

The Rule Against Perpetuities Primary Source Edition

Encomienda In practice, the conquered were subject to conditions that closely resembled instances of forced labour and slavery. In theory, the conquerors provided the labourers with benefits, including military protection and education. The encomienda was first established in Spain following the Christian Reconquista, and it was applied on a much larger scale during the Spanish colonization of the Americas and the Spanish East Indies. Conquered peoples were considered vassals of the Spanish monarch. held in perpetuity by the grant holder, called the encomendero; starting from the New Laws of 1542, the encomienda ended upon the death of the encomendero The encomienda (Spanish pronunciation: [enˈkoˈmjenda]) was a Spanish labour system that rewarded conquerors with the labour of conquered non-Christian peoples. In the conquest era of the early sixteenth century, the grants were considered. The Crown awarded an encomienda as a grant to a particular individual

Golden Bull of 1222 According to historian The Golden Bull of 1222 was a golden bull, or edict, issued by Andrew II of Hungary. King Andrew II was forced by his nobles to accept the Golden Bull (Aranybulla), which was one of the first examples of constitutional limits being placed on the powers of a European monarch. The nobles and the church were freed from all taxes and could not be forced to go to war outside of Hungary and were not obligated to finance it. Seven copies of the edict were created, one. The law established the rights of the Hungarian nobility, including the right to disobey the King when he acted contrary to law (jus resistendi). This was also a historically important document because it set down the principles of equality for all of the nation's nobility. started to reign in the spring of 1204, thus ignoring the last months of his brother's reign and the entire period of his nephew's rule. The Golden Bull was issued at the year 1222 diet of Fehérvár

Brownlow's Whig the Jonesborough Whig, the Knoxville Whig, and similar variations. the paper's primary purpose was the promotion and defense of Whig Party political figures and ideals. As its name implies, the paper's primary purpose was the promotion and defense of Whig Party political figures and ideals. "Parson" Brownlow (1805–1877) in the mid-nineteenth century. In the years leading up to the Civil War, the Whig The Whig was a polemical American newspaper published and edited by William G. The Whig was published under several names throughout its existence, namely the Tennessee Whig, the Elizabethton Whig. In the years leading up to the Civil War, the Whig became the mouthpiece for East Tennessee's anti-secessionist movement

Thomas Osborne (publisher) Donaldson, Robert Henley, 1st Earl of Northington ruled in favour Thomas Osborne (bapt. April 1704. Donaldson and Millar v. in perpetuity by a common law copyright. In the cases, Osborne v. – 21 August 1767) was an English publisher and bookseller noted for his association with author Samuel Johnson and his purchase of the library of Edward Harley, 2nd Earl of Oxford

Monarchy of the Netherlands As a rule of thumb, the members of the royal family who are contemporaries of Princess Beatrix tend to hold civil society positions as a primary occupation The monarchy of the Netherlands is governed by the country's charter and constitution, roughly a third of which explains the mechanics of succession, accession, and abdication; the roles and duties of the monarch; the formalities of communication between the States General of the Netherlands; and the monarch's role in creating laws. The monarch is head of state and de jure head of government of the Netherlands

The Whig was one of the most influential newspapers in nineteenth-century Tennessee, due mainly to Brownlow's editorials, which often included vindictive personal attacks and fierce diatribes. A Methodist circuit rider by trade...

Company rule in India During the Seven Years' War, the East India Company began a process of rapid expansion in India, which resulted in most of the subcontinent falling under its rule by 1857, when the Indian Rebellion of 1857 broke out. The EIC, founded in 1600, established its first trading post in India in 1612, and gradually expanded its presence in the region over the following decades. 'rule') refers to regions of the Indian subcontinent under the control of the British East India Company (EIC). The India Office managed the EIC's former territories, which became known as the British. 'rule') refers to regions of the Indian subcontinent under the control of the British Company rule in India (also known as the Company Raj, from Hindi rāj, lit. Company rule in India (also known as the Company Raj, from Hindi rāj, lit. After the rebellion was suppressed, the Government of India Act 1858 resulted in the EIC's territories in India being administered by the Crown instead

Cestui que Probate, Administration and the Fiduciary, Third Edition";, West, 1982, p. Boston Cestui que (SEST-wee KAY; also cestuy que, cestui a que) is a shortened version of "cestui a que use le feoffment fuit fait", lit. In formal legal discourse it has frequently been used to refer to the relative novelty of a trust itself, before its English counterparts became acceptable. 'the person for whose use/benefit the feoffment was made'; in modern terms, it corresponds to a beneficiary. It is a Law French phrase of medieval English invention, which appears in the legal phrases cestui que trust, cestui que use, or cestui que vie. Cestui que use and cestui que trust are often interchangeable. In some medieval documents it is seen as cestui a que. 174 Gray, "Rule Against Perpetuities, Fourth Edition";, Little, Brown & Co

and China.

Donaldson v Becket Hist. Some scholars disagree on the reasoning behind the decision. 2, p. 129 Deazley, R. Cases (2d ed. (2008), Commentary on: Hinton v.) 129, 1 Eng. Rep. 257; 17 Cobbett's Parl. Donaldson (1773), in Primary Sources on Copyright (1450-1900) Donaldson v Becket (1774) 2 Brown's Parl. 2408, 98 Eng. 953 is the ruling by the British House of Lords that held that copyright in published works was not perpetual but was subject to statutory limits. Court of Parliament (2d edition), vol. 837; 4 Burr. Rep

Common law is deeply rooted in stare decisis ("to stand by things decided"), where courts follow precedents established by previous decisions. When a similar case has been resolved, courts typically align their reasoning with the precedent set in that decision. However, in a "case of first impression" with no precedent or clear legislative guidance, judges are empowered to resolve the issue and establish new precedent... 9e9baf982b

Common law Although common law may incorporate certain statutes, it is largely based on precedent—judicial rulings made in previous similar cases. Alfred the Great Time immemorial Slavery at common law Rule against perpetuities Rule in Shelley’s Case Fee simple Life estate Alphabetical Index of the 192 Common law (also known as judicial precedent, judge-made law, or case law) is the body of law primarily developed through judicial decisions rather than statutes. The presiding judge determines which precedents to apply in deciding each new case 9e9baf982b

The once-sovereign provinces of the Spanish Netherlands were intermittently ruled by members of the House of Orange-Nassau from 1559, when Philip II of Spain appointed William the Silent (William of Orange) as a stadtholder, until 1795, when the last stadtholder, William V, Prince of Orange, fled the country. William the Silent became the leader of the Dutch Revolt and of the independent... 9e9baf982b

Economy of India under Company rule The economy of India under Company rule involves the economy of those regions that fell under the rule of the British East India Company between the years The economy of India under Company rule involves the economy of those regions that fell under the rule of the British East India Company between the years 1757 and 1858. The EIC also acquired bases in places like Singapore. The British East India Company (EIC) began ruling parts of the Indian subcontinent beginning with the 1757 Battle of Plassey, which led to the conquest of Bengal Subah and the expansion of the Bengal Presidency (founded in 1699), before the Company extended its influence or rule across most of the subcontinent up until the Indian Rebellion of 1857 9e9baf982b

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