

E (Blackstone's Statute Book)

Commentaries on the Laws of England

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The Commentaries on the Laws of England (commonly, but informally known as Blackstone's Commentaries) are an influential 18th-century treatise on the common law of England by Sir William Blackstone, originally published by the Clarendon Press at Oxford between 1765 and 1769. The work is divided into four volumes, on the rights of persons, the rights of things, of private wrongs and of public wrongs.

The Commentaries were long regarded as the leading work on the development of English law and played a role in the development of the American legal system. They were in fact the first methodical treatise on the common law suitable for a lay readership since at least the Middle Ages. The common law of England has relied on precedent more than statute and codifications and has been far less amenable...

Statute of Rhuddlan

cusped ogee door head. The name Statute of Rutland has been used erroneously by older authors, including in Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England;

The Statute of Rhuddlan (Welsh: Statud Rhuddlan), also known as the Statutes of Wales (Latin: Statuta Walliae or Valliae) or as the Statute of Wales (Latin: Statutum Walliae or Valliae), was a royal ordinance by Edward I of England, which gave the constitutional basis for the government of the Principality of Wales from 1284 until 1536.

The statute followed the Conquest of Wales by Edward I and the killing of the last Welsh prince to rule the whole Principality, Llywelyn ap Gruffudd in 1282. The statute introduced English common law to Wales, but also permitted the continuance of Welsh legal practices within the Principality. The statute also introduced the English shire system to the Principality of Wales. Prior to the statute, the Welsh principalities were ruled by Welsh law and the native...

Nightwalker statute

London, Great Britain: Dawson of Pall Mall. p. 97. OCLC 426777557. {{cite book}}: |website= ignored (help) 4 Blackstone 289[full citation needed] v t e

Nightwalker statutes were English statutes, before modern policing, allowing or requiring night watchmen to arrest those found on the streets after sunset and hold them until morning. Foremost among them was the Statute of Winchester of 1285, which was re-adopted or amended several times until its repeal by the Criminal Statutes Repeal Act 1827. It stated that "if any stranger do pass by them, he shall be arrested until morning." Such power was interpreted to extend not only to the watchmen themselves, but also to assistants, and allowed the arrest and detention of all persons.

William Blackstone

had stalled; Blackstone's work gave the law "at least a veneer of scholarly respectability". William Searle Holdsworth, one of Blackstone's successors as

Sir William Blackstone (10 July 1723 – 14 February 1780) was an English jurist, justice, and Tory politician most noted for his Commentaries on the Laws of England, which became the best-known description of the doctrines of the English common law. Born into a middle-class family in London, Blackstone was educated at Charterhouse School before matriculating at Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1738. After switching to and completing a Bachelor of Civil Law degree, he was made a fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, on 2 November 1743, admitted to Middle Temple, and called to the Bar there in 1746. Following a slow start to his career as a barrister, Blackstone was involved heavily in university administration, becoming accountant, treasurer, and bursar on 28 November 1746, and Senior Bursar in 1750...

Reception statute

below. The Canadian colonies received the common law and English statutes under Blackstone's principles for the establishment of the legal system of a new

A reception statute is a statutory law adopted as a former British colony becomes independent by which the new nation adopts, or receives, the English common law (and in some cases the statute law) before its independence to the extent not explicitly rejected by the legislative body or constitution of the new nation. Reception statutes generally consider the English common law dating prior to independence, as well as the precedents originating from it, as the default law because of the importance of using an extensive and predictable body of law to govern the conduct of citizens and businesses in a new state.

All US states have either implemented reception statutes or adopted the common law by judicial opinion, but there is a special case of partial reception for Louisiana.

Chronological Table of the Statutes

the statute book of all acts which, though not expressly repealed, were not in force, working backwards from the present time. In 1861, the Statute Law

The Chronological Table of the Statutes is a chronological list of the public acts passed by the Parliament of England (1235–1706), the Parliament of Great Britain (1707–1800), and the Parliament of the United Kingdom (from 1801), as well as the acts of the old Parliament of Scotland (to 1707) and of the modern Scottish Parliament (from 1999), and the measures passed by the National Assembly for Wales (from 2008) and by the General Synod of the Church of England (from 1920). It is produced by Her Majesty's Stationery Office (now part of the Office of Public Sector Information) and published by The Stationery Office.

The Chronological Table was first published in 1870, and is issued regularly. As of 2023 the most recent edition takes the contents up to the end of 2022.

The Chronological Table...

Statute Law Revision Act 1874 (No. 2)

edition of the statutes, then in progress. In the United Kingdom, acts of Parliament remain in force until expressly repealed. Blackstone's Commentaries

The Statute Law Revision Act 1874 (No. 2) (37 & 38 Vict. c. 96) is an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that repealed for the United Kingdom enactments from 1837 to 1843 which had ceased to be in force or had become necessary. The act was intended, in particular, to facilitate the preparation of the revised edition of the statutes, then in progress.

Statute Law Revision (Ireland) Act 1878

of the Irish statutes, then in progress. In the United Kingdom, acts of Parliament remain in force until expressly repealed. Blackstone's Commentaries

The Statute Law Revision (Ireland) Act 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 57) is an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that repealed for Ireland enactments of the Parliament of Ireland from 1310 to 1747 which had ceased to be in force or had become necessary. The act was intended, in particular, to facilitate the preparation of the revised edition of the Irish statutes, then in progress.

Statute of Anne

The Statute of Anne, also known as the Copyright Act 1709 or the Copyright Act 1710 (cited either as 8 Ann. c. 21 or as 8 Ann. c. 19), was an act of the

The Statute of Anne, also known as the Copyright Act 1709 or the Copyright Act 1710 (cited either as 8 Ann. c. 21 or as 8 Ann. c. 19), was an act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in 1710, which was the first statute to provide for copyright regulated by the government and courts, rather than by private parties.

Prior to the statute's enactment in 1710, copying restrictions were authorised by the Licensing of the Press Act 1662 (14 Cha. 2. c. 33). These restrictions were enforced by the Stationers' Company, a guild of printers given the exclusive power to print—and the responsibility to censor—literary works. The censorship administered under the Licensing Act led to public protest; as the act had to be renewed at two-year intervals, authors and others sought to prevent its reauthorisation...

Repeal of Obsolete Statutes Act 1856

as the first Statute Law Revision Act. In the United Kingdom, acts of Parliament remain in force until expressly repealed. Blackstone's Commentaries on

The Repeal of Obsolete Statutes Act 1856 (19 & 20 Vict. c. 64), also known as the Statute Law Revision Act 1856, was an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that repealed for the United Kingdom enactments from 1285 to 1777 which had ceased to be in force or had become unnecessary.

Halsbury's Laws labelled this act as the first act for statute law revision (in the sense of repealing enactments which are obsolete, spent, unnecessary or superseded, or which no longer serve a useful purpose). Courtenay Ilbert described this act as the first Statute Law Revision Act.

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