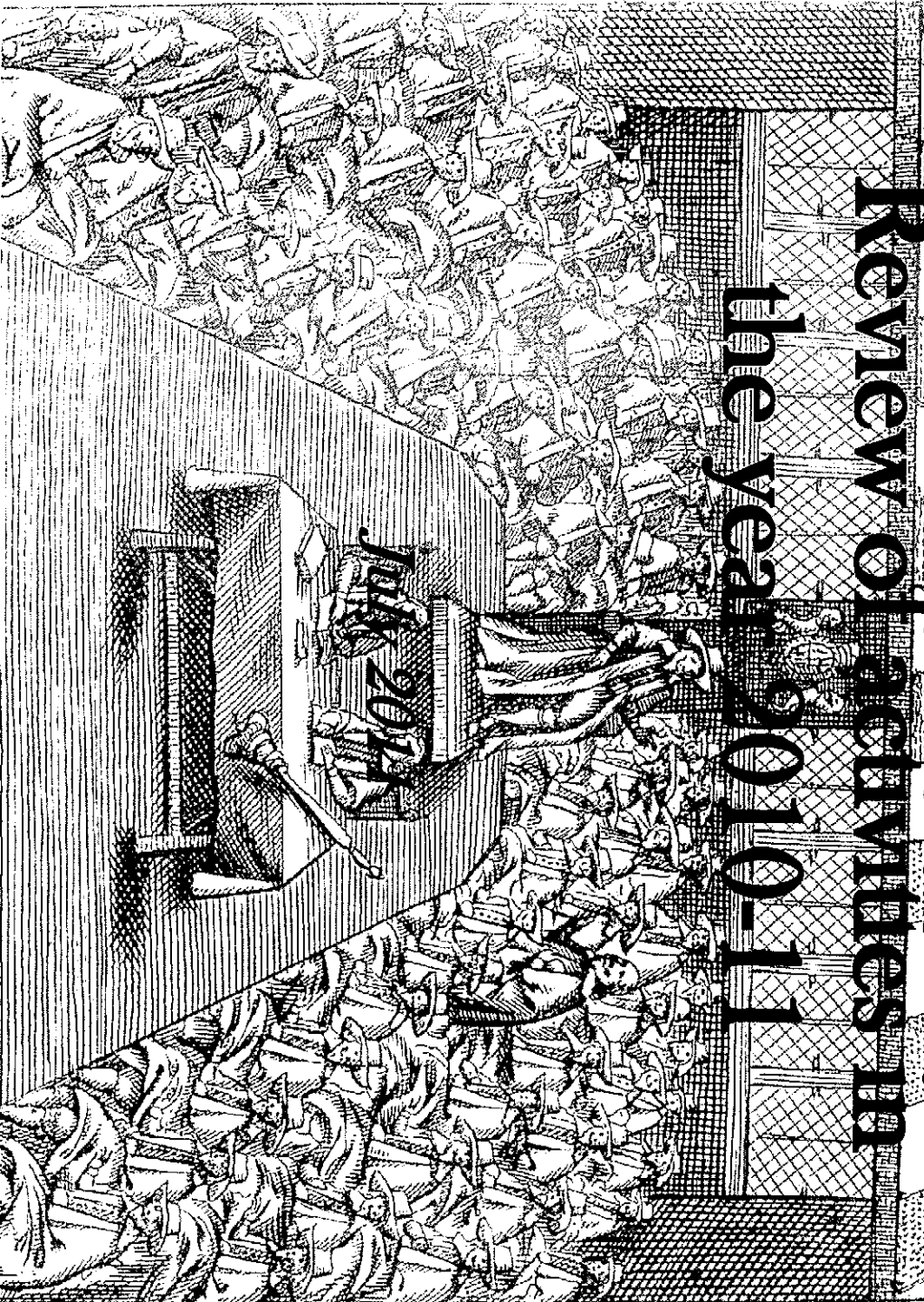


THE HISTORICAL PARLIAMENTARY TRUSTS

Review of activities in
the year 2010-11



Objectives and Activities of the History of Parliament Trust

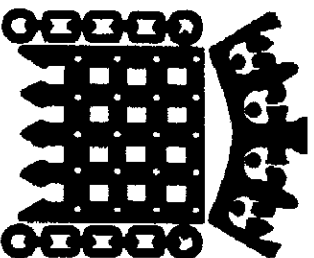
The History of Parliament is a major academic project to create a scholarly reference work describing the members, constituencies and activities of the Parliament of England and the United Kingdom. The volumes either published or in preparation cover the House of Commons from 1386 to 1868 and the House 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 2010-11

The History of Parliament: The House of Commons, 1820-32

The 1820-32 section of the History was published in December 2009. In November 2010, we learnt that it had won the prestigious 2010 Information Services Group prize for an Outstanding Work of Reference in print, available and relevant to the library and information sector in the UK. Linda Clark accepted the prize on behalf of the History and Dave Fisher.

John Pemble's review of 1820-32 appeared in June in *The London Review of Books*. He remarked that the volumes were 'crammed with comedie humaine and the parliamentary puppetry that seems, as Black said, something other than human life', and noted the 'masterly' introductory survey by D.R. Fisher. A thoughtful review article in the online *Reviews in History* by Professor Jon Parry (Pembroke College, Cambridge) recognized that the volumes were an 'enduring monument to scholarship', while noting that the sheer amount of information contained in them demonstrate the difficulty of maintaining the traditional format and approach of the History as it gets into more modern times. An article by Stephen Farrell outlining the

background to the Reform Act and drawing attention to the publication of the 1820-32 volumes, to mark the publication of the volumes, appeared in *History Today*.

The History of Parliament: The House of Commons, 1604-29

In November 2010 we launched our latest set of volumes in Speaker's House at Westminster, this time covering the early seventeenth century. *The History of Parliament: The House of Commons, 1604-29*, comprises 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 we published in 2009, the text has been captured onto our content management system and typeset in house, as a by-product of our move to online publication.

1604-1629 is one of the most significant periods in British parliamentary history, and in the history of an Anglo-American tradition

of parliamentary and political thought. It is also one of the periods which has been most fought over by historians: the row over 'revisionism' created by the work of Conrad Russell has been one of the most lively controversies in British history in the last half-century.

