

MARTIN McNAMARA Snr – (1) MARGARET LEO – (2) HONORAH McDONNELL

Tipperary County, Ireland relates back to the origin of the McNamara family.

The name Martin McNamara appears in regular succession through the generations in the Australian McNamara family tree.

Martin McNamara Senior relates to the **first generation** of the McNamara family to **arrive in the Colony of New South Wales**.

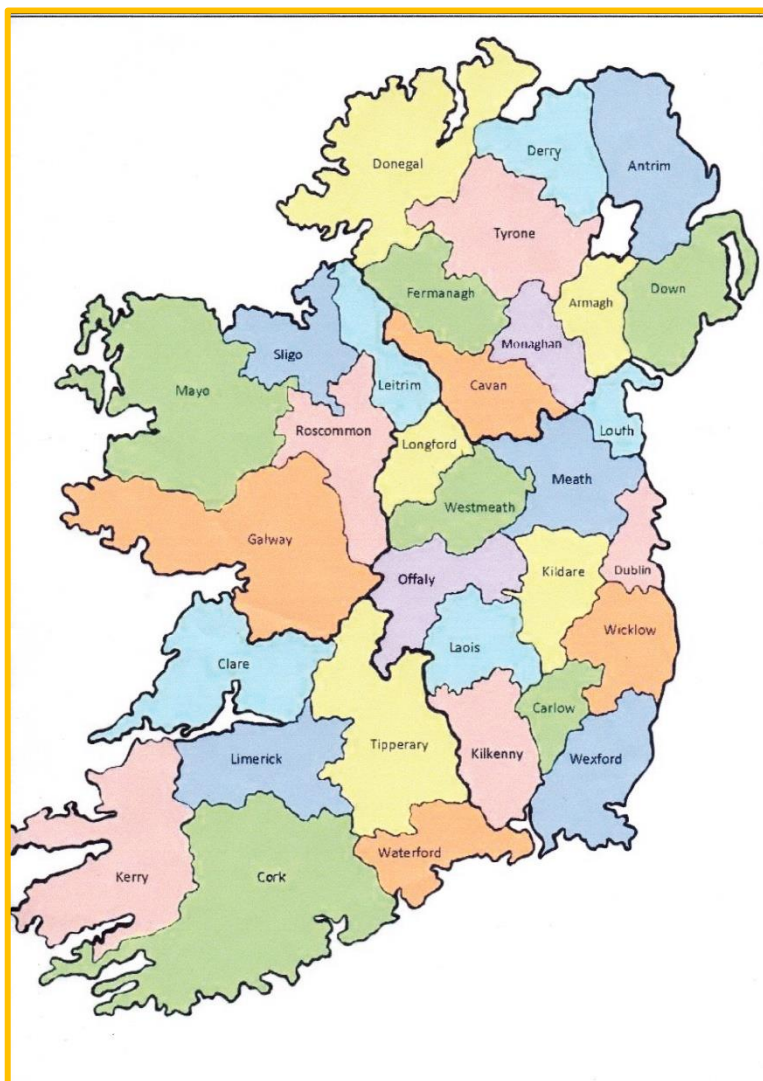
Martin McNamara Senior was to marry twice.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Margaret Leo | (9 children) |
| 2 | Honorah McDonnell | (7 children) |

Among the 16 children was:

Martin McNamara Junior who married Mary Catherine Malone.

Martin Junior and Mary Catherine Malone had a son Martin McNamara (3) who married Violet Ethel Martin.



The 15 children are summarised below in order to provide a clearer family pathway:

<u>Family of Martin McNamara and Margaret Leo (8)</u>		<u>Family of Martin McNamara and Honorah McDonnell (7)</u>	
<i>Cornelius</i>	<i>m Mary Ann Tweedie</i>	<i>Catherine Mary</i>	<i>m William Gooley</i>
<i>Julia</i>	<i>m Daniel Walker</i>	<i>Bridget</i>	<i>m Patrick Gooley</i>
<i>Margaret</i>	<i>m John English</i>	<i>Honorah</i>	<i>m Thomas Moroney</i>
<i>Mary Ann</i>	<i>m John Jones</i>	<i>Winifred</i>	<i>m Edward Bath</i>
<i>Patrick</i>	<i>died 4 months</i>	<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>m James James</i>
<i>Martin</i>	<i>m Mary Catherine Malone</i>	<i>Peter</i>	<i>m Louisa Elizabeth McMahon</i>
<i>Timothy</i>	<i>m Hanora Conlon</i>	<i>Patrick</i>	<i>m Annie M Gallagher</i>
<i>John</i>	<i>m Frances Reid</i>		

Martin McNamara Snr was born c1809, a native of the town of Ballina, County Tipperary, Ireland. Martin was the son of Connor (Cornelius) McNamara and his wife “Judy” (nee Smith).

Martin McNamara married Margaret Leo in County Tipperary c1837.

Margaret Leo was the daughter of Phillip Leo and Margaret McHue. When the couple married in Ireland, Martin was c28 years of age, while Margaret was closer to 19 years, a nine year age difference.

Their first son Cornelius McNamara was born at Ballina, County Tipperary, c1836, presumably before they were married.

Their next child Julia was born in 1839, also at Ballina, Tipperary.



This particular ship, the **“Adam Lodge”** played an important part in the next stage of the life story of Martin and Margaret McNamara and their small family.

Shipping agents Gilchrist and Alexander had selected the ship “Adam Lodge” to be the transport carrier for the next consignment of **Bounty Immigrants**, bound for the Colony of New South Wales, the ship arriving on **30 August 1841**.

Details of the Married Male Immigrant Martin McNamara indicated he was:

- ✓ A native of Ballyna (*Ballina*) County Tipperary
- ✓ The son of Connor, a farmer and Judy Smith (*both deceased*)
- An agricultural labourer
- 32 years of age
- The Parish Priest Rev W Byrne certified Martin McNamara’s baptism
- State of bodily health etc – very good
- Religion – Roman Catholic
- Reads / Writes – reads only

R. 1.

Martin McNamara

MARRIED MALE IMMIGRANT.

Arrived by the Ship *Adam Lodge*

Brought out by *Gilchrist & Alexander*

A Native of *Ballyna - Co Tipperary* son of *Connor a farmer*
decd & Judy Smith also decd

Calling *Agricultural Labourer*

Age on embarkation *32 years*

Persons certifying Registry of }
 Baptism *W Byrne P.P.*

Character, and Person certi- }
 fying the same *None*

State of bodily health, strength, }
 and probable usefulness *Very Good*

Religion *R.C.*

Read and Write *Read only*

Remarks *etc*

Martin McNamara's wife
Margaret Leo was listed as
follows:

- A house servant
- Aged 23 years
- Roman Catholic
- Native Place – Ballina,
County Tipperary
- Father Phillip Leo – a
quarryman
- Mother – Margaret McHue

The McNamara Children:

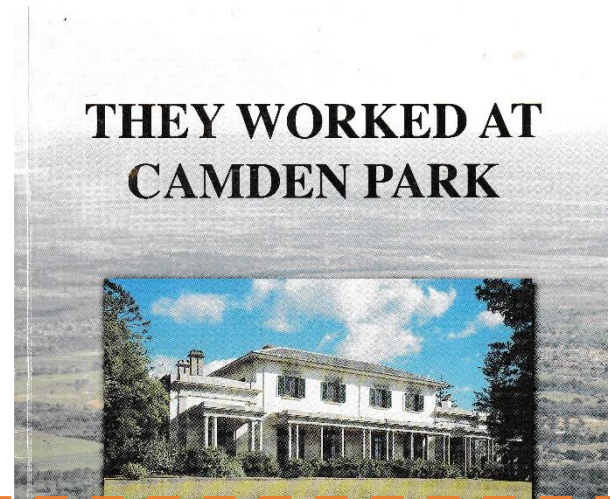
- Cornelius 3 yrs
- Judy 1½ years

NAME (Hus.)	McNAMARA Martin			
OCCUPATION	Farmlabourer.			
REL.	R.C.	AGE 32yrs.	R.W.	R.
NATIVE PLACE	Ballina. Co. Tipperary.			
FATHER	McNAMARA Connor (farmer) Dead.			
MOTHER	SMITH Judy (dead)			
	Brought out by Alexander Gilchrist.			
NAME (Wife)	McNAMARA Margaret.			
OCCUPATION	House servant.			
REL.	R.C.	AGE 23	R.W.	—
NATIVE PLACE	Ballina Co. Tipperary.			
FATHER	LEO Phillip (quarryman)			
MOTHER	McHUE Margaret			
CHILDREN	(M) Cornelius 3yrs.			
	(F) Judy 1½yrs.			
SHIP Adam Lodge		DATE OF ARRIVAL 30 Aug. 1841 Vol. 36		

Continued					Continued				
Name of Ship	Date of Arrival	Name	Age	Calling	Religion	Read or Write	Native Place	By whom Brought forward	Family
Adam Lodge	30 Aug 1841	M. J. Mc...	26	Farmer	R. Catholic	Write	Ballina	1839	14
		W. J. Mc...	26	Farmer	do	Read	do	1839	14
		M. J. Mc...	26	Farmer	do	Both	do	1839	14
		M. J. Mc...	26	Farmer	do	do	do	1839	14
		M. J. Mc...	26	Farmer	do	Write	do	1839	14
		M. J. Mc...	26	Farmer	do	do	do	1839	14
		M. J. Mc...	26	Farmer	do	do	do	1839	14
		M. J. Mc...	26	Farmer	do	do	do	1839	14
		M. J. Mc...	26	Farmer	do	do	do	1839	14
		M. J. Mc...	26	Farmer	do	do	do	1839	14
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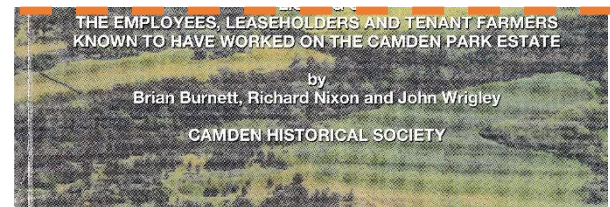
A bounty of £19 was paid for both Martin and Margaret, while a £5 bounty was paid for both children Cornelius and Judy, the combined bounty totalling £48.

The following clipping from the book *“They Worked at Camden Park”* shows that Martin McNamara was one of the early “tenant farmers” on the Macarthur Property at Camden



McNAMARRA, Martin

Tenant farmer, Menangle about 1844-59 from Tipperary, Ireland. Electoral Roll 1859.



The property “Camden Park” was owned by controversial "Rum Corps" officer and sheep breeder John MacArthur (Macarthur) and his wife Elizabeth at Camden.



John and Elizabeth

Macarthur

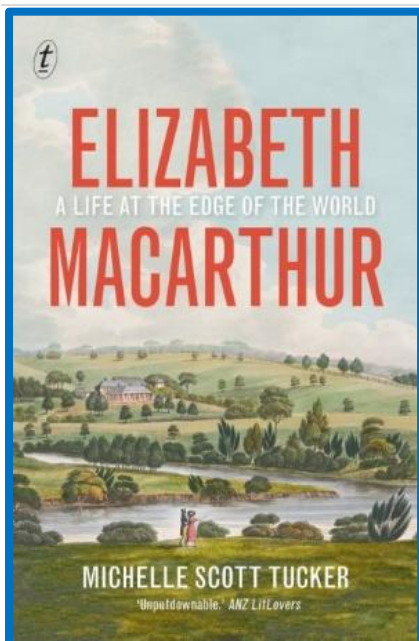


The Following Extract is sourced from the Internet and comes from the Book written by **Michelle Scott Tucker:**

ELIZABETH

A Life at the Edge of the World

MACARTHUR



Who was Elizabeth Macarthur?

Elizabeth and John Macarthur married for love – and the son born five months after the wedding ceremony proved it.

With her new husband and sickly infant, Elizabeth (pregnant again and nauseous with it) had the courage to break out of her confined world and sail half way around the world in a foetid convict ship. Along the way John fought a duel with a colleague, quarrelled with his commanding officer and had half the family's already tiny cabin appropriated for use as a convict hospital.

When John eventually fell gravely ill, Elizabeth nursed him around the clock, exhausting herself in the process and endangering her pregnancy. The small family survived, although the baby girl born to Elizabeth during that arduous voyage did not.

After such a beginning, the subsequent achievements of Elizabeth and John are doubly fascinating.

A woman of intelligence and wit, Elizabeth became a favourite with the officers and personal friend to a series of Governor's wives.

After years of privation in a colony on the edge of the world the Macarthurs painstakingly carved out a vast agricultural empire, maintaining a relationship with the Aboriginal people that evidence suggests was, at least in the early days, based on respect and friendship. As time passed these relationships became more difficult and complex – an aspect explored in some depth.

John Macarthur would eventually be credited with establishing the Australian wool industry, although it was practical Elizabeth who ably managed their holdings for a dozen or so years while John was in exile and disgrace. He sent letter after letter full of advice and suggestions – most of which Elizabeth sensibly ignored. Upon his return the family faced bankruptcy and scandal, before a widowed Elizabeth became a sharp-eyed dowager whose grown sons and daughters regularly sought her advice and counsel.

Elizabeth Macarthur's life is interesting in itself but it also serves as a prism through which to view the first sixty years of the colony.

Elizabeth Macarthur was an engaged participant in many of the important historic, commercial and political activities of her era.

To date, where she is mentioned at all it is usually only as John Macarthur's wife, a staid society matron, rather than as the vibrant woman who, in her own right, played a key role in the establishment of the nation. But this was a matron who managed an extensive farming enterprise, who regularly rode across her acres to work side by side with the former convicts who comprised her workforce and then would come home again to her children (she had nine) in order to wash, change, and dine in splendour at the Governor's table.

Elizabeth was very much a party to the important decisions that shaped her family's fortunes – including key decisions about staying in or leaving Australia forever.

She took immediate and practical action to ameliorate some of her husband's wilder political gaffes. And the farmer's daughter was never simply a farmer's wife but a farmer and business manager in her own right. Through Elizabeth Macarthur we gain a clearer picture of the way women were then, as now, crucial to the economic viability of a family farming enterprise.

In the biography Elizabeth's life is examined in context – as a woman, an officer's wife, a white colonist, a farmer, a mother, an employer and as an ambitious person keen to cement her family's future.

Family of MARTIN and MARGARET McNAMARA (Colony of NSW)

The first child born in Australia to Martin and Margaret McNamara was a daughter:

<u>Margaret McNamara</u>	born 4 November 1842	Registered Campbelltown
The birth of Margaret McNamara was followed by:		
Mary Ann McNamara	born 7 February 1845	Registered Campbelltown
Patrick McNamara	born 1 July 1847	born Camden
Martin McNamara Jnr	born 30 October 1848	at Smeaton Bush
Timothy McNamara	born 28 August 1850	born Camden
John McNamara	born 10 June 1853	born Menangle

Five days after the birth of John McNamara, **Margaret McNamara was to pass away**, obviously complications after childbirth.

Margaret's death was recorded at Campbelltown on 15 June 1853 at the tender age of 35 years.

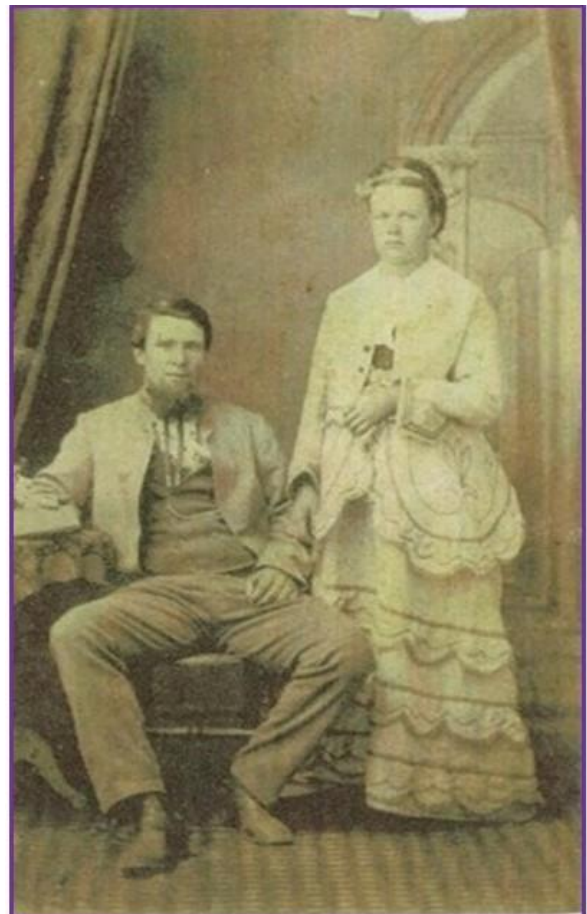
With very young children, it remains unsure as to how Martin McNamara survived over the next couple of years before he remarried.



Mary Ann McNamara

Daughter of Martin McNamara Snr and Margaret (nee Leo)

Married: John Jones



Possible photo of:
Martin McNamara and Mary Catherine (nee Malone)

Martin McNamara Jnr

Son of Martin McNamara Snr and Margaret (nee Leo)

Married: Mary Catherine Malone

MARTIN McNAMARA Snr – (2) HONORAH McDONNELL

Martin McNamara remarried on 1 August 1855, his new bride Honorah McDonnell, a native of Galway, Ireland inheriting an instant family of **nine**, ranging in age from 21 year old Cornelius, down to 2 year old John McNamara.

The marriage took place at St Mary's Cathedral Sydney

New South Wales	
Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995	
Roman Catholic Church	
MARRIAGES	
Number	550 Vol 138
Grooms Details	
Name	Martin MCNAMARA (His X Mark)
Member	Roman Catholic Church
Abode	Menangle
Brides Details	
Name	Honorah MCDONNELL (Her X Mark)
Member	Roman Catholic Church
Abode	Sydney
When married	1 August 1855
Where married	St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney
Minister	Samuel J.A. Sheehy
Religion	Minister of St Mary's Cathedral
Abode	Sydney
Witnesses	William Day of Sydney (His X Mark) Sebina McDonnell of Sydney (Her X Mark)

Before accepting copies, sight unaltered original. The original has a coloured background.


REGISTRY OF BIRTHS
DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

SYDNEY 03 Apr 2012

I hereby certify that this is a true copy of particulars recorded in a
Register in the State of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia

Greg Cerry

Registrar



Martin's already large family soon began to increase with Honorah giving birth to 5 daughters, followed by 2 sons.

Catherine Mary	born 12 September 1856	Registered Camden
Bridget	born 20 October 1857	Registered Camden
Honorah	born c1858	Registered Camden
Winifred	born 15 June 1860	Registered Camden
Elizabeth	born c1862	Registered Camden
Peter	born c1864	Registered Camden
Patrick	born c1866	Registered Camden

Small Debts Court - Trespass to Sheep

Jenkin Morgan v Martin McNamara

Over the next 2 pages an article published in the "*Burrowa News*" dated *Saturday 26 December 1874*, gives some clues into the life of Martin and Honorah McNamara in the Burrowa / Boorowa area.

- *Which Martin McNamara?*

The story most likely relates to Martin McNamara *Senior* as opposed to his son Martin McNamara *Junior*.

In the article mention is made as follows: "*My wife and children do all the work in connection with them.*" *[the sheep]*

- ✓ *[1874 Martin Senior]* – Martin and Honorah had 6 children aged from 8 years to 18 years, obviously in the correct age bracket to handle sheep.
- ✓ *[1874 Martin Junior]* – Martin McNamara Junior and Mary Catherine Malone only had a baby, their first child born in 1874.

- *Jenkin Morgan {my great great grandfather}*

Excerpt taken from: "Memoirs of Ben Morgan" – son of Jenkin Morgan

"Early Settlement: You see, my people lived first at "Gegullalong" that would be from 1850 to 1852 - then in July 1852, when "Gegullalong" changed hands from the Chisholm family to a man named Eason, my people moved to "Narra Allen"; *later, in the year 1862, they went to "Kenyu", and in the year 1874 they acquired the occupational lease of the "Kenyu" run.*"

SMALL DEBTS COURT.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23.

(Before W. D. Campbell and W. J. E. Wotton,
Esquires.)

Jenkin Morgan v. Martin McNamara ; trespass to sheep.

Mr. Donovan for plaintiff. The plaintiff sued to recover damages from the defendant for keeping and shearing two of the plaintiff's sheep, and obliterating the plaintiff's brand thereon, and branding the said sheep with the defendant's brand.

Mr. Donovan in opening the case said that it was a peculiar case of trespass to personalty. The acts complained of could not be brought home to the defendant personally, or an information for sheep stealing would be laid against him, but as the defendant was legally answerable for the acts of his servants and agents he would be liable in trespass for the acts complained of though not done by himself personally, but by his wife or servant. If their worships were satisfied as to the trespass he hoped they would give full damages and by that means stop the practice so prevalent of collecting a sheep here and there from a neighbouring flock, shearing them and branding them with the collector's own brand under the pretext that it was a mistake.

John Morgan deposed ; I am the son of the plaintiff and manager for him ; Early in November last I missed two ewes and a lamb from a flock of my father's which was in charge of Michael Talbot ; I missed the sheep when we were mustering at the wash-pen before shearing ; I saw the missing sheep again on the 6th inst. Talbot had got boxed with the defendant and we were drafting the sheep ; I saw one ewe with the ears cut off so as nearly to obliterate the ear-mark ; I was able to recognise the ewe from the notch in the bottom of the ear ; The other ewe had not its ears cut but bore my father's ear-mark ; I marked these sheep myself and was able to recognise the marks ; the ewes were shorn, and had the defendant's tar-brand on ; I claimed the sheep from the defendant, he did not dispute my claim, but told me if they were mine to take them ; next day he offered to pay me for the wool shorn from them ; the defendant was formerly a shepherd of my father's and knew his brands and ear marks.

By the defendant : You told me that you did not claim the sheep, and that I might have them if they were mine.

By the Bench : The sheep in my father's flock were branded with a tar brand and ear marked ; the tar-brand was put on after last shearing it was distinct on most of the sheep in the flock ; there were various ear marks on the sheep in defendant's flock.

Michael Talbot generally corroborated the above evidence.

David Morgan deposed : I had a conversation with the defendant about the two ewes and lamb. The defendant said he would pay my father for the fleeces if that would satisfy him.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

For the defence.

Martin McNamara deposed : I am the defendant. I had nothing to do with shearing the sheep. I do not interfere at all in the manage-

ment of the sheep. My wife and children do all the work in connection with them. I did not know of any strange sheep being shorn with mine.

By Mr. Donovan : I have 420 acres of land, and about 150 sheep, exclusive of the lambs ; I swear I did not interfere in the shearing of the sheep, or in the washing ; but helped the men at the pen when they were washing ; two men from Burrowa sheared the sheep for me ; I told them, if they saw any of Mr. Morgan's sheep amongst mine, to mention it ; I have various ear-marks ; I did not authorise the cutting of the ears, nor do I know who did it.

The Bench thought that the sheep might have been shorn by mistake for the defendant's, and that there was no proof that the defendant's acts were wilful. The brands, according to the evidence for the plaintiff, had been on the sheep for some time ; and it was in many cases almost impossible to distinguish the different brands. Under these circumstances they would find a verdict for the plaintiff for the value of the fleeces only—viz., 8s. ; and as the defendant had offered to pay this, they would not inflict costs on him.



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Mr. Donovan for plaintiff. The plaintiff sued to recover damages from the defendant for keeping and shearing two of the plaintiff's sheep, and obliterating the plaintiff's brand thereon, and branding the said sheep with the defendant's brand.

Mr. Donovan in opening the case said that it was a peculiar case of trespass to personalty. The acts complained of could not be brought home to the defendant personally, or an information for sheep stealing would be laid against him, but as the defendant was legally answerable for the acts of his servants and agents he would be liable in trespass for the acts complained of though not done by himself personally, but by his wife or servant. If their worships were satisfied as to the trespass he hoped they would give full damages and by that means stop the practice so prevalent of collecting a sheep here and there from a neighbouring flock, shearing them and branding them with the collector's own brand under the pretext that it was a mistake.

John Morgan deposed; I am the son of the plaintiff and manager for him: Early in November last I missed two ewes and a lamb from a flock of my father's which was in charge of Michael Talbot; I missed the sheep when we were mustering at the wash-pen before shearing; I saw the missing sheep again on the 6th inst.

Talbot had got boxed with the defendant and we were drafting the sheep; I saw one ewe with the ears cut off so as nearly to obliterate the earmark; I was able to recognise the ewe from the notch in the bottom of the ear; The other ewe had not its ears cut but bore my father's earmark; I marked these sheep myself and was able to recognise the marks; the ewes were shorn, and had the defendants tar-brand on; I claimed the sheep from the defendant, he did not dispute my claim, but told me if they were mine to take them; next day he offered to pay me for the wool shorn from them; the defendant was formerly a shepherd of my father's and knew his brands and ear marks.

By the defendant: You told me that you did not claim the sheep, and that I might have them if they were mine.

By the Bench: The sheep in my father's flock were branded with a tar brand and ear marked; the tar-brand was put on after last shearing it was distinct on most of the sheep in the flock; there were various ear marks on the sheep in defendant's flock.

Michael Talbot generally corroborated the above evidence.

David Morgan deposed: I had a conversation with the defendant about the two ewes and lamb.

The defendant said he would pay my father for the fleeces if that would satisfy him.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

For the defence.

Martin McNamara deposed: *I am the defendant. I had nothing to do with shearing the sheep. I do not interfere at all in the management of the sheep. My wife and children do all the work in connection with them. I did not know of any strange sheep being shorn with mine.*

By Mr. Donovan: I have 420 acres of land, and about 150 sheep, exclusive of the lambs; I swear I did not interfere in the shearing of the sheep, or in the washing; but helped the men at the pen when they were washing; two men from Burrowa sheared the sheep for me; I told them, if they saw any of Mr. Morgan's sheep amongst mine, to mention it; I have various ear-marks; I did not authorise the cutting of the ears, nor do I know who did it.

The Bench thought that the sheep might have been shorn by mistake for the defendant's, and that there was no proof that the defendant's acts were wilful. The brands, according to the evidence for the plaintiff, had been on the sheep for some time; and it was in many cases almost impossible to distinguish the different brands.

Under these circumstances they would find a verdict for the plaintiff for the value of the fleeces only— viz., 8s.; and as the defendant had offered to pay this, they would not inflict costs on him.

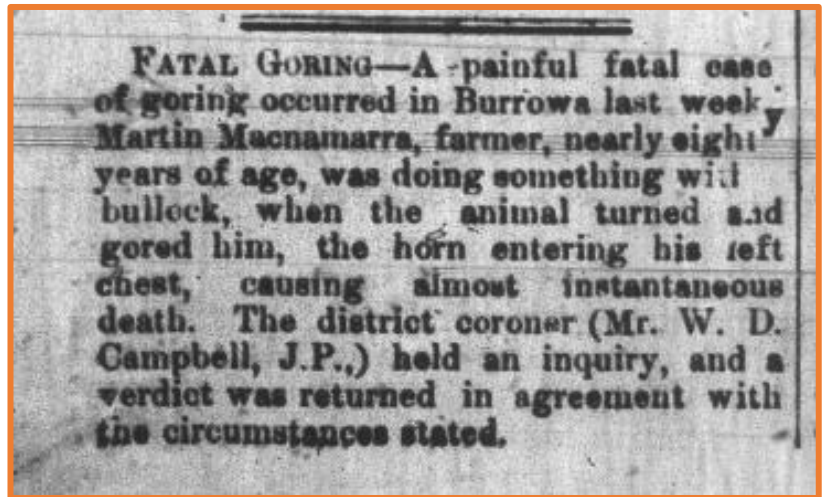
Death of MARTIN McNAMARA Snr

The shocking news of the death of Martin McNamara Senior appeared in the "*Burrowa News*" on *Friday 17 January 1879*.

Martin had been gored to death by a bullock, the bullock's horn piercing Martin's chest, causing almost instantaneous death.

The newspaper statement, "*nearly 80 years of age*" appears to be quite inaccurate – his death certificate also lacking clarity with the notation, "*about 76 years of age*" on a document I transcribed from the Boorowa Court House many years ago.

A headstone in the Boorowa Cemetery placed his age at *74 years of age*.



An inquest was conducted at Burrowa by Mr W D Campbell {*the Burrowa Coroner*} on the day of the accident, 8 January 1879, the death finding as follows – "*Gored by a Bullock in the Breast*", being received on 13 January 1879.

No.	Date of Inquest or Inquiry.	Where Held.	Name of Deceased.	Before Whom.	When Received.	Finding.
19	7 January 1879	W. Bairdland	Joshua Michael Ward.	J. W. Pearce	7 January 1879	Injuries accidentally received.
20	3 "	Long Creek	Robert Bailey	John Kippis	" "	Suicide by cutting his throat.
1	6 "	Innell Road	Charles Herbert Reeves.	Edw. McLean	" "	Injuries accidentally received.
2	7 "	Forest Lodge Dist. Shoolbrook	John Mc Pail.	J. M. Richards	" "	Suicide by hanging.
3	7 & 9 "	Sydney	William Davis	H. Shuck	" "	Found drowned.
4	8 "	do	Robert Compton.	do	" "	Asphyxiated.
5	14 "	Wre Wad	Howard Fletcher	C. E. Smith	13 "	Injuries accidentally received.
6	7 "	Alaska Alaska Ch.	Alb. Fan	J. W. Tyner	13 "	Prostration.
7	8 "	Burrowa	Martin McNamara Snr.	W. D. Campbell	13 "	Gored by a bullock.

DEATH TRANSCRIPTION from NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages

Transcription requested by	ANNE WYMARK	02-Jul-03
Registration Number	04738	
Date of Death	8 JAN 1879	
Place of Death	BURROWA	
Name	MARTIN MCNAMARA	
Occupation	FARMER	
Sex	MALE	
Age	76	
Cause of Death	BEING GORED BY A BULLOCK IN THE BREAST	
Duration	-	
Medical Attendant	INQUEST 8 JANUARY	
Father	NOT KNOWN PARENTS	
Father's Occupation		
Mother - Maiden Name		
Informant	W.D. CAMPBELL, CORONER, BURROWA	
When Buried	9 JAN 1879	
Where	BURROWA	
Undertaker	W. KEATING	
Minister	FATHER DUNNE, C.C.	
Religion	-	
Witnesses	J. STEVENSON, KATE MCNAMARA	
Where born	TIPPERARY, IRELAND	
Time in Colony/State	ABOUT 40YRS IN NSW	
Place Married	SYDNEY, NSW	
Age at Marriage	24	
Spouse	HONORA MCDONALD	
Children of Marriage	2 MALES 5 FEMALES LIVING 2 MALES DECEASED	
Other Comments	AGE OF DECEASED LISTED AS 'ABOUT 76'	

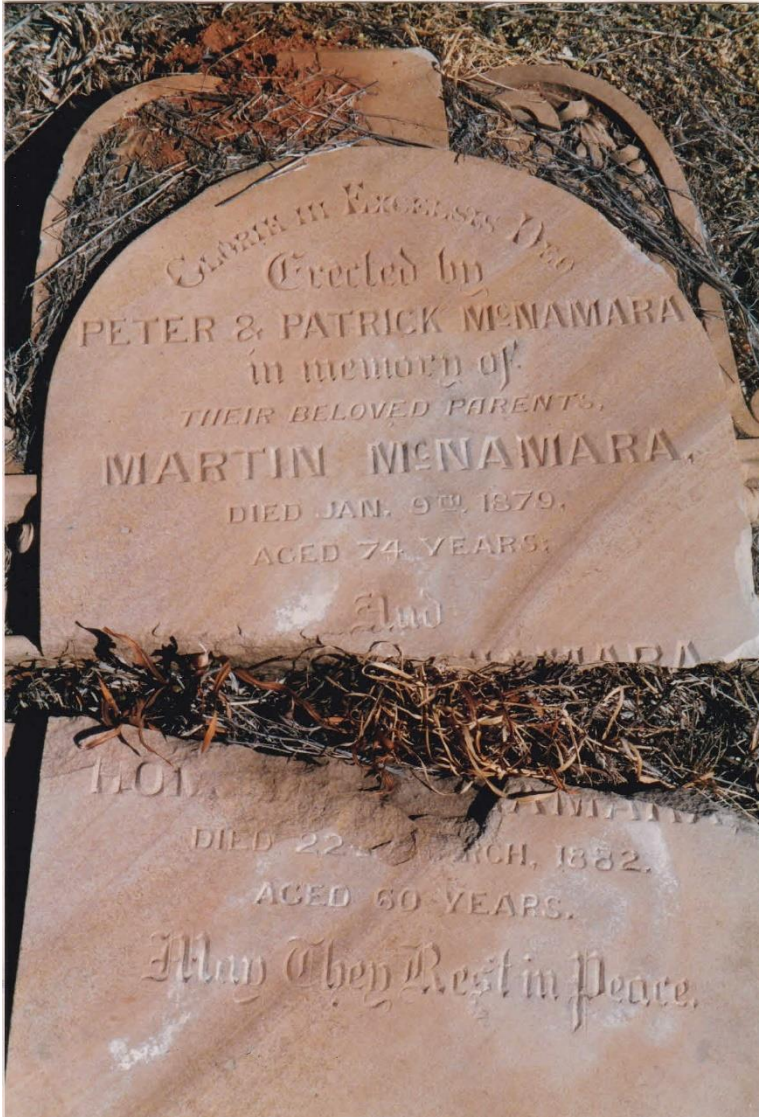
Informant of the death of Martin McNamara was William Douglas Campbell, the Burrowa Coroner and owner of the property "Beverley", *the same property that Martin McNamara Snr's son (also Martin) was to lose his life just a few years later in a horse accident.*

Witnesses to the death certificate were James Stevenson – a Burrowa landholder and later storekeeper, as well as Martin's daughter Kate (*Catherine Mary*) McNamara.

MARTIN McNAMARA Snr - Headstone

Many years ago I took this photo of the broken headstone which was lying on the ground in the Boorowa Cemetery.

According to the headstone inscription, the headstone was:



Erected by

Peter and Patrick McNamara

In memory of their beloved father

MARTIN McNAMARA

Died Jan 9th [should be 8th] 1879

Aged 74 years

Also

Honorah McNamara

Died 22 March 1882

Aged 60 years

Martin McNamara died intestate [not having a will].

This obviously caused a huge concern for Martin's wife Honorah who appeared to be illiterate and signed her mark "X" on legal documentation that followed.

HONORAH McNAMARA - Will

Honorah McNamara made her will on 8 September 1881. She died just 6 months later on 22 March 1882.

Boorowa storekeeper Isaac Stevenson was executor of Honora McNamara's will.

Witness to the will were Harold O'Brien (Solicitor) and Isaac Stevenson.

"A"

This is the last Will and Testament of me Honorah
McNamara of Burrowa River near Burrowa in the
Colony of New South Wales Widow after the payment of all
my just debts funeral and Testamentary expenses I give
devise and bequeath to my son Peter McNamara all
my real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever
to which I may be entitled at the time of my death with
the proviso that he pay to my son Patrick McNamara the
sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling upon his
attaining the age of twenty one years and that he also pay
to my daughter Honorah (if she should still be unmarried
at the time of my death) the sum of fifty pounds within
twelve months of my death but if she should then be
married he is still to pay her the said sum of fifty pounds
which is to be free and clear of all debts control or
engagements of her then or any future husband and
I also leave to her the said Honorah my bed and bedding
and I hereby revoke all former Wills or
Testamentary dispositions heretofore made by me And
I hereby appoint Mr Isaac Stevenson of Burrowa store-
keeper Executor of this my Will In Witness whereof I
have to this my last will set my hand at Burrowa this
eighth day of September one thousand eight hundred
and eighty one

Signed (by affixing her mark hereto) by the said
testatrix as and for her last will and Testament
in the presence of us present at the same time
who in her sight and presence and request and
in the presence of us ^{each other} present at the same time
have hereto subscribed our names as attesting
witnesses

Harold O'Brien
Solicitor
Burrowa

Isaac Stevenson
Burrowa

Honorah McNamara
her mark

This is the paper writing marked with the letter A referred to in the statement of Isaac Stevenson and Harold O'Brien sworn before me this 11th day of September 1882