

MOUBRAY

OF BARNBOUGLE

SIR PHILIP DE MOUBRAY, is generally accepted to have been the second son of Nigel de Moubray, and younger brother to William de Moubray, ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk, and is styled brother to that William in a confirmation by him to the Abbey of Newburgh of all donations made to the monks there by his grandfather, Roger de Moubray. He had settled in Scotland and had *m.* by 1196x5 November 1215, to Galiena, daughter of Waldeve, with whom he is said to have acquired a sizeable estate in the Lothians, Fife and Perthshire, when they granted a charter for the lands of Kinmonth, in the parish of Moncrieff, to Hugh, son of William.¹ They became involved in a long-running dispute with the monks of Dunfermline relating to the right of the teinds of their lands of Inverkeithing which, even though a settlement was reached on 31 May 1212,² remained contentious and subsequent hearings were held on 17 April 1230 then on 26 April 1233, when they finally agreed to abide by the terms of the original charter.³ He was father of,

1. Sir Roger de Moubray, (*see below*).
2. Robert de Moubray, who possessed the manor of Boltoun and on 9 September 1261, he entered into a contract to assign a third of a vaccary and other tenements of those lands to Adam de Gesemuthe and Christina, his wife, in dowry. His nephew, Sir Geoffrey, being heir to him, Christina and her second husband, Robert de Bruce, pursued him on 3 November 1292, for not abiding by the terms of that agreement. He had *dsp* before 11 November 1278.⁴

¹ Moncrieff Charters, No. 1.

² Reg. Dunfermline, No. 211.

³ Reg. Dunfermline, No. 22.

⁴ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. II. No. 645.

SIR ROGER DE MOUBRAY, is styled son of Sir Philip de Moubray when witness to a donation by Richard Germyne to the monks of Soutre of the church at Linplum by charter dated 1221x1239¹ and was, on 20 September 1255, chosen by King Alexander III., to be one of his council.² He *d.* before 26 January 1272, when the King confirmed the grant made by his widow Christiana, daughter and heiress of Sir Bernard Fraser, to the brethren of the Holy Trinity,³ and was father of :

SIR GOFFREY DE MOUBRAY, was one of the signatories to the Treaty of Salisbury on 14 March 1290 by which the magnates of Scotland consented to the marriage of Margaret, Queen of Scots, and Prince Edward of England,⁴ and along with William, Bishop of Dunblane, Malise, Earl of Strathearn and Sir William de Ruthven, he gave homage to Edward I. at Stirling castle, on 12 July 1291.⁵ He was one of eleven Scottish noblemen who witnessed King John's release of Edward I. from all obligations he had given to "*the good people of Scotland*" on 2 January 1292/93⁶ and signed the letters patent ratifying the Treaty of Alliance with France on 23 February 1296.⁷ He had "*withdrawn from the King's peace in the beginning of the war*" and in retribution the Earl of Strathearn "ravaged" his lands of Methven and took the castle there⁸ while on 25 September 1298, Edward I. granted all of his lands and castles, except that of Eckford which had been conveyed to Robert de Hastings, to Guy de Beachamp, Earl of Warwick.⁹

As well as his properties in Scotland, he also inherited extensive estates in England including the manor of Boulton, in Cumberland, from his uncle Robert. He was lord of that manor by 11 November 1278 when a dispute arose between

¹ Reg. Soutre, No. 25.

² C53/46A. Charter Roll of Henry III.

³ Reg. Alex. III. No. 80.

⁴ Stevenson, Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland, Vol. i. 129-131.

⁵ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. II. No. 508.

⁶ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. II. No. 656 & 657.

⁷ Archives Nationales, Paris, Tresor des Chartes, reg. v, f. 132v-135v.

⁸ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. II. No. 1592.

⁹ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. II. No. 1009.

himself and Robert de Brus and Christina, his wife, and widow of Adam de Gesume, over the right of patronage of the church there,¹ and on 3 November 1292, he disputed their felling of over 1,000 oak trees from those lands which greatly exceeded the rights of her dower² but taking up arms against Edward I. and becoming “*an enemy and rebel*” those lands were forfeited and given over to William de Mulcastre firstly, for ten years on 2 July 1299, then following Geoffrey’s death, for life on 30 June 1300,³ until his eldest son, Sir Roger, made peace with Edward and reclaimed them.

Winton states his wife to have been a daughter of Sir John Comyn, Lord of Badenoch, (the Red Comyn), and by her he was father of :

1. Sir Roger de Moubray, who appears to have been the eldest son on the basis that he succeeded in reclaiming his ancestral manor of Boulton. Unlike his father, he was prominent in his support of the English faction in Scotland and on 11 November 1310, he entered into an agreement with Edward II. to take twenty men-at-arms and assist Sir Henry de Beaumont in garrisoning Perth⁴ but changing allegiances after Bannockburn in June 1314, Edward forfeited Boulton which he conveyed for life to Thomas de Morham on 4 October 1314.⁵ 1314.⁵ He was a signatory to the Declaration of Arbroath on 6 April 1320 but became embroiled in the de Soulis plot to assassinate the king. The scheme being discovered, he was tried with his co-conspirators at the parliament held at Scone on 4 August 1320, and found guilty. He is said to have died soon after when in prison awaiting execution, and it is also said that his corpse was only saved from brutal post mortem mutilation on the intercession of the King who commanded that it be untouched and afforded a Christian burial,⁶ however, other than that recorded by chroniclers such as Fordoun, there is no evidence to

¹ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. II. No. 146.

² Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. II. No. 645.

³ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. II. Nos. 1070 & 1143.

⁴ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. III. No. 173.

⁵ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. III. No. 394.

⁶ Chron. of Pluscardine.

prove those to have been the circumstances of his death and, alternatively, evidence proves that he fled the country and ultimately ended up in England where on 10 October 1335, he was included with twenty-two other “*Scottish gentlemen who have come to the King’s peace*” who were rehabilitated and pardoned of all previous offences by Edward III.¹ He had been confined to prison by 21 July 1339 when he and Sir Geoffrey de Moubray were ordered by that King to join him abroad “*as speedily as possible....and shall conduct themselves loyally, remaining with him till the war is over and then returning to prison unless by his favour.*”² Back in Scotland, his lands had been forfeited by Robert I., who conveyed the baronies of Barnbogle and Dunmayn (Dalmeny) to Murdoch, Earl of Menteith,³ which the heir of whom, John Graham, Earl of Menteith, subsequently resigned to the heir female, Philipa de Moubray and Sir Bartholemew de Leon, her husband, in 1346, in consideration of 2000 merks due for marriage and ward. He married or at least had contracted to marry Margaret, daughter of Alexander de Abernethy and on account of their being within the fourth degrees of consanguinity, Edward II. petitioned the Pope on their behalf for a dispensation on 1 July 1311.⁴

2. Sir Philip de Moubray, (*see below*).
3. Richard de Moubray, was taken prisoner by the Scots and being held on 8 February 1311/12, when Edward I. commanded his sheriff of Northumberland to give Mary de Brus over to his brother Philip “*to exchange her for his brother, a prisoner with the Scots ; who if he cannot effect this, is to get what he can for her and apply it to his pay in Scotland.*”⁵

¹ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. III. No. 1184. Such a curious turn of events rewrites history and there being no corpse to hand over in the first place explains why King Robert took the unusual step he did in denying an angry mob of noblemen access to the body for the purpose of ceremonial mutilation and perpetual disinheritance, although the king’s motives for allowing him flee are not clear.

² Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. III. No. 1315.

³ Robertsons Index.

⁴ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. III. No. 220.

⁵ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. III. No. 242.

4. Sir John de Moubray, who originally rebelled with his father against Edward I. but was taken prisoner and was being held in the Tower of London on 6 November 1297.¹ He was offered in exchange for Marmaduke de Twenge on 7 April 1299, then moved to Rochester castle and orders were issued on 16 July following instructing him to be transferred north to York for subsequent release.² Once at liberty, he pursued Malise, Earl of Strathearn, before John Comyn, Guardian of Scotland, for having ravaged his father's lands of Methven and taking their castle there, "*because his father Sir Geoffry had withdrawn from the K.'s peace in the beginning of the war, and Sir John so conducted his case that for fear of greater damage the earl made a fine with him.*" That action and the resulting agreement was the subject of an inquisition convened at Perth on 17 September 1304 and Geoffrey then being dead, the matter was picked up and pursued by Sir John.³
5. Sir Alexander de Moubray, who, changing allegiances upon his brother Sir Roger's forfeiture in 1320, was granted a pardon from Edward III. on 18 February 1321 for "*all felonies committed in the war against the King.*"⁴ He had a grant of his family's manor of Boltoun on 8 September 1322⁵ but having "*lately rebelled and joined the Scots,*" on 27 October 1334, Edward issued orders to his escheater in the northern counties to deliver all of his lands to the sheriff there.⁶ He was reconciled with Edward by 10 October 1335, when he led a number of "*Scottish gentlemen*" to the king's peace⁷ and being heir male to his brother Sir Philip, he unsuccessfully contested the right of his three nieces to succeed to their father's properties in 1335.

¹ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. II. No. 960.

² Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. II. Nso. 1062 & 1077.

³ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. II. No. 1592.

⁴ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. III. No. 723.

⁵ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. III. No. 769.

⁶ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. III. No. 1137.

⁷ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. III. No. 1184.

6. Sir Geoffrey de Moubray, who appears to be identical to that person frequently named with his brother, Sir Roger. He was with him in England in 1339, when he was ordered to join Edward III. in his war in France.

SIR PHILIP DE MOUBRAY, who, unlike his father, was one of the principal Scottish barons who remained loyal to Edward I. He was constable of Kirkintilloch castle by 10 September 1309¹ and had payment of his own wages and those of 28 squires and 40 foot in garrison there from 1 to 27 November 1310.² He was sheriff of Stirlingshire and constable of Stirling castle by 8 February 1312³ which he surrendered to Robert I. the day after the battle of Bannockburn. He is said to have followed Edward Bruce to Ireland and to have been killed at the battle of Dundalk in 1318.

He *m.* a woman named Eve and was father of,

1. Sir John de Moubray of Redcastle, who was a supporter of Edward Balliol and was *ksp* at Annan, on 26 December 1332,⁴ following which David II. conveyed conveyed his and his mother's lands of Redcastle to William Douglas, the younger, on 19 January 1342.⁵
2. Philippa de Moubray, (*see below*).
3. Margaret de Moubray, *m.* by 15 October 1335x29 September 1336, to Robert Gower.
4. A daughter, *m.* by 15 October 1335x29 September 1336, to David Marshall.

PHILIPPA DE MOUBRAY. She and her two sisters became a coheirs to their father's estate on the death of their brother Sir John. She had *m.* firstly, by 15 October 1335x29 September 1336, to Anselem de Gyses when they and their respective husbands were adjudged to be heirs to their father, the late Philip, and

¹ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. III. No. 121.

² Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. III. No. 176.

³ Cal. Docs. Scot. Vol. III. No. 242 & P. 433.

⁴ Chron. of Pluscardine.

⁵ Robertson's Index & Morton Chartulary, No. 60.

that brother in the lands of Kirkmichael.¹ Gyases had died soon afterwards and she had either been contracted to marry or else had married Thomas de Weston who was dead by 2 August 1338. She then contracted to marry to Sir Batholemew de Leon, a knight from Cologne, and in preparation for that her previous contract with the late Thomas de Weston was declared null and void by instruments dated 18 December 1343.² She then married Sir Bartholemew, (*c/m* at London, on 2 August 1338³), and with whom she became betrothed by the exchange of vows at London, on 30 October 1343.⁴

