

Richard Guise: Englishman or French duke

ROSLYN CARTWRIGHT

In 1793 the name Guise appears in New South Wales colonial records.¹ It continued to be noteworthy for more than 60 years until the traumatic events of the early 1850s crushed the family's dynastic aspirations and plunged them into erroneous folklore and, ultimately, obscurity. However, with the development of the south-western Sydney area, the name has been resurrected with the naming of Guise Public School at Macquarie Fields and Guise Avenue at Casula, both on old Guise land grant sites. These now join the lesser known Guy Forest, Guises Creek, 'Guises Flat', Guys Hill, Guise Hill, Guises Lake, Guises Ridge, Guises Waterholes and Guise Road as reminders of an unusual and mysterious family.²

The mystery begins in 1789, in England, when Richard Guise joined the newly formed New South Wales Corps and was eventually promoted to the rank of sergeant.³ (Sergeant Richard had two descendants also named 'Richard'. To distinguish between the three of them they are hereafter designated as Richard; his son, Richard senior; and his nephew, Richard junior.) The combination of the significant year of 1789 and the French origins of the surname 'Guise' helped create a fallacy that is perpetuated in inadequately researched histories, articles and guides until the present.

On 14 July 1789 the Paris mob raided the Bastille prison and many French nobles became émigrés fleeing the revolutionaries. On 14 October of that year Richard was enlisted in the British Army.⁴ This timetable of events proved too convenient an explanation of his obscure background:

Because of the destruction of records at the time of the French Revolution, it is a hopeless task to trace the parents of Sergeant Richard Guise, born in 1757. But it is known that when Louis XVI and his wife, Marie Antoinette, were removed from Versailles to the Tuileries on 6 October 1789, their courtiers fled from the ugly temper of the Paris mob. This event appears to have incited Richard Guise to leave France in a hurry. For it is also known that he attested for the New South Wales Corps, then recruiting in England, on 14 October 1789. The close dating of these two events makes it seem that, during the week between them, he had sped across the

channel to England and sought to join the British Army – perhaps in the belief that the King of England would try to save the King and Queen of France or perhaps with the hope of putting the width of the world between him and Paris.⁵

Jean Carmody claims that: ‘Richard and William Guise were sons of Sergeant Guise (originally de Guise) of the New South Wales Corps, a member of a noble French family who had fled *their* homeland at the time of the French Revolution.’⁶ Even a recent publication, *Canberra*, by Paul Daley, continues to expound the idea that Richard fled France just before the storming of the Bastille.⁷

There is no primary source evidence to support this flight from Paris. Indeed, Richard was in England five-and-a-half years before the Revolution to enlist in the First Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards on 15 March 1784. From June 1784 until June 1787 he is listed on Muster Rolls for this regiment, which was stationed at Hyde Park, London.⁸ He served as a private until honourably discharged on 4 June 1788 when this troop was reduced, along with the Scots troop, to reform as the First and Second Regiments of Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards Blue.⁹

In the following year he re-enlisted but this time seeking service abroad in a corps of lower repute, the New South Wales Corps. Captain Paterson enlisted Richard for the Corps on 14 August 1789, two months prior to his attestation and his supposed flight from France to preserve his life.¹⁰

Furthermore, Richard senior and William could not have fled France at the time of the 1789 Revolution as Carmody implies, since they were born in New South Wales in 1794 and 1796 respectively.¹¹

Not only did Richard not flee his native France in October 1789, but statements that he was French nobility also lack credibility:

The Guise family of France was a cadet branch of the huge House of Lorraine. Though the direct line of the famous and infamous Dukes of Guise of Renaissance times – the line from which Mary, Queen of Scots, had come – ended with a female due to the operation of Salic Law late in the seventeenth century. Cadet branches of the Guise family found their way to the courts of Louis XIV, Louis XV and Louis XVI. The last Duke of Lorraine, Francis III, who had been forced by France to abdicate not long after his marriage to Empress Maria Theresa of Austria, became the father of Marie Antoinette. Thus the Guises, as a junior part of the enormous House of Lorraine, whose leading members were styled princes and princesses, could also claim Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, as a distant kinswoman.¹²

In memorials to governors and letters written on his behalf, and that of his sons, no claim was ever made to noble birth or connections, nor was the word ‘France’ ever mentioned. Richard’s request for a grant of land in 1807 was supported by letters from Joseph Foveaux, his former commander, to Lord Castlereagh and the Right Honourable William Windham to Governor Bligh claiming that his status was that of ‘a former Sergeant in the New South Wales Corps’.¹³ Richard was a

‘respectable man’ and ‘one of the best behaved Men in the Settlement’.¹⁴

However, no mention is made of any superiority due to noble birth. This one claim to fame, that of being a sergeant in the 102nd Regiment, formerly the NSW Corps, continued and appeared on his wife’s death certificate in 1853.¹⁵ Had he been a man of superior breeding, an émigré, then he failed to use this factor to obtain a more sympathetic hearing. Since the family, from the beginning of their residence in the colony, set out on a steady course of acquiring property that aimed at self-aggrandisement on a massive scale, it is unlikely that they would have ignored the powerful status of French nobility if it were true.

