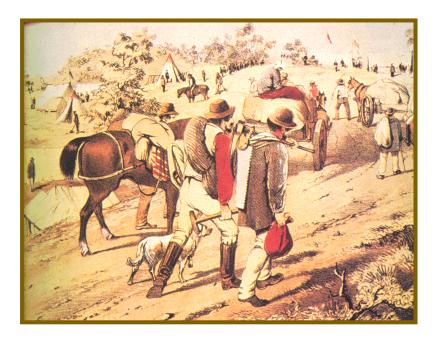
Callaghan Family History

Michael Callaghan (2) and Catherine Sleven (nee Reid)

The Callaghan family came from convict beginnings and it was the second generation <u>Michael</u> <u>Callaghan (2)</u>, <u>his wife and family</u> that paved the way for the establishment of the later generations of the Callaghan family in the Young district of New South Wales.

<u>Michael Callaghan (2) and his family</u> were among the early settlers who ventured west to seek their fortune on the Lambing Flat Goldfields (from which the township of Young NSW developed).



Gold was discovered in 1860 on part of the "Burrangong Station" Run belonging to squatter James White. A section of the property that had been once used to shelter ewes at lambing time was the locality where gold was initially found, hence the name for the new goldfield, "Lambing Flat".

Stockmen had camped at Lambing Flat on the banks of Burrangong Creek and one of the men was struck with the gold bearing appearance of the place and washed a spadeful of earth in a billy and secured a good prospect of gold.

The news that gold had been discovered was published in the Sydney Morning Herald on 4 August 1860 and thus began one of the biggest gold diggings in Australia.

As is to be expected in the discovery of a rich goldfield, the Lambing Flat field drew in thousands of miners and prospectors from both near and far.

Among the new arrivals were 1500 Chinese miners, who staked their claim on the Lambing Flat field from its earliest days. The Chinese were organised labourers, arriving in NSW in groups of around 100 people, complete with a leader. This approach allowed them to undertake mining in a vastly more systematic way than European miners, who worked alone or in small groups.

The Chinese kept their distance from the European diggers well aware of the ill fate that had befallen their countrymen on the Victorian goldfields. However, their presence at Lambing Flat was destined to bring about the greatest anti-Chinese riots the continent has known.

Lambing Flat miners camps 1860

Lambing Flat Riots, (1860–61), involved a wave of anti-Chinese disturbances in the goldfields of <u>New South Wales</u>, <u>Australia</u>, which led to restriction of Chinese immigration.

The first disturbance grew out of a demonstration organized by a white miners' vigilance committee against gambling dens and other <u>alleged</u> vice on 12 December, 1860. After venting their rage on these establishments, the miners attacked the Chinese quarter of the settlement, killed several people, and wounded many others. Other attacks followed the December incident; eventually the Chinese miners had to abandon the fields. While the white miners justified their brutality by claiming that the Orientals were squandering the <u>water supply</u> so vital to alluvial prospecting, racism was probably an equally significant factor.

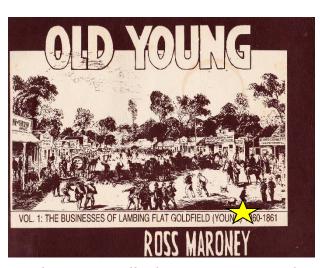


A military detachment restored order at the flat from March until June 1861, and most of the Chinese returned to the settlement. Soon after the departure of the troops, however, a final, devastating <u>riot</u> occurred on 30 June 1861. Several thousand miners descended on the Orientals, plundering their dwellings; mounted pursuers overtook the fleeing Chinese and degraded, beat, and robbed them. The authorities returned quickly and restored order. The Lambing Flat Riots led the New South Wales government to pass the Chinese Immigration Act in November 1861, severely limiting the flow of Chinese into the colony.

The Lambing Flat Petition – Michael Callaghan (2)

In February 1861, a total of 3,356 inhabitants of Lambing Flat signed a petition to the government to take steps to remove the Chinese population of Lambing Flat. The petition, plus 75 pages of signatures, were discovered in Parliament House, Sydney, as recently as 1986.

❖ The name of <u>Michael Callaghan</u> (2) is listed among the signatures on the petition.



Ross Moroney's book "Old Young" has a printed list of 3,169 petition name rearranged in alphabetical order. Another 187 names have proved illegible or undecipherable.

There are 3 Callaghans appearing on the petition:

Michael Callaghan {page 12]

John Callaghan {page 34}

Terence Callaghan {page 21}



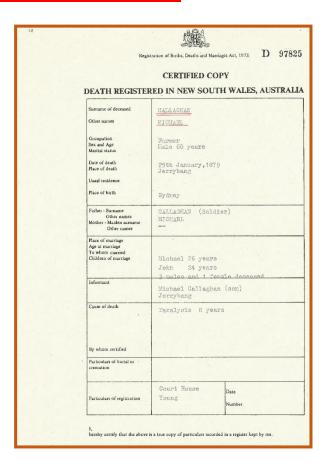
BURNS James BURNS James (43) BURNS James R. (17) BURNS John (6) BURNS John (21) BURNS Richard (68) BURROW Frank (40) BURTINSHALL Charles (42) BURTON Halfred (9) BUSBY (?) James (52) BUSH Samuel (13) BUSHELL Edward (38) BUSKBY Thomas (23) BUTLER John (37) BUTLER Robert (19) BUTLIN Joseph (6) BUTLIN William (6) BUTTLER Fredrick (32) BUTTLER John (40) BYRNE John (5) BYRNE Laurance (11) BYRNE Thomas (36) BYRNE Thos. P. (17) BYRON W.R. (18) CABLE Robert (65) CACKLIN Cornealian (17) CADOGAN George (10) CADOGAN Wm. (51) CAIN W. (38) CALDER Charles C. (29) CALDWELL Saml. (17) CALIGAN Joseph (X) (26) CALLAGHAN John (34) CALLAGHAN Michael (12) CALLAGHAN Terence (21) CALLAN Denis (35) CALNAN Michael (68) CALWELL William (16) CAMERON Allen (24) CAMERON D. (32) CAMERON Thomas (72) CAMPBELL David (22) CAMPBELL William (29) CAMPBELL William (49) CAMPION Robert (47) CANNON Christopher (36) CANNON William (22) CANNON Willm. (60)

Callaghan Family History

Michael Callaghan (2) and Catherine Sleven (nee Reid)

As well as the signature on the Lambing Flat petition, two documents give a clear background insight into the life story of Michael Callaghan (2).