She and her husband had settled in Scotland by 3 May 1346 when John Graham, Earl of Menteith, and Mary, his wife, in consideration of a debt of 2000 merks due to her for her marriage and relief, resigned the lands and barony of Barnbogle to them, which the King confirmed under the Great Seal on 6 January 1362.⁵ They then made a donation to the monks at Lindores of their half of Easter Easter Craigie, in the barony of Barnbogle, which was confirmed by David II. on 3 August 1365, in which she is styled daughter and heir of the late Sir Philip de Moubray,⁶ and she was served heir to her father in the baronies of Kirkmichael Kirkmichael and Preston, in Galloway, on 2 May circa 1365.⁷ They had issue,

DAVID MOUBRAY OF BARNBOUGLE, succeeded to the lands Barnbogle and assumed the surname and arms of Moubray. He *m.* Janet, daughter of Robert Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany, (*c/m* 20 July 1372⁸), and was father of :

SIR JOHN MOUBRAY OF BARNBOUGLE, succeeded his father and was present at the battle of Homildon following which on 18 October 1408, he quitclaimed £10

¹ Ex. Rolls. Vol. III. PP. 319-320.

² Penes Sir William Fraser from original document at NRS. In this document she is styled “dicti Gyases”.

³ Penes Sir William Fraser, from original document at NRS.

⁴ Penes Sir William Fraser, from original document at NRS.

⁵ RMS 1424-1513. App. No. 1049.

⁶ RMS 1424-1513. No. 197.

⁷ GD90/1/28.

⁸ Dalmeny charters, No. 37.

of lands to Sir Robert de Erskine, as being part of the condition of his Knighthood bestowed on him at Homildon by the late Sir Thomas de Erskine of that Ilk.¹ He granted his lands of Lethendies and Cultranny, in Strathearn, to Andrew de Cardney of that Ilk by charter dated 20 October 1416² and *d.* before March 1430.³ 1430.³ He was father of :

PHILIP MOUBRAY OF BARNBOUGLE, succeeded and was witness to (1) a Notarial Instrument by James de Sandilands of Calder, dated 6 July 1434⁴ and (2) a charter charter by Sir James Hamilton to William Baillie on 12 May 1444. He was assigned the fermes of the lands of Nether Gogar for the duration of their remaining in ward in 1453.⁵ He *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of James Dundas of that Ilk, and *d.* in 1466/7 having had issue,

PHILIP MOUBRAY, YOUNGER OF BARNBOUGLE, *m.* Isabel Stewart and *d. vita patris* before 9 March 1467. He was father of;

1. Sir David Moubray of Barnbougale, (*see below*).
2. John Moubray, who is styled brother to Sir David Moubray of Barnbougale in instruments taken by Andrew Moubray, burghess of Edinburgh, on 9 November 1490, relating to a payment of £39 made by John to Andrew.⁶

SIR DAVID MOUBRAY OF BARNBOUGLE, was served heir to his father on 9 March 1467 and was infeft in the lands of Dunmany and Inverkeithing as heir to him on 11 April following.⁷ He was complained of with his grandfather, Philip Moubray,

¹ G124/7/5.

² Atholl Charters, No. 25.

³ C2/3/78, f.41r. Action raised by Margaret, Lady Craigie, against Philip Mowbray for possession of the lands of Leuchald which she had previously held under the late Sir John Mowbray and James Mowbray.

⁴ GD119/164.

⁵ Ex. Rolls. Vol. V. P. 548 & 590.

⁶ Protocol Book of James Young. No. 394.

⁷ Haddington Charters. No. 309 for infeftment in Inverkeithing and Ex. Rolls. Vol. IX. P. 673 for Dunmany.

Moubray, and Isabel Stewart, his mother, for the wrongful occupation of the lands of Easter Craigie on 8 May 1471, and had a charter under the Great Seal for the lands of Barnbogle on 18 December 1478 in which he is styled grandson and heir of Philip Moubray of Barnbogle.

