

DUDGEON, WILLIAM, a minor song-writer, was born at Tynninghame village, East Lothian, about the year 1753. His father, Mr. John Dudgeon, occupied a farm there, on the property of the earl of Haddington. His mother, whose maiden name was Ainslie, was the aunt of Mr. Robert Ainslie, writer to the signet, the friend of Burns. Along with John Rennie, the celebrated civil engineer, he was taught by a Mr. Gibson, mathematical teacher, Dunbar, afterwards of Perth, who considered Rennie and Dudgeon the two best scholars he ever had. Having been bred to agricultural pursuits, his father placed him in an extensive farm in the neighbourhood of Dunse, upon a lease of thirty years. To this farm, a large portion of which was in a state of nature, he gave the name of Primrose Hill, and he lived to improve it in a high degree. He was the author of the song, 'The maid that tends the goats,' which at one period was very popular. He wrote various other pieces, although it is not known that any of them were ever printed. He also excelled as a painter and musician. Mr. Dudgeon died 28th October 1813, and lies buried in the churchyard of Prestonkirk. Burns, the poet, when on his Border tour in May 1787, in company with his friend Mr. Ainslie, above mentioned, visited Berrywell, near Dunse, the residence of the father of Mr. Ainslie, who was land steward to Lord Douglas in Berwickshire. Here the subject of this notice was introduced to Burns, who made the following observation in his journal:—"Mr. Dudgeon, a poet at times—a worthy remarkable character—natural penetration—a great deal of information, *some* genius, and extreme modesty."

DUFF, a surname adopted from the Celtic, in which language the word means black. Sibbald, in his History of Fife, says, "that as Niger and Rufus were names of families amongst the Romans, from the colour and complexion of men, so it seems Duff was, from the swarthy and black colour of those of the tribe," or clan of Macduff.

It is the family name of the earl of Fife, in the Peerage of Ireland, descended from that Duncan Macduff, Thane of Fife, who overthrew Macbeth, and gave such effectual aid to Malcolm Canmore in obtaining possession of the throne. See FIFE, earl of, and MACDUFF.

It is also the patronymic of a family which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred, in 1813, on Sir James Duff, who for a series of years filled the office of British consul at the port of Cadiz, and whose nephew, Sir William Gordon, on succeeding to the title in 1815, assumed the name and arms of Duff, in addition to his own. Their seats are Kin-

stair in Ayrshire, and Crombie in Banffshire. See GORDON, surname of.

DUFF, king of Scotland, son of Malcolm the First, succeeded Indulph in 961. The name was Odo, according to Pinkerton. By the Celtic part of his subjects he was surnamed Duff, or the Black. His reign was constantly disturbed by Culen, the son of Indulph, whom he vanquished in a war on Drumcrup; (perhaps Duncrub in Perthshire is meant, now the seat of Lord Rollo.) After a short reign of about four years, he was slain in Forres, about 965. He is said to have been murdered by a band of assassins, who broke into his chamber by night. In Buchanan's History of Scotland it is stated that they were hired by Donald, governor of the castle of Forres, that after the murder they "carried him out so cunningly a back way, that not so much as a drop of blood appeared," and that the assassins were afterwards sent out of the way by Donald, to avoid any of them being present, lest blood should issue from the corpse. Pitcairn, who styles him King Duffus, cites this as the earliest recorded notice in British history of the superstitious custom of touching the dead body of a murdered person, as a proof of guilt. [*Criminal Trials*, vol. iii. p. 191.]

DUFFUS, Baron, a title (dormant) in the Scottish peerage, held by a branch of the noble family of Sutherland, descended from Nichol, 2d son of Kenneth, third earl of Sutherland, who fell at the battle of Halidonhill in 1333. By his marriage with Mary, daughter and heir of Reginald de Cheyne, he got the barony of Duffus, (a contraction of Duffhouse or Dovehouse,) in the county of Elgin, and, in consequence, he added the arms of Cheyne to his paternal coat of Sutherland. He had two sons, John, who died without issue, and Henry, who succeeded his father. Henry's son, Alexander, the third laird of Duffus of this family, married Morella, daughter and heir of Chisholme of Chisholme, (in Roxburghshire) with whom he got the barony of Quarrelwood in the county of Nairn, and thereupon added to his armorial bearing a boar's head, erased, being part of the arms of Chisholme. He had two sons and a daughter. Alexander, the elder son, had a daughter, Christian, married to William Oliphant of Berrindale; William, the second son, inherited his mother's lands of Quarrelwood, and had a son, William, who, on the death of his uncle, Alexander, took possession of the barony of Duffus, and the other lands of the family, on the pretence of his cousin Christian being illegitimate. After protracted proceedings both in Scotland and at Rome, the matter was at length adjusted, and he had a charter of the barony of Duffus, 18th June 1507. He was killed at Thurso by the clan Gunn in 1529. In Sir R. Gordon's History of the Family of Sutherland, (p. 102) is the following entry relating to this event: "The same year of God, (1529,) Andrew Stuart, bishop of Catteynes, upon some conceived displeasure which he had received, moved the clan Gunn to kill the laird of





Duffus in the town of Thurso, in Caithness. Upon this accident the hail dyocie of Caithness was in a tumult. The earl of Sutherland did assist the bishop of Caithness against his adversaries, by reason of alliance contracted betwixt the houses of Huntley, Sutherland, and Atholl," &c. On September 3, 1536, Mr. Thomas Stewart, treasurer of Caithness, Mr. Andrew Peter, vicar of Wick, and seven other churchmen, found the earl of Athol caution to take their trial at the justice-aire of Inverness, for the slaughter of the laird of Duffus and others, slain at the same time.

