

Chapter 1 : Formats and Editions of The history of Parliament on CD-ROM. [calendrierdelascience.com]

The History of Parliament is the official history of the British House of Commons from to , compiled by leading scholars and containing full biographies of all members, constituency surveys, and introductory surveys by period.

History[edit] The publication in 1832 of the Official Return of Members of Parliament, an incomplete list of the name of every Member elected to serve in lower Houses of Parliaments in the United Kingdom and predecessor states, [1] gave a useful source on which Victorian historians could build, and there were several publications which identified and gave some biographical and genealogical details of the Members of Parliament for certain constituencies. In 1822 Wedgwood published the Staffordshire Parliamentary History. In 1832, Wedgwood decided to take the subject further. Together with other MPs who were interested in the subject, he wrote a memorial to the Prime Minister urging him to appoint a Committee to prepare a complete record of the personnel of every Parliament since 1559. The memorial noted that the Official Return was incomplete and inaccurate, and contained no information beyond a list of names; it attempted to head off Treasury objections to the cost, by pointing to the fact that pledges of voluntary assistance had been obtained. Wedgwood quickly obtained the signatures of more than 100 MPs. Baldwin agreed to take the matter under consideration. Wedgwood then undertook fundraising and worked with a small group of assistants, completing in 1837 two volumes entitled The History of Parliament 1559–1832. At the end of the war, strenuous lobbying by L. Namier who had been a member of the s committee succeeded in getting agreement by the Treasury to provide funding for the History of Parliament Trust. Sir Frank Stenton became the first chairman of the editorial board. Despite working together on the Committee on House of Commons Personnel and Politics, they had quite different inspirations to take up the subject of Parliamentary history. Wedgwood looked on the history of Parliament as a member of the classic Whig school of history: Namier regarded such views as fashionable nonsense and was especially interested in the personalities of Parliament; he obsessed over the single question of why its Members had decided to go into Parliament. The History was initially divided into 15 sections, but by 1837 even this was impossible and they were reduced to six. For a decade, Namier himself worked nine hours a day at the Institute of Historical Research to write biographies of eighteenth century Members of Parliament, with three paid assistants and other volunteers. Although Namier died in 1836, the first volumes of the History to be published in April 1837 carried his name along with that of his colleague John Brooke and covered the years 1559–1700. It began with an introductory survey written by Brooke which explained the period and provided some statistical analysis of the Members as a whole. There followed articles about each constituency which gave the results of elections and explained the influences at work. Volumes two and three gave biographies of each of the 1,000 men who sat in Parliament at any point in the period; where the Members concerned had served before the period or continued serving after, the biographies covered solely their activities within the period; they also concentrated entirely on Parliamentary activity and mentioned the other lives of Members only briefly. Although the twenty-year agreement with the Treasury expired in 1857, funding was continued, and work continued through the 1860s. The early 1860s saw three sections completed. Peter Hasler had taken over the section dealing with 1700–1750 after the death of Professor J. Neale in 1859, and it was published in 1861. The next section to appear was that for 1750–1800, which had originally been the work of Professor Arthur Aspinall before his death in 1857, and had been taken over by R. Thorne afterwards up to publication in 1862. Six years passed before the next section appeared, being the first volumes covering Parliament in the Middle Ages. Roskell, Linda Clark and Carole Rawcliffe were jointly responsible for the section covering 1066–1559. By the mid-1980s many libraries and users of the History were struggling to cope with the 23 large volumes, and there had been new historical discoveries leading to revisions in the biographies of some Members included in previous volumes. In 1987 the History arranged for the republication, with corrections and revisions and some additional images, of all previous sections on a single CD-ROM. In the 21st century there were two sections published: David Hayton, Eveline Cruickshanks and Stuart Handley completed their work on the period 1559–1832 in 2002, and the seven-volume History of Parliament 1832–1901 was published in December 2002. It is expected that the period 1901–1959, under the direction of Dr Linda Clark, will be published in two sections, split in 2006. Work on the period since 1959 began only in 2006, under the direction

