

**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 III

Macquarie's second wife Elizabeth Henrietta Campbell of Airds (1778-1835)

Macquarie's second wife Elizabeth Henrietta Campbell of Airds was born 13 June 1778, the daughter of John Campbell (1737-1788), 5th. of Airds, and Jane Campbell (c.1737-c.1800) of Stonefield. They had five (5) children: John (1767-1834); Margaret (c.1764-1845); Jane (1765-1824); Grace (1776-1783); and Elizabeth Henrietta (1778-1835). Of these only her sister Margaret outlived her.

Elizabeth's earliest years were spent at school in Hammersmith, London, and apart from holidays with her nieces in Edinburgh, visits with her aunt, Mrs. Campbell of Cowhin, in London, her only other known friendships were with her school friends Miss Jane Stewart of Albermarle St. London and Miss Henrietta Meredith of Upper Charlotte St., near Portland Place, London. These were years spent largely in waiting - in deferral to paternal authority and familial obedience, for as the youngest daughter of a Campbell laird, Elizabeth was expected to serve her own family in Appin, and to assist her married sisters, Jane and Margaret, in the raising of their families.

In June 1804 Elizabeth met her cousin, Lachlan Macquarie, for the first time, at the Maclaine castle of Moy on the Isle of Mull when they were both attending the deathbed vigil for Murdoch Maclaine 19th Laird of Lochbuie, uncle and patron of Macquarie. Murdoch was the husband of Jane Campbell of Airds (1765 -1824) and Elizabeth was helping her elder sister maintain the Lochbuie household by caring for some of their ten children, two sons and eight daughters.

Macquarie had travelled to the Isle of Mull from Edinburgh in company with Elizabeth's brother, John (1767-1834), and in his 1804 diary Macquarie recorded his first impression of Elizabeth Campbell:

1804 June 27

"... I also found Miss Elizabeth Campbell of Airds here, who had lately arrived from Edinburgh with Lochbuy's two sons; and who had come here on purpose (tho just then on the eve of going up to London on a visit to her Aunt Mrs. Campbell of Cowhin) from the benevolent generous motive of affording all the consolation and assistance in her power to her Sister Mrs. Maclaine and her young Family in their present great distress. — I had the pleasure of being introduced to this very amiable young Lady by her Sister Mrs. Maclaine previous to our sitting down to Dinner."

This event was a social and marital nexus that brought together three key clans of the Inner Hebridean region on the west coast of Scotland: the Maclaine's of Mull, the Macquarie's of Ulva, and the Campbell's of Airds (at Appin). These families were tightly bound by tradition, marriage and obligation. The courtship of Elizabeth and Lachlan began in the context of this place and shared family. Later, the sons of her two sisters, Jane and Margaret, would accompany the Macquarie's to NSW in 1809 as newly commissioned officers in the 73rd Regiment: John Maclaine (c1792-1818) and Duncan Campbell (1794-1820)

1804 August 20

"Monday! — I have remained – and also my Brother – for the last Eight days constantly at Lochbuy; and we have amused ourselves principally with reading, walking, and Fishing; at which last Diversion Miss Campbell is particular expert and successful in. — We were this morning deprived of the agreeable society of this most amiable, agreeable, and very sensible Girl, whose departure occasions sincere regret to all of us. She set out early this morning before any one was stirring, in a

small Open Boat for Crinnan, without any other Company or Society than the Boat's Crew!!! This girl is quite a Heroine! What a most excellent Soldier's wife she would make! – and happy – in my mind – will that man be whose good fortune it may happen to be to get her! –"

On 26 March 1805 Lachlan proposed to Elizabeth in London, four weeks prior to his return to India. At this stage, Macquarie had been a widower for 8 years. His first wife, Jane had died of tuberculosis in Macao in July 1796. He held the rank of major and yet his prospects for higher promotion in the army ranks were currently clouded with controversy. Lachlan was forty-three years of age and his chances of marriage hinged to a large extent upon him finding a suitable wife within the traditional network of Scottish highland families. He asked her to keep their engagement a secret for the moment, and that he would marry her when he returned from India - which he anticipated would be within four years. Following this strangely subdued engagement Elizabeth resided in Holsworthy, Devon (near Exeter) where she passed her time as a governess to the grandchildren of the Reverend Owen Meyrick.

Elizabeth's marriage to Lachlan would provide a means of escape from the constraints of highland obligations. She became a devoted wife, though clearly strong willed and determined, with fixed notions about life and morality. She was an intrepid traveller, and her surviving journal of the voyage to Australia reveals a lively and inquisitive mind. Though dogged by ill health for much of her later life, she accompanied Lachlan on all his major journeys throughout New South Wales and Tasmania. To her marriage she would bring loyal devotedness and intense affection - as well as a force of character and a straightforwardness that in NSW would be perceived by some as imperious and arrogant.

A daughter, Jane (1808), was born in September 1808 at Perth, Scotland, however, tragically, she died three months later, on 5 December from unknown medical complications. In the period 1809-1814 Elizabeth suffered at least seven miscarriages. The long-awaited son, Lachlan (1814-1845), was born in Sydney on 28 March 1814. Not unexpectedly, he would become the focus of their private lives - doted upon and spoiled.

Even after Lachlan's death in 1824, she continued to work tirelessly to promote the memory of her husband's achievements firstly, in her stubborn refusal to accept a widow's pension from the British Government until they agreed to publish Macquarie's [1823] reply to the allegations made in the Bigge Inquiry regarding his administration of New South Wales; and secondly, in making the claim on Macquarie's tombstone inscription that his character and services to society 'rendered him truly deserving the appellation by which he has been distinguished: THE FATHER OF AUSTRALIA.

In the immediate months after Lachlan's death she sought to consolidate her finances by selling Lachlan's military commission to a son of the Duke of Sussex for £4500. In his Will Lachlan had provided an annuity of £300 per annum to Elizabeth for life, provided the home at Gruline and 100 acres surrounding it as a dower house to be taken from the Jarvisfield estate and left her the sum of £700 bequeathed to her by her father. However, this money was somewhat illusory. James Drummond, Lord Strathallan had been appointed by Macquarie as Lachlan Jnr's guardian and the principal executor of Macquarie's estate to be held in trust for Lachlan Jnr. during his minority. Elizabeth and Strathallan clashed over the management of the estate and the education of her son.

Between 1825-1828 she lived a frugal existence at Barnes, in Surrey, and later in Middlesex, while Lachlan. attended school at Woodford. Each summer she took him back to Scotland to stay on their Jarvisfield estate on the Isle of Mull. Throughout this period, despite the intervention and pleadings of friends and parliamentary contacts seeking to acquire a pension for her in acknowledgement of her husband's administration. She refused to accept the amount of £400 offered by Lord Bathurst in September 1825 until the written responses prepared by Macquarie in 1823 (against the matters raised in the Bigge Reports) were tabled in parliament. Finally, in June 1828 the Colonial Office agreed to order the papers to be printed as a Parliamentary Paper (25 June) and she then accepted her pension.

In 1825 Elizabeth learned that her favourite friend, Miss Henrietta Meredith, had died and bequeathed her £2000 as well as a small house at 58 Upper Charlotte Street, near Portland Place, in London. She lived here throughout 1828-1829 while Lachlan attended school in Finchley. In 1830 Elizabeth moved to Aberdeen where she rented a house for six months at Sunny Bank (at 7 guineas a month).

In 1831 Lachlan (now aged 16) insisted on joining the army and Elizabeth purchased an ensigncy for him in the 42nd. Regiment of Foot. After he joined his regiment at Birmingham Elizabeth returned to Mull to take up residence at Jarvisfield. She found that conditions on the estate were far from ideal; for although she had the use of the estate's principal house Gruline for life, James Drummond and his son William later 9th Viscount Strathallan, her trustees made her life difficult.