✓ The first document, the death certificate of Michael Callaghan (2) was sourced at the Young Court House some 30 years ago.



Nami	age	Ship	Sukin	Condite	Saturof. Remusicas	Chigyman
Mechael Howney Sainh Ann Willis	34	"Recovery "sf Marchi" of But	21 1/15 Comme	Jest Jen	g to Sect	Rev . H. S Smith Bathwrite
Patrick Murphy	2504 TO 100	Recoury is		A CONTRACT	1775 T. C. C. C.	. W. J. Dune
Mon Smith Mortha Smith		Shallfulling	MARKET BELLEVILLE	1000	1 100	Port Macquarie
Seshua Cravesa Many Memillage	1	P. Lyndoch Planter /y	1		1	Port Stophens
Many Whiteland	- 1-	Waterloo /s/	-	1000	2.5	J.A. Gilchrish Campbell Town
John Hickson Mary Burges	30	Waterles /3	1490	Soft.	g."	" Frederick Lewis West Maittan
Peter Alcock Wabeth Canoll		My Huntley	-	1	-	" Com a Plagers Brisban Water
Prich & Stathand Jayle	3/	11.	28 0/15	3/1	12.	Mil Geoghegan
John Browne Bridget Burn	32	Aurera Mative	11 9p	Ogla Galon	12.	Por Il Shine
Michael Calaghan	2 34	1				. Julian Farest

✓ The second document, a "Convict Permission to Marry" was sourced some 30 years later while in a motel at Penrith, dabbling on the internet after the funeral of my wife's first cousin Geoff Callaghan.

The following day, we were preparing to visit a headstone at nearby Wilberforce Cemetery.

Research had given a very strong indication that this was the burial place of the first Michael Callaghan (1).

As outlined above, the second document was an 1844 "Convict Permission to Marry" one, and it stated the following:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Date of</u> Permission	<u>Clergyman</u>
Michael Callaghan	34	Minerva	Soldiers	Son	12 Dec 1844	Rev William Stone - Sutton Forest
Catherine Sleven	36	Margaret (3)	7 yrs	Ticket of Leave	12 Dec 1844	Rev William Stone - Sutton Forest

<u>Document 1</u>: The death certificate of Michael Callaghan (2) stated that he died in 1879 at "Jerrybang" which is a property/area near the village of Monteagle near Young NSW.

Michael Callaghan (2) died aged 60 years, giving an estimated date of birth as c1819 in Sydney.

(Document 2 gives an estimated date of birth closer to 1810 – as above, Michael (2) aged 34yrs in 1844)

<u>Document 2</u>: Was an enormous breakthrough as it gave proof that Michael Callaghan (2) was the son of convict Michael Callaghan (1) who arrived in Australia in 1800 via the ship "Minerva". Michael Callaghan (2) was listed as a "soldier's son" and this fact is backed up in the death certificate document relating to Michael Callaghan (2).

The additional element of the second document was also something that had eluded me for 30 years and that was the background to <u>Catherine Sleven</u>, her arrival in Australia via the ship <u>"Margaret</u> (3)".

Michael Callaghan (2) - Who was his mother?

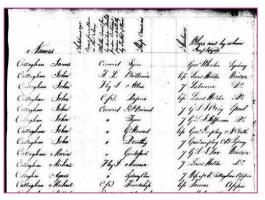
At this stage no documentation is available to suggest a mother's name for Michael Callaghan (2). On his Death Certificate the information is left blank.

NSW Births, Death and Marriage Indexes at this stage show no simple clue as to the identity of Michael Callaghan's (2) mother.

Many researchers, including myself, originally thought that <u>Agnes Wardrope</u> was the wife/ partner of

Michael Callaghan (1)

IVIICIICI	\sim	······································						
3807	L	Mary Davis	Minerva		UII	3		widow Charity
3808	L	Mary Collins	Coromandel 2	F	On			Wife to a Veteran
3809	L	Martha Daniels	Lady Juliana	F	On			Wife to a Veteran
3810	L	Sarah Carty	Britannia 2	F	On	1		Wife to a Veteran
3811	L	Diana Porter	Alexander 2	F	On			Wife to a Veteran
3812	L	Mary Holding	William Pitt	F	On			Wife to a Veteran
3813	L	Agnes Wardrobe	Sydney Cove	F	On			Lives with Calaghan
3814	L	Frances Paul	Glatton	F	Off		1	Wife to Paul
3815	L	Mary Franklin	Earl Cornwallis	F	On	4		Wife Veteran
3816	L	Maria Robinson	Born Here	F	Off			Servant to Mr Throsby
3817	L	Mary White	Surprize	F	Off			Single



However, as per the 1822 Census, Agnes Callaghan is listed as the wife of Michael Callaghan (per the ship Friendship) and they were both residing at Appin.



Catherine Sleven (nee Reed / Reid)

Extract from Website: Free Settler or Felon

Convict Ship "Margaret 3"

Embarked: 131 women Voyage: 109 days Deaths: 1 Surgeon's Journal: yes

Previous vessel: <u>King William</u> arrived 17 August 1840 Next vessel: <u>Pekoe</u> arrived 6 November 1840

Captain Edward Canney

Surgeon Superintendent Colin Arrott Browning

Female prisoners were transported to New South Wales on the *Margaret* in <u>1837</u>, <u>1839</u> and this voyage in 1840. The *Margaret* was the **last convict ship to transport female prisoners to New South Wales**.

Colin Arrott Browning kept a Medical Journal from 20 April 1840 to 26 August 1840. On 15th April he attended the Grange Gorman prison in Dublin to inspect women who were to be embarked on the *Margaret*.

They were all dressed in new clothes. For the voyage they were each issued with two jackets, two linen shifts, two pairs of stockings, two handkerchiefs, two caps, one pair of shoes and two petticoats. He accepted 101 women on this day and they were embarked on 20th April. Another 32 were embarked four days later. One was later returned to the prison, too ill to make the voyage.

The *Margaret* departed Kingstown, Dublin on 30 April 1840 with 131 female prisoners, 21 children of convicts and 17 free female settlers. Mr Swanzy (Swansea) also came as a free settler.

The surgeon remarked that his duties consisted of endeavouring to prevent rather than to cure disease. When the prisoners were embarked they were instructed with reference to the important points of giving due attention to the state of their stomach and bowels and of making the earliest possible application to him in the event of the slightest deviation of perfect health. The hospital bell was rung at stated hours morning and evening which called the attention of all to the regulations laid down for their health.

