

**The Background to an Armorial Tea and Coffee Service,  
ordered by the former Governor of New South Wales,  
General Lachlan Macquarie, on his return from  
New South Wales in 1822**

**Part I**

**The Macquarie's of Ulva and the Maclean's of Mull and their coat of Arms**

**The Macquarie's of Ulva**

Macquarie's birthplace at Ormaig on Ulva is now only roofless cottages, sparse fields with only five people living and working on the island. Both Lachlan and Charles Macquarie were born on Ulva, they moved with their recently widowed mother to settle on neighbouring Mull where she was born, to live under the care of her brother Murdoch MacLaine of Lochbuie. Macquarie's father, also Lachlan, is buried in the cemetery at Kilvickeon along with his two brothers who died as small children.

The clan, MacQuarrie, the 18<sup>th</sup> century spelling, suffered grievously at the Battle of Inverkeithing on 20 July 1651, where they fought on the side of Charles II of England against an English Parliamentary army. During the battle many Scots deserted, those remaining were decisively defeated by the well-disciplined *New Model Army* the creation and of Oliver Cromwell. Amongst the slain were Allan MacQuarrie of Ulva, chief of Clan MacQuarrie, and most of his followers.

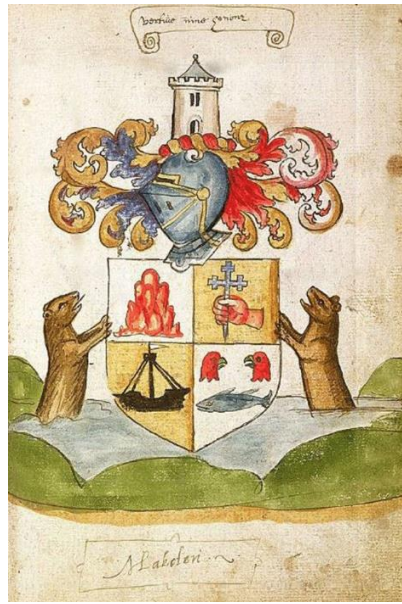
The last chief of Clan MacQuarrie was Lauchlan MacQuarrie of Ulva 16<sup>th</sup> laird, head of the clan who met Samuel Johnson and James Boswell when they visited Ulva, on Saturday, 16 October 1773 they left the following day. In 1772 Sir Joseph Banks had also visited bringing Staffa to the English-speaking world's attention, noting that the columnar basalt cliff formations on Ulva rivalled Staffa's. When Macquarie was about to leave for New South Wales, he wrote to Banks who was unwell reminding him of his visit.

Debts to creditors forced the, 16<sup>th</sup> laird to sell off his lands; and in 1778, at the age of 63, he joined the British Army, serving in the American Revolutionary War, he died at the age of 103 on 14 January 1818. As clan chief he corresponded with Murdoch MacLaine over Lachlan Macquarie's request from India regarding the family coat of arms in 1794.

**The MacLean's of Duart and the MacLaine's of Lochbuie on the island of Mull**

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century Mull was a centre of Jacobite rebellion countered by the Dukes of Argyll. The history of the island revolves around two closely related Jacobite families: the MacLean's of Duart and the MacLaine's of Moy.

## MACLEAN.



The ARMORIAL BEARINGS are quarterly, 1st argent, a rock gules; 2nd arg. a dexter hand couped fesswise, gules, holding a crosslet fitch in pale az.; 3rd or, a lymphad, oars in action, sable; 4th arg. a salmon naiant, proper, and in chief two eagles' heads erased, affrontee, gu. Crest a tower embattled, arg. Supporters, two selches or seals proper, on a compartment, vert. Motto, "Virtue mine honour." This is borne by Sir Fitzroy, whose baronetcy is of the creation of Charles I., 1632; but the old crest still borne by Coll, Ardgour, and other families, is a lochaber axe within a laurel branch on the dexter and cypress on the sinister, proper.

**The 17<sup>th</sup> century crest and coat of arms of the Maclean's of Duart the senior branch of the family on Mull which failed in the direct line with the death unmarried in 1750 of the ardent Jacobite Sir Hector Maclean.**

Sir Hector Maclean, 5th Baronet of Morvern, 17<sup>th</sup> laird of Duart and 1st Lord Maclean in the Jacobite peerage, succeeded his father as the 21<sup>st</sup> Chief of the Clan Maclean in March of 1716 when he was only thirteen. Sir Hector was the first Maclean Clan Chief to be born in exile after his fathers failed attempt to restore the Stuart Monarchy when ousted by Cromwell.