In 1827 she gave a power of attorney in Australia to Richard Fitzgerald over her shares in the Bank of New South Wales and the livestock left on Henry Antill's property at Picton. He ascertained that she had £500 in the Bank and that her stock stood at 950 head of cattle. Between 1829-1835 Fitzgerald sent her £869 (approx. £145 per annum).

In a surviving copy of a letter to Lady Brisbane regarding the control exerted over her affairs by James Drummond her husband's executor and her sons godfather and trustee during his minority it is clearly stated, she had at one time only the *life rent of the Plate and Furniture* suggesting that the tea and coffee service or biggin became hers only after she purchased the contents of Gruline House from her sons trustee James Drummond. This was her home inherited under the terms of husbands will but only with a life tenancy. With the purchase of the contents she was able to write - *now everything in the house is my own...*¹

The Glenforsa estate was held jointly by Lachlan II by inheritance with his uncle Charles Macquarie. His uncle's share was purchased for 12,500 pounds by Lachlan II on the death of his uncle in 1836 coincidentally the day after he had turned 21. To fund the purchase, he presumably used funds borrowed from the Drummond's who eventually gained control under the terms of Lachlan's will of all the Macquarie estates owned by both brothers on Mull.

Elizabeth's final years in Scotland were filled with sadness and failing personal health. Her brother John died on 7 November 1834 and Elizabeth Macquarie died peacefully at Gruline House on 11 March 1835 aged 56, her home but not its contents which she had purchased being acquired by William Viscount Strathallan after the settlement of a court case in 1851. The contents passed to her son Lachlan and then to his widow Isabella who left in her will the Government House chairs and the portrait of Macquarie by Opie to Greenhill-Gardyne in exchange for maintaining the Macquarie family mausoleum.

The Macquarie's hopes and dreams had centred on their son and heir. It would seem most likely that a tea and coffee service to include the biggin was purchased immediately on their return from New South Wales by the Macquarie's for purposes of entertainment. After the purchase of the contents of Gruline House by his mother it would have been inherited by their 21 year old son Lachlan and passed in turn to his wife Isabella Hamilton Dundas Campbell Macquarie, daughter of Colin Campbell (1772- 1848) of Jura under the terms of his will.

Inscriptions on Mausoleum Panels

Memorial Stone 1 Transcription

Turris Fortis Mihi Deus Here, in the hope of a glorious resurrection lie the remains of the late Major General Lachlan Macquarie of Jarvisfield who was born 31st January 1761 and died at London, on the 1st of July, 1824. The private virtues and amiable disposition with which he was endowed rendered him at once a most beloved husband, father and master and a most endearing friend. He entered the army at the age of fifteen and though out the period of 47 years spent in the public service was uniformly characterized by animated zeal for his profession, active benevolence and generosity which

knew no bounds. He was appointed Governor of New South Wales A.D. 1809 and for twelve years fulfilled the duties of that station with eminent ability and success. His services in that capacity have justly attached a lasting honour to his name. The wisdom, liberality and benevolence of all the measure of his administration his respect for all the ordinances of religion and the ready assistance which he gave to every charitable institution the unwearied assiduity with which he sought to promote the welfare of all classes of the community. The rapid improvement of the colony under his auspices and the high estimation in which both his character and government were held rendered him truly deserving of the appellation by which he has been distinguished:

"The Father of Australia".

Memorial Stone 2 Transcription

Within this vault rest the mortal remains of the late Major General Macquarie of Jarvisfield, who died in London, on the 1st July 1824. His wife Elizabeth Henrietta Campbell, who died at Jarvisfield, on the 17th of March 1835 their Daughter Jane Jarvis, who died in Perth, on the 5th December 1808, aged 3 months and their son Lachlan, who died at Craginich Castle on the 7th of May 1845 aged 32. "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth." Job xix xxv

Small brass plaque

1989

Loving Memory

This grave was visited by your Australia relatives. Lachlan and Janice Campbell Macquarie 14
Kalimma Ave, Horsham, Vic., Australia 3400.



Macquarie Mausoleum Mull

Lady Brisbane



Glenforsa¹ November
11th [1826]

My Dear Lady Brisbane²

I received your kind letter late last night and feel gratefely [sic] obliged to you for the trouble you have given yourself in the wish to benefit me. I thought you were aware that I have no interest whatsoever in the New South Wales property or Cattle that belonged to my late husband, it was left with the property in this Country to M^r. Drummond³ except the Home Farm⁴ which I have the life rent of and £500 a year. I have also the life rent of the Plate and Furniture - but finding Mr. D. so disagreeable a person to deal with in business matters He [even?] bought up the value between life rent and whole possessions so now every thing in the house is my own. I also paid for all the Cattle &c. and farm Implements which I am sure my poor husband never intended, it is only about Six weeks ago there M^r. D. and I came to a final Settlement but I grieve to say that things are not likely to remain long as they are, as Colonel MacQuarie's



The Glenforsa/Jarvisfield estate and section of Elizabeth's letter to Lady Brisbane as published by Robin Walsh regarding the contents of Gruline.²

Captain Lachlan Macquarie II (1814- 1845)



Lachlan Macquarie as a child born in Sydney on March 28 1814, who died May 1845 aged 31.

Lachlan Junior grew up to become a dissolute drunkard and a gambler. He married Isabella Hamilton Dundas Campbell,³ daughter of Archibald Campbell of Jura Hereditary keeper of Craignish Castle on Jura in 1836 a year after the death of his mother and died without issue in May 1845, aged 31.

According to some accounts, Lachlan was drunk when he fell downstairs at the home of his wife's family, Craignish Castle.

His Macquarie cousins were shocked to discover that he had left the bulk of his estate to William Henry Drummond later to succeed his father as Viscount Strathallan to whom he was deeply in debt as a result of his purchase of his uncle's share in the Jarvisfield/Glenforsa estate for 12,500 pounds.

Only Gruline the dower house and its adjoining farm were set aside for Isabella's lifetime use his mother having purchased the contents from the trustee James Drummond in 1826. As the coffee biggin hallmarked for 1822 descended within the Campbell family it must have been inherited by his widow Isabella as a result of his mother's purchase from his trustees. The furniture such as the chairs and the Opie painting remained at Gruline when Isabella left the island they finally being willed to Greenhill-Gardyne whose wife had inherited this then a Drummond property on Mull.

William's father James Drummond had been a close friend of Governor Macquarie and was Lachlan Junior's godfather, guardian and trustee. Young Lachlan deeply in debt with his health deteriorating, changed his will by adding two codicils in April and December 1844. He bequeathed the Mull estate to his friend William Drummond as the only means of honouring his debts to that family. His house furniture and plate at Gruline he left to his wife the long-suffering Isabella.⁴



Craignish Castle in Argyllshire, where Lachlan Junior died

This will was challenged by the Governor's nephew Charles Macquarie the son of his brother Charles, chiefly on the grounds that his cousin Lachlan Junior had been of unsound mind. There was some support for this claim, as in 1842 Isabella's brother Archibald had suggested that Lachlan should be certified. Campbell urged his sister to leave her husband, but she loyally refused to do so. Charles Macquarie also suggested that the Drummond family had used undue influence in convincing Lachlan to alter his will.

In November 1851 the complex case finally went to court. One witness testified that Lachlan would begin drinking tumblers of whisky straight after breakfast. As evidence of his madness it was claimed he would herd his wife's ducks together, then amuse himself by decapitating as many as possible with his sword. But despite seemingly endless examples of eccentric behaviour, he was judged to be morally rather than intellectually insane, and therefore capable of making a valid will. In summing up the judge commented, '*...the poor man's insanity seemed just to amount to an irresistible propensity for drink, and accordingly he muddled himself away among these Mull lairds.*' The jury found that Lachlan's decision to leave his estate to Drummond (by now Viscount Strathallan) had been quite rational, particularly as his widow was adequately provided for and there were no children. Charles Macquarie was left penniless by his failed law suit.

