Manorial Records | 4796703d5855f7c75fd5e3cd8862fc7f

Handlist of Manorial Records
INTRODUCING MANORIAL RECORDS
The Surnames Handbook
Tracing Your Ancestors Through Death Records
The Manor and Manorial Records
Handlist of Manorial Records
The Manor and Manorial Records
Abstract of the court rolls of the manorial records
The Manor and Manorial Records, with Fifty-four Illustrations
Manorial Records for Family Historians
Handlist of Manorial Records
Ingeniørtjeneste For Alle Våben. Sprængningstjeneste. 1959
The Manor and Manorial Records: With Fifty-Four Illustrations
Using Manorial Records
The Manor and Manorial Records - Scholar's Choice Edition
The English manor c.1200–c.1500
County of Surrey, Abstract of the Court Rolls of the Manorial Records, Vol. 2 (Classic Reprint)
Tracing Your Lancashire Ancestors
Manorial Records
The Manor and Manorial Records
with Fifty-Four Illustrations
Medieval Manorial Records
Manor and Manorial Records
The Manor and Manorial Records
Antiquary's Books
Manorial Records
The Manor and Manorial Records
Handlist of Manorial Records
The Manor and Manorial Records (Classic Reprint)
Sources for English Local History
Monks Eleigh Manorial Records, 1210-1683
Manorial Records
Abstract of the Court Rolls of the Manorial Records
Manorial records of Cuxham, Oxfordshire
Information Rights
Manorial Records
Handlist of Manorial Records
Manorial Records of Cuxham, Oxfordshire, Circa 1200-1359
The Manor and Manorial Records
Manorial records for Adrington
English Manorial Documents

English local and regional history has attracted widespread attention in the last twenty-five to thirty years. Its study has expanded at undergraduate and postgraduate levels in universities,
polytechnics, and at other institutions of higher education, and it has long retained its popularity as a subject for adult education classes. In schools the teaching of local history in its own right, and as an ingredient of general history, environmental studies, and local and social studies, is well established, and commonly involves the use of original sources. The expansion of genealogical studies into the wider area of family history has involved many individuals and groups in the investigation of the local conditions, which existed where former generations lived and, in this pursuit, increasing use of local records has been made. Many who seek to involve themselves in this work, however, find that they are ill-equipped in the knowledge of what sources exist, where they are to be found, or what techniques are suitable in making the best use of them.

"Sue Wilkes’s accessible and informative handbook outlines Lancashire’s history and describes the origins of its major industries - cotton, coal, transport, engineering, shipbuilding and others. She looks at the stories of important Lancashire families such as the Stanleys, Molyneuxs and Egertons, and famous entrepreneurs such as Richard Arkwright, in order to illustrate aspects of Lancashire life and to show how the many sources available for family and local history research can be used. Relevant documents, specialist archives and libraries, background reading and other sources are recommended throughout this practical book. Also included is a directory of Lancashire archives, libraries and academic repositories, as well as databases of family history societies, useful genealogy websites, and places to visit which bring Lancashire’s past to life"--Book jacket.

This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around
The manorial system, introduced to England and Wales by the Normans, lasted until 1926 and the surviving records can provide wonderful insights into the personal lives of our ancestors. Henry Chandler wrote in 1885 that manorial records 'enable us to drop down suddenly on an obscure English village five hundred years ago, and almost to see with our own eyes what the inhabitants are doing'. However, it seems that few genealogists understand manorial records, and how the manor operated. The aim of this book is to cut through a complex mix of social and legal history to give family historians the knowledge and confidence to start utilising these records. Once understood, the rewards are immense. The book also contains many examples of how records from
the manors of Rotherfield in East Sussex and Datchurst (alias Hildenborough) in Kent were used by the author in how own research." -- cover description.