He *m.* Elizabeth Forrester, who is styled grandmother of John Moubray of Barnbogle on 13 January 1513,¹ and *d.* in 1506 and before 15 August of that year² when the King appointed William Dundas of that Ilk “*chaumerlane of al and hale the landis and barony of Dummany.*”³ He was father of :

1. John Moubray, younger of Barnbogle, (*see below*).
2. William Moubray, is styled son to Sir David Moubray of Barnbogle when witness to instruments taken by John Inglis of Langlandhill on 3 November 1497⁴ and had a charter for the lands of Cockairnie from his nephew, Sir John Moubray of Barnbogle, on 24 September 1511.⁵ He had issue, (*see Moubray of Cockairnie*).
3. Janet Moubray, *m.* William Stewart of Rosyth, and had issue.
4. Christine Moubray, *m.* by 11 July 1501, to Alexander Touris, eldest son and heir of Sir John Touris of Innerleith, when they were infeft by his father in the lands of Craig, in the barony of Innerleith.⁶

JOHN MOUBRAY, YOUNGER OF BARNBOUGLE, had a resignation from his father for the lands and barony of Dummany which was confirmed under the Great Seal on 23 February 1488.⁷ He *m.* Margaret, daughter of Archibald Wauchop of

¹ Haddington Charters. No. 329

² Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, Vol. 3. P. 242.

³ PS1/3/71.

⁴ Protocol Book of James Young. No. 965.

⁵ NLS Acc.11339.

⁶ Protocol Book of John Fouler, No. 162.

⁷ C2/10/124.

Niddry, (she survived him and *m.* secondly, to Sir William Dundas of that Ilk,¹ by whom she had further issue), and *d. vita patris* before 1506. He was father of :

1. Sir John Moubray of Barnbogle, (*see below*).
2. Margaret Moubray, *m.* firstly, to John Cornwall of Bonhard, (he was widow of Margaret, daughter of Thomas Forest, by whom he had issue, and was *k.* at the battle of Flodden in September of 1513), and secondly, before 16 June 1521, to William Graham, 3rd Earl of Menteith,² and had issue.
3. Eupham Moubray, *m.* Sir Adam Otterburn of Reidhall, (he *d.* in August of 1548), and had issue.

SIR JOHN MOUBRAY OF BARNOUGLE, was under age at his grandfather's death and as a consequence the king appointed William Dundas of that Ilk as chamberlain of his estate on 15 August 1506, then, on 6 June 1507, he gifted the ward of his lands to Mr James Moubray.³

Succeeding his grandfather, he had Sasine for the lands of Dunmany in 1510 and Barnbogle in 1512,⁴ followed by a charter under the Great Seal for the lands and barony of Inverkeithing as heir to his late grandfather, Sir David Moubray of Barnbogle, on 27 March 1511.⁵

He *m.* Elena Sinclair, (she survived him and *m.* secondly, to Alexander Hepburn of Quhitsuim with whom she is named on 6 July 1535⁶), with whom he had a joint charter for the barony of Barnbogle on 29 September 1515.⁷ He *d.* after 10 May 1518, when he granted his mother, Margaret Wauchope, the mails of the lands of Echlin,⁸ and by 27 June following, when the ward of his lands

¹ GD75/400. She is then styled Lady Dundas.

² GD220/1/C/3/2/3.

³ PS1/3/112.

⁴ Ex. Rolls. Vol. XIII. PP. 661 & 664.

⁵ C2/17/10.

⁶ CS7/6/198.

⁷ C2/19/80. Printed: RMS 1514-1546. No. 44.

⁸ GD75/26.

with the gift of the marriage of the heir was gifted by the King to Robert Berton of Over Berton,¹ and was father of :

BARBARA MOUBRAY OF BARNOUGLE, succeeded to the lands of Balbougie for which she had Sasine on 14 December 1528.² She also had Sasine for those of Dunmany on 25 July 1530,³ Pitadro on 24 May 1531,⁴ and Barnbougie in 1545.⁵ 1545.⁵ She *m.* Robert Berton, son of Robert Berton of Over Berton, who, upon succeeding to Barnbougie *jure uxoris*, assumed the surname and arms of Moubray of Barnbougie,⁶ and they had a charter for those lands on 28 July 1531.⁷ 1531.⁷ They had issue;

1. Sir John Moubray of Barnbougie, (*see below*).
2. James Moubray of Pitliver, had a charter from his father for the lands of Over-Berton which was confirmed under the Great Seal on 18 July 1549,⁸ and which he disposed to Mr Alexander Mauchane in 1557. He had acquired those of Pitliver by 20 May 1580 when he gave his consent to a charter by his brother, John Moubray of Barnbougie, to George Dundas of that ilk. He *m.* Elizabeth Denniston and had issue, (*see Moubray of Pitliver*).

¹ PS1/5/135.

² Ex. Rolls. Vol. XV. P. 673.

³ Ex. Rolls. Vol. XVI. P. 526.

⁴ Ex. Rolls. Vol. XVI. P. 536.

⁵ Ex. Rolls. Vol. XVIII. P. 383.

⁶ NAS PA2/8/1/f.55v. Has the following; John Logan of Restalrig, Gilbert Wauchope of Niddrie and asked for documents that our sovereign lord, by the advice and authority of parliament, create and name Robert Barton, son to Robert Barton of Over Barnton, to be of the surname of Mowbray, and wills that he possess the said surname in time to come and he to be called Mowbray commonly amongst all his lieges after the form and tenor of the appointment made between the late Mowbray of Barnbougie and the said Robert Barton, elder, because the same has been an old honourable house and done our sovereign lord's predecessors good service in their wars and otherwise; and the said Robert Barton, younger, is to marry Mowbray, the daughter and heir of the said Mowbray, and wills that the said house does not pass from the surname.

⁷ RMS 1514-1546. No. 104

⁸ C2/30/394.

3. Thomas Moubray of Foulford, who was included with his parents in a charter to them for the lands of Foulord on 18 July 1549¹ and had *dsp* before 22 September 1562 when his brother, Archibald, is styled his heir.²
4. William Moubray,
5. Archibald Moubray, was included with his parents in a joint charter for the lands of Brewlands in Over Berton which was confirmed under the Great Seal on 18 July 1549,³ and which he afterwards disposed to his brother, John Moubray of Barnbogle, on 28 January 1557.
6. Alexander Moubray, is styled brother to John Mourbray of Barnbogle when witness to a Sasine in favour of Rachel MakGill, future wife of George Stewart, younger of Rosyth, dated 14 May 1576.⁴
7. Elizabeth Moubray, *m.* about 1570, to Sir Archibald Napier of Merchiston, (he was widow of Janet, daughter of Sir Francis Bothwell, by whom he had issue), and had issue.
8. Agnes Moubray, *m.* James Bellenden, son and apparent heir of John Bellenden of Pittendreich, (*c/m* 1 October 1565⁵).

SIR JOHN MOUBRAY OF BARNBOUGLE, in favour of whom his mother resigned the lands of Dunmany and Barnbogle and which were confirmed to him on 10 March 1538/39.⁶ He *m.* Elizabeth, sister of Sir William Kirkcaldy of Grange, (she (*d.* in February 1599⁷), with whom he had a conjunct charter under the Great Seal for the lands of East Craigie on 21 May 1556,⁸ and *d.* in November 1598.¹ He was father of :

¹ C2/30/393.

² RD1/5/320

³ C2/30/395.

⁴ GD11/6.

⁵ RD1/8/150b.

⁶ C2/26/255.

⁷ C22/2/164.

⁸ C2/31/308.

1. Robert Moubray of Barnbogle, (*see below*).
2. Francis Moubray, who led an unruly life and was pursued on 14 April 1596, for having “struck Mr. William Schaw throche the bodie with ane raper.”² He seems to have evaded justice by fleeing to the continent and returned via London. When there he had confided in an Italian Fencing-Master by the name of Daniel Archideaquila of a plot to poison King James VI. Reports of this passed between Scotland and England and orders were issued for him to be brought to Edinburgh in October 1602 to be questioned. Although Archideaquila maintained he was telling the truth, Francis vehemently denied the accusations and it was agreed that the matter would be settled by public combat to take place on 5th January 1603 close to the Abbey of Holyrood. When the day arrived, however, the duel was postponed due to fresh witnesses being en route from England. On 29th following the King and Privy Council examined both parties and they were again confined to their rooms in the castle. The following day, being a Sunday, at about 8 o'clock in the evening Moubray attempted an escape by means of a rope he had fashioned from his blankets but it either proved to be too short or else he was shaken from it by his captors as he fell to the ground and sustained such injuries that he died about three o'clock in the morning of the 31st. That day his dead body was drawn to the Tolbooth where a pronouncement of forfeiture was proclaimed against him and he was hanged and his body quartered and scattered to several nominated points around the city. Archideaquila was immediately released and rewarded.³
3. John Moubray, who was included in a contract with his parents relating to his father's escheat good, dated 27 May 1588.⁴
4. Agnes Moubray, *m.* Mr. Robert Crichton of Eliok and Cluny, King's Advocate, (*c/m* 6 August 1572).⁵ He was widow of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James

¹ C22/6/23.

² Pitcairn. Vol. 1. Pt. 1. P. 363.

³ Pitcairn Vol. 2. Pt. 2. P. 405.

⁴ RD1/27/247b.

⁵ RD1/11/446.

Stewart of Doune, and after Agnes Moubray's death, he *m.* thirdly, to Isobella, daughter of David Borthwick of Lochill). She *d.* in 1575¹ having had issue.

5. Katherine Moubray,

6. Geilis Moubray,

7. Jane Moubray,

8. Barbara Moubray. She and her sister Geilis were ladies-in-waiting to Queen Mary I. during her imprisonment in England and walked with her to her execution at Fotheringay in 1587.

9. Marjorie Moubray, is named with her brother John and sister, Elizabeth, and their parents in a contract relating to their father's escheat goods, dated 27 May 1588.²

10. Elizabeth Moubray, *m.* firstly, by 12 September 1575, to James Scott of West Saline,³ by whom she had issue ; and secondly, by 19 February 1585, to John Blackadder of Over Inzievar,⁴ (he survived her and *m.* secondly, by 5 December 1600, to Marjorie Hamilton). She *d.* on 4 March 1589,⁵ having had had issue.

ROBERT MOUBRAY OF BARNBOUGLE, to whom and his sisters, Agnes, Katheirne Geilis and Jane, on 2 October 1557, their father executed a memorandum detailing their rights should he not return from an imminent raid into England.⁶ He was infeft in the barony of Dummy on 14 September 1575, on his parent's resignation,⁷ and *m.* Helen, daughter of Sir James Schaw of Sauchie, (*c/m* 6

¹ Edinburgh Tests.

² RD1/27/247b.

³ RD1/14/316.

⁴ RD1/26/328.

⁵ Edinburgh Tests.

⁶ SRS Protocol Book of Gilbert Grotte. No. 10.

⁷ GD75/55.

August 1584.¹ She survived him and had *m.* secondly, by 9 October 1616, to James, 1st Lord Colville of Culross²). He *d.* by 1599 and had issue;

SIR ROBERT MOUBRAY OF BARNBOUGLE, succeeded his father and was served heir to him in the lands of Dummany and Barnbogle on 17 August 1602,³ then to Sir John Moubray of Banbogle, his great-great-grandfather, in the lands and barony of Inverkeithing on 5 January 1615,⁴ but his estate being burdended by debts, he disposed it to Sir Archibald Primrose in 1662.

He *m.* Anna, daughter of Thomas Erskine, 1st Earl of Kellie, who was his future wife on 12 October 1602, and was father of at least two children⁵,

1. James Moubray, *bap.* at Leith, on 23 April 1615.
2. Anna Moubray, was a twin with her brother James and was *bap.* at Leith, on 23 April 1615.

¹ SRS Pitfirrane Writs. No. 28. See also: RD1/31/70.

² C2/48/175.

³ C22/2/164.

⁴ C22/6/23.

⁵ Sir Alexander Nisbet, writing in about 1710, states that he also had a son Robert who died without issue in 1675.