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Urbanization in England to A.D. , by R.P. Beckinsale
The spa towns of Britain, by J.A. Patmore
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Mining settlements in Western Europe: the landscape and.

Main Article New Radnor Maesyfed , situated 30 miles north north-east of Brecon, was the old county town of Radnorshire, probably its only chartered borough, and the polling town of the contributory boroughs constituency to which it gave its name. From the mass burgess creations, by which elections had long been won, ceased. Few were created by the 5th earl of Oxford , steward of Carntref Maeliennydd, , and between and the electorate dwindled from 1, to I never feel that in any part of my life I could more completely defy censure or blame than in regard to the election of burgesses in the boroughs of Cantremellenith [sic]. Previous to your acting at all, I had a long consultation at the office of woods [and forests] on various points, among others, that of making burgesses. I stated my advice to be to make but few, but that as none had been made for near 25 years it might not be right to decline it altogether, as I knew many wished to be made. This advice was approved of and I was directed to act accordingly. At the first court I held, which was for the borough of Rhayader in , I was much urged by persons whose bias in politics it never entered my head to enquire about, and the course I adopted was to tell the jury that though the custom was for the steward to nominate, I would allow each of them to deliver in two names, which, with two of my own and two of Mr. This gave general satisfaction. At Knucklas and Knighton none were made that year. It was generally supposed that in the latter borough the power of creating had ceased, because it was thought the jury should be composed of burgesses for the purpose of such a presentment in that borough and there was not one to be found. At Rhayader on one or two subsequent occasions some very small number was made for the mere purpose of avoiding to give needless offence, and then only a few of the most respectable inhabitants of the town and its immediate vicinity, whose politics I knew nothing of at the time, but which I have since had reason to know more as opposite as possible. For the last two or three years I think none have been made, except some three or four at Knighton, the circumstance and occasion of which can be better explained by Mr. Banks, as I was not present. I do not see that the steward of the crown manors, except in the creation of burgesses, if he was considering, derives any influence from this office, which he could exert with success for or against the ministers of the day; and by such action, unless he was a person with numerous tenants or other dependents, like the late alderman Harley or Lord Oxford, he would gain but little, for when made how could he expect their adherence to him. Certain it is, that of the burgesses who are in existence at this time, a very inconsiderable proportion is under the influence of those who were instrumental in getting them created. For the county it does not appear to me that the weight of government would be of any avail nor would it be for the Boroughs unless they could select and make burgesses of a great number of persons on whom they could rely for their future votes. Although I have for some time retired from the profession of the law, I consider myself still as one of the stewards and responsible for the due execution of the office. Almost every vote was subjected to scrutiny. He died in September and was buried at New Radnor. Presteigne and the county met to petition for the bill, 5 Apr. Neither he nor Price, a fellow anti-reformer, opposed its enfranchisement. No such discrepancy was indicated in the New Radnor figures, and no attempt was made to change the rural nature of the Boroughs by altering their boundaries. Those of Cefnlllys, Cnwclas, Knighton and New Radnor remained unchanged; Rhayader was extended across the Wye to include the hamlet of Dyffryn Gwy in the parishes of Cwmdeuddwr and Llansantffraid; and the ancient lordship, manor and borough were incorporated at Presteigne. Individual borough totals are not available. Thereafter the Boroughs were contested four times before being absorbed into the county constituency in , returning a Liberal on each occasion. Margaret Escott Notes 1. PP , xxxvi. Another 20 were rejected as paupers. Gazetteer of England and Wales , iv. PP , xxiii. Gazetteer of England and Wales, ii. Thomas, Politics in 18th Cent. Parker, ; A Kington Family: Essays in Honour of Richard Alford

**BOROUGHES IN ENGLAND AND WALES OF THE 1830S, BY T. W.
FREEMAN. pdf**

Banks ed. The Times, , 21 Mar. Howse, Old-Time Rhayader, PP , xli.