Provides a comprehensive introduction and essential guide to one of the most important institutions in medieval England and to its substantial archive. This is the first book to offer a detailed explanation of the form, structure and evolution of the manor and its records. Offers translations of, and commentaries upon, each category of document to illustrate their main features. Examples of each category of record are provided in translation, followed by shorter extracts selected to illustrate interesting, commonly occurring, or complex features. A valuable source of reference for undergraduates wishing to understand the sources which underpin the majority of research on the medieval economy and society.

Manorial records are a valuable source of information: this guide aims to make them more accessible to amateur researchers. It covers the types of information they contain and advises on how to locate manorial records using the Manorial Documents Register. A section at the end of the book deals specifically with the manorial records in the Public Record Office and how to use the available finding aids. The records covered date from 1500 to 1900.

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understanding of the imperfections in the preservation process, and hope you enjoy this valuable book.

Every surname has its own story to tell, and a surname study is a natural complement to family history research. The study of surnames has been revolutionised in the last decade with the increasing availability of online resources, and it is now easier than ever before to explore the history, evolution, distribution and meaning of your family name. The Surnames Handbook provides a comprehensive guide to researching your surname using genealogical methods in conjunction with the latest advances in DNA testing and surname mapping. The book explores the key resources that are used to study a surname and is packed with links to relevant websites giving you everything you need to research your surname in one compact volume.

Excerpt from County of Surrey, Abstract of the Court Rolls of the Manorial Records, Vol. 2 It is not my purpose to trace the origin or describe the system of a manor. It was, perhaps, at its peak of importance in the thirteenth century. That allows some centuries during which it has survived, even if the authority Of its Courts has ceased. Customs in England die hard. At Warwick the Court Leet still is held every year and sometimes a presentment is made at it. The new Law of Property Acts have overhauled tenures, descent, and the conveyancing which have come down to us from our previous systems and in particular the tenure by copy of the Court Roll of the Manor is to be brought to an end within a fixed limit of time, ten years from the commencement of the Law of Property Act, 1922. The Manorial documents - which include Court rolls, surveys, maps, terriers, documents and books of every description relating to the boundaries, franchises, wastes, customs
or courts of a manor, whether in being on 1st January, 1926, or Obsolete, but do not include the
deeds or other instruments required for evidencing the title to a manor, - are thus no longer
needed. When a closed register or document is laid aside, and is of no immediate use, its purpose,
and the interesting material contained in it, is forgotten. It becomes lumber, and under that name
is fit only for the fire of destruction. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of
thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a
reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to
digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections
present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or
missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of
imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the
state of such historical works.

Of all family history sources, death records are probably the least used by researchers. They are,
however, frequently the most revealing of records, giving a far greater insight into our ancestors'
lives and personalities than those records created during their lifetime. Celia Heritage leads
readers through the various types of death records, showing how they can be found, read and
interpreted and how to glean as much information as possible from them. In many cases, they can
be used as a starting point for developing your family history research into other equally rewarding
areas. This highly readable handbook is packed with useful information and helpful research
advice. In addition, a thought-provoking final chapter looks into the repercussions of death its
effects on the surviving members of the family and the fact that a premature death could
sometimes affect the family for generations to come.

