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Paul Seaward

History of Parliament Trust, London



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## Member Biographies

## BURGATE, Sir William (d.1409), of Burgate, Suff.

Published in *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1386-1421*, ed. J.S. Roskell, L. Clark, C.

Rawcliffe., 1993

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## Constituency

[SUFFOLK](#)
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## Dates

[Feb. 1388](#)
[Sept. 1388](#)
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[1395](#)

## Family and Education

s. of Peter Burgate of Burgate. *m.* Eleanor, da. of [Sir Thomas Visdelou](#)† of Shelfanger, Norf., 2 or 3 da. Kntd. bef. June 1378.

## Offices Held

Commr. of array, Suff. Apr. 1385, June 1386, Mar. 1392, July 1402, Sept. 1403; to hold special assizes Mar. 1396.<sup>1</sup>

## Biography

The Burgates took their name from the township lying two miles west of Eye in Suffolk, where their ancestors had settled before the reign of Henry III. In 1361 two knights' fees in Burgate, held of the earl of Oxford, were in the possession of the 'lady of Burgate', William's mother or grandmother, but within ten years they came into his own hands. In the course of his lifetime Burgate entered into several transactions concerning property at Burgate, Rickinghall and Redgrave. He extended his territorial interests in the same area of Suffolk by acquiring from [Richard Church](#)\* two manors in Gislingham, which he retained for several years after 1381, and also a number of properties in Thornham, Finningham, Wyverstone, Mellis and Yaxley, although the records do not always make clear as to whom, Burgate or Church, the actual tenancy pertained. Through his paternal grandmother, Margaret, widow of Robert Swynford (*d.*1349), he inherited property in Huntingdonshire at Great Stuckeley, Little Stuckeley and Ripton, albeit not without having to bring a suit at the assizes in 1380 to prove his title. These holdings in Huntingdonshire were to be valued at over £16 a year after Burgate's death. Burgate's standing in East Anglia was doubtless enhanced by his marriage to Eleanor Visdelou, who came from an old-established Norfolk family.<sup>2</sup>

Burgate may have owed his elections to Parliament to his friendship with the influential family of



Burgate, Sir William (d. 1409)

[View image](#) (will open as a pop-up window)

## Biography Detail

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# Plymouth

## Borough

Published in *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1820-1832*, ed. D.R. Fisher, 2009

Available from [Cambridge University Press](#)

PREVIOUS  
CONSTITUENCY

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## Background Information

Right of Election: in the freemen

Estimated number qualified to vote: 192 in 1831<sup>1</sup>

Number of voters: 146 in 1831

Population: 21,591 (1821); 31,080 (1831)<sup>2</sup>

## Elections

Date	Candidate	Votes
8 Mar. 1820	<a href="#">SIR WILLIAM CONGREVE</a> , bt. <a href="#">SIR THOMAS BYAM MARTIN</a>	
9 June 1826	<a href="#">SIR WILLIAM CONGREVE</a> , bt. <a href="#">SIR THOMAS BYAM MARTIN</a>	
7 June 1828	<a href="#">SIR GEORGE COCKBURN</a> vice Congreve, deceased	
12 Feb. 1829	<a href="#">COCKBURN</a> re-elected after appointment to office	
30 July 1830	<a href="#">SIR THOMAS BYAM MARTIN</a> <a href="#">SIR GEORGE COCKBURN</a>	
4 May 1831	<a href="#">SIR THOMAS BYAM MARTIN</a> <a href="#">SIR GEORGE COCKBURN</a> Hon. George Elliot	101 91 63

## Main Article

Plymouth, 'one of the largest seaports in England', was the easternmost of three adjoining towns situated on a peninsula between the Plym and Tamar estuaries, where they entered the English Channel. On the west bank was Plymouth Dock, renamed Devonport in 1824, the site of a major naval base and dockyard, which had grown spectacularly during the eighteenth century so that by 1801 its population exceeded that of Plymouth. Stonehouse, the smaller intermediate town, grew rapidly in the early nineteenth century owing to the location there of the royal marine barracks, naval hospital and victualling yard. Whereas the transition to a peacetime economy after 1815 caused much unemployment at Devonport, whose 'growth slowed up', Plymouth soon 'forged ahead as a fishing port and ... commercial harbour', engaged in foreign and coastal trade. Both towns benefited from the construction between 1812 and 1844 of the mile-long breakwater, which created 'one of



## Constituency Detail

- [Background Information](#)
- [Elections](#)
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## County

[Devon](#)

## See Plymouth in

- [1509-1558](#)
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- Division lists (unpublished)

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## ARCTIC EXPEDITION UNDER SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. 127

No. 11 (D.)

No. 11.  
Dr. McCormick's  
Plan for a Boat  
Expedition.

Copy of a LETTER from Dr. McCormick to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

11, Apsley Cottages, Twickenham Green,  
20 February 1850.

Sir,  
I BEG leave to transmit herewith, for the approval of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a list of the crew, gear and provisions and clothing requisite for the equipment of the Boat Expedition, which I have volunteered to conduct in search of Her Majesty's ships "Erebus" and "Terror," under the command of Captain Sir John Franklin.

The boat I should prefer for this service would be one similar, in the materials of its construction, to the boat used by Sir Edward Parry, in his attempt to reach the North Pole in the year 1827; but this I must leave to the superior judgment

1850 (107) Reports or Statements on Resumption of Search for Sir J. Franklin's Expedition; Correspondence and Proceedings of Admiralty in relation to Arctic Expedition.

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**Reports, Bills, from 1688-2010; Journals of the C18th**

Veneris, 27<sup>o</sup> die Martii, 1846.

Corn Importation Bill,—Motion made, and Question proposed, “That the Bill be now read a second time:”—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word “now,” and at the end of the Question to add the words “upon this day six months:”—Question put, “That the word ‘now’ stand part of the Question:”—The House *divided*; Ayes 302, Noes 214.

AYES.

Acheson, Viscount	Byng, George (Middlesex)	Dundas, David (Sutherlandsh.)
Acland, Tho. Dyke (Somers'sh.)	Byng, Rt. Hon. Geo. Stevens	Easthope, Sir John
A'Court, Captain	Cardwell, Edward	Eastnor, Viscount
Aglionby, Henry A.	Carew, Hn. R. Shapland (Waterf.)	Ebrington, Viscount
5 Ainsworth, Peter	50 Carnegie, Hon. Captain	95 Egerton, William Tatton
Aldam, William	Cavendish, Hon. C. C. (Youghal)	Ellice, Rt. Hon. Edw. (Coventry)
Anson, Hon. Colonel	Cavendish, Hon. G. H. (Derbsh.)	Ellice, Edward (St. Andrew's)
Attwood, John (Harwich)	Chapman, Benjamin (W. M'th.)	Ellis, Wynn (Leicester)
Baillie, Colonel (Honiton)	Chichester, Lord John Ludford	Elphinstone, Howard
10 Baillie, H. J. (Inverness-sh.)	55 Childers, John Walbanke	100 Escott, Bickham
Baine, Walter	Christie, William Dougal	Estcourt, T. G. Bucknall
Baird, William	Clay, Sir William	Etwall, Ralph
Baldwin, Barry	Clerk, Rt. Hon. Sir George	Evans, William (Derbyshire)
Bannerman, Alexander	Clive, Hon. Rob. Henry (Salop)	Evans, Sir De Lacy (Westmins.)
15 Barclay, David (Sunderland)	60 Cobden, Richard	105 Ewart, William
Barkly, Henry (Leominster)	Cochrane, Alexander	Feilden, William (Blackburn)
Baring, Rt. Hon. F. T. (Portsm.)	Cockburn, Rt. Hon. Sir George	Ferguson, Colonel (Kirkaldy)
Baring, Rt. Hon. W. B. (Thetford)	Colebrooke, Sir Thomas Edward	Fitzgerald, Richard Albert
Barnard, Edward George	Collett, John (Athlone)	Fitzroy, Hon. Henry
20 Beckett, William	65 Collins, William	110 Fitzroy, Lord Charles
Benbow, John	Corry, Rt. Hon. Henry	Fitzwilliam, Hn. George W.
Berkeley, Hon. Craven (Chel'm.)	Cowper, Hon. W. F.	Fleetwood, Sir Peter Hesketh
Berkeley, Hn. Capt. (Glo. City)	Craig, William Gibson	Flower, Sir James
Berkeley, Hon. Henry F. (Bristol)	Crawford, W. Sharman	Forster, Matthew
25 Bernal, Ralph	70 Cripps, William	115 Fox, Charles Rich. (Tower H.)
Blake, Martin J. (Galway)	Currie, Raikes	Gibson, Thomas Milner
Blewitt, Reginald J.	Curteis, Herbert Barrett	Gill, Thomas
Bodkin, Wm. Henry (Rochester)	Dalmeny, Lord	Gisborne, Thomas
Botfield, Beriah	Dalrymple, Captain	Glynne, Sir Stephen Richard
30 Bouverie, Hon. Edw. Pleydell	75 Dashwood, George H.	120 Gore, Montague (Barnstaple)
Bowles, Admiral	Dennis, Hon. Ave. W. (Salop)	Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir James
Bowring, Dr.	Dennistoun, John	Goulburn, Rt. Hon. Henry
Bridgeman Hewitt	D'Eyncourt, Rt. Hon. C. T.	Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir James
35 Bright, John	Dickinson, Francis Henry	Granger, Thomas Colpitts
Brocklehurst, John	80 Divett, Edward	125 Greene, Thomas
	Douglas, Sir Chas. E. (Warw.)	Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir George

Division lists, 1836-1910 (Not yet published)

Records of the Parliaments of Scotland

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*The Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 1707 (RPS)* is a fully searchable database containing the proceedings of the Scottish parliament from the first surviving act of 1235 to the union of 1707. The culmination of over ten years' work by researchers from the Scottish Parliament Project based in the School of History at the University of St Andrews, the online edition seeks to make this key historical source freely available to all in a technologically advanced and user-friendly format.

The inclusion of new parliaments and conventions of estates, committee records, parliamentary minutes and additional material makes the online edition the most comprehensive record of Scottish parliamentary proceedings ever available. All the sources which make up the proceedings of the pre-1707 Scottish parliament are fully cited and an extensive editorial apparatus included, enabling for the first time a proper understanding of the many and varied sources which make up Scotland's parliamentary record. A parallel translation of the original Latin, French and Scots text into English and the standardisation of place and personal names, where identifiable, enables keyword searches on an infinite number of subjects, with direct links from the modern translation to the original manuscript record.

Not sure where to start? Take a look at the [ideas for further research](#) page for more on what kind of information can be found within the parliamentary record and for areas suitable for further investigation.

Accessibility and transparency are watchwords for *RPS*. The provision of both the original manuscript text and a modernised translation ensures the database is accessible to a wide range of potential users. To aid comprehension, *RPS* has also been supplemented with a series of accompanying user tools and learning resources. An Editorial Introduction provides a clear explanation of the editorial policy adopted by the Scottish Parliament Project team in compiling this resource. In addition, a Short History of the Scottish parliament is provided for those unfamiliar with the background of the pre-1707 institution, while a more in-depth Historical Introduction traces the origins and evolution of parliament over its 500-year history. A detailed Glossary seeks to provide an explanation of some of the common legal and historical terms used in the database. Furthermore, an extensive Bibliography suggests further reading for users wishing to explore the history of the pre-1707 Scottish parliament in more detail. These elements represent the essential apparatus designed to deliver maximum accessibility to this significant

# Records of the Parliament of Scotland

Last updated: June 2013

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This website offers access to the Parliamentary Debates of the devolved government of Northern Ireland from June 7 1921 to the dissolution of Parliament in March 28 1972.

These papers cast a unique and valuable light on the development of the Province. The 92,000 printed pages of Parliamentary Debates are held by few institutions and they have no comprehensive subject index. Hence they have been inaccessible and difficult to use. This project, with the support of academics, archivists and politicians, has taken the Papers and fully digitised them. The resource has been available online since October 2006.

Visitors to the site can search either the full text or specific keywords (for example Prisons, Westminster or Drunkenness), or they can browse particular debates according to the combined subject index, or they can simply view the volumes.

### Influence the future direction of the Stormont Papers web site

The site developers at Queen's University Belfast and King's College London plan to enhance and extend the Stormont Papers web site in the near future, and we need your feedback on the key areas that we should prioritise.

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Use quotes to search for phrases, E.g. "Ulster Volunteer Force" or "Boundary Commission".

The data capture has been undertaken at The Centre for Data Digitisation and Analysis at Queen's University Belfast. The resource has been made available by the Arts and Humanities Data Service (Executive) at King's College London. The project was funded as an award winner of the November 2002 round of the Resource Enhancement scheme of the Arts and Humanities Research Council.

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# *Using digitised parliamentary data*

- They work for you pioneers in use of Parliamentary data
- Political scientists have been using data, though issues:
  - Are they finding anything we didn't already know?
  - Do they adequately take into account fuzzy things like context?
- But historians of politics in Britain haven't used it except as they did anyway.
- Social, cultural historians much more creative: success of Old Bailey Online
- Some use of tools such as N-gram viewer developing for political historians, but in a relatively unsophisticated way.



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Friday, 18 October 2013

The parliamentary question is a great way for MPs and peers to discover information from ministers which the government may not wish to reveal.

[Random recent written question](#)

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TheyWorkForYou lets you find out what your MP, MSP or MLA is doing in your name, read debates, written answers, see what's coming up in Parliament, and sign up for email alerts when there's past or future activity on someone or something you're interested in.

## Commons debates

Thursday, 17 October 2013

The main chamber of the House of Commons is where debates are held on a variety of topics, oral questions are answered, and new legislation is debated.

### Random recent Commons debate

#### Defence Reforms: Deaf Children and Young People

Thursday, 17 October 2013; 37 speeches

I beg to move, That this House recognises the importance of services for deaf children and young people and acknowledges the wide attainment gap; further recognises that communications support...

[See more Commons debates](#)

## Westminster Hall

Thursday, 17 October 2013

Westminster Hall is a secondary MP debating chamber, in a horseshoe arrangement aimed at fostering a more constructive debate.

[Random recent Westminster Hall debate](#)

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## ON THIS DAY IN... 1780

About eight o'clock in the evening John Nixon allegedly broke into the house of Thomas White in Liquorpond Street. [read more](#)

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## The Proceedings of the Old Bailey, 1674-1913

A fully searchable edition of the largest body of texts detailing the lives of non-elite people ever published, containing 197,745 criminal trials held at London's central criminal court. If you are new to this site, you may find the [Getting Started](#) and [Guide to Searching](#) videos and tutorials helpful.

To search the Proceedings use the boxes on the right or go to the [Search Pages](#).

### April 2013 Update: Celebrating our Tenth Anniversary

April 2013 marks the tenth anniversary of the launch of the Old Bailey Online, and the 100th anniversary of the last published edition of the **Old Bailey Proceedings**. The year's update includes a few minor corrections. For further information, see [What's New \(April 2013\)](#).

### Tales from the Old Bailey

[A new BBC Two factual drama series](#) brings to life some key trials from the *Proceedings*.

### About this Project

A collaboration between the Universities of Hertfordshire and Sheffield and the Open University, this project was funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council and

