



THE HISTORY OF
PARLIAMENT
British Political, Social & Local History

The History of Parliament Trust



Oral History Project interviewees, clockwise from top: Baroness Helene Hayman, Baroness Ann Taylor, Jackie Ballard, Baroness Janet Fookes. All portraits by Barbara Luckhurst, www.barbaraluckhurstphotography.com © Barabara Luckhurst/History of Parliament Trust

Review of Activities, 2017-18

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 1603 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.

The History has published 22,136 biographies and 2,831 constituency surveys in twelve sets of volumes (46 volumes in all), containing over 25 million words. They deal with 1386-1421, 1509-1558, 1558-1603, 1604-29, 1660-1690, 1690-1715, 1715-1754, 1754-1790, 1790-1820 and 1820-32. All of these articles, except those on the House of Lords 1660-1715, are now available on www.historyofparliamentonline.org. The History's staff of professional historians is currently researching the House of Commons in the periods 1422-1504, 1640-1660, and 1832-1868, and the House of Lords in the periods 1603-60 and 1660-1832. The three Commons projects currently in progress will contain a further 7,251 biographies of members of the House of Commons and 861 constituency surveys. With what is now published and in progress, the History covers 414 years of the history of the House of Commons. In addition, the House of Lords projects are currently working on 925 biographies covering 1715-90, and 458 covering 1603-1660.

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 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. 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. For further details see the History's website at www.historyofparliamentonline.org.

Review of activities in the year 2017-18

HIGHLIGHTS

Research

- 174 new articles completed; the revision of two projects now completed and their introductory surveys in progress, with almost 650 articles revised for publication during the course of the year.
- A new Section, on the House of Lords 1715-90, begun.
- Former Members oral history project continues, with 167 interviews now completed.

Dissemination

- Visitor numbers to the website have been steadily growing.

Outreach and Engagement

- In social media, the number of followers of the three twitter feeds, @Histparl, @TheVictCommons and @Georgian Lords, together with engagement with their content ('impressions'), have grown rapidly. Followers of the Twitter account now number nearly 12,000. We tweet daily with news from the History and references to our articles based on anniversaries or current events.
- The blogs History of Parliament, Victorian Commons and Revolution to Referendum (formerly Director's) are widely read on various aspects of parliamentary history.
- A new blog on early modern history, called James I to Restoration, has been launched.

Staffing

- Paul Seaward stepped aside from the Directorship to take up a highly prestigious three-year Wolfson/British Academy Research Professorship, and was replaced as Director by Stephen Roberts.
- Emma Peplow became Assistant Director (Communications and Publications).
- Robin Eagles was appointed Editor, House of Lords 1715-90 Section.
- Sammy Sturgess joined us as Public Engagement Officer.

RESEARCH

Two of our projects have virtually completed revision of articles prior to publication, and are now compiling the introductory surveys, which draw on the content of the biographies and constituency articles. Another project has reached the mid-way point of revision, and another has just begun. Altogether, the History's staff and some external authors compiled 174 new articles, containing over 487,000 words, and revised 637 old ones. Below we describe some of the work that has emerged from each of the projects.

The House of Commons, 1422-1461

By the end of the year all of the 2,844 biographies and 144 constituency articles had been revised in final form prior to publication, and 16 sections of the survey volume had been drafted, on subjects including officials, lawyers and clergy in Parliament, taxation, parliamentary wages, and the Royal Household. Project staff are Linda Clark (Editor), Hannes Kleineke, Charles Moreton and Simon Payling.

The House of Commons, 1640-1660

Revision of this project's output has now reached the half-way point, with most of the oldest articles now brought up to current standards. Over the year, 369 articles were revised. Project staff are Stephen Roberts (editor), Andrew Barclay, Vivienne Larminie, Patrick Little and David Scott. In January 2018 as part of a number of staffing changes, Vivienne Larminie was appointed Associate Editor.

The House of Commons, 1832-68

During the year, 157 articles totalling 404,936 words were written, bringing the proportion in draft of the project's 2,991 articles to nearly 60 per cent. The new articles are uploaded for viewing on the Victorian Commons website. Although now operating with

only four staff, a growing number of external contributors are producing an increasing number of articles. The following very brief summaries of a small number of the articles written over the course of the year give some idea of the emerging picture of the Victorian House of Commons. Members completed include:

