

15. ENGLISH JUSTICES OF THE PEACE (1600-1650) pdf

1: Discovery of America, U.S. History before , Exploring North America

A justice of the peace (JP) is a judicial officer of a lower or puisne court, elected or appointed by means of a commission (letters patent) to keep the peace. In past centuries the term commissioner of the peace was often used with the same meaning.

Other duties of Review Council Provision of information to public 9 1 The Review Council shall provide, in courthouses and elsewhere, information about itself and about its role in the justice system, including information about how members of the public may obtain assistance in making complaints. Same 2 In providing information, the Review Council shall emphasize the elimination of cultural and linguistic barriers and the accommodation of the needs of persons with disabilities. Assistance to public 3 Where necessary, the Review Council shall arrange for the provision of assistance to members of the public in the preparation of documents for making complaints. Telephone access 4 The Review Council shall provide province-wide free telephone access, including telephone access for the deaf, to information about itself and its role in the justice system. Open and closed hearings and meetings 6 Meetings of the Review Council and of its complaints committees shall be held in private but, subject to subsection Annual report 7 After the end of each year, the Review Council shall make an annual report to the Attorney General on its affairs, in English and French, including, with respect to all complaints received or dealt with during the year, a summary of the complaint, the findings and a statement of the disposition, but the report shall not include information that might identify the justice of the peace, the complainant or a witness. Tabling 8 The Attorney General shall submit the annual report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council and shall then table the report in the Assembly. Same 2 Complaints against justices of the peace may be made in English or French. Same 3 A hearing under section Bilingual hearing 4 The Review Council may direct that a hearing to which subsection 3 applies be conducted bilingually, if it is of the opinion that it can be properly conducted in that manner. Part of hearing 5 A direction under subsection 4 may apply to a part of the hearing and, in that case, subsections 6 and 7 apply with necessary modifications. Same 6 In a bilingual hearing, a oral evidence and submissions may be given or made in English or French, and shall be recorded in the language in which they are given or made; b documents may be filed in either language; and c the reasons for a decision may be written in either language. Same 7 In a bilingual hearing, if the complainant or the justice of the peace who is the subject of the complaint does not speak both languages, he or she is entitled, on request, to have simultaneous interpretation of any evidence, submissions or discussions spoken in the other language and translation of any document filed or reasons written in the other language. Same 2 A complaint to the Review Council must be made in writing. Composition 2 A complaints committee shall be composed of, a a judge who shall chair the complaints committee; b a justice of the peace; and c a member who is neither a judge nor a justice of the peace. Timely reporting to complainant 3 The complaints committee shall report in a timely manner to the complainant that it has received the complaint and it shall report in a timely manner to the complainant on its disposition of the matter. Disqualification 4 The members of a complaints committee who investigate a complaint shall not participate in a hearing in respect of the complaint. Rotation of members 5 The eligible members of the Review Council shall all serve on complaints committees on a rotating basis. Quorum 6 All the members of a complaints committee constitute a quorum. Investigation 7 The complaints committee shall conduct such investigation as it considers appropriate. Investigation private 8 The investigation shall be conducted in private. Powers of complaints committee 9 Section 4. Rules of procedure 10 The rules of procedure established under subsection 10 1 apply to the activities of a complaints committee. Interim recommendations 11 The complaints committee may recommend to a regional senior judge that, until the final disposition of a complaint, a the justice of the peace who is the subject of a complaint not be assigned work; or b the justice of the peace who is the subject of a complaint be reassigned to another location. Same 12 The recommendation shall be made to the regional senior judge appointed for the region to which the justice of the peace is assigned and the regional senior judge may, a decide to not assign work to the justice of the peace until the final disposition of the complaint but he or she shall continue to be paid; or b with the consent of the justice of the

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peace, reassign him or her to another location until the final disposition of the complaint. Same 14 A justice of the peace or regional senior justice of the peace who is a member of the Review Council and who is the subject of a complaint shall not be a member of any complaints committee or hearing panel until the final disposition of the complaint. Compensation 16 The complaints committee may recommend that the justice of the peace be compensated for all or part of the cost of legal services incurred in connection with the investigation. Maximum 17 The amount of compensation recommended under subsection 16 shall be based on a rate for legal services that does not exceed the maximum rate normally paid by the Government of Ontario for similar services. Report 18 The complaints committee shall report to the Review Council on its decision and, except where it orders a formal hearing, it shall not identify the complainant or the justice of the peace who is the subject of the complaint in the report.

