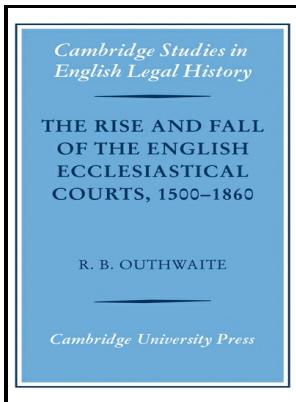


Crime and delinquency in an Essex parish, 1600-1640.

-- fidler = pipe and tabor



Description: A study of Kelvedon.

-Crime and delinquency in an Essex parish, 1600-1640.

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Notes: Caption title.

This edition was published in 1977



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MacCaffrey, Exeter, 1540-1640: The Growth of an English County Town, 2nd edition Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1975 , 72. Wrightson, 'Dearth and the social order in early modern England', PP, 71 1976 , 22-42. The initial essay in this study, which is written from a legal standpoint, is the first coordinated account of the structure of criminal law administration in this formative period.

Michael J. Braddick, State Formation and Social Change in Early Modern England c. 1550

Quarter Sessions Appearances and their Background: A Seventeenth-Century Regional Study 7. Numerous friends have provided listening ears, understanding hearts, hopeful words, and much-needed distractions from events three hundred and sixty years gone by. Charles's obsession with privacy and the rising number of Catholics at court meant he became increasingly isolated from Calvinist ideas.

Crime in England

Sharpe looks at the effects of centralization of government on a single parish, noting changes in policy and enforcement, and popular reactions to those innovations.

Crime in England : J S Cockburn : 9781138942769

Dick, 'The origins of public tendering for Royal navy provisions, 1699-1720', Mariner's Mirror, 80 1994 , 395-402. Sharpe paints him as an active participant in his administration, and as the driving force behind all policy decisions of his reign. Kenyon, The Stuart Constitution 1603-1688: Documents and Commentary Cambridge, England, 1966 , 117-118.

Crime in England : J S Cockburn : 9781138942769

The real threat to the Church, for Abbot, was popery, not protestant non-conformity. JPs aided in this mediation of local desires opposing central demands.

February 1650: An Act for removing all Papists, and all Officers and Soldiers of Fortune, and divers other Delinquents removed from

London and Westminster, and confining them within five miles of their dwellings...

In the later chapters, Wrightson broadens his perspective from issues of the family and the locality to those of the region and the country. Poor relief was seen to be a religious duty as much as an economic obligation.

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Throughout the 1630s the administrations of the Church and of the state became more centralized and closer to each other. Laud, claiming that sermons were for teaching listeners how to worship and be saved, cracked down on expository sermons, and on Puritan gadding to them.

Jeff Inglis's clip file: April 1995

An upward shift in authority took power, ultimately, from those in the lower classes of society, resulting in a threat to social order due to their own displeasure with the events and changes they saw. They had clerks to aid them in their work, and their judgments were fast, though not unjust, and were often harsh corporal punishments or fines binding suspects to appear at the next Quarter Sessions or Assizes.

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