After his legal victory against Charles Macquarie, Strathallan and his supporters celebrated with a sumptuous banquet. At one point a triumphant Strathallan declared he would rather have lost his right arm than forfeit the Macquarie estate. In response, his chief counsel impaled a piece of meat on a fork and topped Strathallan's boast by exclaiming, '*And I would rather have been choked with that piece of meat than have failed to prove my case.*' According to local legend on Mull, the lawyer then swallowed the piece of meat and choked to death on the spot. Viscount Strathallan left the dinner unscathed, but supposedly lost his arm four weeks later. He was said to have been inspecting a factory in which he had a financial interest when he accidentally walked into a fly wheel.⁵ Note the way he is sitting in the portrait below with his siblings, probably to disguise the loss of his arm.



William Drummond and his siblings the lady is Col. Greenhill-Gardyne's wife.

Such a traumatic injury would have involved months of recuperation, preventing Viscount Strathallan from supervising construction of the mausoleum in which the spelling and dates of the death of Elizabeth Macquarie are incorrect. Was there some truth in the legend? If so, it may explain the errors of transcription.

There is also evidence to suggest that Lachlan's widow was away from Mull in the months following the court case. Isabella was mourning the loss of her brother Archibald, who died in Edinburgh just a week after the jury returned its verdict. Additionally, her sister Mary was seriously ill, and in November 1851 she was taken to the English spa town of Great Malvern to undergo a lengthy period of hydrotherapy. Whilst there, Mary fell in love with her doctor, who she later married.

William Drummond was elected as a Scottish representative peer in 1853, twice serving as Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria. He died on January 23 1886.

It is believed that the Macquarie mausoleum was erected by Viscount Strathallan soon after the court case, as a tribute to his friend and as a symbolic *finis* to this drawn out battle over the Macquarie inheritance.

Prior to her death in 1884 Isabella made arrangements to transfer stewardship of the burial site of the Macquarie's at Glenforsa to the then owner of the estate, Colonel Charles Greenhill-Gardyne, Lord Strathallan's son-in-law. Her will states, '*I earnestly request him [Gardyne] to see that the Vault & Burial Ground be kept in good repair.*'

Charles and his son Hector Macquarie

Charles Macquarie (1771-1835), the brother of Lachlan Macquarie, was a captain and paymaster in the 116th Regiment. In 1795 he was drafted into the 42nd Regiment for service in the Mediterranean. He was wounded at the Battle of Aboukir in 1801 and later served in the Peninsular Campaign. He became a major in 1804 and a brevet-lieutenant-colonel in 1810. He retired from the Army in 1811 and married Marianne Willison in 1812. He had extensive estates on the islands of Mull and Ulva. Some of his purchases were ill-judged and on his death his heirs were faced with large debts.

Charles Macquarie (1814-1869), a nephew of Lachlan Macquarie, was the son of Charles and Marianne Macquarie. In 1838 he and his wife Margaret emigrated to New South Wales. He farmed on the Paterson River, but with little success. He returned to Scotland in 1845 and unsuccessfully contested the will of his cousin Lachlan Macquarie, who had died without children and left his entire estate to the son of his family trustee. Charles II may have been the owner of another biggin inherited from his father and possibly left in New South Wales on his return to Scotland in 1845.

Hector Macquarie (1794 – 1845) was Lachlan Macquarie's nephew and the illegitimate son of his brother Charles Macquarie (1771 -1835) and a Janet Maclaine presumably a clan member from Moy.

He was born in 1794 at Moy, Isle of Mull, and baptized on 3 July 1794. No other details survive relating to Janet Maclaine who may have been employed at the time of conception in the household of Murdoch Maclaine, 19th Laird of Lochbuie. Why the child was given up by her is equally unclear.

Lachlan Macquarie promised his brother Charles in 1800, to provide for the boy to whom he referred to as 'the hero Hector'. Consequently in 1801 he acquired an army commission for Hector and for another young relative, John Maclaine [c1792-1818] in the 40th Regiment, despite the fact that the boy was only six or seven years of age.

By 1802 Hector had reached the rank of Lieutenant (on half-pay) with the regiment; but unfortunately for Lachlan Macquarie, in 1803 both boys were placed on full-pay by the War Office - and were required to report for military duty immediately. At this stage Macquarie had returned from India and was stationed in London. He became desperate to disguise the true ages of the boys, as well as to mislead army officials concerning their real whereabouts. Initially, he resorted to the 'fiction' of claiming that Hector Macquarie and John Maclaine had left for the West Indies six months earlier to become settlers. However, when advised that if they did not return within six months they would lose their commissions, Macquarie claimed that both of them had now returned to Scotland and were keen to attend a military academy for 18 months (while on half-pay). However, a secret informant in Scotland, probably resident in Mull and opposed to the Maclaine and the Macquarie families advised the War Office that Hector was in fact only seven years old.

This forced Lachlan Macquarie to abandon his next ruse of trying to find substitutes amongst his kinsmen to impersonate the boys. After a War Office inquiry, the boys' commissions were forfeited without compensation and Macquarie was severely reprimanded. He was, in fact, extremely fortunate not to have been dismissed from the army for this attempt at subterfuge and dishonesty. The incident certainly damaged Lachlan Macquarie's credibility with senior army staff and ruined his hopes of requesting that his tour of duty in England be extended. He was summarily sent back to his regiment in India, despite a direct appeal to the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief of the Army. It was also at this juncture that Macquarie proposed to Elizabeth Campbell of Airds asking her to become his wife and to wait for his return from India.

In 1808, after his return from India, Lachlan Macquarie found a placement for Hector as a cadet in the Royal Military College in Marlow - this time accurately listing his nephew's age as fourteen. Hector entered the army as an Ensign in the 86th. Regiment on 26 September 1811 and joined his regiment in India in January 1813. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 12 February 1814; then, following his

uncle's advice, he transferred to the 48th. Regiment and was thereby able to join the regiment in 1818 on its tour of duty in New South Wales. He departed from Calcutta on 7 October 1817 on board the brig *Greyhound* and arrived in Sydney on 14 April 1818 (after landfall in Hobart on 25 February 1818).

Following his arrival Hector accompanied Macquarie and his family on the tour of inspection to Newcastle in July 1818; and he remained at the settlement at the request of Captain Wallis (along with Ensign Roberts) for an additional few weeks assisting with the administration.

When Lieut. John Watts (1786-1873) resigned as Macquarie's *aide-de-camp* on 24 December 1818 Hector Macquarie replaced him. His appointment commenced on 27 December 1818. The selection of another family member as a personal staff officer proved to be another unfortunate choice as it had been with the appointment of John MacLaine. Hector's undisciplined behaviour created an endless series of incidents and embarrassments for the governor.

Firstly, in August 1819, Hector was accused of raping a servant girl at Parramatta - a 'half-sister of Mrs Oakes'. This offence against a well-respected family was 'punished' by Hector's removal from Government House and his confinement to military barracks for one month.

Hector accompanied the Macquarie's on their tour of inspection in April-July 1821, visiting Port Dalrymple, Launceston and George Town, as well as joining them on their tour of Port Macquarie and Newcastle in November 1821. However, soon afterwards Lachlan Macquarie found it necessary to send the heavily indebted Hector to Van Diemen's Land to escape the demands of creditors in Sydney.

Hector arrived on board the *Lusitania* on 8 January and very quickly made himself extremely unpopular. His rudeness and arrogance led to his ejection from the home of Edward Lord (1781-1859) and his wife Maria (*nee* Risby), one of the leading Hobart Town families; while his advances on their eldest daughter, Caroline, were similarly unwelcome. More dramatically, his slandering of Robert Lathrop Murray (1777-1850) provoked the latter to publicly horse-whip him in front of Government House in the presence of the Lieut. Governor Sorrell's family, the soldiers of the main guard, and Lieut. Lewis of the 48th. Regiment. He continued to try to ingratiate himself with the Lord family, but without success and departed for Sydney on 27 January on board the *Jupiter* - arriving on 10 February 1822 three days prior to the scheduled departure of the Macquarie's for England. This move was obviously designed to avoid or minimise any possible confrontation with his Sydney creditors.

