

E (Blackstone's Statute Book)

Statute Law Revision Act 1867

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 In the United Kingdom, acts of Parliament remain in force until expressly repealed.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

The Statute Law Revision Act 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 59) is an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that repealed for the United Kingdom enactments from 1688 to 1770 which had ceased to be in force or had become unnecessary. The act was intended, in particular, to facilitate the preparation of a revised edition of the statutes.

William Blackstone

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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. Blackstone is considered responsible for completing the Codrington Library and the Warton Building, and for simplifying the complex accounting system used by the college. On 3 July, 1753, he formally gave up his practice as a barrister, and embarked on a series of lectures on English law, the first of their kind. These talks were massively successful, earning him £453 (£89,000 in 2023 terms); they led to the publication of *An Analysis of the Laws of England* in 1756, which sold out repeatedly. It was used to preface his later works.

On 20 October, 1759, Blackstone was confirmed as the first Vinerian Professor of English Law, immediately embarking on another series of lectures and publishing a similarly successful second treatise, *A Discourse on the Study of the Law*. With his growing fame, he successfully returned to the bar and maintained a good practice, also securing election as Tory Member of Parliament for the rotten borough of Hindon on 30 March 1761. In November 1765 he published the first of four volumes of *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, considered his magnum opus; the completed work earned Blackstone £14,000 (£2,459,000 in 2023 terms). After repeated failures, he gained appointment to the judiciary as a justice of the Court of King's Bench on 16 February 1770, leaving to replace Edward Clive as a justice of the Common Pleas on 25 June. He remained in this position until his death, on 14 February 1780.

Blackstone's four-volume *Commentaries* were designed to provide a complete overview of English law and were republished in 1770, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1778, and in a posthumous edition in 1783. Reprints of the first edition, intended for practical use rather than antiquary interest, were published until the 1870s in England and Wales, and a working version by Henry John Stephen, first published in 1841, was reprinted until after the Second World War. Legal education in England had stalled; Blackstone's work gave the law "at least a veneer of scholarly respectability". William Searle Holdsworth, one of Blackstone's successors as Vinerian Professor, argued that "If the *Commentaries* had not been written when they were written, I think it very doubtful that the United States, and other English speaking countries would have so universally adopted the common law." In the United States, the *Commentaries* influenced Alexander Hamilton, John Marshall, James Wilson, John Jay, John Adams, James Kent and Abraham Lincoln, and remain frequently cited in Supreme

Court decisions.

Statute Law Revision Act 1872

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 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 63) is an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the United Kingdom enactments from 1772 to 1806 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.

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 than the civil law, developed from the Roman law, to the needs of a treatise. The Commentaries were influential largely because they were in fact readable, and because they met a need. As such, they were used in the training of American and British lawyers long after the death of Blackstone.

The Commentaries are often quoted as the definitive pre-Revolutionary source of common law by United States courts. Opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States quote from Blackstone's work whenever they wish to engage in historical discussion that goes back that far, or farther (for example, when discussing the intent of the Framers of the Constitution). The book was famously used as the key in Benedict Arnold's Arnold cipher, which he used to communicate secretly with his conspirator John André during their plot to betray the Continental Army during the American Revolution.

Repeal of Obsolete Statutes Act 1856

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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 necessary.

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.

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.

Statute Law Revision Act 1863

statute book. From 1810 to 1825, the The Statutes of the Realm was published, providing the first authoritative collection of acts. The first statute

The Statute Law Revision Act 1863 (26 & 27 Vict. c. 125) is an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that repealed for England and Wales enactments from 1235 to 1685 which had ceased to be in force or had become unnecessary. The act was intended, in particular, to facilitate the preparation of a revised edition of the statutes.

The act was largely mirrored by the Statute Law Revision (Ireland) Act 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 98), which repealed for Ireland statutes from the Magna Carta until 1495 that were extended to Ireland by the passage of Poynings' Act 1495 (10 Hen. 7. c. 22 (I)).

Statute Law Revision Act 1871

statute book. From 1810 to 1825, the The Statutes of the Realm was published, providing the first authoritative collection of acts. The first statute

The Statute Law Revision Act 1871 (34 & 35 Vict. c. 116) is an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that repealed for the United Kingdom enactments from 1372 to 1800 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.

Section 2 of the Statute Law Revision Act 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 63) provided that the explanatory note of the Schedule to the act shall be read as if the words "Edward the Third" were inserted immediately before the words "William the Third".

Statute Law Revision Act 1887

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 1887 (50 & 51 Vict. c. 59) was an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that repealed for the United Kingdom enactments from 1275 to 1822 which had ceased to be in force or had become necessary. The act was intended, in particular, to facilitate the preparation of the new edition of the revised edition of the statutes, then in progress.

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 Princes of Wales.

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