

DOWNLOAD PDF A PLACE INDEX TO THE VISITATION COURT BOOKS OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

Chapter 1 : Archbishops' Registers Revealed: final thoughts of an indexer | Borthwick Institute Blog

2. *A place index to the visitation court books of the Archbishops of York: Chester diocese, - ; Carlisle diocese, - 2.* 3. *A place index to the visitation court books of the Archbishops of York: Chester Diocese, , Carlisle Diocese, 3.*

Catholic usage[edit] The practice was reaffirmed in the Catholic Church by the Council of Trent to in these words: Patriarchs, primates, metropolitans and bishops shall not fail to visit their respective dioceses either personally, or if they be lawfully hindered, by their Vicar-general or visitor; if they shall not be able on account of its extent, to make the visitation of the whole [diocese] annually, they shall visit at least the greater part thereof, so that the whole shall be completed [with]in two years, either by themselves or by their visitors. But the principal object of all the visitations shall be to lead to sound and orthodox doctrine, by banishing heresies; to maintain good morals, and to correct such as are evil; to animate the people, by exhortations and admonitions, to religion, peacefulness, and innocence; and to establish such other things as to the prudence of the visitors shall seem for the profit of the faithful, according as time, place and opportunity shall allow. The pope through his delegates may institute a visitation throughout the world, patriarchs , primates , metropolitans , bishops , a vicar apostolic and a vicar capitular or administrator of a vacant diocese, all in their respective territories, religious superiors within their own jurisdiction. A prelate nullius enjoys this right in conjunction with the neighbouring bishop, whose precepts in case of disagreement will prevail. Visitation does not, however, fall within the province of a vicar-general unless he be specially commissioned by the bishop. A metropolitan is not permitted to visit the dioceses of his suffragan bishops save for reasons approved in a provincial synod, and then only after the visitation of his own diocese has been completed. The canonical visitation of a diocese is incumbent on the bishop personally unless lawfully hindered. A bishop may visit the various parts of his diocese as often as he chooses. According to the Council of Trent he must do so every year if possible, or at least every two years. The Third Plenary Council of Baltimore required a bishop to visit every part of his diocese at least once every three years, not only that he may administer the Sacrament of Confirmation , but likewise that he may know his people. Regulars in matters pertaining to the cure of souls and divine worship are subject to episcopal visitation and correction. As delegate of the Apostolic See, a bishop may also visit exempt places, but may punish delinquents therein only when the regular superior, being duly notified, fails to do so. Religious communities of nuns are visited by the bishop either by virtue of his own right or as delegate of the Holy See. Religious superiors also visit canonically institutions and persons subject to them, each observing the constitution and customs of his own order. The efforts of female religious superiors in visiting their houses are directed chiefly to promoting zeal and discipline; their authority is confined to correcting minor breaches of rule, since they are devoid of canonical jurisdiction. Difficulties beyond their power to settle are reported to the bishop or other lawful superior. Practical matters[edit] The visitation comprises persons, places, and things. It is an examination into the conduct of persons, viz. The visitor hears complaints, investigates crimes, sees whether pastors and others properly discharge their duties, and inquires into the private conduct or morals of clergy and laity. The episcopal visitation should be a paternal investigation of diocesan matters. Formal trials and judicial penalties consequently will not be common: Otherwise an appeal from decrees promulgated in visitation will beget merely a devolutive effect. The laws made should be enforced, and an authentic account of the entire visitation should be preserved in the diocesan archives as an official record, as well as to enable the bishop in his visit ad limina to render to the Holy See an accurate report of conditions in his diocese. This report to the pope is to be signed not only by the bishop, but likewise by one of the associate visitors. A bishop or other visitor, content with hospitality, will accept no offering for the visitation. The Pontifical prescribes the ceremonies to be observed in a formal visitation of a parish. At the door of the church the bishop in cappa magna kisses the crucifix, receives holy water, and is incensed; then proceeding to the sanctuary he kneels till a prescribed prayer is sung. Ascending the altar the bishop gives his solemn episcopal blessing. A sermon follows in which the bishop refers to the