Excerpt from The Manor and Manorial Records The Manor and Manorial Records was written by
This is the fourth edition of what is the leading practitioner's text on freedom of information law. Providing in-depth legal analysis and practical guidance, it offers complete, authoritative coverage for anyone either making, handling or adjudicating upon requests for official information. The three years since the previous edition have seen numerous important decisions from the courts and tribunals in the area. These and earlier authorities supply the basis for clear statements of principle, which the work supports by reference to all relevant cases. The book is logically organised so that the practitioner can quickly locate the relevant text. It commences with an historical analysis that sets out the object of the legislation and its relationship with other aspects.
of public law. Full references to Hansard and other Parliamentary materials are provided. This is followed by a summary of the regime in five other jurisdictions, providing comparative jurisprudence which can assist in resolving undecided points. The potential of the Human Rights Act 1998 to support rights of access is dealt with in some detail, with reference to all ECHR cases. Next follows a series of chapters dealing with rights of access under other legislative regimes, covering information held by EU bodies, requests under the Data Protection Act and the Environmental Information Regulations, public records, as well as type-specific rights of access. These introduce the practitioner to useful rights of access that might otherwise be overlooked. They are arranged thematically to ensure ready identification of potentially relevant ones. The book then considers practical aspects of information requests: the persons who may make them; the bodies to whom they may be made; the time allowed for responding; the modes of response; fees and vexatious requests; the duty to advise and assist; the codes of practice; government guidance and its status; transferring of requests; third party consultation. The next 13 chapters, comprising over half the book, are devoted to exemptions. These start with two important chapters dealing with general exemption principles, including the notions of 'prejudice' and the 'public interest'. The arrangement of these chapters reflects the arrangement of the FOI Act, but the text is careful to include analogous references to the Environmental Information Regulations and the Data Protection Act 1998. With each chapter, the exemption is carefully analysed, starting with its Parliamentary history (giving full references to Hansard and other Parliamentary material) and the treatment given in the comparative jurisdictions. The analysis then turns to consider all court judgments and tribunal decisions dealing with the exemption. The principles are stated in the text, with footnotes giving all available references. Whether to prepare a case or to prepare a response to a request, these chapters allow the practitioner to get on top of the exemption rapidly and authoritatively. The book concludes with three chapters setting out the role of the Information Commissioner and the Tribunal, appeals and enforcement. The chapter on appeals allows the practitioner to be familiar with the processes followed in the tribunal, picking up on the
jurisprudence as it has emerged in the last eight or so years. Appendices include: precedent requests for information; a step-by-step guide to responding to a request; comparative tables; and a table of the FOI Act's Parliamentary history. Finally, the book includes an annotated copy of the FOIA Act, the Data Protection Act 1998, the Environmental Information Regulations 2004, all subordinate legislation made under them, EU legislation, Tribunal rules and practice directions, and the Codes of Practice.ContributorsProf John Angel, former President of the Information TribunalRichard Clayton QC, 4-5 Gray's Inn SquareJoanne Clement, 11 KBW Gerry Facena, Monkton Chambers Eleanor Gray QC

The first structured and comprehensive guide to virtually the only source of local records before the 16th century.

The manor was one of the principal units of medieval administration, providing a legal framework for land tenure, the prosecution of crimes and misdemeanours and social control. For the lord of a manor it was a source of supplies and income for the maintenance of his status and power. For the tenants the manor formed the everyday focus of their working lives, because they typically owed work services on his land and were subject to the manorial court for wrong doings, the settlement of disputes, the holding of their lands and payment of various feudal dues. Manors were the standard unit of land tenure for centuries, but they changed and developed over time and differed in their administration according to the particular custom of each manor. The records of the manor of Monks Eleigh are typical of those which still exist for hundreds of manors across England. They allow us to glimpse some of the details of the people who lived and worked there over a period of some four centuries. In the earliest extents and accounts we see a concentration on the work services which the unfree tenants were obliged to do on the lord's lands in lieu of rent,
including ploughing, sowing, harrowing, harvesting, carting, ditching, hurdle-making and working in the manor vineyard. Accounts list the lord's stock of animals including oxen, horses, cattle, sheep, geese, ducks, peacocks and doves. They detail repairs to manorial buildings such as the hall, barns, mill, dovecote, sheep-cotes and gates. Court rolls record admissions of tenants to land-holdings as well as fines for misdemeanours such as trespass on growing crops, assaults and thefts. By the sixteenth century the rentals show that an increasing number of tenants were using their manorial land-holdings as investments by living elsewhere and sub-letting them. In more general terms, these records can throw light on the development of manorial administration over time, the changing forms of land tenure, place name and surname studies, the decline in serfdom, popular unrest and social mobility.

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