Dr Browning became ill with a severely injured leg on 2nd August 1840 and remained so until the vessel reached Sydney although he continued his medical duties throughout the voyage. He came into conflict with the male passenger Mr. Swanzy whose embarkation on the Margaret I cannot but deeply regret as I must consider him the cause of unutterable mischief...at a time when I was almost sinking under the influence of fever and of arduous labour amongst the prisoners, and disappointment, chiefly arising from the destructive tending of Mr. Swanzy to conduct to neutralize all my efforts to instruct and reclaim the wretched women who had been entrusted to my care.

Children on the Margaret -

Edward O'Neill, Patrick Traynor, William Nugent, Mary Byrne, Eliza Sloan, Mary Kelly, Mary A. Mooney, Maria Dunne, Mary Reilly, Patrick Rourke, Nicholas Doyle, William Sullivan, Peter Victory, John Cranson, Bridget Hollywood, Thomas, John and Patrick Flaher, Elizabeth Taylor, Jane Furlong, Judith Callaghan, John and Hugh Hanna

Free passengers on the Margaret -

Mary Dwyer, Mary Ryan, Norah Ryan from Tipperary Eliza Green, Isaac Gree, James Green, Thomas Green from Antrim Mary Clarke, John McEntee, James McEntee from Cavan Catherine Doyle, Mary Doyle from Roscommon Thoms Shearer, Andrew Shearer from Wicklow John and Hugh Hanna from Londonderry.

One hundred and thirty female prisoners arrived in Port Jackson on 18th August 1840, one having died early in the voyage. There had been two births.

Surgeon on Convict Ship Margaret (3) - Browning, Colin Arrott (1791–1856)

by Charles Bateson

This article was published in Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 1, (MUP), 1966

Colin Arrott Browning (1791-1856), naval surgeon from Scotland. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the navy on 7 July 1813, and surgeon on 8 February 1817. He became an M.D. of Edinburgh University Medical College in 1825. He first visited Australia as surgeon-superintendent in the convict ship *Surry* to Sydney in 1831 and later served in a similar capacity in the *Arab* (to Hobart, 1834), *Elphinstone* (Hobart, 1840), *Tortoise*(Hobart, 1842), *Earl Grey* (Hobart, 1843), *Mount Stewart Elphinstone* (Hobart, 1845) and *Hashemy* (Sydney, 1849).

Browning, a kindly and religious man but restricted and narrow in outlook, protested against sick prisoners being embarked and complained of the quantity and quality of the medicines and medical comforts placed in convict ships. He was attentive in the medical care of the prisoners and sought to further their education. After the voyage of the *Elphinstone* Browning published *England's Exiles; or a View of a System of Instruction and Discipline* ... (London, 1842). It included verbatim reports of his frequent sermons, with medical details relegated to the appendix. An account of his experiences in the *Earl Grey* was published under the title *The Convict Ship; a Narrative of the Results of Scriptural Instruction and Moral Discipline* ... (London, 1844).

Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Franklin more than once recommended him for further appointments and in 1843 detained him in Hobart to assist in forming female schools and in establishing a ladies' society for visiting the female prisoners. Browning died of cancer at Charlton, Woolwich, on 23 October 1856, leaving an estate valued at under £1500 to his wife, Elizabeth.

Extract: Medical and surgical journal of Her Majesty's female convict ship Margaret (3)

Medical and surgical journal of Her Majesty's female convict ship "Margaret" for 20 April to 26 August 1840 by CA Browning, Surgeon, during which time the said ship was employed in conveying female prisoners from Kingstown in Ireland to Sydney in New South Wales.

Note: {obstipatio is listed in the dictionary as severe or complete constipation}

Eliza [McGarry?], aged 16; disease or hurt, pleurodynia. Put on sick list, 29 April 1840. Discharged 6 May 1840. Thomas Farlong, aged 2; disease or hurt, bronchitis. Put on sick list, 28 April 1840. Discharged 8 May 1840. Rose Parks, aged 24; disease or hurt, diarrhoea. Put on sick list, 3 May 1840. Discharged 13 May 1840. Mary Connor, aged 15; disease or hurt, obstipatio. Put on sick list, 7 May 1840. Discharged 13 May 1840. Pierce Ryan, aged 10; disease or hurt, obstipatio. Put on sick list, 7 May 1840. Discharged 14 May 1840. Margaret Smith, aged 49; disease or hurt, tabes. Put on sick list, 12 May 1840. Discharged dead 23 May 1840. Mary Grey, aged 17; disease or hurt, syphilis. Put on sick list, 15 May 1840. Discharged 11 June 1840. Mary Kieffe, aged 25; disease or hurt, syphilis. Put on sick list, 15 May 1840. Discharged 17 June 1840. Winnefred Kelly, aged 20; disease or hurt, obstipatio. Put on sick list, 17 May 1840. Discharged 30 May 1840. Margaret Burke, aged 26; disease or hurt, obstipatio. Put on sick list, 19 May 1840. Discharged 30 May 1840. Mary Dillon, aged 32; disease or hurt, colica, pleurodynia. Put on sick list, 23 May 1840. Discharged 25 May 1840.

Eliza Conlan, aged 26; disease or hurt, obstipatio. Put on sick list, 23 May 1840. Discharged 5 June 1840. Catherine Johnson, aged 25; disease or hurt, colica. Put on sick list, 24 May 1840. Discharged 30 May 1840. Mary Woods, aged 20; disease or hurt, obstipatio. Put on sick list, 25 May 1840. Discharged 4 June 1840. Biddy Reilley, aged 37; disease or hurt, menorrhagia. Put on sick list, 29 May 1840. Discharged 5 June 1840.