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purpose of the visitation. Later he imparts the indulgence that he is empowered to grant. Putting on a black cope and simple mitre, the bishop recites certain prayers for the deceased bishops of the diocese. The procession then proceeds to the cemetery if nearby, otherwise to some convenient place in the church where a catafalque shall have been erected: The ceremony is terminated on returning to the sanctuary by still another prayer for the dead. White vestments being substituted for black, the bishop examines the tabernacle and contents blessing the people with the ciborium , altars, baptismal font, sacred oils, confessionals, relics, sacristy, records, cemetery, edifices, etc. Finally the Pontifical contains other prayers to be said privately before the departure of the bishop and his assistants. Nieves determined that there were three distinct problems: They concluded that U. Catholic seminaries and houses of priestly formation are generally healthy, but recommended a stronger focus on moral theology, increased oversight of seminarians and greater involvement of diocesan bishops in the formation process. Conn to conduct a visitation of the Intercessors of the Lamb community during May

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Chapter 2 : Child Custody, Visitation, and Support in New York - Pioneer Library System - OverDrive

In , over the course of a year long placement with the Borthwick, National Archives Trainees Francesca Taylor and Kerstin Doble have been working on a project to digitise, index and make available visitation records for the Archdeaconry of York between and

A person appointed to administer an estate. In the case of an intestate, usually but not always the next-of-kin. An Administratrix was a woman. See Administration, Letters of. The ancient Anglo-Saxon custom wherein the youngest son inherited the land. An index, chronological within initial letter of surname, normally but not always contemporary with the records being indexed. A warning notice that a will is to be disputed. A summons to appear before a court. Guardianship over minors - under 21 but over 14 boys or 12 girls. Typically abbreviated as Curon. The Chapter is the administrative body of a Cathedral. The Dean is their presiding officer. Disposition of real property. The ecclesiastic district over which a bishop has authority. This term is unique to Yorkshire and refers to probate jurisdiction for the Diocese of York. Exchequer probates were normally handled by Rural Deaneries. A person appointed by the testator to carry out the provisions of a will. Probate indexes typically refer to folio numbers as opposed to page numbers. These folio numbers typically appear on every other page. Approval of the submission of the executor or administrator, denoting probate or letters of administration. See Curation and Tuition. Originally the person s typically the eldest son legally entitled to inherit the real property of the deceased. Other next of kin could only inherit personal property. Some peculiars were entirely exempt from visitation and inhibition, others were subject to visitation by a Dean or a Dean and Chapter. Visitations would normally last several months at intervals of several years. A person who died without making a will. A list of personal and household goods left by the deceased, with their appraised value. Occupation was usually given, or can be inferred from tools of trade. They were common in the later 16th and 17th centuries, but became much less detailed and less common in the 18th century. Technically the disposition of personal property, but the term eventually came to be used for both real and personal property. Occasionally manorial courts had peculiar or exempt jurisdiction over a parish or part of a parish. A will made orally, normally by a testator on his deathbed, written down and sworn to by witnesses, but not signed by the deceased. Those assigned by the testator to oversee the administration of the estate. A parish or group of parishes, not necessarily adjacent or even in the same district or county, which were usually exempt from the testamentary jurisdiction of the Archdeaconry and often the Consistory Court. Personal property goods, chattels, credits, etc. Originally, only personalty moveable property could be bequeathed, and such a document is technically known as a testament. A Prebend or Prebendary is a priest on the staff of a Cathedral. If he presides over a Peculiar, the court is referred to as a Prebendal Court. The practice of conferring land on the eldest son without subdivision, thereby leaving an estate intact for centuries. The Normans brought this practice with them when they conquered England. From the Latin probare to approve or prove. An official act of a court declaring the will to be legally binding and granting the Executor s the right to carry out its terms. The record of probate, entered into the Act Book. A will has been proved when probate has been granted. The Dioceses over which an Archbishop has authority, ie, before , in England and Wales, the provinces of Canterbury and York, and in Ireland, the province of Aimagh. The Prerogative Courts of the Archbishops had superior jurisdiction to all others, and Canterbury was superior to York. Realty, Real Property, Real Estate: Property or interests in land, as opposed to personalty. Originally, most realty heritable property could not be divided, or there were limitations on its bequest, therefore the disposition of real property does not usually appear in early probate documents. Registers and Registered Wills: Volumes of copy wills, made at the time of probate. It is these the searcher will normally see, though sometimes only original wills are available. At times only the registered copies survive. When an executor declines to apply for probate. Often used as a synonym for diocese, though technically the seat of the bishop or the diocesan centre. Vacancy of the See. The final judgment on a disputed will, often entered in an act book. Normally a

