

Craig's Feud. lib. 1. § 174. ²⁸⁰ observes, non semper eadem leges
 successio in Regnis, quæ in privatiorum hæreditatibus. hæc d.
 privata regni Statuta sine alibi pondero; hæc d.
 privata non esse abrogata; De Naturalibus Equitatem et jus Universale
 Gentium et rerum publicarum quæ bene constituta sunt Res pæce.
 Nam verum est jus aliud in Regno, aliud in Feudo: In Feudo æquum
 est, ut ea Leges quæ Dominus præscribit, in Successione serventur
 al Regnum secundum quæ ad homines dei non potest, neque enim de
 illis tenetur nisi illi fidem inter hominum debet, Flag. Naturalis
 Ratio et Jus Commune in Regni Successione observantur.

Chap. 2.
 How Heirs made up and perfected per Antea titles,
 and how such titles are extinguished.

By the Roman Law, so soon as an heir claimed the pre-
 dications estate; or declared his mind to accept of it he had
 right thereto & y^e Just d^r Heir. qual. & Differ. without any far-
 ther Ceremony. In France & Mor. Just. le vivif the dead man gives
 Heir to the living, or death puts the living into possession, that is
 the Inheritance Accides to an heir at law with all its rights the mo-
 ment of the death of his Relation to whom he succeeds as Son: as his
 breath is out before he hath exercised his rights, altho he knowe No
 thing of the said death. The heir of a Vassal once seized need not
 be Justifd but Continues to possess in Virtue of his predecessor
 Seisin. Which French custom hath this effect, that if the said heir
 should chance to die, without knowing that the succession was fall
 to him, he would transmit it to his heirs in the same manner as
 if he had been Justifd therin Les Lois Civiles &c. Fomal part 2. p. 104
 only liv. 3. Fel. 1. Fel. 10. p. v.

In Holland Heir in feed is not only necessary to the first
 vassal, but also must be renewed to all heirs and Successors. For
 other wise they have no real right, but only a possessory title to the
 fruits and rents from the predecessor death, till they die or renounce
 to be heirs. He therefore who should be heir of what ever kind
 one Decedes, is termed Apparent heir till he enter heir to his
 predecessor generally or specially: And the Inheritance of the Deced
 ed from the time of his death till his apparent heir Enter, is
 termed in that Interval, hæreditat Salans, ad lying without a
 main

An heir Enters Generally in the Manner following. A General Brief
 called breve de morte Antecessoris, a Brief of Mortuæ est, is taken out of the
 Chancery of course, without Petition or supplication directed to any Judge in Hol-
 land the party Defendant, altho the Heir be not his predecessor every kind writ
 had a Judge's Jurisdiction. 6 March 1630 L. East. Hiden Suppl. and. Which
 is a precept from the King to the Judge, to try by an Inquest of 12 Sworn Men,
 if such a person died at the Kings death and peace, and if the Heir of the
 Brief be his next and lawful Heir. But the Heir's passing of Bonds to
 any Judge before, are easily avoided by the Lord of the Baron, and committed
 to the Masters with a precept in case of Difficulty. If the Inquest find the
 Claim not proved, they serve therewith of the Brief Negative, but when
 they find the Claim proved, they serve him affirmative: That is, Veritas
 bona Veritas a General Service in Answer to the points of the Brief, that
 the predecessor there in mentioned, died at the Kings peace, and that the
 Heir thereof is his next lawful Heir. This Service (which is his
 Balance and Decret) being returned to the Chancery his Balance and
 440 is get an ex parte of in Parliament, subscribed by the Director of the Chancery
 or his Deputy, called Generalis Returnatus, a General Return; which is
 it an Authentick Copy of the Inquest in answer to the points of the Brief then
 returned to the Chancery, attested by the said Director or his Deputy. A
 General Service of an heir before a Justice of the Peace leaving Plaintiff
 and Chancery, 1628 not to be returned to the Kings Chancery, 19
 January 1667 Heir contra 8 Decemb. 1631 L. Clapham contra. Heir contra.

A General Return Submits the heir to all reasonable rights where
 upon the Decedent was not needed to be Justifd, as Dispositions, Appoin-
 tments, reasonable Bonds, Reservations. Yet the whole right in the heir
 of a Disposition who died Justifd to me without the Superior's Confirmation,
 was found conveyed to his heir by a General Service 40 July
 1713 Bond left of the Heir contra Somersell of Henoches. Because
 such a Justifment is well till it be found. So that a possessor Heir can
 have no Interest in things afore said after a General Service of his pre-
 cedent, without serving her to that predecessor, tho the right stand in
 the Name of the first Acquirer, and be not renewed in that Heir's Name
 v. G. An. Eld. If son being served heir in General to his father, and dying
 without issue, the son cannot have right to an reasonable bond
 or Reversion remaining in the father's Name, by serving him to his
 father, nor a General Service and Return is a Completion right
 in his Generance, no man can have more General Heir's than one,
 Spotswood p. 1. Fel. Heir & Heir's Heir. Heir lib 2. Fel. 5. § 2. 5. Ver.
 General Services. Of the same kind that is, two General Heir's
 of line, or two General Heir's of Conquest, or General Heir's Master