<u>Convict Indent – Catherine Sleven</u>

The convict indent for **Catherine Sleven** gives a greater insight into her background:

-		LIST of 1	31	FEJ	MALI	e con	VV:	IC	(226	e Ship MARGAR	ET (3), CA	NEW S	
of Cunvict.	No.	8 F		Education.		Single,	Chi	ldren.	Native Place			rdy(=2) Tr	ied.
Standing No.	Indent	Name.	Age.	R Reads W Writes	Religion.	or Widower.	Male.	Female.	Native Piece	Trade or Calling.	Offence	Where,	When,
									- W 7.				A PART
399-40	68	Reilly Bridget or Maguire	37	None	Catholic	Married	1	3	Fermanagh	Kitchen maid	Stealing fowls	Fermanagh	1 January, 1840
419-40	89	Rice Margaret	21	None	Catholic	Single			Di gheda	Kitchen maid	Receiving stolen goods	Drogheda	16 January, 184
362-40	31	Rose Margaret	40	None	Catholic	Widow	1	1	County Cork	Laundress and house servant	Picking pockets	Cork City	31 January, 184
411-40	81	Rourke Mary	34	R	Catholic	Married	2	1	King's County	House maid	Receiving stolen goods	King's	3 January, 1840
371-40	40	Ryan Margaret	22	R&W	Catholic	Married			Dublin	Thorough servant	Passing base coin	Dublin City	24 July, 1839
332-40	1	Scully Mary	22	R&W	Catholic	Single			Cont. j De se	Needlewoman and house maid	Cow stealing	Antrim	20 July, 1839
368-40	1	Sleven Catherine			Catholic	Widow	1	1	Dalin	Country servant and needlewoman		Dublin	13 April, 1840

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	Reads/Writes	Religion	Single/Married	<u>Children</u>
Sleven Catherine	22 yrs	Reads	Catholic	Widow	1 female
Native Place	<u>Trade</u>	/ Calling	<u>Offence</u>	Tried Where	Tried When
Dublin	Country servant	and needle woman	Stealing clothes	Dublin	13 April 1840

		Hei	ight.	G2 000	Cole	or of				Colonial Histo	ory.	
Sentence	Former Conviction.	Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Hair,	Eyes.	Particular Marks, or Scars. Remarks.	Colonial Sentence.	Ticket of Exemption.	Pardon Conditional, Absolute, Colonial,	Certificate of Freedom.	Dead or left the Colony.
58 7 Years	3 months	5	21	Fair ruddy and a little free- kled	Brown	Grey	Little finger of right hand cantracted, mark of a burn on back of left hand.	/49 			47/396	
7 Years	8 Months 3 ditto	4	8	Fair ruddy freekled and slightly pochpitted	Brown Brown mixed	Hazel	Scar or left side of forehead. Lost all the front upper teeth, three scars on right cheek,			fle.		
7 Years	6 Weeks 3 Months	4	102	Sallow .	with grey	Grey	two scars on right side of forehead, scar over right eye- brow, scar on each side of upper lip.					
7 Years	None	4	111	Fair ruddy and much free-	Dark brown mixed with grey	Chesnut	Scar on right eyebrow, mole on upper part of nose, breast and arms freekled.	= = [1, 1]	-	-	47/389	
7 Years	6 months 7 ditto	4	9	Ruddy	Dark brown	Dark hazel	Small scar or left eyebrow, scar on right check, near the nose, scar inside fore finger of left hand; Aunt, Brid- get Donnolly, a prisoner, out 2 years.				rueg	

<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Former</u> Conviction	<u>Height</u>	Complexion	<u>Hair</u>	<u>Eyes</u>	
7 Years	None	4 ft 10 ¾ in	Pale & freckled	Brown	Dark hazel	
<u>Particula</u>	r Marks or Scars	s, Remarks	Raised mole on right side of nose			

As per the above document, Catherine Sleven was a widow and she was accompanied by 1 female child. (later documents list Catherine Sleven's maiden name as likely to be Reid/Reed)

NSW State Record research give the listing for Catherine Sleven's child as 6 month old Eliza Sleven – what a momentous journey for the widowed Catherine Sleven and her very young daughter Eliza.

<u>Ship</u>	<u>Surname</u>	<u>Firstname</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Copy</u>	Page/s	<u>Item</u>	<u>Series</u>
Margaret	SLEVEN	<u>Eliza</u>	6 mths	17/08/1840	Reel 2424	319	[2/8268]	NRS 1155

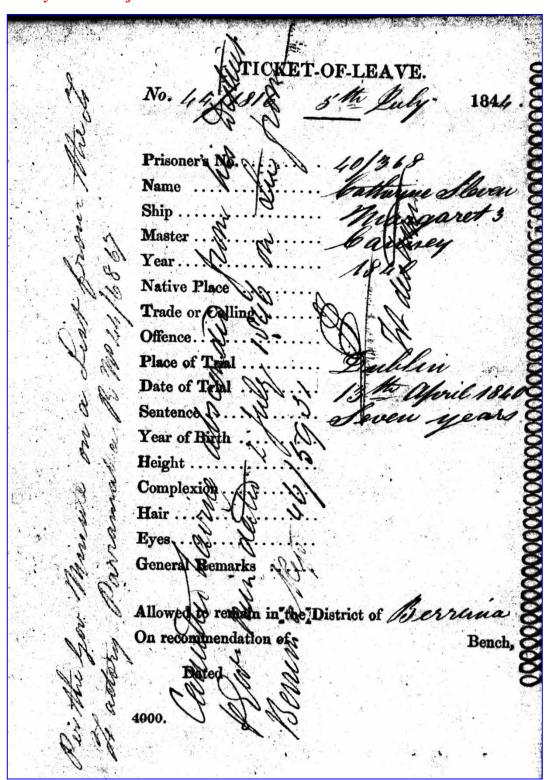
At this stage the fate of **Eliza Sleven** is unknown, but research in the future may uncover more details of her passage in life.

<u>Catherine Sleven – Ticket of Leave</u>

Catherine Sleven was to gain her Ticket-of-Leave on 5 July 1844 and was allowed to remain in the District of Berrima.

Written on the document is a notation as follows: "Per the Government Minute on a List from the Female Factory Parramatta - Record No 44/6867

The exact wording is somewhat unclear but it briefly states: "Caution having absconded from her District 2 July 1846 from Berrima 46/5931....."



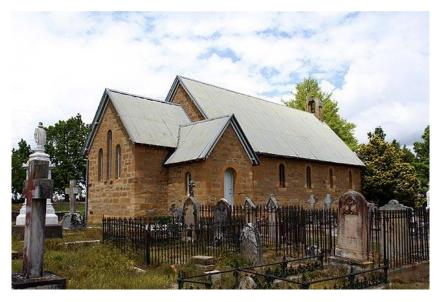
Marriage of Michael Callaghan (2) and Catherine Sleven

On 6 January 1845 at All Saints Anglican Church, Sutton Forest (Parish of Camden), Michael Callaghan (2), a bachelor, married Catherine Sleven (nee Reid), a widow.

