

A LIST OF WINDSOR REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT, 1302-1966

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SEVEN hundred years ago, on 20 January 1265, Simon de Montfort's parliament met: the first known assembly in which not only representatives of the counties, but also of the towns of England, assembled together. In 1268, and again in 1275, the boroughs sent representatives; and so de Montfort's parliament began the tradition of summoning burgesses which was to become an unvarying practice [1] after 1327.

The first parliament to which it is known that New Windsor sent burgesses [2] was that of October 1302, when Thomas de Shawe and Henry de Bedford represented the borough. With but few omissions two burgesses continued to be returned up to, and including, the parliament of March 1340. Then for nearly a century Windsor sent no burgesses to parliament [3]. The succession starts again with the names of Roger Fassenham and Roger Scherman in 1447, and from this date Windsor continued to be represented by two burgesses until 1868. In that year, by the Representation of the People Act, 1867, one member was taken from boroughs (including Windsor) of fewer than 10,000 inhabitants; and in 1919 the Windsor borough constituency was merged into the Windsor division of Berkshire. In 1948 the Windsor division of Berkshire became known as the Windsor constituency.

From the list of Windsor members, printed below, it is possible to form some general conclusions as to those who were returned. From 1302 to 1340 all were local men [4] and, of these, three are known to have held office in the borough, while sixteen apparently did not [5]; a proportion of approximately one to five. From 1446 to the accession of Elizabeth I, fourteen (or possibly thirteen) held borough office, and eleven (or possibly twelve) [6] did

not (although of these, three were aldermen); giving a proportion of well over half with local service. From 1559 to the accession of James I, two held office as mayor and twelve did not (a proportion of one to six); and in the long period covering 1603-1835 there were but three mayors who were returned to parliament. At Windsor therefore, as elsewhere, it was from 1446 to 1558 that members of parliament were chosen from men of importance in the local community [7]. This statement may, however, be misleading for it fails to take into account the part played by royal servants. At Windsor, as elsewhere, royal servants were found seats in parliament [8], but as these men (such as William Evington, John Frampton, Abraham Sibilles, Roger Fassenham and John Joys) also held local office as mayors, bailiffs and aldermen, it is easy to overlook the additional significance of their election. In yet a third way, Windsor followed a trend noticeable in other boroughs in the sixteenth century, by sending local country gentlemen as their representatives to parliament [9]. Such men were Richard Ward of Winkfield, Henry Powle of Shottesbrooke, William Norreys of Fifield, and Sir John Norreys who held land in White Waltham and Shottesbrooke. Indeed residence within the borough, which had been essential earlier, was gradually ignored as a qualification, in spite of legislation. Non-residence was permitted by the middle of the 15th century and welcomed in the early 16th century [10], although at Windsor, as at Reading, there are examples of a non-resident who, having been elected was hastily given the freedom of the borough [11]. From the 17th century on there are members with local connections, such as Richard Winwood, Samuel Starkey, Richard Topham,

Penyston Portlock Powney, Richard and John Ramsbottom. There are also eldest sons of peers and Irish peers (from 1754 to 1790 a fifth of the total number of members in the House fell into this category) [12], and men with royal service, such as Sir Robert Bennett and Samuel Travers (both Surveyors) also continued to be returned.

Some estimate of the number of the men representing Windsor who were of national fame can be formed from the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Wedgwood found that only 60 medieval Members of Parliament had entries (none of them for Windsor) [13]. In the 16th century four Windsor members occur (all after 1554); there are seven in the 17th century (all after 1640); seven in the 18th, and six in the 19th (all before 1847). On this rough calculation of merit Windsor's most notable burgesses included Cornelius Holland, the regicide; Roger Palmer, the husband of Charles II's mistress and later Earl of Castlemaine; Sir Julius Caesar, a judge, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Master of the Rolls; and Henry Fox, 1st Baron Holland.

Although no detailed research has been carried out for the whole period, Windsor appears not to have been a pocket borough. In the 16th century the High Steward, the Earl of Leicester, tried to recommend Mr Docora to the electorate; this was a regular function of High Stewards who often exercised such influence in elections (without territorial power) because in other spheres the borough found it advantageous to have such patrons and protectors. Although Windsor returned outsiders, none of them appears to have had associations with Leicester [14]. Windsor during the 18th century has been called a 'borough under patronage'. From at least 1722 the Duke of St Albans had an interest, shared also by local landowners; this passed to the Duke of Cumberland in 1754, only to revert to the Beauclerks after his death in 1765. In 1772 the Montagu interest took over and in 1780 George III became the effective patron of the borough [15].