The new set of volumes provides the material to push study of the subject to a new level. Like its predecessors, it is a work of immense labour by a small and very committed team of historians. The editors were John Ferris, who sadly died in 2004, and Andrew Thrush, who has been in charge of the project since 1992 and has seen it through to completion, planning a complex and difficult revision process to ensure that the work was published on time. The current team of Ben Coates, Paul Hunneyball and Simon Healy, and editorial assistant Jenny Johnson took the work through the press together with our project manager, Alpay Beler.

The biographies include key figures such as Edward Alford, Sir Robert Phelps and Sir Henry Mildmay, but also colourful but less well-known men, such as Samuel More, who shipped his four children off to New England in the *Mayflower* after he discovered that his wife was having an affair. Among many other benefits, they will enable historians to identify more effectively than ever before the factions and groups of clients and patrons in the House of Commons – the influence of the 3rd earl of Pembroke or his enemy the duke of Buckingham for example – and to be more precise about the religious complexion of each of these Parliaments. The constituency articles constitute a huge quarry of information about the relationship between Parliament and the localities which elected its Members. Viewed together, they provide evidence of the pressure for expansion in the House of Commons from individuals wanting enfranchisement of particular places, the competitive and often riotous

nature of the electoral process and also the very partisan nature of the appeals process, even in this period well before the growth of 'party'. The new development in these volumes is a very comprehensive treatment of the House of Commons as an institution. Andrew Thrush has compiled the most thorough account ever produced of how the House worked in the early seventeenth century. It includes very significant new findings concerning the management and the operation of the House of Commons, as well as bringing together information contained in the biographies and constituency articles.

An article written by Andrew about James I's and Charles I's management of Parliament, to mark the publication of the 1604-29 Section of the History, appeared in the March 2011 edition of *History Today*.

The six volumes are available from Cambridge University Press (ISBN: 9781107002258) at £460 the set. http://www.cambridge.org/gb/knowledge/e/isbn/item5731730/?site_locale=en_GB

Honour, Interest and Power: an Illustrated History of the House of Lords, 1660-1715

Also launched, on a dark and cold night in the House of Lords in the midst of the student demonstrations of December 2010, was a new venture for the History: a short distillation in an attractively illustrated format of a very small proportion of the research emerging from the History of Parliament's project on The House of Lords, 1660-1832. The full results of the first tranche of that research will appear in 2013/14, comprising biographies of all of the peers and bishops who sat in the House of Lords from 1660-1715, together with a very detailed and scholarly history of the institution and how it worked over the whole period 1660-1832. *Honour,*

Interest and Power introduces the House of Lords in the period of this initial phase of the project, an exceptionally interesting one. The House had been abolished in 1649 during the Civil War period, together with the monarchy: it was reinstated in 1660, just before the Restoration of Charles II. It became assertive of its rights, and, particularly after the Revolution of 1688-89, with a new influx of very able politicians from the Commons, it often became a way of opposing legislation promoted by large majorities in the lower House. The book quarries some of the highlights of the section's recent research to show peers as politicians at Westminster, engaging with the central arguments of the day, but also using Parliament to pursue their own projects; as members of an elite intensely conscious of their status and determined to defend their honour against commoners, Irish peers and each other; as a class apart, always active in devising new schemes – successful and unsuccessful – to increase their wealth and 'interest'; and as local grandees, to whom local society looked for leadership and protection.

The book was featured on the 'On the Record' programme on BBC Parliament on 3rd December. One review so far has appeared, in *Country Life*.

Honour, Interest and Power is available from *Boydell and Brewer* at £30 (ISBN: 9781843835769) http://www.boydellandbrewer.com/stor_e/viewitem.asp?idProduct=13399

The History of Parliament Online

Work continued during the year on getting the History of Parliament's new website ready for going live, and we will shortly be opening it to the public, enabling direct access to most of our 21,420 biographical articles, 2831 constituency articles and nine introductory surveys, as well as new material covering Parliaments and

periods, themes and incidents in parliamentary and political history. We have worked with the National Portrait Gallery and the Palace of Westminster Collection to add images of a proportion of the people featured on the site.

Work will continue, even after it goes live, on correcting and clearing the data, much of which has been incorporated from the original CD Rom created in 1998. The website will, indeed, continue to develop over time as the major reference resource for all of those interested in the political and parliamentary history of England, Britain and the United Kingdom. Trustees have decided that, for the time being at least, the website will be made available free of charge.

Research: the House of Lords, 1603-1660

Our newest research project covers the House of Lords from the beginning of the seventeenth century to the Restoration. 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. 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.

Much of this year has been spent (after sending the Commons, 1604-29 volumes off to the press) in preliminary research. But the section began writing in January, and has already written 24 articles, consisting of over 61,000 words. Among them are those on **Edward Cecil, 1st Viscount Wimbledon** (1572-1638), a veteran soldier ennobled ahead of the 1625 Cadiz expedition, which he mishandled; **Charles Stanhope, 2nd Lord Stanhope** (1595-1675) the mentally incapable master of the posts, who was finally deprived of office in 1637; and **John Harrington, 1st Lord Harrington** (1539/40-1613) who was tutor to James I's daughter, Princess Elizabeth. Others include **William Maynard, 1st Lord Maynard** (1586-1640) a rare example of an 'Arminian' peer (a supporter of the religious policies of William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury); **John Mohun, 1st Lord Mohun** (c.1592-1641) a client of the Duke of Buckingham client who purchased his peerage and subsequently fell out with his former West Country ally Sir James Bagg, precipitating a long-running series of Star Chamber cases that eventually culminated in his defeat; **Mervin Tucher, 12th Lord Audley** (c.1588-1631), better known by his Irish title as the 2nd earl of Castlehaven, the subject of a sensational trial for rape and sodomy which resulted in his conviction and execution in 1631; and **John Finch, 1st Lord Finch** (1584-1660), the lord keeper whose notoriety as a judge led him to flee the country in December 1640 rather than face impeachment proceedings.

The House of Commons, 1832-68

The 234 articles produced for the

1832-68 project in the past year include comprise 491,000 words. 35 have been written by our external contributors and one by Seth Thevoz, whose PhD thesis is being jointly supervised by the History of Parliament and the University of Warwick. Seth's contribution to the project has included an exceptionally valuable database of the club memberships of all the 2,589 MPs of the period.