A similar letter from Windham to Bligh dated 18 December 1806 shows a different picture of another NSW Corps member, Gabriel Louis Marie Huon de Kerilleau:

Sir,

The Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps will receive by the present Opportunity the Orders of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief to discharge G. L. M. Huon de Kerillac [sic] a French Emigrant of a distinguished Family who has been for some time serving as a private Soldier in that Regiment. As soon as his Discharge is received I am to desire that you will do everything in your Power to contribute to the comfortable Establishment of M. Huon de Kerillac and afford him every assistance that he can reasonably expect, and that he is a Relation of the late venerable Bishop of St Pol de Leon and strongly recommended to me by the Marquis of Buckingham. I am sure you will feel Pleasure in complying with my Wishes in his favor.¹⁶

Gabriel Huon’s unusual discharge from the War Office combined with the mention, in this letter, of the King, his uncle the Bishop, and the Marquis of Buckingham shows that Gabriel Louis, a private, had strings to pull that Richard Guise, a sergeant, did not possess.¹⁷

Carmody sees evidence for Richard’s noble lineage in the Guise gravestone at St John the Baptist Church, Canberra. ‘Richard Guise [senior] is now buried in St John’s churchyard in Canberra, with the Cross of Lorraine, the old symbol of French nobility, carved on his tombstone.’¹⁸

An engraved symbol does appear in three corners of this stone. However, a tracing of this symbol reveals it to be totally unlike either the Cross of Lorraine or the symbols portrayed on the coat of arms of the Duc de Guise.

The Cross of Lorraine, was a ‘cross having a double traverse, the upper being shorter than the lower, and each an equal distance from the extremity of the paler element’.¹⁹ The paler element is the vertical section of the cross. Therefore, a simplified symbolic representation of this coat of arms would have only two cross pieces and not three, as on the Guise tombstone, and was square in design and not rounded.



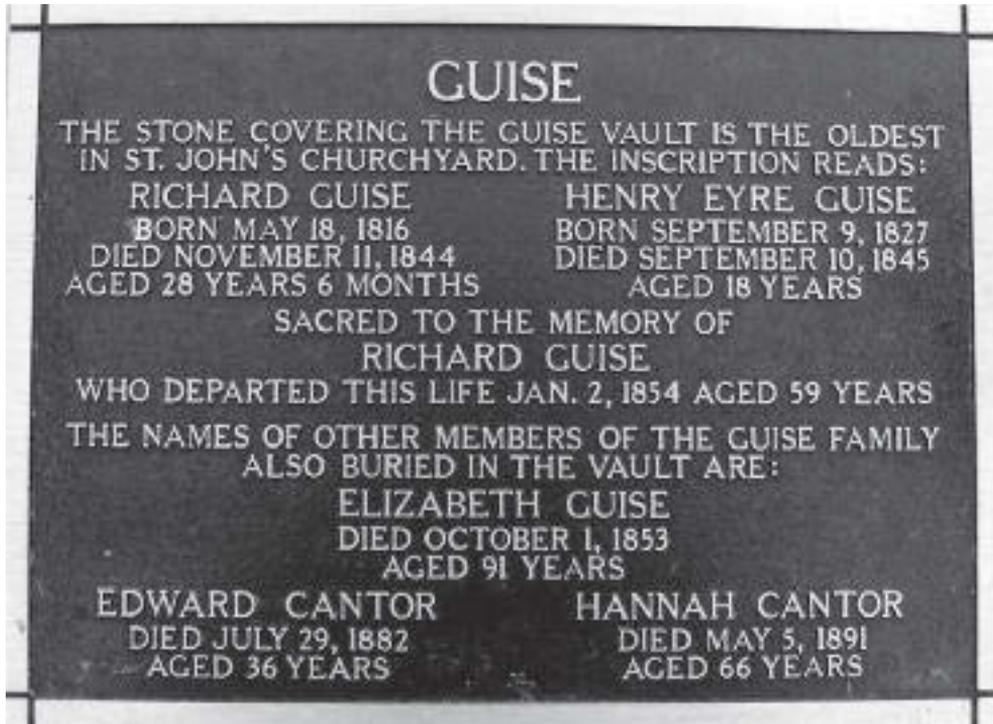
*Guise vault stone at St John the Baptist Church, Reid ACT (photo taken 1984).
The engraved symbol can still be seen in the top right corner.*

The bright yellow coat of arms of the House of Lorraine displayed three argent eagles, without beak and claws, in flight on a red band from bottom right to top left, to which the Guise branch added a red label at the centre top. This label is a narrow band with three branches, dovetail in form, on the underside pointing down to designate that the Guise branch was a junior, or cadet, branch of the House of Lorraine.²⁰

The Canberra tombstone carving bears more resemblance to the French fleur-de-lis with tips pointed downwards than three eagles in flight with wings pointing upwards, as this coat of arms displays. Furthermore, the three corner symbols visible on the stone are angled towards its centre so that, viewing the stone from its foot, only one would follow the correct alignment as stipulated by the coat of arms.²¹

Hence, if the grave symbols are an attempt at either of these emblems then they are poorly executed. It seems far more likely that they were merely decorative items and if anyone was likely to use the cross or coat of arms it would have been Richard, who is buried at Liverpool, without such adornment to his headstone, rather than his son and two grandsons.