Witnesses at the marriage celebration were Mary O'Brien of Sutton Forest and Robert Wallace, also of Sutton Forest. (Index V1845362 30B/1845)

	O 9.
	PAGE 22
	Marriages solemnized in the Parish of All Saints in the
	County of families in the Year 1844. 5
1	No. 88 Michael Callaghan of this Parish Buhlor Irector information and Catherine Slesen of this Parish Mila I of Le were married in this Church by bow with consent of formation
	Catherine Steven of this Parish Midow I of Le were
	married in this Church by bonnes with consent of Governor
	this to the day of fame by in the year 18 48
	By me
	This Marriage was & michael Callaghan
	solemnized between us Catharine to Sleven
	Many her obsien of thou toret
	This Marriage was { Michael Callaghan solemnized between us Catharina ha Bleson In the Presence of Heavy ha Obsiene of Latton Horist Wobert Hallace of Sistlan Forest

Catherine Sleven (nee Reid) was born in Dublin, Ireland, the daughter of John Reid, a gardener and Catherine Flood (parentage shown in a later marriage document).



All Saints Anglican Church, Sutton Forest

<u>Michael Callaghan (2) and Catherine Sleven – the Inland Journey</u>

It appears that over the next few years after their marriage Michael and Catherine Callaghan had a number of moves before reaching the Lambing Flat goldfields (Young), where like many others they were setting forth to "make their fortune" on the goldfields.

The three main moves took them to:

- Wingello (approximately 100km south west of Camden and 50km north east of Goulburn)
- Tuena Goldfields (approximately 100km north west of Goulburn going through Crookwell)
- Lambing Flat Goldfields (Young NSW)

Wingello



The name 'Wingello' comes from the Aboriginal term *to burn*.

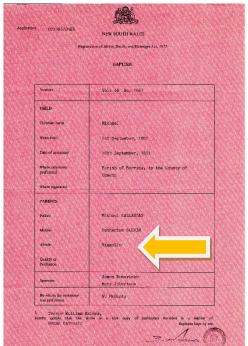
The first site known as Wingello was on the old Main South Road, several kilometres to the west of the present village.

A William Mannix wrote to the Surveyor General in December 1824 regarding land he wished to purchase at a location called 'Wanglow', this appears to be the earliest reference to the name.

Construction of the Main South Road began in 1834 using convict gangs in irons, one of their construction bases was at Wingello in wooden buildings built as a stockade. A detachment of troops was also located at the site in early 1835, then in 1836 a constable's hut and lock up was erected opposite the stockade. In 1838-39 the road gang was moved to Towrang Stockade.

Robert Mackay Campbell (the Liverpool <u>Magistrate</u>) and wife Ann Hassall, moved to their new property at Wingello on the Main South Road after their marriage in 1830. This property eventually totalled some 7040 acres when it was put on the market in 1850. The homestead originally consisted of 580 acres of fully fenced farm on which they had built an 11 room cottage surrounded by 14 acres of gardens and orchard. Other improvements included, stables, coach-house, cool room, carpenter's shop, servants' cottages, fowl-house, piggery, other sheds and a huge barn. [3]

<u>Wingello</u> is listed as the "abode" of Michael and Catherine Callaghan when their son Michael Callaghan (3) was baptised in September 1851



Tuena is nestled in a picturesque valley between Goulburn and Bathurst.

The name "Tuena" is said to be an aboriginal word for a "string of water holes".

It was not until 1836, that Samuel Blackman purchased land at Tuena and the following year he obtained a further 260 hectares at nearby Junction Point. Other large landholders came to the area, and with them shepherds, managers and other workers.

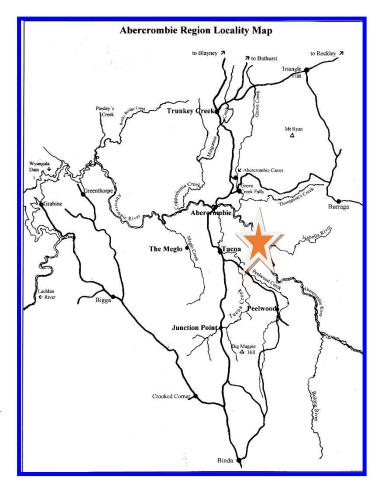
The village of Tuena is situated about 9 km from the junction of the Tuena Creek and the Abercrombie River.

During August 1851, two lots of gold were collected in the Abercrombie region and taken to Goulburn for sale.

It is thought that Rev John Douglas was the first person to find gold in the Tuena creek near the mouth of Limestone creek and below the hill which was named after him.

He had been travelling from Bigga to Tuena for a christening, and had stopped to boil his billy. On turning over a stone he saw "the glint of gold" thereby starting a rush with 4l licences being issued between May and October 1851.

It was not long before 10,000 diggers were on the scene.



Edward Hargraves, who had been made Gold Commissioner as one of his rewards for being the "first person to find payable gold", journeyed to the Abercrombie River with his servant, following this report of gold in the area.

He found about 40 people (who mainly came from the Goulburn area) panning for alluvial gold in the river, near the junction of Grove Creek and he was able to successfully correct their inappropriate methods of cradling and washing for gold. Shortly afterwards, a 7.75 ounce (220g) nugget was found at the junction of Isabella Creek and the Abercrombie River, and about 100 miners rushed to the area to try their luck.

The marriage document below of John Callaghan shows that both he and his new wife Emily Warren were born in Tuena.

His parents Michael (2) and Catherine Callaghan appear to have resided on the goldfields at Tuena at least covering the years c1856-1857.

					•
WHEN AND WHERE MARRIED	NAMES AND SURNAMES OF PARTIES	CONDITION OF PARTIES (BACHELOR OR SPINSTER) (WEDOWSP OR WIDOW)		RANK OR PROFESSION	PGE
21+ OCTOBER 1881	JOHN CALLAGHAN	BACHELOR	TUENA	SELECTOR	24
AT 17 MILE CREEK	EMILY WARREN	SPINSTER	TUENA	·	17

Family of Michael Callaghan (2) and Catherine Sleven

The following birth listing to Michael and Catherine Callaghan require further research: (When Michael Callaghan (2) died in 1879 his sons Michael (3) aged 26 yrs and John aged 24 yrs were alive, while 3 males and 1 female were listed as deceased)

Place of marriage Age at marriage To whom married Children of marriage	Michael 26 years
	John 24 years
	3 males and 1 female deceased

Birth, Death and Marriage Index records and Research by Lionel Callaghan (Wagga Wagga) give an insight into the family of Michael Callaghan (2) and Catherine Sleven.

