

Burnet's History, 2.56, 63 • D. T. Witcombe, *Charles II and the cavalier House of Commons, 1663-1674* (1966), 141-6 • Report on the manuscripts of his grace the duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry ... preserved at Montagu House, 3 vols. in 4, HMC, 45 (1899-1926), vol. 1, pp. 423, 428 • S. B. Baxter, *William III and the defense of European liberty, 1650-1702* (New York, 1966), 109, 139  
Archives Nationaal Archief, The Hague, Fagel papers, folder 244

**Dun.** For this title name see Erskine, David, Lord Dun (bap. 1673, d. 1758).

**Dun** [Donne], **Sir Daniel** (1544/5-1617), ecclesiastical lawyer, was the eldest of three known sons of Robert Dun of St Botolph, Aldersgate, London (d. 1552/3), gentleman (in his will, though in 1576 held to have been a villein regardant to the honour of Eye in Suffolk), and his wife, Anne (d. 1611x13), daughter of John Branche and Joan Wilkenson. Their father entrusted the care of Daniel and his brothers, together with their £100 portions, to his brothers-in-law John and Thomas Branche, London drapers, while allowing his widow to have their keeping if she wished. Dun was admitted a fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, in 1567, BCL on 14 July 1572, and DCL on 20 July 1580, the year in which he became principal of New Inn Hall. Commissioned as an advocate in the court of arches on 3 October 1580, he was admitted to Doctors' Commons on 22 January 1582. He was a commissary during the vacancy of the see of Peterborough in 1585, official of the archdeaconry of Essex in 1585-6, and from 1598 chancellor of Rochester diocese (until 1604), the archbishop of Canterbury's *auditor causarum*, official principal of the court of arches, and dean of arches. In 1584 and 1586 he was one of the commissioners empowered to preside in convocation in Archbishop Whitgift's absence. He was one of nine civilians responsible for a treatise of c.1590 defending the oaths used in the ecclesiastical courts. A member of the high commission from 1601, he was in 1603 also included in an ecclesiastical commission for the diocese of Winchester. He attended in 1604 the third session of the Hampton Court conference, at which the *ex officio* oath was discussed, and was included in a commission for the suppression of books printed or imported without authority, which was set up pursuant to a decision taken at the conference. He became an honorary member of Gray's Inn in 1599.

From 1598 onwards, while continuing to act as an ecclesiastical judge, Dun was very often instructed or commissioned, along with other expert civil lawyers, to inquire into delicate and complicated maritime matters, including merchants' grievances, disputes between English and foreign merchants, and cases concerning doubtful prizes, embezzlement, or piracy. He was included in two commissions appointed in 1599 to hear and determine cases brought by Danish and French subjects respectively against English pirates, and in 1601 and 1609 in two other commissions, headed by the earl of Nottingham, to inquire into the depredations committed by such pirates against the subjects of the king of France and other friendly states. In August 1602 he was sent on embassy, together with Lord Eure and Sir John Herbert, to treat at Bremen with Danish ambassadors concerning tolls on

English ships going through the sound or to Muscovy and attempts to prevent English fishing in waters claimed by the Danish crown. Just before this mission he was sworn extraordinary master of requests (1 August 1602). He was knighted (23 July 1603), and by July 1609 had been appointed lieutenant principal judge and president of the high court of admiralty. In 1611, together with Henry Marten, he complained to the privy council about growing interference with admiralty jurisdiction by means of prohibitions, but with little success.

Dun was elected MP for Taunton, probably as a nominee of the bishop of Winchester, in the parliament of 1601, where he served on a committee concerned with the penal laws and on 16 November opposed a bill against pluralities. He worked to gain representation for the universities, and in 1604 and 1614 he was elected by Oxford University; on the latter occasion the votes of the heads of houses were decisive, despite widespread support for his opponent among the electors. In 1604 he was one of the MPs appointed to consult with Scottish commissioners concerning a closer union of the two kingdoms, and (in connection with the proposed bill for abolishing hostile laws) defended in the Commons on 28 May 1607 the remanding by the king from either England or Scotland of prisoners accused of crimes in the other country.

