



THE HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST

**Review of activities in the year
2009-10**

Objectives and Activities of the History of Parliament Trust

The History of Parliament is a major academic project to create a scholarly reference work describing the members, constituencies and activities of the Parliament of England and the United Kingdom. The volumes either published or in preparation cover the House of Commons from 1386 to 1868 and the House of Lords from 1660 to 1832. They are widely regarded as an unparalleled source for British political, social and local history.

The volumes consist of detailed studies of elections and electoral politics in each constituency, and of closely researched accounts of the lives of everyone who was elected to Parliament in the period, together with surveys drawing out the themes and discoveries of the research and adding information on the operation of Parliament as an institution.

Twenty-eight volumes covering eight periods have already been published. They deal with 1386-1421, 1509-1558, 1558-1603, 1660-1690, 1690-1715, 1715-1754, 1754-1790 and 1790-1820: in all about 20 million words, 20,000 pages, 17,000 biographies, covering 281 years of parliamentary history. With the exception of the 1690-1715 volumes published in 2002, the other twenty-three volumes with revisions and additional material were reissued in 1998 as a CD-ROM in collaboration with Cambridge University Press.

The History's staff of professional historians is currently researching the House of Commons in the periods: 1422-1504, 1604-1629, 1640-1660, 1820-1832 and 1832-1868. When these are complete, the History will provide a continuous and authoritative account of the House of Commons and electoral politics over four hundred and fifty years, from 1386 to the Reform Act of 1832. In 1998, the History also began to research the House of Lords in the period from 1660-1832, developing a new approach for the different type of institution this represents.

Since 1995, the History has been funded principally by the two Houses of Parliament. It is based close to its original host, the Institute of Historical Research, University of London. It was originally founded before the Second World War, the brainchild of Josiah Wedgwood MP, a Labour parliamentarian and minister, and revived after the war when a number of the greatest British historians of the day, including Sir Lewis Namier, Sir Frank Stenton and Sir John Neale, were involved in its re-establishment. For further details click on The History of the History of Parliament. The project is governed by its Trustees, who are mainly Members and Officers of both Houses of Parliament. The quality of the project's research and writing is monitored by an Editorial Board of historians.



HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST

Review of activities in the year 2009-10

Publication

The year 2009-10 initiated the most intensive period of publication in the history of The History of Parliament. *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1820-32* was published in December 2009 to considerable acclaim. The *London Review of Books* called it ‘the fullest file on Old Corruption ever likely to be completed... These six volumes are crammed with *comédie humaine* and the parliamentary puppetry that seems, as Blake said, something other than human life’; it praised the ‘masterly volume of summary and analysis’ and the entries on major figures which are ‘minor monographs in their own right’. Edward Pearce, in *Tribune*, referred to the work as a whole as ‘a cathedral of political history’, and to the introductory survey as ‘incomparable’, a ‘formidable education about a great crossroads of British history’. The publication, and what it reveals, was the subject of an item on the BBC Radio 4 *Today* programme, and on BBC Parliament’s *Record Review*, as well as being featured in *History Today*, *History Scotland*, and *History Ireland*. The seven volumes, published by Cambridge University Press,

consist of about 6,500 pages and around six million words, containing 1,367 biographies, 383 constituency articles and a comprehensive introductory survey covering this crucial period of British political and parliamentary history, the 12 years in which catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform were finally achieved. The work breaks new interpretative ground – showing, among other things, how the electorate was expanding considerably even before the achievement of franchise reform in 1832. The volumes have been typeset in-house from text captured onto our own content management system, substantially reducing our publishing costs as a by-product of our move to online publication.

The revision process and typesetting for the next set of volumes, *The History of Parliament: The House of Commons, 1604-29*, is now complete, and publication is expected in November 2010. Also published by Cambridge University Press, the work will comprise six volumes, close to 5,000 pages and well over four million words, containing 1,782 biographies, 259 constituency articles, and a

groundbreaking introductory survey which provides the first ever substantial account of the House of Commons as an institution during the period. As with the 1820-32 volumes, the text has been captured onto our content management system and typeset in house.

Work on placing all of our existing publications online has continued, including the commissioning of a number of new articles, and work with the National Portrait Gallery on adding images of a proportion of the people featured on the site. Although work on typesetting 1604-29 and some technical difficulties meant that the website itself was not completed by the end of the financial year, it is expected to be ready and available to the public during the current year. It is planned that the History's website will develop into the major reference resource for all of those interested in the political and parliamentary history of England, Britain and the United Kingdom, and it will also include resources for schools and teachers and help us to reach new audiences for the material created by the History. Trustees have decided that the website will be made available free of charge.

Work also continued on an informative, readable and well-illustrated outline of the history of the Lords from the Restoration of the monarchy to the death of Queen Anne which will present some of the first fruits of our research on the period 1660-1715. The book will be published by Boydell and Brewer at the end of 2010. Fuller, more comprehensive details will appear in the biographies of peers of the period to be published as Phase 1 of *The History of Parliament: the House of Lords 1660-1832*, in 2013, and in the projected

Institutional History of the House over the whole 1660-1832 period.

