The judicial writs issued in the Court of Chancery in litigation belonging in that court, after the issue of original writs, may require preliminary general explanation. In the fourteenth century and somewhat later in the higher courts, and apparently until still later in the minor courts, equitable or extraordinary remedies and reliefs were granted along with those now distinguished as common law remedies and reliefs, and it was as these fell into disuse in those courts that a practice grew up of resorting to the prerogative of the King, exercised through his Chancellor, to obtain the justice demanded in exceptional cases not provided for by the general rules and procedure in the ordinary courts. For a time this occasional interposition was not regulated by fixed rules, but by the seventeenth century the force of routine and precedent had built up a body of controlling rules and principles for the Chancellor's court, the Court of Chancery, as well as for the older, common law courts. This fact is made evident in the present record. But the proceedings of the Court of Chancery retained a character of their own. The Chancellor and his assistants were always ecclesiastics until the sixteenth century, Sir Thomas More having been the first lay, or lawyer, Chancellor, and consequently the proceedings were generally in the form of those known in the ecclesiastical courts.

Accordingly, judicial proceedings in the Chancery Court, as in the ecclesiastical courts, were initiated by the complainant's filing with the court a bill or petition reciting the facts out of which his complaint arose, and, ordinarily, praying that for the allowance of the appropriate relief the defendant or defendants complained of be brought into court and required to answer the complaint made. The order to a defendant to come in and answer was what was called the writ of subpoena *ad respondendum.* The word subpoena, in Chancery practice, and in this record, has a variety of meanings. As previously stated, it is a form of writ which commands some action by the person addressed, under a penalty for disobedience, *sub poena.* The subpoena *ad respondendum* is the form mentioned most frequently here, and it will often be found referred to merely as the subpoena, or Sp^{a}. The few transcribed at length are translations of the Latin form which had been in use since the fourteenth century. Its command to the defendant to be and personally appear in court was adopted in that century, when parties to litigation were brought together in the flesh, and made their pleadings by word of mouth before the court officials, but by the sixteenth century this personal appearance had ceased to be required, in fact, although the form of command was continued in use then and until the ninetenth century. Instead, a written answer or demurrer was to be filed. Subpoenas will also be found issued here to bring witnesses to testify, and in that form they are called from the purpose stated, *ad testificandum.* Mentions of subpoenas *duces tecum* occur; they were commands to the person named to bring into court with him books, papers or other matter needed for the trial. In addition, there are subpoenas to hear judgment, to rejoin, and to revive suits, and these are self-explanatory.

It was then deemed essential to any progress with a suit, either in Chancery or at common law, that the defendant should, in form at least, submit himself voluntarily to the jurisdiction of the court for the purpose. Here again is seen a provision for an outgrown conception, this time a very ancient, primitive