In the records of St John the Baptist Church, the gravestone erection fee was paid in April 1847, nearly two years after the construction of the vault and the first burial, of Richard junior, in June 1845.²² This is 57 years after the beginning of the



Plaque on Guise vault, St John the Baptist Church, Reid, ACT, shows Richard Guise's wife and descendants (photo taken May 1993). [Richard junior was initially buried elsewhere and reinterred on 30 June 1845 at St John the Baptist after the church was consecrated on 12 March 1845. His burial was recorded in the Register of Christ Church Queanbeyan 'because St John's had not purchased a register'. (Letter from churchyard representative Mrs Jean Salisbury to Mr D. Cartwright, 26 March 1991) Then the record was transcribed into the St John Register]

French Revolution had supposedly forced Richard to flee to England. If the symbols are poorly executed eagles volant then it would be the first and only piece of primary evidence so far discovered for a claim of a French noble origin for Richard.

So how and when did this tale arise? Talk of Guise origins does not appear in contemporary records of the first generation. George Allen, an associate of William Klensendorff, Richard's son-in-law, described Richard in an 1819 journal entry as 'a man much given to drinking and when drunk is the worst of company'.²³ This unflattering character assessment represents a decline since Foveaux's glowing tributes in 1806.

Richard senior and his brother, William, seem to have fared little better and are portrayed as land-grabbing squatters with more interest in accumulating acreage than in good land and stock management.²⁴ Despite this strong antipathy, no snide remarks about their foreign origins or ignoble behaviour were made, which suggests

that their origins were irrelevant. They were considered no different to the majority of English settlers and, therefore, their origins never discussed.

Talk of nobility appears in relation to the third generation of colonial Guises, and Dame Mary Gilmore was its most renowned circulator. Yet this was not until around 1947, about 158 years after Richard's enlistment in the NSW Corps.

Lots more of history I could write, but no time, except that the Lintotts came with postilions, outriders and their family physician in the coach in which the Princess Lamballe or the Dauphin tried to escape from Paris. Mrs Lintott spoke no English, and was the granddaughter of the Duc de Guise, and therefore royal.²⁵

In retelling her childhood memories of Wagga Wagga, Gilmore has elevated Richard – Mrs Elizabeth Jane Lintott's grandfather, sergeant in NSW Corps – to the Duc de Guise. As Wilson points out, this is an historic impossibility as the title Duc de Guise ceased to be held by a member of the Guise family in the year 1675 when Marie (1615-1688), a spinster, was the last in the line of succession.²⁶

Abbott states that, 'The duchy was extinguished in 1675, the fief being left to a woman, Marie.'²⁷ And 'following the failure of the line of Guise the duchy returned to the Crown'.²⁸ In fact, the title was twice resurrected and passed to the House of Condé and then on to the House of Orleans. By the time of Elizabeth Jane Lintott's death in 1876, the title was possessed by a Frenchman, Jean d'Orleans (1874-1940), grandson of Ferdinand Philippe, Duke of Orleans.²⁹

Yet these historical inaccuracies continue to be perpetrated especially in the story woven around Eliza Jane Larnach, a great granddaughter of Richard, the only daughter of Richard junior. 'The Hon William J. M. Larnach [husband of Eliza Jane], banker, financier and later Minister for the Crown, built New Zealand's only castle in 1871 for his bride, the daughter of a French duke.'³⁰ According to this tourist guide, it is Richard junior, who the guide names as Richard's *grandson*, who has inherited the title of Duc de Guise, a very elevated title for a colonial grazier who died on the banks of Broken River, Victoria, of alcohol-induced delirium tremens.³¹

Furthermore, it was impossible for Richard junior to have inherited the title. If Richard had been the Duc de Guise then the title would have passed on his death in 1821 to Richard senior and then on to his only adult surviving son, William James, and not Richard junior, his *nephew*. He was not in the direct line of descent. Second, for Richard junior to have inherited the title he would have had to outlive both Richard senior and William James. In fact, Richard junior pre-deceased them both in 1844 at the age of 28.³²

An official tourist pamphlet to Larnach Castle, Dunedin, New Zealand, described its first lady as 'Eliza de Guise, a French heiress with a dowry of £85,000'.³³ There is no evidence yet come to light that the family in NSW ever inserted the 'de' into the surname before 1958, when May Taylor claimed to be descended from 'William

Guise or De Guise'.³⁴ Eliza Jane Guise was actually born in the colony, a third-generation 'cornstalk' and her wealth appears to have come from her husband rather than her 'noble' connections.³⁵

Newspapers, attracted to the sensational, have grasped three episodes in the Guise family history for historical features: the execution of Mary Ann Brownlow (néé Guise); the career of William Klensendorlffe, and the suicide of William Larnach, husband of Eliza Jane.