In 1613, when he was a justice of assize in north Wales, Dun and his colleagues were instructed to investigate a complaint by Shropshire drapers about the export of undressed Welsh cloth to France. In 1615 he was included in the commission to investigate the complicity of the earl and countess of Somerset in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. A tract defending the annulment of the countess's first marriage, to the earl of Essex, is probably by Dun, as is also a treatise upholding the supervisory and prerogative jurisdiction of the Canterbury archiepiscopal courts. A collection of statutes concerning the court of arches bears his signature on its flyleaf and was presumably compiled under his aegis, as a set of reports of arches cases (1598-1604), may also have been. All these works survive only in manuscript.

Dun had married by 1587 Joan (d. 1640), daughter of William Aubrey, his predecessor as principal of New Inn Hall and the subject of a short account in Dun's hand. According to his epitaph they had sixteen children, seven of whom were alive in 1607. He held a messuage on Aldersgate Street, London, and the manor of Theydon Garnon, Essex, in which county he was a justice of the peace in both 1601 and 1609, and was named a member of the Virginia Company in its charter of 1609. He died on 26 September 1617 probably at Theydon Garnon, where he was buried on 28 September. His epitaph in the church there gives his age at death as seventy-two. Administration of his estate was granted to John, his son and heir, in April 1618. There is a bust of Dun by Sir Henry Cheere, executed many years after Dun's death, in the Codrington Library, All Souls College, Oxford.

**Sources** epitaph, Essex, Theydon Garnon church • will, PRO, PROB 11/36, fols. 38v-39r [Robert Dun] • CPR, 1578-8, 111, no. 706 • B. P. Levack, *The civil lawyers in England, 1603-1641* (1973), 226-7 •

RALPH HOULBROOKE

HoP, *Commons*, 1558–1603 • Rymer, *Foedera*, 16.362–4, 412–13, 429–36, 430–33, 464–5, 546–51, 600, 781–3 • J. L. Chester and G. J. Armytage, eds., *Allegations for marriage licences issued by the bishop of London*, 1, Harleian Society, 25 (1887), 295, 312–13 • Foster, *Alum. Oxon.* • J. Strype, *The life and acts of John Whitgift*, new edn, 3 vols. (1822) • M. B. Rex, *University representation in England, 1604–1690* (1954) • G. D. Squibb, *Doctors' Commons: a history of the College of Advocates and Doctors of Law* (1977) • APC, 1590–91; 1597–1601; 1613–17, xx, xxviii–xxxii • VCH Essex • M. J. Prichard and D. E. C. Yale, eds., *Hale and Fleetwood on admiralty jurisdiction*, SeldS, 108 (1993) • *The parliamentary diary of Robert Bowyer, 1606–1607*, ed. D. H. Willson (1931) • T. L. Moir, *The Addled Parliament of 1614* (1958) • W. A. Shaw, *The knights of England*, 2 vols. (1906) • parish register, Theydon Garnon, Essex RO, Chelmsford • private information (2004) [R. Helmholz]

**Archives** NL Scot., memorandum book

**Likenesses** H. Cheere, bust, All Souls Oxf., Codrington Library

**Dun, Finlay** (1795–1853), composer and violinist, was born on or before 24 July 1795 in Aberdeen, the son of Barclay Dun (1771–1843/1844?), a dancing-master, and his wife, Helen (b. 1777), the daughter of John Duthie and his wife, Bathie. He was a nephew of David Dun (b. 1773), the author of 'A Volume of Shreds, & Patches' (NL Scot., MS 2715), which includes verses 'On M<sup>r</sup> Finlay Dun's Marrying Miss Juliet White, Edin<sup>r</sup>' and other references. From Aberdeen the family seems to have moved to Perth, where Finlay attended the grammar school, and thence to Edinburgh, where as a talented violinist he assisted his father. 'Dun and Son' were teachers of dancing in Edinburgh's New Town from 1812 until Finlay's visit to Italy (1821–5); thereafter Barclay Dun alone was listed in this capacity until 1843. In 1815–16 Finlay was a student at the University of Edinburgh, then went on to Paris, where he became a pupil of the great violinist Pierre Baillot. He is credited with introducing the quadrille to Scotland; the nineteen-year-old Elizabeth Grant of Rothiemurchus remembered practising 'all the most graceful steps from Paris' under his instruction in the winter of 1816. At the Edinburgh music festival of 1819 he played in Sir George Smart's orchestra. In the 1820s, Dun spent 'upwards of four years' in Italy. In Milan he studied with Franciszek Mirecki; in Naples, where he was engaged as principal viola at the royal theatre of San Carlo, he took lessons in counterpoint and composition in 1823–4 from Pietro Raimondi and in singing from the castrato Girolamo Crescentini.