Name	Index	Born	Baptised
Catherine Callaghan	V18492307 66/1849	3 December 1849	23 December 1949
		(per Lionel Callaghan)	(per Lionel Callaghan)
			Catholic Church, Berrima
Michael Callaghan (3)	V1851667 68/1851	1 September 1851	16 September 1851
		Wingello	Catholic Church, Berrima
			Parents Abode: Wingello
John Callaghan	No B,D,M document	When John Callaghan	
		married in 1881 he was listed	
		as 24 years of age giving an	
		approximate birth date as	
		C1857	
Mary Callaghan	V4586/1859 4586 Vol 142B	C1859	

Catherine Callaghan

As per Lionel Callaghan's information, Catherine Callaghan was listed as being born on 3 December 1849 and baptised at the Catholic Church Berrima on 23 December 1849.

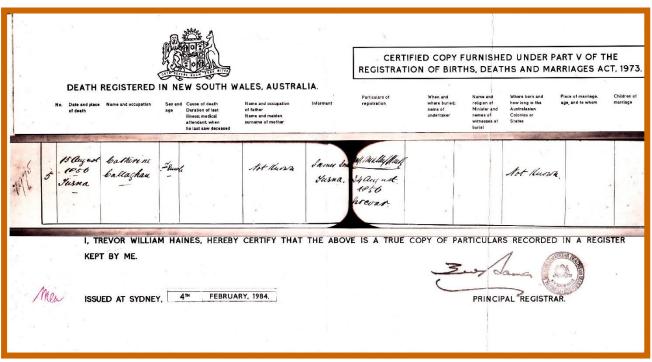
There is a death registration relating to Catherine Callaghan at Tuena on 15 August 1856. The informant is James Jones of Tuena with the court registration taking place at the nearest Courthouse at Carcoar.

It is obvious that no parental input has been forthcoming for this particular death with all family information a "blank".

Compulsory civil registration began in 1856. In accordance with the governing Act, the NSW Government established a number of district registrars responsible for the compulsory registration of all births, deaths and marriages occurring in their district.

(James Jones was most likely the local registrar at Tuena)

Was this child, Catherine Callaghan, the young 7 year old daughter of Michael Callaghan and Catherine Sleven?



Death Certificate of Catherine Callaghan (1849 – 1956)

Michael Callaghan (3)

The Baptismal Certificate of Michael Callaghan (3) states:

Born: 1 September 1851

Baptised: 15 September 1851

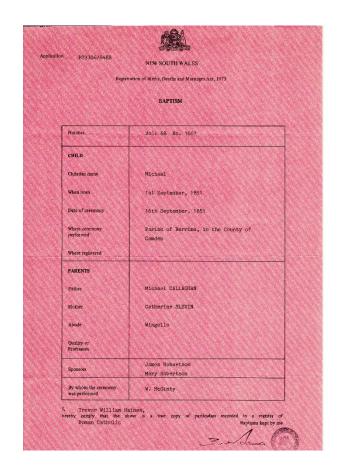
Ceremony: Parish of Berrima, in the County of Camden

Father: Michael Callaghan

Mother: Catherine Sleven

Abode: Wingello

Note: It appears likely that **Catherine Callaghan** may have also been born in **Wingello**, in the Parish of Berrima.



John Callaghan

There appears to be no NSW Birth Registration of John Callaghan.

The marriage extract below gives an approximate date of birth as c1856 – 1857 [aged 24 years when married in October 1881]. He was therefore approximately 6 years younger than his older brother Michael (3) Callaghan.

EXTRACT FROM	1 MARRIAGE REGISTER	POR THE PARISH OF	= Young	100 p	Dic
WHEN AND WHERE MARRIED	NAMES AND SURNAMES OF PARTIES	CONDITION OF PARTIES (BACHELOR OR SPINISTER) WIDOWER OR WIDOW		RANK OR PROFESSION	PGE
21+ OCTOBER 1881	JOHN CALLAGHAN	BACHELOR	TUENA	SELECTOR	24
AT 17 MILE CREEK	EMILY WARREN	SPINSTER	TUENA		17

The section of his marriage certificate indicates he was born on the **Tuena goldfields**.

Mary Callaghan

There is an 1859 NSW Births, Deaths and Marriages <u>Birth Index Registration</u> (parents Michael / Catherine) of Mary Callaghan, but at this stage no documentation has been sourced to further expand our knowledge of the family of Michael and Catherine Callaghan.

Lambing Flat Goldfields

As mentioned at the commencement of this story, the lure of gold at Lambing Flat undoubtedly brought Michael Callaghan to the Young area.

The news that gold had been discovered at Lambing Flat was published in the Sydney Morning Herald on 4 August 1860.

Michael, Catherine and family most likely joined the exodus of miners from other goldfields, including the Tuena goldfields and hurriedly made their way to Lambing Flat to seek their fortune.

Michael Callaghan (2) and Catherine Sleven – Lambing Flat to "Jerrybang"

The deposits of alluvial gold on the Young goldfields were extremely rich but with so many claims staked on each new deposit discovered, it was inevitable that the alluvial deposits would soon be worked out.

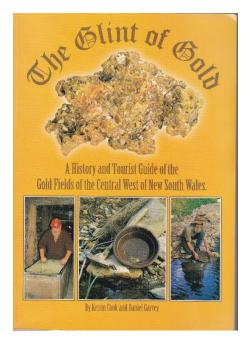
At its peak, the goldfields at Lambing Flat (later proclaimed the township of Young in mid 1861) was to play host to 20,000 miners.

Various gold discoveries in the <u>Forbes area</u> saw the commencement of a small exodus of miners from Young to Forbes.

An article published in the Sydney Mail, dated 16 November 1861 estimated that there were 2000 to 3000 miners were on the ground at Forbes and there was no township or provisions for the miners.

By the end of 1861 the estimation had greatly increased to an estimated 28,000 to 40,000 people living there, only about one-sixth being miners. The rest was made up of traders, mechanics, professional men, women and children as well as many camp followers, which included many of the criminal class.

[The Glint of Gold – various extracts]



After their gold mining stints at both Tuena and Lambing Flat, it appears that Michael Callaghan (2), his wife Catherine and family were to settle down to more rural / farming pursuits and they moved to an area called "Jerrybang" which is located near the village of Monteagle.