In 1678, the Duke of Argyll was specifically instructed to seize Mull and suppress the conventicles. It took him until 1680 to gain possession of the whole island, he ejected the Maclean's from castle Duart and the Maclaine's of Lochbuie from their castle at Moy. After nearly a century of ownership the Campbell's of Argyll sold the island allowing the Maclaine's of Lochbuie to repurchase their Moy estate.

Sir Hector Maclean was born on 6 November 1703 in Calais, the only son of Sir John Maclean and Mary, daughter of Sir Eneas Macpherson. Sir John had to flee Scotland in 1680, losing his lands as retribution for his support of the Jacobites. He spoke five languages, could read six, and apparently had a sharp memory and clear judgement, his son Hector was instrumental in the early development and growth of Freemasonry in France.

As Lord Harnouester, Sir Hector was initiated into the first Masonic Lodge in Paris, at the time a 'Gaelic' Lodge. He was tacitly recognised as the leading Freemason among the first Masonic Lodges in Paris when he called a General Assembly of all the Masonic Lodges on 27 December 1735 for the purpose of establishing the Grand Lodge of France. Sir Hector served as acting chairman during the proceedings and through to the first election a year later. Sir Hector was elected the second Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of France in 1736, after Lord Derwentwater, the first Grand Master, returned to Great Britain. In 1737 Sir Hector announced that he would step down and in June 1738 the Duke of Antin was elected. He returned to Scotland to raise the Clan Maclean to join the Jacobite Army. Before leaving France, Lord John Drummond commissioned Sir Hector as major in the French Royal Scots (Royal Regiment of Foot).

The last of his line Sir Hector died in Rome in 1750.

The Maclean's had remained ardent Jacobites particularly in exile and when rumours surfaced that the Bonnie Prince was already on the Island of Mull, the Duke of Argyll took this seriously and sent 100 men to search the island. On the island of Barra, Argyll destroyed every boat that could have been used to carry the Jacobite's to mainland Scotland.

Prince Charles sent Sir Hector Maclean of Duart to Scotland in May 1744 to notify John Murray of Broughton, James Drummond, the Duke of Perth, and other Jacobite leaders that he would soon be with them. On 5 June 1745, only six days after arriving in Edinburgh, Sir Hector and his servants were arrested on the charge of being in the French service and of enlisting men. At the time he was carrying letters to Murray and other Jacobite leaders but fortunately the use of code names prevented the authorities from understanding their actual meaning. Murray, Drummond and Maclean were sent to the Tower of London for further questioning.

With Sir Hector in prison and Argyll's destruction of the boats on Barra, plans for Prince Charles' arrival in Scotland had to change and the Jacobite leaders were now uncertain about the next step. Fearful that the plan to land on Mull had been discovered, the Jacobite's decided it was best to land instead on the Island of Eriskay which belonged to Ranald MacDonald, 18<sup>th</sup> Chieftain of the Macdonald's of Clanranald, who was a fervent Catholic and a Jacobite. Murray commented on Sir Hector's arrest with true Scottish understatement: *I can safely say it was one of the greatest misfortunes that could have befallen the Prince at that time*. In Sir Hector's absence, Charles Maclean of Drimnin led the clan at the Battle of Culloden where some 500 Maclean's turned out to fight for Prince Charles.

Murdoch Maclaine of 19<sup>th</sup> laird of Lochbuie was also a Jacobite who lived with his family alongside their ancient castle of Moy. He was the brother of Macquarie's mother who had returned from Ulva on the death of her husband her son Lachlan Macquarie became his ward.

A seemingly unique series of three rock crystal reliquaries: the Lochbuie (Lochbuy), Lorne and Ugadale target brooches are known. All three are set with filigree wirework, a skill much used by Italian jewellers in the eighteenth century where they were commissioned by or gifted to Highland families through their Jacobite connections in Italy. Each of the reliquaries has a reputed far more ancient and incorrect history involving the Scottish King, Robert I, popularly known as Robert the Bruce, King of Scots from 1306 until his death in 1329, who led Scotland against England during the First War of Scottish Independence.