By 1828 Dun was established as a teacher of music and singing in Edinburgh. On 25 August 1828 he married Juliet (1800/01–1876), the youngest daughter of John White, a paper maker, and his wife, Ann; they had at least four sons and two daughters. Mendelssohn dined at their home (6 Howe Street) on 28 July 1829, and the following day accompanied his host to the triennial highland pipers' competition. Dun led the orchestra at Paganini's Edinburgh concerts in October–November 1831, and was principal viola at the first Reid memorial concert conducted by John Thomson on 13 February 1841 and at the Edinburgh music festival conducted by Sir Henry Bishop in October 1843. When Thomson died in May 1841 Dun applied for the Reid chair of music at the university, supported by testimonials from Mendelssohn and others, but was passed over in favour of Bishop. In 1852, however, his advice was sought by the Reid trustees during their legal dispute with

Professor John Donaldson. He died suddenly from a heart attack on 28 November 1853 at 41 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, where he had lived since 1835, and was buried in the Dean cemetery.

Dun's compositions include a prize-winning glee, 'The Parted Spirit' (1831); a fine dramatic song to words by Clementina Stirling Graham, 'The Fisherman's Home' (autograph MS in the Reid Music Library, Edinburgh); and a setting of Robert Gilfillan's ode to the memory of Sir Walter Scott (1832). He also wrote two overtures which were performed by the Edinburgh Professional Society of Musicians on 8 April 1825 and 26 January 1827, but these are lost. His doxologies and harmonized psalms were part of a Presbyterian musical revival centred on St George's, Charlotte Square, where he was a member of the congregation. But it is as an arranger of Scots songs that he is chiefly remembered. He collaborated with John Thomson on *The Vocal Melodies of Scotland* (1836–8) and with George Farquhar Graham on *The Songs of Scotland* (1848–53), and was responsible for a book of Lady Nairne's songs, *Lays from Strathearn* (1846), and one of Gaelic songs, *Orain na'h-Albain* (1848). Together with his writings—notable among which is an 'Analysis of the structure of the music of Scotland' (published in 1838 as an appendix to William Dauney's *Ancient Scottish Melodies*)—these reveal an intelligent and accomplished musician. In disposition he was 'exceedingly mild, gentle, and amiable' (*The Scotsman*); Baptie characterized him as 'a man of great ability, refined taste and genius, an excellent linguist and scholar and courteous gentleman'.

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**Sources** *The Scotsman* (30 Nov 1853) • F. Dun, application for the Reid chair of music with supporting testimonials, 1841, U. Edin., Box Da 46.9 • D. Baptie, ed., *Musical Scotland, past and present: being a dictionary of Scottish musicians from about 1400 till the present time* (1894) • J. D. Brown, *Biographical dictionary of musicians: with a bibliography of English writings on music* (1886) • F. Dun, notes for the trustees of General Reid's fund, 1852, U. Edin., Box Da 46.13(2) • *Memoirs of a highland lady: the autobiography of Elizabeth Grant of Rothiemurchus*, ed. J. M. Strachey, 2nd edn (1911) • F. Mendelssohn, *Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy Briefe*, ed. R. Elvers (1984) • *Leaves from the journals of Sir George Smart*, ed. H. B. Cox and C. L. E. Cox (1907) • W. Dauney, *Ancient Scottish melodies* (1838) • parish register (baptism), Aberdeen, 24 July 1795 [GRO Scotland 168.A/9] • parish register (marriage), Edinburgh, 25 Aug 1828 [GRO Scotland 685.I/63] • parish register, death [GRO Scotland 685/4 no. 378] • postal directories, Edinburgh, 1812–53 • D. Baptie, *Sketches of the English glee composers: historical, biographical and critical (from about 1735–1866)* [1896] • DNB • *Edinburgh Advertiser* (1 April 1825) • *Edinburgh Advertiser* (12 April 1825) • *Edinburgh Advertiser* (30 Jan 1827)