The constituency articles written for the project during the year include **Portarlington**, one of the smallest incorporated towns in Ireland, which also had one of the UK's smallest electorates, peaking at 140 in 1841 before falling to 99 by 1859. The seat was largely controlled by Lord Portarlington and proved a safe haven for the Conservative Dawson Damer family, although the Liberals held it briefly from 1865-8. Another of this year's selection, **Sudbury**, possessed the unenviable distinction of being the first borough to be disfranchised for corruption during this period (and one of only four to suffer that fate). Its reputation for venality owed much to the presence of a significant body of impoverished freemen among its electorate, and although bribery was rife, political issues such as the poor law and the rights of freemen still played a significant role in elections. Efforts were made by both parties to resist corruption, most notably at the 1837 general election, but a particularly venal contest in 1841, when Sudbury elected the country's first Anglo-Indian MP, precipitated the borough's disfranchisement in 1844. **Birmingham**, renowned for its metal trades, was given two seats by the 1832 Reform Act, following a lengthy campaign which culminated in the formation of the Birmingham Political Union. Despite opposition from local Conservatives, the influence of the Union's leader Thomas Attwood and his advocacy of currency reform endured until the mid-1850s.

Member articles completed during the period include **George Spencer Churchill**, **marquis of Blandford** (1793-1857), a notorious ultra-Tory supporter of parliamentary reform in the unreformed Commons, whose never-ending squabbles with his father the 5th duke of Marlborough made the family's seat at Woodstock a political battle ground on two occasions after 1832. The dandyish but impoverished **Frederick Willers** (1801-1872); immortalised as the hero of Edward Bulwer Lytton's 1828 novel *Pelham*, had the misfortune of being unseated twice on petition during this period, following his return as Liberal MP for Canterbury in 1835 and Sudbury in 1841. He spent much of the rest of his life abroad, primarily in Italy. The Anglo-Indian **David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre** (1808-1851) appears to have been the first non-white to sit in the Commons. His vast inherited wealth helped him to secure election as Liberal MP for the notoriously venal borough of Sudbury in 1841, but he was soon unseated for bribery. **Cuthbert Rippon** (1797-1867) a radical MP for Gateshead, was an obsessive opponent of clerical pluralism. Beset with financial problems and with his private life under increasing scrutiny (he lived openly with his mistress and wife, both of whom were cousins), he retired from public life in 1841 and was declared bankrupt eight years later. This year's collection of Members include two famous dog breeders: **Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks** (1820-1894), the creator of the golden retriever, who sat for Berwick-upon-Tweed on three separate occasions before his elevation to the Lords as 1st baron Tweedmouth in 1881; and **John Gilbert King** (1822-1901), a popular landlord and high sheriff of King's County in 1852, who was returned as a Conservative in 1865. Three years later he retired to devote himself to country pursuits, notably the keeping of red setters, becoming known as 'the father of the breed' in Ireland.

The House of Commons, 1422-1461

The Medieval section completed 138 articles during the year comprising 227,000 words, a little down on previous periods because of the departure of one of our research staff, Dr David Grummitt, to take up a lectureship at the University of Kent. In current financial conditions, it has been decided not to replace the position.

Nevertheless, this section is also not far from completing all of its first drafts and moving towards the revision phase. The constituency articles completed during the year include **Carlisle**, where, as was common among boroughs in this period, representation was dominated by residents until the political dislocation of the late 1440s and 1450s encouraged the intervention of powerful local interests. **Salisbury**, on the other hand, though a populous and thriving city basing its prosperity on the cloth-industry and trade through Southampton, remained under the domination of the bishops of Salisbury, and strenuous attempts by the citizens to gain independence from his control failed. At **Bristol**, however, a great medieval port with an extensive overseas trade, second only to London in wealth (and perhaps population) and much better placed than most English towns to weather the economic crises of the 15th century, an oligarchic administration helped to ensure considerable continuity in parliamentary representation.

Among the Member articles completed during the year is **John Hall** (d.1479): a mercer who was three times an MP and four times mayor of Salisbury, and a leading antagonist in the city's quarrel with Bishop Beauchamp; Edward IV, who found him 'sedicious, hasty, wilfull and of full unwitty disposicion' had him locked up. On the other side of the argument was

William Swayn (d.1484/5), a wealthy merchant of Salisbury who served the city as mayor three times, and MP twice; his confrontational attitude and support for the bishop in the quarrels with the city led later to ostracism. In his old age he beat his wife. **Humphrey Stafford** (c.1400-1450), who sat in four Parliaments for Worcestershire and once for Staffordshire, was head of one of the wealthiest and well connected gentry families of the west Midlands; his eventful and often violent career was dominated by his family's feud with another MP, Sir Robert Harcourt and he was killed during Cade's rebellion in 1450. **William Canynges** (c.1402-1474), a rich and influential Bristol merchant and ship-owner who ended his days in the Church, rebuilt the great Gothic church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol.

The House of Commons, 1640-1660

The 1640-60 Section completed 93 articles during the year, comprising 377,000 words. 107 articles remain to be written, which means that this section is also not far away from completing all of its first drafts and moving on to revision.