2: Somerset Old Maps

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After the Anglo-Saxon settlement of Britain, the ruins of Roman colonies and camps were used by the early English to form tribal strongholds. Despite their location, burhs on the sites of Roman colonies show no continuity with Roman municipal organization, and instead resemble the parallel revival of urban centres in continental Europe. The burh of the men of West Kent was Hrofesceaster Durobrivae , Rochester , and many other ceasters mark the existence of a Roman camp occupied by an early English burh. The tribal burh was protected by an earthen wall, and a general obligation to build and maintain burhs at the royal command was enforced by Anglo-Saxon law. However, neither in the early English language nor in the contemporary Latin was there any fixed usage differentiating the various words descriptive of the several forms of human settlement, and the fortified communal refuges cannot accordingly be clearly distinguished from villages or the strongholds of individuals by any purely nomenclative test. Advertisements Danish invasions At the end of the 9th century and beginning of the 10th century there is evidence of a systematic " timbering " of new burhs, with the object of providing strongholds for the defence of Wessex against the Danes, and it appears that the surrounding districts were charged with their maintenance. It is not until after the Danish invasions that it becomes easier to draw a distinction between the burhs that served as military strongholds for national defence and the royal villis which served no such purpose. Some of the royal villis eventually entered the class of boroughs, but by another route, and for the present the private stronghold and the royal dwelling may be neglected. It was the public stronghold and the administrative centre of a dependent district which was the source of the main features peculiar to the borough. Many causes tended to create peculiar conditions in the boroughs built for national defence. They were placed where artificial defence was most needed, at the junction of roads, in the plains, on the rivers, at the centres naturally marked out for trade, seldom where hills or marshes formed a sufficient natural defence. Typically, the fortification of a burh consisted of earth ramparts faced with timber. Pallisades were sometimes used. The concept of a network of burhs as a defence in depth is usually attributed to Alfred. The solution that Alfred devised for this apparently intractable predicament was nothing short of a revolution and that revolution began now in the s. If the Vikings could attack anywhere at any time, then the West Saxons had to be able to defend everywhere all the time. To make this possible Alfred ordered the construction of a network of defended centres across his kingdom, some built on refortified Roman and Iron Age sites, some built completely from scratch. The burh was provided by law with a mint and royal moneyers and exchangers, with an authorized scale for weights and measures. Over the burh or port was set a reeve, a royal officer answerable to the king for his dues from the burh, his rents for lands and houses, his customs on commerce, his share of the profits from judicial fines. Legal and administrative roles Edgar, King of England to At least from the 10th century the burh had a moot or court, the relation of which to the other courts is matter of speculation. A law of Edgar , about , required that it should meet three times a year, these being in all likelihood assemblies at which attendance was compulsory on all tenants of the burghal district, when pleas concerning life and liberty and land were held, and men were compelled to find pledges answerable for their good conduct. At these great meetings the borough reeve gerefa presided, declaring the law and guiding the judgments given by the suitors of the court. The reeve was supported by a group of assistants, called in Devon the witan , in the boroughs of the Danelaw by a group of generally twelve " lawmen," in other towns probably by a group of aldermen, senior burgesses, with military and police authority, whose office was in some cases hereditary. These persons assisted the reeve at the great meetings of the full court, and sat with him as judges at the subordinate meetings which were held to settle the unfinished cases and minor causes. There was no compulsion on those not specially summoned to attend these