His descendant, Alexander Sutherland, tenth laird and first Lord Duffus, succeeded his father, when a minor, in 1626. He was one of the Committee of Estates, 20th March, 1647, and one of the colonels for arming the kingdom, 15th February 1649. By Charles the Second he was created a peer of Scotland, 8th December 1650, under the title of Lord Duffus. In the following year he was governor of Perth, when that city was invested by Cromwell, and to avoid a general assault he was compelled to surrender. In 1654, he was fined fifteen hundred pounds by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon. He died 31st August 1674. He was married four times, but had only issue (a son and two daughters) by his third wife, Lady Margaret Stewart, second daughter of the fifth earl of Moray.

His only son, James, second Lord Duffus, was admitted a member of the privy council, 4th May 1686. In 1688 he killed Ross of Kindace in a sudden quarrel, wherein he received great provocation. He died in 1705. By his wife, Lady Margaret Mackenzie, eldest daughter of the third earl of Seaforth, he had, with a daughter, four sons: Kenneth, third Lord Duffus; the Hon. James Sutherland, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir William Dunbar of Hempriggs, Caithness-shire, relict of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordons-town, on which he changed his name to Dunbar, and was created a baronet, 16th December 1706; the Hon. William Sutherland of Rosecommon, who engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and was forfeited by act of parliament; and the Hon. John.

Kenneth, third Lord Duffus, took the oaths and his seat in parliament, 28th October 1706, and afforded his cordial support to the treaty of Union. He was a captain in the royal navy, and commanded a frigate of 46 guns, in which, 29th June 1711, he engaged eight French privateers, and after a desperate resistance of some hours, was taken prisoner, severely wounded, having no less than five balls in his body. He joined in the rebellion of 1715, and was in consequence among those who were attainted. Having married a Swedish lady (Charlotte Christina, daughter of Eric de Sioblade, governor of Gottenburgh) he proceeded to Sweden, and on receiving information of his attainder, he gave intimation to the British minister at Stockholm of his intention to return to England to surrender himself. He set out immediately, but on his way was arrested by the British resident at Hamburg, and detained in close custody till the time limited for surrendering had elapsed. He was sent to London, and committed prisoner to the Tower, but in 1717 was set at liberty, without being brought to trial. He afterwards entered the Russian naval service, in which he was a flag-officer, and died before 1734.

His only son Eric Sutherland, (born in August 1710) in 1734 presented a petition to the king claiming the dignity of baron Duffus, but the House of Lords, to whom it was referred, found that he had no right to it. He had an ensigncy in the army in 1731, and was promoted to a company in 1759, and died at Skibo, 28th August 1768. He married his cousin Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir James Dunbar of Hempriggs, baronet, and had two sons: James, his heir, and

Axley, who died unmarried. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, married first, Mr. St. Clair; 2dly, 5th December 1772, the Rev. James Rudd, B.A., rector of Newton-Kyme and Full-Sutton, Yorkshire, and had two sons, the Rev. Eric Rudd, of Thorne near Doncaster, who claims the title of Lord Duffus, as nephew and heir-general of James, fifth lord, though sixth in succession; and James Sutherland; Charlotte, the second daughter, married Sir John Sinclair of Mey, and was mother of the twelfth earl of Caithness, and Anne, the youngest, became the wife of the Hon. George Mackay of Skibo, and was mother of Eric, seventh Lord Reay.

The elder son, James Sutherland, born 8th June 1747, was an officer in the army. He was restored to the honours of his family, by act of parliament, 26th May 1826. He died unmarried 30th January 1827, when the title was assumed by his cousin Sir Benjamin Dunbar of Hempriggs, born 28th April 1761. He married, in 1785, Janet, eldest daughter of George Mackay, Esq. of Bighouse, and had two sons and two daughters. He died in May 1843.

His elder son, Sir George Sutherland Dunbar, of Hempriggs, born in 1799, by right 6th baron, does not assume the title of Lord Duffus, using only that of baronet. Heir-presumptive, his brother, Hon. Robert, born in 1801, who is a deputy-lieutenant of Caithness.

In Aubrey's *Memoirs* (page 209) occurs the account of a curious family tradition of the house of Duffus, which has been handed down from father to son, but which of course has no more foundation than any other story in 'Folk-lore' or fairy superstition. It relates that as one of the lairds of Duffus was walking in the fields near his own house in Morayshire, he was suddenly carried away, and next day was found in the cellar of the king of France at Paris, with a silver cup in his hand. On being brought into the king's presence, and questioned as to who he was and whence he came, he told his name, his country, and his place of residence, and said that on the preceding day, being in the fields, he heard the noise of a whirlwind, and of voices crying "horse and haddock," (the word the Fairies are said to use when they remove from any place) whereupon he cried "horse and haddock!" also, and was immediately caught up and transported through the air, by the fairies, to that place, where, after he had drank heartily, he fell asleep, and before he awoke, the rest of the company were gone, and left him in the posture in which he was found. It is said that the king gave him the cup which he had in his hand, and dismissed him. This story was communicated to Aubrey by one Stewart (who seems thoroughly to have believed it), tutor to the eldest son of James second Lord Duffus, and that nobleman being referred to on the subject, answered that there was such a tradition in the family, but he thought it fabulous. There was, however, an old silver cup in possession of the lords Duffus, which was called "the fairy cup," but it had nothing engraved on it except the arms of the family.

DUMBARTON, Earl of, a title (now extinct) in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1675, on Lord George Douglas, third son of the first marquis of Douglas. In his younger years Lord George was page of honour to Louis the Fourteenth, king of France, and subsequently became an officer in the French army, and, distinguishing himself by his valour, attained the rank of major-general. After the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678, he was recalled to England by Charles the Second, who created him earl of Dumbarton, (by patent, dated 9th March 1675) with limitation to the heirs-male or his body. On the accession of King James the Seventh he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland.