

1777

1778

Fig. 4.

Ghe-Maevs.

The Ministers and Messengers of Friends who go
the Judges bare headed to clear the way &c. Summons &
gants to Court, proclamations there, execute the Decrees
called in the Civil law appear to stand in England
Gospalay & an learned in the Portuguese courts of that Country
Macca.

Maces of the fifteen ~~Decorated~~ from the Silver Mass,
each of them having in his hand a fourr Humber, the
first of three arc named by the King and the fourth by the
chief of Peccie who is an hereditary Maceo. They wear iis
gownes, and Each of them carrieth a silver Mass in his hand
when upon duty. One Maceo attende constantly the Lord
in navy on the Cutts Bank, another serveth the ordinary
the Five Bar, and the other two stand the Moltions of the
Lord in the Inner Bank.

Chief Magistrate or proclaim banes, Other Justices
and Executives Issue Immediate Orders, as to Civil and Appar-
tial persons Summary Complaints of to Fingers, from
rank of Advocates for Unduly keeping up of profligacy
to see good order observed in the Nation Compt by Inferior
Favours and the Common people. They are Supreme Judges
of all Breaches Issued forth of the Chancellor, the Lord Chancery
Advocate Services from Inferior Judges to the Masters, &c
Usually appoint some of their own Number After affording
rect the same and sometimes the whole Bench are affected
to them; because the Lords are not in the first instance
Complaint to Judge in the service of Breaches.

Fig. 5

Keepers of the Rolls.

Keepers of the Rolls.

If old Summons is left after institution of the College of Justice, the Realm of Scotland was Divided into quarters, and all Summons's were laid down in a Table to come in yearly as to those quarters which was called tabulating Summons. But it being found very inconvenient that no person could pursue but in his own quarter of the Year and so behaved to want Justice for three quarters, causes came to be called promissarily at the option of the Ordinary in the outer Court, and

and of the Chancellor or president in the inner Conference, when
from time to time may be determined the order of calling in.
To obviate this inconvenience, that every person having
business in the session might know to what panel when it
comes up, and not be put to trouble in attending, let
it be provided when it is called, and that none might be preferred in
obtaining first seat to another who was ready and desirous
before caused more appropriate to be seated at that panel
of persons called in. To the order of the day except for trials and
other business, which will be done in the proper place.

Four books of Evidence are made up for the
Outer Court, and two for the Inner Court. The first for the
Outer Court contains causes that require most expeditious
and suspitious decisions, remonstrances, Exactions and other
controversies; and the second is made up of Actions, suits and other
causes proper to the Inner Court. The first Book of Evidence is appropriated
for the Inner Court containing in it such causes appropriate
to that Court, viz. Redundancies wherein the produce thereof is little
fined, Declarations of Rights, proving debts, &c. those concerning
will which, after Discarding of Dilatory Evidence, can pass
liminary from great difficulty in the Middle, causes which
the Lord upon Report ordain to be heard in presence, &c.
cause of the importance intricacy or preparative, and the
other book is made up of causes which have been
Evidence hath been produced to be heard. This last book
consisteth of two parts the one part contains causes proper
to be prepared and the other part contains causes prepared for the
which part of cause concerning the State Act 28.

All which Books of Involment both for the Inner and Outer house are patent to the leges tractice The books of Involment for the Outer house were appointed to be kept by one named by the Lord, and the Books of Involment for the Inner house to be kept by a person named by the Lord Chancellor Both which requests were given at their Remis Chancellors Both which requests were given at their Books, and to Execution to take nothing for a right of their Books, and to let no more for Involving caused than their stated fact, and to observe the rules given them by the Lord of Chancery if they transgressed they were to be turned off and otherwise punished as the Lord Lawe causef of Regul 1672 ch 2 4 5 8 But now since we had no Chancellor the Presidents servall keeps all the Books of Involment caused are Inrolled in term tyme before his two and