



CALENDARS
of the
Proceedings in Chancery
in the reign of
Queen Elizabeth 1

from the Originals in the Tower

Vol. 1 (H. h. 3.)

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
52	Sir Edw. Hungerford knt. and James Ley esq.	Thomas Bennett	To perpetuate testimony in proof of customs.
Premises	The manor of Brooke, sometime the inheritance of Sir Robert Willoughby knight, Lord Brooke, and the bill is to establish a right in the tenants of certain pastures called Stordidge, parcel of the said manor, to pay a modus to the parson of the parish of Westbury in lieu of certain tythes.		