Hector joined the Macquarie's on board the *Surry* as a member of their 'suite'. The ship finally sailed from Sydney on 15 February, though there is virtually no mention of him in Macquarie's 1822 journal of the voyage.

On 25 March 1824 Hector was appointed a Lieutenant in 98th. Regiment. He accompanied his uncle Lachlan from Mull to London in April 1824, departing from Leith for Blackwall on board the steamship *James Watts*. On 24 April 1824 Hector left to join his regiment at Chichester. This was the last time that he saw his uncle and patron alive - Lachlan died in London on 1 July 1824.

Hector's movements after this date become somewhat unclear. He accompanied the 98th. Regiment to the Cape of Good Hope until 'some blackguard conduct' lost him the chance of the command of a company and he retired at his own request, and on 15 March 1827 he transferred as Lieutenant (on half-pay) into the 4th. West India Regiment. He subsequently joined his father, Charles, in Scotland and was living with him on the family estate on Ulva in 1829-1830, before returning again to the active list as a Lieutenant in the 55th. Regiment on 30 December 1830.

In the Will of his father Charles dated 9 August 1830 Hector was referred to as "Hector Macquarie sometime Lieutenant in the Ninety Eighth Regiment of Foot and now residing with me at Ulva."⁶

During his residence on Mull and Ulva Hector fathered a son named Hugh Maclaine who was baptized on 26 January 1829. There is no record of a marriage to the named mother, Cursty McLucaish (alternative spellings may include McDougall or McLucas). There is a strong likelihood that the illegitimate child was named after Hector's cousin, Lt. Colonel Hugh Maclaine (1781-1828), the second son of Farquhar Maclaine and his wife Betty (*nee* Macquarie). Hugh had recently died in Jamaica, on 13 October 1828.

Biographical details are scarce after this date, though Hector is known to have married Margaret [*nee* Simson/Simpson] (1812-1836) on 8 October 1833 at Fillongley, Warwickshire.

By 1835 Hector had clearly not improved his ways with financial management and debts and was again being pursued by creditors, having already been arrested twice in recent times. On the day after the death of Charles Macquarie on 27 March 1835 Hector wrote (unknowingly) to his father from on board the ship *Roxburgh Castle* (28 March) as it was approaching Portsmouth. He advised him that he was about to join his regiment (55th Regiment of Foot) in India accompanied by his wife Margaret and was seeking his father's financial assistance:

*"...it has been by extraordinary difficulty that I have been able to get so far and God only Knows but I may yet be taken out of the Ship at Portsmouth by some of the now few Creditors I have behind me, and who may hear of my Embarkation in time to lay hold of me – I most earnestly trust you will arrange for the payment of the Dfts. I drew upon you if not exactly when due at all events in the month of June when I hope you will be relieved in a great measure from your difficulties by the sale of Glenforsa - Poor dear Margaret has suffered very much from Sea Sickness, but I hope the worst part of it is now past, and as we have been most fortunate in getting far better accommodation than I bargained for free of any additional expence I hope by and by she will become more reconciled and comfortable but of late her sufferings have been too severe for her Bodily strength, seeing me Twice Arrested and taken to Prison is enough to injure a far stronger Constitution than Hers, but I trust in the Mercy of the Almighty such scenes are now at a end."*⁷

The *Roxburgh Castle* was under the command of Captain Charles William Francken (1797 -) and there were at least 21 adult passengers and 61 children on board the *Roxburgh Castle* during the voyage.⁸

In his letter dated 28 March 1835 there is a clear reference to his illegitimate son whom he has left behind in Mull or Ulva. Hector writes: "Pray look after poor little unfortunate Hugh - and do not allow the poor little innocent to suffer from neglect."⁹

The Macquarie's arrived in Madras on 15 July 1835 but young Margaret, aged 23 years and three months died seven months later on 7 March 1836 at Bellary (Madras Presidency), apparently during childbirth.

Her burial inscription read:

"1836 7th March.

Margaret Simson, wife of Hector Macquarie, Esq., H.M's. 55th. Regt. aged 23 years and 3 months. Deeply and sincerely lamented by her disconsolate husband and a numerous and kind circle of friends. She was a dutiful and affectionate daughter, a faithful, loving and sincerely affectionate wife, a true and sincere friend and had it pleased the Almighty to have spared the mother and babe, would have proved herself an indulgent and proud parent. This trifling tribute to her inestimable worth is erected by her bereaved husband."¹⁰

Hector subsequently left the 55th. Regiment and by 25 December 1838 had become a Captain (on half-pay) without a regiment. He is listed in the *1841 England Census* as residing at Northumberland Court Lodging House, St. Martin-in-the-Fields Parish, Westminster as 'HECTOR MACQUARIE, 40, ARMY, S (b. Scotland)' in what appear to be largely military lodgings. His stated age is erroneous by

approximately 6 years as he had been born on Mull in 1794. Hector's last army appointment was as Staff Officer of Pensioners at Coventry.

Hector Macquarie died from consumption at Gosford Terrace in Coventry on January 8 1845, aged 51 years. His death certificate records that he was a retired half-pay Captain in the 55th Regiment. His age is listed as '47' but this is clearly incorrect - emphasising yet again the unreliability and dishonesty of the testimony of Hector.

Margaret *nee* Goodwin, widow of Hector Macquarie, married Anthony Martin on 11 September 1851, at Saint Oswald, Ashbourne, Derby, England.^{11 12}

Isabella Hamilton Dundas Campbell Macquarie (1815 -1884) daughter of Colin Campbell (1772- 1848) of Jura, wife and long-time widow of Lachlan Macquarie II.¹³

Isabella's will is an important document of great interest regarding the history of the Macquarie family.

Isabella Hamilton
Dundas Campbell
or Macquarie

Stamp £195.
Testate

14 January 1885

At Edinburgh the fourteenth
day of January eighteen
hundred and eighty five,
the following Inventory of
the Personal Estate of the
deceased Isabella Hamilton
Dundas Campbell or Macquarie
& deed relative to the
disposal thereof were presented
by Mr. John Falconer S.C.

