

part two Commissioners. Every Royal Burgh London and Edinburgh had two, whereof one believed to be a Craftman burgh and the brother of the City Act 11 Joff. 2 Part W. & M. Absents from the Parliament were punished or fined viz. each Noblemen being within Scotland for abs. at the opening of the Parliament, if not Excuse, in 120 pound each Commissioner for a shire in 600 pound, each Commissioner for a burrough in 200 pound, which the General Receiver of the Crown rents uplifted by his own Accord to a list subscribed by the Clerks. Again a Noblemen was liable for each days abs. without cause to pay 12 pound a baron to pay 6 pound and a burgh the half of these penalties Act 1 Joff. 3 Part. W. & M.

The Lord high Constable and Lord Marshal exercised their Jurisdiction and kept their guard in the Parliament house during the sitting of the Parliament.

In old time all Acts of one Parliament were made in one day, being prepared by the Lords of the Articles. The King and the Members rode up from the Abbey of holy rood house the Kings palace in Great street and solemnity to the Parliament house, and rode down again: Where the Custom of Riding of Parliaments got up viz. Where the officers on acts of the first session of the second Parliament of King Charles 2.

Since Scotland wanted the Constant presence of their Sovereign, by his Enjoying the Crown of England the Kings presence in Parliament here was mostly supplied by a Lord high Commissioner appointed by his Majesty under the Broad seal of Scotland, with full trust and what Acts he should give the Royal Assent to. The Lord Chancellor for the time, or, in his Absence one named by his Majesty or his high Commissioners, had right to preside in Parliament Act 1 Part. Joff. 2. Where the officers on d. Act 1. The Lord Clerk Register and his Deputies the principal Clerks of

Session did officiate as Clerks of Parliament, to which Deputies the fines of Members for Absence from particular days were given for their pains in marking the daily Journals Act 1 Joff. 3 Part. W. & M.

Each Estate of Parliament were ordered to have their distinct Apparels conform to a pattern made by order of the King, under the pain of 200 pound, and of being debarred from coming to the Parliament Act 36 Part. 11 J. 6. The Peers wore all Scarlet Cloth with bars of Ermine Distinguished by the Number of their bars, a Duke having five bars, an Earl four, and a Lord three. But neither the Barons nor the Burghesses had ever any distinct habit. The officers of State sat and had suffrage as such in Parliament, by Virtue of their office Where the officers on Act 34 Part. 2 J. 6.

On the first sitting day of a Parliament, the Regalia viz. the Crown, scepter, and sword were brought down in state from the Castle of Edinburgh, and deposited on a table before the throne. When the King or his Commissioner was seated on the throne, and all the Members of Parliament had taken their places, this head court was opened in the Sovereigns Name. Upon the King or his Commissioner, and the Chancellor more largely, declared the cause for which they were called together. After which Speeches, the Clergy and Nobility returned to different Apartments by themselves, while the Barons and Burghesses kept their places in the house. The Lords Spiritual chose eight Lord Bishops, and those chose as many of those which he was so elected, at least so many of them as were present named eight Barons, and the like Number of Burghesses. These 32 elected persons with the Chancellor their president and the officers of State, called Domini ad Articulos, lords of the Articles, prepared laws, Acts and overtures, admitted and rejected all matters offered to the Parliament Act 1 Part. Joff. 3 Part. 2. But that Committee called the Articles was abolished with proclay in the Year 1690 as an unnecessary