**These three brooches are clearly not fourteenth century, but of various dates coinciding with periods of Jacobite unrest in Scotland between 1650 and 1745.**

The Jacobite's were not always Catholic, but they all believed in the divine right of Kings as defined by King James Charles Stuart, (19 June 1566 – 27 March 1625), King of Scotland as James VI from 24 July 1567 and King of England, Scotland, and Ireland as James I from the union of the Scottish and English crowns. They therefore supported by the restoration of the Scottish Stuarts to the throne of Britain. The execution of Charles I and the restoration of the exiled Stuarts from France to the British throne under Charles II was confirmation of the divine right of a king to rule. The forced departure for France of Charles' brother who succeeded him, the Catholic King James II in 1688, caused considerable Jacobite unrest and uprisings amongst the clans particularly in the islands in the west of Scotland.

I believe these clan brooches were talismans made for the wives and female members of Royalist-supporting Jacobite clan families. The bones of 'The Great Montrose' may even have been contained within each of their reliquaries. The 'broaches' were more than probably created in Italy with their potentially subversive messages further disguised by the invention of fictitious histories linking them to Robert the Bruce.

The expatriate Scottish families for whom these bespoke brooches were made were inter- connected and communicated through the recently established Masonic Lodges created in Paris and Rome by Scots in exile. After the overthrow of James II many high-ranking Jacobite's fled first to France, then following the failure of the uprising of 1715 they moved on to Rome following the Stuart court under the protection of the Pope. These Jacobite Freemasons used local Roman silversmiths skilled in the art of filigree to create their reliquary brooches.

Importantly for this history there is one piece of armorial silver gifted to General Macquarie as onetime commanding officer of the 73<sup>rd</sup> regiment on the Regiments arrival in the colony of New South Wales in 1810. As a former commanding officer, he was master of the Regimental Lodge. With the departure of his Regiment, he seems to have played only a small part in the then Irish based Freemasonry movement championed by the engraver Samuel Clayton. He confided to Father Therry at the laying of the foundation of the Catholic chapel, St Mary's in 1821 that he was: "An old mason".

The Lochbuie/Lochbuy brooch is illustrated by Thomas Pennant in the third edition of his *A Tour in Scotland*, 1769, published in 1774. The third edition was rewritten to include the addition of an account of the second tour of 1772, which was also issued in two volumes entitled *A Tour in Scotland, and Voyage to the Hebrides 1772* (1774 and 1776). The illustrations of the brooch appear for the first time in the third edition, and then in the 1776 volume.

This reliquary brooch now bears a partly fictitious later inscription: *'The Silver Oar [ore] of this Broch was found on the Estate of Lochbuy in Mull and made by a Tinker on that Estate about the year 1500. It was handed down by the Ladies of that family to one another until Anna Campbell lady to Murdock McLean who had no Male Issue, gave it to Isabella McLean, their daughter, spouse to John Scrogie [sic], Esq, to whom she presented it the day after their Marriage'*.

This inscription is not apparent in the Pennant illustration, nor is it mentioned by Pennant. The inscription refers to the marriage of Murdock Maclaine, 13th of Lochbuie on 27 November 1705 to Anne Campbell daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell, 5th of Cawdor and his wife, Henrietta Stewart. Murdock's father was the Jacobite Lieutenant-Colonel Hector Maclaine, 12th of Lochbuie who married Margaret Campbell, the daughter of Colin Campbell, 5th of Lochnell on 12 November 1669.



**The Maclaine of Lochbuie Brooch, from Thomas Pennant's  
*A Tour in Scotland*, 1769, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition (1774).**