Research: new projects

Our newest research project covers 1832-1868, part of the wider programme of work we envisage taking the History from the first Reform Act to the end of the second World War. The project is being undertaken on a rather different basis to our existing work, with more articles outsourced to external academic experts, and using a team of early career internal staff in addition to a Programme Editor and Assistant Editor. There is much greater stress on using online and published sources to compile the articles, given the availability of printed sources in this period. This has enabled rapid progress to be made already. We began the year with the Programme Editor, Dr Philip Salmon, and Assistant Editor, Dr Kathryn Rix. Two early career staff, Dr Stephen Ball and Dr Henry Miller, joined us in April 2009; a third, Dr James Owen, joined in September. The project has got off to a very good start, with a total of 203 articles, containing over 400,000 words, completed during the year,

Among the constituency articles completed during the year are *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, where the traditional electoral influence of the region's leading families was gradually eclipsed by the predominantly Liberal town council, although the Chartist movement attracted considerable sympathy, and the long-standing solidarity between Irish-born migrants and Tyneside Radicals played a significant role in local politics. *Nottingham's* elections had long been synonymous with corruption and

disorder. Although the reformed town council, dominated by middle-class dissenting families, established its dominance over the nomination of Liberal candidates, there was a deeply embedded radical tradition among the inhabitants, leading not only to factionalism within local Liberalism, but also the rise of a strong Chartist movement that culminated in the borough electing Feargus O'Connor in 1847. *Glamorgan* was a populous and industrialised county, whose representation was nevertheless heavily influenced by the politics of its major landowners, one of whom, Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot, occupied one of the county's two seats until 1890. *Dungarvan* was a small fishing port and 'potwalloper' borough in county Waterford, largely under the influence of the duke of Devonshire, yet containing a substantial lower-class Catholic electorate. *Brighton's* enfranchisement by the 1832 Reform Act was ridiculed because of the town's 'toy, lemonade, and jelly shops' and 'petty interests', but its sharp social divisions, court connections and rapidly expanding economy ensured that its politics became highly polarised and rowdy, revolving around key issues of the day such as poor relief, municipal reform and Chartism.

The biographical articles written for this section during the year provide new and fascinating glimpses of the political and social world of the mid-nineteenth century. Irish Members include the MP for County Waterford, *Sir Richard Keane*, a mathematician, Protestant landowner and renowned benefactor of exiled Trappist monks; *Robert Keating*, descended from a dynasty of prosperous Tipperary sheep farmers, whose involvement in his profligate cousin's banking swindles terminated his political career in 1857; *Dominick Ronayne*, a 'distant cousin

and close crony' of Daniel O'Connell, a leading Catholic emancipist, anti-tithe campaigner and repealer, who worked for the reform of Irish corporations and voter registration, taking time to write 'poetic satires on public abuses' for several Irish periodicals. Regarded as one of the 'best protectors' of the popular interest, his funeral in 1836 was said to have attracted 100,000 mourners. *Sir John Arnott* was an extremely successful Scottish manufacturer and entrepreneur based in Cork and proprietor of the *Irish Times*, returned for Kinsale in 1859 on the strength of his promises to personally revive the town's ailing fortunes: a Liberal and philanthropist, in the House he campaigned steadily for improvements to the treatment of pauper children, but resigned in 1863 owing to the financial burdens of improving Kinsale. The many English Members whose biographies were completed include *George Lamb*, the brother of the Prime Minister Lord Melbourne and an illegitimate son of George IV; *Michael Thomas Bass*, an extremely successful Staffordshire brewer and a popular Liberal MP for Derby for 35 years, whose main legislative achievement was to pass an act in 1864 restricting street musicians, who were regarded as a nuisance by middle-class Londoners. The political maverick and country gentleman *Charles Robert Colville* sat for South Derbyshire for over 20 years in two stints, beginning his career as a staunch protectionist Tory and ending it as a radical Liberal. His chief contributions to the statute book were an amendment to the 1867 reform bill lowered the copyhold franchise and an 1848 Act that gave tenant farmers the right to shoot game without a certificate. *Sir George Harpur Crewe* was a staunch Evangelical and passionate opponent of the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act, who however had little appetite