From 1640 onwards, a number of disputes

arose over whether the right to elect was vested in the mayor, bailiffs and select burgesses (not more than 30) or in a wider body of inhabitants numbering 300 or more. These disputes, petitions and double returns are recorded in the notes to the List of Members (see pages 42-43). From 1690 until the Reform Act of 1832, the right of election lay with the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses paying scot and lot [16]. In the course of the 1679 inquiry a vivid description was given of the electoral procedure followed at Windsor which may, though there is no evidence, have been of long-standing. The election was to be held on 27 February between 9.00 and 11.00 a.m. Over 200 inhabitants met at the Market Cross, and at the hour of eleven when asked by Starkey whom they wished to elect they replied "Mr Winwood and Mr Starkey". Then twenty of them went to the Guildhall where the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses were, and demanded entrance to give their votes. The constables and tithing men denied them entrance, and were ordered to keep them out. They therefore returned to the Cross, sealed and signed the indenture of return, but when they delivered it at the Guildhall the Common seal was denied them. This was the story given by the two who were thus returned: the story of those returned by the select body was different. They said that at 10.00 a.m. they went to the Guildhall and were made freemen; and at 11 o'clock the doors were ordered to be opened but there was so much tumult that the constables had to keep the peace; and the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses then elected Sir John Ernle and Mr Powney [17].

Little is known in detail of the methods of election at Windsor in the Middle Ages. The writ of summons was sent to the sheriff, who then passed on the writ to the bailiffs of the seven hundreds of Cookham and Bray, from whom it was conveyed to Windsor [18]. Until 1406 the sheriff wrote the names of those elected on the back of the writ, before returning it to Chancery. After 1406 the return of members was made in the form of an indenture, between the sheriff and the electors, who acted

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in pursuance of the sheriff's precept to elect [19].

The list of members printed below is as complete as at present can be compiled. It is based on the *Official Return* supplemented by other sources as noted in the text. The words 'no return made for Windsor' record the sheriff's endorsement to that effect. All the dates of assembly, terminating dates and places of assembly, from 1302 to 1831, are those given in the *Handbook*; from 1302 to 1340, these terminating dates may be uncertain as they are derived from writs *de expensis*; from 1447 onwards the dates of dissolution and dismissal are certain, with the exception of those noted. From 1831 to 1880 dates are taken

from the *Official Return*. Where no place of assembly is noted the parliament met at Westminster. The dates in brackets are those of the return of members at by-elections after appointment to office *etc.* as noted in the list. Parliaments for which there survive no records of Windsor representatives are omitted.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

* Members who were mayors of Windsor.

† Members who were bailiffs of Windsor (until 1500 only).

‡ Members whose names occur in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

<i>Date of Assembly</i>	<i>Terminating Date</i>	
14 Oct. 1302	21 Oct. 1302	Thomas de Shawe; Henry de Bedford
28 Feb. 1305	20 Mar. 1305	No return made for Windsor
30 May 1306	30 May 1306	Thomas de Shawe; Edmund de Brumpton†
20 Jan. 1307	20 Jan. 1307	John Golde; Henry de Bedford
Carlisle		
13 Oct. 1307	16 Oct. 1307	John Golde; Edmund de Brumpton
Northampton		
27 April 1309	13 May 1309	No return made for Windsor
8 Aug. 1311	9 Oct. 1311	Edmund de Brumpton; William atte Chaumbre
London		
5, 12, 18 Nov. 1311	18 Dec. 1311	No return made for Windsor
18 Mar. 1313	9 May 1313	Thomas de Shawe; Philip atte Hache †
23 Sept. 1313	15 Nov. 1313	Thomas de Shawe; Philip atte Haghe [Hache]
9 Sept. 1314	27/8 Sept. 1314	No return made for Windsor
York		
20 Oct. 1318	9 Dec. 1318	No return made for Windsor
no place recorded		
6 May 1319	25 May 1319	John For[d]wyne; Thomas Holebode
York		
6 Oct. 1320	25/6 Oct. 1320	Thomas de Shaghe [Shawe]; Philip atte Haghe [Hache]
15 July 1321	22 Aug. 1321	John de Brympton [Brumpton]; Philip atte Haghe [Hache]
2 May 1322	19 May 1322	Philip atte Haghe [Hache]; William Davy
York		

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14 Nov. 1322 York	29 Nov. 1322	Thomas Holebode; John Fordwyne
23 Feb. 1324	18 Mar. 1324	No return made for Windsor
15 Sept. 1327 Lincoln	23 Sept. 1327	William Holebode; William atte Grene
7 Feb. 1328 York	5 Mar. 1328	Robert de Perschore; Thomas Holbode
24 April 1328 Northampton	14 May 1328	William Mawardyn; William atte Grene
11 Mar. 1330 Winchester	21 Mar. 1330	William Mawardyn; John de Mildenhall
26 Nov. 1330	9 Dec. 1330	Richard Horseleye; Robert Spelmere
30 Sept. 1331	9 Oct. 1331	Robert de Spersshore [Persshore]; John le Warener
21 Feb. 1334 York	2 Mar. 1334	[Robert de] Persshore; John le Wariner
26 May 1335 York	3 June 1335	[John] le Wariner; Henry le Wh[ite]†

[The following two entries for the Parliaments of 1340, i.e., of 14 Edward III, are not in the *Official Return*. They duplicate the entries for 1320 and 1321 above, i.e., of 14 Edward II and may have resulted from a misreading of the regnal year].