**Dun, John** (1723/4–1792), Church of Scotland minister and tutor, was born in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, and was educated for the ministry under Professor Patrick Cuming at the University of Edinburgh. In the late 1740s he was taken to Auchinleck in Ayrshire by Alexander Boswell, Lord Auchinleck, to be his family chaplain and the tutor to his eight-year-old son, James. In an autobiographical sketch he prepared for Rousseau in 1764, James Boswell credited Dun with his initial exposure to *The Spectator*, the Roman poets, and moderate religion, though in an unused draft he criticized his early tutors for their subservience to Lord Auchinleck, their lack of manners, and

their mean education, on account of which, Boswell states, he treated them 'with contempt' (Pottle, 18, 28). Yet surviving correspondence and documents among the Boswell papers demonstrate that Boswell remained respectful and supportive of Dun throughout his life, even after the minister grew difficult in old age.

While in Lord Auchinleck's service Dun received his licence to preach from the presbytery of Irvine on 11 September 1750. Boswell lost his tutor at the age of twelve, when Lord Auchinleck secured for Dun a call (dated 11 August 1752, and reproduced in *Sermons*, 1.253-4) to the church at Auchinleck, where he was ordained on 9 November 1752 and remained until his death forty years later. He married, on 21 November 1757, Mary Wilson (1730?-1762); they had two daughters, Elizabeth (b. 1758) and Isabella (1760-1833), who married the minister of Kilmaurs, Alexander Gillies (d. 1786). On 28 December 1770 Dun married Deborah Blackstock (1732?-1795), who gave birth to a son, Alexander Boswell, on 3 July 1772. Dun published two occasional sermons during his career, one preached on 19 January 1766 on the occasion of Lady Auchinleck's death, which also prompted him to write to James expressing his sympathy and lecturing him on his new responsibilities toward his father (Cole, 12-13), and the other preached at Kirkconnel on 24 June 1780 on the Lord's supper. The sermon Dun preached at the time of Lord Auchinleck's death in 1782, 'The immortality of the righteous', appeared in his *Sermons, in Two Volumes*, an odd mixture of political, religious, and literary writings published by subscription in 1790 with the assistance of James Boswell (Boswell MSS, C 1129, P 49), who subscribed for six copies (and his wife for three more) but expressed concern that 'Poor John Dun will be a sad loser by his *Sermons*' (*Letters of Johnson*, 2.387). If so, his former tutor was at least well prepared for the outcome, having begun the preface to his second volume with this memorable sentence: 'To commence author, is like going forth to stand on the pilory'.

The first edition of Boswell's *Tour to the Hebrides* (1785) records that when Samuel Johnson visited Auchinleck in November 1773 he was 'so highly offended' by Dun's gross characterizations of the Anglican clergy that he said to him, 'Sir, you know no more of our church than a Hottentot', but Dun hotly denied that the word 'Hottentot' had been used, and in spite of supporting documentation Boswell removed his name from the anecdote in the second edition (Boswell, *Life*, 5.382; *Tour*, 375; Boswell MSS, L 925, M 254).

Dun was an aggressive whig in secular and ecclesiastical politics. Although his theology was moderate he sided with the popular party in the Church of Scotland on the burning issue of church patronage, and his speech in the general assembly of 1784 was published as a pamphlet with the title *The Law of Patronage in Scotland an Unjust Law*. He commiserated with Boswell in 1769 on the defeat of General Paoli of Corsica, praised Lord Auchinleck for accepting lower rents from older tenants, corresponded with Richard Price in 1791, and filled his *Sermons* with poems and remarks that celebrated the revolution of 1688

for securing 'the rights of mankind' and that reminded Scottish heritors (landowners) of their responsibility to maintain the parish poor (Boswell MSS, C 1126, C 1129, C 2292). He died on 11 October 1792, naming James Boswell one of his trustees in his will (Boswell MSS, C 1122, L 446).

