



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
48	Nynea Compton and several others	Henry Errington, Francis Greene, Christopher Gardner, and Richard Whithorne.	Bill of interpleader.
Premises		Lands in Hall, held by plaintiffs, under demises made by Gerrard Errington esq, deceased, under divers rents, which rents are now claimed by defendants.	

OPC note:

Would this be Heale manor?.

Gerard Errington, son of Ninian Errington of Walwick Grange (Northumb.), had married Margaret, daughter of William Green, and in 1571 Green's son Francis conveyed Heale manor to Errington for an annual rent of £25. he manor passed to Gerard's son Henry in 1596, who in 1600 conveyed it to Sir Lawrence Hyde. Sir Lawrence Hyde bought the rent of £25 from Francis Green's son Gabriel in 1616 .

Source [British History Online](#)