- *John Edwards (1770-1850)*: the owner of extensive ancestral estates in North Wales, and a Reformer, he opened the borough of Montgomery in 1832 by overturning the long-standing Conservative influence of the Clive and Wynn families. In the Commons he provided firm and consistent support to the Grey and Melbourne ministries and 'supported the rights of the independent electors' in three contested elections before his defeat in 1841.
- *Henry Lygon, Viscount Elmley (1829-1866)*: a close friend of Disraeli, who regarded Elmley's father, General Henry Beauchamp Lygon, as one of his 'earliest encouragers', Elmley was the 'young, amiable, and accomplished' heir of a powerful aristocratic family who represented Worcestershire in the Tory interest from 1775 until 1866. A 'church and state' Conservative, opposed to 'hasty or ill-considered' reforms, after being returned for Worcestershire West in 1853.
- *Hon. James Pierce Maxwell (1813-1896)*: a staunch Protectionist and 'Carlton Club Tory', Maxwell sat for County Cavan from 1843-65. The family had long been 'the dominant territorial interest and electoral force' in the county, and his brothers Henry and Somerset Robert had represented it from 1824-38, and 1839-40, respectively. A veteran of the Crimean war, Maxwell was a stalwart backbench supporter of Lord Derby.
- *Frederick Richard West (1799-1862)*: a Welsh landowner and veteran of the unreformed Parliament, West was remembered as 'a redoubtable Tory of the old school'. As MP for Denbigh Boroughs from 1847-57, however, his behaviour in the Commons was unpredictable, and he made a number of switches of party allegiance.
- *John Reginald Yorke (1836-1912)*: a wealthy landowner who represented Tewkesbury, 1864-8, Gloucestershire East, 1872-85, and Gloucestershire North, 1885-6. An active backbencher, his early career was characterised by the close interest he took in the reform of small parliamentary boroughs. Otherwise, he was a 'thorough Conservative' who believed that the established church was 'a mighty engine for good'.
- *George Otto Trevelyan (1838-1928)*: son of the reforming civil servant and Indian administrator Sir Charles Trevelyan, and the 'adored nephew' of the historian Thomas Babington Macaulay, Trevelyan entered Parliament in 1865 as Liberal MP for Tynemouth and North Shields. A gifted speaker, he made an impression in his first Parliament with his advocacy of the abolition of the purchase of commissions in the army. He held office in all four of Gladstone's ministries.
- *George Henry Charles Byng, Viscount Enfield (1830-1898)*: born into a famous military dynasty, the 22 year-old Byng was returned for Tavistock as the Whig nominee of the Duke of Bedford in 1852, before moving on to represent his native Middlesex as a Liberal from 1857-74. A regular speaker, especially on military issues and foreign affairs, he served as secretary of the poor law board from 1865-66 and as Gladstone's under-secretary for foreign affairs from 1870-74.
- *John Rundle (1791-1864)*: a Tavistock banker and ironmaster who helped establish the Tavistock Political Union in 1831, Rundle sat as an active ultra-Radical MP for his native borough from 1835-43, backed by its new Christian Temperance Society. He was a founding director of the South Australian Company, whose struggling colony in Adelaide he visited in 1840. After suffering financial ruin later in life, he became entirely dependent on his daughter, the noted authoress Elizabeth Rundle Charles.
- *Lord Arthur Russell (1825-92)*: a nephew of the Liberal prime minister Lord John Russell, whom he served as private secretary from 1849-54, Russell was the last member of his family to represent their 'pocket borough' of Tavistock. Brought in by his uncle the 7th Duke of Bedford in 1857, he sat as a loyal but generally silent Whig until 1885. He was one of the first MPs to warn about the threat posed by German militarism.

- *John Salusbury Trelawny (1816-1885)*: best known today for his highly-partisan parliamentary diaries, covering the post-1858 period in published form. An independently-minded advanced Liberal, he was brought in by the retiring Radical MP for Tavistock in 1843, where he sat until he was persuaded to seek a fresh mandate in April 1852, in a bizarre episode that resulted in him being replaced by a Chartist MP. In 1851 he chaired the controversial inquiry urging the abolition of church rates.
- *David Salomons (1797-1873)*: an icon in Jewish emancipation mythology, Salomons helped bring about the removal of restrictions on Jews holding civic office through his election as sheriff of London, as a city alderman and mayor, and as MP for Greenwich from 1851-52. A leading member of the Jewish Board of Deputies, and the first Jewish MP to speak in Parliament, his refusal to swear the parliamentary oath 'on the true faith of a Christian' on taking his seat caused a legal controversy.
- *George Clerk (1797-1867)*: a close ally of Robert Peel, Clerk represented Edinburghshire, 1835-7, Stamford, 1838-47, and Dover, 1847-52. An ineffective chief whip and occupant of 11 Downing Street during the short-lived Peel ministry of 1834-5, he advocated an increasingly liberal economic policy from 1841 and played an active role in Scottish electoral management. He was a pall-bearer at Peel's funeral. Disraeli's low opinion of him led to his exclusion from the upper echelons of the Conservative party.
- *Hugh Fortescue, Viscount Ebrington (1783-1861)*: considered by the leading Whig Lord Holland to be 'one of the most important of our popular members in the House', Ebrington played a crucial role in co-ordinating back-bench support for successive Whig governments from 1832 until his appointment as Irish viceroy in 1839.
- *Charles Kaye Freshfield (1808-1891)*: a financial lawyer and senior partner in the City legal firm of Freshfield and Co., Freshfield was returned for Dover in 1865 after serving as the parliamentary solicitor to the London, Dover and Chatham Railway. A loyal Conservative, he took an active interest in legal and banking reform, and proposed reforms to cattle imports and Sunday trading.
- *John Halcomb (1790-1852)*: returned for Dover at the 1833 by-election after four previous defeats, Halcomb sat for the rest of the Parliament as an active independent Tory. His brazen confidence and novel understanding of parliamentary procedure earned him few friends, but did little to deter his numerous speeches on the electoral system, religion, the poor law and British Channel fisheries.
- *Samuel Trehawke Kekewich (1796-1873)*: a 'frequent and popular speaker at county meetings', who had briefly represented Exeter before reform, 'Squire Kekewich', as he was known locally, spent two decades trying to re-enter parliament. Finally returned at an 1858 Devonshire South by-election, he generally supported the Conservatives and focused on local administration and railway legislation.
- *Lawrence Palk (1818-1883)*: despite being regarded as Disraeli's *très cher*, Palk never entered the upper echelons of the Conservative party. MP for Devonshire South from 1854-68, and Devonshire East from 1868-80, he was an active speaker who provided an independent voice – in the 'monotone of a bassoon' – on military matters, a wide range of domestic issues and parliamentary reform.

Constituencies completed include:

- *Bolton*: a newly created double member borough, Bolton was a major centre for cotton manufacturing and bleaching. For most of this period the representation was divided between the parties. The majority of the borough's representatives were local cotton manufacturers or bleachers, although it temporarily provided a berth for two notable outsiders, John Bowring and Joshua Walmsley. Free trade was a prominent election issue in the 1840s, when there were concerns about the lacklustre commitment of the Liberal MP, Peter Ainsworth, to repeal of the corn laws. There was renewed friction among the borough's Liberals in the 1850s over the issue of parliamentary reform.

- *Ipswich*: a prosperous port with an extensive trade in corn, and a major centre for the manufacture of agricultural implements, Ipswich had a reputation for bribery which continued after the 1832 Reform Act. The power of the purse saw the representation fluctuate between the parties in the 1830s and the 1840s. The costs of representing this corrupt borough, together with four successful election petitions, prompted a high turnover of candidates, with 12 different individuals returned as MP in the first decade after 1832. Matters became more settled after 1847, with Hugh Edward Adair for the Liberals and John Chevallier Cobbold for the Conservatives sharing the representation for the remainder of this period. With the parties so evenly balanced, neither was able to mount a successful challenge for the second seat.
- *Tavistock*: a former 'pocket borough' of the Whig Russell family (dukes of Bedford), this double-member borough became contested regularly in this period, after the Russells abandoned any attempt to control more than one seat, enabling the new electors to use their second votes as they pleased. Home to one of the most productive copper mines in the world (Devon Great Consuls), Tavistock became a stronghold of Unitarianism and a flourishing centre for the early Christian Temperance movement, making it a place of 'unusual sobriety'. Alongside a string of Russell nominees, mostly family members, the electors returned a series of 'independent' Liberals and Radicals, who were often rival candidates. Briefly, the town's Unitarian minister, Samuel Carter, was elected twice in 1852 as a Chartist, only to be unseated in 1853 for not having a sufficient property qualification. At an over-crowded contest in 1857, when he tried to regain his seat, the wooden hustings structure completely collapsed, causing multiple injuries.
- *Bury*: a newly created single member borough in 1832, Bury was a major centre for woollen and cotton manufacture. Most elections in this period saw contests between rival Liberals, with the Conservatives only fielding a candidate on two occasions. Richard Walker, a local iron founder, was MP for two decades from 1832, despite being too ill to take his seat in the 1847 Parliament. Following his retirement in 1852, the next four contests were between Frederick Peel (son of the late premier) and opponents who found his views – particularly his opposition to the ballot – insufficiently Liberal. He won on two occasions, while an 'advanced Liberal', Robert Needham Philips, took the seat in 1857 and 1865.
- *Wiltshire North*: an agricultural division boasting the finest pasture and dairy land in England, the two member constituency of Wiltshire North went to the poll just three times during this period, despite the lack of any predominating landed interest. Local traditions of bi-partisanship were upset by grass-roots Conservative registration drives in the 1830s and the dramatic candidature of the former Radical turned Tory Sir Francis Burdett in 1837, and after 1841 two Protectionist Tories monopolised the representation until ill health and old age forced them into retirement in the 1860s. Only then did the Liberals stir, and the county awake from what one local paper called a 'sleep of death'. Another period of shared representation then ensued, aided by tactical mistakes by the Tories at the polls.

Work with web developers based at the Institute of Historical Research on building a 'Voting Explorer' tool for the 1832-68 project continued during the first part of the year. Voting Explorer is based on the division lists which were digitised by us some time ago. The division lists cover a broader period (1836-1910) than the current project, and the aim is to create a web interface which will provide an efficient and user-friendly way of interrogating the lists – enabling one both to see, at a glance, how any individual MP voted, but also to compare his voting record with any other MP. The database has been built and is being used regularly, but work has been suspended following the move of the developers to new appointments elsewhere. Work needs to be resumed to develop this tool further.

Project staff throughout the year were Philip Salmon (editor), Kathryn Rix (assistant editor), Stephen Ball and Martin Spychal (research fellows).