In 1855 Mary Ann Brownlow, a granddaughter of Richard, was executed in Goulburn, New South Wales, for the knife murder of her husband, George Moore Brownlow. George Dick in *The Canberra Times*, in putting the supposed French connection into popular print in 1976, sees irony in the fact that Richard fled France to save his life only to come to a country that took his granddaughter's:

It was to save his neck from the guillotine that Mary's grandfather had fled France during the Revolution. Richard Guise was related to Marie Antoinette and had no wish to share her fate at the hands of the Paris mob. On arrival in Sydney, he joined the New South Wales Corps.³⁶

The *Daily Mirror* of July 20 1989, reiterates the fallacy of French nobility when discussing Larnach:

In the same year, he married Eliza Jane Guise, one of the richest heiresses in Australia and the future looked golden.

Eliza, too, had much from which to escape. The noble house of Guise, dukes of Lorraine and kinsmen of the reigning Bourbons for centuries, had been stalked by tragedy, ever since the French Revolution caused Richard Guise to flee to England.

Penniless, he eventually emigrated [sic] to Australia where he joined the NSW Corps.³⁷

The carelessness of these reports is further illustrated by the fact that they mistake the country in which he enlisted. The *Daily Mirror* further circulated this fallacious history when embellishing the story of William Klensendorlffe:

His father-in-law's standing in the NSW Corps was misleading. The Guises were actually related to the French House of Lorraine and could claim Marie Antoinette, Queen of France and other royal personages as their kinsfolk.

Like Marie Antoinette, the Guises had fallen victim to the Paris mob during the French Revolution and had been forced to flee abroad for safety.

William Klensendorff [sic] however possessed none of the noblesse oblige of the old French aristocracy.³⁸

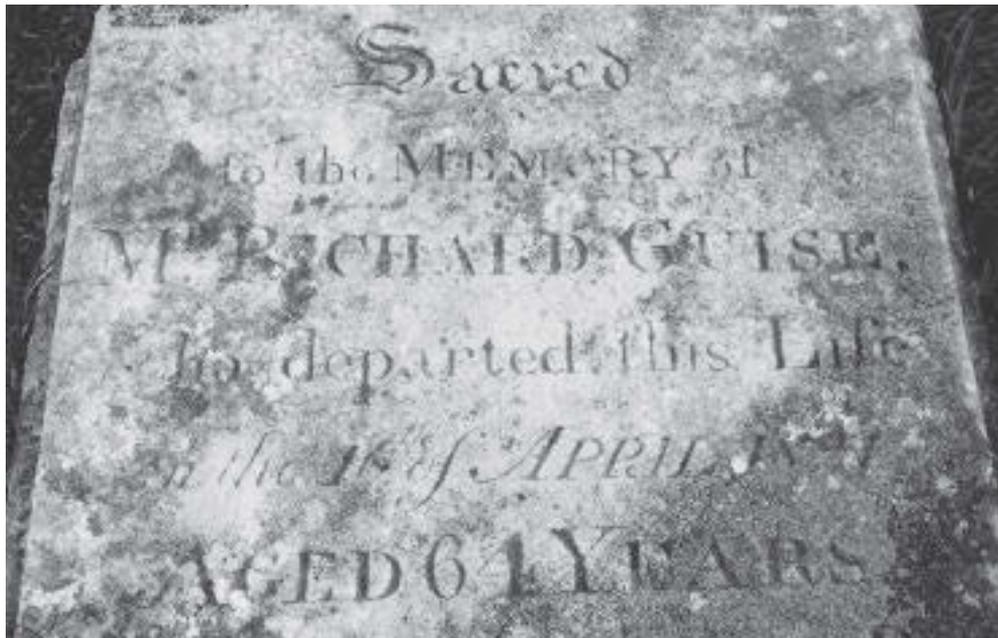
Liz Vincent, writing an historical feature in the *Macarthur Chronicle* in 1997, relied heavily on this *Daily Mirror* feature article in her article on Klensendorlffe.

It is presumed he was a settler of some means as in January 1819 he married Elizabeth Guise, daughter of Sergeant Richard Guise, formerly of the NSW Corps. The Guise family were related to the French House of Lorraine and could claim Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, and other royal persons as kinfolk. William Klensendorlffe however possessed none of the noble attributes of his in-laws.³⁹

The Guise family have been elevated from having royal connections to possessing noble attributes. Furthermore, it is unlikely that William was a man of much means. He was a crew member on the *Ocean II* and jumped ship in Sydney rather than return to England and his English wife.⁴⁰ His marriage to Elizabeth was bigamous, but before his marriage in NSW he passed himself off as a widower.⁴¹ Furthermore, confusion is quite common in the fleeting references to the family in tourist publications, for example:

Travelling to Gundaroo from Canberra past Sutton, just before the Bungendore road junction, 'Bywong' is on the right hand side of the road. This property was owned by William Guise, a sergeant of the NSW Corps who it is said was related to Louis XVI's wife Marie Antoinette. William Guise allegedly left France for England when Marie Antoinette was arrested by the Paris mob. William Guise now lies in the oldest marked vault in St John's churchyard.⁴²

Remnants of French noble heritage make juicy titbits for Canberra's tourists but this author has confused William, who was born in NSW, with his father and has him buried in the wrong grave. William is, in fact, buried at Liverpool with his father.