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synonym for a will, but technically a document which excludes realty heritable property. A man who has made a will. A testatrix is a woman. Guardianship over minors - under 15 boys or 13 girls. Typically abbreviated as Tuon. A break in the official business of the court on the death or translation of the bishop or other chief official. A written document by which a person declares his or her intent for the disposition of property and rights after his or her death, normally signed and witnessed. Originally a will was used to dispose of only real property, and a testament was used to dispose of personal property. Eventually the two documents were combined, hence the phrase "last will and testament. Who made a will? Not everyone did make a will, however in general married men and widows are the most frequent. There are sometimes single women or single men, or even children who made wills as well, but they are in the minority. What information can be gleaned from wills? Some or all of the information may be found in a will: City, town or village at time of death Parish at time of death Profession Role in the community e. How do I find this will? For wills proved at Chester the index for Lancashire Will Search goes up to To go beyond that time period there are other indexes see table below for microfilm numbers you must consult at a LDS Family History Center near you. And then find the wills on microfilm whether they be infra or supra.

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Chapter 3 : Borthwick Lists and Indexes - Borthwick Institute for Archives, The University of York

Buy Place Index of the Visitation Court Books of the Archbishops of York: Chester Diocese, (Borthwick List & Index) by Peter Evans (ISBN:) from Amazon's Book Store. Everyday low prices and free delivery on eligible orders.

If the court finds the male party is not the father of the child, it shall dismiss the petition. If a neglect petition was filed in the paternity proceeding, the court retains jurisdiction over the neglect petition whether or not it dismisses the paternity petition. Such order shall contain the social security number of the declared father. Transmission of order of filiation. When an order of filiation is made, the clerk of the court shall forthwith transmit to the state commissioner of health on a form prescribed by him a written notification as to such order, together with such other facts as may assist in identifying the birth record of the person whose paternity was in issue. When it appears to the clerk that the person whose paternity was established was born in New York city, he shall forthwith transmit the written notification aforesaid to the commissioner of health of the city of New York instead of to the state commissioner of health. Transmission of abrogation of filiation order. If an order of filiation is abrogated by a later judgment or order of the court that originally made the order or by another court on appeal, that fact shall be immediately communicated in writing by the clerk of the court that originally made the order of filiation to the state commissioner of health on a form prescribed by him. If notice of the order was given to the commissioner of health of New York city, notice of abrogation shall be transmitted to him. Order of support by parents. The order shall be effective as of the earlier of the date of the application for an order of filiation, or, if the children for whom support is sought are in receipt of public assistance, the date for which their eligibility for public assistance was effective. In addition, such retroactive child support shall be enforceable in any manner provided by law including, but not limited to, an execution for support enforcement pursuant to subdivision b of section fifty-two hundred forty-one of the civil practice law and rules. The court shall direct such parent to make his or her residence known at all times should he or she move from the address last known to the court by reporting such change to the support collection unit designated by the appropriate social services district. The order shall contain the social security numbers of the named parents. The order may also direct each parent to pay an amount as the court may determine and apportion for the support of the child prior to the making of the order of filiation, and may direct each parent to pay an amount as the court may determine and apportion for the funeral expenses if the child has died. The necessary expenses incurred by or for the mother in connection with her confinement and recovery and such expenses in connection with the pregnancy of the mother shall be deemed cash medical support, and the court shall determine the obligation of either or both parents to contribute to the cost thereof pursuant to subparagraph five of paragraph c of subdivision one of section four hundred thirteen of this act. In addition, the court shall make provisions for health insurance benefits in accordance with the requirements of section four hundred sixteen of this act. The court, in its discretion, taking into consideration the means of the father and his ability to pay and the needs of the child, may direct the payment of a reasonable sum or periodic sums to the mother as reimbursement for the needs of the child accruing from the date of the birth of the child to the date of the application for an order of filiation. Payment to parent or support collection unit. The court, on motion of a party or otherwise, may at any time for good cause shown substitute another trustee for the one designated and acting. The provisions of part five and part seven of article four of this act apply when an order is issued under this article. Paternity or child support proceedings; suspension of driving privileges. Paternity or child support proceedings; suspension of state professional, occupational and business licenses. Paternity or child support proceedings; suspension of recreational licenses. If the respondent, after receiving appropriate notice, fails to comply with a summons, subpoena, or warrant relating to a paternity or child support proceeding, the court may order any agency responsible for the issuance of a recreational license to suspend or to refuse to reissue a license to the respondent or to deny application for such license by the respondent. Temporary order of protection. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, an order of protection, or temporary

