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| 1. Record Nr. | UNIBAS000013658 |
| Autore | Neri, Umberto |
| Titolo | Singular integrals / Umberto Neri |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Berlin [etc.] : Springer, 1971 |
| ISBN | 3-540-05502-9 |
| Descrizione fisica | VI, 272 p. ; 26 cm. |
| Collana | Lecture notes in mathematics ; 200 |
| Disciplina | 515.43 |
| Soggetti | Spazi di Sobolev Integrali singolari |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
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- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Record Nr. | UNINA9910777599603321 |
| Autore | Milsom S. F. C (Stroud Francis Charles), <1923-2016.> |
| Titolo | A natural history of the common law [[electronic resource]] / S.F.C. Milsom |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | New York ; ; Chichester, : Columbia University Press, 2003 |
| ISBN | 1-280-59797-6 9786613627803 0-231-50349-0 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (175 p.) |
| Disciplina | 340.570942 |
| Soggetti | Common law - England - History Common law - History |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Description based upon print version of record. |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |

Nota di contenuto

Front matter -- Contents -- Preface -- Abbreviations -- Introduction -- Chronological List of Publications -- I. MAKING LAW: LAWYERS AND LAYMEN -- II. CHANGING LAW: FICTIONS AND FORMS -- III. MANAGEMENT, CUSTOM, AND LAW -- IV. HISTORY AND LOST ASSUMPTIONS -- NOTES -- INDEX

Sommario/riassunto

How does law come to be stated as substantive rules, and then how does it change? In this collection of discussions from the James S. Carpentier Lectures in legal history and criticism, one of Britain's most acclaimed legal historians S. F. C. Milsom focuses on the development of English common law—the intellectually coherent system of substantive rules that courts bring to bear on the particular facts of individual cases—from which American law was to grow. Milsom discusses the differences between the development of land law and that of other kinds of law and, in the latter case, how procedural changes allowed substantive rules first to be stated and then to be circumvented. He examines the invisibility of early legal change and how adjustment to conditions was hidden behind such things as the changing meaning of words. Milsom points out that legal history may be more prone than other kinds of history to serious anachronism. Nobody ever states his assumptions, and a legal writer, addressing his contemporaries, never provided a glossary to warn future historians against attributing their own meanings to his words and therefore their own assumptions to his world. Formal continuity has enabled nineteenth-century assumptions to be carried back, in some respects as far back as the twelfth century. This book brings together Milsom's efforts to understand the uncomfortable changes that lie beneath that comforting formal surface. Those changes were too large to have been intended by anyone at the time and too slow to be perceived by historians working within the short periods now imposed by historical convention. The law was made not by great men making great decisions but by man-sized men unconcerned with the future and thinking only about their own immediate everyday difficulties. King Henry II, for example, did not intend the changes attributed to him in either land law or criminal law; the draftsman of *De Donis* did not mean to create the entail; nobody ever dreamed up a fiction with intent to change the law.