**The stone circle at Moy Castle ancient home of the MacLaine's of Lochbuie.**



**Diagram of the Moy Castle stone circle**

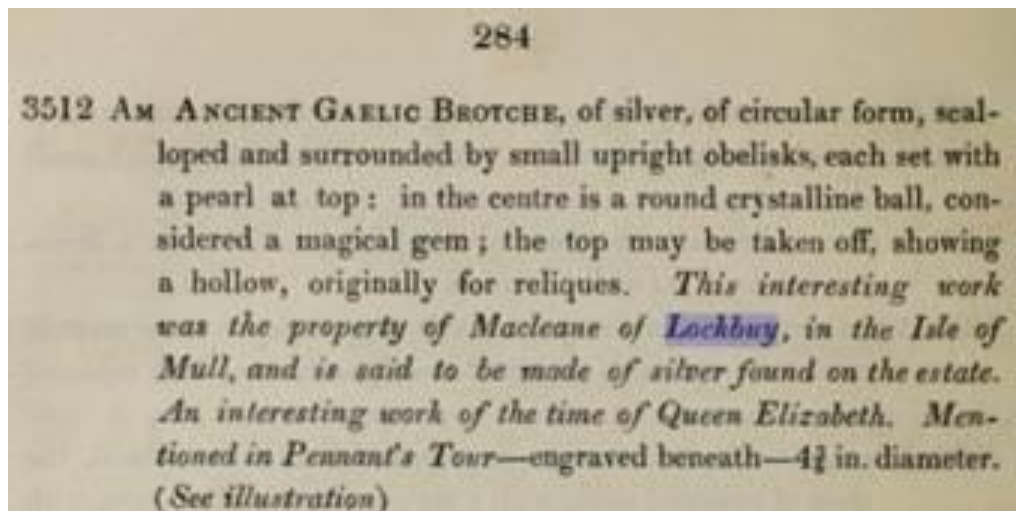


**Moy Castle, the ancient seat of the MacLaine's of Mull**

Following the Jacobite insurrection of 1745, the [Heritable Jurisdictions Act](#) of 1746 resulted in the abolition of [comital authority](#) on Mull and therefore the Campbell's as Dukes of Argyll lost control of

the Argyll sheriffdom and could now assert influence only as landlords. Moy Castle under the Campbell's had not been maintained, falling into disrepair, but the cadet branch of the Maclain's, of Duart the Maclaine's of Lochbuie who had remained on the island repurchased the estate building a more comfortable home nearby where at the funeral of his guardian Murdoch Maclaine, Macquarie met his second wife Elizabeth Campbell of Airds.

The Maclaine of Lochbuie brooch was one of the highlights of the Christie's 1855 dispersal sale, of the Bernal Collection where it was illustrated in the catalogue and described in considerable detail. It is possible that Bernal and Prince Albert, who had similar collecting interests, were acquainted and that Bernal arranged for his brooch to be copied for the Prince when he expressed a wish to make a present to the Queen of a Scottish brooch on the birth of the Princess Royal.



**Christie's 1855 catalogue entry for the Lochbuie *Brotche* in the sale of the collection of the late Ralph Bernal.**

Much of this information on Jacobite broaches comes from the third and final part of my series regarding the gift of a gold reliquary brooch by Prince Albert to Queen Victoria to mark the birth of their first daughter Victoria the Princess Royal which I had then recently acquired and sold. <sup>1</sup>

Macquarie's mother and her brother Murdoch Maclaine of Lochbuie would have been imbued by their family with an abiding interest in the Jacobite history of the Maclaine's of Lochbuie as encapsulated in the Lochbuie broach. This interest in his family's history resulted in Macquarie's acquisition of 20,000 acres on Mull with a desire as expressed in his will to create a family dynasty at Jarvisfield as and when his funds became available.

His early life on Mull with many of his close relatives becoming officers under the Hanoverian kings gave him an understanding of the oppressed and his family connections with Freemasonry provided a continuing link with expatriate Scots as they travelled with their regiments around the world.

## Links between the arms of the Maclaine's of Lochbuie and the Macquarie's of Ulva



**The arms with supporters of a Clan chief of the Maclaine's of Lochbuie in their mausoleum at Castle Moy with two selches or seals proper as supporters. The Arms of Maclaine's of Lochbuie : Quarterly: 1st argent, a lion rampant gules; 2nd or, a lymphad, sails furling, oars in saltire sable, flagged gules, in base vert a salmon naiant proper; 3rd or, a dexter hand fessways coupled gules, holding a cross-crosslet fitchée azure; 4th azure, a tower embattled argent masoned sable.**

**In non-heraldic language: Upper Left - a silver background with a red lion, unrestrained; Upper Right - a gold background with a black galley, red flag, sails furling and oars crossed, in a green sea with a salmon fish; Lower Left - a gold background with a red armoured right hand sideways, cut off, gripping a small blue cross; Lower Right - a blue background with a silver embattled tower, with black mortar joints.**

Macquarie's coat of arms is in part derived from the arms born by his mother a Maclaine of Lochbuie she had the right to use; *a lymphad, sails furling, oars in saltire sable, flagged gules for Maclaine* which he has differenced by the removal from the lymphad of the sails two of the three flags and the crossed oars yet retaining the lymphad over the salmon naiant proper in a separate third escutcheon.