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order of protection where applicable, may be entered against a former spouse and persons who have a child in common, regardless of whether such persons have been married or have lived together at any time, or against a member of the same family or household as defined in subdivision one of section eight hundred twelve of this act. The court may make an order of protection in assistance or as a condition of any other order made under this article. The order of protection may set forth reasonable conditions of behavior to be observed for a specified time by the petitioner or respondent or both. No order of protection may direct any party to observe conditions of behavior unless the party requesting the order of protection has served and filed a petition or counter-claim in accordance with section one hundred fifty-four-b of this act. Such an order may require the petitioner or the respondent: A include any appropriate provision designed to ensure that any such document is available for use as evidence in this proceeding, and available if necessary for legitimate use by the party against whom such order is issued; and B specify the manner in which such return shall be accomplished. For purposes of this subdivision, "identification document" shall mean any of the following: A exclusively in the name of the protected party: The court may also award custody of the child, during the term of the order of protection to either parent, or to an appropriate relative within the second degree. Nothing in this section gives the court power to place or board out any child or to commit a child to an institution or agency. In making orders of protection, the court shall so act as to insure that in the care, protection, discipline and guardianship of the child his religious faith shall be preserved and protected. In any proceeding pursuant to this article, a court shall not deny an order of protection, or dismiss an application for such an order, solely on the basis that the acts or events alleged are not relatively contemporaneous with the date of the application or the conclusion of the action. The duration of any temporary order shall not by itself be a factor in determining the length or issuance of any final order. The protected party in whose favor the order of protection or temporary order of protection is issued may not be held to violate an order issued in his or her favor nor may such protected party be arrested for violating such order. Firearms; surrender and license suspension, revocation and ineligibility. Upon the issuance of an order of protection or temporary order of protection, or upon a violation of such order, the court shall make a determination regarding the suspension and revocation of a license to carry, possess, repair or dispose of a firearm or firearms, ineligibility for such a license and the surrender of firearms in accordance with section eight hundred forty-two-a of this act. Top of Page N. While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this site is accurate and current, readers should consult with a qualified attorney before acting on any such information. No liability is assumed by YPDcrime.

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Chapter 4 : Heraldic Visitations

A place index to the visitation court books of the Archbishops of York by Peter Evans 1 edition - first published in Symposia and Women.