The House of Lords, 1603-1660

On this project, much of the year was spent in revising the total of 286 biographies, but a total of 6 new biographies (42,991 words) was produced, to complete the total of drafts. Work was begun on the introductory survey, which draws on the biographies as well as outlining procedural and institutional aspects of the history of the Lords in this period. The following are brief summaries of the six final articles:

- *Godfrey Goodman, bishop of Gloucester (1583-1656)*: widely suspected of conversion to Rome, Goodman was a protégé of his uncle, the dean of Westminster. He made a name by writing, and after serving as a canon at Windsor was appointed bishop of Gloucester in 1624. At court he became close to the papal nuncio, but quarrelled with Archbishop Laud, leading to a brief suspension in 1640.
- *Godfrey Goldsborough, bishop of Gloucester (1548-1604)*: a protégé of the future archbishop of Canterbury John Whitgift from the latter's time as master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Goldsborough was left in the west midlands when Whitgift moved to Canterbury, and was only promoted to the bishopric of Gloucester 20 years later.
- *Joseph Hall, bishop of Exeter (1574-1656)*: Hall made his name writing works of practical divinity. His ambition led him to take a conformist line in Scotland (1617) and at the Synod of Dort (1618-19), and though he offended King James by his disapproval of the Spanish Match, he later curried favour by defending the Arminian cleric, Richard Montagu. His reward was the see of Exeter, where he brought the cathedral chapter to heel. Following a tract in favour of divine right episcopacy, he was promoted to Norwich, where he lived in obscurity after 1642.
- *Robert Petre, 3rd Lord Petre (1598-1638)*: although educated by a Protestant tutor, Petre was married to a daughter of Anthony Maria Browne, 2nd Viscount Montagu in an unsuccessful attempt to heal divisions within the English Catholic community. He played a minor part in court politics in the 1630s, but had little time to make his mark, dying only 17 months after inheriting the peerage.
- *John Williams, bishop of Lincoln (1582-1650)*: urbane and ambitious, Williams caught the eye of James I, who made him bishop of Lincoln and lord keeper in 1621. However, his support for the Spanish Match led to his downfall in 1625. He attempted to recover favour by supporting the prerogative in Parliament in 1628, but even after Buckingham's assassination, no preferment was offered. During the 1630s his toxic rivalry with Archbishop Laud eventually led to his disgrace and imprisonment. He subsequently became a leader of the campaign for 'moderate episcopacy', and supported the royalist cause in the civil war.
- *Edward Montagu, 1st Lord Montagu (c.1562-1644)*: a veteran of six parliaments prior to his ennoblement, Montagu was a wealthy Northamptonshire puritan who felt compelled to purchase a peerage after his younger brother Henry was created Viscount Mandeville. He sat throughout the 1620s, and kept a diary of Lords' proceedings, one of only three peers known to have done so.

Project staff are Andrew Thrush (editor), Ben Coates, Simon Healy and Paul Hunneyball.

The House of Lords 1715-90

During the year, this project was commissioned. Robin Eagles was appointed editor, and work has begun on writing the 925 biographies of peers who sat in the House of Lords in this period.

Preparatory work undertaken during the first part of the year largely focused on the compilation of a series of databases: of votes and protests; of committee chairmanships; and of debates and speeches. It is intended that these biographies should be shorter than was the case in the now published *The House of Lords 1660-1715* volumes. Changes to the methodology of this project are intended, including a more database-driven approach to the creation of the biographies, and a stress on bringing biographies together with accounts of proceedings in the Lords in order to build up a more rounded picture, more suited to the interactive possibilities of web publishing.

Here are brief summaries of the first biographies, completed this year:

- *George Nevill, 13th Baron Abergavenny*: holder of one of the more ancient peerages, Abergavenny was an impecunious Whig loyalist who was nevertheless glad of a government pension to help keep him firm for the ministry. He tended to defer to the duke of Newcastle in his native Sussex, though he was not averse to pointing out when his pension had not been paid sufficiently punctually.
- *William Byron, 4th Baron Byron*: better known as a composer and as an amateur artist (both patron and pupil of Peter Tillemans), Byron was a minor political force in Nottinghamshire who ultimately became attached to the duke of Newcastle having previously been reckoned a supporter of the earl of Oxford's ministry. He was able to secure a government pension, which probably helped him pay for the substantial improvement works undertaken at Newstead Abbey.
- *Hugh Cholmondeley, earl of Cholmondeley*: having been prominent in the Revolution of 1688, Cholmondeley was a significant figure at court, though a somewhat erratic attender of the Lords. His principal focus was in local politics, where he struck an unusual balance between competing rival interests. Thus, while he was in essence a moderate Court Whig, he loaned his support to pro-Hanoverian Tory candidates to thwart the ambitions of his local rival the earl of Warrington. (3,440 words; 3,205 without tables)
- *Francis Gastrell, bishop of Chester*: the last effective Tory bishop in the period, Gastrell had owed his appointment to the bishops' bench to the patronage of the earl of Oxford, and he continued to support Oxford and uphold Tory values in his diocese for the remainder of his career. He attempted to keep out Whig candidates from key appointments in his diocese but was unable to prevent the succession to the diocese ultimately falling to a Whig.
- *Christopher Vane, Baron Barnard*: son of Henry Vane the younger, contemporaries appear to have been uncertain of Barnard's political loyalties but there seems little doubt he was an adherent of the earl of Oxford. He failed to attend the Lords for the last six years of his life but always ensured that his vote was deputed to a reliable proxy-holder.
- *Gilbert Vane, 2nd Baron Barnard*: an example of a peer not competent to sit, Vane battled mental health issues throughout his adult life but was nonetheless able, on occasion, to attend and exercise his vote in the Lords. One of the heirs to the extensive Cavendish estates, Barnard also succeeded to lands in Durham and Kent but management of his property (and person) was largely in the hands of a succession of agents
- *Charles Bennet, earl of Tankerville*: a faithful adherent of the Sunderland-Stanhope ministry, he had been rewarded at the Hanoverian accession with promotion to the earldom of Tankerville. He had estates in western Middlesex which may have stimulated his interest in turnpike legislation, and in Northumberland, which probably explains his interest in Scotland and friendship with the marquess of Annandale. When Annandale died, Tankerville succeeded to his place in the order of the Thistle.
- *Thomas Lennard, earl of Sussex*: married to a natural daughter of Charles II, Sussex had property in Kent, Sussex and Cumberland, but he did not live long into George I's reign and his career in the House was brief. Reckoned a Tory, Sussex was dependent

