

Clerk Register shall except them but 32 before Paul J. T. some
the records were put in the Castle of Edinburgh.

Flower from Wick during his Operations having carried
all the publick Records of Scotland to London and lodged them in the
Tower as a pawn upon this Kingdom, in Foundation of which King
Edward the first was said to have done when he had given it up.
King Charles the Second in the Year 1660 Sir Archibald Finch
Esq; of Barington being Clerk Register died, by order of his May-
esty put up all the Registers in 50 Hogsheads to be sent down
to Holland, and a Fliss was ready to carry them. But it was
suggested to the Earl of Lauderdale Lord Chancellor of England
that the original Governmental papers by the King and some other
Declarations under Seal were among them; he apprehended
that some time or other an issue might be made of them
which would not suffer them to be shipped till they were delivered; for
it would be liable to fine if it was known that they were船上
fully and binding them up to him. So a search was made
and finding any of the papers looked for, whereby the sumpter
was bound, and the Records bound down in Winton were left
in the Fliss which by some Easterly gales was cast away near
Berwick. Of which full and particular writings we have nothing
but fragments in private hands to rely upon. Sir Archibald
Principe being in the Year 1676 turned out of the place
of Clerk Register, an Inventory of all the Records then
in the General Register House was made by the Special Commissioners
of the King; conform to which they were delivered over by
Sir Archibald to Sir Thomas Murray of Glencairn his Successor
in office, but of Leicestershire 1685/6 July 1686 and with the Rec-
ords made ready to send down to Holland were full delivered to each
Clerk Register at his Entering to the office.

Where a Writ or Decree is given in to be registered, it shall
be registered bearing an Affidation under the Seal or Hand
that it is registered, but a Writ if not found booked and registered
in the Record, is of no force or Effect against any party to the
Cause and his heirs, because the Deeds cannot be purloined
or rated of its Unregistered and Existing in the Register, which
is the Use of Registration. But the keeper of a Register and en-
tating to copy it there in such a form, is punishable as a forger
of the publick Records, and liable for Damages to the persons
for this his omission who had action by against the husband
or representative of the Negligent keeper the not common
in his life time, but 19 Feb. 2 Part. 1. 7 junct. 1st 1688
6 Parl. H. M. Because it is the keepers duty to book with
properly

presented to him for information to the Agent and Secretery of the party
who ought not to suffer for his Negligence & Principal long gone
by a Person equal and Buchanan, found in a publick Register bear-
ing the Publishers Name & future, but the print in a small Debtor Name
all worn away save the Initial Letters only was presumed to have
been wholly and future at the time of the Registration, from a fair ob-
servation thereof produced with other documents as a bond of ex-
-tortion of the late Debtors done for payment, and security
by borrowing Indebtment and the publication and a promissory
-ment by one of the Contractors some few days before the registra-
-tion; the debtors in the bond having owned the same to be
-a true debt, and Alleged only that it was Cancelled when put in
the Register. For the Lord's Consideration, that an Extract out of a
Lawfull Register makes faith in all cases Excepton cases of false
-because of the presumed fidelty of the keeper of a publick office
-who like the contrary be proved, is not supposed to have recorded
-a cancelled writ, the Creditor not obliged to know whether a writ
-apparently formal be true or false. 25 November 6. 1713 M. Social
of French contra. R. G. L. that it is said that in consequence of the Lord Ch. of Justice holding that
the Bp of Registars was bound to make in England, that it is said that in consequence of the Lord Ch. of Justice holding that
G. J. 4.

Jil. 4.

The Lyon officer
The Principal officer in the Scottish Board of Admiralty is
the Lyon King of Arms or King at Arms. He is so titled from the
principal part of his office which is to give and Differenciate
of Arms. He hath the Gille of Lyon from his Royal bearing
of Scotland, which is a Lyon rampant; and is styled Kingal Armes,
because he is Befited and Crowned in a most solemn Manner,
and at Coronations wear a Crown Gille.

The Lyon King at Arms, who holds his office by patent under the Great Seal, a Master Genealogist Under his Standard, by which Attestation bears his Actions as well as all Arm'd Officers, and Officers at Arms, His Herald, Pursuivant and Mustered Officers at Arms, His Standard Bearer, and Officers of his Royal Instructions; Upon finding hereby at their Entry for their Good Behaviour, Under the pain of Fine hundred Pounds, to be paides the Damage and Costs sustained by parties set aforesaid. Part 11. &c. He holds his solemn processory Court at Edinburgh, when all Officers of Arms are obliged to attend before him, and at other times when he has Occasion to call on the Lyon for Ordinary with one or more Deputies, the Herald who presides, and the Pursuivant who have the Vote. He has a Clerk, Tinctur, and Officers. The Lyon Court hath been in use to be held in the Old Hall Chamber But the Lyon may call his Officers or other Officers at Armes to answer before him in any private Room specially mentioned in the copy of the Summon given them to appear 26 July 1831. Attestant contra the Lyon. G. H.