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**Sources** Boswell, *Life* • *Boswell's journal of a tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson*, ed. F. A. Pottle and C. H. Bennett (1963), vol. 9 of *The Yale editions of the private papers of James Boswell*, trade edn (1950-89) • *Boswell, laird of Auchinleck, 1778-1782*, ed. J. W. Reed and F. A. Pottle (1977), vol. 11 of *The Yale editions of the private papers of James Boswell*, trade edn (1950-89) • *Boswell: the English experiment, 1785-1789*, ed. I. S. Lustig and F. A. Pottle (1986), vol. 13 of *The Yale editions of the private papers of James Boswell*, trade edn (1950-89) • *F. Brady, James Boswell: the later years, 1769-1795* (1984) • *The general correspondence of James Boswell, 1766-1769*, ed. R. C. Cole and others, 1 (1993), vol. 5 of *The Yale editions of the private papers of James Boswell*, research edn • F. A. Pottle, *James Boswell: the earlier years, 1740-1769* (1966) • *Fasti Scot.*, new edn, 3.4 • R. B. Sher, 'Scottish divines and legal lairds: Boswell's Scots Presbyterian identity', *New light on Boswell: critical and historical essays on the occasion of the bicentenary of the 'Life of Johnson'*, ed. G. Clingham (1991), 28-55 • *Letters of James Boswell*, ed. C. B. Tinker, 2 vols. (1924) • *Boswell: the applause of the jury, 1782-1785*, ed. I. S. Lustig and F. A. Pottle (1981), vol. 12 of *The Yale editions of the private papers of James Boswell*, trade edn (1950-89) • *The correspondence of James Boswell with James Bruce and Andrew Gibb, overseers of the Auchinleck estate*, ed. N. P. Hankins and J. Strawhorn (1998), vol. 8 of *The Yale editions of the private papers of James Boswell*, research edn (1966-) • Yale U., Beinecke L., Boswell papers

**Archives** Yale U., Boswell MSS

**Dun** [Dune, Dunne], **Patrick** (bap. 1581, d. 1652), college head and benefactor, was baptized on 23 July 1581 at St Nicholas Church, New Aberdeen, the son of Andrew Dun, a burghess of the city. It is likely that he attended Aberdeen grammar school, before progressing to either King's College in Old Aberdeen or Marischal College in New Aberdeen to take his first degree. By 1603 he had followed his townsman Duncan Liddel to the German University of Helmstedt in the duchy of Brunswick. He studied medicine there under Liddel for four years, until Liddel left Helmstedt, and then visited the University of Heidelberg and the Huguenot academy at Nîmes, before graduating in medicine at Basel in 1607.

By 1610 Dun had returned to Aberdeen, and was teaching logic in Marischal College, being described as 'ane verie famous professor of Germanie' in the *Buik of Register* (Lang, 43). He also became involved in Bishop Patrick Forbes's attempts to re-establish Bishop Elphinstone's original foundation at King's College in Old Aberdeen. A member of Forbes's commission of visitation to King's in 1619, Dun was appointed to the newly re-established post of mediciner. In 1621 he was appointed first lay principal of Marischal College, but on admission to the post was granted leave to continue his medical practice to the nobility and gentry of the burgh's hinterland. However, it is not for his academic position or medical career that Dun is now chiefly remembered, but for the benefactions he made to educational causes in Aberdeen. In 1629 he bought the lands of Ferryhill to the south of the burgh, with a view to mortifying them—that is, gifting them in

perpetual trust—to the town for the endowment of its grammar school. In his deed of mortification of 1631 he stated his intention that after his death the profit from the lands should be used to support four full-time teachers at the school. Poor scholars should be educated free, and Dun hoped that sufficiently endowed posts would improve the quality and commitment of their teachers. He also contributed 2000 merks (approximately £111), the largest individual contribution, to a fund to restore the buildings of Marischal College after a serious fire in 1639.