on government handouts and the fall of the Oxford ministry combined with his extravagant expenditure condemned him to financial ruin.

- *Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston*: promoted to a dukedom a year after George I's accession, Kingston was a minister from 1717, successively lord privy seal, lord president, and then lord privy seal again. He was also a significant political broker in Nottinghamshire and Wiltshire, where he held key local offices. He generally followed the ministry's line, apart from on a few surprising occasions, and was identified closely with Sunderland and Stanhope at the time of the Whig Split.

The project staff are Robin Eagles (Editor), Stuart Handley and Charles Littleton.

Oral History: The Members Project

The History began working with volunteer interviewers on creating an oral history of parliament and parliamentarians in late 2011. The project, a collaboration with the British Library, will create a sound archive of people involved in politics at national and constituency level, and will provide a unique record of post-2nd World War British political history. The project's aim is to interview as many former Members of the House of Commons as possible, focusing on how people came to be Members, how they worked within the constituency and in Parliament for their constituency and for the particular causes in which they were interested, and what were their impressions of parliament and political life. The interviewers are volunteers, many of them historians of contemporary British politics, all of them trained by the British Library in the techniques of oral history interviewing. The project is being managed by a volunteer, Dr Priscila Pivatto.

By the end of March 2018, 167 interviews in total had been conducted.

This year the project focused on interviewing former female MPs to celebrate the anniversary of the 1918 Representation of the People Act. By the end of the year, twenty women had already agreed to be interviewed and a start has been made in assigning interviewers to them. Further invitations have been sent to former Scottish MPs, making good use of the project's volunteers in Scotland.

The British Library has continued to add our interviews to their online database, making them available to listen to outside the library. So far 43 of the 155 interviews deposited at the library have been added, including a special release of former women MPs as part of the 1918 anniversary celebrations. More interviews will be released in the coming months, subject to copyright agreements. The British Library have begun to send us figures on the amount of times the pages were viewed: 462 times in January 2018.

A book proposal by Priscila Pivatto and Emma Peplow, *The Political Lives of Post-war British MPs: An Oral History of Parliament*, has been accepted for publication by Bloomsbury Academic. The book will be a collection of highlights from the interviews with a short introduction and brief commentary on key themes, intended to showcase the archive as a whole.

Parliamentary Proceedings of 1624

Work continued through the year on the transcription and publication of the proceedings of the 1624 Parliament. The History began work in January 2012 on the completion of this project, initially taken on by the Yale Center for Parliamentary History's. The 1624 Parliament is the only Parliament of the early seventeenth century whose proceedings have not been edited and published by the Yale Center. When it was wound up, the Center sent the History of Parliament Trust its remaining funds and research materials

relating to the 1624 project, on which work had been undertaken in the 1970s. The History committed itself to completing the edition on the basis of this material, and successfully bid for a Leverhulme Foundation Grant of £97,000 in order to do so. The work has also been supported with funding provided by the Friends of the Yale Center for Parliamentary History (the Jack Hexter grant), and a grant of £10,000 from the Mercer's Company. Philip Baker was the original research assistant for the project. The staff of the History of Parliament's 1604-29 House of Lords project have also been heavily involved.

The entire text of the Commons' proceedings (which run from February until the end of May 1624) is now available online through British History Online (BHO), a web library of sources for British History developed by the Institute of Historical Research and the History of Parliament Trust (see <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/no-series/proceedings-1624-parl>). It is planned that remaining work on the House of Lords proceedings and supplying such notes as are necessary will be completed by the current House of Lords 1604-29 project and led by Paul Hunneyball, once they have completed their current work.

New Projects

The History has been actively working with other institutions to attempt to develop a series of funding bids. These include the Humanities Research Institute at the University of Newcastle, which now hosts the 'London Electoral History 1700-1850' database, the result of a series of projects during the 1990s by Edmund Green and Penelope Corfield. The History would in this project contributing expertise and occasional accommodation and computing facilities as part of a funding bid to one of the main funders of research in the Humanities.