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2: Justice of the Peace - Find a JP here

The role of the Justices of the Peace in Lincolnshire, by Eric Harrison U DX/3 'John Kendrick Archer, Baptist minister, Christian Socialist', by Eric Harrison U DX/4.

Family and Education b. Monson of Castlemain [I] 23 Aug. Lindsey, and Northants. Lindsey, Kent, Leics. His elder brother John became a recusant and it was alleged that Monson himself was educated in the Catholic faith. He certainly seems to have been educated in Catholic countries: The following year his father was disgraced and briefly imprisoned after it was revealed that he had received money from the Spanish crown. He made little further progress and in April asked leave to travel abroad. However, permission was withheld until May, by which time Buckingham was in Spain with Prince Charles. As Buckingham procured a knighthood for Monson shortly before his departure it seems likely that his intention was to ensure that his old rival would not supplant him in his absence. He was named to only one committee, to consider a bill to safeguard the rights of ecclesiastical patrons on 14 Feb. This evidence formed part of the impeachment charges against the duke presented to the Lords at the conference on 8 May. In August, on the same day that Buckingham was assassinated, he was made an Irish viscount. He presumably purchased the title, having no connection with Ireland. He was appointed to the court which tried the king and initially attended its proceedings, but did not sign the death warrant. Embroiled in financial troubles during the s, he was reputedly imprisoned for debt after the dissolution of the Rump. His incarceration may have come as something of a relief if the allegations that his third wife and her maidservants tied him to the bedpost and whipped him were true. As a regicide, Monson was exempted from the Act of Pardon, and in he was degraded and sentenced to life imprisonment, the loss of his estate, and to be carried each 27 Jan. He died in the Fleet prison and was buried at St. No will or grant of administration has been found. His only surviving son never sat in Parliament and died without issue. Naval Tracts of Sir William Monson ed. Shaw, Knights of Eng. Entries in London Par. N and Q, x. Naval Tracts of Sir William Monson, p. Duchy of Lancaster Office-Holders ed. Manning and Bray, Surr. Description of Chelsea, i. Browning, ; Challen,

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3: Family History With Bastardy in England | Price & Associates

In New Zealand The first appointment of a Justice in New Zealand was in when Governor Macquarie of New South Wales appointed the missionary Thomas Kendall as a Justice "in the Bay of Islands in New Zealand and throughout the islands of New Zealand and those immediately contiguous thereto".

A Guide to the Brooke Family Papers, Several branches of the family lived in the county, and one became known as the Taliaferro Brooke family because of intermarriage with the Taliaferros. One of those marriages was between William Brooke d. The Brookes owned a great amount of property in Essex County and several of its members held offices in the county government. Scope and Content Papers, , of the Brooke family of Essex County, Virginia, consisting of agreements, bonds, deeds, decrees, depositions, land grants, powers of attorney, plats, receipts, reports, surveys, wills, and writs of commission. Most of these papers are deeds, grants and surveys, the rest deal with land title transfers in some manner. Eight of the records predate the existence of Essex County, and are from York and Rappahannock Counties, Virginia, when Essex was part of them in the 17th century. Also included are twelve leaves of genealogical notes on the Brooke family, compiled by Ann Catlett Power. Administrative Information Access Restrictions Collection is open to research. Use Restrictions There are no restrictions. Preferred Citation Brooke Family Papers, Acquisition Information Accession purchased from Mrs. Power, Richmond, Virginia, January Accession donated by Mrs. Deed, dated 29 May and recorded 7 June[? Deed, September , for [? Report, 23 January , of committee in the division of land of William Brooke and Richard Gatewood. Reverse contains note from W. Beverley to Reverend [Robert] Rose. Survey report, 16 December , of Edward Vawter. Document is incomplete and consists only of recordation information. Brooke of Essex County. Abstracts, no date, of a deed for acres from Paine to Kemp and of a deed for acres from Short to Kemp. See deeds of 20 December and 8 October Brooke family genealogical notes 12 leaves compiled by Ann Catlett Power.

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4: English Counties and Public Building, - Christopher W. Chalklin - Google Books

The English County and its Officers () English Justices of the Peace () English Parish or Township Government () Critical Essay.