Constituency articles completed during the period include the Wiltshire borough of **Chippenham**, an important clothing town where attempts to restrict the franchise to a narrow oligarchy were sometimes challenged, twice in 1640 elected the leading local gentlemen Sir Edward Bayntun I and Sir Edward Hungerford I. Both became parliamentary commanders, but within months the borough, like its neighbours, suffered from the catastrophic effects of the feuding between the fiery and foul-mouthed Bayntun and the proud and pious Hungerford, who were to a large extent responsible for sabotaging the parliamentary war effort in the area

in the spring of 1643. Another town in the area affected by war was **Marborough**, notoriously disaffected from the crown, with a wide electorate, vying with Devizes for place as second town of Wiltshire. One of its MPs, John Francklyn, was captured by the royalists in fierce fighting in late 1642 in which the town was extensively damaged and pillaged. He died after being held in appalling conditions in royalist custody in Oxford; the election for his replacement, which did not take place until early 1646 was disrupted when County committee members convening for the purpose were kidnapped by a party of royalist horse and had to be rescued by the sheriff

The biographies completed during the period include **Henry Ireton** (1611-51), Cromwell's son-in-law, regicide, and the army's leading pen-man during the later 1640s, a major figure in the development of theoretical perspectives around political discontent within the army and the trial of Charles I. **John Ashe** (1597-1659), a very wealthy Somerset and Wiltshire clothier, was most notable for his role as chairman of the Committee for Compounding, and was the first man in the 1656 Parliament to suggest that Cromwell ought to become king. **Matthew Thomlinson** (1617-81), an officer in the parliamentary army, was best known as Charles I's gaoler during the final weeks of his life. Co-opted to Parliament in 1653, from 1654 he served on the Irish council of state and, as such, was one of the hardline faction distrusted by Henry Cromwell. **Francis Rous** (c. 1581-1659) was a major political figure throughout the period: half-brother of John Pym, he sided with the commonwealth in 1649, becoming the Speaker of the Nominated Assembly in 1653, and a protectoral councillor. **John Maynard** (1604-90) was an exceptionally successful lawyer: he was chief prosecutor and manager at the trials of the earl of Stafford and Archbishop Laud in 1641 and 1644,

and was a frequent speaker in the Commons. One of the 17th century's great political survivors, he created a patronage system with himself at its head by virtue of his trusteeship of a major Devon charity. **James Hayes** (d. 1693) at this point in his career was an obscure young Somerset-born Lincoln's Inn lawyer. After the Restoration he rose rapidly to become a Fellow of the Royal Society, member of the corporation of New England, secretary to Prince Rupert, deputy governor of the Hudsons Bay Co. and farmer of Irish revenues. **William Strode I** (?1594-1645) was one of the Five Members whose arrest was sought by Charles I in early 1642. Throughout his career in the Long Parliament he was among the most radical in the Commons. A client of the earl of Essex, he became chairman of the Committee for Advance of Money, one of the mainstays of parliamentary finance and supply to the army. Some tailing off in his career is evident in 1645, a long time before his death, which may suggest he was becoming uncomfortable with the pattern of factionalised politics in the House.

The House of Lords, 1660-1715

The 42 new articles completed by the Section over the year comprise 406,000 words and take the project to within a year of completing all of the first drafts for the 1660-1715 period. At the same time, the section is beginning to revise some of the older articles: 85 were revised during the period concerned. New articles included **John Sharp, archbishop of York** (1645-1714), a self-proclaimed moderate tory allied to the family of the earls of Nottingham, who was suspended by James II for anti-Catholic activities, but, elevated in 1691 became one of Queen Anne's closest confidants and struggled to maintain political independence from her in the House of Lords. **John Sheffield, 3rd earl of Mulgrave,**

marquess of Normanby, duke of Buckingham & Normanby is a largely overlooked but central court figure whose career spanned the entire period of this first phase of research. A man of slack morals and deistic leanings, Mulgrave had poetical pretensions and was haughty and difficult. Few liked him but he was highly valued as a talented administrator and manager. The parliamentary career of **Peregrine Osborne, 2nd duke of Leeds** (1659-1729), was interwoven with his naval career and marital problems, which led to his disinheritance. He became Peter the Great's confidant during his visit to England. **Henry Herbert, 2nd Baron Herbert of Chirbury** (c. 1679-1738), the only son of the Whig Baron Herbert of Chirbury (of the second creation), suffered from the ruinous cost of trying to secure Bewdley, Worcestershire, as a pocket borough. A 'poor lord', he defected from the Whigs by 1712 when Oxford dangled a pension before him, but reverted to the Whigs upon the accession of George I. Financially ruined, he reputedly took his own life. **Thomas Lennard, earl of Sussex** (1654-1715), a cousin of Charles II's mistress, Lady Castlemaine, Lennard rose at Court, and in the peerage, by his marriage to one of her daughters by Charles II. He was largely preoccupied with his own gambling debts and the scandal surrounding the sexual intrigues of his wife and did not play a prominent part in politics. By 1713 he also was a 'poor lord' and only began to be more active in the House of Lords as he became a pensioner of Oxford, with whose ministry he usually voted. **James Scott, duke of Monmouth** (1649-1685), the eldest of Charles II's many illegitimate children, became the figurehead of Protestant opposition to his uncle, James, duke of York. A mixture of vacillation and indulgence on the part of his father made the possibility of his legitimation and succession seem credible but his attempt to claim the throne in 1685 led him to the scaffold and caused,

temporarily at least, a surge of support for James II. *William Nicolson, bishop of Carlisle and of Derry* (1655-1727) was a native Cumbrian who immersed himself in northern politics and intervened repeatedly in elections. Although he remained a conservative Anglican throughout his ecclesiastical career, he was vehemently opposed to the tory highfliers: the lifelong friend of Archbishop William Wake, he began to support the whig Junto when he needed backing against the machinations of highflier Francis Atterbury and the latter's patron Robert Harley. *Charles Mohun, 4th Baron Mohun* (1677-1712) was a quarrelsome duellist who stood trial for murder before he was old enough to attend the House. He was pardoned a subsequent murder and continued to become a significant manager in the Whig interest before dying in a notoriously brutal duel with the duke of Hamilton over a disputed inheritance. *Henry Grey, duke of Kent* (1671-1740), unflatteringly known as 'the Bug', was a more talented and likeable character than his nickname implies. He held a number of significant court offices and was successful in re-establishing himself following the Hanoverian succession after being unceremoniously eased out at the time of the formation of Robert Harley's ministry in 1710.

Digitisation: House of Commons division lists, 1836-1910

The History has now completed the digitisation 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 specialist company, Innodata, was identified to undertake high quality digitisation from the poor quality microfiche produced during the 1970s, thus avoiding the need to handle scarce copies of the lists. Following an initial pilot project, we now have digital images of all of

the 45,000 pages, and html files of all of the divisions. These are already being used by the 1832-68 project, but will also enable us to produce a full and manipulable database of the divisions. We are discussing with potential university partners how this might best be achieved.

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.

Parliamentary Proceedings of 1624

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. We heard towards the end of the year that our bid to the Leverhulme foundation for a grant of £97,000 had been successful, and the project will begin at the beginning of January 2012. The money will enable us to recruit a researcher who will review the material collected by the Yale Center, and prepare the edition using the methods and principles established by the Yale Center under the immediate supervision of Andrew Thrusell and the staff of the 1603-1660 House of Lords project.

The Yale project dates back to the 1620s and one of the great historians of the pre-Revolution English Parliament, Wallace Notestein.

Competitions

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.

One way in which we do this is to sponsor competitions for schools and undergraduates. As in previous years, we ran two competitions for schools. For 11-14 year olds, the theme was the 1832 Reform Bill, to mark our publication of the 1820-32 project. Kathryn Rix from the History and Tom O'Leary, the Head of Education at the Houses of Parliament helped to choose the winner, who was Ben Thorne, from King's Monkton School, Cardiff. Ben produced a very accomplished speech in favour of reform. His prize was presented in the River Rooms, House of Lords, by the Lord Speaker on 8 February. Sean Lang from the Historical Association and Fiona Kisby, an A level history teacher in Hertfordshire, helped us to judge the A level competition. In the event, we decided we could not award the prize in the normal way, but a special prize was awarded to an outstanding entry that arrived after the deadline for the competition had passed. It went to Dan Hartas, from Whitby College, for an essay on 'William Lenthall: his significance, during the Civil War and beyond'. It was presented to Dan by Mr Speaker, Rt hon. John Bercow MP, at Speaker's House on 18 November, on the launch of our new set of volumes on 1604-29.

We also run an annual prize for the best undergraduate dissertation on a subject relating to British or Irish parliamentary or political history. This year the Editorial Board awarded it to Rob Peal, of the University of Cambridge, for his dissertation on 'Social reform as moral progress in the politics of C.F.G. Masterman, 1900-1914'. The piece is a sophisticated, well written and persuasive intellectual biography of part of the career of an Edwardian journalist and politician which places him the context of Victorian moralism and a 'culture of altruism', emphasising the role of morality and religion in his opposition to inequality, rather than more secular, and modernising ideologies and ideas. Rob, who is currently in the United

States doing a Master's Degree, will receive the prize on the occasion of our annual lecture this autumn.

Events and media

Professor Harry Dickinson of the University of Edinburgh delivered our 2010 lecture, the seventh in the series, on 17 November 2010 at 6pm in Portcullis House, marking the 250th anniversary of the accession of George III with a talk on 'George III and Parliament'. The lecture will be published in *Parliamentary History*.

Shortly after the General Election of 2010, the History organized a a seminar on 'Coalitions in Twentieth-century British Politics' in conjunction with the House of Commons Library. It took place in the Macmillan Room, Portcullis House, on Monday 21st June from 6pm to 8pm. Our speakers were: Martin Pugh (author of *'We danced all night': a Social History of Britain between the Wars* (2008), and *'Speak for Britain': a new History of the Labour Party* (2010)), who covered the coalition of 1916-1922; Professor David Dutton, University of Liverpool, author of *A History of the Liberal Party in the Twentieth Century* (2004), who dealt with the coalition of 1931-40; and Dr Stuart Ball, University of Leicester, joint editor of *Recovering Power: the Conservatives in Opposition since 1867* (2005), who covered the coalition of 1940-45. Lord Steel of Aikwood, former leader of the Liberal Party and first Presiding Officer of the Scottish Parliament acted as a discussant, and the event was chaired by one of our Trustees, Professor The Lord Norton of Louth (Philip Norton), Professor of Politics at the University of Hull. The seminar was filmed by BBC Parliament, and the talks have been broadcast a number of times.

On a very snowy day in December, in conjunction with the Parliamentary Archives, the History organised 'Proceedings in Parliament: a conference to mark 500 years of the

House of Lords Journal' in the Jubilee Room off Westminster Hall. The Speakers were Professor Chris Given-Wilson (University of St Andrews), Alasdair Hawkyard (History of Parliament), Jason Peacey (University College, London), Paul Seaward (History of Parliament), Ruth Paley (History of Parliament), Kathryn Rix (History of Parliament), Liam Laurence-Smyth (Journal Office, House of Commons), Chris Johnson (Journal Office, House of Lords) and Richard Gartner (King's College, London). Some of the papers will be published in *Parliamentary History* in 2012.

The History made three presentations to a special session at the North American Conference on British Studies, which took place in Baltimore, Maryland in November. Philip Salmon gave a talk on the 1820-32 volumes, and our current work on the 1832-68 project. Andrew Thrush spoke about the 1604-29 volumes, and Paul Seaward gave a demonstration of the new website. The session engendered much interest in all of these aspects.

BBC Parliament asked the History of Parliament to make with them a series of short programmes (less than 2 minutes each) entitled 'MP Too': these are brief biographies of Members of Parliament who were more famous for their other achievements. They include: Richard Whittington (Hannes Kleineke); Geoffrey Chaucer (Simon Payling); Francis Drake and Walter Raleigh (Rosemary Sgroi); George Hudson (James Owen); the Earl of Cardigan and Thomas Lefroy (Philip Salmon); Inigo Jones (Paul Hunneyball); Andrew Marvell, Samuel Pepys, Christopher Wren and Isaac Newton (Paul Seaward); Henry Fox Talbot (Henry Miller); and Robert Stephenson (Kathryn Rix). These programmes have been used regularly on the channel.

History of Parliament staff have appeared on a number of other BBC

Parliament programmes Paul Seaward was interviewed about *Honour, Interest and Power* on the 'On the Record' programme on BBC Parliament on 3rd December. Kathryn Rix appeared on the same programme on 12th November, in connection with the Election Court judgement on the Oldham and Saddleworth election, the first use of an Election Court in such circumstances for a century.

Changes

The 2010 General Election saw our long-standing Chairman of Trustees leave the House of Commons, stepping down as the Member for South Staffordshire. We are pleased to say that he is continuing as Chairman from the House of Lords, as he was created Lord Cormack of Enville at the end of the year. Three trustees have retired since last year: Baroness Boothroyd, Sir Alan Beith and Keith Simpson. Sir Alan Haselhurst ceased to be a trustee on the end of his tenure as Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Alan has been replaced as a trustee by his successor, Lindsay Hoyle. Other new trustees are Dan Rogerson (MP for North Cornwall) Tristram Hunt (MP for Stoke-on-Trent Central) and Kwasi Kwarteng (MP for Spelthorne). Douglas Millar ceased to be a Trustee on his retirement from the House as Clerk Assistant, and has been replaced by Robert Rogers.

