

n. ii. McKenzie of Precedency chap. 9. quest. 19. Because Legitimation on which purges any Blemish of the natural Birth is by a Fiction of Law drawn back to the Time thereto; as if the Father had been then married to its Mother. Which legal Remedy is contrived in Favour of Marriage and to induce Men to make Reparation thereby for the Wrong they have done. Nor doth the Children of the first Marriage suffer any Injury in this Matter, seeing the Right and Privilege of Primogeniture and Succession begin only to take Effect at the Father's Death; at which Time the natural Child who is always the eldest, was capable of Succession and of enjoying the Right of Primogeniture, and hindred from it only by the Imperfection of his Birth, then removed by the Legitimation, which quite wiped off all original Human Disability, as if his Parents had been married when they first carnally conuied together. We have an illustrious Instance of this Nature in H. Robert the Second of Scotland, who after he had begot Sons upon Elizabeth Muir, married Gephana Daughter to Hugh Earl of Ross, by whom he had the Earls of Strathearn and Athole, and after the Queen's Death joined himself in Marriage to the said Elizabeth Muir, whose eldest Son born out of lawful wedlock was, upon the Account of the subsequent Marriage of his Mother, preserved by the Parliament to the King's Son of the first Marriage. The Effect of Legitimation of Bastards by the King's Letters, is limited to removing the Obstacles and Incapacities under which Bastards lie by Reason of the Defect in their Birth, which excludes them from certain Honours & certain Offices, and the Power of making a Testament, of which they are made capable by the Benefit of this Legitimation and does not extend to bestowing them the Right of Successions. For such an Use of Legitimation would be repugnant to Equity and good Manners; and it would be unjust and indecent, that a Bastard legitimated by the Letters of the Prince, should be admitted to share with Children begotten in lawful Wedlock, the Succession of their Father or Mother, and that he should claim a Right to the Succession of the Children and Relations of his Father or Mother. For all these Successions are appropriated by Nature and by the Laws, to those to whom a lawful Birth gives the Title of Children and Relations; and the Vice of an unlawful Birth cannot be so remedied, as to put the Bastard into the natural Condition of a son or lawful Relation, to the Prejudice of those who are really such, Le Droit publicque Lvr. i. Tit. 2. Sect. 2. n. 10. Craig feud. lib. 2. Tit. 10. §. 8. McKenzie lib. 10.

Sect. 2. of unlawful Parents and Children.

Unlawful Children are those begotten by a Man, to whom the Mother is not married at all, or unlawfully married, thro their being within the forbidden Degree, or either Party having a lawful Spouse living. Stair lib. 3. Tit. 3. §. 42.

For

For that only is understood unlawful Marriage in this Case, which materially is unjust and inconsistent, or cannot subsist the orderly performed; and not that which is clandestine or irregular, because celebrated without Proclamation of Bans, or by a Person disabled to do it by the ecclesiastical Canons, or civil Law of the Country. Nay albeit Marriage between Ruffians after Dissolution of the former Marriage, be null as to the Children's Succession of their Parents Act. 20. Par. 16. §. 6. It doth not in the opinion of my Lord. Mair (libid.) render them illegitimate. These unlawfull Children are termed Bastards, and their State or Condition and Defect in their Birth Bastardy. Gabriel Paleottus De notis spuriisque filijs cap. 18. dicitur
the Name of Bastard from Basperis a Whore or common Woman. Spel-
mug. ^{edges it comes from the Norman bas vile, mean,}

and the Saxon Stair risen; a Bastard being a Person meanly risen, or
born of a base and vile Extract. Our learned Countryman Shene
(See verb. signif. verb. bastardus) reckons it a barbarous Word whereof no
Reason can be given. Nor doth Bastard seem to have been always a Name
of Reprach; seeing we find William the Conqueror of England, begin
his Letter to Alan Earl of Bretaign in this Manner ego Willielmus
cognomente bastardus.

Lawyers make four Sorts of Bastards jo Those who are born of a Con-
ubine in Fornication between single Persons without any Subsequent
Marriage, and those called filii naturales, or simply natural Children, who
only by Law and not by Nature differ from lawfull Children. 2° Nothus,
he who is begotten of a married Woman in adultery, quasi notus, because
the Marriage shews who he is. But nothus and naturalis are taken by
Justinian for one and the same Nov. 39. cap. ult. pr. Whence it would seem
that nothus is nothing but the Greek ροθος non legitimus. 3° Spurios,
a Bastard whose Father never intended to keep her. Mother as a Con-
ubine, but to leave her to others that might afterwards pick her up.

And therefore such a ones Father cannot be known but by Confession
of the Mother. He is so called either rapa rur οπαρι L. 23. fide statu
hom. from sowing of Seeds or quasi οπαδην promiscuously here and there,
or from spurcus, or from se i.e. sine et purus because spring from impure
Copulation; or a spurio membro whereby Women are distinguished from Men
quod Sabini Sporon appellant; or from that Part of a Woman's Petticoat
under the Belt which is open, commonly called the Spare Skene de verb. signi-
f. v. bastardus. 4° Manger, a Bastard born of a common Strumpet which
as Constantius (comm. juri. civ. lib. 2. cap. 16. n. 2.) tells us, is a barbarous
Word known only to those whose Language it is borrowed from. Which
four Names of Bastards are comprehended by Abbas in these Verbal
Maneribus Scortum, mecha nothus, dect orium,

Ut seges a spica, sic spurios est ab amica.

Dabit naturales que nobis sunt speciales.