

Unclassified

- 28 (34)
- 53 (58)
- 59 (54)
- 45 (44)
- 24 (24)
- 31 (31)
- 20 (20)
- 20 (20)
- 14 (13)
- 11 (11)

1698	104 (38.7%)
1701 (Jan./Feb.)	92 (34.2%)
1701 (Nov./Dec.)	91 (33.8%)
1702	89 (33.1%)
1705	110 (40.9%)
1708	95 (35.3%)
1710	131 (48.7%)
1713	94 (35.0%)

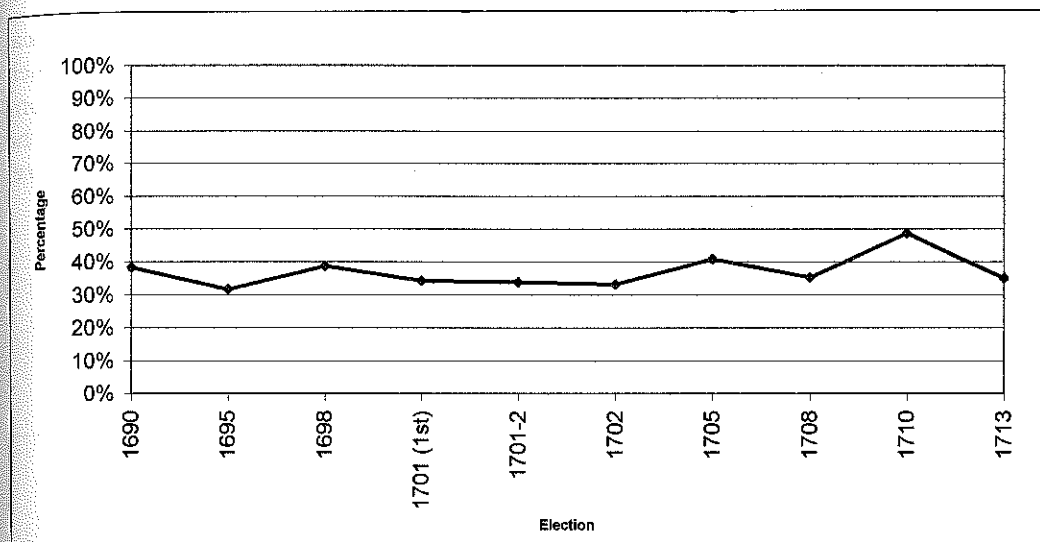
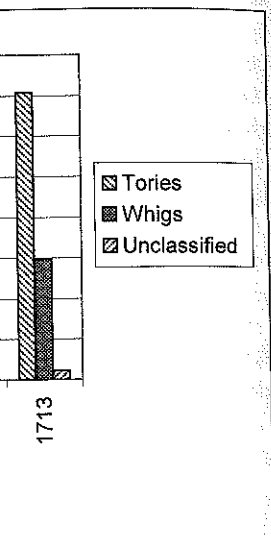


Figure 8 Constituencies contested at general elections (England and Wales)

and Wales)

activity within the systems across the period in this *History* excludes and therefore certainly useful Members had been each general election in

3%)⁴⁷⁴

In this calculation the general election of 1710, fought in the shadow of the Sacheverell impeachment, appears to have been the most contentious, by some distance, though even then less than half the total number of constituencies were subjected to a contest. Lesser peaks of activity were reached in 1690 and 1705, again occasions of fierce controversy over religious issues, with Tory candidates and voters mobilized in defence of the Church of England, and in 1698, when the main issues ('corruption', the maintenance of a standing army) aroused 'Country' hostility towards the Court. Particularly striking is the comparison between the election of 1690 and that of 1689, to the Convention Parliament, the percentage of constituencies contested rising sharply from 23 to 38.3. But of course, a contest in a double-Member constituency did not necessarily involve a dispute over both seats. Counting the number of seats contested reveals a similar chronological pattern but on a diminished scale, the same peaks and differences, but the percentages consistently lower.

term 'moneyed inter-
involved in trade. At
ulators who handled
as belonging to this
n were Scots (Daniel
n, 1st Bt., and John
ause they were gold-
Francis Child, Sir
Thomas Fowle, Sir
o large quantities of
ends. Thus both Sir
English and Anglo-
to the lender's own
ned the same service

entire parliamentary
comprehend all the
vested in other public
xt, there was a close
ore capital-intensive
etween the financiers
rcial elite of the City
hich 'moneyed' men
d partly because the
oulds, Hernes, and
ve money to invest.
e two groups. Of the
rded as having some
herefore, to combine
re for the parliamen-
dly this would in all
ber of Members in
nts to 212 (10.7% of
cottish Members).⁴³
s, this would give an
a whole), not only a
ould be rather more
ne size of the 'mon-
nt (see the following
hest influx of 'mon-
ction of 1701, which

had been contested vigorously by the rival East India Companies. More surprising, perhaps, is that this peak was followed by a gentle decline which was only reversed (and then temporarily) in 1710.

Parliament	Size of 'moneyed interest'	Percentage
1690	77	12.2
1695	70	12.5
1698	67	12.3
1701	71	13.4
1701-2	61	12.0
1702	62	11.8
1705	63	11.4
1707	62	11.1
1708	65	10.7
1710	73	11.3
1713	64	11.1

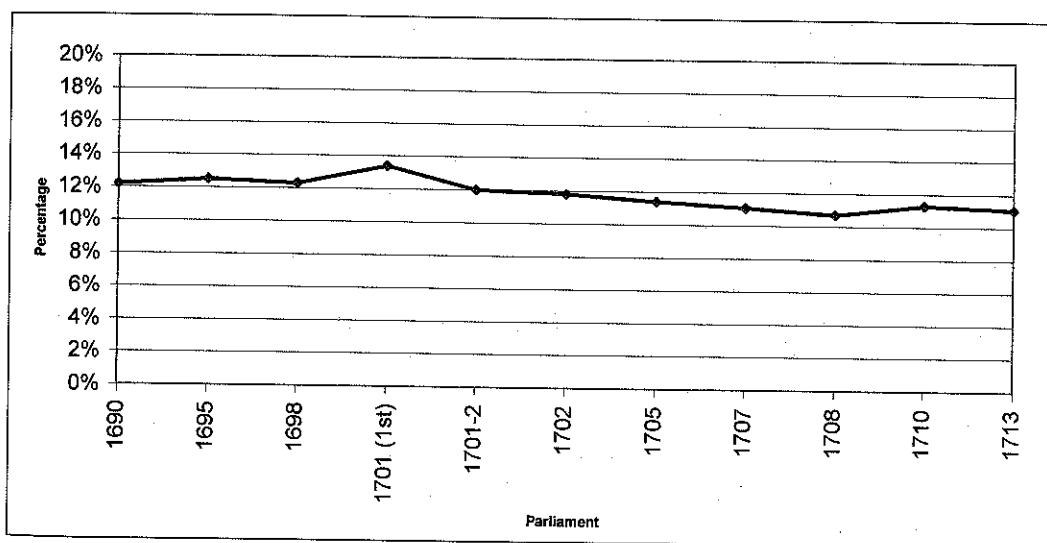


Figure 22 Percentage of MPs in the 'moneyed interest', by Parliament

Evidently overseas merchants did not always specialize in goods or markets. Less than half the Members involved in overseas trade confined their operations to a particular geographical area. Of those who did, the largest number (22 in all) traded with Spain and Portugal, for the most part importing wine. Besides Clayton and Shallett these included: Sir William Hodges and Samuel Kekewich, both of whom had themselves lived in Spain for a time; Charles II's yeoman purveyor of wines to

founder upon a royal

separate calculations of the Realm, show a 've initiatives' begun g decades, in which rring less regularly. m does not appear to 660s; if we calculate king day in a session f working days), the 660-1715, with, if ore pronounced in Charles II's 'Cavalier' counterparts after the n seeing their efforts d visible in this long egislation, overall a mber of Acts passed easons are obscure, suggested: the sim- ing after 1690 to the leation of the parlia- nery, produced by a the clerical support eience; and possibly ry process.¹¹