for the fierce partisanship of the 1830s and retired at the 1841 election. *Lawrence Heyworth* was a Radical Liverpool merchant who represented Derby in two parliaments and was a leading figure in the free trade and temperance movements and the maternal grandfather of the socialist Beatrice Webb. The charismatic baronet and inveterate gambler *Sir Robert Clifton*, known by his supporters as ‘good old Bob’, sat as a Liberal for Nottingham on two occasions. His independent spirit and largesse made him hugely popular with local workers. *John Tomlinson Hibbert* was a dutiful Liberal who later achieved minor office. He made significant contributions to the debates on the Second Reform Act and was a driving force in the abolition of public executions. *James Platt* was an engineering magnate whose promising career as Liberal MP for Oldham was cut short when he was accidentally shot dead by Oldham’s mayor; his brother John, who took over from him was an advanced Liberal, who supported John Stuart Mill’s amendment on the enfranchisement of women in 1867. *Hylton Jolliffe* was renowned for his outsize headgear, which proved a gift to cartoonists, and was reputedly the last man to wear breeches and top boots in the Commons. *Robert Longfield*, an active committee man and frequent speaker in the House, took a keen interest in land issues and electoral reform, whilst his exposure of corruption at Leeds Bankruptcy Court forced the resignation of the lord chancellor, Lord Westbury, in 1865. *William Biggs*, a radical Leicester hosier and ruthless electioneer, took the unusual step (for the time) of meeting his constituents annually to account for his parliamentary conduct. *John Dove Harris* campaigned steadily against the opening of the British Museum and

other public institutions on Sundays, in an unsuccessful bid to preserve the sanctity of the Sabbath. On the other hand, *Sir Joshua Walmsley*, a former Liverpool corn merchant and a courageous Radical, who almost single-handedly kept parliamentary reform on the political agenda in the early 1850s, championed Sunday openings of the British Museum. *Horatio Ross*, ‘unsurpassed with a rifle’, was a sporting celebrity who enjoyed a fleeting parliamentary career. *John Walter*, proprietor of *The Times* for over half a century, sought to establish a distinction between his dual roles as a newspaper owner and MP, but his denial that he had any responsibility for editorial opinion failed to convince his political critics. *Henry Fawcett* was a Cambridge professor of political economy from a well-connected family of Liberal activists, blind since his mid-twenties, and an unlikely candidate for the ‘frivolous’ constituency of Brighton, which he represented briefly as an ‘ultra-Liberal’ before 1868, at the start of his influential political career. *James White* was a wealthy resident of Brighton’s fashionable Kemptown, who had made his fortune from the China trade. He was a staunch advocate of economy and free trade during his career as a Radical MP first for Plymouth and then Brighton, and campaigned steadily for the independence of the Commons from vested interests, including the court.

The History is also sponsoring a PhD student at the University of Warwick, whose research on London’s political clubs in the early nineteenth century will make a substantial contribution to the overall project. Following advertisement we selected a student who began his PhD on 1 Jan. 2010, jointly supervised by the programme

editor and Dr Sarah Richardson at Warwick.

The 1604-29 Commons project will be replaced with a project covering the House of Lords in the early seventeenth century. The main aim of the project is to compile from primary sources a comprehensive and detailed biographical reference work on the 462 (94 bishops; 368 peers) members of the House of Lords from the accession of James I (1603) to the Restoration of Charles II (1660) within the space of one or two volumes. The primary focus of each entry will be the parliamentary and political activity of the men concerned. A further aim of this project is to produce a single-volume survey of the Lords' personnel based on the biographical entries and two separate studies of the institutional development of the House, one covering the years down to 1629, the other examining the period 1640-1649. Background work began during the year, alongside typesetting and proofreading 1604-29, on the new project, including the formulation of an overall project plan. The first phase of the project will be undertaken by the staff who worked on the Commons, 1604-29, but the project will also ultimately involve the staff currently working on the Commons, 1640-60, who will begin to work on the later portion of the Lords project once they have completed revision of the 1640-60 articles. The volumes are planned for publication in 2019.

In addition to these projects, the History has been working on obtaining external funding to complete the Yale Center for Parliamentary History's unfinished project to publish the parliamentary proceedings of the 1624 Parliament. The Yale project dates back to the 1620s and one of the great historians of the pre-Revolution

English Parliament, Wallace Notestein.

Research: continuing projects

Our continuing House of Commons projects cover the periods 1422-1504 and 1640-60, both of which are scheduled for publication in 2016; our ongoing House of Lords project covers 1660-1832, although at the moment the staff are working on the first phase of this long period, dealing with 1660-1715.

The Medieval section completed 169 articles during the year. They include *Thomas Hungerford*, one of very many knights for Wiltshire, who was heir to the baronies of Hungerford and Moleyns, under age and sheriff of Gloucestershire when elected for Wiltshire to the Coventry Parliament of 1459, and was later executed for treason by Edward IV. *Richard Joynour* was a London silversmith and grocer who became a leading creditor to Henry VI and held a quantity of the Crown jewels as security for repayment of massive loans: he used writs of privilege when MP for Old Sarum in 1453 to escape imprisonment. Among the many Newcastle merchants worked on over the year, *Robert Baxter* traded mainly in staple commodities such as wool and iron. *John Porter*, a Worcester MP who may have been a lawyer, left behind a rare and fascinating 'commonplace book'. *Sir John Byron*, who sat twice for Lancashire in the 1420s and for Lincolnshire in 1447 was a corrupt sheriff and oppressor of his mother. *Humphrey Stafford III*, MP for Worcestershire in four consecutive mid 15th century Parliaments and for Warwickshire in 1478 was head of one of the wealthiest and well connected gentry families of the west Midlands, his eventful and often violent career

dominated by a family feud and disputes over land that led him to support Richard III and rebel against Henry VII, and eventually to be executed in 1486. *John Stafford II* fought for the Yorkists at Northampton, in 1460, and married the widow of Sir William Lucy whom his men had killed at the battle. He was himself killed at the battle of Towton.

