

ROWAN FAMILY HISTORY



ROWEN [ROWAN] FAMILY HISTORY

Andrew Rowan and Mary Thorburn

Andrew Rowen [Rowan], was born 3 March 1803 at Barr by Girvan, South Ayrshire, Scotland, the son of William Rowen [Rowan] and Agness Scobby [Scobie].

Andrew was baptised the day after his birth on 4 March 1803 at Barr by Girvan.

Andrew Rowan

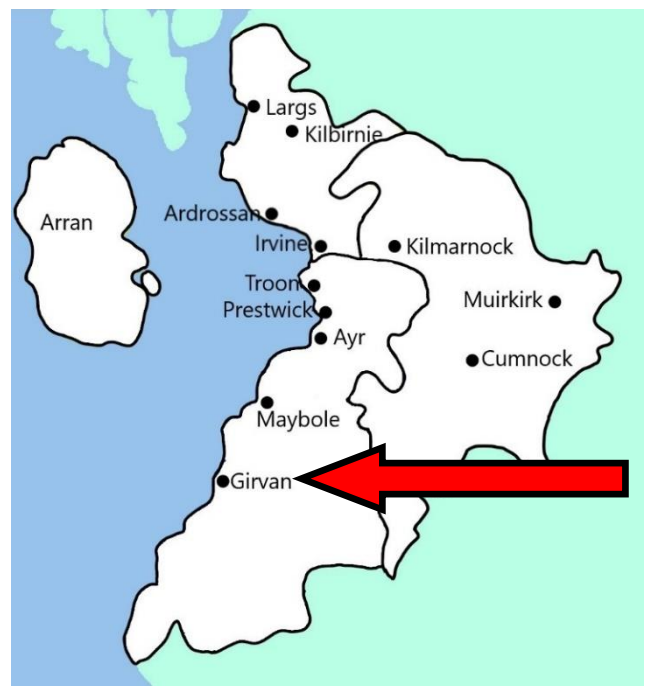
in the Scotland, Select Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

Name:	Andrew Rowan
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	3 Mar 1803
Baptism Date:	4 Mar 1803
Baptism Place:	, Barr By Girvan, Ayr, Scotland
Father:	William Rowan
Mother:	Agness Scobby
FHL Film Number:	1041333
Reference ID:	- 2:15DT3L9

Source Information

Ancestry.com. Scotland, Select Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014.

Original data: Scotland, Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950. Salt Lake City, Utah: FamilySearch, 2013.



Girvan – situated on the east coast of the Firth of Clyde

Map of Scotland – Barr By Girvan is below Ayr

Barr is a village in the South West of Ayrshire, Scotland, located approximately (13 km) from the town of **Girvan**.

Andrew Rowan and Mary Thorburn

Mary Thorburn (the wife of Andrew Rowan) was born c1809 and baptised on 23 July 1809 at Sanquhar, Dumfrieshire, Scotland.

Mary was the daughter of Thomas Thorburn and Margaret McCall.

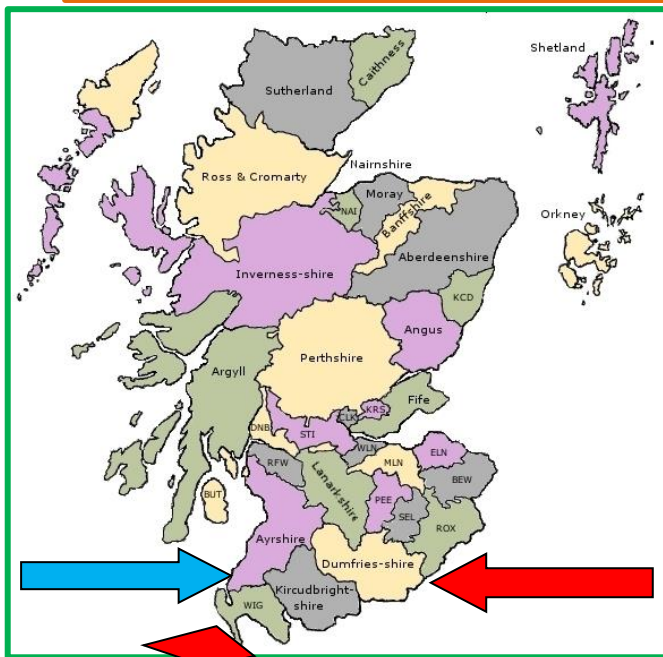
Mary Thorburn in the **Scotland, Select Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950**

Name:	Mary Thorburn
Gender:	Female
Baptism Date:	23 Jul 1809
Baptism Place:	, Sanquhar, Dumfries, Scotland
Father:	Thomas Thorburn
Mother:	Margaret McCall
FHL Film Number:	1067971
Reference ID:	2:1643DWW

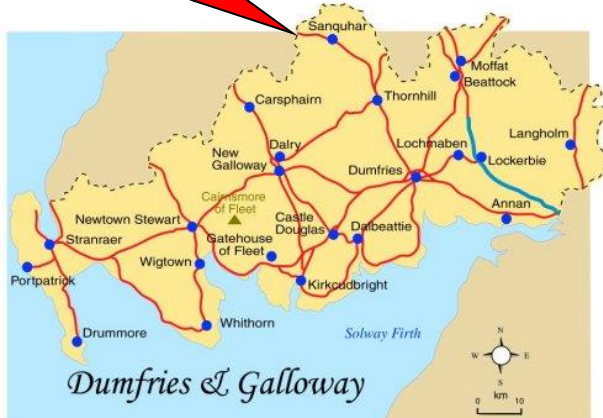
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Ancestry.com. *Scotland, Select Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014.

Original data: *Scotland, Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950*. Salt Lake City, Utah: FamilySearch, 2013.



Map of Scotland - Dumfrieshire and Ayrshire



Sanquhar is situated in the north of Dumfrieshire

Sanquhar is a town on the River Nith in Dumfries and Galloway, [Dumfrieshire], Scotland.

Marriage of Andrew Rowen and Mary Thorburn

Andrew Rowan married Mary Thorburn at Barr By Girvan on 22 September 1827.

It appears likely that that Andrew Rowan was 24 years of age, while Mary (nee Thorburn) was probably around 18 years of age.

Andrew Rowan in the Scotland, Select Marriages, 1561-1910

Name:	Andrew Rowan
Gender:	Male
Marriage Date:	22 Sep 1827
Marriage Place:	Barr By Girvan,Ayr,Scotland
Spouse:	Mary Thorburn
FHL Film Number:	1041333

Source Information
Ancestry.com. *Scotland, Select Marriages, 1561-1910* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014.
Original data: *Scotland, Marriages, 1561-1910*. Salt Lake City, Utah: FamilySearch, 2013.



