THE LOVELS OF CASTLE CARY AND HAWICK.

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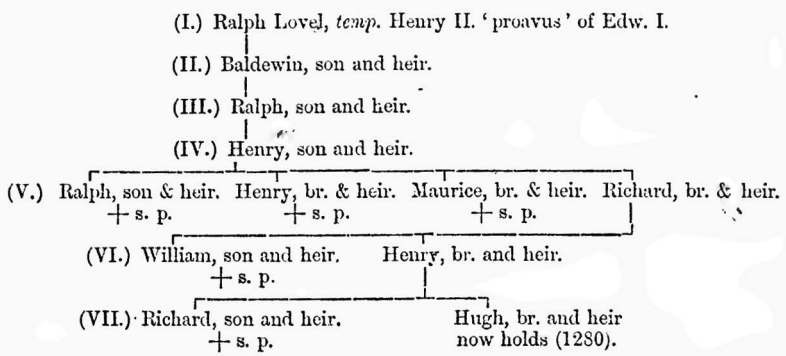
The history of this family has interested me ever since (prompted by a reference from Mr. Floyd to Agarde's *Abbreviatio*) I was enabled to make out the identity of the English and Scottish Lovels,[1] further particulars of which appear in vol. iii of the *Calendar of Scottish Documents* for the reigns of Edward II. and III. The book purporting to be their family history—Anderson's *House of Yvery* (Lond. 1742, 2 vols., 8vo)—though the compiler professed to rely only on original records, is known to be untrustworthy, certainly so at the time of the man whom he calls Richard, last Lord Luvel, of Castle Karri (who flourished *temp.* Edw. II. and III.). He says[2] that James, the son and heir of Richard, married Muriel, daughter of William, first Earl of Douglas. In short, he makes James Lovel marry his own mother, whose name was Muriel, but whose surname was not Douglas, though one quite as distinguished, that of Soulis, which disappeared in the Wars of succession, and only survives in the ballads of the Border. Dugdale, certainly, gives this marriage, but as his authority is only "*R. Glover's Collections*," this does not go for much. It shews the excellent effect of Dugdale's practice of giving his authority, by which the value of it can be at once estimated. James Lovel's wife was named Isabella, or Elizabeth. She survived him, but her surname is unknown. It is impossible that she could be daughter of the first Earl of Douglas—a title not created till long after James Lovel's death, before 1342.

The succession of the ten lords of Cary-Lovel by tenure, in the *Historic Peerage* (Courthope) seems considerably at variance with the pedigree now submitted, which is taken from the pleading in an Assize Roll.[3]

Hugh Lovel claims against the prior of Montacute, the manor of Tyntenhull (except 12 virgates) as being his heritage held *in capite*, stating his ancestry thus:—(1.) Ralph, his ancestor, held it *temp. Henrici Regis proavi Regis nunc.* (2.) Baldewin, his son and heir then held. (3.) Ralph, his son and heir then held. (4.) Henry, his son and heir held. (5.) Ralph, his son and heir held. (6.) Henry, Ralph's brother and heir held. (7.) Maurice, next brother and heir held. (8.) Richard, next brother and heir held. (9.) William, Richard's son and heir then held. (10.) Henry, William's brother and heir held. (11.) Richard,

[1] *Calendar of Scottish Documents*, vol. i, p. xiv.
[2] Vol. i., p. 144.
[3] 8 Edw. I. (Somerset), M. 5. 14, membr. 20.

Henry's son and heir, then held. (12.) Hugh, Richard's brother and heir now holds. This gives seven generations, in tabular form, thus:—



This will be found rather different from the succession given in the *Historic Peerage*; but it is supported by the records, with the exception of Baldwin, whom I have not observed before. Sir Hugh, plaintiff in the above case, died about 1291. His son, Richard, the last lord of Castle Cary and Hawick (for he survived his son, James) flourished for half a century during the reigns of Edward I., II. and III., and supported the English side throughout. For this cause his successors lost their Roxburgh estate, which it is said in an inquisition of the reign of Edward III, the Lovels had held from time immemorial. They were seated there long before the Douglases, at any rate.