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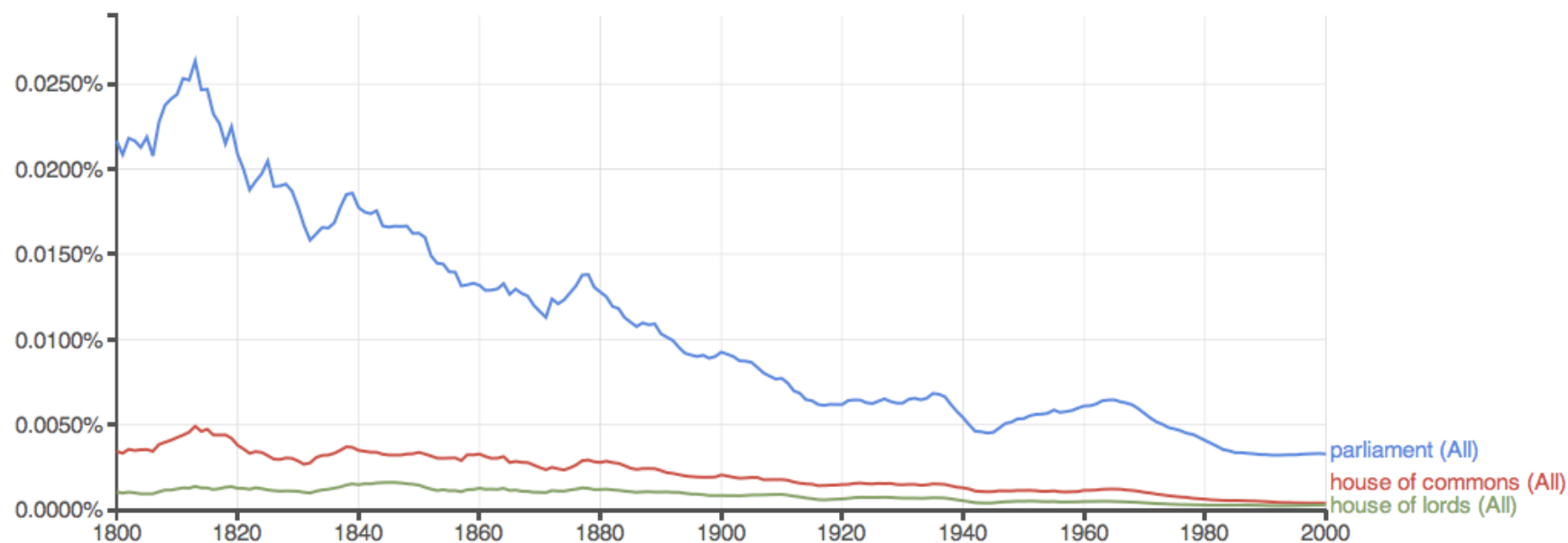
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# Bringing together the parliamentary record

- Parliamentary proceedings need to be reconstructed from many sources:
  - Hansard, and its predecessors
  - Journals
  - Reports
  - Bills and Acts
  - Division lists
- How to bring these materials together?

CORN LAWS—THE CHELTENHAM PETITION. (Hansard, 3 March 1846)

http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/commons/1846/mar/03/corn-laws-the-cheltenham-petition

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### CORN LAWS—THE CHELTENHAM PETITION.

HC Deb 03 March 1846 vol 84 cc502-27 502

**MR. NEWDEGATE** rose to move— "That it be an Instruction to the Select Committee on the §  
Petition from Cheltenham, that they do inquire into an alleged organized and extensive system of  
fraudulent and vexatious objections to the Votes of a great number of duly qualified Electors for  
the Northern Division of Warwickshire, the Northern Division of Staffordshire, and certain  
Divisions of other Counties." In consequence of information he had that day received, he had  
altered the terms of the Motion of which he had given notice, so as to include North Staffordshire  
and other places, in order if possible, to meet the wishes of hon. Members opposite. He felt that  
he was identified with a party aggrieved, since he represented a constituency whose votes had  
been attacked, and many of whom had been put to great trouble and expense in defending their  
legitimate claims. But when he remembered that the hon. Member for Cheltenham, who was  
politically opposed to him in all respects, had complained of an organized association which had  
been formed for the purpose of preferring petitions to that House to which forged signatures  
were attached, he felt relieved from the difficulty which he might have experienced from a charge  
of being actuated by party feeling, however unjust, had he asked the House to refer these  
matters to a Select Committee of his own selection: he would now content himself with asking  
that it should be an instruction to the Committee to take into consideration the case he 503  
was prepared to bring before the House. The petition was brought forward on a question of  
privilege; and he did not think, with the right hon. Baronet at the head of the Government, that  
the case of extensive and organized interference with the franchise was not a proper question for  
that tribunal to deal with. The right hon. Baronet, when there was a Motion before the House  
complaining of the interference of Peers in elections, induced the hon. Member for Athlone to  
withdraw it, because, as he said, the influence of Peers at elections was not more than they were  
entitled to as landlords and persons commanding the respect of their neighbours; but nothing  
had been said of removing from the Journals of the House the Standing Order on that point,  
which was annually moved in defence of the privileges of that House. Another consideration  
which weighed with him was, that it was ever the practice of the House to consider any  
fraudulent interference in elections as a breach of privilege; for how else could such cases be  
referred to the tribunals of the House constituted by privilege? When, therefore, he considered  
that the decisions of the registration courts were of as much importance as the elections  
themselves to those who claimed the franchise, he could not but think that, if the House

Hansard text

R E P O R T.

145  
**R E P O R T**

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

**CORN LAWS (CHELTENHAM PETITION);**

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THEM.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
23 March 1846.*

THE SELECT COMMITTEE to whom the Petition from *Cheltenham*, for the REPEAL of the CORN LAWS, was referred, to inquire into the Circumstances under which, and the Parties by whom, the Signatures thereto were annexed;—HAVE considered the Matter referred to them, and have agreed to the following RESOLUTION and REPORT, to which they have added the EVIDENCE taken before them :

RESOLVED,

THAT it is the opinion of this Committee that an irregularity in regard to the Petition from Cheltenham, as transmitted from thence to Manchester, was of a nature which rendered it not capable of being presented to the House of Commons, according to the known forms of The House: That it was altered by agents of the Anti-Corn-Law League at Manchester, who were cognizant of the rules of The House; and in adapting this Petition to those rules, they acted irregularly, though with no fraudulent intention.

It appears to Your Committee that the five first signatures appended to the Petition-sheet, as presented to The House, are not in the handwriting of the persons there named, but are transcribed from genuine signatures which were on another sheet; that this act of transcription, though irregular, is not fraudulent.

It farther appears that twenty-four Names, purporting to be the signatures of other subscribers to the Petition, were written by one and the same person (an elector of Cheltenham), with the sanction, as he states, of the persons named.

In closing their Report, Your Committee think this a fit occasion for expressing their regret, that methods of promoting and of preparing Petitions should prevail, which have a tendency to bring into discredit that mode of giving expression to the sentiments of the subjects of the Realm.

23 March 1846.

139  
139  
139  
**Select Committee  
Report**

House of Commons Parliamentary Papers Online.  
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# REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

INQUIRY INTO DRUNKENNESS,

WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
5 August 1834.*

*315*  
Robt. J. Chambers,  
Esq.  
25 June 1834.

found to drink to excess?—Whole families feel no shame in going into gin-shops, who, I am convinced, when I was first made a police magistrate, would have been ashamed of going into them, and misery has in consequence been produced to all the family.

1301. Do they go in open day?—Yes, all day.

1302. Among those families you include even the children?—Yes; and mothers frequently give their children gin, and I have even seen children beaten when they refuse to drink it.

1303. Can you give an idea of the probable proportion which drunken cases bear to others?—The Metropolitan Police Report states it as follows for the last year:

Apprehended, Males	- - - - -	18,268
— Females	- - - - -	11,612

Total apprehended for Drunkenness - - - 29,880

To which in fact should be added,

Males	- - - - -	3,382
Females	- - - - -	5,178

Total charges for disorderly conduct in the streets - - - 8,560.

(Nine-tenths of which originate in or about the doors of public-houses.)

As to the proportion this bears to the whole of the charges enumerated in this Report of last year, the total is 69,959, in which is included the above 38,440.

It appears by a Return made to Parliament that the numbers in 1831 of drunken cases was,

Males	- - - - -	19,748
Females	- - - - -	11,695

Total Persons - - - 31,443

At both periods the above numbers include those who were discharged when sober, at their own request, instead of being detained until brought before the magistrates the next day. This practice is now altered, and all who are apprehended cannot be discharged at the station-houses, except on bail, but must be brought before the magistrates.

1304. When was that custom of discharging discontinued?—In August last it was altered, in consequence of some complaints to the Secretary of State. He thought it gave them an improper power, which had better be exercised by the magistrates; and now they do not take cases which they can possibly avoid into the watch-house at all, if they can persuade persons to go quietly away, or any of their friends to lead them away, in whatever state of drunkenness they may be.

1305. The number of persons charged with drunkenness before the magistrates, by no means represents the number of persons actually in a state of drunkenness?—Certainly not: it includes only a certain class, who are very troublesome when they are drunk, who cannot or will not go quietly about their business.

1306. Do you know whether the number of those who being drunk, are not charged, is equal to the number of those who are charged?—I have no means of speaking decidedly upon that, it is night work performed by the police constables in every part of the metropolis, some of whom are more active, and others more supine and lenient.

1307. What effect do you find produced upon the state of society generally by this increased habit of drunkenness?—First, great poverty, and a great increase in consequence of the poor-rates; next an increase of the lesser crimes to supply the money so wasted, as servants, shopmen and apprentices purloining small sums or articles of small value, for which their masters are unwilling to prosecute, but which lead to loss of character, and train them to the commission of greater crime. Gin-shops being kept open at all hours, afford an opportunity to thieves of waiting there till the time they can collect together and perpetrate crimes, for those gin-shops are open night and day, or their doors upon the latch,

“Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis.”

Hell's

**Corn Importation.**

A

**B I L L**

To amend the Laws relating to the Importation  
of Corn.

(Prepared and brought in by  
Mr. Groves, Sir Robert Peel,  
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Clerk  
and Mr. Cardwell.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
9 Ms. A 1848.

111.

**Under 1 oz.**

Bill

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9 March 1840. 9 Vict.



**B I L L**

To amend the Laws relating to the Importation  
of Corn.

[Note.—The Words and Figures printed in *Italics* are proposed  
to be inserted in the Committee.]

**ENACTED** an Act was passed in the Session of Parliament  
held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Her present  
Majesty, intitled, "An Act to amend the Laws for the Importation  
of Corn."

5 And whereas it is expedient that the Duties now payable upon the  
Importation and Entry for Home Consumption in the United King-  
dom and in the Isle of Man respectively, of Corn, Grain, Meal and  
Flour, should be altered, and that the Act heretofore recited should  
be amended as hereinafter is expressed;

10 **BE** it therefore enacted, by The QUEEN's most Excellent  
MAJESTY, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords  
Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament  
assembled, and by the Authority of the same, THAT from and  
after the passing of this Act, in lieu of the Duties now payable upon  
15 the Entry for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom, and upon  
the Importation into the Isle of Man, of Corn, Grain, Meal and Flour,  
there shall be levied and paid unto Her Majesty, Her heirs and suc-  
cessors, on all Corn, Grain, Meal and Flour, already or hereafter to  
be imported into the United Kingdom or the Isle of Man from parts  
20 beyond the seas, and entered for Home Consumption after the passing  
of this Act, the Duties set forth in the Schedule to this Act annexed,  
until the First day of February which will be in the year of our

111. A Lord

House of Commons Journal Volume 85 – 3 March 1830 | Journal of the House of Commons: volume 85 (pp. 124–129)

http://british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=16187

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**Mercurii, 3 die Martii; Anno 11° Georgii IV ti Regis, 1830.**

PRAYERS.

**Account of Marines presented. No. 91.**

THE House being informed that Mr. *Hind*, from the Office of the Paymaster of the Royal Marines, attended at the door, he was called in; and at the bar presented to the House, pursuant to their Order, -An Account of the Establishment of the Royal Marines, with the Pay and Allowance of each Class, and a Statement of the Contingent Expenses of every kind; showing the total expenditure for the past year, on account of that Corps:- And then he withdrew.