of Dr Philip Salmon. House of Lords[edit] The History had not originally looked at the House of Lords, but in April launched a project under Dr Ruth Paley to produce a comprehensive account of its history. The first five-volume set an introductory volume and four volumes of biographies , covering the period 1688-1801, was published in 1997. The Times Literary Supplement review anonymous but by J. Carswell described the books as "magnificent", but some reviewers were animated by their own feuds with Namier and felt that the books had been limited by their determination to profile MPs individually rather than collectively. Taylor was the most quoted critic, writing in The Observer that the books were not a history but undigested raw material for one, and that many of the MPs profiled were of no importance in their own day. The 1688-1801 section was praised by J. Howey. However, the more recent publications of 1801-1832, 1832-1868 and 1868-1911 which have been longer have been widely praised. The Mellon Foundation , to digitise the early Journals of the House of Commons and House of Lords, together with other material relating to British history. The History of Parliament also sponsors an annual lecture given on a topic relating to its work by an academic historian. In 1998, a committee of Irish historians was formed to plan a history of the pre Irish Parliament ancillary to the British project. This was abandoned in due to lack of funds, though some work was later done at the IHR. Introductory survey, appendices, constituencies Vol.

Chapter 2 : The History of Parliament CD-ROM : History of Parliament Trust (Great Brita :

The History of Parliament on CD-ROM The History of Parliament is the official history of the British House of Commons from to , compiled by leading scholars and containing full biographies of all members, constituency surveys, and introductory surveys by period.

Since its origins in the dreams of Josiah Wedgwood in the early part of the 20th century, and then its establishment as a charitable trust in with government funding from , it has produced a voluminous output. For scale and ambition it is up there with the Dictionary of National Biography now the ODNB and the Victoria County History, and since it has produced over 40 fat volumes, containing biographical entries on over 21, MPs who sat between and , as well as around 3, constituency histories, and a staggering 20 million words. And its work is not yet complete. Funds permitting and there have been some narrow scrapes over the years , it will continue to fill the gaps in its coverage. Work is on-going for the periods " and "60, and the Trust has recently embarked on an ambitious and slightly re-jigged project to cover the period between the Great Reform Act and the end of the Second World War. Of course, the project has had its detractors. It is sometimes described as old fashioned, a charge which is hard to deny given that its prosopographical approach owes so much to Namier and his disciples, and by concentrating on biographies it does not exactly do what its name implies, in terms of offering a genuine history of Parliament. Its focus on the Commons also seems out of touch with long-established historiographical trends which acknowledge and indeed emphasise the role of the peerage, although this is now being addressed by new sections which are starting the process of dealing with the House of Lords currently " Others will point out that the History has not always been staffed by professional scholars, such that the quality of its research is not uniformly high, and it is certainly true that recent work is a great deal more thorough than some of the older output. Nevertheless, few can doubt that it has produced mighty reference volumes that have been invaluable to generations of scholars, far beyond the narrow field of parliamentary history, and it can honestly be said that new volumes are eagerly anticipated. Moreover, the purpose of this review is not so much to judge the quality of what has been produced as to discuss the latest method by which it has been presented to the world: The History of Parliament Online. And at this point it is probably appropriate for me to declare a double interest, having formerly been employed as a researcher on the project for too many years , and having more recently made a very small contribution to the new website. This is not the first time that the History has experimented with modern technology, and in it worked with Cambridge University Press one what was, at the time, a fairly impressive CD Rom. The huge volumes that had been appearing periodically over the previous three decades were wonderful to use in many respects, but they suffered from major drawbacks. They were prohibitively expensive, and it was no longer clear even that university libraries were buying them. And, in the absence of an index, they resembled giant haystacks that were unlikely to yield up too many needles for those whose approach to history and indeed to Parliament was not biographical in nature. This was the problem that the CD Rom, with its search facility and hyperlinks, overcame, even if only briefly. What quickly became apparent, of course, was that CD Rom technology had been superseded by the internet, a development with which scholars and publishers are still experimenting, in order to find exciting new ways of delivering old information. How successful, then is the History of Parliament Online at providing readers with something that is useable, and which genuinely has added value? Other similar projects have either required vast amounts of research council money, which has not always been wisely spent, or have involved commercial ventures, whose databases have sometimes been insanely expensive, unless and until JISC makes them available to UK universities. In what is a sometimes depressing web age, therefore, it is immensely refreshing that the History like so much of British History Online is accessible to absolutely anyone, anywhere in the world. Beyond this, moreover, the site also has the merits of being well-designed, user-friendly and useful. This involves the work of nine sections, the most recent of which covering "32 was published in , with the latest research published in , and covering "29 due to appear on the web in late This part of the site comprises a series of clearly marked layers. Having made their choice, they can then choose which chronological period they seek to explore, and then browse the

