and wash drawing
V/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 1887

78. Artist unknown
Convict [Hyde Park] Barrack Sydney New S. Wales, c. 1820
Watercolour
Presented by Mrs E Fuller in memory of her husband, Capt AW Fuller, 1863
PIX D 1/1, f. 5

79. Standish Lawrence Harris
Windslow 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 Ferry papers
Acquired on indefinite loan from the Society of Jesus, 1980
ML MSS 1810/71X

81. Samuel Clayton, maker
Ceremonial travel, c. 1821
Silver and ivory
Presented by Mr and Mrs CG Campbell, Scotland, 1962
ML R 528

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 143

83. Artist unknown
Francis Greenway, c. 1814–1817
Pencil
Presented by Mrs CE Irving, 1948
ML 482

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FROM LACHLAN MACQUARIE’S FAREWELL SPEECH, 1 DECEMBER 1821