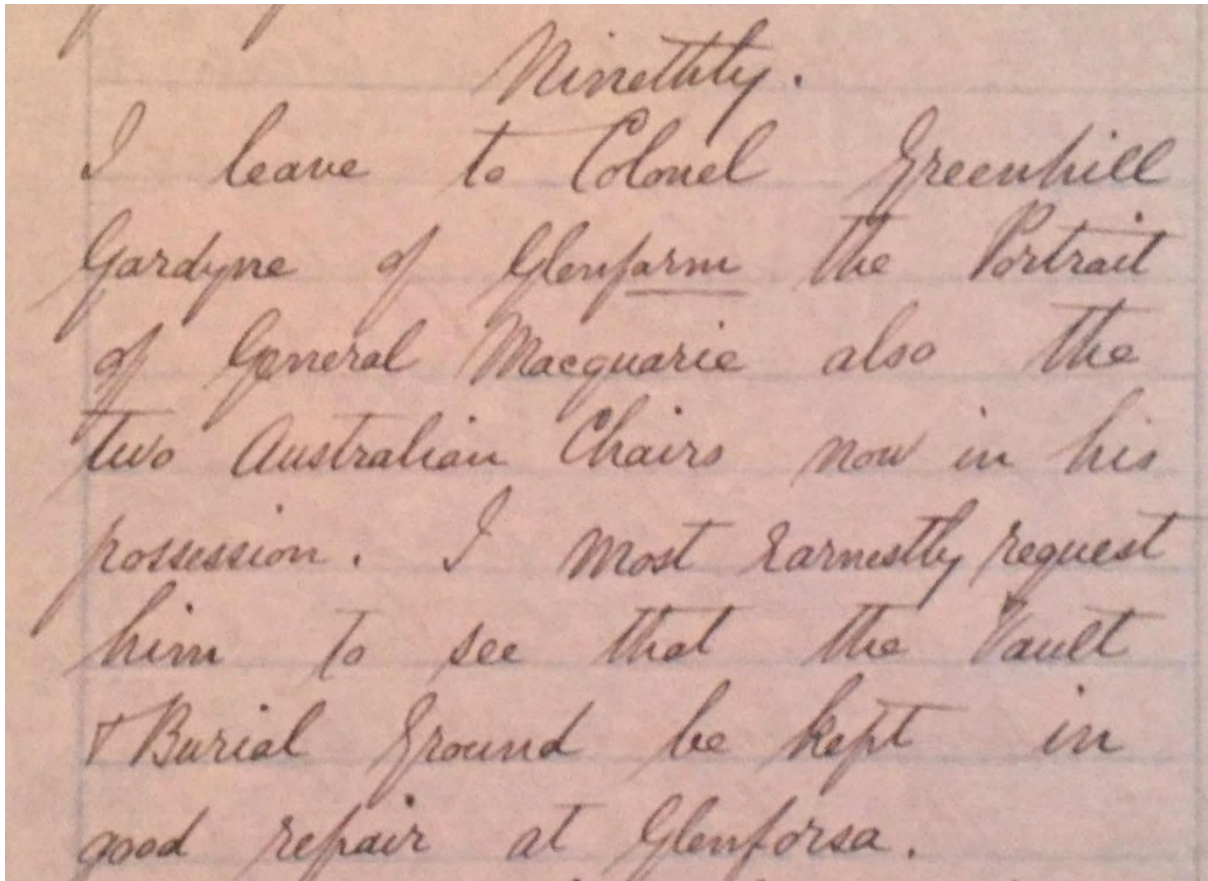
Inventory of the Personal Estate
wheresoever situated of Mrs.
Isabella Hamilton Dundas Campbell
or Macquarie (Widow of the
late Lachlan Macquarie Esquire
of Jarvisfield and Glenforsa
in the Island of Mull)
sometime residing in Edinburgh
who died at St Leonards-on-Sea
on the 27th day of October 1884.

Scotland
Personal Property

1. Silver Plate and other effects belonging to the deceased in Jura House Jura, conform to appraisement by George Darroch, Licensed appraiser, Skerrols, Bridgend, Islay £202 8 6
2. Pictures and other effects belonging to the deceased in the custody of Thomas Sproat Esq. Writer, Tobermory conform to appraisement by James Maccoll, Licensed appraiser, Tobermory 11 1 6
3. Furniture and other effects belonging to deceased in the custody of Colonel Greenhill Gardyne at Glenforsa House conform to appraisement by Alexander Dowell, Licensed appraiser, Edinburgh 15 1 6

The goods to the value of 202 pounds at Jura House included the biggin then still probably part of a tea service. The painting by Opie and the two Government House Chairs were at Gruline then rebuilt and belonging to Greenhill-Gardyne who had renamed the house Glenforsa.

The will of Isabella Macquarie confirms that the chairs and the painting were not a gift in the sense of the word but bequest under the terms of her will for in the ninth clause this matter is mentioned to presumably ensure as a quid pro quo that the Macquarie grave would be suitably looked after..¹⁴



Ninety.
I leave to Colonel Greenhill
Gardyne of Glenforsa the Portrait
of General Macquarie also the
Two Australian Chairs now in his
possession. I most earnestly request
him to see that the Vault
& Burial Ground be kept in
good repair at Glenforsa.

I leave to Col Greenhill Gardyne of Glenforsa the Portrait of General Macquarie also the two Australian Chairs now in his possession I most earnestly request him to see that the vault...
Isabella Campbell Macquarie Will reference SC70/4/210

In an undated letter previously quoted written by Col. Gardyne probably in 1915 he refers to the two chairs as being from **Government House** suggesting their use as Vice-Regal Chairs of State: *The picture which is by Opie and a very good one was given to me by the widow of the General's son Lauchlan (who was a Campbell of Jura) She asked me to give it a home and to take care of it... at the same time Mrs Macquarie gave me a number of other things, the most interesting and valuable of which were the 2 Government House chairs - and as there was no special charge with regard to these things I gave them to your father.... Vice-Regal*

COLIN CAMPBELL, Esq. of Jura and Craignish, co. Argyll, J.P. and D.L., Heritable Keeper of Craignish Castle, *b.* 8 Nov. 1772; *m.* 6 Aug. 1806, Isabella Hamilton, dau. of Richard Dennistoun, Esq. of Kelvin Grove, co. Lanark, son of James Dennistoun, Esq. of Dennistoun, co. Dumbarton, and left issue,

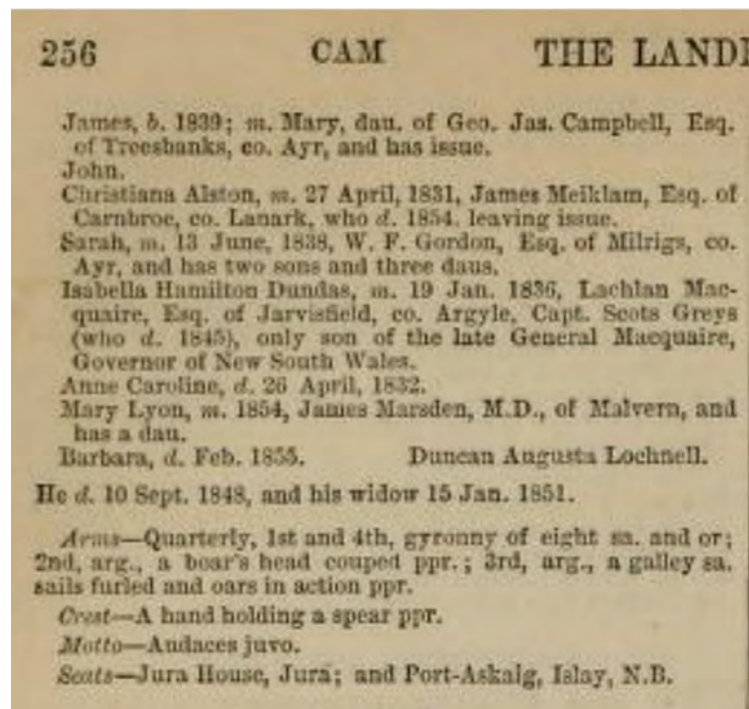
ARCHIBALD, late of Jura, *d. unm.* 11 Nov. 1851.

RICHARD DENNISTOUN, late of Jura.

COLIN, late Major in the army, *m.* 6 April, 1841, Eleanor Mary, eldest dau. of the late Robert Seale, F.R.C.S., and had issue a dau, Isabella Eleanor, *m.* 1st, 15 Oct. 1863, Smith Hill Child (who *d.* 28 Jan. 1867) elder son of Sir Smith Child, Bart. of Stallington Hall, co. Stafford, and 2ndly, 20 May, 1873, Rev. James Boyds, of Woodlands, Cheshire.

Family of Colin Campbell 7th laird of Jura and Craignish (1772-1848) ¹⁵who married 6 August 1806 Isabella Hamilton the daughter Richard Dennistoun of Kelvingrove they had twelve children, of which Colin became the 9th laird of Craignish. His daughter Isabella Elanor married a Smith-Hill-Child and subsequently a Royds. She was left 10 pounds but no silver in her aunt Isabella's will.

In the 19th century when three sons of the 7th Laird Colin Campbell inherited the title, their combined 'tenure' totalling fifty-three years from 1848 to 1901.