In the west of Scotland, it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that wives adopted their husband's surname upon marriage. The custom came from England, and although no doubt convenient in ordinary life, it is still not legally essential and leads to confusion.

By courtesy Macquarie's mother, was entitled to a life-use of her father's undifferenced arms. Upon marriage, she has several options: to continue to bear her father's undifferenced arms so long as she retained her father's surname, i.e., "Mrs. Elizabeth Maclaine, or Macquarie", the arms being inseparable from the surname to which they were originally granted; or she may impale them with her husband's arms, her husband's on the left, her father's on the right, or bear, by courtesy, her husband's undifferenced arms alone.

This suggests that when creating his own arms as depicted in Part IV of this series on the masonic foundation trowel, the gold watch and the coffee biggin Macquarie used but changed the lymphad which he depicts unflagged, with no sails and without the crossed oars but with the salmon below as in the arms of the Maclaine's of Lochbuie.

A detailed overview regarding Macquarie's use of arms has been written by Richard d'Apice: <sup>2</sup>



D'Apice notes:

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

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

*Three days later, he wrote to his Chief's brother-in-law, General Allan Maclean, in London, requesting him to follow up Lochbuie and requesting that Mrs. Morley should "get an impression of it struck off on Copper Plate; reminding her at the same time, that the Supporters are not to be put on the Carriage or Plate. Clearly, while Macquarie regarded the Macquarie arms as those of the family and the entitlement of all, he understood that the supporters were the personal entitlement of the Chief. The Chief responded to Lochbuie referring him, for the full blazon and colouring, to a copy which he'd seen frequently at Scallastle of the arms used by the Inniskillen family, and Lord Maguire in Ireland (his daughter Mary, wife of Gillean Maclaine of Scallastle, would know where it was) adding that 'the motto I assumed for the Lyon Office is 'TURRIS FORTIS MIHI DEUS', in English 'God is my strong tower'. And not Lord Maguire's motto."*

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

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



The arms of Lauchlan Macquarrie of Ulva, the sixteenth and last chief in regular succession, who was compelled to dispose of his lands by his creditors. In 1778, at the age of 63, he then entered the army serving in the American war, and died in 1818, at the age of 103, without male issue.<sup>3</sup>

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS for Mac Quarie are quarterly, first and fourth vert, three towers in chief arg., second and third gules, three crozlets fitchy, arg., in middle base, a ship and salmon, naiant-proper. Crest, from an antique crown, in token of the royal descent, an arm embowed, couped at the shoulder, in plate armour proper, grasping a dagger, arg. pommeled, or. Motto "Turris fortis mihi deus." Supporters, two greyhounds proper, leashed and collared, or.

The SUAICHEANTAS is Giuthas, Pine, *Pinus Sylvestris*.

The CATHGHAIRM or battle shout "An t-Airm breac dearg."

In the Chapel of St. Ouran, the oldest of the ruins in the far-famed island of Iona, lies an effigy of one of the ancient chiefs of Ulva. It is executed in a superior style, and is still in good preservation. Had it been placed in a niche so that it might not have been trodden upon, an inscription, still almost legible, could no doubt have been easily deciphered. We have often in other cases observed, with great regret, the indifference which is displayed respecting these, and similar ancestral honours.

Logan and McLan's standard work, published on the centenary of the Jacobite rising in 1845 reflects the growing Victorian interest in a romanticised vision of Scotland.<sup>4</sup> There are differences in the arms as described and drawn it is therefore very much a moveable feast.

The matriculation of a version of General Lachlan Macquarie's unregistered ancestral arms only took place at the instigation of Macquarie University in 1966. The matriculated arms may have been intended as a direct representation but they relied for their creation on the historic MacQuarrie arms rather than the General's personally created arms.