Guise headstone, Liverpool Pioneer Cemetery NSW (photo taken 1983).

GRIFPEN M. Jane	1862	
GRIFPEN William	26.3.1822	20
GRIMES George	25.3.1935	
GROMAY William Thomas	.1930	
GROTH W. H. A. (Internee)	26.6.1919	
GRUNDY Joseph	2.10.1925	64
GRUNDY Sarah Jane	12.8.1943	81
GUILFOYLE John	4.1.1938	
GUISE Cath. E.	17.7.1848	51
GUISE George	28.5.1839	16
GUISE Richard	16.4.1821	64
GUISE William	17.3.1850	54

Detail of memorial plaque, Pioneer Cemetery, Liverpool (photo taken 1987).

More considered histories question, even if slightly, these errors and assertions of folklore. In his book, *The Shire of Tallangatta: a history*, Keith Swan concedes that Richard 'is said to have been related to Marie Antoinette' while Errol Lea-Scarlett in his history of Gundaroo includes the rider 'for it is claimed', passing the responsibility of proof back to Wilson in a footnote.⁴³

Rex Cross in *Bygone Queanbeyan* bravely defies the trend and has Richard born in England in 1757, a date acquired from his tombstone, but gives no place or clue to the nationality of his parents, let alone a source of reference.⁴⁴

These problems were possibly fostered by the Guise off-handedness, their elitist demands for land and unsociable behaviour which contemporaries by the time of the third generation in the colony may have ascribed to their blue-blood origins. It certainly created a fascinating story.

While Gilmore saw Mrs Lintott as a distant, foreign figure, speaking no English and riding in a fancy coach with postilion accompanied by their private doctor, Elizabeth Lintott (née Guise) was, in fact, born in New South Wales and, while it is possible that she may have learnt French at school with Mrs Love at Lovedale (Concord, NSW), English was her native language and that of her husband, Henry George.⁴⁵ It is more likely, however, that Elizabeth Lintott was withdrawn after the horrendous events of 1855, when her sister, Mary Ann Brownlow, was executed at Goulburn Gaol rather than because she had claims to foreign airs and graces.⁴⁶

The existence in the colony of other French émigrés would most certainly have added weight to the false history and while Wilson's claim that Richard's ancestry

cannot be known because of the destruction of documentation that accompanied the French Revolution, a great deal is known about Gabriel Louis Marie Huon de Kerilleau, the previously mentioned NSW Corps private.⁴⁷

Gabriel Louis was born at St Pol de Leon, Brittany, on 17 April 1769, the youngest son of Jean Francois Huon, Seigneur de Kerilis Lesquern and Plouvourn, Baron de Rennarch by his second wife, Anne de Kersalion.⁴⁸ It is claimed by Carnegie that he fled France in 1791, joined the NSW Corps and sailed for the colony in the *Surprise*, landing at Port Jackson on 25 October 1794.⁴⁹

The educated Gabriel Louis was befriended by Captain John Macarthur, who 'persuaded him to leave the army and become a tutor for his sons' and provided him with a house and school room on the Elizabeth Farm estate at Parramatta.⁵⁰ He married a convict woman, 'Louise Lubbot de St Germain, of the parish of St Antoine, Paris',⁵¹ alias Louise Le Sage,⁵² in a Church of England ceremony in 1801.⁵³ Later they remarried, after the arrival of Father Dixon, in 1807 in a Roman Catholic nuptial mass.⁵⁴

When Gabriel Louis decided to claim the annuity of £200 left to him by his grandmother, the Countess of Lesquern, he dispatched Jean Francois, his heir, to Paris to claim it and be educated.⁵⁵ Through letters he maintained contact with his family and, after the restoration of the French monarchy, he received a letter from the French government about reclaiming the family estates.⁵⁶

In comparison, the Guise links to France do not appear to exist. Furthermore the name Richard Guise is completely lacking any French style. Richard and Elizabeth Guise sound simple and English compared to Gabriel Louis Marie Huon de Kerilleau and Louise Lubbot de St Germain. Perhaps this explains the need for those supporting the myth of Richard's noble French ancestry to insert 'de' in the name of descendants, such as Eliza de Guise, the very reverse of the Huon family, which quickly dropped the 'de Kerilleau' so that Gabriel Louis' sons were known in the colony simply as 'Huons'.⁵⁷

Richard displayed no links with the Roman Catholic Church, so closely allied to the French nobility. While the Huons were remarried by a Roman Catholic priest, all Guise ceremonies were conducted in the Church of England. Nor did Richard send his sons to France for an education. On his only overseas journey to England and back (1803-1807), there is no evidence, to date, that he visited France. No family letters or documents have come to light, as with the Huon family, to establish a French connection and certainly the French government would not have approached the colonial Guises with an offer to reclaim their ancestral estates. The ducal lands had passed legitimately down out of the reach of the Guises.⁵⁸