entries by means of alphabetical keys. These various pathways enable readers to call up on screen the exact text of what appeared in print, and although these do not provide references to the volumes and pages of the original volumes, they can be easily cited by anyone who wishes to do so. Each entry also has links which enable readers to click through to other relevant sections of the site where they are mentioned, and to any other pages for MPs or constituencies that are mentioned in a particular entry. Equally, those of a more methodical nature can also read this mass of data as if it were in printed form. Each of these sections explains clearly and concisely what readers will find, and these too are easy to navigate. These essays are generally short and readable, and they are clearly aimed at a general audience. There is even one image of a curious parliamentary artefact: This is accompanied, naturally enough, by links to the biographies of both men, as well as to the constituency for which they sat. In time, the aim is clearly to enhance both of these sections with even more specially written essays, not least on individual Parliaments, which will provide readers with still further material that cannot be found in the print volumes. There will be those who will welcome the ease with which browsing can take place across material that originally appeared in numerous volumes. Each constituency article, for example, contains a link to other similar entries relating to other periods, and this means that people who are so minded can read the history of a parliamentary borough like Bath from through to More obviously, however, the real benefit of the site comes from its capacity to be interrogated by means of word searches. One way in which this can be done involves a hi-tech randomised search facility on the front page. I have to confess that it made me feel a little queasy, but the kids will probably love it. This is around 70 more than could be found by linking through from his biography. It transpires, therefore, that there is evidence about him in biographies of Richard Dowdswell 1773 and Edward Turner 1776 , as well as in the constituency article on Wells, none of which are referred to in his own entry. They could certainly find evidence about the Palace of Westminster, from the famous medieval Hall hits to the Painted Chamber. The latter turned up only five entries, although one of these 1776 a reference to Sir John Conway being reprimanded for late night revelry and dancing there in 1776 was certainly entertaining. This was always true to some extent, of course, not least because many members had more interesting lives outside Parliament, from Dick Whittington to Geoffrey Chaucer and William Wilberforce. Now, however, it would be nice to think that this site will attract many more people, including those who would not instinctively think of the History as a project which enhances our knowledge of, say, William Shakespeare. Most of these merely involved its use as a source, but some of them also provided fascinating examples of the newspaper as an historical topic. Not all of these involved MPs as culprits, of course, although it would certainly be possible to research those in the Commons who were mad, bad, and dangerous to know. These included Alexander Grant, whose last known trace involved being held under restraint in Bedlam in 1776, railing about William, Lord Cadogan. His name, amazingly enough, was John Hardhead. This may be fewer than Habermas would have expected. Of course, there are limits to such composite searches using three terms did not seem to work , just as there are limits to the functionality of the site in general. It is perhaps not that helpful for anyone who is interested in petitioning during the medieval period to discover over 5, entries for their chosen subject, most of which refer to more recent parliaments. Other glitches seem to involve minor technical issues. The requisite links, for example, are not all in place. Beyond this, search results do not appear in any very obvious order, and they also merely serve to identify the individual biographies, constituencies, or survey sections in which they appear. Many such entries are long, and, unlike British History Online, the search facility does not guide the reader to the specific citation within an individual page. However, such problems are relatively minor, and some of them will probably be fixed in due course. In the section on FAQs, indeed, readers are even provided with an address to which factual corrections can be sent, although they are also warned that any changes that are found to be necessary might take a while to appear! In short, the History of Parliament Online admirably overcomes the key problems with the printed volumes. Its output has gone from being expensive and unwieldy to free and usable. The site is clear and logical, and also bright and colourful, and the aim genuinely seems to have been to produce something which will not only be valuable to academics, but also attractive to the general reader and enthusiastic amateur, whatever their historical interest might be. The first of these goals is easier to achieve, and a whole new generation of scholars will be grateful for having so much great research dumped into a