Church of Scotland Church at Barr, Ayrshire

Birth of First Child – Margaret Rowan

Margaret Rowan in the Scotland, Select Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

Name:	Margaret Rowan
Gender:	Female
Birth Date:	30 Nov 1829
Birth Place:	, Dailly, Ayr, Scotland
Baptism Place:	, Dailly, Ayr, Scotland
Father:	Andrew Rowan
Mother:	Mary Thorburn
FHL Film Number:	1041337
Reference ID:	- 2:15F97Z5

Source Information
Ancestry.com. *Scotland, Select Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014.
Original data: *Scotland, Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950*. Salt Lake City, Utah: FamilySearch, 2013.

Two years after their marriage, Andrew and Mary Rowan were proud parents of their first child, **Margaret Rowan**.

Margaret Rowan was born on 30 November 1829, at Dailly, Ayrshire.

Dailly is just 10km from the coastal town of Girvan and approximately half way between Barr and Girvan.

Immigration to Australia as “Bounty Migrants”

Bounty immigrants were free immigrants whose passage was paid by the colonial government under the ‘bounty scheme’.

Under this scheme, an incentive or reward (i.e. bounty) was **paid to recruiting agents** in Britain to find suitable skilled labour and tradespeople, then ship them out to the new colony which urgently needed the working class people to do the manual labour in this new and untouched land.

Bounties were paid to the ships' masters for the safe delivery of their passengers under the scheme. The typical bounty was 19 pound (\$38) for an adult and 5 pound for a child.

Under the ‘bounty scheme’ newly married couples, or single men and women were given preference. Large families were rarely accepted. Selected immigrants were generally **shepherds**, ploughmen and agricultural labourers, with a lesser number of tradespeople such as brickmakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors and needlewomen.

The ‘shepherd’ skills of Andrew Rowan were obviously sought after in the fledgling Colony of New South Wales and a decision was made by the Rowan family to take advantage of the ‘new opportunity’ being offered by the shipping agent Andrew Lang to depart the shores of Scotland and become a new settler in New South Wales.

Andrew Rowan, plus his pregnant wife Mary and their daughter Margaret boarded the immigrant ship "Portland" which departed the Port of Greenock in Scotland on 22 July 1837.



Greenock – part of the Port of Glasgow



Painting – “Greenock Harbour – 1838”

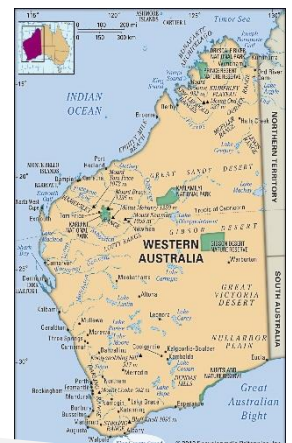
The 'Portland' from Greenock with Dr Lang and emigrants arrived 3rd December 1837 having departed 24th July 1837.

The ‘barque’ of 541 tons was under the command of James Coubro Esq.

In the early part of the voyage there was an outbreak of measles, confined chiefly to children under 2 years of age.

Unfavourable weather with rapid transitions from hot to cold contributed to an outbreak of scurvy.

To counteract this, during the voyage, the ship touched in at **King George Sound** off the south coast of Western Australia to procure fresh vegetables which almost instantly checked the scurvy.



Upon arrival at Port Jackson (Sydney), Andrew Rowan was listed as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>Brought out by:</u>	<u>Native of:</u>	<u>Calling</u>	<u>Age on Embarkation</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Religion</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Andrew Rowan Married Male Immigrant	Portland	Dr Lang	Ayrshire	Shepherd	31 (correct age 34 yrs)	Good health	Church of Scotland	Can read and write

Andrew Rowan **MARRIED MALE IMMIGRANT.**

Arrived by the Ship *Portland*

Brought out by *Dr Lang*

A Native of *Ayrshire*

Calling *Shepherd*

Age on Embarkation *31 years*

Person certifying registry of Baptism } *By Stephen Walker Esq Clerk*
Parish of Ayr

Character, and person certifying the same } *good certified by Rev. S. B. Wallman*
Ayrshire

State of bodily health, strength, and probable usefulness } *good health*

Religion *Church of Scotland*

Remarks *Can read and write*

No. _____

Board Room, Macquarie-Street,
Sydney, *11th Decr* 183*5*

THIS is to certify, that the Immigrants whose names, ages on embarkation, and the amount of Bounty payable for each, are below stated, and who arrived here on the *third* of *December* 18 *35* in the Ship *Portland* Master, *Prumbo* have been examined by us. They have produced the certificates of character required by the Government Notice of 28th October, 1835.

WE are therefore of opinion that *M Andrew Lang* upon whose account they have been brought out, and who has certified that no other Bounty from the Government has been paid, or claimed for them, is entitled to receive the amount of Bounty below stated, in fulfilment of the letter addressed to him by the Colonial Secretary dated *1st July* 183 *6*.

	Age.	Bounty.
<i>Rowan Andrew</i>	<i>31 yrs</i>	<i>£15.00</i>
<i>Wife Mary</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>Two children - 2 hrs 4 yrs</i>		<i>£20.00</i>

The bounty paid to the agent Andrew Lang amounted to £20, broken up as follows:

- Andrew Rowan and wife Mary £15
- Two children Margaret and William £5

Upon arrival at Port Jackson (Sydney), Mary Rowan was listed as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>Brought out by:</u>	<u>Native of:</u>	<u>Calling</u>	<u>Age on Embarkation</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Religion</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Mary Rowan Married Female Immigrant	Portland	Dr Lang	Dumfriesshire	Country Servant	31 (correct age 34 yrs)	Good health	Church of Scotland	Basic with read and write

<p><i>Mary Rowan</i> MARRIED FEMALE IMMIGRANT.</p> <p>Arrived by the Ship <i>Portland</i></p> <p>Brought out by <i>Dr Lang</i></p> <p>A Native of <i>Dumfriesshire</i></p> <p>Calling <i>Country Servant</i></p> <p>Age on Embarkation <i>29 years</i></p> <p>Person certifying registry of Baptism <i>By James Lauder, Elder of Glasgow Dumfriesshire -</i></p> <p>Character, and Person certifying the same <i>Good Certified by Dr Lang -</i></p> <p>State of bodily health, strength, and probable usefulness <i>Good health</i></p> <p>Religion <i>Church of Scotland</i></p> <p>Remarks <i>Read well writes a little -</i></p>			<p>MALE CHILDREN, EXCEEDING ONE, AND UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Names.</th> <th>Ages on Embarkation.</th> <th>Persons certifying Registry of Baptism.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>William -</i></td> <td><i>3 months</i></td> <td><i>born on board the ship.</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>FEMALE CHILDREN, EXCEEDING ONE, AND UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Names.</th> <th>Ages on Embarkation.</th> <th>Persons certifying Registry of Baptism.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Margaret -</i></td> <td><i>8 years</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>I hereby Certify, that no Bounty from the Government has been already received on account of any of the Immigrants herein before named, or has been claimed, or is intended to be so, other than the Bounties now applied for.</p> <p>Sydney,</p>			Names.	Ages on Embarkation.	Persons certifying Registry of Baptism.	<i>William -</i>	<i>3 months</i>	<i>born on board the ship.</i>	Names.	Ages on Embarkation.	Persons certifying Registry of Baptism.	<i>Margaret -</i>	<i>8 years</i>	
Names.	Ages on Embarkation.	Persons certifying Registry of Baptism.															
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Names.	Ages on Embarkation.	Persons certifying Registry of Baptism.															
<i>Margaret -</i>	<i>8 years</i>																

During the voyage Mary Rowan gave birth to a son **William Rowan**.
Upon arrival William was 3 months of age so he was probably born in September 1837.