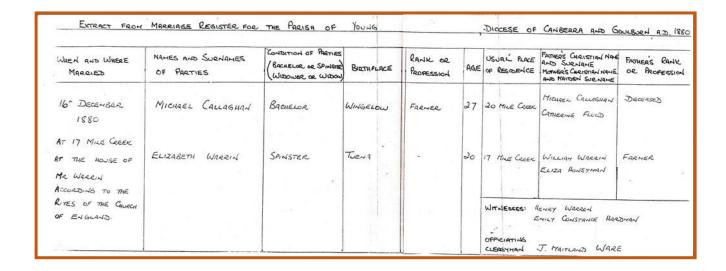
Turnoff to Jerrybang Lane, Young to Grenfell Road

Where is "Jerrybang"?

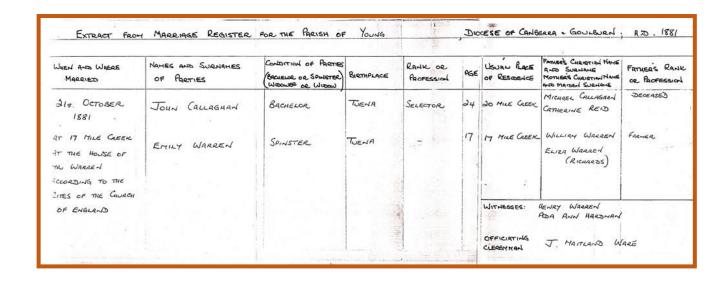
The St Mary's Church, Young baptism transcription listed below records the abode of James and Margaret Tunney as "Jerrybang" or the 17 Mile [ie. 17 Mile in distance from Young].

						(A)
	St Mary's Catho	lic Church, Young Ba	ptisms 1862 – 1908	(Young & Dist	rict Family History Group)	
Born	Baptised	Name	Parents	- ' Abode	Sponsor	Priest
3/11/1872	2/2/1873	Elizabeth Ann	Tunney James Moroney Margaret	Jerrybang or 17 Mile	McNamara Thomas Jasprizza Bridget	Finnegan

The marriage in 1880 shows Michael Callaghan [3] (the son of Michael Callaghan [2] and Catherine Sleven), shows he was a farmer and his "usual place of residence" as 20 Mile Creek. His bride Elizabeth Warren was a resident of the 17 Mile Creek.

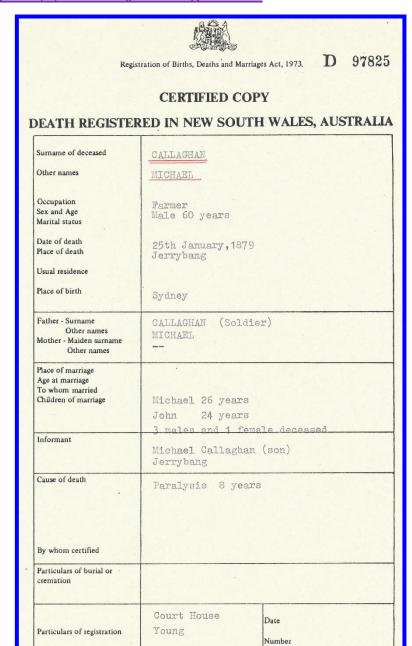


A year later his brother John Callaghan is listed as a "selector" residing at 20 Mile Creek. His bride Emily Warren is residing at 17 Mile Creek.



The presumption is that Michael Callaghan [2], his wife Catherine and sons Michael and John Callaghan were all residing at the **20 Mile Creek** and William and Eliza Warren and their large family which included Elizabeth and Emily were all residing at the **17 Mile Creek**, both properties part of the "**Jerrybang**" area.

The death certificate of Michael Callaghan (2) lists the following details:



- ✓ Occupation a farmer
- ✓ Age 60 years (more likely to be 68-69 years according to his "Permission to Marry" document)
- ✓ Died 25 January 1879 at "Jerrybang"
- ✓ Born in Sydney
- ✓ Father Michael Callaghan (soldier)
- ✓ *Mother unlisted*
- ✓ Children of marriage Michael 26yrs, John 24yrs, 3 males & 1 female deceased
- ✓ Informant Michael Callaghan (son) – Jerrybang
- ✓ Cause of death Paralysis 8 yrs

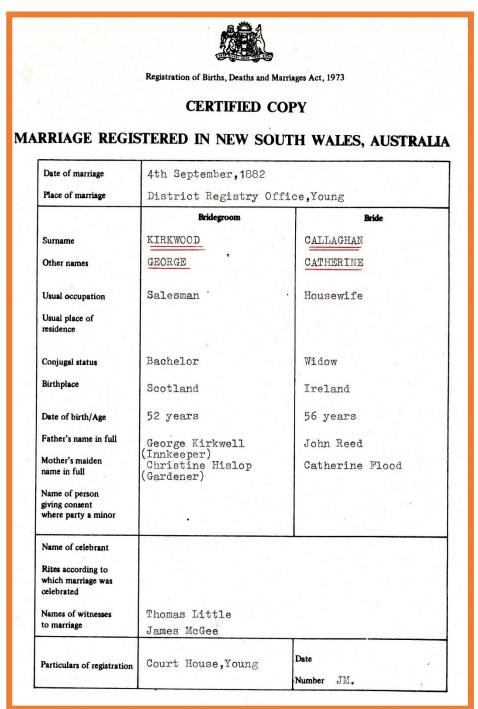
Catherine Callaghan remarries George Kirkwood

Some 3 years after the death of Michael Callaghan (2), his widow Catherine Callaghan, a housewife now aged 56 years married George Kirkwood.

The wedding took place at the District Registry Office at Young on 4 September 1882. Witnesses to the marriage were Thomas Little and James McGee.

George Kirkwood was listed as a salesman, aged 52 years. George Kirkwood was born in Scotland c1830, the son of George Kirk'well' (sic), an innkeeper and his wife Christine Hislop, a gardener.

Catherine and George resided at Iandra, a small rural settlement almost centrally equidistant from the major townships of Young, Grenfell and Cowra. .