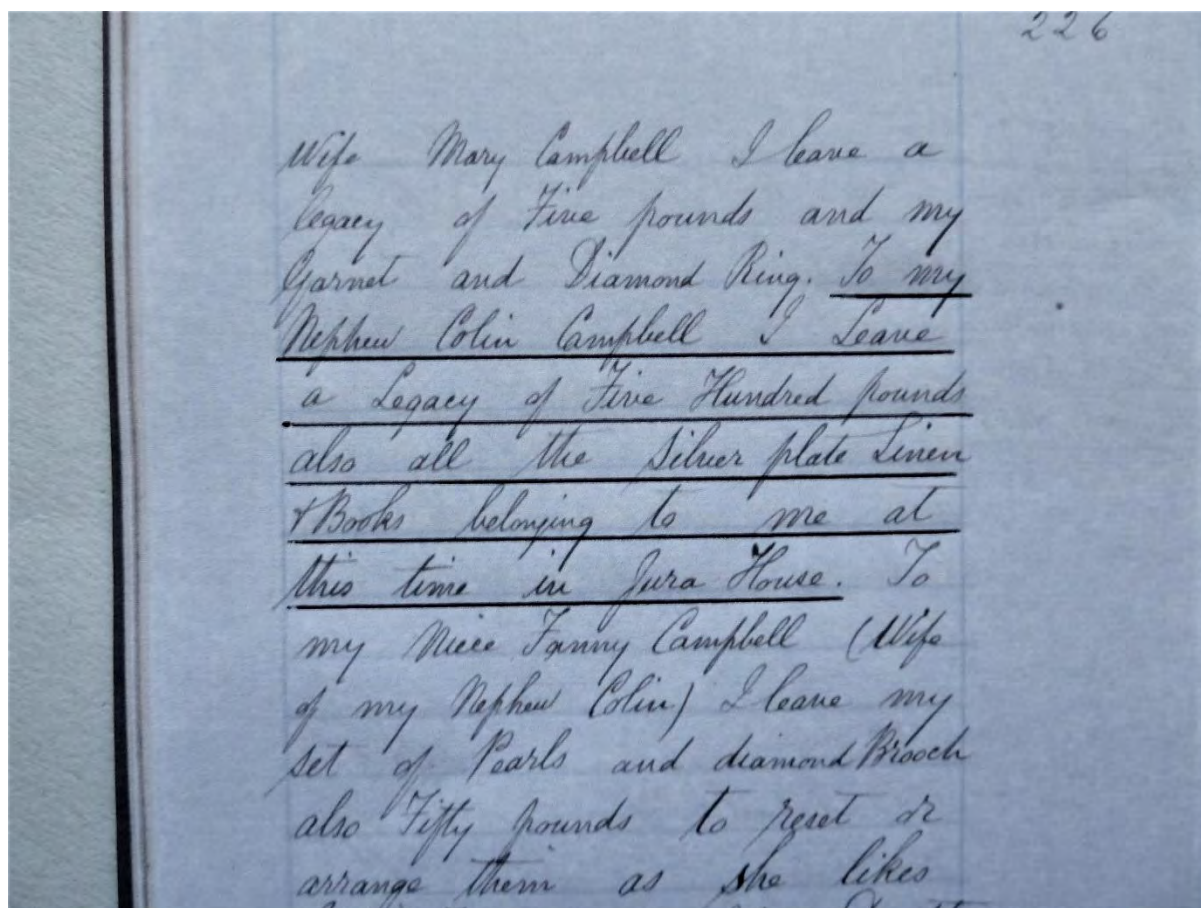


Isabella Macquarie having no family of her own left the silver plate inherited from her husband Lachlan Macquarie II to the only son of her brother James, Colin Campbell (1851-1933) in whose family it remained by descent. There were eleven, possibly twelve children from the marriage between Colin Campbell and Isabella Hamilton Dennistoun on 6 August 1806, five or six sons and six daughters.

The only mention of silver in Isabella's will, which I have underlined, is this bequest to her nephew Colin, whom she appointed as her joint executor with her sister Augusta. This shows a close relationship between Isabella and Colin, furthermore the bequest to Colin is her largest legacy - £500, plus silver, linen and books in his family home on Jura.

She also leaves a set of pearls, a diamond brooch and £50 to Fanny (Frances Sidey), Colin's wife.

We can discount the Royds line of descent for the biggin as Isabella specifically leaves Isabella Eleanor Royds only £10 and "Some article belonging to me".



The clause in the will of Isabella Hamilton Dundas Campbell Macquarrie - with the extra r crossed out. In this photocopy the important wording is at *Jura House* the home of Colin Campbell the then Laird of Jura to whom all the moveable Macquarie silver books and papers had been left. Isabella having left her personal and Macquarie possessions in her Campbell family home on Jura.

In 1838, the Campbell mansion at Ardfin was remodelled and extended by the architect William Burn for the laird Colin Campbell 8th laird and renamed Jura House. During the first half of the 20th century, the Campbells gradually sold down their property on the island as a number of separate estates, and the Campbell connection with Jura ended in 1938 with the sale of Jura House and its surrounding Ardfin Estate by Charles Graham Campbell the 11th and last laird of Jura, who donated with his wife the Macquarie papers referred to by the Mitchell Library at various times between 1962 and 1976. He was the second son of Colin Campbell the 10th laird born 3 June 1880 his elder brother was killed in the First World War.

in my name.
Sixthly.
I leave to my Niece Isabella
Eleanor Royds I leave a legacy
of Ten pounds and some Article
belonging to me.
To my Grand Niece Sarah Eleanor
Child I leave a legacy of
Five pounds to buy a small
remembrance.
Seventhy.
I leave to my Nephew John
Campbell (Ardern) a legacy of
One

In the will's sixth bequest Isabella leaves to her niece Isabella Eleanor Royds the daughter of her brother Colin a legacy of 10 pounds and to her Grand Niece her daughter a legacy of five pounds. These bequests do not allow for the bequest of coffee biggin or a silver tea and coffee service and therefore do not allow for descent through the Royds branch of the family.

In 1875 the Campbells owned twenty-three properties on Jura including crofts, a distillery, the school house, shootings, Jura House, woodlands and pauper's houses. Richard died in 1878, unmarried, the title passing to the fourth son James, born in 1818 in Glasgow.



Jura House rebuilt for Colin Campbell the 8th Laird to designs by William Burn in 1851 from money derived from investments in the Western Bank before its failure in 1857.

Other members of this family who have so far played a part in this history are:

Mary Lyon Campbell married in 1852 Dr. James Loftus Marsden, a homeopathist and practitioner of water therapy to cure or prevent illness. Marsden was a widower with five daughters and was not without controversy. Nor was Mary Lyon. She had become his patient in 1851 after a bad fall from a horse in 1849 which apparently left her unable to walk. She was cured and it seems that subsequently they became lovers. This however was not the first time that Mary had an affair.

Isabella Hamilton Dundas Campbell Macquarie married Lachlan Macquarie in 1836. In 1841 aged 21 whilst living with her sister and her husband on Mull Mary was accused of sleeping with her brother-in-law. In January 1842 Lachlan was forced to write to his father-in-law denying the rumours blaming them on his medical advisor. However, the gossip damaged her reputation within the close knit and interconnected Highland community and probably adversely impacted on her local marriage opportunities.