Two members of the Editorial Board also retired from the History in 2010 after long service to the History: Dr Colin Brooks and Professor Pauline Croft. Taking over from them are Dr Elaine Chalus from the University of Bath Spa, who will be particularly responsible for monitoring the work of the House of Lords, 1660-1832 Section, and Professor Richard Cust, from the University of Birmingham, who will look after the House of Lords, 1603-60 section.

During the year we said goodbye to three members of staff: Dr David

Grummitt, from the 1422-61 project, who has gone to be a lecturer at the University of Kent; Dr Rosemary Sgroi, from the 1604-29 section, following her maternity leave; and Alpay Beler, our online project manager who left on the

completion of the main phase of our online publication project.

**The History of Parliament
July 2011**

ARTICLES COMPLETED, 2010-11

The Commons, 1422-1504

Biographies completed

John Arnold; John Bishop I; Richard Bridges I; William Clement; John Combe; Robert Dingley (d. ?1470); John Gargrave (d.1457); Roger Leigh; Thomas Lyte (c.1410-c.1468); Nicholas Pystor; John Sharp II; John Skilling (b.c.1385); Richard Sotewell; Robert Spicer; John Stronge; William Bremesgrove; Robert Chandler; John Coventre I (d.c.1430); John Coventre III; Thomas Coventre II (d.1451); William Coventre (d.c.1445); John Craye; John Cricklade (d.1481); Robert Cricklade; William Hendelove; Robert Ismell; Henry Newerk; Thomas Norris (d.1489); William Smith (d.1436); Walter Studley (d.1438); William Weston II; John Burton I (d.1455); William Canynges (c.1402-1474); Richard Hasard; Thomas Hasard; John Lancaster (d.1424); John Nicholas; John Nicoll II; John Nicoll III; Sir John Radcliffe (d.1441); Robert Russell I; John Shipwarde (d.1476); John Toller I; Richard Trenode (d.1442); John West; Robert West; John Wodehouse (d.1431); Edmund Wynter I (c.1380-1448); Thomas Arblaster (d.c.1460); Nicholas Boteler (c.1384-1451/2); Richard Carlisle I (d.1473/4); John Cudworth; Hugh Erdeswyk (c.1386-1451); Thomas Lee; William Lee I (d.c.1442); John Morley; William Myrton I; Thomas Preston I; Ralph Radcliffe (d.1432); Sir Thomas Radcliffe (c.1391-1440); John Spencer II; Thomas Urswyk I (d.1455/6); John Wood II; Edward Basyng (d.1490); William Basyng; John Bonham; John Denby II; Richard Freeman (d.1504); Thomas Freeman (c.1393-c.1472); William Gatcombe; John Hall II (d.1479); William Haukessok; Richard Hayne II; William Hore II; John Mundry (d.1468); John Nyter; Richard Prat II; Thomas de la Pylle (d.1450); Henry Swayn (d.1479/80); William Swayn (d.1484/5); William Tailor II; Sir Henry Fenwick (1401-1459); Ralph Gray II (c.1427-1464); Gerard Widdington (1430-1471); John Bailey I (d.1436); John Bailey II; Walter Bergh (c.1426-1471); John Bishop III (d.1477); William Bovy; John Brice II; John Galyet; John Hymnerford (d.1500/1); John Marchaunt I; Simon Penvon; John Prescott; Andrew Sparowe; Thomas St. John; William Swenge; John Sylke; John Wymg; Thomas Fish I (d.1440/1); Richard Forster II (d.1450); Henry Gildenev (d.1430/1); John Langley I; Roger Levedon (d.1447/8); Philip Meede (d.1475); Thomas Norton (d.1449); William Pavy; William Power (d.1437); John Sharp III (d.1465); John Sharp V (d. ?1455/6); Humphrey Stafford I (c.1400-1450); William Barber II; Richard Drax (d.1457/8); Thomas Gower I (d.1458); Thomas Gower II (d.1460/1); Henry Lilie; Ralph Longford (1400-32); Thomas Marshall; John Mynors; Thomas Podmore; John Stanley II (d.1476); Thomas Stanley I (d.1463); Humphrey Swynnerton (c.1426-c.1461); Robert Wodehouse;

Constituencies completed

Heytesbury; Ludgershall; Northumberland; Devizes; Bristol; Appleby; Coventry; Stafford; Salisbury; Downton; Worcestershire; Carlisle; Westmorland;

The Commons, 1640-60

Biographies completed

Francis Baskerville; John Francklyn; James Hayes; Sir Thomas Penyston; Sir Benjamin Rudyerd; Sir William Wheeler; Francis Godolphin I; Francis Godolphin II; Sidney Godolphin; William Godolphin; Francis Holles; Anthony Nicoll; John Penrose; Walter Vincent; Ellis Crymes; Sir Francis Drake; Edmund Fowell; John Fowell; Sir Edmund Fowell; Sir Nicholas Martyn; Christopher Marnard; William Strode I; Robert Cunliffe; William Farrington; Thomas Fell; John Holcrofte; Gilbert Ireland; Henry Ireton; Alexander Rigby II; John Sawrey; Edward Ashe; James Ashe; John Ashe; Samuel Ashe; Andrew Brewer; Edward Montagu II; John Preston; Matthew Thomlinson; William Ashbournham; James Dewy II; Sir John Evelyn II; Walter Long; William Marnard; Robert Stephens; Sir Robert Bindloss; Sir William Brereton; Thomas Fanshawe; Roger Kirkbye; Henry Porter I; Henry Porter II; Alexander Rigby I; William West; John Marnard; Christopher Martyn; Sir Samuel Rolle; Sir Thomas Hele; Sir Thomas Wise; Edward Wise; Edward Seymour; Charles Vaghan; Joseph Hall; Anthony Rous; Francis Rous; William Say; Samuel Trelawny; Sir Christopher Yelverton;