There is a further point for consideration. Numerous geographical features in areas of Guise properties show that the local residents understood that the name Guise was pronounced as the English 'guys' and not as the French 'geeze', as in

cheese. Gilmore in her birthday letter to the town clerk of Wagga Wagga laments that: 'Their home "Guise Hill" father built. Wagga Wagga not knowing the correct pronunciation, always called "Guy's Hill".'⁵⁹ Since she was convinced the Guise family were French nobility, she insisted that the French pronunciation of the name was the correct one. Yet locals wrote the name as they knew and said it. Actually, 'Guys Hill' is a geographical feature outside Wagga Wagga. The family actually called their property 'Cunningdroo', not 'Guys Hill'.⁶⁰

When Richard was sworn into the NSW Corps in October 1789 his name was recorded as 'Guies'.⁶¹ This would be a logical misapplication of the English plural spelling rule of changing the 'y' of 'Guy' to an 'i' and add 'es'. If Richard were a Frenchman he would not have pronounced it 'guys', but with the long 'e' vowel. That Richard did not correct this clerical error to the right spelling is not surprising since he was illiterate and only ever made his mark on documents.⁶² The attestation spelling reflects what the recorder heard Richard say. So the Anglicisation of the family's name appears to go back as far as Sergeant Richard and 1789 at least.

Despite its French origins, the Guise name in England dates back to at least 1086 and is not uncommon.⁶³ Just because a man with the name of Guise arrived in NSW at the time of political upheavals in France, does not make that man a Frenchman, let alone a duke, something Richard's contemporaries understood more than subsequent generations.

A final example, that of Joseph Foveaux, reinforces this argument. In her book *King of the Castle: a biography of William Larnach*, Fleur Snedden writes that, 'In Sydney he [Richard] served under another Frenchman, Major Joseph Foveaux ...'⁶⁴ However, Joseph is here being infected with the same problem as Richard. Joseph Foveaux was, in fact, born in England and his mother, at least, was an Englishwoman, Elizabeth Wheeler.⁶⁵

So, was Richard Guise an Englishman or a French duke? Evidence eliminates the possibility of him being the Duc de Guise. He did not flee France on the eve of the French Revolution and no primary source has been unearthed to prove he was even French. Circumstantial evidence points to Richard being English.

Obviously, details of Richard's birth and marriage, or his army records in either of his regiments, would put an end to all this. However, no definitive birth or marriage records in New South Wales, England or France have as yet been found. The Description Books of his first regiment have not survived and the Description Books of the NSW Corps were not commenced until after Richard had left the Corps.

His ancestry remains a mystery. While this possibly has the advantage of preserving this fascinating, but false, history of the Guise family in New South Wales, continued research, it is hoped, will one day produce a well-documented, credible early history of Sergeant Richard Guise of the NSW Corps.

Notes

1 Richard and Elizabeth Guise's daughter Hannah was buried at St Philips, Sydney, 21 May 1793, St Philips Burial Register, p 19.

2 Name	Locality
Guys Forest (and Creek)	Tintaldra (c 14km SW of Walwa)
Guises Creek (1)	Williamsdale, Royalla
Guises Creek (2)	Beloka (rises at Guises Lake)
Guises Creek (3)	Yanko (flows into Murrumbidgee River)
'Guises Flat'	station name, Williamsdale
Guys Hill	Wagga Wagga (c 17km E)
Guise Hill	Sutton (7km ENE)
Guises Lake	Beloka (7km W)
Guises Ridge (Range)	Beloka (4km long, joins Beloka Range)
Guises Waterholes	Mannus Creek (NE of Rosewood)
Guise Road	Bradbury, near Campbelltown

3 Muster rolls of His Majesty's New South Wales Corps of Foot, War Office (hereafter WO) 12/11028, The National Archives, UK, formerly Public Record Office, London (hereafter TNA), PRO reel 417, pp 2, 48.

4 Muster rolls, WO 12/11028, PRO reel 417, p 2.

5 Gwendoline Wilson, *Murray of Yarralumla*, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1968, pp 43-4.

6 Jean Carmody, *Early Days of the Upper Murray*, Shoestring Press, Wangaratta, 1981, p 4.

7 Paul Daley, *Canberra*, NewSouth Press, Sydney, 2012, pp 64-5.

8 Pay and Muster Lists of the Royal Horse Grenadier Guards First Troop, TNA, WO 12/1.

9 Discharge Certificate of Private Richard Guise, Wentworth Papers, Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW (hereafter ML), MLMSS 8/3, Item 72. The discharge certificate was signed on 29 May 1788 but the Muster Roll states that he was actually discharged on 4 June 1788. See Endnote 8.

10 Service Returns No 3, 84-104 Foot, TNA, WO 25/1130.

11 Richard senior was born on 27 July 1794 at Sydney, Baptisms Port Jackson in the County of Cumberland NSW, St Philip's Sydney, vol 4, p 22, State Records New South Wales (hereafter SRNSW), NRS 12937, Registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages, 1787-1856, reel 5002. William was born on 25 May 1796 at Sydney, Baptism Certificate, New South Wales Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages (hereafter NSW BDM), vol 1, no 561.