The first and best place to locate information on illegitimacy, including the name of the father, was in the parish registers. A parish Edgmond, Salop has a special bastard register Frendelesse the sonne of Joane Robinsonne base gotten as she saythe by one John Longe was baptysed the first day of November Roger ye sonne of I know not who was baptized I know not when 12 June at Wolstanton, Staffs; Baptized Providence, an infant whom her father and mother abandoned; but God will take care of her Vestry Minutes: Bastardy bonds, bastardy orders or maintenance orders were often kept, showing the name of the father. Fathers of illegitimate children were obliged by the parish to care for the child financially. Each case was handled differently. In 16th and 17th centuries the birth of an illegitimate child was an unusual event. Such events became commoner in the 17th century, still more common in the 18th, and so common as to create little surprise from onwards. An illegitimate child could not take legal residence in the parish of his father or mother because he was not legitimate; hence, his legal place of residence was the parish he or she was born in. Poor Law Union Records: South East England and East Anglia, 2nd ed. The Midlands and Northern England, 2nd ed. This Gazetteer helps to determine in which Poor law union a given parish lies. In there were 15 bastard children supported entirely by the parish of Bingham, at a weekly expense. The sum of 2 shillings only is paid weekly by the parish toward the support of two bastard children. Act of punished parents of bastard children. Father was committed to jail until the next Quarter Session unless he gives security to appear, when a fresh order shall be made. This act remained the basis of the law until They also could be recorded in Petty Sessions. If she offends again she shall be sent tot her house of correction until she gives securities for good behaviour. These acts encouraged abortion and infanticide. Act of to kill a bastard is murder, and one witness at least is necessary to prove a still birth. Act of gave all justices of Peace power to enact punishment of such women. Act of states that when the mother and father of a bastard run away the overseers on the order of two justices may size their goods. Father often disputed paternity Law of ordains that a woman pregnant with a bastard child is to declare herself so, and to name the father. The mother is to be punished by public whipping. Until about parish officers dealt with the problem without much fuss. It seems that few cases were brought before quarter sessions. The most general method was making the father responsible by bond for the keep of his child: All children born more than a month after marriage were legitimate. So some parishes appear regularly as suitors at quarter sessions, others not at all. Justices of the Peace were responsible to see they are financed. The vast majority of bastard births have no record save an entry in the baptismal register. Removal orders or settlement certificates or examinations. Examinations often indicate the woman and her illegitimate offspring; orders for the apprehension of putative fathers, etc. Vestry minutes often contain agreements for the care of bastards, and the lists of apprentices and lists of newcomers to the parish are useful too in determining paternity of bastards Bond of Indemnification: Justices of Peace were usually wealth local landowners, were closely involved in parish affairs. They reviewed complaints from the poor that men had father illegitimate children but refused to pay for their maintenance The justices approved the placing, by parish officials, of pauper [or illegitimate] children as apprentices to local farmers or tradesmen. Hence, the accounts of parish officers were regularly checked by Justices of the Peace, hence both sets of records need be checked. Justices records may also include a complaint brought against the father by the mother or parish officials requiring him to pay maintenance for the child. From two members of the vestry were elected annually to act as Overseers of the Poor After monasteries were suppressed by Henry VIII, a statue of made the parish responsible for the care of its poor, and the office of overseer of the poor was created in Marriage certificates had a place for naming the father of the bride and groom. Illegitimate individuals often left the space blank. Others would name the father if they knew him. This, again, would hide the fact of their own illegitimacy. From present a man could only be named as the father on a birth certificate if he consented and was also present when the birth was registered. Mary Jones when in fact she was unwed.

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5: A Guide to the Brooke Family Papers, #,

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR SARATOGA COUNTY (Area code) TOWN OF BALLSTON Brandi Burns Oak St., Ballston Spa, NY Keith Kissinger

No formal qualifications are required but magistrates need intelligence, common sense, integrity and the capacity to act fairly. Membership is widely spread throughout the local area and drawn from all walks of life following a rigorous selection process. All magistrates are carefully trained before sitting and continue to receive training throughout their service. Magistrates are unpaid volunteers but they may receive allowances to cover travelling expenses and subsistence. Lay justices or magistrates must sit for a minimum of 26 sessions half-days per year, but some sit as much as a day a week, or possibly more. Magistrates can sit alone to hear issues such as warrant applications or many traffic offences under the new Single Justice Procedure. In addition to the lay justices, there are a small number of district judges, formerly known as stipendiary magistrates. These are legally qualified, full-time members of the magistracy and hear cases alone, without any other magistrates on the bench. Magistrates also have a civil jurisdiction, such as a family jurisdiction. Although they had a licensing jurisdiction dealing liquor, betting and clubs licensing applications, this was transferred under the Licensing Act to local authorities. The magistrates now act in licensing matters only as an appeal court from the decisions of the local authority. This has now been changed such that they are assigned to local justice areas, but less strongly. The Courts Act provides the current framework for appointment of the justices, which is done by the Lord Chancellor in the name of sovereign. Justices can also be removed by the same mechanism. Before, magistrates were liable to be approached at any time and in any place by people legally recognised as paupers, appealing for aid if parish authorities refused to provide any. It was relatively common for these magistrates to write out, on the spot, an order requiring aid to be granted.

Judiciary of Scotland Within the Scottish legal system justices of the peace are lay magistrates who currently sit in the justice of the peace courts. These courts were introduced in as a replacement for the district courts established in, which in turn replaced burgh police courts. They handle many cases of breaches of the peace – drunkenness, minor assaults, petty theft, and offences under the Civic Government Scotland Act. Following the passage of the Criminal Proceedings etc. Reform Scotland Act the justice of the peace courts were implemented on a sheriffdom -by-sheriffdom basis. Section 59 In Glasgow, the volume of business required the employment of three solicitors as "stipendiary magistrates" who sat in place of the lay justices. Stipendiary magistrates were replaced by summary sheriffs. However, justices of the peace no longer sat out of petty sessions after Summary Jurisdiction and Criminal Justice Act Northern Ireland. Justices of the peace were confined to the power to conduct committal hearings, bind persons over to the peace, sign warrants, summons, and other official documents. They were appointed by the Lord Chancellor on the recommendation of a committee in each county court division. The first lay magistrates were appointed in. It is expected that there will be no further appointments of justices of the peace in Northern Ireland, although those already appointed retain the title and any functions not transferred to lay magistrate under the Act.

United States[edit] In some US states, the justice of the peace is a judge of a court of limited jurisdiction, a magistrate, or a quasi-judicial official with certain statutory or common law magisterial powers. The justice of the peace typically presides over a court that hears misdemeanor cases, traffic violations, and other petty criminal infractions. The justice of the peace may also have authority over cases involving small debts, landlord and tenant disputes, or other small claims court proceedings. Proceedings before justices of the peace are often faster and less formal than the proceedings in other courts. In some jurisdictions a party convicted or found liable before a justice of the peace may have the right to a trial de novo before the judge of a higher court rather than an appeal strictly considered. A justice of the peace also performs civil marriages.

Arizona[edit] A justice of the peace has the same jurisdiction as a municipal magistrate with respect to traffic and misdemeanor cases and restraining orders, though over cases whose affairs are not contained within the confines of a single municipality. Justices of the peace, also called JPs, or Judges of the Justice Court, are elected in partisan elections for four-year terms from specific districts called precincts. They have the same

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authority and responsibility as all other judges in the state with respect to performing marriages, administering oaths, adhering to the code of judicial conduct, and all aspects of justice administration. However, Arizona law does not require justices of the peace to be lawyers. Many justices of the peace are not legally trained, although all are required by the Arizona Supreme Court to complete a course at the Arizona Judicial College. As with JPs, municipal judges in Arizona are not required to be lawyers. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April Learn how and when to remove this template message

In Arkansas , a justice of the peace is an elected official equivalent to a county commissioner or county supervisor in some other states. Arkansas JPs sit on a county quorum court, composed of 9, 11, 13 or 15 JPs. The quorum court is a part-time body, elected from single-member districts, that has overall responsibility for county affairs. Among their responsibilities are passing the budget, creating new ordinances at the misdemeanor level , setting property tax millage levels, and working with other elected officials. The full-time elected county administrator, who presides over the quorum court, is the county judge. Neither JPs nor the county judge have any judicial authority, though they do have the power to preside over civil marriages. Justices of the peace are elected every two years to these partisan offices. Massachusetts, Connecticut[edit] Justices of the peace in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts are often called on to perform marriages and, especially same-sex marriages , which certain religious officials are not willing to oversee. Justices of the peace in Connecticut can preside over same-sex marriages. Unlike Massachusetts, Connecticut JPs are not penalized for refusing to perform such ceremonies. Justices of the peace in Connecticut and Massachusetts have the same general oath-giving powers as a notary public. It has not existed for plus years although some people who offer private wedding officiant services erroneously claim to be Justices of the Peace, this term may not properly be used inasmuch as the office has been abolished. Under Minnesota law, however, judges, retired judges, court administrators, retired court administrators, and other public officials designated in statute may officiate or solemnize marriage ceremonies in addition to licensed or ordained ministers of any religious denomination who have filed their credentials with a county registrar Minn, Stat. New York[edit] Justice courts are courts in New York State that handle traffic tickets, criminal matters, small claims and local code violations such as zoning. Town justice courts are often called Town Court, and village justice courts are often called Village Court. City courts in New York State handle mostly the same types of cases but are not justice courts. However, in common usage, most people, including lawyers, call them Judge. Justices in Justice Court do not have to be lawyers. The vast majority are not. Many of these courts are in small towns and villages where none of the residents are lawyers. In the larger towns, the justices are almost always lawyers. While Justices and their court clerks receive training from OCA, there is tremendous variability in how cases are handled. This includes court procedures and substantive results. Some courts will dismiss a traffic ticket if the officer does not appear for a trial, while others will adjourn the matter to give the officer another chance. In some courts the police prosecute their own tickets, while in others an Assistant District Attorney from the county or a town or village attorney will prosecute the tickets. This may even vary by the type of officer, with State Troopers and Deputies prosecuting their tickets and a town attorney prosecuting tickets written by the town police. Larger towns can have very busy caseloads, including several sessions a week with dozens of cases at each session, and people may have to wait hours before their cases are heard. In some small towns the caseload is extremely light, and a court might meet once a month and have only a few cases. All criminal prosecutions that occur in towns and villages are commenced in a justice court. Misdemeanors are handled exclusively in the justice court, while felonies generally move up to County Court before the case moves forward. Similar matters in some places outside New York are handled by a justice of the peace. Town and village Justices also possess limited powers of a New York Notary Public, ex-officio, only within the county in which the town or village for which they serve is located; they may administer oaths and affirmations and take acknowledgments and proofs of execution. Some Justices seek and obtain a formal New York Notary Public commission to permit free travel statewide and enjoy the additional privileges and international legal recognition of a notary public. Texas does not require a JP to be an attorney in good standing. Sections 18 and 19 of Article V of the Texas Constitution , as well as Chapters 27 and 28 of the Texas Government Code,

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outline the duties of these Courts and their officers. For counties with populations at least 18, but less than 50,, the number of JP precincts shall be no less than two nor more than eight. For counties with populations 50, or greater, the number of JP precincts shall be no less than four nor more than eight. In any county with population , or greater, each JP precinct may have more than one JP. Section 19 sets forth the minimum jurisdiction of the JP court: JP cases are appealed to the county court level; the appeal results in a trial de novo. In smaller counties without a coroner, the JP has the duty to perform inquests. The JP is also called out for any unattended deaths in the county. A JP in a large precinct in a large county will work 5 days a week, 8 or more hours daily. Their duties will include, but are not necessarily limited to the following: Trials of criminal matters involving traffic violations and class C misdemeanors punishable by fine only. Pre-trial motion dockets and show cause hearings are held, and all discovery must be approved by the Judge in advance in civil cases. All criminal matters are controlled by the rules of criminal procedure and evidence. A much more restricted and smaller set of rules apply in civil matters unless in the Judges discretion, it is believed to be in the best interests of justice to apply the standard rules of evidence and procedure. The court has the exclusive jurisdiction of evictions. A Texas JP Judge will also magistrate prisoners and set bail. The Judge will hear juvenile violations such as truancy, and underage drinking and smoking. Protective Orders can issue and result in jail time if violated. Several administrative matters are heard including the finding of a Dangerous Dog, Occupational Drivers License and tow hearings. Many writs are issued such as writs of re-entry to apartments, possession of realty and to reinstate utilities a landlord may have turned off. A JP is also authorized to perform marriage ceremonies. They are elected by their towns but they are technically county officers.

6: Justice of the peace - Wikipedia

Act of gave all justices of Peace power to enact punishment of such women. Act of states that when the mother and father of a bastard run away the overseers on the order of two justices may size their goods.

7: Justice of the Peace - History

Writ of commission, 6 November , to Joshua Fry and Charles Lynch, justices of the peace for Albemarle County, Virginia. Deed, dated 12 November and recorded 16 June , for property in Essex County from Philip Davis and Hannah Davis, Albemarle County, to Sarah Brooke, Essex County.

8: Law Document English View | www.enganchecubano.com

The title was first known as Custodes Pacis, but was later changed to Justices of the Peace. An act concerning Justices of the Peace was passed in It required that justices devote part of every quarter session to acknowledgment of the areas in which they themselves are particularly weak.

9: Speaking American: A History of English in the United States - free PDF, CHM, FB3, RTF

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