Constituencies completed

Somerset; Clitheroe; Wigan; Helston; Penryn; Ashburton; Devon; Chippenham; Malmesbury;

Marlborough; Westbury; Calne; Great Bedwyn; Ludgershall Bossiney; Cornwall; Truro; Totnes; Plympton Erle; Lancaster; Lancashire;

The Commons, 1832-68

Biographies completed

John Bagwell (1811-83); James Bourne (1812-82); Robert Orway Cave (1796-1844); Sir Charles Cockerell (1755-1837); John Blake Dillon (1814-66); Richard Albert Fitzgerald (1806-47); Lord Arthur Marcus Hill (1798-1863); Edward Holland (1806-75); Thomas Hudson (1772-1852); William Emerson Laslett (1801-84); Cecil John Lawless (1820-53); Nicholas Valentine Maher (1820-71); Sir Charles Denham Orlando Jephson Norreys (1799-1888); James O'Beirne (1816-95); Richard Padmore (1789-1881); Louis Perrin (1782-1864); Osman Ricardo (1795-1881); Francis Rufford (1805-54?); James Saddleir (1809-81); Francis Scully (1816-64); Charles William White (1838-90); Stephen Woulfe (1787-1840); Thomas Attwood (1783-1856); Charles John Canning (1812-62); William Collins (1794-1859); Sir Charles Furwicle Douglas (1806-87); William Stratford Dugdale (1800-71); Heneage Finch, Lord Guernsey (1824-71); Edward Greaves (1803-79); Sir Charles John Greville (1780-1836); George Guy Greville, Lord Brooke (1818-93); Herbert Ingram (1811-60); Edward Bolton King (1801-78); Sir Charles Mordaunt (1836-97); Sir John Mordaunt (1808-45); George Frederick Munitz (1794-1857); Arthur Wellesley Peel (1829-1912); Sir George Phillips (1766-1847); George William John Repton (1818-1906); Joshua Scholefield (1775-1844); William Scholefield (1809-67); Edward Charles Ralph Sheldon (1782-1836); Evelyn John Shirley (1788-1856); Evelyn Philip Shirley (1812-82); Sir Grey Skipwith (1771-1852); William Henry Fox Talbot (1800-77); Henry Christopher Wise (1806-83); David Barclay (1784-1861); George Barrington (1794-1835); Sir Francis Blake (1774-1860); John Candlish (1816-1874); William Cargill (1813-1894); Sir William Chaytor (1777-1847); Sir Rufane Donkin (1773-1841); Henry Fenwick (1820-1868); John Forster (1817-1878); Matthew Forster (1786-1869); Charles Gordon (1817-1863); James Hartley (1811-1886); Richard Hodgson (1812-1877); George Hudson (1800-1871); William Hutt (1801-1882); William Lindsay (1816-1877); Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks (1820-1894); Alexander Mitchell (1831-1873); John Campbell Renton (1814-1856); Cuthbert Rippon (1797-1867); John Stapleton (1816-1891); Andrew White (1792-1856); Sir Hedworth Williamson (1797-1861); George Young (1791-1870); Sir Edward Barnes (1776-1838); William Henry Forester Denison (1834-1900); William Eccles (1793-1853); Joseph Feilden (1792-1870); Montague Joseph Feilden (1816-1898); William Feilden (1772-1850); Sir John James Hamilton (1802-1876); John Hornby (1810-1892); William Henry Hornby (1805-1884); James Pilkington (1804-1890); Sir Thomas Charles Style (1797-1879); Michael Angelo Taylor (1757-1834); William Turner (1776-1842); Frederick Villiers (1801-1872); Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill (1824-93); Lord Charles Spencer Churchill (1794-1840); George Spencer Churchill, marquis of Blandford (1793-1857); John Winston Spencer Churchill, marquis of Blandford (1822-83); William Erle (1793-1880); John William Fane (1804-65); William Hughes Hughes (1792-1874); John Henry Loftus, viscount Loftus (1814-57); Donald Maclean (1800-74); Thomas Augustus Wolstenholme Parker (1811-96); Henry Peyton (1804-66); Thomas Stonor (1797-81); Richard Weyland (1780-1864); Edward Keppel Wentworth Coke (1824-1889); William Lyde Wiggett Chute (1800-1879); Brampton Gurdon (1797-1881); David Morris (1789-1864); William Morris (1811-1877); John Sayer Poulter (1790-1847); Robert George Throckmorton (1800-62); Nicolson Calvert (1764-1841); Sir John Saunders Sebright (1767-1846); Sir Andrew Armstrong (1786-1863); Sir Joseph Bailey (1783-1858); Walter Blackney (1775-1842); Thomas Bunbury (1775-1846); Sir Charles Henry Coote (1794-1864); Hon. George Lionel Dawson Damer (1788-1856); Lionel Seymour William Dawson Damer (1832-92); Michael Dunne (1804-76); Thomas Henry Hastings Davies (1789-1846); John Wilson Fitzpatrick (1809-83); Nicholas Fitzsimon (1807-49); Thomas Kavanagh (1767-1837); John Gilbert King (1822-1901); Patrick Lalor (1781-1856); Sir Denis Le Marchant (1795-1874); Alexander Sherriff (1816-78); Hon. Thomas Vesey (1803-75); Sir Henry Willoughby (1796-1865); Arthur Anderson (1792-1868); Augustus Anson (1835-77); Sir George Anson (1769-1849); Thomas George Anson, Lord Anson (1825-92); Matthias Attwood (1779-1851); Mathias Wolverley Attwood (1808-65); William Davenport-Bromley (1821-84); Edward Stillingfleet Cayley (1802-62); Richard Dyott (1808-91); Charles Geach (1808-54); John Laird (1805-74); Granville George Leveson-Gower, Lord Leveson (1815-91); Charles Newdigate Newdegate (1816-87); Lord Alfred Henry Paget (1816-88) Charles Anderson-Pelham, Lord Worsley (1809-62); Dudley Francis Stuart Ryder, Lord Sandon (1833-1900); Sir Edward Dolman Scott (1793-1851); Richard Spooner (1783-1864); Sir John Eardley Wilmot (1783-1847); William Atherton (1806-1864); John Bowes (1811-1885); William Chaytor (1805-1871); James Farrer (1812-1879); Robert Fitzroy