**The Macquarie arms on the surviving coffee biggin as designed by General Lachlan Macquarie created in part from his mother's arms as the daughter of Murdoch Maclaine:** Quarterly" In the 1st quarter gules three crosses crosslet fitchée ; in the 2nd quarter sable three towers embattled ; in middle base per fess azure and verte in chief a lyphad proper without sails and a single pennant and in base a salmon naiant, all ppr. (proper)

**Above the shield is placed a Helm befitting his degree,** with a Mantling Vert doubled Argent and on a Wreath of the Liveries is set for Crest a dexter arm in armour embowed, the hand grasping a



dagger projected fessways all proper, and in an Escrol over the same this Motto TURRIS \* FORTIS \* MEUS \* MIHI \* DEUS \*

Below are variations on armorial lymphad's as carried on the coats of arms of those clans of Norse or Viking descent that lived in the Western Isles of Scotland. In the 8th century (793), the Vikings, or plunderers from Norway, were attracted by the wealth of the Monasteries and the treasure to be found within.



**A lymphad or galley is a charge used primarily in Scottish heraldry. It is a single-masted ship propelled by oars. In addition to the mast and oars, the lymphad has three flags and a basket. The word comes from the Scottish Gaelic long fhada, meaning a long ship or birlinn as derived from the Norse invaders. It is the heraldic differencing that determines the Clan.**

Silver, gold and precious manuscripts were sources of great booty and islands like Iona were frequent targets. In 806, the entire Iona community was murdered and plundered. The Monks of St. Ninian's Island, Shetland, were also attacked, and the monks, pre-warned, quickly buried all that was of value. The Monks hidden hoard of 8th century gold and silver was discovered in 1958. It is a dazzling display of gold and silver relics in remarkably good condition that is as impressive today, as it must have been to the treasure hungry sea raiders in the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries.

It is curious that the Vikings settled so quickly in Scotland and Northern and east Ireland, and slower in England. The Scots seemed to have something in common with the Viking and after a while intermarriages, both common and noble, with established clans took place throughout the Western Isles of Scotland, called the Inner and Outer Hebrides. To this day you can find Scottish Clans with direct Viking (Norse) descent who mark this connection with a lymphad in their arms. They even spoke both Norwegian and Gaelic for several centuries in the Western Isles. These Clans have a reputation as skilled fighters who seemed to live to fight. These same Clans were some of the earliest to use the longer swords and employ archers in their ranks.

The Norwegian or Norse Vikings, (the word Viking is believed to be derived from the Norse word "vik" meaning bay - since the Vikings used the longships so effectively in bays this seems possible), are the specific ethnic Viking that plundered then settled in Scotland and parts of Ireland. In about 800 A.D. they settled Jarlshof on the Shetland Islands; also Lewis, in the Hebrides, where over one hundred villages still have Norse names.

Their Longships gave them mastery of the seas. Their fearless style of combat, and pagan belief in glory from death in battle, and their large size for their day, made them nearly invincible foes. Although a new ship design does not sound like much today, in the eighth and ninth centuries, this ahead of its time ship was far superior than any other European, or any other Continental ship ever built.

The Macquarie family motto; TURRIS \*FORTIS\* MIHI \* DEUS. is divided above the crest and below the arms on the biggin.

This crest and coat of arms should be compared with those matriculated by the Lord Lyon, King of Arms in Edinburgh for Macquarie University which are incorrect.

Macquarie both hoped for and requested a title as a reward for his services in New South Wales. As at least a baronet, as he was not the clan chief, he would have been entitled to the two greyhounds leashed and collared as his supporters from the Macquarie arms he would then have applied to have them matriculated. The decision not to purchase his silver with the 500 pounds donated from New South Wales was I suggest delayed until the matter of a title was resolved by which time he had died and the donated funds were to be spent by his widow in other ways.



**The Macquarie crest is set on the opposite side to his coat of arms: a dexter arm in armour embowed, the hand grasping a dagger projected fessways all proper, in an Escrol over the same, the Macquarie motto in part TURRIS \* FORTIS.**

Macquarie University registered their arms in 1966. The Macquarie biggin engraved in London further confirms that the arms matriculated by the university are not those used by General Macquarie but a variation of those used by Lauchlan MacQuarrie of Ulva, the sixteenth and last chief of the Clan MacQuarrie.