12 Wilson, *Murray*, p 43.

13 Joseph Foveaux to Lord Castlereagh, 4 January 1806, Colonial Office (hereafter CO), Correspondence, New South Wales, CO 201/41, p 123, PRO reel 20; William Windham to Governor Bligh, 18 December 1806. *Historical Records of Australia*, (hereafter *HRA*) series 1, vol 6, p 56.

14 Foveaux to Castlereagh, CO 201/41, p 123, PRO reel 20.

15 Death Certificate, NSW BDM, vol 39B, no 1149.

16 Windham to Bligh, *HRA*, series 1, vol 6, p 55.

17 There are many variant spellings of de Kerilleau in the documents including: Kelliau, Kerillieu, Kerillan and Killuay. Bligh replied that he had complied with the discharge order of Gabriel Louis on 31 October 1807, Bligh to Windham, *HRA*, series 1, vol 6, p 182; M. Carnegie, *Friday Mount: first settlement at Holbrook and the south-western slopes of New South Wales*, Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, 1973, p 27.

18 Carmody, *Early Days*, p 4.

19 Julian Franklyn and John Tanner, *An Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Heraldry*, Pergamon Press,

- Oxford, 1970, p 210; J. P. Brooke-Little, *An Heraldic Alphabet*, New York, 1975, p 77.
- 20 Drawing based on Jiri Louda and Michael MacLagan, *Heraldry of the Royal Families of Europe*, C. N. Potter, New York, 1981, p 218. Claude I (died 1550), the first Duc de Guise, who was the younger brother of Anthony II, the Duc de Lorraine, adopted this coat of arms for the House of Guise.
- 21 The upper left hand corner of the headstone is damaged and any symbol that may have been there is no longer present.
- 22 St John the Baptist Church, Canberra, original record book.
- 23 Journal entry 31 December 1819 in G. W. D. Allen (ed), *Early Georgian: extracts from the journal of George Allen, 1800-1877*, Angus & Robertson, Sydney, 1958, p 38.
- 24 Carmody, *Early Days*, p 137, 'They can hardly be called pioneers, because they only formed stations with the one idea, of selling them again and making money. They were speculators, and pretty ambitious speculators too; the first run William Guise applied for, about 1834 or 1835, he described as "bounded on the north by the Murrumbidgee, and on the south by the Murray"'; K. Swan, *The Shire of Tallangatta: a history*, Tallangatta, 1987, pp 44-5.
- 25 Transcript of a thank-you letter from Dame Mary Gilmore on the occasion of her 95th birthday, dated 19 August 1960, addressed to the town clerk, Wagga Wagga. See also 'Dame Mary Gilmore tells of Wagga as "candle" town', *The Daily Advertiser*, Wagga Wagga, 23 October, 1947, p 2; Wilson, *Murray*, p 235, footnote 9.
- 26 Wilson, *Murray*, p 43.
- 27 P. D. Abbott, *Provinces, Pays and Seigneuries of France*, the author, Myrtleford Vic, 1981, p 120.
- 28 Abbott, *Provinces*, p 459.
- 29 Abbott, *Provinces*, p 120.
- 30 G. McLauchlan (ed), *Insight Guides: New Zealand*, Singapore, 1988 p 228; *ibid*, Singapore, 1994, p 228; E. Hansen, *Frommer's New Zealand from \$50 a Day*, New York, 1998, p 375; Travel Wonders of the World, *Larnach Castle: a juicy history (Dunedin, New Zealand)*, October 25, 2012. travel-wonders.com/2012/10/25/larnach-castle-juicy-history-dunedin-new-zealand/, accessed 29 May 2015; Lonely Planet, *New Zealand's South Island*, 2014, p 204.
- 31 *The Port Philip Gazette*, 4 December 1844, p 3.
- 32 Burials in the Parish of Queanbeyan in the County of Murry [sic] in the year 1845, p 3. Richard senior died in 1855, Burials performed in the Parish of St Johns Canbury in the County of Murray in the year 1855, vol 43, no 1657; William James died in 1922, NSW BDM, deaths 1922/677.
- 33 *Your Guide to Larnach Castle*, issued to visitors in 1986 and 1997, p 4. The insertion of 'de' into Eliza's maiden name has now been largely discontinued in tourist information relating to the castle. See also *Larnach Castle Dunedin New Zealand*, (brochure) 1993 and H. Knight, *The Ordeal of William Larnach*, Dunedin, 1993, p 16.
- 34 Letter of May Taylor, 14 October 1958, Guise folder, Liverpool City Library.
- 35 Eliza Jane Guise was born in 1842 in the Murrumbidgee district, Baptisms solemnised in the Parish of Yass, County of Murray, 1842, p 8, Parish records of the Diocese of Canberra and Goulburn, National Library of Australia, MS 3085/38/24. See also Fleur Snedden, *King of the Castle: a biography of William Larnach*, D. Bateman, Auckland, 1997, pp 44-5, 47, 49-52. Snedden details the court case where William Larnach, on behalf of his wife, sued Robert Alleyne, her step-father, for depleting her inheritance, but failed to recover the money as Alleyne was bankrupted by the legal costs involved. Alleyne had initially placed £3500 in a trust account for Eliza when he took over her finances from the trustees of her late father, Richard Guise junior. Note however that Richard Guise (junior) died intestate with an estate valued at under £1000, according to the *Supreme Court of New South Wales*, Probate no 1616, series 1, SRNSW, NRS 13660, 14/3222.
- 36 George Dick, 'Four o'clock hanging', *The Canberra Times*, 28 February 1976, p 9.

