

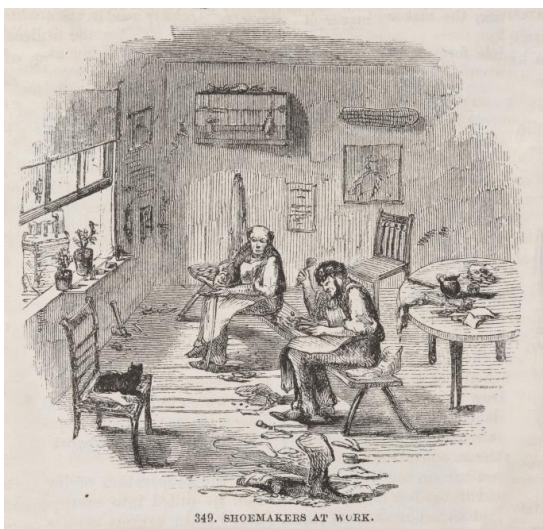
Family Story of: **Michael Callaghan (1)**

Ireland:

(Convict from Dublin, Ireland)

Australia:

**(Convict – Soldier – Landholder – Shoemaker)
Hawkesbury River NSW (Windsor & Wilberforce)**



Printed: 09 August 2018

**Compiled by:
John Malone
Cootamundra NSW**

Callaghan Family History

Michael Callaghan (1)

The Callaghan Family History story commences in Australia with **3 generations** of the name:

Michael Callaghan.

Michael Callaghan (1)

refers to the **first settler in Australia** who arrived as a **convict**

Michael Callaghan (2)

refers to the **son of the first settler** who was born in Sydney and finally made his way to the Lambing Flat Goldfields (Young NSW) and settled at Jerrybang near the village of Monteagle
Michael Callaghan (2) married **Catherine Sleven**

Michael Callaghan (3)

refers to the next generation who was born at Wingello NSW and moved as a child to the Young region with his parents Michael and Catherine Callaghan.
Michael Callaghan (3) married **Elizabeth Warren**

.....

The commencement point for research into the history of the Callaghan family begins with the death in 1879 of Michael Callaghan aged 60 years, at "Jerrybang" which was an area/property near the village of Monteagle, near the township of Young NSW.

The death certificate of Michael Callaghan (**2nd**) indicated he was born in Sydney in **c1819** and his father was also **Michael Callaghan, a soldier**

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973. D 97825	
CERTIFIED COPY	
DEATH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA	
Surname of deceased	<u>CALLAGHAN</u>
Other names	<u>MICHAEL</u>
Occupation	Farmer
Sex and Age	Male 60 years
Marital status	
Date of death	25th January, 1879
Place of death	Jerrybang
Usual residence	
Place of birth	Sydney
Father - Surname	CALLAGHAN (Soldier)
Other names	MICHAEL
Mother - Maiden surname	---
Other names	

If Michael Callaghan (2) was born c1819 then his father Michael Callaghan (1) was most likely to have arrived in the early days of the Colony of New South Wales!

There are three main shipping records relating to the early arrival to the Colony of New South Wales of Michael Callaghan (1) (all three came via convict ships in the early 1800's)

Convict Ship "Minerva"

Michael Callaghan per the convict ship "Minerva" arrived 18 January 1800

- *In the 1814 Muster – Michael Callaghan was a landholder in the Windsor, Richmond, Castlereagh district*
- *He was living "off stores" meaning he was self-sufficient not relying on Government Stores)*

Convict Ship "Friendship"

Michael Callaghan per the convict ship "Friendship" arrived 16 February 1800

- *In 1823 – Michael Callaghan was Given a Land Grant in the Appin District south of Sydney*

Convict Ship "Atlas"

Michael Callaghan per the convict ship "Atlas 2" arrived 1802

- *In the 1814 Muster – Michael Callaghan was listed as a Chair Maker living in the Parramatta District*
- *He was living "off stores" meaning he was self-sufficient not relying on Government Stores)*



- *Which of the three Michael Callaghans was my wife's ancestor?*
- *a question that eluded me for over 30 years !*

Michael Callaghan - Identification Breakthrough - 2017

After attending the funeral of my wife's first cousin, Geoff Callaghan at Penrith on 11 July 2017 the convict identification breakthrough came about while making preparations to visit the gravestone of Michael Callaghan (d 1826) at the Wilberforce Cemetery the following day.

While dabbling on my laptop that night I came upon a document that had eluded me for possibly **30 years**.