20 Jan. 1340	19 Feb. 1340	John de Brumpton; Philip atte Hathe [<i>sic</i>] (T. and D., 1, 132, 136 and Prynne, IV, 1157)
29 Mar. 1340	10 May 1340	Thomas de Shaghe [Shawe]; Philip atte Hache (T. and D., 1, 132, 136)

Date of Dissolution

10 Feb. 1447 Bury St Edmunds	3 Mar. 1447	Roger Fassenham†; Roger Scherman†
12 Feb. 1449 Westminster and Winchester	16 July 1449	William Towe*†; Roger Scherman
6 Nov. 1449 London, Westminster and Leicester	5-8 June 1450	Richard Forster [20]; Henry Fraunceys
6 Nov. 1450	24-31 May 1451	Richard Foster [20]; Roger Scherman
6 Mar. 1453 Reading and Westminster	<i>ante</i> 21 April 1454	Richard Foster [20]; Roger Scherman
20 Nov. 1459 Coventry	20 Dec. 1459	John Frampton; John Toller*† (Wedgwood)
7 Oct. 1460	until (?)	
	c. 4 Mar. 1461	John Toller; John Frampton
3 June 1467 Westminster and Reading	7 June 1468	William Evington; Henry Fraunceys
6 Oct. 1472	14 Mar. 1475	Richard Lovell [21]; William Evington
16 Jan. 1478	26 Feb. 1478	William Evington; John Joys
17 Oct. 1491	5 Mar. 1492	Nicholas Larwood*†; Abraham Sibilles (Wedgwood)

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<i>Date of Dismissal</i>		
21 Jan. 1510	23 Feb. 1510	John Wellis†; William Pury*† (T. and D., 1, 500)
4 Feb. 1512	4 Mar. 1514	Thomas Ridar*†; John Wellis (T. and D., 1, 465)
5 Feb. 1515	22 Dec. 1515	Thomas Ridar; John Wellis (T. and D., 1, 472, 474)
3 Nov. 1529	14 April 1536	Thomas Warde; William Symondes*
London and Westminster		
16 Jan. 1542	28 Mar. 1544	Richard Warde, Esq.; William [?Symondes]
23 Nov. 1545	31 Jan. 1547	Richard Ward; Thomas Lyttle (Cecil Papers, C.P. 207)
Windsor and Westminster		
4 Nov. 1547	15 April 1552	Richard Warde, Esq.; Edward Weldon, gent.
1 Mar. 1553	31 Mar. 1553	Richard Ward; Roger Amyce
5 Oct. 1553	5 Dec. 1553	Richard Ward; Thomas Goede*
2 April 1554	5 May 1554	Richard Warde, Esq.; Thomas Butler, Esq.*
12 Nov. 1554	16 Jan. 1555	Richard Warde, Esq.; William Norrys, gent.†
21 Oct. 1555	9 Dec. 1555	Richard Ward, Esq.; William Merrys [<i>rectius</i> Norrys], gent.
20 Jan. 1558	17 Nov. 1558	William Hanley, gent.*; William Norrys, gent.
23 Jan. 1559	8 May 1559	Thomas Weldon, Esq.; Roger Amyce, Esq.
11 Jan. 1563	2 Jan. 1567	Richard Gallys, gent.*; John Gresham, gent.
2 April 1571	29 May 1571	John Thompson; Humfrey Michell (T. and D. 1, 636)
8 May 1572	19 April 1583	Edmund Docora (Dockura), Esq.; Richard Gallys, gent.
(n.d.) [22]		Humfrey Michell, Esq., <i>vice</i> Richard Gallys, gent., deceased
23 Nov. 1584	14 Sept. 1585	Henry Nevell, Esq.†; John Crooke, junior, Esq.
15 Oct. 1586	23 Mar. 1587	Henry Nevell, Esq.; George Woodward, Esq.
4 Feb. 1589	29 Mar. 1589	Edward Nevell, Esq.; Edward Hake, gent.*†
19 Feb. 1593	10 April 1593	Henry Nevill, Esq.; Edward Nevill, gent.
24 Oct. 1597	9 Feb. 1598	Julius Caesar, D.C.L.†; John Norris, Esq.
27 Oct. 1601	19 Dec. 1601	Julius Caesar, D.C.L.; Sir John Norris
19 Mar. 1604	9 Feb. 1611	Samuel Backhouse, Esq.; Thomas Durdent, Esq.†
(1 Feb. 1610)		Sir Francis Howard, <i>vice</i> Thomas Durdent, Esq., deceased
5 April 1614	7 June 1614	Sir Charles Howard; Samuel Backhouse, Esq. (T. and D., 2, 47)
16 Jan. 1621	8 Feb. 1622	Sir Charles Howard; Sir Robert Benett
12 Feb. 1624	27 Mar. 1625	Edmund Sawyer, Esq.; Thomas Woodward, Esq.
(14 Sept. 1624)		Sir William Hewet, <i>vice</i> Thomas Woodward, Esq., deceased
17 May 1625	12 Aug. 1625	Sir William Hewett; Sir Robert Benett
6 Feb. 1626	15 June 1626	Sir William Russell; Humphrey Newbury, Esq.
17 Mar. 1628	10 Mar. 1629	Sir William Beecher; Thomas Hewett, Esq.
13 April 1640	5 May 1640	Sir Arthur Ingram; Sir Richard Harrison
3 Nov. 1640	20 April 1653	Sir Thomas Rowe; Thomas Waller, Esq.
		Cornelius Holland, Esq. of N.W.†; William Taylor, Esq. of N.W. [23]
(6 July 1641)		Richard Braham, Esq. of N.W.
(n.d.)		Cornelius Holland, Esq.; Richard Winwood, Esq.
27 Jan. 1659	22 April 1659	George Starkie, Esq.*; Christopher Whichcote, Esq.
25 April 1660	29 Dec. 1660	Alexander Baker, Esq.; Roger Palmer, Esq.† [24]
(15 April 1660)		Richard Winwood, Esq.
8 May 1661	24 Jan. 1679	Sir Richard Braham; Thomas Higgons, Esq.† [25]
(19 Feb. 1677)		Sir Francis Winnington†, <i>vice</i> Sir Richard Braham, deceased
6 Mar. 1679	12 July 1679	Richard Winwood, Esq.; Samuel Starkey, Esq. [26]