- 37 'Collapse of bank led to millionaire rogue's suicide', *Daily Mirror*, 20 July 1989, p 32.
- 38 'Bushranger put end to settler's reign of terror', *Daily Mirror*, 6 April 1970, p 28.
- 39 Liz Vincent, 'An inn full of history', *Macarthur Chronicle*, 28 January 1997, p 22.
- 40 Colonial Secretary: Ship Musters SRNSW 4/4771, p 73, reel 561. William married Susannah de Gray, in London on 22 March 1816. Marriages, St Giles without Cripplegate, London No 605, MS 6431, vol 4, 1813-1817. William, a widower, married Elizabeth Guise on 4 January 1819, St Philip's Marriage Register, RGO vol 3, marriages no 2298, SRNSW, NRS 12937, reel 5002.
- 41 Susannah married John Bond on 9 May 1832. Marriages St George the Martyr Southwark, Surrey, Bishops Transcripts 1832, vol DW, T 1224.
- 42 J. Waterhouse, *Historical tours in & around Canberra*, Canberra, 1980, p 56.
- 43 Swan, *The Shire*, p 44; Errol Lea-Scarlett, *Gundaroo*, Roebuck Society, Canberra, 1972, p 5.
- 44 R. Cross, *Bygone Queanbeyan*, Queanbeyan Publishing, Queanbeyan, 1985, pp 122-4.
- 45 Elizabeth Jane Guise born at Liverpool NSW on 12 May 1818, NSW BDM, Baptisms, vol 1, no 5336, SRNSW, NRS 12937, reel 5001. Elizabeth is listed as being at school with Mrs Love at Lovedale (Concord, NSW), Malcolm R. Sainty & Keith A. Johnson (eds), *Census of New South Wales November 1828*, Sydney, 1980, p 173. Henry George Lintott was born at Southampton, England c1810, Death Certificate, NSW BDM, 1883/9926.
- 46 Mary Ann was executed on 11 October 1855 about 10 years before Dame Mary Gilmore's birth. *Empire*, 15 October 1855, p 5.
- 47 Wilson, *Murray*, p 43.
- 48 The Huon family had properties in the counties of Goulburn and Hume, adjacent to Bemambra and Selwyn counties, where the Guises held properties, Arthur Andrews, *The First Settlement of the Upper Murray 1835-1845 with a Short Account of over 200 Runs 1835-1880*, facsim reprint, Library of Australian History, North Sydney, 1979, pp 102-3 (first published 1920).
- 49 Carnegie, *Friday Mount*, pp 20-1.
- 50 Carnegie, *Friday Mount*, p 22.
- 51 Carnegie, *Friday Mount*, p 23.
- 52 Carnegie, *Friday Mount*, p 23.
- 53 Carnegie, *Friday Mount*, p 25.
- 54 Carnegie, *Friday Mount*, p 25.
- 55 Carnegie, *Friday Mount*, pp 32-3.
- 56 Carnegie, *Friday Mount*, pp 40ff.
- 57 Andrews, *First Settlement*, p 41 outlines property acquisitions by Gabriel Huon's sons; Carnegie, *Friday Mount*, p 25.
- 58 For a simplified diagrammatic outline of the House of Orleans and the later Duc de Guise see *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 1982, vol 4, pp 18-19 and vol 3, p 81. See also Abbott, *Provinces*.
- 59 Mary Gilmore, Letter to town clerk, Wagga Wagga, 19 August 1960.
- 60 Andrews, *First Settlement*, p 21.
- 61 Muster rolls, WO 12/11028, PRO reel 417, p 2.
- 62 Proclamation by His Excellency Lachlan Macquarie of George IV's ascension to the throne in 1820, SRNSW 4/1745, p 167, reel 2166.
- 63 Willelmus Guy, 1086, in P. H. Reaney, *A Dictionary of British Surnames*, London, 1970, p 148. Various spellings are attributed to the name from Guy (1384), Gyese (1562), Guyse (1584), Guyes (1621) and Guise (1669).
- 64 Snedden, *King of the Castle*, p 38.
- 65 Joseph Foveaux was baptised on 6 April 1767 at Millbrook, England, Anne-Maree Whitaker, *Joseph Foveaux: power and patronage in early New South Wales*, UNSW Press, Sydney, 2000, pp 12-13.