GENEALOGY OF DUDINGSTOUN OF SOUTHOUSE, 1335—1600.

The surname Dudingstoun is derived[1] from a place of the same name, now the parish of Duddingston in Midlothian, which belonged in the reign of David I to one Dodin, whose son, *Hugo filius Dodini de Dodinestun*, was witness to a grant of lands to the Canons of Holyrood. In the adjoining parish of Liberton, near the historic castle of Craigmillar, are situated the lands of Southouse,[2] possessed at an early date by a family of Dudingstoun, of whom little appears in the printed records of Scotland, and only one reference in Douglas' *Baronage*. The manor of Duddingston could not have been held for any considerable time by its original owners, as it was granted by Edward I to John de Dautrine on the forfeiture of Thomas du Boys for felony against the King about the year 1304.[3] It is, therefore, important to note that a family of the same name is found holding lands close to the original settlement of the Dudingstouns, but whether the lairds of Southouse represented the main stem or were only an offshoot of Dudingstoun of Dudingstoun, is a question I am not in a position to determine. The fact of being in possession of evidence proving a connected descent of several generations of a family, of which as I have already said, there is hardly any information to be obtained from printed books, must be my excuse for offering the following fragment as a contribution to *The Genealogist*.

In or before 1335 an Elizabeth of Dodingston had forfeited the lands of Southouse and a tenement in Edinburgh[4] from which date I have no information of the family until the beginning of the next century, when a John of Dudyngston, Burgess of Edinburgh, had a charter of the lands of Hachyncloych [Cloich] in the Barony of Haltoun [Blackbarony]. The charter is undated, but among the witnesses are William de Borthwyk dominus de Catkun and William de Haya dominus de Louchorwart, both living 1409.[5] In 1466 Patrick Dudingstoun of Southouse was seised of the ward of the lands of Achyncloch [Cloich] and Westcloch [Westloch] both in the Barony of Haltoun, so it is exceedingly probable that he descended from the above-mentioned John, and if this was the case, he could well have been his grandson. From this Patrick the pedigree can be traced to the time when Southouse passed out of the family. Patrick Dudingstoun appears to have married Marion, elder daughter and coheir of John Dekyson [Dickson] of Smithfeild; who with her sister Christian, wife of Walter Tweedie of Drumelzier, were seised of pasture lands in the Barony of Haltoun, 21 Sept. 1463, as heirs of their father. In 1483 William Dudingstoun of Southouse

[1] Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary of Scotland*.
[2] Now spelt South House, and in the occupation of a farmer. *County Directory of Scotland*, 1894.
[3] *Cal. of Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. ii.
[4] *Ibid.*, vol. iii, pp. 332, 346, 379.
[5] In this year William Borthwick of Catkune, and William Hay of Lockhart, are witnesses to charters of Robert, Duke of Albany. *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