Although, probably due to pressure of work, Dun demitted his post at King's in 1632, he continued to take an interest in the affairs of that college, and was in 1634 elected to the newly revived post of dean of medicine there. His position as a layman rather than theologian appears to have helped him avoid the censure directed at the 'Aberdeen doctors' by the covenanting authorities. His son-in-law Alexander Jaffray bitterly, if not necessarily reliably, observed of his principalship of Marischal College that he was 'unfit for training up youths' (*Diary*, 43), but he remained principal until 1649, when he was succeeded by William Moir. Dun showed little interest in publishing on his own account, but he edited and was instrumental in securing the posthumous publication of the *Artis sanitatem conservandi* (1651) of his old mentor Duncan Liddel. Dun died in 1652. He had married, but no details of his wife are known.

A portrait of Dun by George Jamesone hung in the hall of the grammar school until it was destroyed in a fire in 1986, but copies survive in print. Dun's daughter, Jean, predeceased him by eight years, and his heirs were the sons of his brother Charles, one of whom was the father of the physician Sir Patrick \*Dun (1642–1713).

SHONA MACLEAN VANCE

**Sources** council register, Aberdeen City Archive, vols. 49–53/1 • mortification accounts, Aberdeen City Archive, vol. 1 • P. J. Anderson and J. F. K. Johnstone, eds., *Fasti academiae Mariscallanae Aberdonensis: selections from the records of the Marischal College and University, MDXCIII–MDCCCLX*, 3 vols., New Spalding Club, 4, 18–19 (1889–98) • D. Liddel, *Artis conservandi sanitatem libri duo* (1651) • *Mortifications under the charge of the provost, magistrates, and town council of Aberdeen* (1849) • J. F. Kellas Johnstone and A. W. Robertson, *Bibliographia Aberdonensis*, ed. W. D. Simpson, 2 vols., Third Spalding Club (1929–30) • J. K. Cameron, 'Some Aberdeen students on the continent in the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries', *The universities of Aberdeen and Europe: the first three centuries*, ed. P. Dukes (1995), 57–78 • G. Molland, 'Scottish-continental intellectual relations as mirrored in the career of Duncan Liddel (1561–1613)', *The universities of Aberdeen and Europe: the first three centuries*, ed. P. Dukes (1995), 79–101 • R. French, 'Medical teaching in Aberdeen: from the foundation of the university to the middle of the seventeenth century', *History of Universities*, 3 (1983) • D. Stevenson, *King's College, Aberdeen, 1560–1641: from protestant Reformation to covenanting revolution* (1990) • parochial register, St Nicholas, New Aberdeen, vol. 1, 1563–91, NA Scot., OPR 168 A/1 [baptism], fol. 237, 23 July 1581 • H. F. Morland Simpson, ed., *Bon record: records and reminiscences of Aberdeen grammar school* (1906) • J. M. Lang, 'Hector Boece and the principals', *Studies in the history and development of the University of Aberdeen*, ed. P. J. Anderson (1906), 21–56 • *Diary of Alexander Jaffray*, ed. J. Barclay, 3rd edn (1856) • W. C. Taylor, 'Scottish students in Heidelberg', *SHR*, 5 (1907–8), 67–75 • J. Durkan, 'The French connection in the

sixteenth century and early seventeenth century', *Scotland and Europe*, ed. T. C. Smout (1986)

**Likenesses** G. Jamesone, oils, 1631, repro. in Morland Simpson, ed., *Bon record*, frontispiece; destroyed by fire, 1986

**Wealth at death** 1600 merks—left to the town council of Aberdeen: *Mortifications under the charge of the provost*, 84; mortification accounts, vol. 1, Ferryhill a/c, 1652–3, Aberdeen City Archive

**Dun, Sir Patrick (1642–1713)**, physician, was born on 13 January 1642 at Aberdeen, the second son of Charles Dun (d. 1667), dyer, and his second wife, Catherine Burnet. His great-uncle Dr Patrick Dun was principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and dean of the faculty of medicine; he also endowed Aberdeen grammar school. Patrick Dun graduated in arts at Marischal College in 1658 and also studied at Valence in France. He became a doctor of physic of Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1677 was also incorporated *in absentia* MD at Oxford. His name does not appear on the list of graduates of the school of physic of Dublin University, but it is known that this list is not complete, and in his portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller Dun is depicted in the robes of a doctor of physic of the university.