What a stressful time for the parents, especially for Mary.

- She boarded the ship 6-7 months pregnant
- Unfavourable weather in October for a mother with a new born child
- Measles had been prevalent on the early part of the journey (25 children on board died)
- Passengers were suffering from scurvy with lack of fresh vegetables and fruit

Further details relating to the Arrival of the Ship "Portland" appeared in the newspaper, the "Colonist" – dated 7 December 1837

ARRIVAL.

ON Sunday the 3rd instant, the barque Portland, 541 tons, James Coubro, Esq., commander, arrived from Greenock, in the west of Scotland, from whence she sailed on the 24th July, having touched at King George's Sound.

Passengers; the Rev. Dr. Lang, Rev. George Macfie, Mrs. M. and two children, Rev. Thomas Dugall, Mrs. D., Rev. George Anderson, A. M., Rev. James Fullerton, Rev. Hugh Gilchrist, Rev. John Gregor, A. M., Rev. James Forbes, A. M., Rev. Robert Blain, Rev. J. Atchison, Rev. R. Stewart; Mr. John Irving, Mr. David Irving, Mrs. Ferguson and family; Schoolmasters, Messrs. Goodwin and family, Robinson, J. N. and R. M'Eachern and family, Colquhoun, Whitelaw, Adam, Campbell, Sproule, Andrews and family, Walker and family, Frazer, Steele, Henry and family, and Balmain and family. Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. E. Stewart, and Miss Stewart, Messrs. Lang and Steele.

Passengers from King George's Sound,— Lieutenant Belches, R. N., and Mr. M'Donald. Total number of Passengers per the Portland, 310 Of these in the cabins, upper and lower.. 71 In the steerage..... 239 Births during the voyage..... 10 Deaths, 4 adults and 25 children..... 29

Of the adults three died of chronic diseases of an origin antecedent to the voyage. The mortality among the children was occasioned by the prevalence of measles in the early part of the passage, and was confined chiefly to children under two years of age. There was unusually little disease among the adults, with the exception of scurvy, arising, it was supposed, from the rapid transition from heat to cold, and from a long continuance of very unfavourable weather. It commenced on the 10th of October. To counteract its effects, it was deemed requisite to touch at King George's Sound, to procure vegetables for the sick. By this means the disease was almost instantly checked, and the passengers arrived in excellent health.

The following is a list of the occupations of the free emigrants (steerage passengers) per the ship Portland:—

Agriculturists, Farm Servants, and Shepherds, 18 married, 9 unmarried

Andrew Rowan was just one of the 18 married and 9 unmarried *Farm Servants and Shepherds.*

The Reverend John Dunmore Lang, a leading figure in the history of Scottish migration to Australia was a hugely important leader, sponsor and passenger on the Ship "Portland"

3 Bakers, married
1 Barber, unmarried
1 Basketmaker, married
1 Butcher, married
1 Brassfounder and Gas-fitter, married
1 Bricklayer, married
3 Cabinetmakers, married
2 Compositors, married
1 Clock and Watchmaker, married
1 Iron Turner, married
Engineers, 1 married, 2 unmarried
1 Gardener, married
House-carpenters, 4 married, 4 unmarried
6 Masons, married
1 Miller, unmarried
Millwrights, 1 married, 1 unmarried
1 Paper-ruler, married
1 Plasterer, married
2 Quarrymen, married
1 Saddler and Harnessmaker
1 Ship-carpenter, married
5 Shoemakers, married
1 Sailclothmaker
Shopmen, 1 married, 3 unmarried
Tailors, 6 married, 4 unmarried
10 Unmarried Female Servants.

Biographical Note

Rev. John Dunmore Lang (1799-1878), clergyman, parliamentarian and educationalist, was born at Greenock, Scotland, son of William and Mary Lang. He was educated at the University of Glasgow where he graduated Master of Arts (1820) and was licenced to preach as a Presbyterian minister in 1820.

He **emigrated** to Sydney in 1822, arriving in **May 1823**.

He was welcomed by the Presbyterian community, previously without a clergyman, but immediately came into conflict with the authorities when he requested assistance in building a church.

In 1824 Lang returned to England where he obtained a doctorate of divinity and persuaded the government to provide him with an annual stipend. He returned to Sydney and at various times became involved in friction with the colonial authorities, dissenting Presbyterians, and elements of the Church of England.

Lang returned to England in 1830 embarked on a campaign to **encourage emigration to Australia**. He selected about one hundred and forty Scottish tradesmen and members of the clergy to emigrate. He established the Australian College (1831-1854) and started a weekly paper, *Colonist*, in 1834.

Lang returned to England on a number of occasions to encourage emigration **believing that the morality of the colony would improve with free settlers**. He was a strong opponent of transportation.

Lang was a republican in the early 1850s and in 1850 was one of the founders of the Australia League to encourage a sense of national identity.

Lang was elected a member of the NSW Legislative Assembly for West-Sydney (1859-1869).

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The ship "Portland" included a number of Dr Lang's **Presbyterian Ministers**, as well as schoolmasters, ready to commence work in the Colony of New South Wales.



Rowan Family – Settlers in New South Wales

A newspaper article in *“The Bathurst Times” – Wednesday 27 April 1921* gives a direct insight into what exactly how and why Andrew Rowan and his family were to arrive in the Bathurst area.

The article relates to a Bathurst pioneer Archibald McKellar, but the person of interest is his father **Duncan McKellar**.

A VETERAN PIONEER MR. ARCHIBALD McKELLAR

(By G.M.I.)

From time to time spasmodic efforts have, been put forth to collect biographical sketches of the pioneers of Australia—the hardy men and women who penetrated into the unknown, and made homes for themselves in the wilderness far removed from the haunts of their fellow men. No country in any age could have produced hardier or more persevering specimens of humanity than the early pioneers of NSW and Queensland — men of whom this and succeeding generations may feel honourably proud.

It is matter for regret that more is not known of the isolated lives they led and their methods of overcoming the difficulties and dangers of the wilderness as shaped by nature's first hand. Year by year their number is becoming less, and in the ordinary course of things the time is not far distant when very few indeed will be left to tell the tale. Little is known concerning them till they are gone, and then kindly press notices appear that make us wish we had known more of them and cultivated their acquaintance more while they were still with us. Would these notices not be more appreciated and lifelike if written during their lives, when opportunity offers?