extra meetings. At these subordinate jurisdictional assemblies, held in public, and acting by the same authority as the annual gathering of all the burh-wara, other business concerning borough administration was decided, at least in later days, and it is to these assemblies that the origin of the town council may in many cases be ascribed. In the larger towns the division into wards, with a separate police system, can be traced at an early time, appearing as a unit of military organization, answerable for the defence of a gate of the town. The police system of London is described in detail in a record of Here the free people were grouped in associations of ten, each under the superintendence of a headman. The bishops and reeves who belonged to the "court of London" appear as the directors of the system, and in them we may see the aldermen of the wards of a later time. The use of the word bertha for ward at Canterbury, and the fact that the London wardmoot at a later time was used for the frankpledge system as well as for the organization of the muster, point to a connexion between the military and the police systems in the towns. In charters of the Anglo-Saxon period a haw, or enclosed area within a burh, was often conveyed by charter as if it were an apanage of the lands in the neighbourhood with which it was conveyed; the Norman settlers who succeeded to lands in the county succeeded therewith to houses in the burhs, for a close association existed between the thegns of the shire and the shirestow, an association partly perhaps of duty and also of privilege. The king granted borough haws as places of refuge in Kent, and in London he gave them with commercial privileges to his bishops. What has been called the heterogeneous tenure of the shirestow, one of the most conspicuous characteristics of that particular type of borough, was further increased by the liberty which some burgesses enjoyed to "commend" themselves to a lord of their own choosing, promising to that lord suit and service and perhaps rent in return for protection. Over these burgesses the lords could claim jurisdictional rights, and these were in some cases increased by royal grants of special rights within certain sokes. Even the haws, being "burhs" or strongholds within a stronghold, enjoyed a local "peace" which protected from official intrusion. Besides heterogeneity of tenure and jurisdiction in the borough, there was also heterogeneity of status; there were burh-thegns and cnihts, mercatores, burgesses of various kinds, the three groups representing perhaps military, commercial and agricultural elements. The burh generally shows signs of having been originally a village settlement, surrounded by open fields, of which the borough boundary before will suggest the outline. This area was as a rule eventually the area of borough jurisdiction. There is some evidence pointing to the fact that the restriction of the borough authority to this area is not ancient, but due to the Norman settlement. Boroughs in Norman England The wide districts over which the boroughs had had authority were placed under the control of the Norman castle which was itself built by means of the old English levy of burhwork. The borough court was allowed to continue its work only within its own immediate territory, and, to prevent conflict, the castle was placed outside the borough. Losing their place in the national scheme of defence, the burgess cnihts made commerce their principal object under the encouragement of the old privileges of the walled place. Besides the great co-operative strongholds in which many lords had burgesses, there were small boroughs held by a single lord. In many cases boroughs of this "seignorial" type were created upon the royal estates. The lines of division before Domesday Book are obscure, but it is probable that in some cases, by a royal grant of jurisdiction, the inhabitants of a populous royal vill, where a hundred court for the district was already held, were authorized to establish a permanent court, for the settlement of their disputes, distinct from the hundred court of the district. Town and Manor As noted by Stenton, the practice evident in the Norman period whereby lords living in country manors owned houses in the nearest borough was a continuation of a custom developed earlier by the Anglo-Saxons: It is clear from the Domesday Book that in a piece of borough property -- a messuage, a house, or a group of houses -- was often annexed to a manor in the open country. At Leicester, for example, houses were thus attached, singly or in groups, to 27 different manors. So far as can be seen the borough property was treated as a profit-yielding appendage of the manor. It provided the lord with a lodging when he came to the borough on business and with a place of refuge in time of trouble. Most of the evidence which illustrates this practice relates to the time after the conquest, but it can be traced far back into the Anglo-Saxon period, and the Anglo-Saxon kings had encouraged it. In some cases a French bourg was created

by the side of an English borough, and the two remained for many generations distinct in their laws and customs: A large number of the followers of the Norman lords had been almost certainly town-dwellers in their own country, and lost none of their burghal privileges by the migration. The strength of the garrison made the neighbourhood of the castle a place of danger to men unprotected by legal privilege; and in order to invite to its neighbourhood desirable settlers, legal privileges similar to those enjoyed in Norman or English boroughs were guaranteed to those who would build on the plots which were offered to colonists. However liberal the grant, the lord or his reeve still remained in close personal relation with the burgesses of such places, and this character, together with the uniformity of their tenure, continued to hold them apart from the boroughs of the old English type, where all varieties of personal relationship between the lords and their groups of tenants might subsist. The royal charters granting the right to retain old customs prevented the systematic introduction into the old boroughs of some of the incidents of feudalism. The rights which the lords failed to keep were divided between the king and the municipality; in London, for instance, the king obtained all escheats, while the borough court secured the right of wardship of burgess orphans. From Norman times the yearly profit of the royal boroughs was as a rule included in the general "farm" rendered for the county by the sheriff; sometimes it was rendered by a royal farmer apart from the county-farm. The king generally accepted a composition for all the various items due from the borough. The burgesses were united in their efforts to keep that composition unchanged in amount, and to secure the provision of the right amount at the right time for fear that it should be increased by way of punishment. Charters The levy of fines on rent arrear, and the distrains for debt due, which were obtained through the borough court, were a matter of interest to the burgesses of the court, and first taught the burgesses co-operative action. Money was raised, possibly by order of the borough court, to buy a charter from the king giving the right to choose officers who should answer directly to the exchequer and not through the sheriff of the county. The sheriff was in many cases also the constable of the castle, set by the Normans to overawe the English boroughs; his powers were great and dangerous enough to make him an officer specially obnoxious to the boroughs. Henry I about gave the London citizens the right to choose their own sheriffs and a justiciar answerable for keeping the pleas of the crown. In the Lincoln citizens paid to hold their city in chief of the king. Burgesses who had gone for criminal and civil justice to their own court in disputes between themselves, or between themselves and strangers who were in their town, secured confirmation of this right by charter, not to exclude the justices in eyre, but to exempt themselves from the necessity of pleading in a distant court. The burgess, whether plaintiff or defendant, was a privileged person, and could claim in this respect a "benefit" somewhat similar to the benefit of clergy. In permitting the boroughs to answer through their own officers for his dues, the king handed over to the boroughs the farming of his rents and a large number of rights which would eventually prove to be sources of great profit. No records exist showing the nature of municipal proceedings at the time of the first purchase of charters. Certain it is that the communities in the 12th century became alive to the possibilities of their new position, that trade received a new impulse, and the vague constitutional powers of the borough court acquired a new need for definition. At first the selection of officers who were to treat with the exchequer and to keep the royal pleas was almost certainly restricted to a few rich persons who could find the necessary securities. Nominated probably in one of the smaller judicial assemblies, the choice was announced at the great Michaelmas assembly of the whole community, and it is not till the next century that we hear of any attempt of the vulgus to make a different selection from that of the magnates. The vulgus were able to take effective action by means of the several craft organizations, and first found the necessity to do so when taxation was heavy or when questions of trade legislation were mooted. In the first case the taxation fell on the magnates. In the levy per communam the assessment was made through the wardmoots in London and the burden fell on the poorer class. The pressure of taxation led in the 13th century to a closer definition of the burghal constitutions; the Commons sought to get an audit of accounts, and in London not only to hear but to treat of municipal affairs. By the end of the century London had definitely established two councils, that of the mayor and aldermen, representing the old borough court, and a common council, representing the voice of the