In 1964 the Lord Lyon, King of Arms in Edinburgh drew attention to the fact that although Lachlan Macquarie had used a particular coat of arms on many items of personal property throughout his life, he had never formally matriculated them and that he was not, legally speaking, entitled to use them. The Lord Lyon advised that for a fee Macquarie University could matriculate Macquarie's arms. This would give the University the exclusive right to display Macquarie's coat of arms on his behalf. The University Council resolved to proceed with such an application.



On 17 June 1966 Macquarie University petitioned the Lord Lyon, King of Arms, for a determination of Macquarie's arms. This determination was formalized on 6 February 1967 and registered on 27 April 1967 by the authority of the Scottish King of Arms acting under a Scottish Act of Parliament.



Extract of Matriculation of the Arms of Lachlan Macquarie as constructed by the Lord Lyon King of Arms:

Emeritus Professor Alexander George Mitchell, Vice-Chancellor of Macquarie University, having by Petition unto the Lord Lyon King of Arms of date 17th June 1966 for and in memory Major General LACHLAN MACQUARIE SHEWN; THAT Macquarie University is a body corporate constituted by the Macquarie University Act 1964, enacted by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales in the Commonwealth of Australia; THAT the said Major General Lachlan Macquarie was appointed Governor of the Colony of New South Wales on 26th April 1809 and continued to hold office as Governor until 30th November 1821; THAT the said Major General Lachlan Macquarie served in the 84th Regiment from 1776-1781, in the 71st Highlanders from 1781-1784, with the 77th (East Middlesex) Regiment from 1787-1801, with the 86th Regiment (Shropshires, Royal County Downs) from 1801-1805, and with the 73rd Regiment (Second Black Watch) from 1805-1810; THAT the name of the said Lachlan Macquarie is held in high esteem in the State of New South Wales where it is perpetuated in the name of one of the State's principal Western rivers and more recently - by the the naming of Macquarie University in Sydney by the Legislature of the said State; THAT there is reason to believe that the said Major General Lachlan Macquarie was a cousin of Lachlan Macquarie, XVIth and last Laird of Ulva; THAT Ensigns Armorial were used anterior to 1672 by the Family of Macquarie of Ulva; AND the petitioner having prayed that the foresaid Ensigns Armorial might be matriculated of new in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland in name of the said Major General Lachlan Macquarie with a suitable difference, the Lord Lyon King of Arms by Interlocuter of date 6th February 1967 Granted Warrant to the Lyon Clerk to matriculate in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland for and in memory of Major General Lachlan Macquarie the following Ensigns Armorial, videlicet: Quarterly, embattled; 1st and 4th, Vert, three towers in chief Argent masoned Sable; 2nd, Gules, three cross-crosslets fitchy Argent; 3rd, per fess Azure and Vert, a lymphad sails furling in chief, and a fish naiant in base, both Argent. Above the shield is placed an Helm befitting his degree, with a Mantling Vert doubled Argent and on a Wreath of the Liveries is set for Crest issuant from a tower-head embattled and crenellated Argent, a dexter

arm in armour embowed, the hand grasping a dagger projected fessways all proper, and in an Escrol over the same this Motto TURRIS \* FORTIS \* MEUS \* MIHI \* DEUS \*

Matriculated the sixth day of February 1967. Extracted from the 93rd page of the 49th Volume of the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland this twenty-seventh day of April 1967.

Malcolm R. Innes of Edinburgh, Lyon Clerk

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<sup>1</sup> <https://tasmaniantimes.com/2018/12/part-iii-a-broach-of-burning-gold>

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.academia.edu/19542044/dApice\\_RJW\\_-\\_Heraldry\\_of\\_the\\_Governors\\_of\\_New\\_South\\_Wales\\_5\\_Lachlan\\_Macquarie\\_1752-1824\\_](https://www.academia.edu/19542044/dApice_RJW_-_Heraldry_of_the_Governors_of_New_South_Wales_5_Lachlan_Macquarie_1752-1824_)

<sup>3</sup> *The Scottish Highlands, Highland Clans and Highland Regiments*, Volume II (of 2), Edited by Sir John Scott Keltie, 1875

<sup>4</sup> *Clans of the Scottish Highlands, Illustrated by Appropriate Figures, Displaying their Dress, Tartans, Arms, Armorial Insignia and Social Occupations*. Logan and McLan