*Ordered*, That the said Account do lie upon the Table; and be printed.

**Accounts, &c. presented: Grain.**

The House being informed that Mr. *Crafer*, from the Treasury, attended at the door, he was called in; and at the bar presented to the House, pursuant to their Orders, -An Account of the quantity of Foreign Corn, Meal and Flour, stated in quarters, specifying each sort imported, in the year ending 5th January 1830.

An Account of the quantity of Grain, specifying each sort, imported from *Ireland* into *Great Britain*, for the year ending 5th January 1830.

Return to an Order of the House, dated the 8th day of February last, for an Account of the quantity of Foreign Corn, Grain, Meal and Flour imported into *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in Foreign Ships, from the year 1827 inclusive; distinguishing each year, and showing the number of Ships, their Tonnage, and the number of Men employed in navigating such Ships; and, a similar Account of the Importations in *British* Ships.

**Savings Banks. No. 92.**

Return to an Order of the House, dated the 15th day of February last, for an Account of the monthly amount of the Sums paid in and paid out by the Commissioners for the Redemption of the Public Debt on Account of Savings Banks, from 1st January to 31st December 1828; and, a similar Account from 1st January to 31st December 1829, and continued to the latest period to which the same can be made out.

**Stock purchased.**

Return to an Order of the House, dated the 18th day of February last, for an Account of the average Rate at which the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt have, in the year from 5th January 1829 to 5th January 1830, purchased the amount of £.2,599,728 of Three and Three-and-a-Half *per Cent*. Stock; showing the average rate of Interest which the Dividends of the said Stock will give on the amount of money expended.

**Life Annuities. No. 93.**

Return to an Order of the House, dated the 19th day of February last, for an Account of all Money received by the Commissioners for the Redemption of the National Debt, from the sale of Life or other terminable Annuities, under the Act of the 10th of His present Majesty; distinguishing the Money paid for Annuities for Life, from that received for Annuities for terms of years.

**Lead.**

An Account of all Foreign Lead, whether in Pigs or otherwise, and Foreign Lead Ore, imported into the United Kingdom for the last five years.

**Report Revenue Inquiry. No. 94.**

The Twenty-first Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Acts of the 1st and 2d *Geo.* 4, c. 90, and 3 *Geo.* 4, c. 37, and continued by Commission under the Great Seal, for the purpose of finding into the collection and management of the Public Revenue arising in *Ireland*, and into certain departments of the Public Revenue arising in *Great Britain*.

**Resolutions General of Taxes. No. 95.**

House of Commons Journals

# Structured material

- Routine phrases, headings
- Plenty of overlap between documents
- How much can this help us to bring it all together?

House of Commons Journal Volume 85 - 3 March 1830 | Journal of the House of Commons: volume 85 (pp. 124-129)

http://british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=16187

Apple Yahoo! YouTube Wikipedia News (5745) Popular

*Ordered*, That there be laid before this House, an Account of all the Private and Public Meetings before Commissioners of Bankrupts, between 1st January 1828 and 1st January 1830; distinguishing the number of meetings before each list on each day.

**Order for Yeovil Improvement Bill, discharged.**

The House was moved, That the Order made upon the 26th day of February last, That leave be given to bring in a Bill for lighting, watching, cleansing, paving and otherwise improving the Town of *Yeovil*, in the County of *Somerset*, might be read; and the same being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

**Another Bill ordered.**

*Ordered*, That leave be given to bring in a Bill for paving, lighting, watching, watering, cleansing, repairing, widening and otherwise improving the Streets, Lanes, and other public Passages and Places within the Town of *Yeovil*, in the County of *Somerset*, and for regulating the Police thereof: And that Mr. *Dickinson* and Sir *Thomas Lethbridge* do prepare, and bring it in.

**Walsall Road Bill, ordered.**

The House was moved, That the Report which was yesterday made from the Select Committee on Standing Orders, relative to Private Bills, might be read; and the same being read;

*Ordered*, That leave be given to bring in a Bill for improving and maintaining the Road leading from *Walsall* to *Muckley Corner*, near *Lichfield*, and other Roads in the County of *Stafford*: And that Sir *John Wrottesley* and Mr. *Littleton* do prepare, and bring it in.

**Transfer of Aids Bill, presented.**

Mr. *Dawson* presented a Bill for appropriating certain Sums to the Service of the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty: And the same was read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

**Exchequer Bills (£.12,000,000) Bill, presented.**

Mr. *Dawson* presented a Bill for raising a certain Sum by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty: And the same was read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

**Petitions respecting Labourers Wages.**

A Petition of Inhabitants of the parishes of *Rowley Regis*; and, of *Wombourne*, in the county of *Stafford*, -were presented, and read; praying, That the House will adopt such means to compel the due payment of Wages in money only, and otherwise relieve the existing evils, in such manner as may be thought most expedient.

And the said Petitions were ordered to lie upon the Table; and to be printed.

**Acle and Yarmouth Road Petition, reported.**

Mr. *Rumbold* reported from the Committee on the Petition of several Owners and Occupiers of lands, tenements and hereditaments in the several parishes, townships or places hereinafter mentioned; That the Standing Orders relative to Turnpike Bills, had been complied with; and that they had examined the matter of the Petition; and the Report was brought up, and read.

*Ordered*, That leave be given to bring in a Bill for making a Turnpike Road from the Bridge over the River *Bure*, at *Great Yarmouth*, to *Acle* (with certain Branches therefrom), all in the County of *Norfolk*: And that Mr. *Rumbold* and Mr. *Anson* do prepare, and bring it in.

**Petition complaining of Distress.**

A Petition of the Retail Dealers in the town of *Manchester*, was presented, and read; praying, That the House will immediately take the distressed state of the County into their consideration, and grant relief by great and instant



# R E P O R T

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

INQUIRY INTO DRUNKENNESS,

WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

A P P E N D I X.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
5 August 1834.

## 116 MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE

315  
Robt. J. Chambers,  
Esq.  
25 June 1834.

found to drink to excess?—Whole families feel no shame in going into gin-shops, who, I am convinced, when I was first made a police magistrate, would have been ashamed of going into them, and misery has in consequence been produced to all the family.

1301. Do they go in open day?—Yes, all day.

1302. Among those families you include even the children?—Yes; and mothers frequently give their children gin, and I have even seen children beaten when they refuse to drink it.

1303. Can you give an idea of the probable proportion which drunken cases bear to others?—The Metropolitan Police Report states it as follows for the last year:

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To which in fact should be added,

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It appears by a Return made to Parliament that the numbers in 1831 of drunken cases was,

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1307. What effect do you find produced upon the state of society generally by this increased habit of drunkenness?—First, great poverty, and a great increase in consequence of the poor-rates; next an increase of the lesser crimes to supply the money so wasted, as servants, shopmen and apprentices purloining small sums or articles of small value, for which their masters are unwilling to prosecute, but which lead to loss of character, and train them to the commission of greater crime. Gin-shops being kept open at all hours, afford an opportunity to thieves of waiting there till the time they can collect together and perpetrate crimes, for those gin-shops are open night and day, or their doors upon the latch,

“Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis.”

Hell's

**Corn Importation.**

A

**B I L L**

To amend the Laws relating to the Importation  
of Corn.

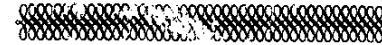
(Prepared and brought in by  
Mr. Groves, Sir Robert Peel,  
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Clerk  
and Mr. Cardwell.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
9 Ms. A 1848.

111.

**Under 1 oz.**

9 March 1840. 9 Vict.



**B I L L**

To amend the Laws relating to the Importation  
of Corn.

[Note.—The Words and Figures printed in *Italics* are proposed  
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**ENACTED** an Act was passed in the Session of Parliament  
held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Her present  
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5 And whereas it is expedient that the Duties now payable upon the  
Importation and Entry for Home Consumption in the United King-  
dom and in the Isle of Man respectively, of Corn, Grain, Meal and  
Flour, should be altered, and that the Act heretofore recited should  
be amended as hereinafter is expressed;

10 **BE** it therefore enacted, by The QUEEN's most Excellent  
MAJESTY, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords  
Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament  
assembled, and by the Authority of the same, THAT from and  
after the passing of this Act, in lieu of the Duties now payable upon  
15 the Entry for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom, and upon  
the Importation into the Isle of Man, of Corn, Grain, Meal and Flour,  
there shall be levied and paid unto Her Majesty, Her heirs and suc-  
cessors, on all Corn, Grain, Meal and Flour, already or hereafter to  
be imported into the United Kingdom or the Isle of Man from parts  
20 beyond the seas, and entered for Home Consumption after the passing  
of this Act, the Duties set forth in the Schedule to this Act annexed,  
until the First day of February which will be in the year of our

111. A Lord



House of Commons  
Friday 18 October 2013  
Votes and Proceedings

The House met at 9.30 am.

PRAYERS.

1 Motion to sit in private

Dan Byles moved, That the House sit in private.  
Question put forthwith (Standing Order No. 163).  
Question negatived.

2 House of Lords Reform (No. 2) Bill: Second Reading

Bill read a second time.  
Motion made and Question put forthwith (Standing Order No. 63(2)), That the Bill committed to a Committee of the whole House.—(Jacob Rees-Mogg.)

The House divided.

Division No. 105.

Ayes: 7 (Tellers: Mr David Nuttall, Jacob Rees-Mogg).

Noes: 39 (Tellers: Mr Sam Gyimah, Claire Perry).

Question negatived.

The Bill accordingly stood committed to a public bill committee.

3 Drug Driving (Assessment of Drug Misuse) Bill: Second Reading

Motion made and Question proposed, That the Drug Driving (Assessment of Drug Misuse) Bill be now read a second time.

At 2.30 pm the debate was adjourned (Standing Order No. 11(2)).

Ordered, That the debate be resumed on Friday 25 October.

4 Property Blight Compensation Bill: Second Reading

Motion made, That the Property Blight Compensation Bill be now read a second time;

Objection taken (Standing Order No. 11(2)).

Bill to be read a second time on Friday 25 October.

House of Commons

Friday 18 October 2013

The House met at half-past Nine o'clock

PRAYERS

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

Dan Byles (North Warwickshire) (Con): I beg to move, That the House sit in private.

Question put forthwith (Standing Order No. 163) and negatived.

House of Lords Reform (No. 2) Bill

[Relevant document: Ninth Report from the Political and Constitutional Reform Committee, House of Lords reform: what next?, HC251.]

Second Reading

9.34 am

Dan Byles (North Warwickshire) (Con): I beg to move, That the Bill be now read a Second time.

As Lord Staul stated when he introduced the first of his five private Members' Bills on this subject, some six years ago, the years of debate about the long-term reform of the House of Lords have obscured the road for effective, immediate, yet modest, reform. Today, I hope that we can all set aside any differences we may have on long-term, substantial reform of the House of Lords and instead focus on delivering the very modest reform that this Bill delivers—although modest, it is overdue and increasingly necessary. It is important, too, that the House notes that this Bill has broad cross-party support. It has broad support across both Houses of Parliament, in the media and across the country.

Over the past few months, I have engaged widely on this matter, doing my best to ensure that this Bill is not seen as frightening or sinister in any way. I hope that I have been successful, because it is not a stalking horse aimed at any group of peers and it is not certainly not an attempt to close off any potential future reform. I wish to tackle head on the issue of the debate over an elected House of Lords, because this Bill makes no contribution to that debate whatsoever. The Bill does not prevent or preclude further reform of the House of Lords, at any time or of any type. This Bill is simply irrelevant to the debate over election to the Lords, and I believe that any Member, regardless of their position on an elected Lords, should feel comfortable supporting this Bill.

It is fair to say that that Lord Staul's Bills did contain some controversial features: the establishment of a statutory appointments commission and an end to the by-elections for hereditary peers. My Bill does not reintroduce those proposals, and instead contains three core elements, all of which have already been agreed by the House of Lords during the passage of Lord Staul's most recent Bill. First, my Bill provides for the retirement or resignation of peers who are Members of the House of Lords; secondly, it provides that those peers who do not attend

should be cease to be Members of the House; and, finally, it provides that those Members convicted of a serious offence should also cease to be Members.

Clause 1 provides that peers may retire or resign as a Member of the House of Lords by giving notice in writing to the Clerk of the Parliament. It will, for the first time, provide peers with an honourable and dignified retirement mechanism. It has been suggested that, in some instances, the honour of serving in the Lords has become a life sentence, and it should not be so. As the Leader's Group on Members Leaving the House observed in 2011:

"For a conscientious member who has played a full role in Parliament, and taken his or her commitment to the House seriously, an honourable release from obligation could be welcome."

Currently, there is no mechanism by which a Member of the House of Lords can permanently conclude his or her membership.

A leave of absence system was introduced in 1958 to address growing concern regarding low or non-attendance, but it has failed to meet the objective outlined by the then Leader of the House, the Earl of Home. He said that

"the objective which all of us desire is that we should be, and should be seen to be, an efficient and workmanlike House of Parliament, playing a limited but a definite and valuable part in the Constitution of our country"—[19] [sic] Report, House of Lords, 24 April 1958; Vol. 206, c. 1005.]

Mr David Nuttall (Bury North) (Con): Although my hon. Friend suggests that the leave of absence system is not working, the latest figures that were in last week's *The House* magazine show that 43 Members of the other place are on leave of absence, and the Parliament website gives a list of them. So it does appear that at least some Members in the other place are making use of the system.

Dan Byles: Absolutely; in the absence of any method of leaving the other House, the leave of absence system does provide a compromise. However, it is far from a perfect compromise, because one could very well ask: how many peers do we currently have? The 43 peers currently on a permanent leave of absence have a very ambiguous status. Some of them could, in theory, continue to seek a rolling leave of absence each time for 10 or 15 years and then suddenly decide to come back and start voting again.

Sir Edward Leigh (Gloucestershire) (Con): Does my hon. Friend consider that the Liberal party has taken leave of absence during this debate?

Dan Byles: My hon. Friend tempts me down a route that I shall avoid.

What is the status of those peers who have been granted leave of absence? Is it possible to replace them? Arguably not, because we could replace 43 peers who, it appears, have now chosen to leave the Lords, but all 43 could come back in five years' time. So it is a compromise that has gone some way towards addressing the problem, but it is not an elegant or permanent solution.

Mr Christopher Chope (Christchurch) (Con): Is it not the case that in 2011 an informal voluntary retirement scheme was introduced, enabling those peers who so wished to apply and receive voluntary retirement?

# *Obstacles to bringing together the parliamentary record:*

- *Size*
- *Consistency*
  - *Though largely consistent from c. 1850/1880, change over time*
- *Complexity and obscurity*
  - *Not always simple to relate what is going on in the chamber to broad historical understanding*
- *Names*
  - *Changing names/titles: how to know this is the same person? How much effort to put into disambiguation*
- *Party*
  - *Fluidity of Party labels in the nineteenth century*



# Sir James Craig



Referred to as:

- ^ Lieut. Col. James Craig
- ^ Capt. Craig
- ^ Col. Craig
- ^ Sir James Craig
- ^ Viscount Craigavon

## UK Parliament 1906-21

- ^ MP for Down East 1906-18
- ^ MP for Down Mid 1918-21



Treasurer of the Royal Household 1916 - 1918  
Parliamentary Secretary 1919 - 1920  
Parliamentary Secretary 1920 - 1921



1441 contributions to debates

## Stormont Parliament 1921-40

- ^ MP for County Down 1921-29
- ^ MP for North Down 1929-1940



Prime Minister of Northern Ireland from 1921-40



1163 contributions to debates?

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## Article on LIPARM in Ariadne

Posted on [February 25, 2013](#) by [rgartner](#)

An article by Richard Gartner on the LIPARM project appears in the latest issue of Ariadne, the web magazine for information professionals. The article introduces the project, the schema, the controlled vocabularies, the conversion process and the interface. The article is available [here](#).

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## Article on LIPARM in e-Government Bulletin

Posted on [February 13, 2013](#) by [rgartner](#)

An article on the LIPARM project by Dan Jellinek appears in the latest e-Government Bulletin. The piece, titled "Parliamentary Metadata Language" Could Transform Political Research discusses the rationale of PML and how it could change resource discovery and historical research. The article is available [here](#).

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