



CALENDARS

of the

Proceedings in Chancery

in the reign of

Queen Elizabeth 1

from the *Originals in the Tower*

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Court of Chancery, which heard civil cases, referred to as equity suits.

Cases dealt with by the court are wide ranging and include disputes, among many other kinds, over:

- family inheritance and wills
- land and other property, including trusts and uses
- debts
- marriage settlements
- apprenticeships
- trade and bankruptcy

The Court of Chancery was an equity court, presided over by the Lord Chancellor and his deputies, as opposed to a common law court. The court was used by all walks of life, from labourers and bricklayers to peers of the realm. People turned to the court because it promised a merciful justice not bound by the strict rules of the common law courts (which included, for example, the Court of King's Bench) and were therefore able to hear more complicated problems.

The procedures followed by the Court of Chancery were quite different to those of the common law courts and involved the gathering of written pleadings and evidence.

No.	Plaintiffs	Defendants	Object of the Suit
33	Edmond Dunche esq.	Lord Henry Seymor, John Warneford esq., and Thos. Shawe gent.	Bill of revivor
Premises	The manor of Eastroppe, in the county of Wilts, some time the estate of Sir Thomas Seymor knight, Lord Seymor of Sudley, attained of treason in the 2d and 3d years of Edw, 6, and granted by Queen Eliz. To Wm. Dunche esq., plaintiff's father. The said Lord Seymor was also seised of the manors of Edington, Rumseys, and Imber, co. Wilts; the manor of Horsley, co. Gloucester; and of the reversions expectant on the decease of Andrew Bayntun esq. of the manors of Stanley and Rowdon, co. Wilts; twenty messuages in the parish of Saint Clement Danes, co. Middlesex; and divers lands in the parishes and towns of Edington, Rumseys, Imber, Stanley, Rowden, Eastroppe, Heighworth, Westroppe, Sevenhampton, Lynt, Freshden, Stratton, and Staunton, c. Wilts; and of Horsley, co. Gloucester; all which were forfeited to the crown upon his attainder.		

The name of a bill in chancery used to renew an original bill which for some reason has become inoperative. Vide Bill of Revivor.

Attainder: the forfeiture of land and civil rights suffered as a consequence of a sentence of death for treason or felony.