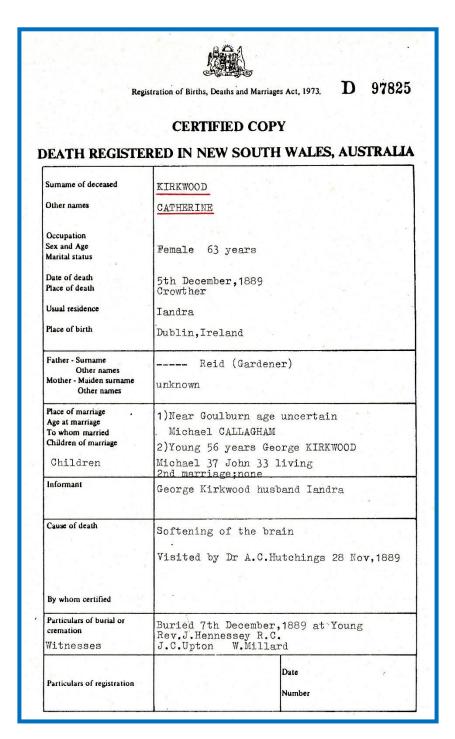
Catherine Callaghan (Kirkwood) - death

Catherine Kirkwood (formerly Callaghan) died at Crowther on 5 December 1889 aged 63 years. She is likely to have spent her last days with her son Michael Callaghan (3) and daughter-in-law Elizabeth (nee Warren) who were then living at Crowther.

Her cause of death was listed as softening of the brain and was last visited by Dr A C Hutchings on 28 November 1889.

Catherine was buried at Young Cemetery on 7 December 1889 by Rev J Hennessy RC with witnesses being listed as J C Upton and W Millard.

Catherine was survived by her sons Michael aged 37 years and John aged 33 years, as well as her husband George Kirkwood.



George Kirkwood - death

George Kirkwood is listed on three occasions within the hospital records for the Liverpool Asylum for the Deaf and Destitute.

Records show that he finally succumbed to influenza on 25 June 1899 aged 69 years.

		DISCHARGES				
<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Religion</u>	Date of Admission	<u>Disease</u>	Date of Discharge	How Discharged
Kirkwood George	68	Presbyterian	30 Jan 1899	Abscess of gr	22 Mar 1899	To yard
Kirkwood George	69	Presbyterian	5 May 1899	Bronchitis	26 May 1899	To yard
Kirkwood George	69	Presbyterian	25 June 1899	Influenza	25 June 1899	Died 4pm

ADMISSIONS.					DISCHARG			
Names.	Ages.	History Folio.	Religion.	Date of Admission.	By whom Admitted	Date of Discharge.	Age when Discharged	How Discharged.
Kavanagh. athur	47	4	R. 6.	12.9.98	alcoholiem	15.9.98	47	To macquare St.
Kennedy michael	50	16	R.6.	5.11.98	accopolism	14.12.98	50	Request.
Kooligan Samuel	75	/ ×/	R.6.	5.11.98	Sen. Deby	7. 11. 99	75	Request.
Kennedy Denis	49	4	T. 6.	10.11.98	Chr. Man ofteg	7. 3. 99	49	· Request.
Kernaghan John	45	20	6.8.	23.11.98	1	22. 4. 99	45	Hotayed Cours Reg.
Hinloch. alexander	55	× 21.	Treety -	26.11.98	Bronchetis	16. 6. 99	55	Request.
Stong. alfred	29	/ 20	6.8.	27:11.98	Phthieis	204,1900	30	Died 4 30 frm
Keoff. Hans.	75	<i>H</i> .	6.8.	5. 12. 98	Ch. dear hoca	19.12.98	759	Toyard
Harvoyna. Immocent.	72	. 2	R. G.	11.1.99	Rheumatiem	27.5.99	72	Died . 11. am
Kellett. Joseph	39	4	R.6.	30.1.99	- do -	22. 3. 99	68	To yard
Kickwood George	68	* .	Presty".	30.1.99	abous 99. HT.	22. 3. 99	68	To yard.
Nahl. William	66	2/.			chr. puthise.	76. 3. 99	66.	Died . 10-45 am
Kelly. Michael.	64	4	R.6.	17. 2.99		20. 2. 99	64	Request.
Kaysev. My. William	6z	17.	6.8.	16. 2.99		22. 2. 99	62.	Toyard
Nonnedy. Michael.	53	*	R.6.	17. 2.99		F. 4. 99	53	To yard
King William	29	/ 21.	6.8.	28. 3. 99		76. 9. 99	29	Request.
betty. James	56	16.	6.8.	8. 4.99		7 5. 99	36	Red 6. 15 pm
Knapp. John	46	16	6.8.	9.4.99		18. H. 99.	46	Toyard
Kendall. William	42	21.	See thinker		Phthisis	11.6 99	42	Request.
Snapp. John	46.	4	c.8.		acoholic Neuraching	2. 5. 99.	н6	Requier.
Kickwood. George.	69	2	Resty"	1000	1	26. 5. 99	69	To your
Kellett. Joseph	39	1 16	RG.	5.5.99		28-11. 99	39	spiels on.
Recoled. Thermas	42	,	6.8.	10.5.99	79	22: 6.99	42	To your
Kyle. John	34	cur.	6.8.	11. 5. 99		15. 6. 99	34	Toyard
Ketcher George	39	Co.	Ct.	23.6.99		16201	40	Request
Herry fro bampbell	50	14	Persty"			1- 7-99	50	Dud 10 pm
Kirchele alwander	56.	I.R.	-		Aupes labiales	18 11-99	56	Ducky OR
Kickwood. George	69	4		25.6.99		25. 6. 99	69	Dud 4 ma
Kenghan beather.	60	125.	N.6.	5.7.99		24.6.0	62	Toyard
Kelly. Termas	27	16	R.C.	21.7.99		1. 8. 99	27	Request.
Keofefor Stand -	15	/ 3	6.8.	30.7.99		10. 8. 99	15	To yard

Internment took place at the Old Presbyterian Cemetery, Liverpool (Sydney) on 26 June 1899.

Old Presbyterian Ceme December, 18	1ery 9742	TH.
22 Wednesday	ctgo	No
Jan 25 fames (356-9) Donald	47	/
24 Mh. Troon	40	2
24 Mathew Baxten	44	3
28 George Godd	41	4
20 Angus Me Donald	45	5
Feb 15 David Livingstone	85	6
Mar 24th Colin Houston	68	7
Ap 26, James M. Gruen	44	0
May 6 Hexander Johnstone	69	9
12 Jacob Blum 26 m Hugh Munro	62	10
26 ml lough Munro	82	11
June 12" Walter Redpath	80	12
14 Adam Orr	68	13
26 George Herhwood	69	14
chia 8 Peter Atten	66	15
Jehr dames Westutt	46	16
Oct 6th I homas Logan	5-8	1/8
12 I homas Dichson	66	18
Nov 93 John Mi pherson	82	19