Discussions are taking place with our near neighbours in Bloomsbury Square, the German Historical Institute, concerning a possible project on the on the reporting of parliamentary debates and news networks, particularly by non-British commentators, during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

DISSEMINATION

History of Parliament Online

With the exception of the recently-published House of Lords 1660-1715 volumes, all of the History's published articles are available to access for free on our website, www.historyofparliamentonline.org. The website remains popular with a wide range of audiences. During the year there were over 1.4 million page views by nearly 500,000 users. By far the most popular articles are the individual biographies, and over this year we have seen an increase in people finding our website through Wikipedia and social media or news sites.

Social Media and Blogs

The History has an active and growing social media presence on Twitter (with over 11,000 followers) and Facebook, not least because of the work of our new Public Engagement Officer (from January 2018), Sammy Sturgess.

We now maintain four popular blog series, one of them begun this year. The main History of Parliament blog nearly doubled its number of viewers between October 2017 and March 2018, owing to increased blogging by staff and guest bloggers, many of them those who had given papers at our Parliaments, Politics and People seminar at the

Institute of Historical Research. The blog maintained by the 1832-68 section, the 'Victorian Commons' regularly blogs on its new research and maintains a loyal following. A new monthly blog, focusing on the period 1603-60, called James the First to Restoration, has begun to attract visitors. Paul Seaward is continuing his 'A-Z of Parliament' blog series under the new title, Revolution to Referendum.

OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT

Education activities

Our specially-written website resources for schoolchildren aged 11-14 (Key Stage Three) have maintained their popularity over the past year. They consist of two sets of materials, which include bespoke articles, activities and lesson plans for teachers. In the year, this part of the website received 49,633 hits. We hope to develop new online educational resources, such as podcasts, after consulting teachers, examination boards and the Historical Association.

The History runs annual competitions for schoolchildren (at KS3 and A level) and undergraduate dissertations. Our schools competitions are based on our resources for KS3, and we ask A level students to submit an essay on political history. We have been experimenting with different formats of the competitions to try to increase their popularity, with mixed success. This year we were unable to award a prize in the schools competition.

However, we were more successful with our dissertation competition for university undergraduates. This year we received fourteen excellent entries from many of the country's leading universities. Topics ranged from William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, 3rd duke of Portland's political ideology to women's experience of the Northern Ireland troubles. The competition was judged by the History's academic staff and editorial board members. From a shortlist of three, this year the judges were unanimous in choosing a very impressive thesis from Jilna Rakesh Shah of Cambridge University. Her thesis, 'The Conservative Party and British Indians, 1975-90' used primary sources and oral history interviews to investigate alliances built between the Conservative party and British Indian communities. Jilna was awarded the prize at the History's Annual Lecture on 16 January.

Parliamentary activities

We held a number of successful events in Parliament. The first, held at the Speaker's House in July in collaboration with Stonewall marked the 50th anniversary of the Sexual Offences Act. Two panels of parliamentarians past and present, including Baron Smith of Finsbury, Angela Eagle MP, Lord Cashman, Stuart Andrew MP and Angela Mason, discussed their personal experiences of parliament and gay rights. The event was broadcast on BBC Parliament and over 100 people attended.

We held two further events in collaboration with the Parliamentary Archives to support their recent Westminster Hall exhibition. These events were a series of short talks on Parliament and the First World War, including Dr Kathryn Rix discussing her blog series of MPs killed in the war, and Priscilla Baines on Josiah Wedgwood. The talks were given on two separate days, both in the Jubilee room, and received healthy attendances; especially the second which took place during Open House weekend when there was over 100 in the total audience.

On 18 October there was an event in the Attlee Suite to celebrate Dadabhai Naoroji, the first Asian MP, in partnership with the Zoroastrian All Party Parliamentary Group and

Zoroastrian TFE. Presentations were made by Lord Parekh, the Indian High Commissioner, Lord Bilimoria and Emily Thornberry MP.

On 25 October, we mounted a promotional stand at Portcullis House, promoting the Trust's work. This attracted significant interest from members and staff

On 13 November, in conjunction with the Parliamentary Archives, Philip Salmon gave a talk entitled 'Leaping into the dark: Victorian constitutional change and the 1867 Reform Act'.

Our annual lecture, on 16 January 2018, took the form of a debate between Kwasi Kwarteng MP and Lord Adonis on 'The Second Reform Act of 1867: party interest or the road to democracy?', with able scene-setting provided by Philip Salmon and Kathryn Rix of the Commons 1832-68 project. The debate was broadcast in full on BBC Parliament.

In March, we held a colloquium entitled 'Parliament and Popular Sovereignty in the 19th Century', which presented highlights from our conference in Manchester of the previous November. The speakers were Richard Huzzey and Henry Miller, from Durham University, our own Philip Salmon, and Matthew Roberts of Sheffield Hallam University.

