

1830

January 1830

February 1830

March 1830

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 13th March 1830

Advertisement: Capital Colt: To be sold by auction, in the open Market, Modbury, on Thursday, the 18th of March, Inst.: A fine dark-brown gelding, rising four years old, got by Rembrandt of out a hunting mare, standing nearly 16 hands high. The above colt is unbroken and will be sold for payment of his keep to the highest bidder, and may be seen at Mr. Pinsent's at Shilston, in Modbury, Devon: Dated 3rd March 1830.

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

April 1830

May 1830

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 22nd May 1830

Death: On Thursday, the 13th inst., in her 64th year, Mrs. Pinsent of Collumpton, relict of the late Mr. John Pinsent of London.

[see also Western Times, Saturday 22nd May 1830 & North Devon Journal: Thursday 27th May 1830]

[GRO1379 Hennock] [GRO1134 Hennock]

June 1830

July 1830

Western Times: Saturday 24th July 1830

Devon County Sessions: Friday: Daniel Martin charged with stealing a quantity of rope, at Tormoham, the property of Robert Pinsent, stonemason, in whose employ he was as a journeyman – four months imprisonment.

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

August 1830

Western Times: Saturday 7th August 1830

Devon Lammas Assizes: George Fraser and Elizabeth Fraser were indicted for stealing one piece of ribbon on a roller, the property of Messrs. E. and W. Blake, of Devonport, and Wm. Fraser, the father of the other two prisoners, charged with feloniously receiving the same. The father was defended by Mr. Tyrrell, but no counsel for the children: A very good character by the Constable and Sergeant White, who said they had seen a document in a chest, giving him an unquestionable character from a respectable person of Bermuda, where he had been. The father protested that he knew nothing of the circumstances, and that he had plenty of time to remove the goods, had he known they were in his house. But the chest in which the things were found was in an outside room, and in a very public place – Charlotte (sic) guilty, the father and son, not guilty. The two former were, again, charged with stealing at Stoke Damerel, twenty-two yards of lavender silk, on a roller, the property of Messrs. Thomas Pinsent and Robert Lee Warren, and the father for receiving the same. A solicitor and a peace officer gave the father a good character. The peace officer had an opportunity of learning non-characters in the town, but always remarked elder prisoner to be an honest, quiet character, all three prisoners guilty. Charlotte Fraser, George Fraser, Sophia Saunders and Elizabeth Neale were charged by Isaac Sparke with stealing a quantity of Gros de Naples silk, value £19: A written defence was put in by the prisoner Saunders, which was read. The two Frasers guilty, Neale and Saunders not guilty ... (*other charges*) ...

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Star (London): Monday 23rd August 1830

Subscriptions to be transmitted to Messieurs Jacques Lafitte and Co., Paris, for the relief of the sufferers and the widows and orphans of those who fell on the 27th, 28th and 29th July

1830: Subscriptions will be received by the following Bankers: ... *(list)* ... Amount of Subscriptions already adverted £1,542 11s 2d: Subscriptions since received: ... *(includes)* ... Thomas Pinsent – £1 0s 0d.

[see also Morning Herald (London): Monday 23rd August 1830]

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

September 1830

Western Times: 18th September 1830

Dinner of the Friends of Lord Ebrington at the Union Inn, Newton, Monday Sept. 6th: ... *(review of dinner and speeches)* ...