Dun's appointment as physician to the state and to James, duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland, may have been the reason for his arrival in Dublin. The date of the appointment is not recorded, but it is known from a letter written from Dublin by Sir John Hill on 14 February 1676 that Dun was in the city at that time. He was elected as one of the fourteen fellows of the Irish College of Physicians, probably in 1677, and delivered an address before the college on 4 April 1677. He was elected president of the college on 24 June 1681 and continued in office until 1687. Dun was among the founder members of the Dublin Philosophical Society in 1683, and read a paper on the analysis of mineral waters to the society. Dun also supported the study of anatomy, and an account is given in the records of the society of the anatomical dissection of the body of an executed criminal, obtained for the purpose by Dun, in February 1684.

Dun became one of the leading physicians in Dublin and counted among his friends many of the most eminent men in the city. He supported the Williamite side in 1688 and is listed among the refugees who fled the country in that year. He returned in 1689 and was appointed physician to King William's army. He cared for soldiers in army camps on the campaign and at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Dublin. He was also responsible for distributing medical supplies to the army surgeons in camps around the country. As there was a great shortage of resources, he requested that his pay should be deferred. His generosity however was not appreciated, as many years later his widow was still seeking payment of the money from the English government.

Dun was re-elected president of the College of Physicians in 1690, and the college was granted a new charter two years later, giving it greater powers. Having played a leading part in bringing this about, Dun was elected first president under the new charter in 1692. He was re-elected to this position in the years 1693, 1696, 1698, and 1706. Dun was elected to the Irish House of Commons

in 1692, but did not play a very active role in its affairs. He was appointed as physician to the Royal Hospital, Kilmalsham, in 1705 at a salary of 10 shillings a day.

On 11 December 1694 Dun, then aged fifty-two, married Mary (d. 1748), daughter of Colonel John Jephson of Mallow, co. Cork, and his wife, Bridget, daughter of Richard Boyle, archbishop of Tuam, and a great-niece of the first earl of Cork. The marriage took place at St Michan's Church in Dublin. They had one son, Boyle, who died at a very early age. Dun was knighted on 29 July 1696.

Dun died on Sunday, 24 May 1713, following a short illness. He was buried three days later at St Michan's Church. He left provision in his will for the endowment of a professorship of physic in the College of Physicians. Disputes between Dun's widow and the college delayed the implementation of his scheme. In 1740 it was finally agreed that the trust would support three professors, to be known as king's professors, in physic, surgery, midwifery, materia medica, and pharmacy. The appointments were to be made by the provost of Trinity College, the regius professor of physic of the university, and the president and two senior censors of the College of Physicians. Additional professorships were founded in 1785. The income from the bequest was also sufficient to support the foundation of a teaching hospital. In 1800 the School of Physic Act of the Irish parliament made provision for the establishment of the hospital, which was to be called Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital: it became an important teaching hospital for Trinity College, Dublin, until its closure in 1987, when the staff and patients were moved to the new St James's Hospital. The funds which accrued from the sale of the hospital buildings were used to develop postgraduate medical education at the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, to build a new teaching centre for Trinity College, and to support laboratories for clinical research, which are known as the Sir Patrick Dun's Research Laboratories. The teaching centre and the research laboratories are based at St James's Hospital, Dublin.

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**Sources** T. W. Belcher, *Memoir of Sir Patrick Dun* (1866) • T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, 'Sir Patrick Dun's library', *Irish Journal of Medical Science*, 149 (1920), 49–68 • J. Osborne, *Annals of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital* (1831) • T. G. Moorhead, *A short history of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital* (1942) • E. O'Brien, A. Crookshank, and G. Wolstenholme, *A portrait of Irish medicine* (1984) • T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, *History of the medical teaching in Trinity College, Dublin, and of the School of Physic in Ireland* (1912) • J. D. H. Widdess, *A history of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, 1654–1963* (1963) • M. D. Jephson, *An Anglo-Irish miscellany: some records of the Jephsons of Mallow* (1964) • T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, *Sir Patrick Dun* (1945) • *Fasti academiae Mariscallanae Aberdonensis: selections from the records of the Marischal College and University, MDXCIII–MDCCCLX*, 2, ed. P. J. Anderson, New Spalding Club, 18 (1898), 226 • Wood, Ath. Oxon.

**Archives** Bodl. Oxf., Locke MSS • Marsh's Library, Dublin, King MSS • TCD, Clarke Correspondence Library • TCD, Lyons Collection Library, corresp. with Archbishop William King

**Likenesses** G. Kneller, oils, Royal College of Physicians of Ireland • G. Kneller, oils, Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Dublin • W. Lizars, engraving (after an oil painting by G. Kneller), Wellcome L.; repro. in Belcher, *Memoir of Sir Patrick Dun*

**Wealth at death** £5936 personal estate; also real estate: personal estate of Sir Patrick Dun in the hand of Lady Dun, Marsh's Library, Dublin; Widdess, *History*, 47–54

**Dúnán** [Donatus] (d. 1074), bishop of Dublin, was the first bishop of that Hiberno-Scandinavian town. The only certain date connected with him is his death, but his career was long, and witnessed the passing of Dublin from government by an independent Hiberno-Scandinavian prince to rule by powerful Irish princes.

Before the arrival of the vikings in Ireland, there had been ecclesiastical houses in the neighbourhood of a crossing of the River Liffey known as Áth Cliath ('the ford of the hurdles'). By the eleventh century Dublin (Baile Átha Cliath in Irish) had been accepted as part of the Irish political sphere, but its place in ecclesiastical affairs remained ambiguous. There had been a Christian element among Dublin's rulers since the tenth century, and its king Olaf Cuarán (Sihtricson) died in religious retirement at Iona in 981. His son Sihtric Silkiskegg (d. 1042) was also a Christian and in 1028 he made a pilgrimage to Rome. Some time before his abdication in 1036, Sihtric founded a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, possibly on the site of an earlier church whose arches and vaults were said to have been used as its foundation. Dúnán was consecrated the first bishop and he began the construction of his cathedral on the site of Holy Trinity, completing the nave and two collateral structures. On the north side he had built a chapel dedicated to St Nicholas and at the entrance he had an image of the crucifixion. Dúnán is also credited with building a church dedicated to St Michael Archangel, which was probably the chapel to St Michael that was attached to his own residence. Sihtric was the patron of these enterprises and in addition to supplying the gold and silver to pay for the construction of the buildings, he also contributed to the support of the bishop and his curia. Estates with workers and livestock at St Doulogh's, Lambay, and Portrane were given to the new bishop. These lands are all in the north of Fine Gall, or Fingal, the limits of Dublin's territory. The archbishops' residence in Dublin was built in an orchard belonging to the convent of Holy Trinity.

An unanswered question about the establishment of the see of Dublin concerns whether or not Dúnán was consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury and, if so, whether this was a formal submission. The question is relevant because after Dúnán's death his successors for the rest of the century would go to Canterbury for consecration and offer their submissions according to ancestral custom. By the twelfth century the claims of Canterbury were being actively contested by Armagh, which was probably responsible for the late eleventh-century legend claiming that St Patrick had brought Christianity to the vikings of Dublin. Although there is evidence for close ties between Sihtric and King Cnut of England, the matter of Dúnán's consecration must remain open. The conquest of the town in 1052 by the Leinster king Diarmait mac Máel na mBó brought it under direct Irish control and Dúnán continued as bishop. At the time of his death the town was under the lordship of the king of Munster, Toirdelbach Ó