Among the constituency articles completed during the year are *Bath*, where although it was one of the two cathedral cities of the see of Bath and Wells, there is little evidence to suggest that the bishops interfered in the choice of its MPs, but leading citizens active in the locally dominant manufacture and trade of cloth as well as local government dominated its parliamentary representation. *Old Sarum* was already a decayed borough in the fifteenth century, whose representation was already dominated by outsiders. Few of its 25 MPs held land in the immediate vicinity, and 14 also sat for other constituencies. The nine who lived at Salisbury took half of the available places, thus on occasion increasing Salisbury's own representation to equal London's four seats. Work for the section has also continued on compiling lists of holders of offices as given in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer memoranda rolls (E368) for the reign of Henry V.

The 102 articles written for the 1640-60 Section include Robert Blake, the great admiral, who sat in five Parliaments, but was only active as an MP in the period following his election to the Long Parliament in 1646; the exceptionally well-travelled diplomat *Sir Thomas Roe* who possessed a wealth of commercial and political experience in and beyond Europe, who was a shrewd and expressive thinker

about the relations between king and Parliament; and *Gregory Clement*, a merchant and investor in the parliamentary cause, who, unusually for a regicide was not notably Puritan in his business or personal lives, and was, indeed, expelled from Parliament for adultery in 1652. He was arrested, tried and executed in 1660 for his part in the regicide. Another regicide was *John Bradshawe*, the judge at the trial of Charles I, and president of the council of state under the Rump. A third was *John Okey*, MP for the Scottish Linlithgow burghs constituency in 1654 and Bedfordshire in 1659: a colonel in the New Model Army who turned against Cromwell in 1654, he fled to the continent at the Restoration but was captured and brought back for execution in 1662. *Robert Nicholas* was the most prominent of the counsel for the prosecution at the trial of Archbishop Laud and later at trials of Levellers. A notable collector of books and legal manuscripts, he acted as a judge during the Commonwealth. *Sir John Maynard* was one of the 'Eleven Members' impeached under the influence of the Army in 1647.

Among the constituencies written for this section is New Woodstock, which was under the influence of the earl of Pembroke (as steward) and the Fleetwood family (as rangers of the royal park). Its proximity to Oxford placed it within the royalist orbit in 1642-1646, although its MPs (Speaker Lenthall and Pembroke's trustee Sir Robert Pye) remained absorbed at Westminster.

The political significance of the figures tackled during the year in the 1660-1715 phase of the House of Lords project is evident in the major biographies undertaken. Of the 55 articles written by the section, totalling

almost 510,000 words, many of them deal with peers of great local and national political importance. *George Hay, baron Hay and earl of Kinnoull* was a staunch supporter of Scottish toryism who married the daughter of the effective prime minister Robert Harley and became his Scottish political manager, managing elections in Scotland for both the Commons and Lords. *Edward Somerset, 2nd marquess of Worcester*, by turns a mechanical genius, inventor of the first steam engine, and charlatan, expended much effort on attempts to recoup his expenditure in the royalist cause in the Civil War. His claim to the dukedoms of Beaufort and Somerset was widely believed to have been based on forged documents; his son, *Henry Somerset, duke of Beaufort*, a powerful political broker in Wales and the marches, was successful in securing the dukedom his father had long campaigned for but he was caught out by the Revolution and spent the last ten years of his life in effective retirement. *Philip Herbert, 5th earl of Pembroke*, the son of the irascible lord chamberlain who turned against Charles I in the civil war, sat in the Long Parliament which fought against the king until Pride's Purge in 1648. He was seen as a Quaker and he presented and promoted the Quakers' petition in the House. His grandson, *Philip Herbert, 7th earl of Pembroke*, was probably the most notorious peer of the Restoration, infamous for his perpetual inebriation and propensity for acts of random, murderous violence. He spent more time in the taverns and streets of London than in the House, but he was the subject of a famous trial before his peers when indicted for murder, a trial which provided some precedents for future trials of peers. *John Somers, Baron Somers* was a leading lawyer whose political career took off after he defended the seven bishops prosecuted