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21 Oct. 1680	18 Jan. 1681	Richard Winwood, Esq.; Samuel Starkey, Esq. [27]
21 Mar. 1681	28 Mar. 1681	Samuel Starkey, Esq.; Richard Winwood, Esq.
19 May 1685	2 July 1687	William Chiffinch, Esq.*† (see plate IX); Richard Graham, Esq.
22 Jan. 1689	6 Feb. 1690	Henry Powle, Esq.†; Sir Christopher Wren† [28]
	(23 May 1689)	Sir Algernon May, of Old Windsor, <i>vice</i> Sir Christopher Wren, whose election was declared void
20 Mar. 1690	11 Oct. 1695	Sir Charles Porter; Sir William Adderley [29]
	(20 Nov. 1693)	Sir William Scawen <i>vice</i> Sir William Adderley, deceased
22 Nov. 1695	7 July 1698	John, Viscount Fitzharding; Sir William Scawen
24 Aug. 1698	19 Dec. 1700	John, Viscount Fitzharding; Richard Topham, Esq.
6 Feb. 1701	11 Nov. 1701	John, Viscount Fitzharding; Richard Topham, Esq.
30 Dec. 1701	2 July 1702	John, Viscount Fitzharding; Richard Topham, Esq.
20 Aug. 1702	5 April 1705	John, Viscount Fitzharding; Richard Topham, Esq.
14 June 1705	3 April 1708	John, Viscount Fitzharding; Richard Topham, Esq.
8 July 1708	21 Sept. 1710	John, Viscount Fitzharding; Richard Topham, Esq.
25 Nov. 1710	8 Aug. 1713	Richard Topham, Esq.; William Paul, Esq.
	(18 May 1711)	Samuel Masham, Esq.†, <i>vice</i> William Paul, deceased
	(21 Jan. 1712)	Charles Aldworth, Esq., <i>vice</i> Samuel Masham, called to Upper House
12 Nov. 1713	15 Jan. 1715	Christopher Wren, Esq.†; Charles Aldworth, Esq.
17 Mar. 1715	10 Mar. 1722	Sir Henry Ashurst, Bt.; Samuel Travers, Esq. [30]
10 May 1722	5 Aug. 1727	Charles, Earl of Burford; William, Earl of Inchiquin
	(31 May 1726)	Lord Vere Beauclerk, <i>vice</i> Earl of Burford, called to Upper House
28 Nov. 1727	17 April 1734	Lord Vere Beauclerk; Viscount Malpas
	(15 May 1732)	Lord Vere Beauclerk, re-elected after appointment to office
	(16 May 1733)	Lord Sidney Beauclerk, <i>vice</i> Viscount Malpas, called to Upper House
13 June 1734	27 April 1741	Lord Vere Beauclerk; Lord Sidney Beauclerk
	(10 Mar. 1738)	Lord Vere Beauclerk, re-elected after appointment to office [31]
	(28 April 1740)	Lord Sidney Beauclerk, re-elected after appointment to office
25 June 1741	18 June 1747	Lord Sidney Beauclerk; Henry Fox, Esq.†
	(26 Dec. 1743)	Henry Fox, re-elected after appointment to office
	(3 Dec. 1744)	Lord George Beauclerk*, <i>vice</i> Lord Sidney Beauclerk, deceased
	(31 May 1746)	Henry Fox, re-elected after appointment to office
13 Aug. 1747	8 April 1754	Lord George Beauclerk; Henry Fox, Esq.
31 May 1754	20 Mar. 1761	Henry Fox, Esq.; John Fitzwilliam, Esq.
	(19 Nov. 1755)	Henry Fox, re-elected after appointment to office
	(5 July 1757)	Henry Fox, re-elected after appointment to office
19 May 1761	11 Mar. 1768	Augustus Keppel, Esq.†; John Fitzwilliam, Esq.
	(23 Dec. 1765)	Augustus Keppel, re-elected after appointment to office
10 May 1768	30 Sept. 1774	Lord George Beauclerk; Augustus Keppel, Esq.
	(18 May 1768)	Richard Tonson, Esq.†, <i>vice</i> Lord George Beauclerk, deceased
	(9 Nov. 1772)	John Montagu, Esq., <i>vice</i> Richard Tonson, deceased
29 Nov. 1774	1 Sept. 1780	Augustus Keppel, Esq.; John Montagu, Esq.
31 Oct. 1780	25 Mar. 1784	John Montagu, Esq. of Ditton Park; Penyston Portlock Powney, Esq. of Ives Place
18 May 1784	11 June 1790	John Montagu, Esq. of Ditton Park; Penyston Portlock Powney, Esq. of Ives Place