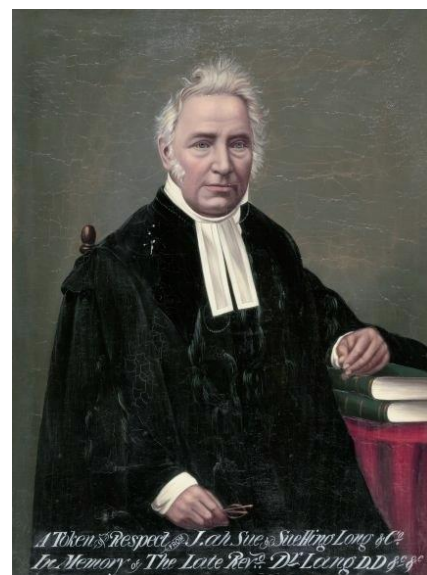
The father of the subject of this sketch, Mr. **Duncan McKellar**, arrived in the Colony in 1837, after a voyage which, owing to some reason not now known, extended over twelve months. He was one of Dr Laing's immigrants, and, with his wife and two children, proceeded to Bathurst.

Dr Laing had a personal interview with **General Stewart**, who advised him that he (Stewart) could take three of the immigrants. **Mr D McKellar** was one of these, the other two being **Sandy McNab** and **Andrew Rowan**. *[extract only]*

As per the above article, when the ship “Portland” arrived in the Colony of New South Wales there was a personal interview between Rev John Dunmore Lang and the former Lieutenant Governor of New South Wales, Major General William Stewart.



Major General William Stewart



Rev Dr John Dunmore Lang

As a result of the personal interview between **Rev John Dunmore Lang** and **Major General William Stewart**, a recommendation was made for Major General Stewart to take **3 of the immigrants** from the ship "Portland".

In 1827 Major General William Stewart was given a land grant at "Mount Pleasant" Bathurst.

In 1837 his **new employees** at Bathurst included:

- ✓ Duncan McKellar
- ✓ Alexander McNab
- ✓ Andrew Rowan

No	Names	Age of		No of Children			Calling	Bounty		
		Husband	Wife	Boys	Girls	Total		£	s.	d.
29	Country Andrew	35	30	3	1	4	Farm Serv ^t	30	0	0
30	Hay Robert	27	20		1	1	Stonemason	30	0	0
31	Hill Donald	24	22				Shoemaker	30	0	0
32	Hught Isabella		26	1		1		20	0	0
33	Leggat John	24	22	1		1	Farm Servant	30	0	0
34	Servingslow John	34	35				Stonemason	none		
35	Lockhart Robert	35	35	1		1	Waltzman	5	0	0
36	Mc Arthur M ^{de}	29	27				Farm Servant	30	0	0
37	Mc Coll John	32	20				Tailor	15	0	0
38	Mc Donald Alex	22	22				Ship Carpenter	30	0	0
39	Mc Ewan Joseph	32	D				Seiner	none		
40	Mc Gill Simon	30	23				Farm Servant	30	0	0
41	Mc Kellar Duncan	27		1		1		35	0	0
42	Mc Lane Daniel	22	22				Tailor	30	0	0
43	" Alex ^r	24	21				Butcher	30	0	0
44	Mc Indoe John	29	23	1		1	Farm Serv ^t	30	0	0
45	Mc Master John	27	22		2	2	Tailor	35	0	0
46	Mc Murtrei David	28	22				Seiner	30	0	0
47	Mc Nab Alexander	26	26	1		1	Shepherd	35	0	0
48	Muirhead Stewart	35	33		1	1	Farm Serv ^t	5	0	0
49	Murray Robert	28	26		1	1	Cabinet maker	35	0	0
50	Newlands James	30	29	1	1	2	Tailor	40	0	0
51	Newton Adam	25	24				Butcher	30	0	0
52	Newlands John	25	27				Cabinet maker	30	0	0
53	Oran Alex ^r	25	27		1	1	Shoe maker	35	0	0
54	Richardson J ^r	34	33		2	2	Gardener	10	0	0
55	Rowan Andrew	31	29	1	1	2	Shepherd	20	0	0
56	Spence William	23	23		1	1	Basket maker	30	0	0
Carried Over £								1390	0	0

Duncan McKellar
Farm Servant

Alexander 'Sandy' McNab
Shepherd

Andrew Rowan
Shepherd

Major General William Stewart *(Source – Bathurst Family History Group)*

During his appointment as the Lieutenant Governor of the Colony William Stewart conducted the affairs of the colony with great proficiency. His effective administration was marked with many successes and the most notable was the formation of a Mounted Police Force in New South Wales. From his wartime experiences he knew the value of well-armed mounted infantry that could rapidly deploy and subdue an enemy, bushranger, outlaw or tribesmen.

He used the best officers and men of the Buffs to provide a well-disciplined body of Police. This force became locally known as '**Stewart's Police**'. The force spread throughout New South Wales and centred on the settlements such as Sydney Cove, Parramatta, Bathurst, Morpeth, Maitland, Port Macquarie, Newcastle, and Campbelltown. As the Colony grew so did crime and Bathurst saw a crime boom with escaped convicts, drunken settlers, freebooters, and bushrangers. With the breakdown of law and order roads, towns, villages, and farms were plundered and became unsafe and the settlements suffered. The Governor declared Marshall Law around Bathurst and the Mounted Police crushed the lawlessness.

While conducting the affairs of the Colony William Stewart was appointed in September 1825 to the position of Acting Governor. During this appointment William Stewart carried out some important duties that included: placing a value on the Spanish silver dollar coin so that it could be used for the payment of allowances to the Military, prohibiting the assignment of mechanics to any individual because public works were suffering, approving the landing of convicts from the transport ship 'Henry Porcher', appointing members to the Legislative Council, and proposing postal arrangements for the districts of Evan, Penrith, and Bringelly. However, his most notable achievement was the pardoning of five men from hanging for stealing sheep as he believed that no man should suffer the extreme penalty except for murder and he reprieved them.



On the 18th December 1825 the streets of Sydney Cove were lined with the soldiers of the Buffs and William Stewart welcomed Sir Ralph Darling and his family to the Colony of New South Wales. The new Governor urged Lt Col William Stewart to make his selection of Land near Bathurst to encourage others to settle there and he agreed to grant William Stewart his estate at Mount Pleasant, Bathurst in 1827. His son James later wrote that he had a letter in his possession from Governor Darling requesting his father to 'run up and make his selection to facilitate settlement'. William Stewart chose 3000 acres on the west side of Mount Pleasant along the Evans Plains Creek.