	Working days	Average per session ^a	Legislative initiatives	Average per session ^a	Acts passed	Average per session ^a	Success ^b (%)
1660-69	841	93	1068	119	334	37	31.1
1670-80	598	60	764	76	197	20	26.3
1680-90	356	71	401	80	106	21	26.2
1690-1700	1256	114	1516	138	671	61	44.2
1701-10	1058	106	1258	126	740	74	58.7
1710-15	476	119	418	105	252	63	60.2

^a Rounded up to nearest whole number. ^b Rounded up to nearest decimal point.

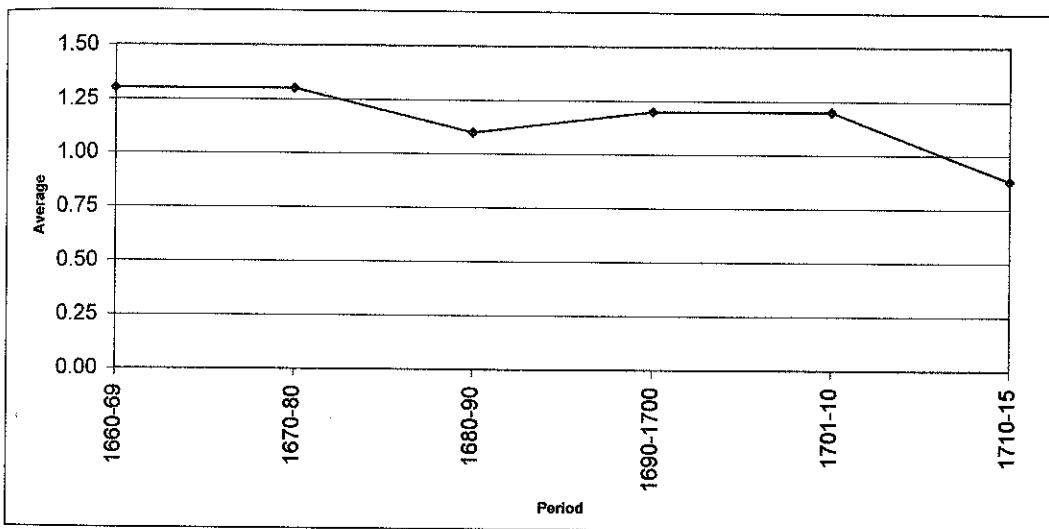


Figure 29a Legislative initiatives: average number per working day, 1660-1715

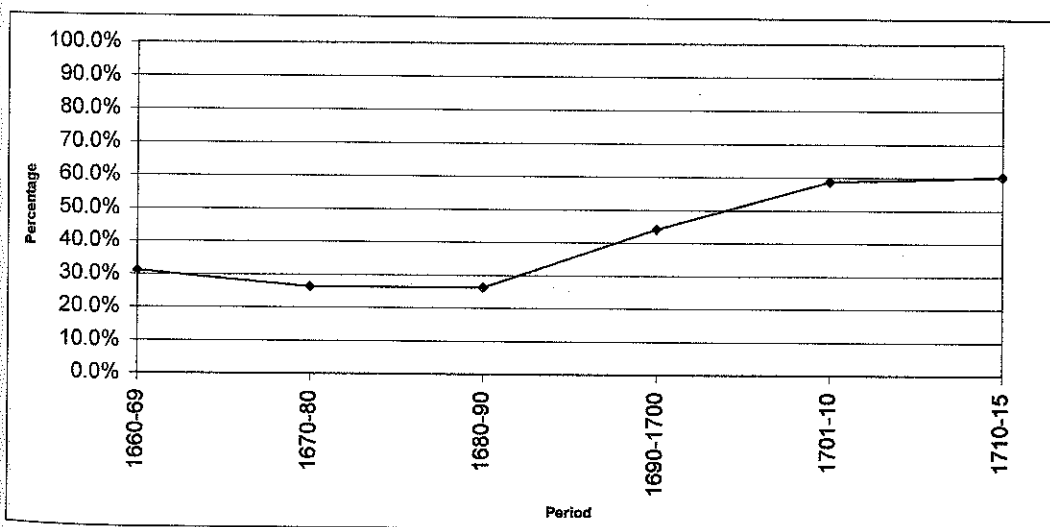


Figure 29b Legislative initiatives: percentage success rate, 1660-1715

to discern peaks and
 r rate of success, as
 working day, perhaps
 Commons, was at its
 sharp decline over the
 1693-5 (probably as a
 inquiries into mal-
 recovery in 1695-6
 which necessitated a
 when the number of
 success rate for legisla-
 1690 onwards, with
 peak ministerial man-
 1699-1700, and 1707-8.

Acts passed	Success ^a (%)
28	30.8
41	34.8
57	40.1
59	44.0
47	39.5
50	44.2
81	51.3
65	50.4
107	48.2
74	50.7
62	43.1
49	44.1
112	64.0
57	54.8
72	67.3
80	63.5
94	66.7
82	59.9
75	51.7
70	59.8
49	51.6
74	60.7
85	70.2
45	58.4
48	49.0
67 ^b	53.3

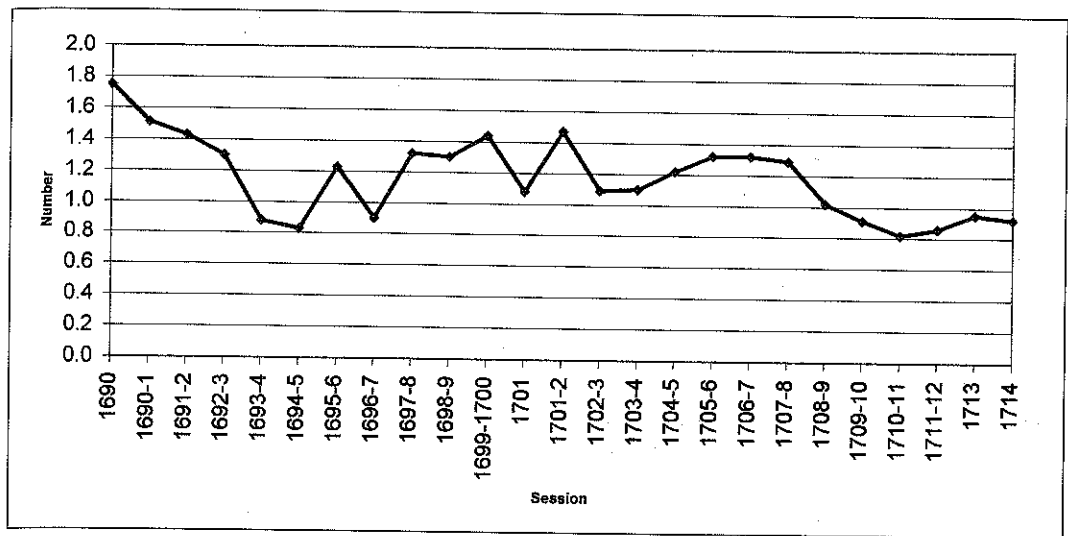


Figure 30a Legislative initiatives: average number per working day, 1690-1715

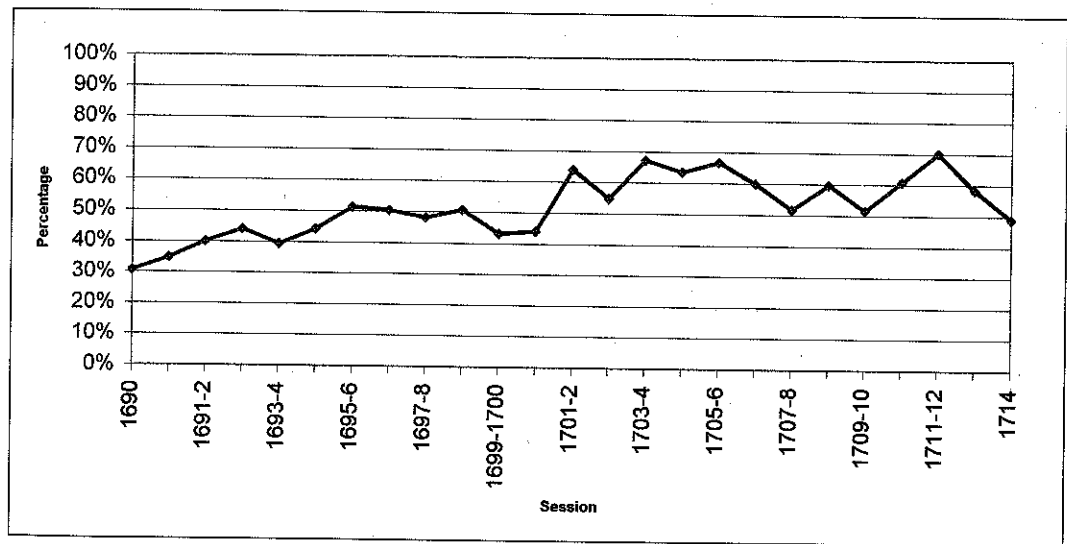


Figure 30b Legislative initiatives: percentage success rate, 1690-1715

The very high figures for bills attempted between 1692 and 1708, which reached an extraordinary peak of 222 in the long-drawn-out session of 1697-8, can be ascribed in part to a rapid increase in the number of private bills introduced into Parliament after the Revolution. As a rule private bills originated in the Lords, but all successful private bills would come down to the Commons eventually, and although the Lower House tried to give priority to public legislation over private

1705, for instance, the naturalization bill of 1709, or the impeachment of Dr Sacheverell) which are more readily explicable in the language of party, the resulting statistics are likely to be generously inflationary.¹⁴ Even so, the process of calculation yields perceptibly lower levels of voting consistency across the board: of the 1,043 Members appearing on more than one of these lists, 568 (54.5%) appear to have acted with absolute consistency for Court or Country, 584 (56.0%) record at least 90 per cent, 716 (68.6%) at least 80 per cent and 786 (75.4%) at least 70 per cent. The comparison between the two sets of calculations may perhaps be most easily appreciated when the results are given in tabular form:

<i>Level of consistency in voting</i>	100%	90%+	80%+	70%+
Between Whig-Tory on selected lists	62.6%	66.0%	75.7%	81.4%
Between Court-Country on selected lists	54.5%	56.0%	68.6%	75.4%

The biographies, assembling as they do a much greater range of evidence from local as well as national politics, provide an even clearer indication of the party affiliation of individual Members and the importance in general of party divisions. Of the 1,875 English and Welsh Members, only 200 (10.7%) defy classification as Whig or Tory in the context of their electoral or parliamentary behaviour;¹⁵ a further

¹⁴ See below, pp. 481-2, and Appendix xxvi.