was seised of the lands of Cloich and Westloch, and in the following year of the half lands of Pasmonishill[1] as heir of his mother Marion Dikesone, which lands were no doubt the pasture lands mentioned in the above-mentioned sasine of 1463. William Dudingstoun of Southouse died before 15 Feb. 1496, at which date his son William was seised of Westloch and Pasmanishill as his son and heir. This William married Giles Murray before 21 June 1497, when they, on the resignation of the husband, were seised conjunctly of the lands of Westloch. Their son and appearing heir John Dudingstoun was witness to a charter dated 31 August 1508, to which his father was a party, and in which he is styled Johnne of Duddingstoune. In 1510 he, with his wife, Jonet Home, had a charter in conjunct fee of the lands of Southouse, and between the date of that charter and 15 Feb. 1513, his father must have died, for he appears as "of Southous" as a juror on the inquisition held to retour Andrew Murray of Blackbarony heir to his deceased father. John Dudingstoun died before 19 May 1517, when his son Thomas was seised of Westloch and Cloich, as his son and heir. This Thomas Dudingstoun of Southouse, married Marion Murray, who was probably of the Romanno family, as it appears by an instrument of sasine, dated 26 Nov. 1532, of the twelve merklands of Cloich in favour of the said Thomas and Marion and their issue, that these lands were resigned by Thomas for this new enfeoffment, *in modum Recōpansa^onis pro duodecem mercatis terrarum de Ravyñisnuk dicte Mariote promiss' in contractū matrimonial' inter eos* [*i.e.*, Thomas Dudingstoun and Marion Murray] *per Willelmum M^rray de Romanos confect'*. The seal of William Murray shows these arms, *a saltire engrailed in base a hunting horn, on a chief three stars.* Thomas Dudingstoun and Marion Murray had two sons, James and Andrew, both of whom succeeded to the family estates. By a notarial instrument dated 13 Aug 1541, Thomas Dudingstoun of Southouse, for some cause which does not appear, ordained that his son and appearing heir James *permaneat in custodia honorabilis viri Willelmi Murray de Romanno dummodo ipse dictus Thomas seu aliquis alius nomine suo mittat pro eo*, and also appointed William Home of Lochtullo (formerly of Prenderguest), tutor testamentar to the said James during his minority. Thomas Dudingstoun died before June 1543, when his son James was seised of Cloich, Westloch, and Pasmonishill, whereupon an obligation or bond was drawn up, of which the following is an extract—

"Be it kend till all men be yir pñt lrīs Me James Dudingstoun of Southous fforsamekle as ane noble man Andro M^rray of blakbarony hes for favo^rs and kyndnes ye day of yir presentis infeft me in all and haill his landis of Westloch, Clocht and Pascmurshill heretablie and my airis in fre blanch ferme to be haldin of him and his airis lardis of blakbarony, & hes dischargit me of all nonentres & proffitts of ye samyn for all tymes bypast And yat it is clerlit understand to me & ane honorable man Williame Home of lochtullo my derrest eme [uncle] & tutor yat in all tymes bipast me predecessouris has been in use of geving presens in ye saidis lardis courtis haldin in ye said blakbarony be him or his

[1] The name of this property is spelt in many ways, and I have been unable to discover the correct spelling as in the case of Westloch and Cloich. Throughout this article it will be given as it appears in the documents referred to.

baillies & hes maid service yairin as yai war requirit And now be geving of ye saidis infeftmentis I and my airis ar exonerit fra all sic service in tymes cuming Not^yeles for ye causis forsaidis I with avis and consent of my said derrest eme and tuto^r forsaid byndis & obliss me & my airis to my forsaid superio^r & his airis to compeir in all his heid courtis to be haldin be yame or y^r baillies in ye said barony & yair gif presence and do service yairin as we be requirit be o^r said superior & his airis siclike as umquhile Thomas Dudingstoun of Southous my fader and uyeris his predecessouris did of before."

James Dudingstoun of Southouse died before 14 Oct. 1550, at which date his brother german Andrew, was seised of Westloch, Cloich, and Pasmonishill. In 1576 Andrew Dudingstoun set in tack his lands of Cloich to his half-brother Patrick Tweedie for nineteen years, but with regard to three-fourths of them the occupation was not to begin until the death of their mother Marion Murray, who was then occupying that portion. John Tweedie, another half-brother, had a tack for the same period of one-third of Westloch, to begin after the death of the said Marion. In the following year Andrew Dudingstoun resigned his lands of Westloch, Cloich, and Pasmentishill in favour of his superior, he to receive 110 merks annually of the mails and duties thereof during his life, and after the death of his mother Marion Murray, the whole mails and duties. The seal of Andrew Dudingstoun attached to the Procuratory of Resignation shows these arms, *A chevron between three mascles, on a chief as many stars.*

Having taken legal proceedings about the year 1579 to recover his rights in the before mentioned lands, which his ancestors "*longe ultra hominum memoriam hereditarie tenentes proprietatis*," he was seised of them in that year. Two years previously he had contracted to enfeoff James Sanderson in Hartsyde in his lands of Southouse, temple lands of Winkston with some acres near Peebles, also Westloch, Cloich, and Pasmenthill, and to resign in his favour the office of "Crownarship of Tueddell," with a power of redemption in case he, the feoffor, should have lawful male issue.