by James II and threw his lot in with William III: as one of the Junto whigs he was virtually sanctified by members of his own party and condemned as dissolute atheist by the Tories. *Sir Jonathan Trelawny, 3rd bt. bishop of Bristol, Exeter and Winchester*, one of those seven bishops, used his family interest in Cornish boroughs as springboard for his political ambitions, and became a loyal ally of the earl of Godolphin, using his electoral interest on his behalf and supporting Godolphin's political stance in the Lords except on those ecclesiastical matters that departed from his own conservative churchmanship. *George Digby, 2nd earl of Bristol* was famed for his unsuccessful attempt to impeach Clarendon in 1663 and his ability to change religion almost at will, Bristol spent much of his career pleading poverty and pursuing rewards from the crown despite his ability to purchase magnificent houses and live in high aristocratic style. *John Robartes, 2nd Baron Robartes, and earl of Radnor* was a dour and difficult man who possessed an encyclopaedic memory for legal and parliamentary precedent. His colleagues found his knowledge indispensable, but his manner always trying. *Arthur Capell, earl of Essex*, lord lieutenant of Ireland, first lord of the treasury during part of the exclusion crisis, was subsequently a whig opponent of the duke of York, who died in suspicious circumstances in the Tower.

Other projects: digitisation

The History is keen to encourage the digitisation of historical parliamentary texts and their presentation online, both to help in our own research, and because these key resources for the history of Britain should be easily

available. Through *British History Online*, our collaboration with the University of London's Institute of Historical Research, we have sponsored the digitisation of the journals of both Houses of Parliament up to 1700 (for the Commons) and 1718 (for the Lords). During the year, further volumes of the Lords Journal were added, covering 1718 to 1776, which will help with work on the next phase of our House of Lords, 1660-1832 project, as well as offering a valuable resource to other researchers. The revised text of the *Parliament Rolls of Medieval England* has also been placed on British History Online as a partnership between the History, British History Online and the original publisher, Scholarly Digital Editions.

Over the year The History has moved forward with the further development of a digital text of the House of Commons divisions of the nineteenth century, in order to provide a key resource for our research on the House of Commons, 1832-1868 project. A company, Innodata, was identified to undertake high quality digitisation from the poor quality microfiche produced during the 1970s, thus avoiding the need to handle and ship scarce copies of the lists. A pilot project has now produced digital images of all of the 45,000 pages, and html files of about 10% of the total, enabling us to confirm quality and cost. The html files will enable us to produce a machine readable version of the lists. We are now proceeding with the conversion to html of the remaining division lists, and discussing with the Hansard project at the House of Commons and others the best way of mounting and hosting the resulting material.

The History has also been involved in the digitisation programmes of both

Houses of Parliament, participating in the Parliamentary Digitisation Board, chaired by the Clerk of the Records, Dr Caroline Shenton.

Engagement with the public

The History continues to work both on its own and with partners in both Houses and elsewhere to encourage scholarly and public interest in the history of the UK Parliament.

This year, we ran two competitions for schools. The response to the competition for 11-14 year olds was disappointing, with only 36 entries, and it was decided not to award the prize. The competition for A level students was much more successful, and the prize was awarded to a student from Lancaster Grammar School, for an entertaining and sophisticated essay on Charles Dickens's portrayal of an election in the Pickwick Papers.

For the second year, we ran a competition for the best undergraduate dissertation on a subject related to British or Irish political and parliamentary history. The prize was awarded to Josephine Jay, from the University of York, for a very accomplished dissertation entitled 'A cry for attention: Gladstone and the 1857 Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act'.

Our sixth public lecture was given in November at Portcullis House before an audience of Members and staff of both Houses and members of the public by Professor Miles Taylor, the Director of the Institute of Historical Research at the University of London (a member of the History's Editorial Board) on ' "A school of discipline"? Mr Gladstone and Parliament, 1833-94'.

In July 2009, Patrick Little, from the 1640-60 Section, organised a very successful one day conference at Bloomsbury Square marking the anniversary of the last year of the Protectorate, in 1659. In addition to Patrick, speakers included several present and former members of the 1640-60 project: Stephen Roberts, Andrew Barclay, Vivienne Larminie, and Jason Peacey.

The History held a joint conference with the University of Warwick in the Jubilee Room, Westminster Hall, on Tuesday 23rd March 2010, to mark the 300th anniversary of the trial of Dr Henry Sacheverell in Westminster Hall. The trial was a sensation in its day, which provoked serious rioting in London, prompted a huge public debate (one of the largest in the eighteenth century) and the political fall-out shook the Bank of England and led to a change of government (ultimately causing a Tory landslide victory). The trial and the public debate it sparked turned on issues of enduring importance: the notion and limits of free speech; the relationship between church and state; and the legitimacy of a right of resistance. Through the Sacheverell trial it is also possible to analyse how far Britain had been transformed by the Revolution of 1688. The conference explored these themes and also the cultural importance of the trial.

The History became part of a network of institutes within Europe engaged in the study of Parliamentary history called Euparl.net. Other participating institutions are the Montesquieu Institute (a state-funded collaboration between a number of universities in the

Netherlands), the Centrum voor parlementaire geschiedenis at the University of Nijmegen and the Kommission für geschichte des parlamentarismus und der politischen partien (Commission for the History of Parliamentarism and political parties), which is funded by and works closely with the German Bundestag, and the Comité d'histoire parlementaire et politique in France, which works with the Sénat. There is now a link to the History on the website of the network (euparl.net). The network is designed to keep participants informed about each others' activities and research and to act as a way of further encouraging the study of parliamentary institutions in Europe. The History attended meetings at the Hague and Berlin (at which the Director gave a presentation on the work of the History of Parliament) and hosted a meeting of the network in London in March 2010.