¹⁵ William Adderley, Sir Thomas Alston, 3rd Bt., Matthew Appleyard, John Archdale, Thomas Archdale, Samuel Atkinson, Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Bt., Robert Balch, Nicholas Barbon, Samuel Barnardiston, Benjamin Bathurst, Peter Battiscombe, Ralph Bell, John Bennet, Thomas Bennet, Hon. Peregrine Bertie II, Michael Biddulph, John Birch II, Sir Edward Blackett, 2nd Bt., William Blathwayt, John Blencowe, Hugh Bokenham, John Borlase, Sir William Bowes, Henry Bradshaigh, John Bridgeman, Robert Bristow I, William Bromley III, Jeremiah Bubb, Ralph Bucknall, John Buller I, John Buller II, Edward Bullock, John Bullock, Josiah Burchett, John Burton, Adam de Cardonnel, William Carr, Francis Chamberlayne, Hon. George Cholmondeley, Sir George Cooke, 3rd Bt., Jonathan Cope II, John Courthope, Humphrey Courtney, Thomas Cowper, Robert Crawford, William Culliford, Sir John Cutler, 1st Bt., Sir Abstrupus Danby, Henry Darell, Sir John Darell, Sir Francis Dashwood, 1st Bt., John Deane, George Downing, Sir William Drake, Joseph Dudley, Edmund Dummer, Thomas Duncombe (formerly Browne), William Duncombe, Charles Dymoke, Kenrick Edisbury, Hon. Charles Egerton, John Ellis, Sir John Ernle, John Evelyn II, Robert Fagg II, Hon. Henry Fairfax, Thomas, Ld. Fairfax, Sir Adam Felton, 3rd Bt., John Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, Hon. John Fitzwilliam, Richard Fleetwood, Michael Fleming, Sir Stephen Fox, Thomas Frankland I, Thomas Frankland II, Sir John Garrard, 3rd Bt., Sir Orlando Gee, Henry Goring, Henry Greenhill, Sir Edward Gresham, 3rd Bt., Hon. Robert Greville, Hon. John Grey, Sir Samuel Grimston, 3rd Bt., Henry Guy, Hon. Hugh Hare, Charles Herbert, Sir Robert Hildyard, 2nd Bt., Michael Hill, Sir Robert Holmes, William Hooker, Sir James Houlton, Henry Howard, Ld. Walden, Emanuel Scrope Howe, Sir Scrope Howe, Sir Edward Hungerford, Sir George Hungerford, Walter Hungerford, Sir Thomas Hussey, 2nd Bt., Archibald Hutcheson, Sir George Hutchins, Sir Matthew Jenison, Jonathan Jennings, James Johnston, William Joliffe, Richard Jones, Earl of Ranelagh, Roger Jones, Samuel Kekewich, James Kendall, Walter Kendall, Thomas King, Joseph Langton, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, 2nd Bt., John Leigh, Sir William Leman, 2nd Bt., Richard Leveson, Sir Charles Lloyd, Walter Long, William Lowndes, Sir John Lowther, 2nd Bt. I, William Lowther I, Narcissus Luttrell, Dennis Lyddell, Thomas Baptist Manners, Sir George Markham, 3rd Bt., Sir Robert Marsham, 4th Bt., Sir George Mathews, Baptist May, Hon. Richard Montagu, Hon. William Montagu, James Morgan, Sir John Morgan, 2nd Bt., John Morice, Charles Morley, John Mounsher, John Moyser, Hugh Nanney, Sir Benjamin Newland, Sir Richard Newman, 1st Bt., Hon. Richard Newport II, George Nicholas, Humphrey Nicoll, William Oakeley, Sir Samuel Ongley, Paul Orchard, Hon. Henry Paget, Thomas Pemberton, Francis Pengelly, John Pepys, John Phelps, Sir Henry Pickering, 2nd Bt., William Pierrepoint, Edward Pleydell, John Pollexfen, Roger Pope, Aubrey Porter, John Povey, Sir Edmund Prideaux, 4th Bt., Jonathan Prideaux, Matthew Prior, Henry Probert, John Proby, Thomas Ravenscroft, Sir James Rushout, 2nd Bt., Francis St. John, Edwain Sandys, Hon. Nicholas Saunderson, William Savile, Ld. Eland, George Sayer, Robert Shafto, Simon Smith, Sir Robert Smyth, 3rd Bt.,

The p
71 (3-
neutr
who c
Whig
these
conta
ties. A
action
would
Newp
(Rich
1714,
1716;
who v
sessio
Bubb,
and n
numb
who r
extrem
'whiff
and th
indete
disput
the W
have b

Sir Tho
Robert
Vernon
Thomas
William
16 Joh
Willough
Bradshat
II, Hon.
Edward
Thomas
Harley, I
John Lat
Pudsey,
Samuel
William
Vincent
Williams
Wren, an
17 Ask
Edisbury
Povey, P