Colin Campbell 8th laird whose daughter Isabella Royds and granddaughter Sarah where each left a bequest by Isabella Hamilton Dundas Campbell Macquarie

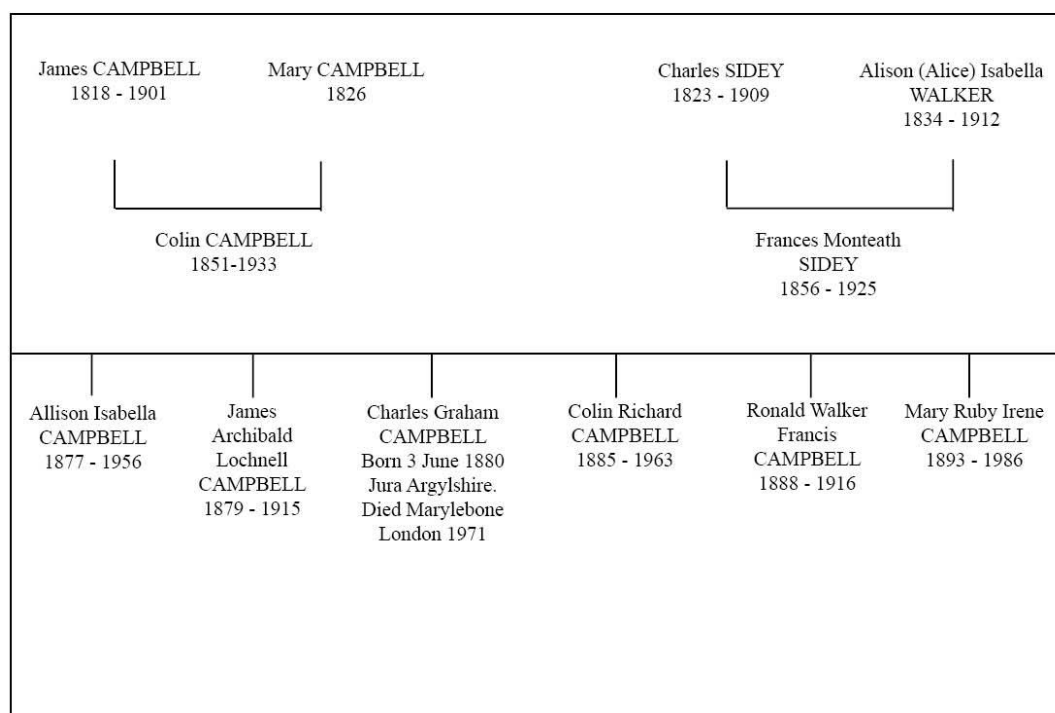
James Campbell 9th laird married Mary Campbell in 1848 at Treesbanks in Ayrshire. It is to their son Colin the 10th laird that the remaining Lachlan Macquarie II property papers and silver was left by Isabella Macquarie causing its descent within her family the Campbell's of Jura.

James and Mary had seven children, five daughters, two of whom were born in Germany, and two sons, the youngest boy dying aged two years in 1857. James and his family lived at various locations between 1851 and 1901 including Edinburgh (with his grandmother Isabella at West Coates House, Ayr, Tunbridge Wells and Kensington. They also lived in Germany for some time it would appear as two of their daughters Christiana and Jessie were born there in 1859 and 1863 respectively. James lived the life of a landed proprietor with no obvious occupation being recorded in any of the censuses between those years, generally being described as living off 'interest from money' or 'holder of bank stock'.

James Campbell 9th Laird of Jura died in 1901 at 11 Cornwall Gardens, Kensington. The gross value of his estate was just under £73,000, his wife Mary and brother in law William Hugh Campbell, a colonel in the Royal Scot Fusiliers, being his executors.

Mary his wife died in 1909 in Kensington leaving her estate to her unmarried daughters, of whom there were four, and to her youngest daughter Jessie who had married Allan Gordon Cameron in 1885. They had twin boys, Allan Gordon and James Frederick, in 1892 both of whom became officers in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Allan won the Military Cross in 1917, and James was awarded the Military Cross in 1916, and Bar in 1917, and finally the Distinguished Service Order in 1918.

Colin Campbell 10th Laird of Jura (1851 – 1933) and descendants.



James and Mary's only living son Colin became the 10th Laird of Jura. It was to him that Isabella Hamilton Dundas Campbell Macquarie left 500 pounds, the silver plate and books then lodged at her brother James' house on Jura.

Between 1860 and 1862 Colin was a pupil at Loretto School and, later attended the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.¹⁶

He joined the 91st Highlanders serving in Enniskillen in Northern Ireland which was where he was resident when he married Frances Monteath Sidey in 1876 who was left a set of pearls and a diamond brooch by Isabella Campbell Macquarie. She was born in New Zealand the daughter of Charles Sidey and Allison Isabella Walker who married in New South Wales in 1854.

Colin Campbell did not remain in the army for long as in the 1881 census he was described as a 'late lieutenant in the 91st Highlanders'. The censuses following 1881 cite no obvious occupation for him except to refer to him as ex-army or, in 1911, when he and his wife were staying at the Pulteney Hotel in Bath, as a 'Landed Proprietor'

He did however have other duties. He was a justice of the Peace, Deputy Lord Lieutenant for Argyllshire (1914-1918), head coast watcher for Jura, and from 1890 to 1897 was Government Inspector in Technical Education in Agriculture.

He and Frances had four sons and two daughters, born between 1877 and 1894. The sons all saw military service in the army. The eldest James Archibald Lochnell Campbell (b.1879) joined the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in 1900 and served in South Africa, Northern Nigeria and Malta. In 1914 he went to France with the 6th Battalion Gordon Highlanders. He died in battle at Neuve Chapelle in 1915, three days after his 36th birthday.

The youngest son Ronald Walker Francis Campbell (b.1888) also died during the Great War. He went to France with the Royal Fusiliers and was severely injured during the Battle of the Somme in 1916. He died of his injuries in a military hospital in Manchester later that year.

The other two sons were more fortunate. Charles Graham Campbell, later the 11th and final Laird the second eldest, was initially not accepted for military service as he had only one eye. Late in 1914 he was given a commission in the Royal Field Artillery and posted to East Africa where at some point he was attached to the headquarters of General Smuts. He served in Africa until 1917 at which time he was sent to France, remaining there until the end of the war.

The third son Colin Richard Campbell (1885) also served in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, eventually returning home at the end of hostilities.

Colin Campbell died in Eastbourne in 1933 leaving £51,290 having previously made the estate over to his brother Charles Graham Campbell, the eleventh and last Campbell laird of Jura, who was born in Edinburgh in 1880 and educated at St Paul's School London.

The following years saw Charles travelling to Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and the USA where he undertook a variety of occupations including gold digging (Alaska), farming, and cattle, sheep and horse raising. He spent eighteen months in the Chilliwick Valley in British Columbia ranching and fruit packing eventually becoming an engineer to the first successful fruit cannery there. He returned to Scotland for a short period before returning to Australia where, in 1910, he bought his own station at Koorringarro, New South Wales where he raised horses. In 1913 he was a registered voter for the district of Wollondilly, listed as a pastoralist at Koorringarro. When war broke out he returned home and eventually joined the Royal Field Artillery.

With his later gifts of Macquarie material he is the most likely donor on his return from Australia in 1914 of: *Another substantial portion of the Macquarie papers, including all except one of Lachlan Macquarie's Indian journals, 1787 - 1807 and Mrs. Macquarie's journal, 1809 was acquired in Scotland from Colonel Campbell in June 1914, as recorded by the Mitchell Library and sited above.*

He left the army in 1920 and went on his travels again, visiting Australia, Canada, Java and New Zealand, before returning home via the South Sea Islands and the Panama Canal.

Charles sold the last of the Campbell's Jura estate in 1938 to William Riley-Smith of Tadcaster, Yorkshire, the final impact of the Western Bank failure in 1857.