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	(19 July 1787)			Richard, Earl of Mornington†, <i>vice</i> John Montagu, deceased
	(1 July 1788)			Penyston Portlock Powney, Esq., re-elected after appointment to office
10 Aug. 1790	20 May 1796			Penyston Portlock Powney, Esq.; Richard, Earl of Mornington
	(1 Feb. 1794)			William Grant, Esq. of Inner Temple†, <i>vice</i> Penyston Portlock Powney, Esq., deceased
12 July 1796	29 June 1802			Robert Fulk Greville, Esq. of King's Mews, Charing Cross; Henry Isherwood, Esq. of Old Windsor House
	(20 Feb. 1797)			Sir William Johnston, Bt. of Burnham Grove, <i>vice</i> Henry Isherwood, deceased
	(5 April 1800)			Robert Fulk Greville, Esq., re-elected after appointment to office
31 Aug. 1802	24 Oct. 1806			Robert Fulk Greville, Esq. of Richmond Park; John Williams, Esq. of Horton House [32]
	(22 Feb. 1804)			Arthur Vansittart, Esq. of Shottesbrooke, Colonel of the Berkshire Militia, <i>vice</i> John Williams, unseated on a petition (<i>T. and D.</i> , 2, 530)
13 Dec. 1806	29 April 1807			Edward Disbrowe, Esq. of N.W.; Richard Ramsbottom, Esq. of Clewer Cottage
22 June 1807	29 Sept. 1812			Edward Disbrowe, Esq.; Richard Ramsbottom, Esq. of Clewer Cottage
	(14 Mar. 1810)			John Ramsbottom, the younger, Esq. of George Street, Hanover Square, <i>vice</i> Richard Ramsbottom, who accepted Stewardship of Chiltern Hundreds
24 Nov. 1812	10 June 1818			Edward Disbrowe, Esq.; John Ramsbottom, the younger, Esq. of Hertford Street, Middlesex
4 Aug. 1818	29 Feb. 1820			Edward Disbrowe, Esq. of Hertford Street; John Ramsbottom, the younger, Esq. of Clewer House
	(16 Feb. 1819)			Thomas, Lord Graves, <i>vice</i> Edward Disbrowe, deceased
21 April 1820	2 June 1826			John Ramsbottom, the younger, Esq. of Clewer Lodge; Major-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor†
	(11 Feb. 1823)			Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, Esq. of Walton Hall, Derbys., <i>vice</i> Sir Herbert Taylor, who accepted Stewardship of East Hendred
25 July 1826	24 July 1830			John Ramsbottom, Esq. of Woodside, Old Windsor; Major-General Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, K.C.B.†
14 Sept. 1830	23 April 1831			John Ramsbottom, Esq. of Woodside, Old Windsor; Lieut.-General Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, Bt., K.C.B.
	(10 Feb. 1831)			Edward Geoffrey Stanley, Esq.†, <i>vice</i> Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, who accepted Stewardship of Chiltern Hundreds
14 June 1831	3 Dec. 1832			John Ramsbottom, Esq. of Woodside; Edward Geoffrey Stanley, Esq.
29 Jan. 1833	29 Dec. 1834			John Ramsbottom, Esq. of Woodside; Sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell, Bt.† [33]
19 Feb. 1835	17 July 1837			John Ramsbottom, Esq. of Woodside; Sir John Elley† [34]
11 Sept. 1837	23 June 1841			John Ramsbottom, Esq. of Grove House, N.W.; Robert Gordon, Esq. of Lewiston, Dorset