website. The second is more of a challenge, but one to which the History has risen with admirable skill, and the site does a good job of offering guidance and explanations, in terms of explaining what can be found where, how the material was produced, and what readers can expect from a biography or a constituency article. Back to 1 June Paul Seaward Posted: We are delighted that he has found so much material in it to contribute to existing lines of enquiry, and perhaps to stimulate new ones. Jason has provided some useful pointers to improvements that could be made. This can be accessed by selecting one of the article types offered in the box at the right hand side of the search page – members, constituencies, and so on. It is also possible to refine the search to some of the separate components of our articles: As Jason mentions, the site should be considered as a continuing project: As with all websites of this size, maintaining and further developing the site is far from cost-free. While we hope to keep the site free, we do have to reserve our right to charge for access in the future if it becomes necessary in order to keep it online.

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied. Author: Cambridge.

Graham was MP for Stirlingshire He failed to see anything but the crowd, and so amused himself among the tombs at Westminster Abbey and visiting an eating house for his dinner and picking up gossip. There is no corroborating evidence, as far as I know, for the existence of Pompey, though black servants, and especially black footmen, were not an uncommon sight in eighteenth century London, and Pompey is not an unusual name to have been given to one of them. There is no specific evidence either for the custom of electing a Speaker among the footmen. But there are some suggestive indications of the practice of servants mimicking their masters and mistresses. Footmen, who had plenty of time on their hands as they hung around waiting for their masters or mistresses to finish their visits to friends, the theatre, the shops or to Parliament, may have been especially prone to do so. It is a common Humour among the Retinue of People of Quality, when they are in their Revels, that is when they are out of their Masters Sight, to assume in an humourous Way the Names and Titles of those whose Liveries they wear. By which Means Characters and Distinctions become so familiar to them, that it is to this, among other Causes, one may impute a certain Insolence among our Servants, that they take no Notice of any Gentleman though they know him ever so well, except he is an Acquaintance of their Masters. My Obscurity and Taciturnity leave me at Liberty, without Scandal, to dine, if I think fit, at a common Ordinary, in the meanest as well as the most sumptuous House of Entertainment. My Surprise was increased in hearing loud and rustick Voices speak and answer to each other upon the publick Affairs by the Names of the most Illustrious of our Nobility; till of a sudden one came running in, and cryed the House was rising. Down came all the Company together, and away: It is a thing too notorious to mention the Crowds of Servants, and their Insolence, near the Courts of Justice, and the Stairs towards the supreme Assembly; where there is an universal Mockery of all Order, such riotous Clamour and licentious Confusion, that one would think the whole Nation lived in jest, and there were no such thing as Rule and Distinction among us. They could be assertive about what they regarded about their customary rights: The footmen may have taken on the political attitudes of their employers. While one member freely offered that his servant should be laid by the heels if it had been him, another, a future royalist officer, was noted to have vigorously rejected the idea that his own servant should be punished. After the Restoration, there were frequent complaints about the behaviour of the footmen standing on the stairs and in the lobbies and making it difficult for Members and others to get through. In one case, reported to the House in May , a footman of Lord Mulgrave, wearing his livery, jostled one member and beat up his servant as he came up to assist: Mainard himself down on the Ground; and one of the footmen held him by the Hair, whose Hand the Examinant loosened out of his Hair: Mainard, whilst the other held him by the Hair. In June — another nervous time, as London anticipated the landing of the Duke of Monmouth in the South-West to begin his rebellion, the House of Commons ordered that footmen be limited to Westminster Hall, and that they should not carry personal weapons. The order that footmen be excluded from the stairs and lobbies of the House became repeated so frequently that it ended up as one of the routine orders, passed at the beginning of every session. The proposal to appoint Hill — already colonel of a foot regiment — to the colonelcy of a dragoon regiment as well provoked a furious falling-out between the Queen and Marlborough over the control of appointments in the army, and although Marlborough managed to block it, he could do nothing to prevent Hill becoming a brigadier-general a few months later. The speakership election in which Pompey was engaged would have mirrored the proceedings in the Commons on 25 November when it elected a High Tory Speaker, Bromley, without opposition. In the absence of an archive belonging to the Hill family, it is unlikely that we will find out much more. For the moment, anyway, Pompey provides no more than a tantalising glimpse of the political opinions and ambitions of a black possibly Tory in the turbulent world of early eighteenth century footmen.