Two causes appear to have moved Andrew Dudingstoun to enter into this contract, which contains the following passage :—

That "the said James is nerrest kynnisman and apperand air to the said Andro and evir hes bene loveing freind and obeydient to him and hes assistit fortefeit and defendit him in all tymes bipast quhen he had ado, and alsua seing that the said James hes payit and debursit to the said Andro diverss and grit sowmis of money in his urgent necessitie."

The last few lines, like a postscript to a lady's letter, suggest the primary reason for this the first step towards the alienation of his estates by Andrew Dudingstoun, who nevertheless retained his life interest in them for a time if not till his death, as he is several times styled "liferenter" therein, and in a precept of sasine, dated 1583, he is described as "*de Sudhous nunc usufructuarius*" of the lands of Westloch. There is no mention of him in the series of deeds relating to Westloch, Cloich, and Pasmenthill after 1595. In the preceding year he, with consent of Patrick Dudingstoun of Kincaple, resigned those lands *ad perpetuam remanentiam* in favour of John Murray of Blackbarony. This Patrick Dudingstoun of Kincaple, was

party to a contract dated 25 Aug. 1592,[1] made between the said Andrew Dudingstoun of Southouse, on the one part, and the said Patrick on the other, by which Andrew binds himself to enfeoff without any reversion or reservation the said Patrick irredeemably in apparently his whole estate, including the office of Coronership of Tweeddale. The contract contains the following passage, which accounts for the introduction of Patrick Dudingstoun's name in documents connected with the pecuniary straits in which Southouse apparently became involved :—

"fforsameikill as the said Andro haveing bene wrangit & cercumvenit be sindrie personis quhom to he gave credeit of his evidentis & infeftmentis of his landis underwrittin w^{t}out ony ganes or gude deid y^{r}foir Q^{lk} hes not onlie rwynit & wrakit him bot also brocht him to povertie necessitie & great danger of pley & dett q^{lk} he can not guidlie eschew w^{t}out the fortifica^{o}un help & support of sum loving freind. And becaus the said Patrik being of the said Androis surname will forder assist him & furneis him . . . to get the samyn redrest gif possiblie it may be Thairfoir & for certaine sowmes of money instantlie payit & deliverit be ye said Patrik to ye said Andro," etc.

Soon after the date of this contract Sir John Murray of Blackbarony acquired this property, and on the 1 June 1595, in a Decreet by the Lords of Council, he is called heritable proprietor of the aforesaid lands. This decreet decerned John Tweedie, already mentioned as half-brother to Andrew Dudingstoun, to give up the titles of Westloch, Cloich, and Pasmanishill, which lands with the office of Coronership of Tweeddale, had been disponed by George Sanderson, eldest lawful son of umquhile James Sanderson of Southouse, in 1593 to Murray of Blackbarony. The final instrument of resignation was not, however, executed until the year 1600, owing probably to some difficulty in making up the titles. Among these titles is a renunciation by Jean Caverhill, "ane of ye apperant airis of Andro Dudingstoun of Sowthous," who with consent of her husband, John Steuart of Foulage, for 600 merks renounces all or any right or interest she has in the said lands and office. In Douglas' *Baronage* it is stated that Sir John Murray of Blackbarony "acquired from the heirs of Duddingston of South-house the office of Coroner of the Shire of Peebles by a right dated 4 March 1595." It so happens that the renunciation by Jean Caverhill bears the same date, so I presume this is the "right" referred to by Douglas.

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[1] Registered at Edinburgh 25 July 1594.