Conferences

A conference on 'Parliaments and Popular Sovereignty: Political Representation in the British world, 1640-1886' took place at the People's History Museum, Manchester, on 3-4 November 2017. This was in partnership with Durham University, and there were 35 registered attendees at the conference.

Other promotional activities

On 31 October, the Trust had a presence at the History Day organised by our close collaborators, the Institute of Historical Research, designed to showcase the resources available at the IHR for those with a serious interest in historical research. On 2 November, we organised a stand at the Graduate Research Fair in Oxford University, aimed at making new and intended graduate students aware of the History of Parliament as an important research resource; and on 15 November (Parliament Week) Robin Eagles gave a talk at the Bodleian Library, 'Reporting Parliament: trials and impeachments in the early years of George 1 1715-17' with accompanying 'bodcast' (Bodleian Library podcast) and blog.

Publications and media

Stephen Roberts launched a new major resource for English civil war historians, *The Cromwell Association Directory of Parliamentarian Army Officers*, in collaboration with our partners, British History Online, at the Institute of Historical Research in May 2017. Martin Spychal appeared on BBC Radio 4 *Making History*, June 2017, discussing History of Parliament and elections ahead of the 2017 General Election. Kathryn Rix and Philip Salmon appeared in two programmes for BBC Parliament, 'The week in Parliament', 24 November 2017 (on the 1867 Reform Act) and 'Suffragette allies', 12 February 2018 (on John Stuart Mill and women's suffrage). Staff continued to produce a wide range of historical publications and to be involved extensively in a range of collaborative ventures with other organisations and societies.

St James's House

Following last year's collaboration with publishing, marketing and PR company St James's House on 'The Story of Parliament', a book to mark the 2015 Magna Carta and Simon de Montfort anniversaries, we have agreed to a follow-up collaboration in connection with the 2018 anniversary of the Representation of the People Act 1918, and in partnership with the team at the Palace of Westminster creating the 'Vote 100' exhibition to be held during the summer of 2018. The collaboration will again produce a book to be published in two versions: a hardback containing 'advertorial' articles by companies and organisations, to be distributed widely by St James's House, and a paperback, without these articles, which will be available for sale through the Parliamentary Bookshop and its website. We will receive a fee of £125,000 from St James's House for our participation in the project, as well as the income from sales of the paperback version of the book. Beyond that, we hope to enter a further agreement with St James's House for a further three publications over a period of five years.

Academic collaborations

The History continues to be involved in the network of European Parliamentary Historians (**EuParl.net**). Partners besides the History include 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 Parteien (Commission for the History of Parliamentarism and political parties), which is funded by and works closely with the German Bundestag, the University of Jyväskylä in Finland, and the Comité d'histoire parlementaire et politique in France.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST

Trustees and Editorial Board

There were no changes in membership of the Board of Trustees or the Editorial Board during the year.

**The History of Parliament
June 2018**

NEW ARTICLES COMPLETED 2017-18

(Revised articles are not included in this list)

HOUSE OF LORDS, 1604-29

Godfrey Goodman, bishop of Gloucester (1583-1656): Godfrey Goldsborough, bishop of Gloucester (1548-1604): Joseph Hall, bishop of Exeter (1574-1656): Robert Petre, 3rd Lord Petre (1598-1638): John Williams, bishop of Lincoln (1582-1650): Edward Montagu, 1st Lord Montagu (c.1562-1644).

HOUSE OF LORDS, 1715-90

George Nevill, 13th Baron Abergavenny (c.1658-1721): William Byron, 4th Baron Byron (1670-1736): Hugh Cholmondeley, earl of Cholmondeley (c.1662-1725): Francis Gastrell, bishop of Chester (1662-1725): Christopher Vane, Baron Barnard (1653-1723): Gilbert Vane, 2nd Baron Barnard (1678-1753): Charles Bennet, earl of Tankerville (1674-1722): Thomas Lennard, earl of Sussex (1654-1715): Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston (1667-1726).

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1832-68

Members

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett (1839-190): Montagu Lowther Chapman (1808-1852): John Lloyd Davies (1801-60): William Brownlow Forde (1823-1902): Lord Arthur Edwin Hill (1819-94): Wilson Jones (1795-1864): William Stuart Knox (1826-1900): Sir Edmund Anthony Lechmere (1826-1894): Sir Richard Levinge (1811-84): Sir Thomas Davies Lloyd (1820-77): Charles George Lyttelton (1842-1922): William Bunbury McClintock (1800-66): Sir Richard Nagle (1800-1851): William Thomas Rowland Powell (1815-1878): Richard Green Price (1803-87): Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry (1843-1925): Edward King Tenison (1805-1878): Hugh Morgan Tuite (1795-1868): William Richard Annesley, Earl Annesley (1830-1874): Hon. Hugh Annesley (1831-1908): William Bagot (1811-1887): John Frederick Vaughan Campbell, Viscount Emlyn (1817-1898): Hon. Hugh Cholmondeley (1811-1887):

John Edwards (1770-1850): Henry Lygon, Viscount Elmley (1829-1866): Hon. James Pierce Maxwell (1813-1896): Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan (1792-1875): Charles Rodney Morgan (1828-1854): Godfrey Charles Morgan (1830-1913): Richard Price (1773-1861):