Lt Col William Stewart regrouped his Battalion in 1827 and deployed it to Madras in India. He was promoted to Colonel and appointed to the command of a Brigade in the presidency of Bengal and Commandant of Meerut. The advance party proceeded in early 1827 to India and the rear party left on 27 November 1827 for Calcutta, India.



He decided to retire on half pay and returned to his beautiful estate in Australia in 1830. His wife and children followed in 1832 and travelled from Scotland to Sydney. They built a home called 'Strath' on the property. William received the Brevet of Major-General on his return to Bathurst, New South Wales. Before he left the Colony in 1827 he had secured a lease for a further 12,000 acres around Mount Pleasant. He purchased a further 9,000 acres where his monument and family home now stand. In 1838 he added a further 2,400 acres to the estate. William and his wife played an important role in the development of the Bathurst region until his death on

8 April 1854.

He died at his property at the age of 85 years and left a widow, three daughters, and his only son James Horne Stewart who succeeded to the family estate. The General was buried on the pinnacle of an evergreen hill known by the family as Mount Pleasant. His coffin was hauled up the Mount by a bullock team, as it was too steep for horses.

Major General William Stewart was one of the most famous Commanding Officers of the Buffs and led the Regiment through the worse years of the Peninsula War, and the hardship years in Australia defending the Colony.

He was a talented administrator during his years as Lieutenant Governor of New South Wales and the Founder of the first Mounted Police in the World.

This strong willed pioneer helped to settle the Bathurst district, establish the City of Bathurst, and maintain Law and Order with his Mounted Police Force. He was a man of strength, determination, vision, and a true leader. May his memory be honoured and his story retold to future generations.

Rowan Family – Settlers in New South Wales

At some stage, the Rowan family settled at Vale Creek Flats, Bathurst where they commenced a milk, butter and cheese factory.

Vale Creek appears to be in the George's Plains area just 18km south west of Bathurst, past Perthville.

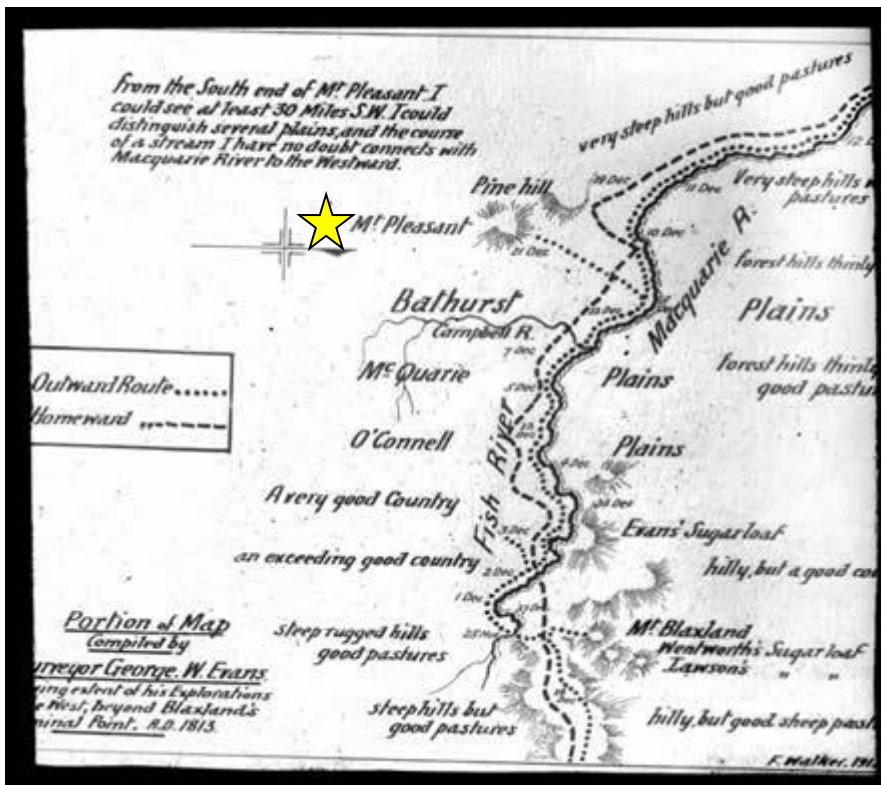
Three areas between Bathurst and Blayney are important in Rowan family history:

- Teapot Swamp
- South Creek
- Mount Pleasant

Moorilda formally known as **Teapot Swamp** was an agricultural settlement on the old Lachlan Road, lying over 30km south west of Bathurst and south of Blayney.

The area **South Creek** is unknown at this stage.

Mount Pleasant is just over 10km from Bathurst, turning off the road to Orange.



Mount Pleasant is listed on this very early map made by Surveyor and Explorer, George Evans.

After settling into life in the Colony of New South Wales, Andrew and Mary Rowan continued to increase their family size:

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| • James Rowan | born Teapot Swamp, Bathurst | c1840 |
| • John Rowan | born South Creek, Bathurst | c1842 |
| • Walter Rowan | born Teapot Swamp, Bathurst | 7 Feb 1845 |
| • Mary Rowan | born Teapot Swamp, Bathurst | 2 June 1847 |
| • Andrew Rowan | born Teapot Swamp, Bathurst | 16 Jan 1850 |
| • Agnes Rowan | born Mount Pleasant near Bathurst | 1 Nov 1851 |

Between the birth of Andrew and Agnes Rowan, the eldest child in the family Margaret Rowan was to marry Robert Benham at the Presbyterian Church, Bathurst on 14 August 1850.

Forbes

The Rowan family later moved to Forbes where he opened a produce store.

The proof of ownership of the produce store is made mention of in:

- “*Sydney Morning Herald*” newspaper, Tuesday 26 May 1863
- “*Sydney Mail*” newspaper, Saturday 30 May 1863

In the following extract, Andrew Rowan, a storekeeper of Forbes, has been taken to the Supreme Court in Sydney over the alleged forgery of a “promissory note”.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Monday SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES JURY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Wise and a jury of four.

LEATHES AND OTHERS V ROWAN

This was an action upon a promissory note for £358, alleged to have been made by the defendant, Andrew Rowan, a storekeeper at Forbes, in favour of one William Mason, also a storekeeper of the same place, and endorsed, by the latter to the plaintiffs, Messrs. Stanger Leathes and Co., of Sydney. The defendant denied the making of the note, Mr. Darvall, Q C, and Mr. Isaacs appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Martin, Q.C., for the defendant. The defendant's case was that the signature to this note purporting to be his was a forgery. Charges both of forgery and perjury were involved against Mason on the one hand, and of perjury against the defendant on the other. Mason was, as he swore, a man of very little education, barely able to write his name. The defendant was in the habit of writing for him. Mason had bad dealings with the plaintiffs, and was in their debt.

They first pressed him for payment, and finally sent him a writ. Letters asking for time had been sent by Mason to plaintiffs. One such letter at all events was written for him and in his name by the defendant. Rowan, as Mason also swore, had offered to endorse a note for him, if Leathes and Co. would take it, which the latter, through Mr. Colquhoun, their solicitor at Forbes, agreed to do. A three months note was at first proposed, and a note filled up for such a date was sent for plaintiffs' attorney in Sydney. This, however, was objected to as too short a time, and the note for six months, which was the one now sued upon, was substituted. The body of this note was written by Mr Colquhoun, and it was returned with an endorsement purporting to be that of defendant. Before the note became due Mason (as he swore) stated to Rowan that he should be unable to pay; to which Rowan replied that it would be a bad job. Mason sequestered his estate, and Rowan being applied to for payment of the note declared it to be a forgery. [the lengthy articles continues]

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An important collateral issue arose as to the admission of secondary evidence. It was admitted that one letter, asking for time, and offering to give a six months' bill, backed by a respectable man, had been written by Rowan. A second letter was sworn by Mason to have been also written by him, wherein Rowan himself was named as the indorser. No such letter was forthcoming. It was proved that there had been some second letter, which had been since lost; and it was pretty clear that this letter, whoever wrote it, must have mentioned Rowan's name, as that name was written in pencil upon the promissory note when it was sent up. Rowan, however, swore positively that he had never written such a letter. According to the evidence of one of plaintiff's clerks, the two letters were apparently written by the same person. Secondary evidence of this letter was admitted by his Honor after argument.

Mason's evidence was most positive as to this letter having named defendant as the person who was to back the note.

The defendant's evidence was directly at issue upon all the most material points with that of Mason.

It was, on the other hand, proved by the evidence of a bank clerk (from a bank with which defendant had had an account) that the signature was of the same character as his. Other evidence was also given as to the correspondence of this signature with the ordinary handwriting of the defendant.

His Honor told the jury that in cases like the present, where the signature was disputed as a forgery, it was for the plaintiff to satisfy them—by a balance of evidence—that such signature was, in fact, genuine.

The jury, after a few minutes' consideration, found a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, £356, being the full amount sued for with twelve per cent. interest added,—the amount legally warranted in cases of false plea.

His Honor, on the application of plaintiff's counsel, ordered execution to issue in eight days.

In the ‘fire’ which *destroyed the store*, Andrew Rowan’s bible was burnt - his new bible which has the *date 25 July 1858* recorded in it, is still in family hands.

Rowans at Bendick Murrell

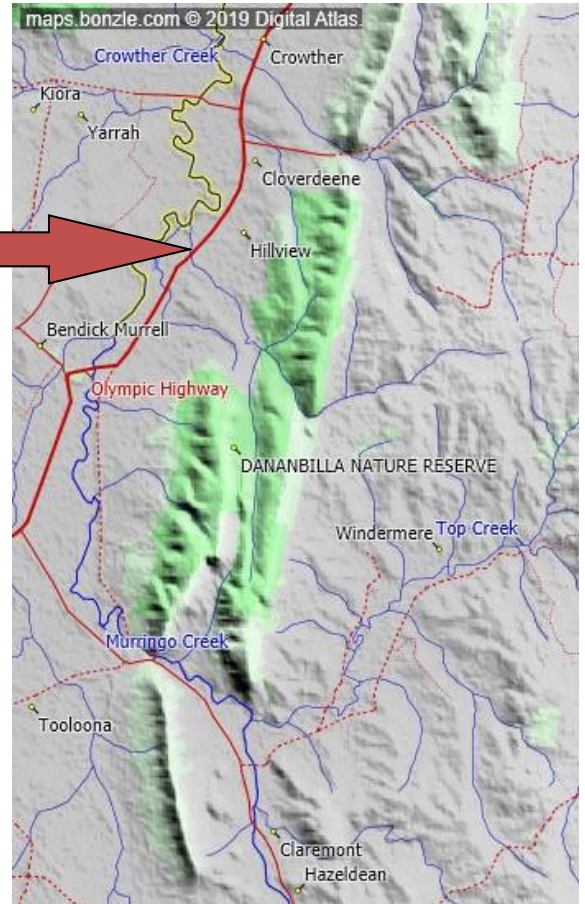
The Rowan family moved from Forbes to land near Bendick Murrell.

They apparently settled near **Sandy Creek** which feeds into Crowther Creek.

Sandy Creek ran through the Bendick Murrell Gap in the Illunie Ranges.

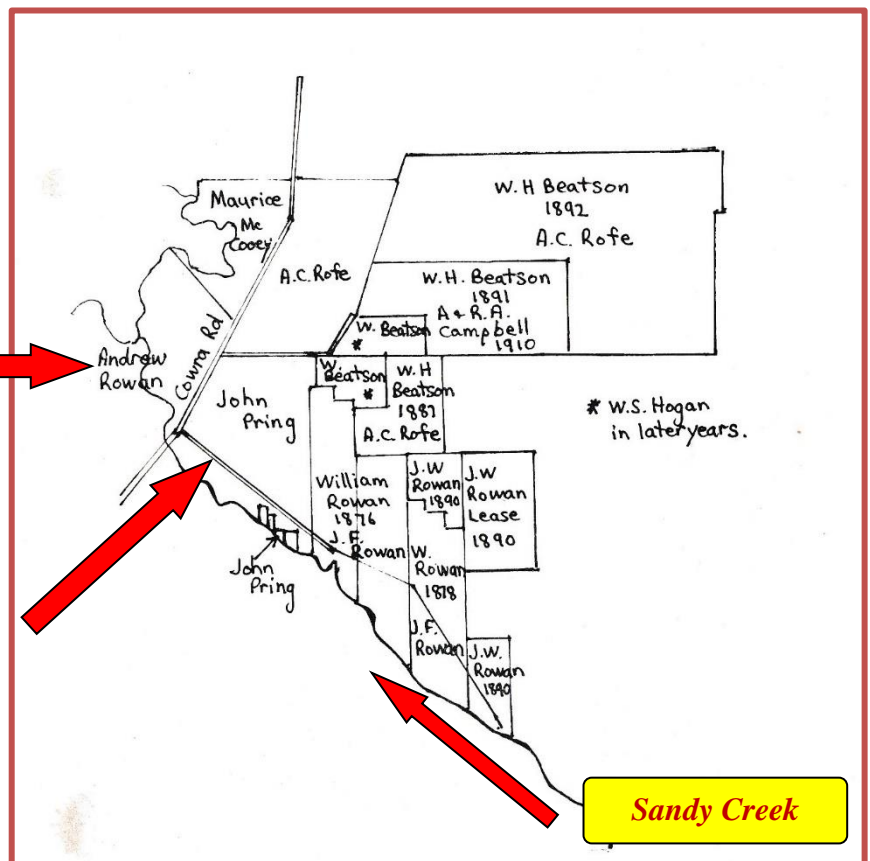
(Note: Sandy Creek and Bendick Murrell Creek are the same creek)

**Sandy Creek running into
Crowther Creek**



**Andrew Rowan's land at the
junction of Sandy Creek and
Crowther Creek**
Map: Bendick Murrell Centenary Book

**John and Mary Ann
Hardman most likely
owned this land before
becoming 'insolvent' and
losing the land to John
Pring**



Bendick Murrell Centenary Book - It is thought their home was built close to the main road opposite the 'Willowdene' homestead. A chimney stood to mark the site for many years but even this has long since vanished.

