Concerning High Treason, and Other Pleas of the Crown, and Criminal Causes

by Sir Edward Coke

The Third Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England is the third volume in a series of books and reports written by Sir Edward Coke (1552 – 1634) in an attempt to provide an exhaustive review of English law. Born on February 1, 1552 at Mileham, Norfolk, Coke was arguably the most prominent lawyer, legal writer, and politician during the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras, and a defender of the common law over the use of the Stuarts' royal prerogative.[1]

Coke began his studies in 1567 at Trinity College, Cambridge during the years of the Vestiarian controversy—puritan protests against the Church of England. In 1572 he moved on to study at the Inner Temple, where he was admitted to the bar on April 20, 1578. Coke quickly rose to prominence through his successful execution of several noteworthy cases, such as Shelley's case. Coke's analytical efforts helped to refine the legal doctrines of English law, and his reputation won him a seat in Parliament. He would later become the Speaker of the House of Commons and eventually attorney general.[2] In 1606, after being created serjeant-at-law, Coke was appointed chief justice of the Court of King's Bench in 1613; he also became a member of the Privy Council.[3]

After several political and judicial skirmishes with James I and Francis Bacon, Coke was suspended from the privy council and removed from the bench in 1616.[4] Although he never returned to the bench, Coke did return to Parliament and was elected to that body four times from 1620 to 1629. During this time he took a lead in creating and composing the Petition of Right. "This document cited the Magna Carta and reminded Charles I that the law gave Englishmen their rights, not the king ... Coke's petition focused on ... due process, protection from unjust seizure of property or imprisonment, the right to trial by jury of fellow Englishmen, and protection from unjust punishments or excessive fines."[5] After this triumph, Coke spent his remaining years at his home, Stoke Poges, working on The Institutes of the Laws of England, another endeavor for which he is rightly famous.[6]

The Third Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England focuses on the criminal law of England. Coke transferred his experience as attorney general and judge into the third part of the Institutes by focusing on treason, misprision of treason, and heresy more than on homicide, rape, robbery, and similar crimes. Coke had personally tried several famous treason and libel cases as attorney general, such as the Gunpowder Plot of 1605, and his focus is largely based on his experiences.[7] Coke's Institutes
were enormously influential in the United States, especially with regard to the construction of the Third and Fourth Amendments to the Constitution. The Institutes have been cited in over 70 cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. [8]

Evidence for Inclusion in Wythe's Library

Listed with the other parts of Coke's Institutes in the Jefferson Inventory of Wythe's Library as Coke's Institutes. 3.v. fol. This was one of the sets kept by Thomas Jefferson. He may have sold to the Library of Congress in 1815. Three of the George Wythe Collection sources (Goodwin's pamphlet[9], the Brown Bibliography[10] and George Wythe's Library[11] on LibraryThing) include the fourth (1670) edition of The Third Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England, based on Millicent Sowerby's entry in Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson.[12] Jefferson's copy still exists with the third and fourth parts bound together, and it contains manuscript notes not in his hand. Neither have those notes been linked to Wythe, nor are there any other indications that the volume once belonged to Wythe. Dean's Memo[13] lists the first (1644) edition of The Third Part based on notes in Jefferson's commonplace book.[14] The Wolf Law Library followed Dean's recommendation and purchased a copy of the first edition.

Description of the Wolf Law Library's copy

Rebound in period-style full blind calf. Includes previous owner's inscriptions on front flyleaf "my hoyle" (multiple times) and "go lovely maid, lay lovely maid Lovely, my lovely Mrs. Smith." Purchased from The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd.

Images of the library's copy of this book are available on Flickr.View the record for this book in William & Mary's online catalog.

Full text

- The Third Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England (27MB PDF)

See also

- A Book of Entries
- The First Part of the Institutes of the Lawes of England, or, A Commentary upon Littleton
- The Fourth Part of the Institutes of the Lawes of England: Concerning the Jurisdiction of the Courts
- George Wythe Room
- Jefferson Inventory
- The Reports of Sir Edward Coke
- The Second Part of the Institutes of the Lawes of England: Containing the Exposition of Many Ancient and Other Statutes
- Wythe's Library

References

8. ↑ LexisNexis search performed May 1, 2008.
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