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19 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847	John Ramsbottom, Esq. of Jermyn St., St James; Ralph Neville, Esq. of Hill St., Berkeley Square [35]
(8 Nov. 1845)		George Alexander Reid, Esq. of Bulstrode Park, <i>vice</i> John Ramsbottom, deceased
(14 Mar. 1846)		Ralph Neville of Cavendish Square, Middlesex, re-elected after appointment to office
21 Sept. 1847	1 July 1852	George Alexander Reid, Esq. of Bulstrode Park; Lord John Hay, C.B.†
(6 Feb. 1850)		John Hatchell, Esq. of Merrion Sq., Dublin, <i>vice</i> Lord John Hay, who accepted Stewardship of Manor of Northstead
(10 Feb. 1851)		John Hatchell, Esq., re-elected after appointment to office
(22 May 1852)		Charles William Grenfell, Esq. of Belgrave Square, Westminster, <i>vice</i> George Alexander Reid, deceased
20 Aug. 1852	21 Mar. 1857	Lord Charles Wellesley, of Apsley House; Charles William Grenfell, Esq. of Belgrave Square [36]
(14 Feb. 1855)		Samson Ricardo, Esq. of Titness Park, Sunninghill, <i>vice</i> Charles Wellesley, who accepted Stewardship of Manor of Hempholme
30 April 1857	23 April 1859	William Vansittart, Esq. of St James's Street; Charles William Grenfell, Esq. of Chesham Place, Middlesex
31 May 1859	6 July 1865	William Vansittart, Esq. of Dover Street, Westminster; George William Hope, Esq. of Ditton Park [37]
(4 Nov. 1863)		Col. Richard Henry Richard Howard Vyse, of Stoke Place, Bucks, <i>vice</i> George William Hope, deceased
15 Aug. 1865	11 Nov. 1868	Sir Henry Ainslie Hoare, Bt. of Stourhead, Wilts; Henry Labouchere, Esq. of the Albany, Middlesex [38]
(9 May 1866)		Roger Eykyn, Esq. of Upper Grosvenor Street, Westminster; Charles Edwards, Esq. of St George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, <i>vice</i> Sir Henry Ainslie Hoare and Henry Labouchere, whose election was declared void
10 Dec. 1868	26 Jan. 1874	Roger Eykyn, Esq. of 13 Upper Grosvenor Street
5 Mar. 1874	24 Mar. 1880	Robert Richardson Gardner, Esq. of 46 Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park
29 April 1880	18 Nov. 1885	<i>Idem</i> of Cowley Manor, Gloucs.
12 Jan. 1886	26 June 1886	<i>Idem</i>
5 Aug. 1886	28 June 1892	<i>Idem</i>
(3 April 1890)		Francis Tress Barry
4 Aug. 1892	8 July 1895	<i>Idem</i>
12 Aug. 1895	25 Sept. 1900	<i>Idem</i>
3 Dec. 1900	8 Jan. 1906	Sir Francis Tress Barry, Bt.
13 Feb. 1906	10 Jan. 1910	James Francis Mason
15 Feb. 1910	28 Nov. 1910	<i>Idem</i>
31 Jan. 1911	25 Nov. 1918	<i>Idem</i>
4 Feb. 1919	26 Oct. 1922	Ernest Gardner
20 Nov. 1922	16 Nov. 1923	Annesley Ashworth Somerville
8 Jan. 1924	9 Oct. 1924	<i>Idem</i>
2 Dec. 1924	10 May 1929	<i>Idem</i>
25 June 1929	7 Oct. 1931	<i>Idem</i>
3 Nov. 1931	25 Oct. 1935	<i>Idem</i>

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26 Nov. 1935	15 June 1945	<i>Idem</i>
	(2 July 1942)	Charles Edward Mott-Radclyffe
1 Aug. 1945	3 Feb. 1950	<i>Idem</i>
1 Mar. 1950	5 Oct. 1951	<i>Idem</i>
31 Oct. 1951	6 May 1955	<i>Idem</i>
7 June 1955	18 Sept. 1959	<i>Idem</i>
20 Oct. 1959	25 Sept. 1964	Sir Charles Edward Mott-Radclyffe
27 Oct. 1964	10 Mar. 1966	<i>Idem</i>
18 April 1966		<i>Idem</i>

NOTES AND REFERENCES

For the abbreviations used in the Notes and the Chronological list, see pages 43-44.

[1] *Catalogue of the exhibition of historic Parliamentary documents in the Palace of Westminster at the Houses of Parliament to commemorate the seventh centenary of the Parliament of Simon de Montfort*, edited by Maurice Bond, page 2, 1965, H.M.S.O.

[2] A useful bibliography relating to representation in Parliament is given in the *Handbook*, xxx-xxxiii, 492-498.

[3] Throughout the Middle Ages there was considerable fluctuation in the number of towns represented which varied for example from 70 in 1302 to 87 in 1307, and from 74 in 1419 to 101 in 1478. Around the middle of the 15th century representation became less of a duty and more of a privilege (McKisack, 10, 11, 45).

