

There is a record of Samuel at Burra with **Maria Goldsworthy** and a child towards the end of the forties.<sup>1</sup>

For many years we have believed that Maria arrived in Adelaide on 5 July 1848 on the ship *Westminister* and she was accompanied on the voyage by two sisters Elizabeth Ann and Mary Jane. Her name was shown on the shipping record as M Emma Goldsworthy. The record indicates that they "*possibly had no relatives on board*". This was the only record we could locate of a Maria Goldsworthy arriving in South Australia up to February 1849 (except for the wife of a James Goldsworthy named Maria).

However, my view now is that this is quite incorrect and Maria was not one of the "*Westminister*" Goldsworthy girls. Supporting this we know that Elizabeth Ann married a John Betts. John died in 1869 and in 1895 Elizabeth remarried James Wells at Daylesford, Victoria. The marriage certificate records her age as 59 implying a birth year of 1836 and her place of birth as Redruth, Cornwall. Her parent's names were recorded as James Goldsworthy and Grace Jeffries.

A review of the 1841 Census for Redruth, Cornwall which shows <sup>2</sup>:

*"Dops,1,Grace Goldsworthy,,30,,In county,  
,,Elizabeth Goldsworthy,,5,,Not in county,  
,,Mary Goldsworthy,,3,,In county,  
,,Emma Goldsworthy,,1,,In county,"*

This is the only census record that correctly shows all the names. Note that Elizabeth is shown as NOT being born in Cornwall.

The major issue is the age of the girls. If Maria was the youngest girl, as we have believed up to now, she would have been 8 years old in 1848 which would make her far too young to have a child with Samuel in that year. The age of Elizabeth is supported by her second marriage certificate and we have located Mary Jane's birth as 24 December 1837 (with parents of James and Grace) supporting the Census age.

Maria's Death Certificate shows that she died in 1896 at the age of 73 implying a birth year of 1823. This would make her about 25 in 1848 when she met Samuel. Her father's name was recorded on her Marriage certificate as Samuel Goldsworthy.

This conclusion leaves us without any details of Maria's origins or when she arrived in South Australia. The fact that she was at Burra provides us with the conclusion she came from Cornwall because most of the people in the town were Cornish. However, Cornwall is only an assumption.

It is of interest that Maria does not seem to have had any ongoing relationship with Elizabeth Ann and Mary Jane. Elizabeth Ann later married John Betts in 1851 and Mary Jane married George Jones in 1853. They resided in Hindmarsh.

Maria met **Samuel** at Burra in 1848 and by November 1848 was pregnant with their first child. **William** was born in on 15 July 1849 and the birth was registered at Burra by John Chapman on 25 August 1849.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Burra 1845-1851. A Directory of Early Folk. Compiled by Jennifer Carter

<sup>2</sup> 1841 Census Redruth Book 17 Folio 62 Page 1

<sup>3</sup> Entry No. 157 Page 6 Book 1 SA Births Deaths & Marriages

The birth was also registered in the District of Clare by Samuel on 9 April 1864 but this showed the birth place as Armagh. The town of Burra had a very active copper mine but the working conditions were very poor and oppressive and one could not imagine **Samuel** staying there especially with a young child.

William was baptized at Clare (Court) on 9 January 1850 and the baptism is recorded in the Sevenhill Parish Register of baptisms. The sponsors were William and Mary O'Mealey and at the time their "Abode" was Undalya which is between Auburn and Riverton in the Clare Valley.

The rest of their children were born at Armagh:

<b>Mary Ann.</b>	Born 4 February 1852
<b>James Samuel</b>	Born 28 October 1853
<b>Tryphena</b>	Born 1855
<b>George Francis</b>	Born 7 June 1857
<b>Samuel Stephen</b>	Born 1859
<b>Harriett Jane</b>	Born 1862. Died 1863
<b>John Joseph</b>	Born 9 February 1864

There are a number of Harford baptisms recorded in the Sevenhill Parish Register of Baptisms. These include:

George baptized 23 January 1870. Sponsors Thomas and Sarah Butler.

Mary Ann baptized 23 January 1870 Sponsor Bridget Effie

Margaret Typhena baptized 13 February 1870 Sponsor Mary Ann Curtis

The interesting point is that these are Catholic baptisms when we know there were Anglican and other denominations at Clare at the time. All these baptisms occurred after Stephen had been baptized in 1869. It seems that his wife Margaret had a dominant influence on him and she also had a very strong influence on his half brothers and sisters. Of course by this time a number of Stephen and Margaret's children had also been baptized and some of the same sponsor's names are evident.

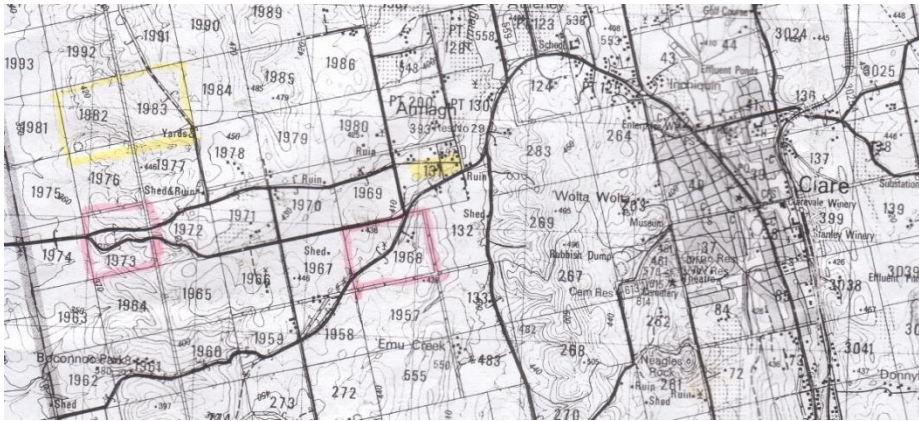
A further reference to Samuel is on the Electoral Roll<sup>4</sup> for 1853 in the District of Stanley. His qualification to vote is given as "Household, Leasehold" and his location as Clare Village.

Four of Samuel's children were born before he bought his first section of land. In January 1854, Samuel purchased Section 1968) at Armagh for 55 pounds. It was 41 acres 2 Roods and 28 Perches. He bought the land from George Sismey. It should be noted that this was some sixteen years after arriving from England and his age was 46 years. However, at last he had shrugged off his convict background and obtained his own real independence in his own parcel of land.

The land was located quite close to the planned town of Armagh and had a small creek that provided water. Fruit trees were planted on the land and the suggestion is **Samuel** sold the fruit to the miners at Burra. He had been there and would have known shopkeepers and miners. While in those days with roads barely tracks made it a long journey, it was nevertheless close enough for him to make the trip. Fruit trees are still visible on the land today.

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<sup>4</sup> SA Archives GRG24/6/1682



### Location of Samuel's Armagh Land Sections 1968 & 1973

The 1857/58 Council of Clare rates assessment shows that the land was 44 acres, part fenced with a hut garden and yard. It was also shown as owned and occupied by **Samuel**.



**Armagh S1968 Fruit Trees East side of Road**



**S1968 East Side of the road. Footings of old dwelling are evident up the hill**



**S1968 Vines on West Side of Road**

On 18 Oct 1866, at age 58, **Samuel** purchased Section 1973, Hundred of Emu Flats, County of Stanley, from Peter Pranker & Robert Stuckey of Adelaide. It contained 80 acres He paid 180 Pounds Sterling.



Portion of this land *"was taken for Government Road"* on 7 October 1881 and the land is now either side of the original unmade road and also the current bitumen road to Blyth.

The northern section is high and affords beautiful wide sweeping views across the plains. There is a lookout named after the present owner *"Brooks"* on the highest portion. Brooks obtained the land in 1905 and it has remained in their family ever since. The current bitumen road to Blyth also passes through the land.



**Junction of Old Blyth Road ahead on Left and new Bitumin Blyth Road. S 1973 ahead on the Hill**



**Views towards Blyth from Section 1973**



**John Carollo, Elizabeth Harford, Jenny Carollo at Brooks Lookout**

Although Section 1973 was twice as large as Section 1968 and has excellent views the land is not as good as Section 1968 because of its steepness and the quality of the soil and vegetation. By 1867/68 with a combined total of 120 acres there was 8 acres under crop a house with two rooms and a stable. One would expect the cropped land to be on Section 1968. Today this section has been subdivided into 10 Acre lots and most now have vines planted on them consistent with others in the broader Clare Valley.

The house would have been fairly primitive and quite inadequate for a family with eight children. However by this time the elder children would have been encouraged to obtain work and board elsewhere. Some of them may even have been boarded out as was the practice at the time but we have no evidence of this.

The 1868/69 Rates assessment description is "House, Sheds etc. There is no entry for **Samuel** on the 1878/79 Rates assessment as he had sold both parcels of land.. Samuel is mentioned in the 1855 Royal South Australian Almanac and General Directory which records him as being at Section 1968 near Armagh. This was before he purchased Section 1973. He was also mentioned in the 1864 edition of the Adelaide Almanac recording him as a farmer at Armagh.

Samuel did not have a public profile of any kind. It is possible that he deliberately avoided this. He knew that the settlement of South Australia was based on being free of convict labour. Even though he was a free man he was a pardoned convict, something he would not want anyone to know about. He was also uneducated and would not have had the confidence to put himself forward.

However, there were some references to Samuel in newspapers:

- 1860 Payment of One Pound by District of Clare Council to "*Harford for repairing Hut Run Ford*"<sup>5</sup>
- 1861 In May a Petition was presented to the house of Assembly against the election of G.S. Kingston in the District of Burra and Clare. Speaking in the Houses, Kingston complained that the petition contained numerous forgeries and some names where people had not signed. In this instance one of the names was Samuel Harford. In the House many reasons were provided as to

<sup>5</sup> South Australian Register 23 March 1860

why this may be legitimate. However, the circumstances of the time were that many people could not write and it was usual for others to sign for them in many cases.<sup>6</sup>

- 1861 Samuel's name was included in a Submission to G S Kingston expressing approval of his actions in the House on a particular issue.<sup>7</sup>
- 1865 Clare Council expenditure approval for *"repairs from ford, in Armagh to Mr. "F" Harford's, W Mullin for 14 Pounds."*<sup>8</sup> This is for the repair of the road to Samuel's land. The main road crosses a creek in Armagh a few hundred metres from his land.
- 1867 On 27 March *"a man named Samuel Harford was very seriously injured by a fall from a horse."*<sup>9</sup> Samuel would have been 58 years old at the time.
- 1867 At a meeting of Clare Council on road works: *"Tenders accepted at per chain – No.3 S. Harford, 8 Pounds 15 Shillings."*<sup>10</sup> This could also have been Stephen's tender but we believe it is more likely to be Samuel as Stephen worked as a Carrier.
- 1871 *" Mr. S Harford applied to the Council to make approach to his slip panel; to stand over."*<sup>11</sup> The meeting was considering road repairs.

Samuel was recorded in the 1864 Boothby Almanac as a farmer at Armagh and he is mentioned in each Boothby until 1874. There is no entry for Samuel in 1875 or 1876 and this is a very good indication that he had left the area and joined his sons at Yarcowie. He had been at Armagh for 20 years and he was approaching 70 years of age.

Samuel sold Section 1973 in March 1876. Unfortunately the records of the sale transaction are not available but we can safely assume he would have obtained at least 3 Pounds per acre and netted about 240 Pounds.

Samuel also sold Section 1968 in September 1877 to John Hope. A witness for Samuel in the transaction was Frederick Matthey a farmer from Mt Sly near Yarcowie. This is a good indication that Samuel had already left the property and was already at Mt Sly.

Samuel was aged 69 years and was entitled to some retirement years after a very hard battle to feed and raise his children most of whom were born when he was over forty. He received 137 pounds 15 shillings which yielded a profit of some 82 pounds 15 shillings on his original outlay. While not a large amount with a combined total from the sale of both properties of almost 380 Pounds he would have been able to pay his way in years he had remaining.

Samuel's entry in Boothby's Almanac appeared again in 1877 as Farmer Mt Sly, Yarcowie. This entry was in each edition from 1877 to 1886 which was the year of his death. He and Maria had joined their sons at James' 300 acre Mt Sly property near Yarcowie. It is quite possible that Samuel could have contributed some funds to the purchase of James' land. Despite his age he would have been very fit and would have helped out on the farm.

**Samuel and Maria** finally were married on 26 March 1882 at the Parsonage at Jamestown. This was after being together for a minimum of thirty three years and having eight children. Samuel was aged 73 and Maria, we believe, was 59. However, the Marriage Certificate showed Samuel as aged 56 and Maria aged 50 years. We don't know the reason why Samuel said his age was 56 when we are certain that he

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<sup>6</sup> South Australian Advertiser 12 June 1861

<sup>7</sup> South Australian Advertiser 19 July 1861

<sup>8</sup> The South Australian Advertiser 17 March 1865

<sup>9</sup> The South Australian Advertiser 30 March 1867

<sup>10</sup> The South Australian Advertiser 31 October 1867

<sup>11</sup> The South Australian Advertiser 1 November 1871



was 73. It was probably to narrow the difference in their ages although that does not account for Maria giving an age quite a bit younger than we believe she was.

The certificate also shows that Samuel was a Widower and this indicates that he must have received some advice that Mary Ann Brown had died. The witnesses were from Jamestown and there is nothing to say whether any of their children were present or not.

1882 Married in the District of <i>Clara</i>								
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Trade or Calling.	Residence at Time of Marriage.	Name and Surname of Fathers of both parties.	Place in which celebrated.
74	29 <sup>th</sup> March	Samuel Harford	56	Widower	Farmer	Jarconne	William Harford	Parramatta
		Maria Joldsworthy	50	Spinster		Jarconne	Samuel Joldsworthy	Jamieson

This Marriage was celebrated between us  
*Samuel X Harford*  
*Maria X Joldsworthy*

In the presence of us  
*Isabel Nicholson Son of Mr. A. J. Nicholson*  
*Mr. A. J. Nicholson*

The above-named *Samuel Harford* and *Maria Joldsworthy* were duly Married by or before me, at the time and place above-named, and in the presence of witnesses whose signatures are above written.

Witness my hand this *26<sup>th</sup>* day of *March* 1882  
*Joseph Nicholson*

**1882 Marriage Certificate Samuel & Maria**

**Samuel** died on 25 August 1886, aged 78, at Lancelot. We do not know why he was at Lancelot but their eldest daughter Mary Ann and her husband John James had a farm just south of the town. John had died in June the previous year and it is very likely that Samuel and Maria moved there so that could mutually support each other.

1886. District of <i>Leone</i>									
No. Dist.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Usual Residence.	Cause of Death.	Place where Death occurred.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	Signature of District Registrar.
1886	Samuel Harford	M	78	Farmer	Gumbowie Lancelot	Stroke	Gumbowie Lancelot	<i>J. A. Harford</i> Understander	<i>J. A. Harford</i> Lancelot

Entered at the District Registry Office, this *Twenty Eighth* day of *August* 1886  
*W. J. Harford*  
 District Registrar.

BURIED BY  
 MR. FRY  
 (NE STAY)  
 SEC. 7  
 LANCELLOT CEM.

**1886 Samuel Death Certificate**



The cause of Samuel's death is shown on his death certificate as Senile Decay and his age is given as 76 years which we know to be incorrect. He was buried in old Lancelot Cemetery by Mr. Fry in the Wesleyan Section of the Cemetery.

His burial plot was paid for by his son James. It was dated 25 August 1886, made out to James Harford for an amount of One Pound ten Shillings for the lease of ground in the Lancelot Protestant Cemetery of an area nine feet by nine feet on Plan 7 for ninety nine years. Given the size there would have been provision made for Maria as well.

No.                      August 25<sup>th</sup> 1886

RECEIVED from Mr James Harford

one Pounds ten Shillings, and                     

Pence, for Lease of Ground, situated in Lancelot

protestant cemetery

measuring nine ft. by nine ft. No. on

Plan 7; for 99 ninety nine years from date hereof, for

Funeral purposes.

Entered in Register of Leases, No. 10

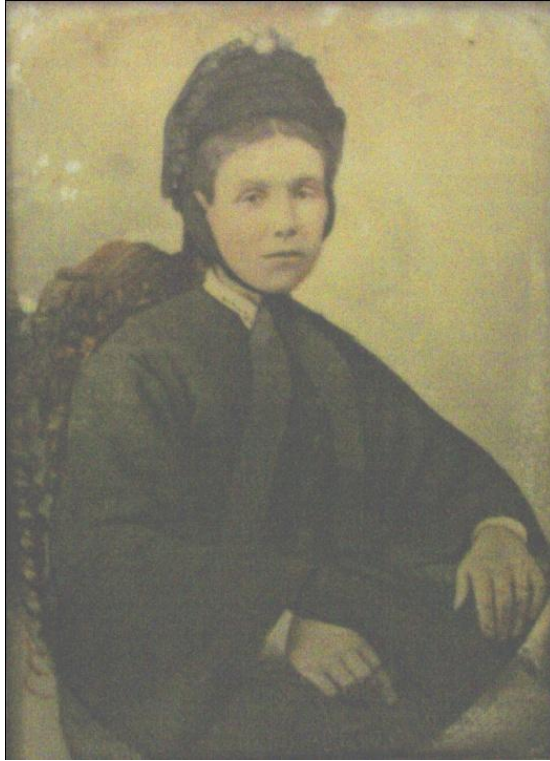
J A Harford Curator.

#### 1886 Receipt for Samuel's Burial Plot

There are no cemetery records surviving so we do not have a precise location of the grave although there is some agreement that it is on the western boundary near the north western corner. The District Council of Peterborough has recognized many of the pioneers who are buried in the cemetery with plaques



John Carollo & Peter Harford at Lancelot Cemetery and Samuel's Grave Marker



**Maria (Goldsworthy) Harford**



**Plaque Lancelot Cemetery**

**Maria** died on 8 April 1896. The age is shown on her death certificate is 73 years. The cause of death was a paralytic stroke and she is buried with Samuel in Lancelot Cemetery. She had obviously stayed

somewhere in the area. At the time of her death she was living at Lancelot. There is a plaque in the Lancelot Cemetery recognizing her burial in the Cemetery.

The cemetery is now located within privately held land. It can be visited as it is public property but care needs to be taken to open and properly close gates and also not to attempt to cross the paddocks after recent rain. The ground can be soggy and it is rough and easy to get bogged. The location is clearly visible using the Satellite Imagery Facility on Google Maps. The cemetery to the left of the Barrier Highway shows as a square oasis of green trees against the red desert looking background. On the opposite side of the highway, Samuel Stephen's (Young Steve) land can be seen clearly marked by a rock wall. The ruins of the town are at the upper left of the A32 mark.