Andrew Rowen owned the: land which is now known as 'Jindi'. the land north of Sandy Creek in 'Kevton Park' and the sections of 'Willowdene' and 'Caithness' east of Crowther Creek.

Mary became very ill and Andrew took her to hospital at Bathurst, where she passed away in 1868. Andrew Rowan left or sold to his son, William, the section of the property called 'Rosevale', now known as 'Jindi'.

It is not known whether Andrew sold the other sections of the property when he moved to the property 'Waterfalls' at Koorawatha to live with his daughter Mary Duffey, husband James and their 13 children, after his wife Mary's death, or if the land was later disposed of by their son William Rowen. (Andrew's name still appeared on the 1897 Parish Map on the 'Willowdene' and 'Caithness' sections, but John Pring's name appeared on the 'Kevton Park' section).

Family of Andrew Rowan and Mary (nee Thorburn)

<u><i>Children</i></u>	<u><i>Born</i></u>	<u><i>Married / Spouse / Partner</i></u>	<u><i>Died</i></u>
<i>Margaret Rowan</i>	30 November 1829 Barr, Ayrshire, Scotland	Robert Benham 14 Aug 1850, Bathurst	9 June 1906 Parramatta
<i>William Rowan</i>	Sep 1837 On board ship 'Portland'	Ellen Conway 1862 Bathurst	1903 Inverell
<i>James Rowan</i>	1840 Teapot Swamp, Bathurst	Margaret Munro 1864 Bathurst	17 April 1912 Morongla Creek
<i>John Rowan</i>	1842 South Creek ?		
<i>Walter Rowan</i>	7 Feb 1845 Teapot Swamp, Bathurst	Bachelor <i>Illegitimate son with Emily Constance Hardman</i>	29 Dec 1923 Koorawatha
<i>Mary Margaret Rowan</i>	2 June 1847 Teapot Swamp, Bathurst	James Duffey 29 Dec 1863 Bathurst	6 Jan 1926 Burrangong, near Young
<i>Andrew Rowan</i>	16 Jan 1850 Teapot Swamp, Bathurst	Bachelor <i>Illegitimate son with Ada Ann Hardman</i>	8 Aug 1914 Koorawatha
<i>Agnes Ann Rowan</i>	1851 Mount Pleasant, Bathurst	John McSpadden 15 Mar 1868 (Registered Carcoar)	20 Aug 1829 Grenfell

Rowan and Hardman – Confrontation

Brief Summary: (Full Story is available as a *Separate Story*)

Within a space of *two days*, in March 1875, sisters Ada and Emily Hardman (neighbours to the Rowans) both gave birth to baby boys, later to be named *William Henry Hardman* and *John Victor Hardman*.

<i>Ada Hardman Tunney (nee Hardman)</i>	<i>Emily Armstrong (nee Hardman)</i>	<i>William Henry Hardman (son of Ada Hardman)</i>	<i>John Hardman (father of Ada & Emily)</i>
			

- ✓ The news of the confinement of teenage mothers Ada (16yrs) and Emily Hardman (14yrs) was played out in the local press, the *BURRANGONG ARGUS* and *BURRANGONG CHRONICLE* as follows:
 - ✓ Andrew Rowan Jnr (25yrs) and Walter Rowan (30yrs) were accused as being the respective fathers of the children.
A distraught John Hardman visited Andrew Rowan Snr to enquire regarding the situation with his daughters and new grandchildren.
 - ✓ John Hardman was brought to court in Young, charged with using **threatening language**, aimed at members of the Rowan family.
 - ✓ Mr Andrew Rowan (Snr) made a complaint against John Hardman to Mr John Pring, large landholder of Crowther, who held the Public Service position of **Sheep Inspector** for the Young District and that of an (*Honorary*) **Magistrate** (equivalent to today's Justice of Peace).

The decision of Young Court to dismiss the case against John Hardman, brought an immediate response from John Pring who allowed the arrest of John Hardman after being approached about the matter by Andrew Rowan Snr.

In a "Letter to the Editor" addressed to the Burrangong Argus, John Pring tried to defend his decision to allow the arrest of John Hardman for using "*threatening language*".

This letter was followed up by quite a scathing response to John Pring's arguments from the Editor of the "Burrangong Argus".

John Hardman certainly wasn't going to be intimidated by John Pring and decided to have his say on his arrest and appearance in court at Young with his own "Letter to the Editor" in the "*BURRANGONG ARGUS*".

(To the Editor of the Burrangong Argus)

Sir - Will you be so kind as to publish this letter in answer to Mr. John Pring's, which appeared in your issue of the 27th instant. Mr. Pring states I went about armed with a gun. Now, for Mr. Pring's information, I beg to inform him that have to carry and use a gun very often during the fruit season in and around my fruit orchard, or little fruit would be left to me from birds, &c.

Now, Mr. Editor, I was using my gun about my own place when I was informed by a party that Walter Rowan had been seen near Cowra.

I instantly went over to the house of the man that had seen him, to make enquiries, and having the gun in my hand, and being in such trouble, I did. not go back into my house to leave the gun but went with it in my hand. I did not take the gun to shoot the plaintiff's son, because I knew he was not at home. So much for Mr. Pring's statement concerning my going about armed.

Mr. Pring next states that I went to the plaintiff's house armed, and enquired if his son was at home, and swore that I would shoot him as soon as I could find him. I never went to the plaintiff's house armed. I never told the plaintiff that I would shoot his son as soon as I could find him. So much for the wisdom of this Salomon that is in our midst. Surely, Solomon would not have had the wisdom of our local J.P. to grant a warrant to any person on hearsay evidence, no matter what character the party bears who lays the information.

Now, Mr Editor, Mr. Pring does me an injury by granting a warrant for my arrest.

Then when he finds he has done wrong, to gloss over his fault, he tries to do me a greater injury by publishing such false statements, as those contained in this letter, in your widely circulated journal.

No wonder that the magistrates on the bench should say it was a hard case to be arrested under a warrant on such trumpety evidence.

It appears to me, from the tone of Mr. Pring's letter, that I was tried and convicted, in that sanctum of knowledge at Crowther, by himself and the plaintiff. But why need I be heard at all when such a model and infallible J.P. can be found, and one possessing so much wisdom that he can find a man guilty without hearing him at all.

Hoping you will be kind enough to insert these few lines, you will much oblige a troubled father, . . .

JOHN HARDMAN.