The History has contributed to a number of podcasts for the Parliament website. The annual lecture has become a podcast, and Paul Seaward and Stephen Roberts contributed podcasts on the trial of Charles I and the Bill of Rights.

We continue to provide advice and assistance to other projects aimed at explaining the history of Parliament, including 'Houses of History', a timeline feature on the Parliament website.

**The History of Parliament
October 2010**

ARTICLES COMPLETED, 2009-10

The Commons, 1422-1504

Biographies completed

John Aylesby; Thomas Burghill; John Everard II; Walter Everard; John Fruysthorp; George Howton; Thomas Hungerford; Richard Joynour; Walter Messenger; John Mompeson; Thomas Pakyn; William Pakyn; Edmund Penston; John Scott; John Uffenham alias Laurence; John Wylly; John Yelverton; Lawrence Acton; Robert Baxter; Edward Bertram; Alan Bird; Roger Booth; John Dalton I; William Hardyng; Emericus Hering; William Medocroft; Thomas Papedy; John Penrith; John Richardson; William Strother; Robert Swinburne; Robert Whelpington; John Breknock; John Burreley; Thomas Frowyk I; John Godwin alias Glasier; Richard Hall; Thomas Horewode; Thomas Langford; Richard Mayne; Thomas Mundy; John Pedewell; John Rokke; Richard Setter alias Milers; Peter Shetford; Walter Towker alias Clerke; John Whetele; Thomas Brydges I; Thomas Brydges II; John Butler I; William Docking; Geoffrey Friar; John Huband; John Marlborough; Robert Nelme; Richard Oseney; Thomas Oseney; William Poleyn; John Porter I; William Pullesdon; John Sharp I; Nicholas Stokes; William Wood II; Thomas Young II; Averard Berwick; John Blennerhasset; John Bruyn; Sir John Byron; John Delves I; Adam Heveryngton; Thomas Hugford; Robert Maderer; Robert Manston; Thomas Pachet; Thomas Rukyn; John Skydemore; Sir John Skydemore; Thomas Stanlawe; John Tunstall; Ralph Wolesey; William Alexander Thomas Bagot; Richard Ecton; Richard Gatour; William Lightfoot ; William Ludlow II; Henry Man; Philip Morgan; Simon Poy; Walter Shirley; Richard Syde; Thomas Temys; William Temys; William Walter; William Warwick; George Westeby; John Cartington I; John Heron; Robert Heworth; Thomas Ilderton; Thomas Lilburn; Robert Manners; Robert Mitford; Thomas Morislawe; Robert Rodes; John Ward I; Richard Weltden; Simon Weltden; Thomas Weltden ; John Brace; Sir Hugh Cokesey; John Greville; Robert Greyndore; Thomas Rous (d.?1450); Robert Russell II; Walter Skulle; Fulk Stafford; Humphrey Stafford III; John Stafford II; John Throckmorton I; John Throckmorton II; Thomas Throckmorton; Guy Whittington; William Wollashull; John Wood I; John Attwater; Richard Chaundre; Thomas Coberley; William Edmund; Hildebrand Elwell; Thomas Hall II; William Payn; John Philipot; Walter Portman; William Prudde; John Sadeler alias Davy; Richard Vowell; William Vowell; Richard Waller; John Wolffe; Nicholas Ashby; John Barber; John Blackburn; Thomas Blenkinsop; Henry Boteler II; Richard Braytoft; John Burgh II; Roger Clerk alias Tailor; William Garnett I; Richard Lane; Thomas Mayne; Sir William Peyto; Richard Redmayne; Geoffrey Southworth; Walter Strickland II;

Constituencies completed

Old Sarum; Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Hindon; Wells; Gloucestershire; Warwickshire; Wilton; Wiltshire; Bath; Middlesex; Worcester; Bridgnorth

The Commons, 1604-29

Biographies completed

Fleetwood, Sir William II; Verney, Sir Edmund; Goodwin, Sir Francis;

Constituencies completed

Buckingham; Buckinghamshire; Great Marlow.