Further References Adolph, Anthony. *Tracing Your Aristocratic Ancestors: A Guide for Family Historians: Heraldry for the Local Historian and Genealogist*: Sutton, Goldstraw, Martin. *The Visitations of to Family History Books*, Oates, Jonathan. *Tracing Your Ancestors from to Visitation Pedigrees and the Genealogist*: Pinhorn, Swinnerton, Iain. *Basic Facts about Heraldry for Family Historians: The Heraldic Visitations and their value to genealogists* www. Links to sites offering online access to Visitation records [http:](http://) Online volumes of visitations covering English counties. Searches of pedigrees can be made by pedigree name www. County Visitations are available to browse online arranged county-by-county www. The Knights of the Realm index records the details of over 35, individuals who were awarded an order of chivalry by a British monarch. The index was created by Colin J Parry over a 40 year period [http:](http://) Place index and surname index containing information on European royal families and on the British Peerage compiled by Darryl Lundy www. Pedigrees and family names extracted from a variety of sources including the Visitation of Norfolk, ; Visitations of Bedfordshire, , and ; Visitation of Gloucester, , , ; Visitation of London, , and ; Visitation of London, ; Visitation of Surrey; Visitation of Yorkshire, [http:](http://) Searchable collection of more than 40, digitized genealogy and family history publications. The collection includes heraldic visitations, Phillimore parish register indexes, school registers, Phillimore calendars of wills, family histories, county and local histories, genealogy magazines and how-to books, gazetteers, medieval histories and pedigrees.

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Chapter 5 : Archbishop of York - Wikipedia

- *A Place Index to the Visitation Court Books of the Archbishops of York York Diocese [Borthwick Texts & Calendars]* - *Slaying the Insomniac Personality with the Evans Sleep System It Works for All - New-borns to Seniors' [Healthsent.*

What can these records tell me? Each record contains a transcript and an image of the original index. These are not the full wills but an index of all the wills filed. The originals can be found at the Borthwick Institute for Archives. The amount of information varies but you can find out the following about your ancestor. There is often more information available on the image so please do remember to check it. Discover more about the Prerogative and Exchequer Courts of York Probate Index Prior to , wills were proved in an ecclesiastical court. Which court dealt with a particular will depended on where property was held. Parishes of the Church of England were grouped into archdeaconries, and a group of archdeaconries formed a diocese i. Each diocese belonged either to the ecclesiastical province of York or of Canterbury. The province of York had jurisdiction in the counties of Cheshire, Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Westmorland and Yorkshire; Canterbury had jurisdiction over the rest of England and Wales. So if property was owned in both provinces, probate was dealt with by PCC, the senior court. The Exchequer Court of York The Exchequer Court exercised jurisdiction over lay men and unbeneficed clergy that is, those who were not rectors or vicars with goods in the diocese of York only. Nottinghamshire wills proved in the Exchequer Court of York Until Nottinghamshire was part of the diocese of York, and wills were proved at York. Though all original probate records relating to Nottinghamshire proved in the Prerogative Court of York remain at the Borthwick, those proved in the Exchequer Court have now been transferred to Nottinghamshire Archives. Registered copies of these Exchequer Court wills remain at the Borthwick, so you can order hard copies of all wills, which relate to Nottinghamshire, whether proved in the Exchequer or Prerogative Court, but not other documents. In the index presently i. However, the Borthwick can supply the administration entries for these grants which, though fairly brief, do give the names of the executors. If ordering documents for grants relating to Nottinghamshire, we recommend you check whether probate was granted in the Exchequer Court, and then whether the will is included in the documents. If you place an order for a "Nottinghamshire" document, where there is no will, and where probate was granted by the Exchequer Court, be aware that you will receive only a copy of the administration entry from the probate act book. Useful links and resources.

Chapter 6 : Peter Evans | Open Library

Indexes of maps and places; A Place Index to the Visitation Court Books of the Archbishops of York. Chester Diocese, , Carlisle Diocese

Chapter 7 : Peter Evans: List of Books by Author Peter Evans

A year has flashed by and the project to index two of the registers of the Archbishops of York, , will very soon come to an end. However, both registers are now fully indexed and the results are available for searching on line at calendrierdelascience.com

Chapter 8 : Canonical visitation - Wikipedia

Each Court Order shall contain a contact (visitation) schedule with the non-custodial or non-residential parent. If the Court finds, after a hearing, that any of these rights would present a danger to the child's physical health or impair the child's emotional development, the Court could restrict these rights.

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Chapter 9 : Lancashire Will Search Help

This section will explain the law about custody and visitation (also called "parenting time") of children, and how to ask for a court order, respond to a request, change an existing order, or enforce an order.