Name	Age	Ship	Rank	Condition	Date of Release	Assignman
Michael Downey	34	"Recovery"/31	21 Yrs	To/L	9 th Dec.	Rev. W. D. Smyth
Sarah Ann Willis	30	Machi. of boats	Came	free	"	Bathurst
Patrick Murphy	41	"Recovery"/31	Life	To/L	9 th	Wm. J. Dume
Mary Chambers	58	Marina (1)	7 Yrs free by S.	"	"	Windsor
John Smith	28	"Mach. of boats"	7 Yrs free by S.	"	9 th	Wm. Purves
Martha Smith	25	Sirry 1/31	7 Yrs	To/L	"	Port Macquarie
Joshua Corvess	32	"L. Lyndoch"	7 Yrs free by S.	"	9 th	Wm. M. Cooper
Mary McMillage	28	Planter 1/31	7 Yrs	To/L	"	Port Stephens
Isaac Beaumont	26	Waterloo 1/31	Life	Band	9 th	J. P. Gilchrist
Mary Whitelaw	19	New York Packet	Came	free	"	Campbell Town
John Hickson	30	Waterloo 1/31	14 Yrs	To/L	9 th	Frederick Lewis
Mary Burgess	24	W. Mitchell	Free	"	"	West Maitland
Peter Alcock	44	My. Huntley 1/31	Life	To/L	9 th	Edm. Rogers
Elizabeth Canoll	36	"	free woman	"	"	Brisbane Water
Rich. & Hannah Taylor	31	Hoffatt	28 Yrs	To/L	12 th	Mrs. Geoghegan
Johnanna White	27	Argyle	Came	free	"	Melbourne
John Brown	32	Aurora	14 Yrs	To/L	12 th	"
Bridget Burn	28	Native	of the Colony	"	"	Rev. W. Stone
Michael Callaghan	34	Minerva	Soldiers	Sold	"	Sutton Forest
Catherine Steven	36	Margaret 1/31	7 Yrs	To/L	"	"

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

This Michael Callaghan (2) was the **son** of Michael Callaghan (1), a convict who arrived via the convict ship **“Minerva”**.

Michael Callaghan (1), as with some selected convicts, later became soldiers and this backed up the death certificate information pertaining to Michael Callaghan (2) as below:



Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973. **D 97825**

CERTIFIED COPY

DEATH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA

Surname of deceased	<u>CALLAGHAN</u>
Other names	<u>MICHAEL</u>
Occupation	Farmer
Sex and Age	Male 60 years
Marital status	
Date of death	25th January, 1879
Place of death	Jerrybang
Usual residence	
Place of birth	Sydney
Father - Surname	CALLAGHAN (Soldier)
Other names	MICHAEL
Mother - Maiden surname	
Other names	

Michael Callaghan
Soldier

Michael Callaghan - Soldier

As documented previously it appears that convict Michael Callaghan, once pardoned, was to become a soldier, now reversing his role and looking after convicts.

In the document below we gain an insight into this transition:

THE NEW SOUTH WALES CORPS

The responsibilities of the New South Wales Corps, taking over from the Marines in early 1792, expressly included the control of convicts. Recruited in Britain, they were offered inducements to accept a posting to a barely formed settlement at what was considered the end of the earth, populated by criminals.

Officers were offered promotion and land grants. The soldiers were not dissimilar to the convicts: struggling semi- or unskilled victims of the Industrial Revolution and the economic fluctuations of the time. Their number included recalled Marines—who had been offered a bounty and a double land grant if they transferred to the NSW Corps—and former military prisoners, as well as troublemakers offloaded by other regiments.

Convicts and ex-convicts could also enlist. Many convicts took up an offer which included a pardon, land and wages. By 1802 former convicts made up 14% of the corps.

The New South Wales Corps exploited the power vacuum after Governor Phillip returned to England in 1792. Corps majors acted as governors between official appointments, and granted substantial land holdings to Corps members.

The first four governors, all navy men, couldn't control the army officers, who resented what they saw as interference on land, and had the power of their units behind them.

Corps officers took control of imports into the colony through Sydney Cove, having a virtual monopoly on trade and earning them the nickname of the **"Rum Corps"**.

Officers backed their soldiers against convicts regardless of conduct. For example, during a dispute between a former convict Corpsman and First Fleeter John Baughan (his former convict overseer). Baughan took the soldier's unattended weapon from the sentry box to the sergeant of the guard. The soldier was confined for this dereliction of duty, but his comrades took revenge, threatening Baughan with an axe while demolishing his cottage at Campbells Cove. Although Governor Hunter, backed by the Duke of Portland, stated that the soldiers should be charged with mutiny, they were merely made to compensate Baughan. In other instances Corps members even got away with murder.



Convict Ship “Minerva”

Minerva was a merchantman (a trading ship) launched in 1773 in the East Indies. She traded there for more than 20 years before she made three voyages for the British East India Company (EIC). The first EIC voyage was from 1796 to 1798. In 1799 she transported convicts from Ireland to Australia while under charter to the EIC. From Australia she sailed to Bengal, and then back to Britain. She underwent repairs in 1802 and then travelled to St Helena and Bengal for the EIC. She was lost in 1805 or 1806 under circumstances that are currently unclear.

Convict transport and East India Company voyage

Under the command of Joseph Salkeld (or Stalkeld), *Minerva* left the Downs (The Downs are an area of sea in the southern North Sea near the English Channel off the east Kent coast), on 6 August 1799. She sailed from Cork, Ireland on 24 August with 165 male and 26 female convicts, plus three children belonging to convicts. She also had a detachment of 20 men from the New South Wales Marine Corps to guard the prisoners, and several passengers. One passenger was Joseph Holt, who had been general for the United Irish, and who had led a large guerrilla force that had fought against British troops in County Wicklow from June–October 1798. A second passenger was Henry Fulton, who was a clergyman in the Diocese of Killaloe, and who also had been involved in the Irish Rebellion of 1798. Both men travelled to Australia with their families, all sharing a cabin. They were not convicts per se. Holt was among seven transportees who had agreed to self-exile in lieu of punishment. Fulton may have been numbered the 70 men classified as political prisoners. A third notable passenger was Captain William Cox, who had been appointed paymaster of the New South Wales Corps.

Minerva sailed in company with Friendship and some other vessels. On 14 September, *Minerva* parted from *Friendship*, and their escort, HMS Dryad, left them to return to Ireland. Two weeks later, on 30 September, *Minerva* exchanged shots at some distance with two strange vessels that sported Portuguese colors, but both sides did not pursue the matter. Three days after that *Minerva* encountered two Spanish vessels, a galleon and what appeared to be a prison ship. The British made ready to fight as Spain was an enemy of Britain's. The British also permitted Holt to form a gun crew from among the political prisoners, they having agreed to fight. As *Minerva* approached, the supposed prison ship fired a broadside. At that, Salkeld sailed away, and so did the Spaniards. Later, Holt admitted that had the Spanish boarded, he and his men would have mutinied.

Minerva reached Rio de Janeiro on 10 October and arrived at Port Jackson on 11 January 1800. She arrived there a month before *Friendship*. Three male convicts died on the voyage; this was a particularly low rate for such a long voyage. Salkeld had a liberal attitude with respect to restrictions on the conduct of the female convicts and a number of marriages eventuated. Holt later credited Cox with fostering the humane treatment of the prisoners that had resulted in the low death rate, and ended up managing Cox's farm. {Source: Internet Document}



Michael Callaghan (Ship) “Minerva” – Historical Timeline

Michael Callaghan – Ship “Minerva” - 1800 Convict

Surname	First Name	Age	Reb	Ship	Tried	Trial Place	Term	DOB	Native Place	Crime	Marital Status	Trade or Calling
Callaghan	Michael	26		Minerva (1800)	1797	Dublin	7	1774	Dublin			Shoemaker

Names	Age	Occupation	County	Convicts		Observations
				Date	Term	
Robert Taylor	20	Shoemaker	Armagh	Aug 1797	Life	Discharged 30 Dec 1799 in L. H. 30. 3. 1800 L. H. 30. 3. 1800
John White	20	"	Down	Aug 1797	Life	
John White	20	"	Down	Aug 1797	Life	
Robert Jones	20	Carpet Bait Maker	Galway	Aug 1797	Life	
John White	20	Baker	Dublin	Aug 1797	Life	
John White	20	Baker	Longford	Aug 1797	Life	
John White	20	Shoe Maker	Dublin	Aug 1797	Life	
John White	20	"	Down	Aug 1797	Life	
John White	20	"	Dublin	Aug 1797	Life	
John White	20	"	York	Aug 1797	Life	
John White	20	"	"	Aug 1797	Life	
John White	20	"	Down	Aug 1797	Life	
John White	20	"	Down	Aug 1797	Life	
John White	20	"	Down	Aug 1797	Life	
John White	20	"	Down	Aug 1797	Life	

Information presented in the **convict indent** provides a commencement point for the basic timeline for our convict / turned soldier ancestor Michael Callaghan:

- ✓ Michael Callaghan was born in Dublin, Ireland c1872 – c1874. His age is stated as 25 years of age upon arrival in the Colony of New South Wales.
- ✓ Michael Callaghan was sent for trial in Dublin in August 1799 aged 25 – 26 years of age and received a 7 year sentence of Transportation to the Colony of New South Wales.
- ✓ The ship “Minerva” with Michael Callaghan on board sailed from [Cork](#), Ireland on 24 August 1899 with 165 male and 26 female convicts, plus three children belonging to convicts.
- ✓ His occupation was listed as a **shoemaker** (there are concerns regarding the occupation listing as “shoemaker” as 10 convicts in a row have the same listing for “shoemaker” which appears to be highly irregular).
- ✓ On 11 January 1800, the ship “Minerva” arrived at Port Jackson – Sydney Cove.

**Michael Callaghan – Ship “Minerva” received his
Certificate of Freedom
on 2 February 1811- General Muster**

536 Certificates February 1811					537 Certificates February 1811				
No	Name	When tried	When	Sentence	Ship	When arrived	When time expired	Date of Certificate	Remarks
1393	Patrick Smith	Lindisfarne	5 March 1791	Seven yrs	Minerva	1799	March 1799	2 nd Feb 1811	given on land affidavit 7 Nov 1815
1394	John Martin	B.S. Midd	22 Oct 1798	Seven yrs	Rephine	1790	Oct 1805	2 nd Feb 1811	
1395	William Pick	Maidstone	17 March 1790	Seven yrs	do	do	March 1805	2 nd Feb 1811	
1396	Charles Fletcher	Westminster	19 June 1790	Seven yrs	Ad. Pennington	1791	June 1795	2 nd Feb 1811	
1397	William Griffiths	Chutes	16 Oct 1799	Seven yrs	do	do	April 1805	2 nd Feb 1811	
1398	Jonathan Brooks	Exington Surrey	5 Oct 1790	Seven years	Martha	1791	Oct 1797	2 nd Feb 1811	See also 1326
1399	Michael Callaghan or Gallagher	Dublin City	Aug 1797	Seven years	Minerva	1800	Aug 1802	2 nd Feb 1811	

<u>No</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Where tried</u>	<u>When</u>	<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>When arrived</u>	<u>When time expired</u>	<u>Date of certificate</u>
100/599	Michael Callaghan or Gallagher	Dublin City	Aug 1797	Seven Years	Minerva	1800	Aug 1802	2 Feb 1811

TICKETS OF LEAVE / CERTIFICATES OF FREEDOM / PARDONS

Convicts like Michael Callaghan were normally sentenced to seven or 14 year terms but others had sentences ranging from 10 years to life. About half the convicts were transported for seven years, and a quarter were sentenced for 14 years.

If they were well behaved, convicts were not usually required to serve out their full term and could apply for a:

- ticket of leave
- **certificate of freedom**
- conditional pardon; or
- an absolute pardon.

With good conduct, a convict serving a seven year term usually qualified for a ticket of leave after four or five years, whilst those serving 14 years could expect to serve between six to eight years. 'Lifers' could qualify for their conditional pardon after 10 or 12 years.

A convict was required to carry their ticket of leave at all times.

As above, the Certificate of freedom document indicated that Michael Callaghan's sentence time had expired as early as **August 1802** but his Certificate of Freedom was not received until **2 February, 1811**.

Historical Background to the NSW General Musters

Shortly after the arrival of the First Fleet in New South Wales, the first systematic check or "muster" of the population was taken. Musters enabled the government to count the population and note whether individuals were self-supporting or victualled from the government stores. They also served as a control over the convict population and assisted officials in determining the colony's ability to support itself without recourse to the public stores.

The General Muster for New South Wales was taken between February and March 1811. On Saturdays 19 and 26 January 1811, the Sydney Gazette included the following announcement for the settlement of New South Wales in the section devoted to Government and General Orders:

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct that a GENERAL MUSTER of the whole of the inhabitants (Civil and Military excluded) shall take place at the several Settlements on the following days under the inspection of His Honour Lieutenant Governor O'Connell and William Broughton Esquire, Acting Commissary.

The Muster was to commence at 9am on the days and at the places listed below.

Pardons, Emancipations, Tickets of Leave and Expired Sentence certificates were to be produced. Personal attendance was required and "any who act in Disobedience thereto will be punished with the utmost Severity agreeable to the Several Colonial Regulations relating thereto".

One example is as follows which may have involved Michael Callaghan took place at Windsor:

At the Church at Windsor:

-Tuesday 5th and Wednesday 6th February:

All Free Men residing at Green Hills, Windsor, Richmond, Nepean, Caddi, Portland Head and any of the districts adjacent thereto:

-Thursday 7th:

All Male Prisoners including Ticket of Leave Men residing at any of the above places;

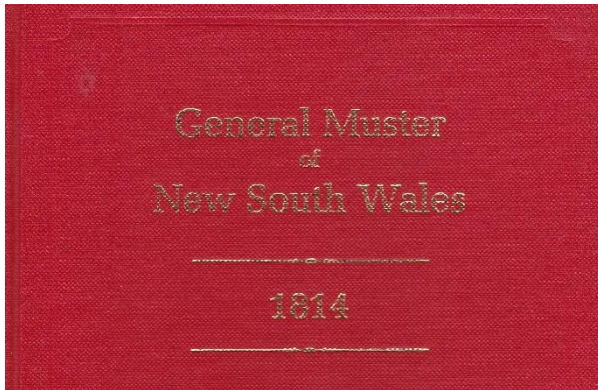
-Friday 8th and Saturday 9th:

All Free Women residing at any of the above places;

-Monday 11th:

All Female Prisoners residing in any of the above places.

Michael Callaghan is listed in the 1814 - General Muster



Michael Callaghan is listed in the 1814 General Muster as a free **landowner** living “off stores” meaning that he is self-sufficient not requiring any assistance from the NSW Colonial Government.

0688	W	Michael Calaghan	Minerva	F	Off	Landholder	From 1787 free
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settlers in New South Wales could be granted land by the Governor. A single male was entitled to 30 acres, while a married man received 50 acres and an additional 10 acres for each child if his wife and children were with him at the time the land grant was made. In 1825 the sale of land by private tender began and restrictions were imposed on the maximum size of land that could be granted freely.

Michael Callaghan (2) son of Michael Callaghan (1) is born c1810-c1819

Between 1810 and 1819 Michael Callaghan (2) the son of Michael Callaghan (1) was born probably in the Windsor area.

- No birth records exist that I am aware of that relate to a birth, baptism or **mother's name**
- The document extract below - an 1844 “**Convict Permission to Marry**” document shows Michael Callaghan (2) aged **34 years** giving a date of birth approximately **1810**.

John Brown	32	Aurora	14 Yrs	T/L	12 th	
Bridget Burn	28	Native	of the	Colony	"	Rev. Wm. Stone
Michael Calaghan	34	Minerva	Soldiers	Son	"	Sutton Forest
Catherine Steven	26	Margaret	7 Yrs	T/L	"	

Names	Rank	Ship	Master	Where	Remarks
Henry Daniel	✓	Hydrant	Wm. Daniel	7/10	✓
Moses Roberts	✓	CP	Atlas	Proch. 1/10	✓
John Brown	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
Thomas Riley	✓	Hydrant	Wm. Riley	7/10	✓
220 Joseph Palmer	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
John Paul	✓	Hydrant	Wm. Paul	7/10	✓
Isaac Gerrish	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
John Williams	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
Moses Daniel	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
265 James Harwood	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
John O'Brien	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
Abraham Morris	✓	Hydrant	Wm. Morris	7/10	✓
John Gayden	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
George Cairman	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
230 John Kendrick	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
Michael Callaghan	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
Thomas Dutton	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓

1820

Michael Callaghan is listed in the 1822 - General Muster

In the **1822 General Muster** Michael Callaghan is again listed as a **landholder** but importantly his location is listed as **Windsor**.

Names	Rank	Ship	Master	Where	Remarks
Callaghan James	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
Callaghan John	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
Callaghan John	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
Callaghan John	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
Callaghan John	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
Callaghan John	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
Callaghan John	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
Callaghan John	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
Callaghan Maria	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
Callaghan Michael	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
Callaghan James	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓
Callaghan Michael	✓	CP	Proch.	1/10	✓

Note: Also listed on the Muster schedule is **Michael Callaghan** per “**Friendship**” and his wife **Agnes** (nee **Wardrobe**) per the convict ship “**Sydney Cove**”. They are both residing at **Appin**.

It was thought for a number of years that **Agnes Wardrobe** **may** have been the mother of **Michael Callaghan** (2) but this information appears to be **incorrect**.

Michael Callaghan is listed in the 1825 - General Muster

A **key document** is the **1825 General Muster**!

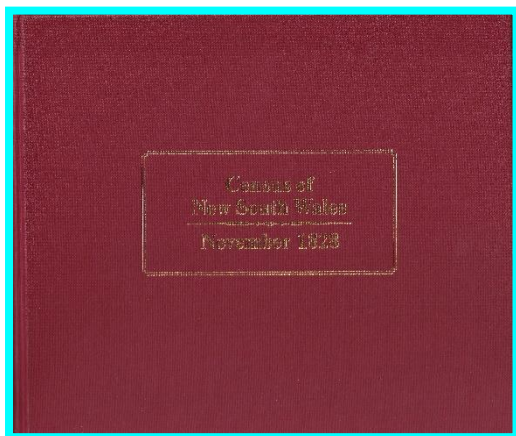
In the 1825 General Muster under the section “**Employments**” the wording is difficult to interpret. It states ***** **Wilberforce**.

Wilberforce and **Windsor** are both situated on opposite banks of the **Hawkesbury River** [**Windsor** on the southern bank, **Wilberforce** on the northern bank].

Names	Age	Religion	Vessels	Year	Rank	Employments
Callaghan Bernard	.	c	Portland	1818	L	1st Ensign, Port Macquarie
Callaghan Daniel	.	f	S. F. Vincent	1818	7	Later on Campbelltown
Callaghan Edward	.	c	Isabella	1822	7	S. F. Vincent, Sydney
Callaghan Edward	.	c	Hadlow	1821	7	1st Ensign, do
Callaghan Francis	.	c	Henry	1823	7	do Newcastle
Callaghan James	.	f	Curry	1810	7	1st Ensign, Sydney
Callaghan James	.	c	Thompson	1820	7	1st Ensign, do
Callaghan James	.	c	Cyrene	1819	14	1st Ensign, Port Macquarie
Callaghan John	.	th	Britannia	1798	L	Landholder, Sydney
Callaghan Michael	.	f	Atlas	1812	7	Later on Richmond
Callaghan John	.	f	do	1802	7	do do
Callaghan John	.	th	Porpoise	1811	L	Landholder, Willoughby
Callaghan John	.	c	S. F. Vincent	1818	14	S. F. Vincent, Sydney
Callaghan John	.	c	Cyrene	1819	7	Wagon Road party, Sydney
Callaghan Catherine	10	bc	.	.	.	Callaghan School, Parramatta
Callaghan John	.	f	Port. Thurst	1818	7	Later on Sydney
Callaghan James	.	c	Dorothy	1820	7	S. F. Vincent, Sydney
Callaghan Mary	.	c	Woodman	1823	7	do, W. Regent, Campbelltown
Callaghan Mary	.	f	Canada	1810	7	Wife of John, Sydney
Callaghan John	1	bc	.	.	.	Wife of John, Sydney
Callaghan Michael	.	f	Minerva	1818	7	Thames, Willoughby
Callaghan James	.	f	Sydney Cove	1817	7	Wife of John, Sydney
Callaghan Michael	.	th	Friendship	1800	L	Landholder, Campbelltown
Callaghan Patrick	.	c	Castle Forbes	1823	7	S. F. Vincent, Sydney
Callaghan Patrick	.	f	Portland	1818	7	Landholder, do
Callaghan Patrick	.	c	Amunestine	1814	14	1st Ensign, Newcastle
Callaghan Peter	.	f	Curry	1810	7	Ensign, W. Regent, Sydney
Callaghan Timothy	.	c	Prince Regent	1821	7	S. F. Vincent, Sydney
Callaghan Thomas	.	c	Isabella	1821	7	do, Sydney
Callaghan William	.	c	Lord Bessborough	1821	7	1st Ensign, do

“The Penny Drops” - *** Wilberforce**

In July 2018, I gained access from the Cootamundra Library to the **1828 Census of New South Wales**.



It was noted that there were three mentions of a Michael Callaghan in the Census:

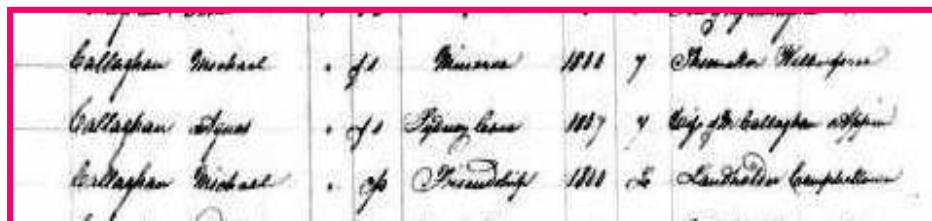
- *Michael Callaghan – Ship “Eliza” - Barracks Newcastle*
- *Michael Daniel Callaghan – 18 months old*
- *Michael Callaghan – 3 years old*

Callaghan, Lawrence	25	FS	Isabella	1822	7	C	Labourer	to Robt. Redfern	Bathurst.	C0054
Callaghan, John	25	FS	Isabella	1820	7	C	Labourer	to Aaron Peirce	Hunters Hill.	C0055
Callaghan, Francis	25	GS	Henry	1823	7	C	Labourer	to Patrick Malony	Wallis Pns.	C0056
Callaghan, James			John Barry 2.						Norfolk Island.	*C0057
Callaghan, Daniel	25	GS	Asia	1824	7	C	Stockman	to Andrew Nash	Bathurst.	C0058
Callaghan, Timothy	21	GS	Mariner		7	C	Servant	to Andrew Byrne	Appin.	C0059
Callaghan, James			P. Regent					Engineers Dept.	Parramatta.	C0060
Callaghan, Timothy	39	FS	Medina	1821	7	C	Labourer		Sussex St., Syd.	C0061
Callaghan, J.			Asia						Carters Bks., Syd.	C0062
Callaghan, Owen	28		Lonach	1824	L	C	Tailor	at H.H. McArthur	Vineyard Cottage.	C0063
Callaghan, Patrick			E. St. Vincent					Iron Gang-8		C0064
Callaghan, John	32	TL	C. Forbes	1818	L	C	Labourer	with John Cain	Market St., Syd.	C0065
Callaghan, Patrick	30	GS	Tyne	1818	L	C	Labourer	Mineral Surv. Dept.	Syd.	C0066
Callaghan, John	50	GS	Guildford	1816	7	C	Servant	to A.A. Co.	Port Stephens.	C0067
Callaghan, Bryan	37	GS	Atlas 3.	1816	L	C	Servant	to John Fox	Richmond.	C0068
Callaghan, John	53	FS	Hadlow 2.	1820	7	C	Labourer	Eth. Carlisle ux Roberts	Richmond.	*C0069
Callaghan, James	29	GS	Hooghley	1825	7	C	Shepherd	to Richd. Nowland	Richmond.	C0070
Callaghan, John	50	CF	Porpoise 1.	1800	C		Farmer	to Edwd. Cox	Evan.	C0071
Callaghan, John	F60	TL	Brittania	1797	L	C	Farmer		Lr. Portland Hd.	*C0072
Callaghan, Rose	56	FS	Providence	1810	7	C			Cornwallis.	*C0073
Callaghan, Hugh	G15	BC								C0074
Callaghan, John			Sir G. Webster						Gaol, Syd.	C0075
Callaghan, Michael			Eliza						Barracks, Newcastle.	C0076
Callaghan, James			Hooghley						H.P. Bks., Syd.	C0077
Callaghan, James			Surry 2.						Moreton Bay.	C0078
Callaghan, James	35	GS	Eliza	1827	7	C	Labourer	to T.V. Bloomfield	Dagworth, Wallis Pns.	C0079
Callaghan, Timothy			Eliza					Iron Gang-2		C0080
Callaghan, Daniel	16	GS	M. Huntley	1828	7	C	Tobacconist	with J.P. Webber	Markham, Patns. Pns.	C0081
Callaghan, Daniel	30	FS	Guildford	1818	7	C	Shepherd	to Geo. Cox	Bathurst.	C0082
Callaghan, Peter	F31		Surry	1816	7	C	Constable		George St., Syd.	C0083
Callaghan, Mary	26	FS	Woodman	1823	7	C				*C0084
Callaghan, Michael Daniel	18m	BC								C0085
Callaghan, Ann	G 2m	BC								C0086
Callaghan, John	24	GS	Morley	1828	7	C	Labourer	to Jas. Hassall	Bathurst.	C0087
Callaghan, Daniel	26	GS	Ann & Amelia					to Geo. Brown	Illawarra.	C0088
Callaghan, Patrick	F30	FS	Guildford 3.	1818	7	P	Stockman		Appin.	C0089
Callaghan, Mary	20	BC								*C0090
Callaghan, Michael	3	BC								C0091
Callaghan, Matthew	G 1	BC								C0092
Callaghan, William	38	CF					Patient		Lunatic Asylum, Liverpool.	C0093
										C0094

There were **no mentions** made regarding any of the **3 convicts** named Michael Callaghan:

- ✓ *Michael Callaghan – ship “Minerva”*
- ✓ *Michael Callaghan – ship “Friendship”*
- ✓ *Michael Callaghan – ship “Atlas”*

My attention was returned to the 1825 Census and the missing information ***** Wilberforce.



Looking again at other parts of the document the **first letter** in the missing information appeared to match with the letter **S** and the other letters suddenly fell into place:

“Shoemaker” Wilberforce

In the 1825 Census, Michael Callaghan per the ship “Minerva” was working as a **Shoemaker** at Wilberforce.

When transported as a convict, Michael Callaghan listed his trade as **“Shoemaker”**. Had Michael Callaghan, now approximately 53 years of age, reverted to his old trade as a **“Shoemaker”**?

Death of Michael Callaghan 1826

A burial registration for a Michael Callaghan [listed below] is of great significance.

This Michael Callaghan:

- ✓ died on **5 December 1826** aged **54 years**.
- ✓ this gives a birth year of 1772
- ✓ this date fits in with the estimated birth year of Michael Callaghan, convict per the ship “**Minerva**”.

Death Registration – Michael Callaghan

Name:	Michael Callaghan
Death Date:	1826
Death Place:	New South Wales
Registration Year:	1826
Registration Place:	Wilberforce, New South Wales
Volume Number:	V1826811 10

Burial Registration – Wilberforce Cemetery, Old Sackville Road, Wilberforce

Grave Details	
Name:	Michael Callaghan
Died:	5th December 1826
Age:	54 years
Cemetery:	Wilberforce Cemetery, Wilberforce
Location:	right section, row 11 plot 7

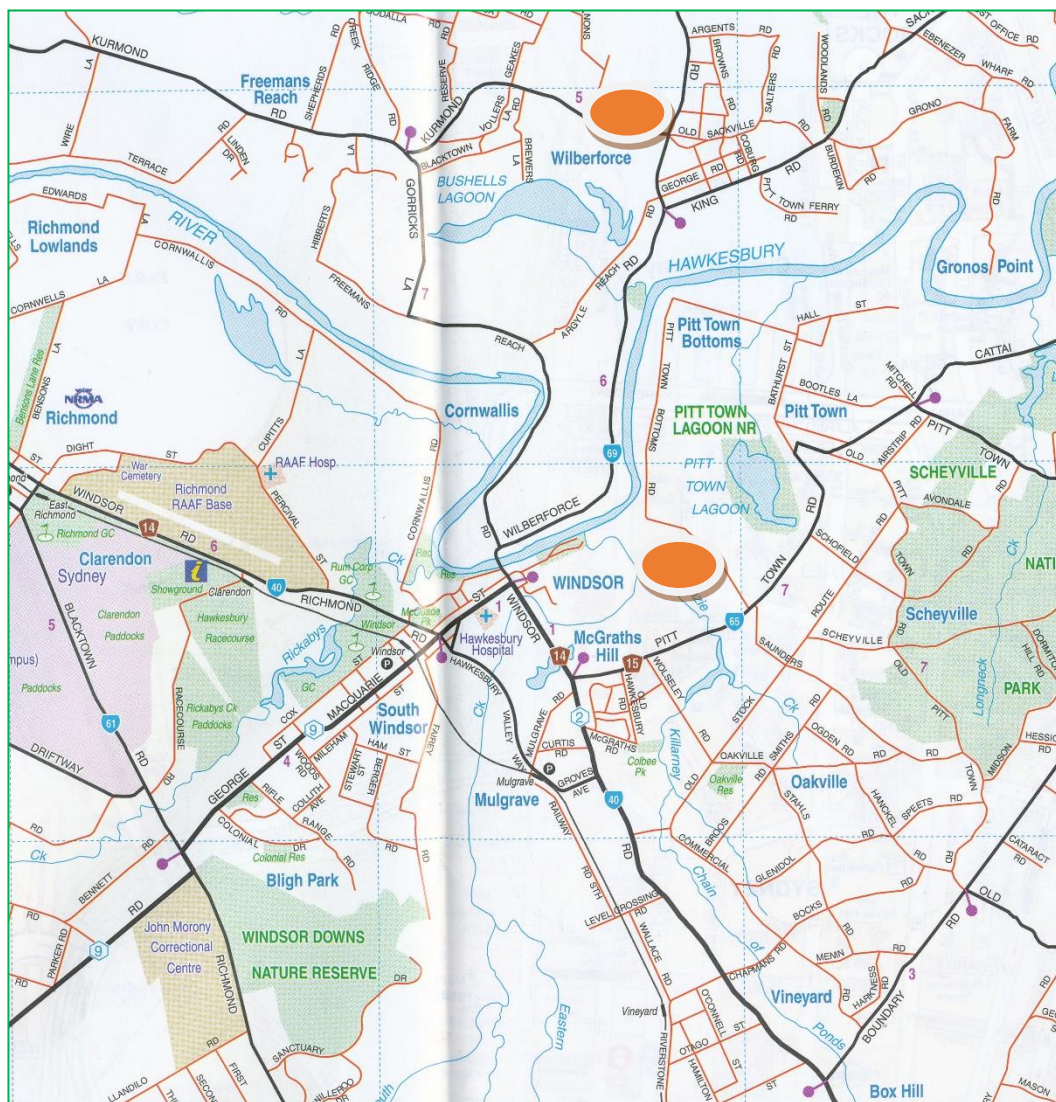


Wilberforce is a small town just beyond the outer suburbs of north-west [Sydney](#) and lies on the western bank of the [Hawkesbury River](#), opposite Windsor.



Wilberforce is one of the original settlements established as a township by [Lachlan Macquarie](#), colonial governor of New South Wales 1810-21, and accordingly is locally known as a "[Macquarie Town](#)", a title given to townships established by Governor Macquarie on 6 December 1810 in and around the Sydney metropolitan area. It was named after [William Wilberforce](#) (1759–1833) who was a British politician, philanthropist and a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade.

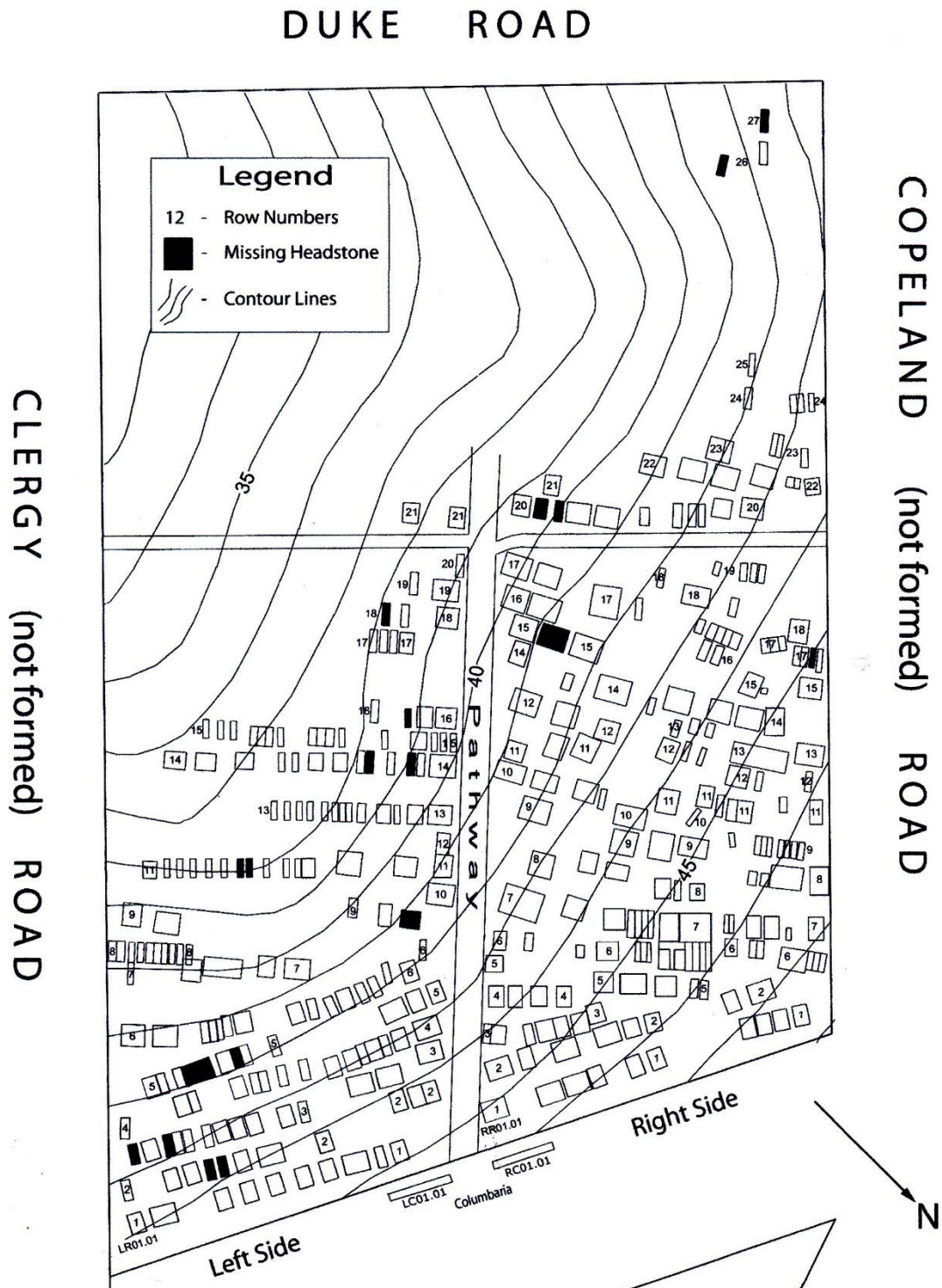
Governor Lachlan Macquarie



Map of Wilberforce & Windsor, NSW

Michael Callaghan headstone – Row 11 plot 7
Wilberforce Cemetery – Old Sackville Road, Wilberforce

Plan of Wilberforce Cemetery



In 2017 Pam Malone (nee Hardman) visited Wilberforce Cemetery to inspect the headstone of what is believed to be her ancestor **Michael Callaghan** *[formerly an Irish Convict via the ship “Minerva”]* *Despite being a very old headstone it remains in a magnificent state of preservation with very clear lettering.*



Pam Malone standing beside the headstone of her ancestor Michael Callaghan
Wilberforce Cemetery across the Hawkesbury River from Windsor.