55 Articles revised

The Commons, 1640-60

Biographies completed

Robert Blake; Arthur Ducke; Thomas Hanham; Thomas Hodges II; Alexander Luttrell; Francis Luttrell; Thomas Smyth I; William Wyndham; Sir Thomas Roe; Sir Francis Windebanke; (Sir) John Ernle; Nicholas Greene; Richard Grobham Howe; Gabriel Martyn; John Norden; Edward Scotten; Alexander Thistlethwayte; Thomas Windebanke; John Barton; (Sir) Alexander Carew; John Carew; Gregory Clement; Edward Herle; Thomas Herle; Nicholas Gould; Jonathan Rashleigh; Edwin Rich;

Sir Peter Balle; Sir Coplestone Bampfylde; Sir John Coplestone; John Elford; George Hartnoll; Peter Sainthill; Sir John Yonge; Francis Warner; William Ashhurst; John Bradshawe; William Brereton; Sir Gilbert Hoghton; Richard Hoghton; Richard Holland; Sir Roger Palmer; William Sherman; Guilford Slyngeby; John Gorges; Thomas Gorges; Thomas Hippeley; John Palmer; Sir William Portman; Francis Rolle; George Serle; William Strode II; Sir Robert Pye; William Coles; Thomas Fitzjames; Robert Nicholas; Sir Francis Seymour; Philip Smith; James Stedman; Charles Boscawen; Edward Boscawen; Hugh Boscawen; Nicholas Kendall; Sir John Maynard; John Okey; John Polwhele; John Trevanion; Sir Richard Vyvyan; Sir John Bampfylde; Thomas Boone; John Hale; Sir John Northcote; Thomas Reynell; Robert Rolle; Thomas Saunders; Sir Nicholas Slanning; Arthur Upton; John Upton; Orlando Bridgeman; Sir Thomas Fairfax; Hugh Forth; William Langton; [Raufe or Robert] Markland; Richard Shuttleworth; Richard Shuttleworthe; Richard Standish; Thomas Standish;

Constituencies completed

Ilchester; Taunton; New Woodstock; Devizes; Downton; Lostwithiel; Tregony; Bridgwater; Minehead; Fowey; Exeter; Tiverton; Plymouth; Newton; Preston;

The Commons, 1832-68

Biographies completed

Thomas Chisholm Anstey; Charles Robert Barry; John Henry de la Poer Beresford, earl of Tyrone; Robert Shapland Carew; Edmond James de Poher De La Poer; Sir John Esmonde; John Matthew Galwey; Frederick John Howard; Ebenezer Jacob; Sir Richard Keane; Robert Keating; George Lamb; Joseph Neale McKenna; Sir Richard Musgrave; Cornelius O'Callaghan; Michael O'Loughlen; John William Power; Nicholas Mahon Power; Patrick Power; Walter Cecil Chetwynd Talbot; William Villiers Stuart; Michael Thomas Bass; Samuel Beale; William Cavendish; George Henry Cavendish; Henry Frederick Cavendish; Henry Manners Cavendish; Charles Robert Colvile; William Thomas Cox; Sir George Harpur Crewe; Samuel Duckworth; Thomas William Evans; William Evans; Thomas Gisborne; Edward Goulburn; Sir Roger Gresley; William Unwin Heygate; Lawrence Heyworth; Francis Edward Hurt; Edward Miller Mundy; William Mundy; John George Brabazon Ponsonby; Edward Strutt; William Pole Thornhill; George John Venables Vernon; Sir Robert Clifton; Sir Ronald Craufurd Ferguson; John Mellor; Samuel Morley; Charles Paget; John George Boss; Sir Samuel Crompton; John Duncuft; John Entwisle; John Fenton; William Johnson Fox; Sir Robert Frankland; Sir William Payne Gallwey; John Tomlinson Hibbert; William Augustus Johnson; John Frederick Lees; Charles Henry Mills; James Platt; John Platt; Sir Alexander Ramsay; George Stevens Byng; Sir John Byng; Cornthwaite John Hector; Hylton Jolliffe; John George Shaw Lefevre; Benjamin Lester; George Richard Philips; Charles Frederick Ashley Cooper Ponsonby; George Richard Robinson; Henry Danby Seymour; Charles Augustus Tulk; Laurence Ambrose; Sir John Arnott; Nicholas Ball; Francis Bernard; Henry Boyle Bernard; William Smyth Bernard; Sir George Conway Colthurst; William O'Neill Daunt; John Isaac Heard; Joseph Devonsher Jackson; John Lanigan; Robert Longfield; Valentine Maher; Pierce Mahony; Charles Moore; Sir Timothy O'Brien; David Richard Pigot; James Roe; Dominick Ronayne; Sampson Stawell; Joseph Stock; Sir Edward Sullivan; Henry Thomas; Sir William Henry Watson; William Edward Baxter; John Biggs; William Biggs; Patrick Chalmers; George Augustus Frederick Louis Curzon; Edward Dawson; John Easthope; John Ellis; Wynn Ellis; Edward Basil Farnham; Richard Gardner; Thomas Gladstone; Henry Halford; John Dove Harris; Richard Harris; Edward Bouchier Hartopp; Lord Charles Henry Somerset Manners; Lord Robert William Manners; Charles March Phillipps; Joseph William Noble; Charles William Packe; Thomas Tertius Paget; Horatio Ross; Peter Alfred Taylor; Thomas Frewen Turner; Sir Joshua Walmsley; Somerset Archibald Beaumont; Thomas Wentworth Beaumont; Wentworth Blackett Beaumont; Matthew Bell; Christopher Blackett; John Fenwick Burgoyne Blackett; Joseph Cowen; Sir Charles Edward Grey; Ralph Grey; Thomas Emerson Headlam; John Hodgson (afterwards Hodgson Hinde); Sir George Gerard de Hochepped Larpent; Henry George Liddell; Henry Mitcalfe; Saville Craven Henry Ogle; William Ord; Sir Matthew White Ridley; George Ridley; John Russell, viscount Amberley; Hugh Taylor; John Walter; John Charlesworth Dodgson Charlesworth; John Morgan Cobbett; Lewis Weston Dillwyn; Daniel Gaskell; Sir John Charles Dalrymple Hay; Joseph Holdsworth; Hon. Egremont William Lascelles; Hon. William Saunders Sebright Lascelles; William Henry Leatham; George Sandars; Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot; Admiral Sir George Tyler; Henry Hussey Vivian; William Battie Wrightson; Edwin Richard Windham Wyndham-Quin, viscount Adare; Sir Adolphus Dalrymple; George Faithfull; Henry Fawcett; George Woodroffe Franklyn; Lord Alfred Hervey; Henry Moor; William Nicholson; George Richard Pechell; Charles Waring; James White;

Isaac Newton Wigney; Sir Jacob Astley; William Bagge; Sir William John Henry Browne Ffolkes; George William Frederick Howard, viscount Morpeth; Ellis Cunliffe Lister; William Lister;

Constituencies completed

Dungarvan; Waterford County; Youghal; Derby; North Derbyshire; South Derbyshire; Leicester; Poole; Rochdale; Thirsk; Bandon; Kinsale; Mallow; Montrose Burghs; North Leicestershire; South Leicestershire; Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Northumberland South; Nottingham; Glamorgan; Northallerton; Wakefield; Brighton;

The House of Lords, 1660-1715

Biographies completed

Charles Cornwallis, 4th baron Cornwallis; George Hay, baron Hay and earl of Kinnoull [S]; Thomas Lamplugh, bishop of Exeter and archbishop of York; George Morley, bishop of Worcester and Winchester; Simon Patrick, bishop of Chichester and Ely; Charles Powlett, 2nd duke of Bolton; Charles Montagu, earl of Halifax; Charles Bodvile Robartes, 2nd earl of Radnor; Edward Somerset, 2nd marquess of Worcester; Henry Somerset, duke of Beaufort; Henry Somerset, 2nd duke of Beaufort; Richard Butler, earl of Arran [I]; James Butler, 2nd duke of Ormond Charles Butler, earl of Arran [I]; Philip Herbert, 5th earl of Pembroke; William Herbert, 6th earl of Pembroke; Philip Herbert, 7th earl of Pembroke; John Egerton, 3rd earl of Bridgewater Charles Bruce, 4th Baron Bruce of Whorlton and 3rd earl of Ailesbury; William Paston, 2nd earl of Yarmouth (c. 1654-1732); Hugh Campbell, earl of Loudoun [S]; Archibald Campbell, earl of Ilay [S]; John Campbell; duke of Argyll [S] and duke of Greenwich; James Ogilvy earl of Seafield and Findlater [S]; George Hamilton, earl of Orkney [S]; John Leslie, earl of Rothes [S]; John Ker, earl of Roxburghe [S] James Graham, earl of Montrose [S]; John Somers, Baron Somers; George Digby, 2nd earl of Bristol; John Digby, 3rd earl of Bristol; Charles Cornwallis, 3rd Baron Cornwallis of Eye; Sir William Dawes, 3rd bt. bishop of Chester and archbishop of York; Richard Sterne, bishop of Carlisle and archbishop of York; John Sydney, 6th earl of Leicester; Sir Jonathan Trelawny, 3rd bt. bishop of Bristol, Exeter and Winchester; William Wake, bishop of Lincoln and archbishop of Canterbury; Charles Spencer, 3rd earl of Sunderland; John Robartes, 2nd Baron Robartes, earl of Radnor; Jerome Weston, 2nd earl of Portland; Charles Weston, 3rd earl of Portland; Thomas Weston, 4th earl of Portland; Neville Lovelace, 6th Baron Lovelace; Thomas Butler, Baron Butler of Moore Park, styled earl of Ossory [I]; Henry Capell, Baron Capell of Tewkesbury; Arthur Capell, earl of Essex; Algernon Capell, 2nd earl of Essex; John Egerton, 2nd earl of Bridgewater; Henry Lowther, 3rd Viscount Lonsdale; Philip Stanhope, 3rd earl of Chesterfield; Henry Bentinck, 2nd earl/ duke of Portland; Francis Godolphin, 2nd earl of Godolphin; William Saviile, 2nd marquess of Halifax; John Maitland, duke of Lauderdale [S] and earl of Guilford; Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury; John Evans, bishop of Bangor and Meath; Adam Ottley, bishop of St. David's.

36 Articles revised