commonalty, as expressed through the city wards. The choice of councillors in the wards rested probably with the aldermen and the ward jury summoned by them to make the presentments. In some cases juries were summoned not to represent different areas but different classes; thus at Lincoln there were in juries of the rich, the middling and the poor, chosen presumably by authority from groups divided by means of the tax roll. Elsewhere the several groups of traders and artisans made of their guilds all-powerful agencies for organizing joint action among classes of commons united by a trade interest, and the history of the towns becomes the history of the struggle between the guilds which captured control of the council and the guilds which were excluded therefrom. Many municipal revolutions took place, and a large number of constitutional experiments were tried all over the country from the 13th century onward. Schemes which directed a gradual co-optation, two to choose four, these six to choose more, and so in widening circles from a centre of officialdom, found much favour throughout the Middle Ages. A plan, like the London plan, of two companies, alderman and council, was widely favoured in the 14th century, perhaps in imitation of the Houses of Lords and Commons. The mayor was sometimes styled the "sovereign" and was given many prerogatives. Great respect was paid to the "ancients," those, namely, who had already held municipal office. Not till the 15th century were orderly arrangements for counting "voices" arrived at in a few of the most highly developed towns, and these were used only in the small assemblies of the governingbody, not in the large electoral assemblies of the people. In London in the 13th century there was a regular system for the admission of new members to the borough "franchise," which was at first regarded not as conferring any form of suffrage but as a means to secure a privileged position in the borough court and in the trade of the borough. Admission could be obtained by inheritance, by purchase or gift, in some places by marriage, and in London, at least from , by a municipal register of apprenticeship. Personal service was not always necessary, and in some towns there were many non- resident burgesses. When in later times admission to this freedom came to be used as means to secure the parliamentary franchise, the freedom of the borough was freely sold and given. The elections in which the commons of the boroughs first took interest were those of the borough magistrates. Where the commons succeeded for a time in asserting their right to take part in borough elections they were rarely able to keep it, not in all cases perhaps because their power was feared, but sometimes because of the riotous proceedings which ensued. These led to government interference, which no party in the borough desired. The possibility of a forfeiture of their enfranchised position made the burgesses on the whole fairly submissive. Charters of incorporation In the 15th century disturbances in the boroughs led to the issue of new constitutions, some of which were the outcome of royal charters, others the result of parliamentary legislation. The development of the law of corporations also at this time compelled the boroughs to seek new charters which should satisfy the now exacting demands of the law. The charters of incorporation were issued at a time when the state was looking more and more to the borough authorities as part of its executive and judicial staff, and thus the government was closely interested in the manner of their selection. The new charters were drafted in such a way as to narrow the popular control.