Richard Swift (1811-1872): Frederick Richard West (1799-1862): Charles Watkin Williams Wynn (1822-1896): Herbert Watkin Williams Wynn (1822-1862): Sir Watkin Williams Wynn I (1772-1840): Sir Watkin Williams Wynn II (1820-1885): John Reginald Yorke (1836-1912):

John Scandrett Harford (1785-1866): Charles Hindley (1796-1857): Lord Arthur Pelham-Clinton (1840-1870): Edward Lewis Pryse (1817-1888): Pryse Pryse (I) (1774-1849):

Pryse Pryse (II) (afterwards Loveden) (1815-1855): John Ryle (1783-1862): George Otto Trevelyan (1838-1928): George Henry Charles Byng, Viscount Enfield (1830-1898): Robert Joseph Phillimore (1810-1885): John Rundle (1791-1864): Lord Arthur Russell (1825-92):

Lord Edward Russell (1805-1887): Hon. Edward Southwell Russell (1824-1877): Lord William Russell (1809-1872): John Salusbury Trelawny (1816-1885): David Salomons (1797-1873): Joseph D'Aguilar Samuda (1813-1885): William Lewis Buck (1784-1858): John Buller Yarde Buller (1799-1871): Henry Charles Cadogan, Viscount Chelsea (1812-1873): George Clerk (1797-1867): William Reginald Courtenay (1807-1888): Alexander George Dickson (1834-1889): Newton Fellowes (1772-1854): Hugh Fortescue, Viscount Ebrington (1783-1861): Charles Kaye Freshfield (1808-1891): Samuel Gurney (1816-1882): John Halcomb (1790-1852): Samuel Trehawke Kekewich (1796-1873): John Henry Leeke (1792-1870): William Nicol (1790-1879): Lawrence Palk (1818-1883): James Hanway Plumridge (1797-1863): John Rae Reid (1791-1867): Jervoise Smith (1828-1884): Charles Henry Rolle Trefusis (1834-1904): Thomas Austen (1775-1859): William John Blake (1805-1875):

Richard Bremridge (1803-1878): Charles Buxton (1823-1871): John Palmer Bruce Chichester (1794-1851): John Hume Cust, Viscount Alford (1812-1851): John William Fortescue (1819-1859): Sir William Augustus Fraser (1826-1898): William John Hamilton (1805-1867): William Hare, earl of Listowel (1801-1856): John Heywood Hawkins (1802-1877): Edward Heneage (1802-1880): Frederick Hodgson (?1795-1854): Sir Alexander Hope (1769-1837): Robert William Kennard (1800-1870): William Nathaniel Massey (1809-1881): William Henry Chicheley Plowden (1787-1880): Philip Lybbe Powys (later Lybbe) (1818-1897): John Hyacinth Talbot (1794-1868): Jacob Bright (1821-1899): John Moyer Heathcote (1800-1892): James Weir Hogg (1790-1876): Frederick Peel (1823-1906): Robert Needham Philips (1815-1890): Richard Walker (1784-1855): George Williams (1765-1850): John Dugdale Astley (1778-1842): Lord Charles William Brudenell-Bruce (1834-1897): Sir Francis Burdett (1770-1844): George Henry Dashwood (1790-1862): Thomas Henry Sotheron Estcourt (1801-1876): George Simon Harcourt (1807-1871): Walter Long (1793-1867): Paul Methuen (1779-1849): Hugh Duncan Baillie (1777-1866): John Crocker Bulteel (1793-1843): Arthur Chichester (1783-1869): Frederick David Goldsmid (1812-1866): Julian Goldsmid (1838-1896): Joseph Locke (1805-1860): Forster Alleyne McGeachy (1809-1887): Montagu Edmund Newcombe Parker (1807-1858): James Stewart (1805-1860): Archibald Henry Plantagenet Stuart Stuart-Wortley (1832-1890): James Ruddell Todd (1782-1852): Hon. William Wells Addington (1824-1913): Jacob Bell (1810-1859): William Heald Ludlow Bruges (1796-1855): Christopher Darby-Griffith (1804-1885): Admiral Sir Philip Charles Calderwood Henderson Durham (1763-1845): James Bucknall Bucknall Estcourt (1802-1855): Edward Fellowes (1809-1887): John Neilson Gladstone (1807-1863): Montagu Gore (1800-1864): George Heneage Walker Heneage (1799-1875): Sir Frederic William Heygate (1822-1884): Wadham Locke (1779-1835): George Montagu, Viscount Mandeville (1799-1855): Lord Robert Montagu (1825-1902): William Smith O'Brien (1803-1864): George Hussey Packe (1796-1874): John Bonfoy Rooper (1778-1855): James Rust (1798-1875): Simon Watson Taylor (1811-1902): George Thornhill (1783-1852).

Constituencies

Breconshire: County Kerry: New Radnor Boroughs: Bolton: Cardigan Boroughs: Ipswich:

Tavistock: Ross & Cromarty: Newport: New Ross: Roxburghshire: Bury: Huntingdonshire: Wiltshire North: Honiton: Devizes.