(1805-1865); Thomas Granger (1801-1852); William Harland (1803-1863); John Henderson (1807-1884); Arthur Hill Trevor, Lord Dungannon (1798-1862); Hedworth Lambton (1797-1876); Henry Pease (1807-1881); Joseph Pease (1799-1872); Joseph Whitwell Pease (1828-1903); Henry Spearman (1794-1863); Charles Surtees (1823-1906); Lord Harry George Vane (1803-1891); Sir Hedworth Williamson (1827-1900); Charles Bagnall (1827-1884); Sir George Cayley (1773-1857); Aaron Chapman (1771-1850); John Dent Dent (1826-1894); Hon. John Charles Dundas (1808-1866); Sir Robert Lawrence Dundas (1780-1844); Hon. Thomas Dundas (1795-1873); David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre (1808-1851); Sir John Vanden Bempde Johnstone (1799-1869); George Augustus Constantine Phipps, earl of Mulgrave (1819-1890); Harry Stephen Thompson (1808-1874); Sir Frederick William Trench (21777-1859); Montagu Bertie, Lord Norreys (1808-84); James Thomas Brudenell, Lord Brudenell (1797-1868); William Coningham (1815-84); George Grenville, Lord Nugent (1788-1850); Henry Hamner (1789-1886); George Granville Vernon Harcourt (1785-1861); John Sidney North (1804-1894); Sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell (1789-60); Hon. William Francis Spencer Ponsonby (1787-1855); William Rickford (1768-1854); John Smith (1767-1842); George Robert Smith (1793-1869); Hon. Robert John Smith (1796-1868); Thomas James Ireland (1792-1863); Edward Holmes Baldock (1812-1875); Thomas Balfour (1810-1838); Thomas Bish (1779-1842); William Henry Bodkin (1791-1871); Richard Southwell Bourke, Lord Naas (1822-72); William Papwell Brigstock (1788-1833); Samuel Carter (1814-1903); Alexander William Chisholm (1810-1838); William Rickford Collett (1810-1882); Hon. Thomas de Grey (1843-1919); James Douglas Stoddart Douglas (1793-1875); Thomas Slingsby Duncombe (1796-1861); George Fieschi Heneage (1800-1864); Anthony Lefroy (1800-90); Lachlan MacLachlan (c.1780-1849); John Robert Mowbray (1815-1899); John Mills (1789-1871); Sir Joseph Napier (1804-1882); Hon. George James Percival (1794-1874); William Roupell (1831-1909); Charles Seely (1803-1887); Charles de Laet Waldo Sibthorp (1783-1855); Gervaise Tottenham Waldo Sibthorp (1815-1861); Cadwallader Waddy (1783-1843); James Whiteside (1804-76); William Williams (1788-1865);

Constituencies completed

Cashe!; Clonmel; County Tipperary; Birmingham; South Warwickshire; Warwick; Gateshead; Sunderland; Tynemouth and North Shields; Blackburn; Sudbury; Scarborough; Whitby; Durham City; Durham North; Durham South; Birkenhead; Lichfield; North Warwickshire; Evesham; Portarlington;

The Lords, 1603-1660

Biographies completed

Edward Cecil, 1st Viscount Wimbleton (1572-1638); Edward Neville, 8th or 1st Lord Abergavenny (c.1551-1622); Henry Neville, 9th or 2nd Lord Abergavenny (1573-1641); Charles Stanhope, 2nd Lord Stanhope (1595-1675); John Stanhope, 1st Lord Stanhope (c.1540-1621); John Hamner, bishop of St. Asaph (1576-1629); John Harrington, 1st Lord Harrington (1539/40-1613); John Harrington, 2nd Lord Harrington (1592-1614); Matthew Hutton, archbishop of York (1529-1606); Henry Grey, 6th earl of Kent (c.1541-1615); Charles Grey, 7th earl of Kent (c.1545-1623); Henry Grey, 8th earl of Kent (c.1583-1639); Fulke Greville, 1st Lord Brooke (1554-1628); Francis Leigh, 1st Lord Dunsmore (1598-1653); William Maynard, 1st Lord Maynard (1586-1640); John Mohun, 1st Lord Mohun (c.1592-1641); John Poulet, 1st Lord Poulett (1586-1649); Mervin Tucher, 12th Lord Audley (c.1588-1631); Walter Devereux, 5th Viscount Hereford (1575-1649); John Finch, 1st Lord Finch (1584-1660); Thomas Finch, 2nd earl of Winchilisa (1578-1639); Thomas Knyvett, 1st Lord Knyvett (c.1545-1622); Richard Lovelace, 1st Lord Lovelace (c.1568-1634); Nicholas Tufton, 1st earl of Thanet (1578-1631)

The Lords, 1660-1715

Biographies completed

James Scott, duke of Monmouth (1649-1685); Anthony Ashley Cooper, 2nd earl of Shaftesbury (1652-1699); Anthony Ashley Cooper, 4th earl of Shaftesbury (1711-1771); Nathaniel Crew, bishop of Oxford and Durham and 3rd Baron Crew of Stene (1634-1721); Thomas Howard, 8th duke of Norfolk (1683-1732); John Sharp, archbishop of York (1645-1714); Robert Sydney, 4th earl of Leicester (1649-1702); John Sheffield, 3rd earl of Mulgrave, marquess of Normandy, duke of Buckingham & Normandy; Edward Montagu, 2nd earl of Manchester; Robert Montagu, 3rd earl of Manchester; Charles Montagu, 4th earl and duke of Manchester; John Finch, Baron Finch; Peregrine Osborne, 2nd duke of Leeds; Peregrine Osborne, Baron Osborne; James Butler, duke of Ormond; Arthur Herbert,

earl of Torrington (c. 1648-1716); Edward Herbert, 3rd Baron Herbert of Chirbury [1626] (c. 1633-78); Henry Herbert, 2nd Baron Herbert of Chirbury [1694] (c. 1679-1738); Thomas Herbert, 8th earl of Pembroke (c. 1656-1733); William Herbert, 2nd marquess of Powis (c. 1665-1745); Thomas Lennard, earl of Sussex (1654-1715)

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