[4] Their names occur with frequency as landowners in Windsor or as witnesses to deeds, preserved in Eton College and St George's Chapel, for example Henry de Bedford (W.R.XV.44.24, 25, 26, 27); William Mawardyn (Eton, W.472); John Fordwyne (W.R. XV.44.26); and also in central records, as John de Mildenhall who held 58½ acres of assart of the King (P.R.O., C.143.203.2a).

[5] These and subsequent numbers of borough officers in the Middle Ages are based on the list prepared by the author of mayors and bailiffs of Windsor to 1500. After 1500 the official Borough list is of mayors only. For the early period to 1340 the list of the names of borough officers is far from complete and the proportion is therefore uncertain.

[6] There is uncertainty concerning the identity of Richard Forster or Foster (see note 20). The three aldermen were William Evington, John Joys, and Abraham Sibilles (T. and D., 1, 400).

[7] McKisack, 100.

[8] *Ibid.*, 110, 113-114.

[9] *Ibid.*, 110, 113.

[10] Wedgwood, lxxxvii.

[11] At Windsor in 1660 (T. and D., 2, 288): cf. at Reading in 1482, 1484, 1488 and 1497 (*Reading*, 5). At Windsor in 1575 the corporation had resolved 'that when the Burgesses of the parliament be

chosen, a Townesman shall be chosen for one' (T. and D., 1, 636); cf. a gild regulation to the same effect at Reading in 1539 (*Reading*, 6). Wedgwood points out that in 1422, 63% of the borough members were resident, and 45% in 1491 (Wedgwood, lxxxix).

[12] Namier, 1, 99.

[13] Wedgwood, x.

[14] T. and D., 1, 636: *The Elizabethan House of Commons*, Sir John Neale, 208, 210-211.

[15] Namier, 1, 26, 210-211, 27, 56.

[16] *V.C.H.*, 64-65: Pote, 23-28: T. and D., 2, 621; Namier, 210; and see also the references to the *Commons' Journals* cited in notes 23, 26, 27, 28 and 30-38.

[17] *C.ſ.*, 9, 585, 5 April, 1679.

[18] T. and D., 1, 118; Riess, 31; McKisack, 12, 14, 20, etc.

[19] McKisack, 12, 47, 58; Wedgwood, cvi, cx, etc.

[20] The identity of Richard Forster or Foster is confusing. Wedgwood identifies him as a lawyer of Bray and Binfield, who lived in Windsor from 1461-1465 and who died in 1495 as 'of Kingston on Thames'. A Richard Foster was steward of Windsor during 1448-1449 (P.R.O., C.47.48.7/175), and a Richard Forster was Steward of the Merchant Guild there on 26 April 1453 (Eton, W.803).

[21] Richard Lovell was Steward of Windsor, 1473-1474 (T. and D., 1, 400).

[22] Richard Gallys died on 30 November, 1574 (T. and D., 1, 625, note 1).

[23] *C.ſ.*, 2, 47, 8 December, 1640. Sir Thomas Rowe and Mr Waller had been returned, but Mr Holland and Mr Taylor (since dead) claimed to have been elected though not returned. Rowe and Waller had been chosen by the mayor and special officers, but as it was resolved that all the inhabitants had the right to elect a warrant was to be issued for a new writ (Mr Holland's election being declared not good). See T. and D. 2, 149 for indenture

of the election of Holland and Taylor dated 16 December 1640.

C. J., 2, 159, 27 May, 1641. Warrant to be issued to elect burgess in place of William Taylor (a second burgess of the same name), expelled the House. The name of Richard Braham is probably a mistake for that of Richard Winwood.

C. J., 2, 643, 28 June, 1642. Action against the mayor and bailiffs of Windsor, upon election of Mr Winwood, to be stayed, as there is a petition, still undetermined, concerning the election (cf. *C. J.*, 2, 200).

[24] Double return: *C. J.*, 8, 3, 27 April, 1660. Alexander Blake (*sic*) and Roger Palmer returned by mayor and bailiffs, Richard Winwood by the burgesses. Blake and Palmer to sit until the case be determined.

[25] Double return: *C. J.*, 8, 292, 6 July, 1661. It was decided in favour of limited electorate, and William Tayleur and Alexander Baker (returned by the inhabitants at large) (*T. and D.*, 2, 207) were not elected.

[26] *C. J.*, 9, 585-586, 5 April, 1679. The late election of Sir John Ernle and John Powney was declared void, as it was by limited electorate only. Winwood and Starkey, chosen by the inhabitants at large, were declared elected, and the return to be amended.

[27] *C. J.*, 9, 638, 646-647, 25 October, 4 and 6 November, 1680. A similar decision to that of 1679: John Cary and John Powney were rejected in favour of Winwood and Starkey, who had been elected by inhabitants paying scot and lot.