Chapter 4 : Commons | History of Parliament Online

The History of Parliament is a project to write a complete history of the United Kingdom Parliament and its predecessors, the Parliament of Great Britain and the Parliament of England.

The history will principally consist of a prosopography, in which the history of an institution is told through the individual biographies of its members. After various amateur efforts the project was formally launched in 1957 and since has been funded by the Treasury. As of 2007 the volumes covering the House of Commons for the periods 1265–1534, 1534–1801, and 1801–1911 have been completed and published in 41 separate volumes containing over 20 million words; research work on the remaining periods and on the House of Lords is ongoing. In the completed sections were republished on the internet. History The publication in 1832 of the Official Return of Members of Parliament, an incomplete list of the name of every Member elected to serve in lower Houses of Parliaments in the United Kingdom and predecessor states,[1] gave a useful source on which Victorian historians could build, and there were several publications which identified and gave some biographical and genealogical details of the Members of Parliament for certain constituencies. In 1842 Wedgwood published the Staffordshire Parliamentary History. In 1843, Wedgwood decided to take the subject further. Together with other MPs who were interested in the subject, he wrote a memorial to the Prime Minister urging him to appoint a Committee to prepare a complete record of the personnel of every Parliament since 1265. The memorial noted that the Official Return was incomplete and inaccurate, and contained no information beyond a list of names; it attempted to head off Treasury objections to the cost, by pointing to the fact that pledges of voluntary assistance had been obtained. Wedgwood quickly obtained the signatures of more than 100 MPs. Baldwin agreed to take the matter under consideration. Wedgwood then undertook fundraising and worked with a small group of assistants, completing in 1845 two volumes entitled The History of Parliament 1265–1534. At the end of the war, strenuous lobbying by L. Namier who had been a member of the s committee succeeded in getting agreement by the Treasury to provide funding for the History of Parliament Trust. Sir Frank Stenton became the first chairman of the editorial board. Despite working together on the Committee on House of Commons Personnel and Politics, they had quite different inspirations to take up the subject of Parliamentary history. Wedgwood looked on the history of Parliament as a member of the classic Whig school of history: Namier regarded such views as fashionable nonsense and was especially interested in the personalities of Parliament; he obsessed over the single question of why its Members had decided to go into Parliament. The History was initially divided into 15 sections, but by 1850 even this was impossible and they were reduced to six. For a decade, Namier himself worked nine hours a day at the Institute of Historical Research to write biographies of eighteenth century Members of Parliament, with three paid assistants and other volunteers. Although Namier died in 1851, the first volumes of the History to be published in April 1852 carried his name along with that of his colleague John Brooke and covered the years 1265–1534. It began with an introductory survey written by Brooke which explained the period and provided some statistical analysis of the Members as a whole. There followed articles about each constituency which gave the results of elections and explained the influences at work. Volumes two and three gave biographies of each of the 1,000 men who sat in Parliament at any point in the period; where the Members concerned had served before the period or continued serving after, the biographies covered solely their activities within the period; they also concentrated entirely on Parliamentary activity and mentioned the other lives of Members only briefly. Although the twenty-year agreement with the Treasury expired in 1871, funding was continued, and work continued through the 1870s. The early 1870s saw three sections completed. Peter Hasler had taken over the section dealing with 1534–1801 after the death of Professor J. Neale, and it was published in 1872. The next section to appear was that for 1801–1911, which had originally been the work of Professor Arthur Aspinall before his death in 1870, and had been taken over by R. Thorne afterwards up to publication in 1873. Six years passed before the next section appeared, being the first volumes covering Parliament in the Middle Ages. Roskell, Linda Clark and Carole Rawcliffe were jointly responsible for the section covering 1265–1534. By the mid-1980s many libraries and users of the History were struggling to cope with the 23 large volumes, and there had been new historical discoveries leading to revisions in the biographies of some Members included in previous volumes. In the

