



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

**from the Originals in the Tower**

**Vol. 1 (A. a. 7.)**

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.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Plaintiffs</b>	<b>Defendants</b>	<b>Object of the Suit</b>
50	Sir Anthony Ashley kn', one of the clerks of the Privy Council.	William Pleydell, John Bridges, and Henry Chatterton.	Fraud
<b>Premisses</b>	Manor of Lidiard Millicent, and a messuage in Shawe called Shakstaves or Slathowse, and lands, &c., belonging, called Eires and Salterswell &c. in Lidiard, Shawe, Pirton, and Braidon, of which John Kiblewhite and Edith his wife were seided in fee tail, in right of said Edith, who demised to complainants and heirs of said Anthony, who received the issues, &c. until one Henry Chatterton disseised them, and demised by lease for years to one William Hawkins, who was ejected therefrom by the said Chatterton, and one Pleydell in right of said Chatterton, &c. Pleydell claims the premisses as the inheritance of the former.		