An Introduction to the Medieval World

Old Title Deeds

Reading Early American Handwriting "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.

Town and Countryside in Western Berkshire, C.1327-c.1600 Edited accounts from the estates of Durhams Priory provide a rich vein of information for the economic history of the time.

Venoms Tongues Examines the common issues that emerge from the study of class and gender in European criminal prosecutions.

Ale, Beer, and Brewsters in England Considered to be the classic introduction to the subject, this third edition has been carefully revised and updated to take account of the developments in the subject, and includes an extensive newly compiled bibliography and twice the number of illustrations as in previous editions.

Romance and the Gentry in Late Medieval England

Lorship and Learning Old title deeds

An Introduction to the Industrial and Social History of England Sandy Barzilay examines the complex relationship between speech and gender in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and engages debates on the static nature of women's status after the Black Death. Focusing on England, Venoms Tongues uses a combination of legal, literary, and artistic sources to show how deviant speech was increasingly feminized in the later Middle Ages. Women of all social classes and marital statuses ran the risk of being charged as scolds, and local jurisdictions interpreted the label "scold" in a way that best fit their particular circumstances. Indeed, Barzilay demonstrates, this flexibility of definition helped to ensure the longevity of the term: women were punished as scolds as late as the early sixteenth century. The tongue, according to late medieval moralists, was a dangerous weapon that tempted people to sin. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, clerics railed against blasphemy, lies, and slanderous, while village and town elites prosecuted those who abused officials or committed the newly deviant offense of scolding. In courts, women in particular were prosecuted and punished for insulting others or talking too much in a public setting. In literature, both men and women were warned about women's propensity to gossip and quarrel, while characters such as Noah's Wife and the Wife of Bath demonstrate the development of a stereotypically quarrelsome woman. Visual representations, such as depictions of women gossiping in church, also reinforced the message that women's speech was likely to be disruptive and deviant.

Abstract of the court rolls of the manorial records The records of the office-holding monks of Westminster Abbey are of major importance not only for life in the cloister, but also for that of society outside. Approx. 4000 items.

Source for English Local History The exercise of lordship in England is examined in relation to personal and temporal dependence, estate management, and changing social and economic conditions. There are papers on the formation of kingdoms and national identities in early medieval Britain and Ireland, on Anglo-Saxon lordship, and on lords and peasants in Byzantium. In contributions on medieval education the institutions of late medieval Oxford are reassessed; the provisions made for their archives by medieval corporations, and the practical importance of muniments explained; and, at the other end of the spectrum, material from across western Europe is deployed to show how images were used to convey non-verbal messages in the non-literate. Contributors: MARGARET ASTON, TREVOR ASTON, PAUL BRAND, JEREMY CATTO, T.M. CHARLES-EDWARDS, PETER COSS, RALPH EVANS, ROSAMOND FAITH, I.M.W. HARVEY, P.D.A. HARVEY, JAMES HOWARD-JOHNSTON, ERIC JOHN, N.E. STACY, MALCOLM UNDERWOOD.

The Trial in History: Judicial tribunals in England and Europe, 1200-1700 Bennett examines the gradual decline of a female brewing tradition in England from 1300-1600, shedding new light on women's work and patriarchal social arrangements during a time of dramatic economic change.

An Introduction to American Institutional History Written for this Series

Historians on Chaucer

The Local Historian "Anyone who has had any success in researching their Welsh ancestry will know that a grasp of specialized Welsh genealogical methods and sources is one of several factors that contributed to that success. They will know, for example, how important it is in Welsh research to have some understanding of the social, cultural, religious, and economic background of the communities in which those ancestors lived. This book attempts to broaden that understanding, especially for the period prior to 1800 when most researchers begin to experience difficulties. In addition, it aims to make readers more aware of some little-known sources and the special uses that may be applied to the information found in these sources. The book follows the format of the Dowlands' highly successful Welsh Family History and is a compendium of contributions by experts in different fields. Both books have their origins in the residential courses in family history offered at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, since 1986, and, although there is some overlap in the time periods considered within the two books, there is virtually no duplication of content. Apart from chapters dealing with aspects of community life, there are chapters relating to different occupations, surnames, old documents, maps, estate records, and family histories (the Vaughans of Trawsgoed, the Pugh family of Llanfair and Llanbedr, the Lloyds of Ty Newydd, Morris Beiglau, Tilus Jones, and “Baruns” Lewis Owen). The book contains several case studies and is rounded off with examples of work done as part of the accreditation process on some more recent university courses. Other chapters cover Catholics in Wales, Urban Growth and Development, People in Mining and Metals, Bartrum’s Welsh Genealogies, Homes of Surnames, English Settlement in Montgomeryshire, and Religion and Society in 19th-century Wales."--Publisher description.

Communities & Courts in Britain, 1150-1900 Romance and the Gentry in Late Medieval England sheds new light on Middle English romance, the most popular genre of secular literature in late medieval England. Romances are the predecessors to modern science fiction and Westerns; like these genres, they are often thought of as representative of the “popular culture” of their day. This book, however, offers a different perspective on the genre of medieval English romance, showing that, in fact, such texts appealed primarily to the gentry, England’s elite landowners who lacked titles of nobility. To make this case, Romance and the Gentry in Late Medieval England examines surviving manuscripts, surveys recentwork by historians on the gentry, and provides analyses of the literary texts, all of which, together, shows this genre speaking to this social class.

Welsh Manors and Their Records This is the first study to offer a detailed explanation of the form, structure, and evolution of the manorial records upon which all historical studies of medieval England are based. Beginning with a discussion of the nature and variety of the manor, as well as its origins and developments, the book then proceeds to dissect each category of manorial documents—surveys, extents, rentals, inventories, accounts, and court rolls—which are considered in turn, and exemplified.

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