3: Newport (Cornwall) (UK Parliament constituency) - Wikipedia

The Honorary Freedom of Boroughs Act (48 & 49 Vict. c) was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that gave the councils of municipal boroughs in England and Wales the power to award the title of honorary freeman to "persons of distinction and any persons who have rendered eminent services to the borough".

History[edit] The borough consisted of part of the parish of Okehampton, an entirely rural area with the small market town of Okehampton itself at its centre. In , the population of the borough was 1,, and contained houses; the whole parish had a population of 2, From its revival in the 17th century, the right to vote in Okehampton rested with all the freeholders and freemen of the borough, but the Town Corporation had considerable influence over the rest of the voters, and when it was unable to have its way by persuasion did not always stop short of outright coercion. This was illegal on every count, for voters had statutory exemption from impressment. As landowners they also had power to create voters directly, since they could convey the freehold of parcels of their land in the borough to reliable placemen. In the mid 18th century, the patrons were Thomas Pitt and the Duke of Bedford , and each was regarded as having unrestrained power to nominate one MP. However, Pitt mortgaged his seat to the government after going bankrupt in , so that at the next two elections the ministry could nominate a member. The government had to secure this influence by exercising patronage, and Namier quotes a number of letters that show how the process worked in Okehampton. In , the Corporation was eager for the promotion of a local naval officer, Lieutenant Joseph Hunt. In the event the sitting member, Thomas Potter , died just two days later and the following day Hunt was promoted to Commander. Rodney, knowing that Anson was unlikely to agree to promote Hunt again, wrote asking Newcastle to help by insisting upon it; but, instead, Rodney was persuaded to stand at Penryn rather than Okehampton, and the captaincy of the flagship went to a Penryn man. In fact Hunt got his promotion the same month, December , but was killed in action the following year. Circumstances in Okehampton were somewhat changed at the end of the 18th century, however, by the judgments in two disputed elections. In , there was a petition against the result of an election at which the patrons â€” who were, by this time, the Duke of Bedford and Earl Spencer â€” had created 72 new voters by conveying them freeholds a few weeks before the election. The Commons committee that heard the petition declared all 72 votes invalid. This, of course, gave him total control of elections since he could create new voters without limit to swamp any opposition. Nevertheless, the relationship was not one-sided, and Savile did much for the town, lending considerable sums to the Corporation which were never repaid. In there were voters. Okehampton was abolished as a constituency by the Reform Act. The borough was on the boundary between the new Northern Devon and Southern Devon county divisions, and its voters were divided between the two from Members of Parliament[edit].

4: Belfast (UK Parliament constituency) - Wikipedia

Modern borough status England and Wales. Borough status no longer implies a town or urban area. Outside Greater London, borough status is granted to metropolitan and non-metropolitan districts under the provisions of section of the Local Government Act This section allows the council of a district to petition the monarch for a charter granting borough status.

5: Ordnance Survey of England and Wales (Sheet 7), South Wales

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6: New Radnor Boroughs | History of Parliament Online

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56 rotten / pocket boroughs lost representation eg Old Sarum, 44 seats given to boroughs including Manchester etc, 65 seats given to counties What was the effect of the GRA on the Franchise? 18% of English/Welsh males could now vote.

7: Herbert Francis Wauthier - Wikipedia

Geography and regional administration, England and Wales, (Hutchinson university library: Geography) (1st Edition) by T.W. Freeman Hardcover, Pages, Published

8: Okehampton (UK Parliament constituency) - Wikipedia

1 WEBER, A. F. () *The growth of cities in the nineteenth century: a study in statistics, Cornell Reprints in Urban Studies*
Weber *The growth of cities in the nineteenth century: a study in statistics* LAW, C. M. () *'The growth of urban population in England and Wales, ', Trans. Inst. Br. Geogr. 41, Law 41 Trans. Inst. Br. Geogr.* FRIEDLANDER, D. () *'The spread of urbanization in England and Wales, ', Popul.*

9: Devon (UK Parliament constituency) - Wikipedia

The Grey ministry's reform bill of March proposed a radical change. It restored contributory borough status to Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Welshpool and the ancient borough of Machynlleth, whose corporations 'had been functioning normally throughout', adding to them Newtown, the centre of the mid-Wales flannel and woollen industry.

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