[28] *C. J.*, 10, 118, 132, 165, 254, 2 May, 14 May, 4 June and 6 August, 1689. William Adderley petitioned against Henry Powle's election on the point of right of election, and Sir Algernon May against that of Wren, because May had twelve votes without the mayor's, and Wren twelve with the mayor's, vote. Decision was in favour of Powle, but both Wren's and May's elections declared void. Samuel Starkey then stood against May, and although the majority was in favour of Starkey, May was declared elected, as chosen by the select number. Note that this reverses the decisions in favour of the wider electorate in 1679 and 1680.

[29] The return of the members, dated 6 March 1690, survives in the Windsor Borough Records (*Wi/AE p.1*). *C. J.*, 10, 350, 419-420, 24 March, 17 May and 19 May, 1690. Sir Christopher Wren and Baptist May were returned by the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses; Porter and Adderley by inhabitants paying scot and lot. The dispute was decided in favour

of scot and lot inhabitants, a decision of the House which reversed the decision of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, and until the passing of the Reform Act the members were always returned by these electors.

[30] *C. J.*, 18, 26, 26 March, 1715. Ashurst and Travers petitioned against the election of Christopher Wren and Robert Gayer, who had been returned, because of illegal practices and the mayor's partiality.

C. J., 18, 62-64, 14 April, 1715. The names of Wren and Gayer to be erased and those of Ashurst and Travers to be inserted.

[31] Double return: *C. J.*, 23, 88, 125-127, 14, 23, 24, 27 March, 1738. Petition of Vere Beauclerk against Richard Oldfield, Esq., who had been re, turned, but had procured votes wrongly; and of Oldfield against Beauclerk, that both had polled 133 votes but that Beauclerk had been returned. Beauclerk was declared elected, and Oldfield's name was to be removed.

[32] *C. J.*, 58, 55, 6 December, 1802, and 59, 11, 85, 25 November, 1803, 16 February, 1804. Richard Ramsbottom petitioned against the return of John Williams and R. F. Greville as having been guilty of bribery. Williams' election was declared void, and a new writ was to be issued for election in his place.

[33] *C. J.*, 88, 44, 136, 14 February and 2 March, 1833. Petition of Sir John Edmond de Beauvoir against Pechell's bribery and corruption not pursued.

[34] *C. J.*, 90, 15, 56, 156, 198, 25 February, 6 March, 24 March, 6 April, 1835. Petitions of Sir John Elley against voting by those not so entitled for Ramsbottom and Sir John Edmond de Beauvoir, and by Richard Sharman and Thomas Batcheldor against similar voting for de Beauvoir. Sir John Elley was declared elected in place of de Beauvoir.

[35] *C. J.*, 96, 560, 562, 572, 7 and 20 September, 1841. Petitions against bribery, brought by William Frederick Fergusson, Esq., and by the electors, were not proceeded with (*C. J.*, 97, 262).

[36] *C. J.*, 108, 119, 25 November, 1852. Petition against the election of Lord Charles Wellesley.

C. J., 108, 358, 4 April, 1853. Lord Charles Wellesley was declared duly elected.

[37] *C. J.*, 114, 223, 311, 21 June and 28 July, 1859. Petition against Vansittart and Hope by William Henry Banks and Henry Thompson, electors, was withdrawn.

[38] *C. J.*, 121, 87, 254, 17 February and 26 April, 1866. The petition of the electors against Hoare and Labouchere was successful and they were declared not duly elected and were guilty of bribery.

ABBREVIATIONS

C. J.: *Commons' Journals*.

Handbook: *Handbook of British chronology*, edited by Sir Maurice Powicke & E. B. Fryde, 2nd edition, 1961, Royal Historical Society.

McKisack: May McKisack, *The parliamentary representation of the English boroughs during the Middle Ages*, 1932, O.U.P.

WINDSOR REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT

- Namier: *The history of Parliament: the House of Commons, 1754-1790*, edited by Sir Lewis Namier & J. Brooke, 1964, H.M.S.O.
- N. W.: New Windsor.
- O. R.: *Official Return: Return of the name of every member of the Lower House of Parliament, 1213-1874*, 1878, 1888, H.M.S.O.
- Pote: Joseph Pote, *The history and antiquities of Windsor Castle . . . with an account of the town and corporation of Windsor*, 1749.
- Parl. Hist. iii: *Parliamentary History*, volume iii, 1642-1660, 1808.
- Prynne, IV: W. Prynne, *Brevia Parliamentaria Rediviva*, volume IV.
- P.R.O.: Public Record Office.
- Reading: A. Aspinall *et al.*, *Parliament through Seven Centuries: Reading and its M.P.s*, 1962, Cassell.
- Riess: L. Reiss, *The history of the English electoral law in the Middle Ages*, 1940, C.U.P.
- T. and D.: R. R. Tighe & J. E. Davis, *Annals of Windsor*, 1858.
- V.C.H.: *Victoria County History of Berkshire*, 3, 1923.
- Wedgwood: *History of Parliament, 1439-1508*, edited by J. Wedgwood *et al.*, 1936, 1938, H.M.S.O.