An article in the *Australian Town and Country Journal* dated February 1877, stated that John Pring had taken both John Hardman and his brother-in-law Robert Foster to the Supreme Court in Sydney for supposed **trespass on his land**.

Two cases of peculiar interest to squatters and free-selectors were heard on Tuesday in the Banco Court before his Honor Sir W. M. Manning and a jury of four John Pring, lessee of the Crowther and Bendick Murrell runs, in the Lachlan district, sued Robert Forster of the same place, for trespass, and claimed £500 for damages. On July 18, 1873, there was gazetted a reserve from sale, pending final selection of route for travelling sheep. Previous to this defendant took up selections on the east boundary of the reserve and after the reserve was gazetted, he took up selections in his daughter's name on the western boundary. The adjoining land to these selections was owned by plaintiff and defendant's brother-in-law. On January 28, last year, pre-emptive leases were gazetted in favour of defendant but on plaintiff's representation the leases were cancelled there being no available land. In September, 1875 a line was drawn across the reserve 20 chains north of one Sutherland's pre-emptive lease, the space between connecting defendant's selection with that of his daughter's. On February 8, 1876, plaintiff informed defendant of this line, and said he (defendant) might cross his sheep to and fro south of it, but that if he persisted in feeding his sheep across the reserve north of the line, he would pull him for trespass. Defendant and his daughter several times did feed their sheep on the reserve north of the line, but plaintiff pardoned them. Defendant then said he would not feed his sheep on the reserve until he had ascertained whether he had legal permission to do so, and then he would give plaintiff notice if he had. No notice was given, and the trespass continued. Plaintiff and his boundary rider, William Platt, proved the trespasses on this land and on plaintiff's purchased land. Defendant swore that neither he nor his daughter had trespassed on the reserve or plaintiff's land, except on one occasion. After Mr. E. J. Healey for the defendant and Mr. M. H. Stephen for the plaintiff had addressed the jury, his Honor summed up. His Honor said that stock in the possession of defendant did not mean travelling stock, consequently the use by defendant was a private, not a public use. As his stock was not travelling stock, he had no right to cross the reserve. The jury found for plaintiff, damages one farthing. His Honor certified for costs. In the trespass action brought by John Pring against John Hardman, a verdict, by consent of plaintiff, was given for 40s, and his Honor certified for costs. The actions were brought to try a right.

❖ The end result was **insolvency** and loss of land for both John Hardman and Robert Foster. John Hardman and his wife Mary Ann, moved to **Monteagle** where he became the village **Postmaster**.

BURRANGONG CHRONICLE

YOUNG

Wednesday 26 May, 1875

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

MAINTENANCE - Andrew Rowan was summoned by Ada Hardiman, for the support of an illegitimate child.

Mr Russell appeared for the prosecution and Mr Gordon for defendant.

Ada Ann Hardiman deposed: I live with my parents at Bendick Morrell; I have known the defendant since I was a child; [witness] here described when the first intimacy took place between herself and defendant, and which was afterwards repeated;]

I had a child born on the 9th March last; I have never received any support towards the child since it was born.

To Mr Gordon: I never asked the defendant for any support; I was aware that I was going to have a child; I know the defendants brother; I have been on friendly terms with him, but never had any intercourse with him; I saw the defendant pass the house on one occasion after I had the child, but I never asked him for support; I know a man named Deamon; he used to visit the house; I never much acquainted with him; I will swear positively that the defendant is the father of my child.

To Mr Russell: I was not really aware of my position at the time; I told my sister something on one occasion; I am sixteen years of age.

Andrew Rowan deposed: I am the defendant in this case; I am a labourer at Bendick Morrell; I know the plaintiff by eyesight; I have known her about eight years; I never met her in the bush; I will swear that; if she has sworn it she has sworn false; I recollect my father speaking to me about being the father of the child; he laid an information about Hardiman some time ago for threatening him; I know Emily Hardiman, complainant's sister; I spoke to her four years ago; our place is three quarters of a mile from Hardiman's; I know Mr Foster; I never saw him out on the run; I know Mrs Hardiman by eyesight, also Mr Hardiman; I never saw them out on the run; I swear I never had any intimacy with the complainant in my life. I have not been near the place for five years.

To Mr Gordon: I will swear I am not the father of the child in question.

Emily Constance Hardiman deposed: I am sister to the complainant; I live with my father; I know the defendant; I saw him on some ground near my father's place often; I have seen him riding about often; on one Tuesday in June I saw him talking to my sister; he went down to an old fence where my sister was minding some sheep; he got off his horse and walked towards her; I then went after some sheep and when I came back, I saw him getting back on his horse, I was not away more than a quarter of an hour; my sister came up to me and looked excited; she said she had seen Rowan; I often seen the defendant (Rowan) about the place; he called at my father's place several times within the past five years; if he swore he was not, he swears false; he took some wheat from our place to Cowra on the 18th June last; he was at our home before June; he has been there on several other occasions; so has his brother Walter Rowan; I have seen defendant about the place several times; I saw him at one time speaking to my sister across the creek.

To Mr Gordon: I was minding sheep within a half mile of the defendant when he was with my sister the first time; I can recollect the event very well, because my grandmother died just afterwards; I have often spoken to defendant; I am fourteen years of age; I was not talking to defendants brother when defendant was talking to my sister; defendants brother assisted to take the wheat away.

Mary Ann Hardiman deposed: I am the mother of the two girls who have given evidence today; I know Andrew Rowan, the defendant, very well; I have seen him at our home on several occasions; he has been here within the last twelve months; I have seen him frequently on the run where my daughters mind the sheep; he has brought the cattle home for the girls sometimes; I have seen him speaking to the girl Emily; he borrowed our dray to go to Marengo about twelve months since; he was not a stranger at our place; I don't think the young Hancocks ever called at our house; there are no other young men about there; when my daughter was confined she told me that Rowan was the father.

Joseph Forster {Foster} deposed: I know Rowan very well; I have seen him near Hardiman's house in company with Ada Hardiman; they were near the Fishhole on one occasion; I have seen him several times about the place; if he swears he was not there he swears false; I understood at the time that they were courting.

Mr Gordon addressed the bench.

The Police Magistrate said the testimony was very corroborative throughout and he would make an order for the payment of five shillings per week for twelve months, to be paid monthly in advance. Defendant was also ordered to pay 2 pound 2 shillings professional costs and 6 shillings 6 pence costs of court.

A similar case preferred by Emily C Hardiman against Walter Rowan was settled by defendant consenting to pay 5 shillings a week for twelve months.

Ancestry DNA Results

DNA

Pamela Malone (nee Hardman) has a number of DNA matches with descendants of Andrew and Mary Rowan (eg McSpadden, Bugden, Benham, Duffey families etc), thus providing proof that:

*Andrew Rowan Jnr was the father of Ada Hardman's illegitimate child **William Henry Hardman** (Pam's grandfather)*