History arranged for the republication, with corrections and revisions and some additional images, of all previous sections on a single CD-ROM. In the 21st century there were two sections published: David Hayton, Eveline Cruickshanks and Stuart Handley completed their work on the period 1689–1801 in 2002, and the seven-volume History of Parliament 1689–1801 was published in December 2002. It is expected that the period 1801–1832, under the direction of Dr Linda Clark, will be published in two sections, split in 2005. Work on the period since 1832 began only in 2005, under the direction of Dr Philip Salmon. House of Lords The History had not originally looked at the House of Lords, but in April 2005 launched a project under Dr Ruth Paley to produce a comprehensive account of its history. The first five-volume set an introductory volume and four volumes of biographies 1689–1801, covering the period 1689–1801, was published in 2005. The Times Literary Supplement review anonymous but by J. Carswell described the books as "magnificent", but some reviewers were animated by their own feuds with Namier and felt that the books had been limited by their determination to profile MPs individually rather than collectively. Taylor was the most quoted critic, writing in The Observer that the books were not a history but undigested raw material for one, and that many of the MPs profiled were of no importance in their own day. The 1689–1801 section was praised by J. However, the more recent publications of 1801–1832, 1832–1868 and 1868–1914 which have been longer have been widely praised. Mellon Foundation, to digitise the early Journals of the House of Commons and House of Lords, together with other material relating to British history. The History of Parliament also sponsors an annual lecture given on a topic relating to its work by an academic historian. In 2005, a committee of Irish historians was formed to plan a history of the pre Irish Parliament ancillary to the British project. This was abandoned in due to lack of funds, though some work was later done at the IHR. Introductory survey, appendices, constituencies Vol.

Chapter 5 : Homepage | History of Parliament Online

The History of Parliament CD-ROM by History of Parliament Trust (Great Brita, , available at Book Depository with free delivery worldwide.