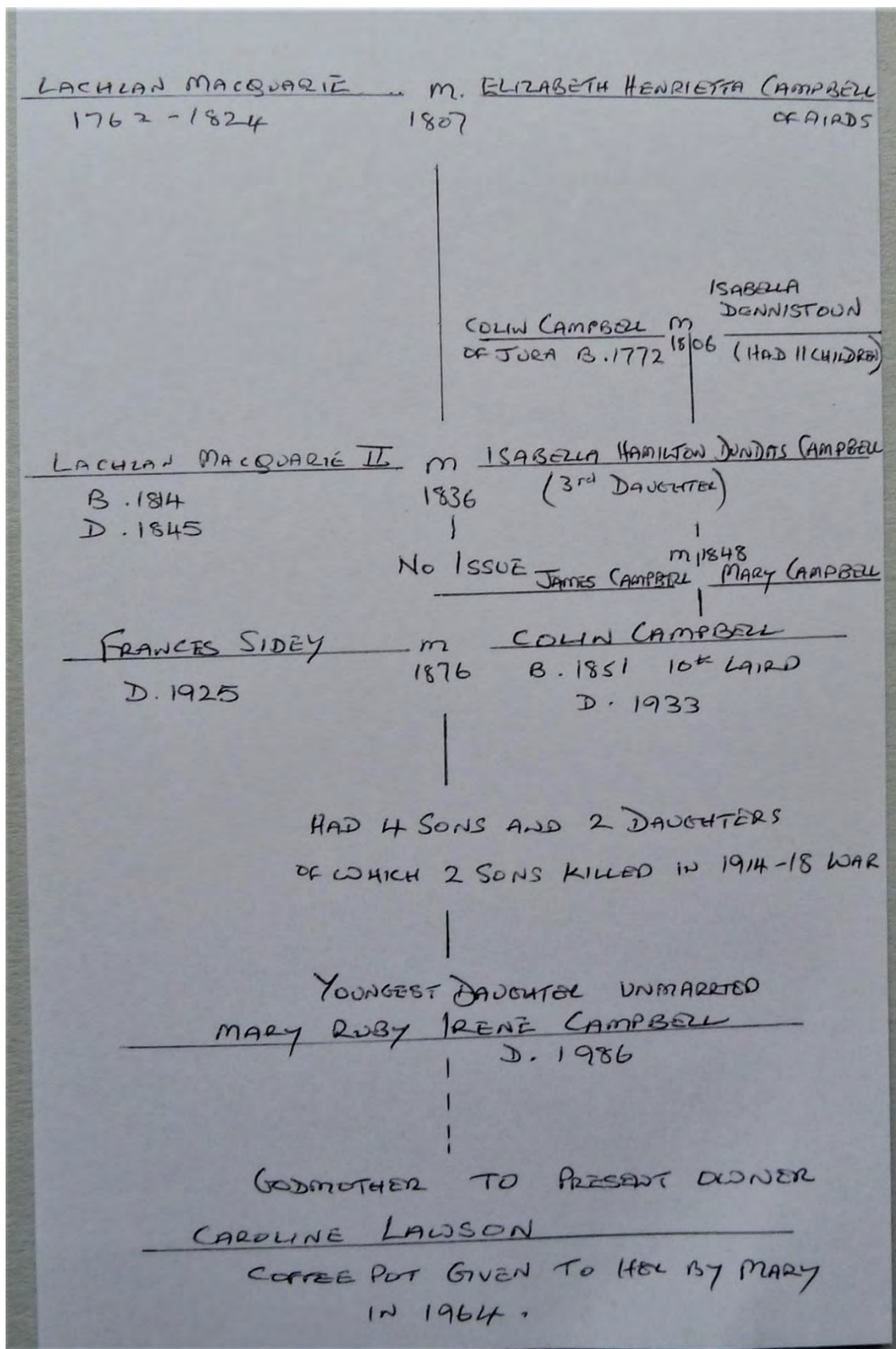
He died in St Marylebone, London in 1971.

Of the 10th Laird's offspring only Charles and his brother James married, James marrying Dorothy Rosalinda Frances Black in April 1914 before he went France. A month after James died in France his wife gave birth to a daughter Celia in London.

Charles Graham Campbell was therefore the last Laird. Legend has it that one of his ancestors evicted an old lady from property on Jura who cursed him and his descendants by saying that the last of the Campbells will be one eyed. *"He will leave the island and all that he will take with him will be carried to the ship on a cart drawn by a white horse."*

In the event that's how Charles apparently left the island after he sold the last of the estate, with his remaining family possessions, these presumably included the two paintings he donated to Kelvingrove in 1945, on a cart pulled by a grey horse that was turning white!

The donation of the two paintings to the Kelvingrove Art Gallery Glasgow by the 11th and last laird saw a major research project by the Gallery into the last generations of the Campbell family of Jura. This has been particularly helpful in resolving the final line of descent for the General Lachlan Macquarie armorial coffee biggin.



The line of descent for the coffee biggin as provided by the vendor Caroline Lawson who received the biggin as a present from her godmother Mary Ruby Irene Campbell in 1964, confirming my research. ¹⁷

Still to investigate after Covid 19 library shut

Testamentary Records. Scotland. 21 December 1933. CAMPBELL, Colin. National Probate Index (Calendar of Confirmations and Inventories), 1876-1936. Vol. 1933, p. c17.

¹ *In her own words the writings of Elizabeth Macquarie* edited by Robin Walsh

² Much of this information for this entry came from: <https://www.mq.edu.au/macquarie-archive/lema/biographies/embiog.html>

³ Marriages (OPR) Scotland. Glasgow. 18 January 1836 MACQUARIE, Lachlan and CAMPBELL, Isabella Hamilton Dundas. 685/1 650 78. <http://www.scotlandsppeople.gov.uk>

⁴ AD to obtain copy of will Scottish Record Office SC 51/32/5. ff273-87

⁵ *The Island of Mull*, John McCormick

⁶ Source: 'Will of Charles Macquarie, sometime Major in the 42nd Foot and thereafter Lieutenant Colonel in the Army of Edinburgh, Mid Lothian. 30 July 1835.' PROB 11/1849. *Records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and Related Probate Jurisdictions*. Gloster Quire Numbers: 401-450 f.336.

⁷ [Source: 'Hector Macquarie to Charles Macquarie' 28 March 1835. *Lochbuie Papers* GD174/1703/1 f.1.

⁸ *Madras Almanac, 1836*

⁹ *Lochbuie Papers* GD174/1703/1 f.3. National Archives of Scotland.

¹⁰ Source: Cotton, J. J. *List of European Tombs in the Bellary District with Inscriptions thereon*. Bellary: 1894 p.7

¹¹ *Daily News* [London] 17 September 1851 Issue 1659

¹² Much of this Macquarie family information has come from: <https://www.mq.edu.au/macquarie-archive/lema/biographies/profiles/macquariehector2.html>

¹³ Births (OPR) Scotland. Glasgow. 9 June 1815. CAMPBELL, Isabella Dundas. 644/1 210 227. <http://www.scotlandsppeople.gov.uk>

¹⁴ Photo to come Ninethly I leave to Col Greenhill Gardyne of Glenforsa the Portrait of General Macquarie also the two Australian Chairs now in his possession I most earnestly request him to see that the vault.....

¹⁵ Testamentary Records Scotland. 15 March 1849. CAMPBELL, Colin. Dunoon Sheriff Courts. SC51/32/6. <http://www.scotlandsppeople.gov.uk>

¹⁶ <https://glasgowbenefactors.com/2017/10/24/captain-campbell-of-jura/>

¹⁷ <https://glasgowmuseumsartdonors.co.uk/2018/05/18/captain-campbell-of-jura/>

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Campbell of Jura Mausoleum, Argyll. Born 1816, died 1827. CAMPBELL, Colin.
<https://www.ancestry.co.uk/media/viewer/viewer/319e233a-21c1-4bc9-85e2-43ce315f1e92/33944861/20455075554>

Marriages (OPR) Scotland. Monkton and Prestwick. 9 March 1848. CAMPBELL, James and CAMPBELL, Mary 539/1 20 127. <http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk>

Testamentary Records Scotland. 8 January 1909. CAMPBELL, Mary. Dunoon Sheriff Court Wills. SC51/32/62.
<http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk>