

III More Mouths to Feed

The Family Grows - also the Work-force

Although William had referred to a total establishment of forty-five persons in his letter of 15 February, 1832,¹ including the family, that total was only twenty-four at the time of the Census in 1828, and there was only one extra living child in the meantime. That would indicate that the work-force had increased by twenty in four years - which would mean that it had more than doubled. It could be expected that the labour requirement would increase as more land was being cleared, and additional crops planted, but, although William is recorded as having applied for extra assigned servants in 1829, it is unlikely that he could have economically made use of so many - even though it was then that Darling was making more labour available. Could William have exaggerated a little in his letter to the Governor?

The 1828 Census shows considerable detail concerning the inhabitants of the colony at that time. For 'Duninald', the entries show William and Maria, and each of the five young children, together with a work-force of seventeen, comprising:

- 3 females (a housekeeper and two servants), and
- 14 males (including an overseer, eleven labourers, a milkman and a stock-keeper).

(Of those in the work-force, only one 'came free' to the colony, namely Hannah Jones, the house-keeper, then fifty-six years of age. She came to the colony in 1821 on 'Mariner', the same vessel which brought William and the family. It can be reasonably assumed that Hannah Jones was working for Maria in London, before they moved to New South Wales.)

It is interesting to read the manner in which the names of the children were recorded, seemingly using 'nick-names' in some cases, while second Christian names were not used as such. For instance, Frances was shown as 'Fanny', Maria (whose full name was Maria Arkley) was shown as Markley, while the baby at the time, William Frederick (just about 18 months old) was recorded as W.F. One can just imagine the census taker calling out, as he was writing: "Are there any others?", and Maria might reply: "Don't

forget the two youngest, Markley and W.F." - and so they were recorded for history. Of the fourteen males in the work-force, ten were serving a seven-year sentence, while four were lifers; most of them came out between 1825 and 1828, but two of those sentenced to life had arrived in New South Wales in 1816 and 1817. In regard to their ages at the time of the census, nine were aged 30 or less (including one female servant at 20, and a male labourer of 17), and the other eight were spread more-or-less evenly over the ages from 32 to 56. Of the males, nine were of the Catholic religion, one of whom was P. Good (one of the lifers), and William appointed him as overseer, as referred to earlier.

In addition to the details of the inhabitants, the census gives data concerning the farm as follows:

Total acres	1,130 (it is not shown how that figure reconciles with the acreage which was granted)
Cleared (acres)	170
Cultivated	120
Horses	1
Horned cattle	120
Sheep	160

No information is available regarding the type of crops grown on 'Duninald' in those early years, but there are various references elsewhere to a wide variety in the Paterson River area, including maize, oats, tobacco, grapes and wheat, and even hops with some attempt at cotton; in addition, there would be a range of fruit and vegetables. It could have been expected that William would have tried many of those. In addition, they would have made their own cheese, butter and possibly beer.

During the 1830s, four more children were born, the first of those, Margaret Adria dying, sadly, as a baby, as mentioned previously. The others were Seaton Henderson (born in 1832), Clara Eliza in 1834 and Henry Percy in 1837.

Seaton grew up at Paterson, and then moved to Queensland where he managed stations, married and, with his wife, raised their children. Maria Arkley married George Faircloth from Ipswich in 1847, and they, like others of the family, were to go to Ipswich, but that was much later. Clara married Henry Hassell, also of Ipswich, Queensland, in 1857, after which they moved to Queensland to live, and rear their family. Henry Percy also made his home in Queensland, in Dalby, west of Toowoomba, where on 11 February, 1871, he married Kate McMahon. Sadly, after five children were born, two dying very young, Kate herself died on 15 November, 1883. Then, on 27 May, 1885, Henry Percy re-married, to Margaret Edith (Daisy) Cutten. More will be said about those families later.

Hard Times, but Life Goes On

The 1830s were difficult for William as a farmer, especially remembering the drought and flood just before and after the start of the decade, and of course, the fires and the land debacle, but nevertheless, the worst was to come. In Mitchell's 'Hunter's River', the next decade was referred to as 'the hungry forties'.² A serious drought saw the Paterson River dry up in 1843, which ruined many people, and there was a general financial slump over the whole of the colony, but not from drought alone. With the availability of fewer convicts, labour became dearer, while stock prices and the price of wool all fell. Keeping in the spirit of the thing, banks raised interest rates, and money became scarce. After 1843, the improvement was only slow, until prosperity returned with the finding of gold in the 1850s.

Meanwhile, many good people had 'gone to the wall', and of course, many lucky people had reaped the advantage of buying-in at the bottom of the cycle. William was one of the unlucky ones - he had pioneered too early!

With the phasing-out of convict transportation, and thus the drying-up of the cheap labour, the authorities introduced a 'bounty' system to encourage able-bodied couples to migrate; many took advantage of the scheme, and many others came anyway, but there were not enough. The last convict transport reached Sydney in November, 1840.

But, life went on, despite the growing clouds during the 30s. In 1836, according to 'A Narrative of a Visit to the Australian Colonies' by J. Backhouse, referred to further below, it says:

*.... we reached a little settlement called Paterson, consisting of a few houses, on a river of the same name, and were kindly entertained by a settler whom I had met in London, and at whose house, we had a meeting with such persons as could be assembled to receive our gospel message. Our friend here had brought with him a good library ... but emigrants are not generally a reading people, their rural pursuits occupying most of their time and energy.*³

Previously, it had been reported that two Quakers, James Backhouse and G. W. Walker, had arrived in Hobart in February, 1832, where they soon held the first Australian meeting of the Society of Friends.

I like to think that William was the settler concerned at Paterson, and one can, in any case, be almost certain that he would have been one of the assembly, on that occasion. Although he was not of their particular faith, his own beliefs would have provided sufficient common ground with theirs, to take him to the meeting, even if it was not held at 'Duninald'.

Frederick Dun (that would be William Frederick, or W.F. of the Census) was apparently sent to school in Sydney, and in December, 1840, when he would have been thirteen, he received the prize for history at the Normal Institution, in Sydney.⁴

In 1840, William signed a petition seeking an order for a public enquiry concerning the districts of Hinton and Bowthorne, although the details of the particular problem which led to the petition have not been readily ascertainable.⁵

But there was a much more important happening on 22 September, 1840, when the second oldest girl, Catherine Hammond, married Richard Scougall of 'Dalziel', Hunter's River, at St. Paul's Church, Paterson. The Scougall family will be referred to later.

In 1841, William was a member of the Paterson Committee to correspond with other districts in connection with the distress caused by the importation of foreign grain and flour.⁶ There is no doubt that history repeats itself, and also, that those who do not learn from history will be condemned to make the same mistakes again - as we in Australia seem to be doing at this time.

In 1843, the system went into action, and William was found to be insolvent; in a notice in the 'Sydney Morning Herald' of 19 April, he was shown as having debts of £7,173 and Personal Property of £1,709, resulting in a deficit of £5,463, in round figures. The value of the 'Duninald' property (then as low as £2,000) was not included as it was already mortgaged to Felix Wilson of Sydney for an amount of £3,760, being a loan of £3,000 plus accumulated interest.⁷ The 'Duninald' property was eventually purchased from William Dun many years later (in 1860) by Charles Reynolds, so it may be assumed that there was no foreclosure during the period of the 1840s insolvency, and that may have been due to the assistance of Charles Reynolds to retain the property in the Dun family for the time. This will be mentioned again later.

It is of interest to note that, during the investigation in relation to William Dun's insolvency, he stated that in mid-1841, he considered that the value of his 'landed property' was £1,500 over the amount of the mortgage, apparently of £3,000. Seemingly, the value of 'Duninald' fell from £4,500 to only £2,000 during a period of three years in that economic set-back which affected the whole of the colony.

A Trustee was appointed in June of 1843, and in August there was a meeting of creditors; earlier meetings had been held in April and May. Information is not held regarding the way in which the matter was resolved, but on 21 February, 1844, William had applied for a Certificate of Discharge without any opposition, and it was granted on 9 May, 1844.

From the evidence during the enquiry, it appeared that William had recently purchased a property ('Juan Juan') on the Darling Downs from Richard Scougall, possibly following the investigations of that area by Richard, his son-in-law; much of William's livestock at the time of his insolvency was on the Darling Downs, with some also at the Namoi River. Williams's insolvency accounts show that he had suffered bad debts of £2,440, very largely from the trustees of a deceased estate in Sydney, and with a much smaller amount from the insolvent estate of Richard Scougall, who had, along with many others, also fallen on bad times in the 1840s, as will be referred to again later. In fact, from the

evidence given at the enquiry into William's insolvency, there were apparently a variety of transactions between William and Richard at about that time, with small, outstanding, and largely offsetting, accounts between them. The evidence seems to suggest that they were assisting each other during those difficult economic times.

In his statement to the enquiry, William told of some transactions in relation to the property on the Darling Downs with which both Richard Scougall and Thomas Burdekin were also involved, and it was Burdekin who seemed to have taken the eventual legal action which led to the declaration of William's insolvency. Burdekin was also called to the enquiry to explain his connection with William Dun and Richard Scougall, and its relevance to the insolvency.

Interestingly, the various lists of applicants for discharges from bankruptcy were printed in the 'Sydney Morning Herald', and when William's name first appeared on 12 February, 1844, it was one of over one hundred applicants during January and very early February.⁸ Less than one month later, the similar list was considerably larger.

In July, 1844, William was shown in the Government Gazette as one of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Paterson, in relation to title deeds of land.⁹ It would seem unlikely that he would have continued in that position if the insolvency had not been satisfactorily resolved.

There is a story around which blames the financial problems of William Dun on his alleged pre-occupation with 'roses and garden beautification' at the expense of his farm management - there seems to be no evidence for such a rumour, and considering the genuine misfortunes already mentioned, and the very, many settlers who were similarly suffering as a result of the economic down-turn, such a tale is probably no more than gossip.

Press reports in 1842 indicate that 'Mr. Dun, wife and child' departed from Sydney for London on the barque 'Anne' on 15 July of that year. They travelled in steerage.¹⁰ Would it be likely that the report would refer to William, Maria and one child, maybe returning to Britain to seek financial aid? Firstly, at that time, they had three children still aged ten years and under, the youngest being aged about five. But, on the other hand, Frances was then aged twenty-four and not married, and she could easily have cared for the other young children, with the help of her teen-age sister, Maria, and whatever servants remained. However, with the economy in a poor condition, especially farming, and William's finances and investment affairs at a low ebb, would the time have been opportune for such a visit? Actually, just because of the financial problem, it may have been a perfect time for William to return to England with the intention of raising funds from within the family; and, he may have gone with the blessing of his major creditors, agreeing to return reasonably quickly. However, the estate of William Dun was placed under sequestration on 17 April, 1843, just nine months after the departure of the barque 'Anne', which would have allowed insufficient time for the return journey, and whatever negotiations would be needed in Britain. It was unlikely that the travellers were William, Maria and a child.

In any case, the year 1844 was to be an important one, for other reasons, mainly because it was in that year, on 31 August, that Frances married Charles Reynolds, who, with Frances, was to have such an influential part in the future of 'Duninald'. Charles was one of the sons of Sir Thomas Reynolds of Devonshire. In 1840, Charles and his brother, Richard, arrived in New South Wales, and leased 'Mooki Springs' on the Liverpool Plains; however, they suffered losses in the first few years due to the drought and the economic down-turn. Charles had sufficient capital to move to Louth Park, Maitland, where he farmed and concentrated on stock-breeding, with success. This allowed him to lease 'Tocal', where he kept sheep and blood horses. It was then that he met Frances, whose father, William, had 'Duninald', which was across the river from 'Tocal'. Charles and Frances will be mentioned again later.

At that time, Charles Allan, the eldest of William's sons, was approaching the age of twenty-one, and a press report of the time probably refers to him. In the 'Sydney Morning Herald' of 18 July, 1844, it stated that on Monday, the 15th, five horses were in a race along New Town Road (Sydney) for one mile, for the prize of a new English saddle. They included Mr. Thomas Shaw's black, which was ridden by C. Dun, who ran second by about one length.¹¹ That may not have been Charles, but let's say it was. At his age then, it would not be surprising if he would undertake such a challenge.

At about this time, William and Maria were starting to accumulate grand-children, but at the same time, they were still adding children of their own. In 1843, Robert Seaton was born, and in 1849, they had their last child, Lucy; the year of Lucy's birth can be estimated only from the information shown regarding her age at the times of the deaths of William and Maria. If Lucy was born in 1849, William would then have been aged 60 and Maria would probably have been about 49 years of age.

It is unfortunate that the main Australian gold finds did not commence a few years earlier, as that may have saved the life of William's son, William Frederick. He was apparently attracted by the reports of the gold strikes in California, and went to America to try his luck. He sailed from Sydney on the ship 'Fanny' on 16 April, 1849 - refer 'Rags to Riches' Volume 1, compiled by Pamela Sheldon.¹² He did not remain in California for very long, leaving San Francisco on his return trip by the ship 'Flavius' under Captain W. J. Rogers in December, 1849. They arrived in Honolulu on 2 January, 1850, after a voyage of twenty-four days. Interestingly, on 1 January, 1970, almost exactly 120 years after Frederick arrived in Hawaii, I was carried off a cruise ship in Hawaii, and taken to hospital, seriously ill; fortunately for me, I recovered. Frederick was probably due to leave that ship in Honolulu, and to return to Sydney by another vessel. 'Flavius' did not sail on to Sydney. However, Frederick became ill (or was ill on arrival), and died at the U.S. Hospital in Honolulu on 28 January, 1850. He was buried in the Ohau Cemetery, where his grave is still recorded, and maintained. A small tombstone was placed at the grave site a few years ago.¹³

According to the Death Notices of 1 February 1850 in 'The Friend', a newspaper for seaman which was published in Honolulu, two (or maybe three) men died who had arrived on the 'Flavius', including Frederick William Dun; the first died within a few days of disembarkation, and Frederick near the month end.¹⁴

The first Christian missionaries had arrived in Hawaii only in March, 1820. By 1850, Hawaii had made little progress towards civilisation as we know it. Their peoples, unfortunately, were still being greatly affected by foreign diseases brought in by ship, and their Queen Emma was so concerned that she arranged for a large modern hospital to be built; its cornerstone was laid at a special ceremony in December, 1860 - ten years after the death of Frederick.

It had not been until the end of 1848 that the news of the gold rush in California had reached Australia, but before two years were up, many of the 'forty-niners' were already disillusioned, and were on their way home. Frederick would have been in one of those groups.

During the 1850s, there were more grand-children, and two more marriages, both in 1857. The earliest of those marriages took place on 8 July at St. Paul's, when Clara Eliza married Henry Vyvyan Hassell from Ipswich, Queensland. After Catherine Hammond had married Richard Scougall in 1840, Richard purchased Jimbour Station just west of Dalby in Queensland,¹⁵ and there is a possibility that it was that association which led over time to the various later moves in that direction. In any case, the Hassell couple appear to have made their home in Ipswich. The other marriage was that of William and Maria's eldest son, Charles Allan (then aged 34), who married Zorayda Anne Bedwell, the daughter of Frederick and Susannah Matilda Bedwell, both by then deceased. Zorayda was 21 when she married. Their first two children were born at Paterson, but they then moved to Queensland, also, and lived initially at Ipswich. Another five children were born there (one being Percy Vivian, my grand-father, who was born in 1862). Then, in about 1872, Charles and Zorayda, with their children, became pioneer settlers near Lake Cootharaba just north of Tewantin, near Noosa in south-east Queensland. Further detail will be given later in the story.

Before the end of the 1850s, William was aged in his early 70s, and although there is no information concerning any health problem, he would certainly be ready to give up the work and worry of the land. By 1860, apart from Frances who by then was probably living at 'Tocal', and her brother, Charles, who apparently remained at 'Duninald' to assist his father with the work, and the two youngest, Robert Seaton aged 17 and Lucy just 11 years old, all of the remaining family seemed to be already in Queensland. Two of the unmarried sons at that time, Seaton Henderson (28) and Henry Percy (23) would probably have moved up seeking work, attracted by the stories of the opportunities in that new State, which obtained separation in 1859.

End of an Era

It was in 1860 that Charles Reynolds bought 'Duninald' from William Dun, his father-in-law, for £4,000. There is a story that he purchased the property for the sake of his wife, Frances, and that may well be so, but in any case, it was a good buy, and

some of the area has remained in the family to this day. Another part of the story says that the property was nearly lost as a result of foreclosure, but that Charles Reynolds found out in time to hurry to Newcastle, where he paid out the mortgage. That seems unlikely in 1860, because it was almost twenty years earlier when William had been having cash flow problems during his insolvency. However, there is the distinct possibility that, in 1843, Charles Reynolds paid the portion of the amount which was then due on the mortgage (as a loan to William, the father of his fiancée, Frances), and so kept the property out of the hands of Felix Wilson (the mortgagee) who by then was the owner (with his father) of the Tocal estate across the river. Charles would realise that the drop in the value of 'Duninald' would be only temporary, and that the coming economic upturn would again make the property profitable.

Possibly, by 1860, Charles had hoped to buy 'Tocal' eventually, and having 'Duninald' across the river would have provided a convenient combination; of course, we now know that the lease of 'Tocal' continued for sixty-three years, before son Frank Reynolds finally bought the property in 1907, after both parents had died.

After the purchase of 'Duninald' in 1860, Charles built a new house not far from the original home, and although they continued to live at 'Tocal', one of their sons occupied the new 'Duninald' house; it was built in two stages; first (in 1877 according to Sidney Reynolds), there was a thirteen-room structure from sandstock brick; that was followed by the second stage in 1890, built in Flemish bond, at right angles to the earlier section¹⁶. Today, that house has National Trust listing, and is known as 'Duninald', while the old house which remains, bound securely within its history and the love of so many people over the years, is affectionately called 'Old Duninald.'

It appears that there was no immediate move of the remaining Dun family from 'Duninald' following the sale in 1860, although Charles, Zorayda and their two children moved to Ipswich in 1862. Charles had declared himself insolvent in 1860, and although his debts were no more than £260 (including a promissory note for £100 held by Charles Reynolds), his assets consisted of only the household goods (listed in detail), worth £50. Soon after the original declaration of insolvency in September 1860, which listed a number of small creditors, apart from Charles Reynolds, there was a revised list of claims against the estate which was by then almost entirely a claim by Charles Reynolds amounting to £250; it is possible that Charles Reynolds paid off the various smaller creditors, in return for an additional note from Charles Dun. There is no available evidence of any enquiry into the cause of the insolvency, but that may have been dispensed with at the request of Charles Reynolds, not wishing to further embarrass his brother-in-law. It seems though that the insolvency was not officially finalised until many years later, when in 1873 there was a document issued in the Supreme Court of New South Wales showing an apparently final distribution of just seven shillings and three pence, with that amount going to the Official Assignee.¹⁷

William, Maria and their remaining family would have continued to live in the original house, and it may have been arranged that they could stay indefinitely. However, there was another sadness in 1864 when young Robert Seaton died aged only 21 - he was buried at St. Paul's.

By then, Charles Dun was established in Ipswich, and it is likely that William and Maria decided that the time had come to leave Paterson. They would be saddened at leaving their home of over forty years, and the area of focus of such hopes and effort, but they would realise that the property was in good hands, including those of their eldest daughter, Frances, now a woman of strength and maturity, who, as a child, had sailed with them from London so many years ago.

William and Maria (probably with daughter Lucy), lived in Ipswich for from twelve to fourteen years, during which time many of their descendants would be not far distant. For about eight of those years, Charles and Zorayda and their growing family lived in Thorne Street, and would have been in close contact; by the time that Charles took the family to Lake Cootharaba, they had seven children, who no doubt had given the grand-parents much pleasure watching them develop. Others in Ipswich were their daughters, Maria and Clara, with their husbands and children, while the other sons, Seaton and Henry would be working to establish themselves on the land in south-west Queensland.

After managing Franklyn Station near Grandchester for many years, following periods in charge of Colinton and Redbank (Burnett district) Stations, Seaton Henderson Dun purchased the leasehold from his brother, Charles, of the property near Lake Cootharaba, in 1881. Seaton died in Brisbane only six years later, aged fifty-four, survived by his wife and children.¹⁸ Unfortunately, no other information is available at this time in regard to Seaton's family. Henry took up land near Dalby, and was the forerunner of a large and successful family group, whose descendants are still in the district. More will be said later about the Dalby Duns.

On 22 June, 1876, William died at his residence at Denmark Hill, Ipswich. He was aged 86 years, although his obituary shows his age at 88. He had been confined to his bed for sixteen months before death due to paralysis, but his mind had been unaffected.¹⁹ In his life, he had not tried to be outstanding, but he cared for others, and was one of those solid citizens upon whom great improvements are based; although he would probably not have agreed, he was one of those members of society whose patient efforts take us all on to success.

Maria then passed away two years later, on 28 June, 1878, also at Denmark Hill.²⁰ Like her husband, Maria had led a life of quiet achievement and courage, and they left behind a family in whom they could be justifiably proud.

FAMILY OF RICHARD TOD SOUGALL AND CATHERINE HAMMOND

RICHARD TOD SOUGALL ... marr. 2 Sep 1840 ... CATHERINE HAMMOND DUN

Born 1804 Born 16 Oct 1821 En-route to NSW
 Died 26 Aug 1877 Maryborough Q'ld. Died 31 May 1891 Maryborough Q'ld.

WILLIAM EDWARD RICHARD .. marr. 21 Oct 1880 .. (1) AMELIA HARRIET BROWN
 GIBSON

.. marr. 5 Sep 1898 .. (2) BRILLIANA MARGUERITE
 SMEENEY

Born 9 Nov 1841 Dalziel, NSW. (1) Born 1855 Died 13 Jul 1896
 Died 8 Oct 1903 (2) Born Died 1946

JANET MARIA .. unmarried ..

Born c. 1843; Died

RICHARD WALTER .. marr. ALICE BELWARD WEAVER

Born 10 Apr 1847 Born
 Died 24 Jun 1936 Died

CATHERINE .. marr. THOMAS BRAND

Born 1849; Died Born ; Died

HARRY .. marr. ELIZABETH HOLLAND

Born 22 Jan 1853 Born
 Lost at sea 27 Dec 1905 Died c. 1900

SEATON DUN .. marr. GRACE ELIZABETH ISABEL DUNCAN

Born 14 May 1856 Chippendale N.S.W. Born
 Died Jan 1929 Died

CHARLES PERCY .. Died young ..

Born 1860 Chippendale N.S.W.; Died 1860

ADRIA ARKLEY

Born 1862 Chippendale N.S.W.; Died

FAMILY OF CHARLES REYNOLDS AND FRANCES SEATON

CHARLES REYNOLDS married 31 Aug 1844 FRANCES SEATON DUN

Born 1806 England Born 1818 England
 Died 15 Sep 1871 Tocal, N.S.W. Died 13 Oct 1900 Tocal, N.S.W.

EDMUND Died young

Born 1845
 Died 3 Mar 1847

FRANK ... marr. 1871 ...

Born 1848
 Died 1 Nov 1920 Sydney N.S.W

JEANETTE RENS CORY

Born 1848
 Died 4 Jan 1938

SIDNEY ... marr. 1876 ...

Born 1851
 Died 3 Aug 1925 Duninald, N.S.W.

FRANCES EALES

Born
 Died 24 Dec 1908

EMILY ... marr. 1882 ...

Born 1854
 Died 1931

HENRY LESLIE MCDUGALL

Born
 Died

PERCY ... marr. 1884 ...

Born 1858
 Died 1952

MARGARET L. MAUGHAN

Born
 Died

WALTER ... marr. 1878 ...
 ... marr. 1885 ...

Born 1860
 Died 1943

(1) MARGARET M. NOLLER
 (2) ALICE M. EALES

(1) Born ; Died
 (2) Born ; Died

FAMILY OF GEORGE FAIRCLOTH AND MARIA ARKLEY

GEORGE FAIRCLOTH married 28 Jul 1847 **MARIA ARKLEY DUN**

Born 7 Jul 1814 Middlesex England
Died 5 Jun 1889 Bundaberg Q'ld.

Born 1825 Paterson NSW.
Died 1 Jul 1907 Bundaberg Q'ld.

AGNES COWELL

Born 8 Nov 1851 East Maitland NSW
Died 17 Apr 1893

GEORGE WILLIAM BURDETT ... Died young

Born 25 Jan 1854 Ipswich Q'ld.
Died 1854 Ipswich Q'ld.

CHARLES HENRY MORETON .. marr. 25 Aug 1877 .. **SEMONA SMITH**

Born 1855 Ipswich Q'ld.
Died 17 Mar 1932 Gympie Q'ld.

Born 1858
Died 11 Apr 1935

MARIA ELISE

Born 1 Jan 1858 Ipswich Q'ld.
Died 18 Aug 1941 Bundaberg Q'ld.

EDITH ELIZABETH ... Died young

Born 19 Sep 1860 Ipswich Q'ld.
Died 25 Mar 1861 Ipswich Q'ld.

SIDNEY CLARENCE ... Died young

Born 11 Jun 1864
Died 8 Jul 1864 Ipswich Q'ld.

SEATON JOHN .. marr. 16 Apr 1902 .. **MARIA EDITH WYNTER**

Born 12 Jun 1865
Died 1931

Born 1879
Died 1963

FREDERICK HERBERT .. marr. 1899 .. **MARY WALKER**

Born 16 Jun 1870
Died 8 Jul 1925 Bundaberg

Born
Died

FAMILIES OF HENRY PERCY DUN AND (1) KATE ELIZABETH
(2) MARGARET EDITH

HENRY PERCY DUN .. married (1) 11 Feb 1871 .. KATE ELIZABETH MOYAHON

Born 18 May 1837 Paterson NSW	Born c. 1847 Clare Ireland
Died 1914 Dalby Q'ld.	Died 15 Nov 1883 Q'ld.

MARIA MADELAINE ... marr.1892 ... THOMAS MCINERNEY

Born 20 Dec 1871	Born 1863
Died 19 Nov 1948	Died 27 Oct 1933

LUCY ETHEL ... marr. 6 Jul 1910 ... KINGSTON SYDNEY FALKINER

Born 16 Jul 1875	Born c.1878
Died 1954	Died c.1928

HENRY PERCY ... marr. 27 Mar 1912 ... CHARLOTTE MARY JANE BRISKEY

Born 12 Oct 1878	Born 17 Jul 1893
Died 1 Nov 1969	Died 16 Jul 1978

(Two children died as babies: Kate in 1882 and Charles Herbert in 1883)

Refer .. married (2) 27 May 1885 ..MARGARET EDITH CUTTEN

separate
details of
Cutten family

Born 23 Dec 1860 England
Died 13 Jul 1943 Dalby Q'ld.

LEONARD FREDERICK ... marr. 30 May 1911 .. MARY HELENA CALLAGHAN
(2nd marr. 2 Jan 1958 to Herbert Kenneth Alexander)

Born 10 Oct 1886	Born 30 Nov 1890
Died 14 Nov 1949	Died 2 Dec 1963

SEATON VYVYAN ... marr. 25 Oct 1913 .. PHOEBE GENTNER

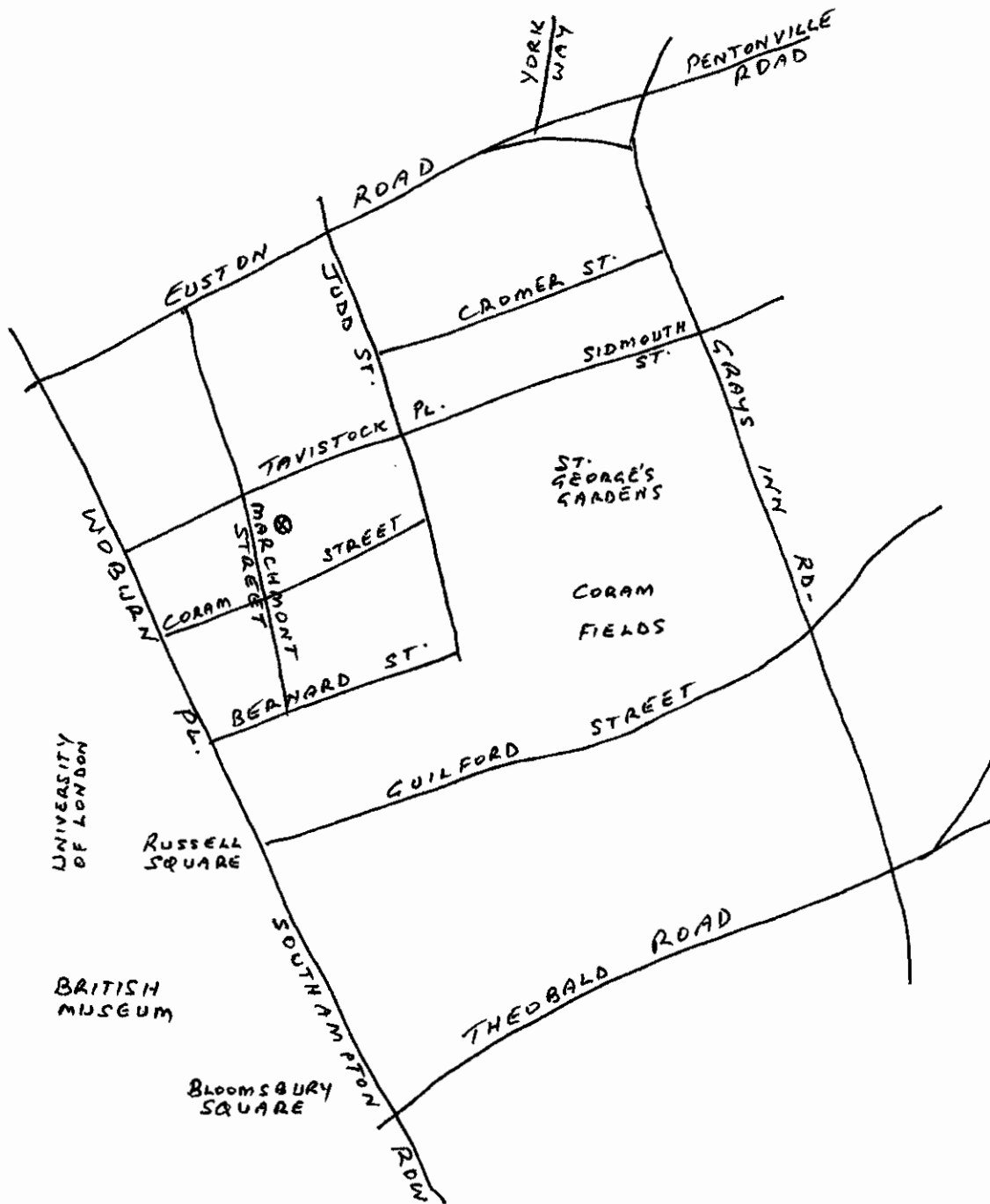
Born 5 Jan 1888	Born 14 Apr 1893
Died 4 Mar 1948	Died 15 Oct 1979

RONALD SYDNEY Died young

Born 29 Nov 1890; Died 23 Nov 1893 Myall Ck. Dalby Q'ld.

NOEL HOLSKAMP ... marr. (1) 19 Apr 1922 OLIVE MINNIE GENTNER
... marr. (2) 4 Feb 1937 CAROLINE SIMPSON

Born 22 Nov 1895 Irvingdale Q'ld (1)	Born 28 Aug 1899;Died 12 Nov 1935
Died 22 Dec 1963 Dalby Q'ld. (2)	Born c. 1902 Died 25 Jun 1984



LONDON WCI

showing approximate location
of Marchmont Street ⊗
(address of William Dun 1819).