In Wedgwood published the "Staffordshire Parliamentary History". In , Wedgwood decided to take the subject further. Together with other MPs who were interested in the subject, he wrote a memorial to the Prime Minister urging him to appoint a Committee to prepare a complete record of the personnel of every Parliament since . The memorial noted that the Official Return was incomplete and inaccurate, and contained no information beyond a list of names; it attempted to head off Treasury objections to the cost, by pointing to the fact that pledges of voluntary assistance had been obtained. Wedgwood quickly obtained the signatures of more than MPs. Baldwin agreed to take the matter under consideration. At the end of the war, strenuous lobbying by L. Namier who had been a member of the s committee succeeded in getting agreement by the Treasury to provide funding for the History of Parliament Trust. Sir Frank Stenton became the first chairman of the editorial board. Despite working together on the Committee on House of Commons Personnel and Politics, they had quite different inspirations to take up the subject of Parliamentary history. Wedgwood looked on the history of Parliament as a member of the classic Whig school of history: Namier regarded such views as fashionable nonsense and was especially interested in the personalities of Parliament; he obsessed over the single question of why its Members had decided to go into Parliament. The History was initially divided into 15 sections, but by even this was impossible and they were reduced to six. For a decade, Namier himself worked nine hours a day at the Institute of Historical Research to write biographies of eighteenth century Members of Parliament, with three paid assistants and other volunteers. Although Namier died in , the first volumes of the History to be published in April carried his name along with that of his colleague John Brooke and covered the years . It began with an introductory survey written by Brooke which explained the period and provided some statistical analysis of the Members as a whole. There followed articles about each constituency which gave the results of elections and explained the influences at work. Volumes two and three gave biographies of each of the 1, men who sat in Parliament at any point in the period; where the Members concerned had served before the period or continued serving after, the biographies covered solely their activities within the period; they also concentrated entirely on Parliamentary activity and mentioned the other lives of Members only briefly. Although the twenty year agreement with the Treasury expired in , funding was continued, and work continued through the s. The early eighties saw three sections completed. Peter Hasler had taken over the section dealing with after the death of Professor J. Neale , and it was published in . The next section to appear was that for , which had originally been the work of Professor Arthur Aspinall before his death in , and had been taken over by R. Thorne afterwards up to publication in . Six years passed before the next section appeared, being the first volumes covering Parliament in the Middle Ages. Roskell, Linda Clark and Carole Rawcliffe were jointly responsible for the section covering . By the mid s many libraries and users of the History were struggling to cope with the 23 large volumes, and there had been new historical discoveries leading to revisions in the biographies of some Members included in previous volumes. In the History arranged for the republication, with corrections and revisions and some additional images, of all previous sections on a single CD-ROM. In the 21st century there were two sections published: David Hayton, Eveline Cruickshanks and Stuart Handley completed their work on the period in , and the seven-volume History of Parliament was published in December . It is expected that the period , under the direction of Dr Linda Clark, will be published in two sections, split in . Work on the period since began only in January , under the direction of Dr Philip Salmon. Advertisements House of Lords The History had not originally looked at the House of Lords, but in April launched a project under Dr Ruth Paley to produce a comprehensive account of its history. It is concentrating on the period , and intends to start with three volumes of biographies to be published in , and . It will also produce a two volume study of the House of Lords as an institution in and Reception The first appearance of the History in occasioned many reviews. The Times Literary Supplement review anonymous but by John Carswell described the books as "magnificent", but some reviewers were

animated by their own feuds with Namier and felt that the books had been limited by their determination to profile MPs individually rather than collectively. Taylor was the most quoted critic, writing in *The Observer* that the books were not a history but undigested raw material for one, and that many of the MPs profiled were of no importance in their own day. Later volumes attracted different criticism: The introductory surveys to the and sections were criticised for being too brief. However, the more recent publications of , and which have been longer have been widely praised. Mellon Foundation , to digitise the early Journals of the House of Commons and House of Lords, together with other material relating to British history. The History of Parliament also sponsors an annual lecture given on a topic relating to its work by an academic historian. Past, Present - and Future? History of Parliament Trust. Retrieved 11 December

Chapter 6 : History of Parliament - The Full Wiki

The History of Parliament on CD-ROM. Cambridge University Press. [pounds sterling] ISBN 0 1. I suppose this is a case of being thankful for medium-sized mercies.

Chapter 7 : The history of Parliament on CD-ROM. (Book,) [calendrierdelascience.com]

The History of Parliament: CD-ROM by Various Writers and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at calendrierdelascience.com - The History of Parliament Cd-rom by Cambridge University Press; History of Parliament Trust Great Britain - AbeBooks.

Chapter 8 : The History of Parliament Online | Reviews in History

What it contains is the history of the House of Commons between and , give or take two or three gaps. But as Cambridge University Press has put on to CD-ROM 16, pages and 13 million words, plus over illustrations, half of them in colour, few will grumble.

Chapter 9 : VIRTUAL REPRESENTATION: THE HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT ON CD-ROM* | Past & Pres

The History of Parliament CD-ROM (cd-rom). The History of Parliament is the official history of the British House of Commons from , compiled by leading scholars and containing full biographies of all members, constituency surveys, and introductory surveys by period.