The health of Mr. Pinsent, Mr. Gribble and the other gentlemen of the Committee was next drunk. Mr. Pinsent said he had to claim their indulgence, being wholly unaccustomed to making speeches but he felt it a duty, however imperfectly it might be done, to introduce for their serious consideration, the present plan of voting, so highly objectionable in a County like this, that it was a matter of surprise that nothing had been attempted to be done by way of improving it. If the expense to all parties could be lessened, it would no doubt contribute much to the freedom of Elections, and none but those who fatten on corruption could wish to see it continued. In this county and some others, where a great many of the voters had to travel a distance of 30, 40 and 50 miles the expense must necessarily be great, and it must fall, either on the individual themselves, the candidate, or his friends. – Some persons from age or ill health could not undertake so long a journey, others could not leave their concerns for so long a period – from these, and other causes he was convinced that a popular candidate was deprived of the support of many who would gladly come forward, were a different plan pursued, and this ought to be done by having a polling place in some central place in every hundred. There was another improvement of still greater importance, which he would venture to mention though it might not be approved of by the whole of the present assembly, it was the voting by ballot. No one could help being struck with the vast advantage the ballot had given to the cause of Liberty in France – for although the electors in that country were more independent in circumstances than those in England, for in France, property was more equally diffused, but even France would not have preserved her liberties without the ballot. He was well aware there were various opinions entertained on this subject and by men who had considerable influence. There was no man who more highly esteemed Mr. Brougham than he (Mr. Pinsent) did but he was astonished at his arguments against the ballot. If all freeholders were independent they might act independently, but no one who had anything to do with canvassing but knew to the contrary, and therefore any mode which would conduct to protect those who are in

dependent circumstances from improper influence must be beneficial – The ballot would prove the greatest enemy the aristocracy ever had, and would greatly facilitate that Reform they so ardently wished, and with the diffusion of knowledge, would produce those glorious efforts, which one could not contemplate without feeling “his soul refreshed with foretaste of the joy”...

Lord Ebrington said he was pleased at what had fallen from the last speaker, ...

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

October 1830

Western Times: Saturday 30th October 1830

Dinner to the Friends of Lord Ebrington at Dartmouth, on Friday the 22nd Instant (on his re-election to parliament): This being one of the strong holds of Toryism, the arena of borough influence, and we might almost add the headquarters of corruption, the general character of this meeting will furnish an opportunity for drawing a pretty fair conclusion as to the tide of popular feeling in regard to the present state of the representation of the people in the Commons House of parliament, we shall therefore give more of the detail of the day's proceedings than of the speeches delivered on the occasion as the former will best display the feelings of the inhabitants of a town where the results of a close borough system, whether beneficial or otherwise can be well appreciated. *(there were flags up in town and a procession of people escorted his Lordship into town through the rain)* ...

... the dinner was served at the Bethel, a very commodious room, belonging to A. Harris, Esq., banker, who offered the use of it for the occasion and great taste was displayed in fitting it up ...

Mr. Elton took the chair ...

The president was supported on the right by Lord Ebrington and on the left by Mr. Codner. The vice-presidents were Mr. Smith, solicitor, Dr. Puddicombe, Mr. Harris and Mr. Pinsent. ... *(political speeches, and toasts, including to the Vice presidents)* ...

Mr. Pinsent said having taken part in rigging their present ship, he was happy to see her so well manned, and on the next occasion, if he might hope for a better ship, he could not wish for a better ship's company. ...

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

November 1830

Western Times: Saturday 6th November 1830

Teignbridge Agricultural Association: In consequence of a notice to that effect, a very numerous and respectable meeting of the yeomanry of the neighbourhood took place at the Dolphin Inn, Bovey Tracey on Thursday the 28th October, to consider the propriety of forming an Association, on the same plan and principles as the South Hams. Mr. Thomas Pinsent, of Greenhill, was unanimously called to the Chair, and commended the business of the meeting by briefly stating the purpose for which they were assembled, and by reading a copy of the Rules and Regulations of the south Hams Association, and by stating that he should be happy to attend to any observations or statements that any gentleman present should think proper to offer to the consideration of the meeting ...

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Western Times: Saturday 6th November 1830

Teignbridge Agricultural Association: At a numerous meeting of the yeomanry of the Hundred of Teignbridge held at the Dolphin Inn, Bovey Tracey, on Thursday the 28th day of October, 1830, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Association similar to the South Hams Association: Mr. T. Pinsent, of Kingsteignton, in the chair: Resolved Unanimously: (*12 resolutions describing formation of Association*) – including: 4. That there be elected annually at the December Meeting, a President, Five Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, and that Mr. Thomas Pinsent of Greenhill, be President; Mr. Geo. Harris, Mr. Savery, Mr. Sawdye, Mr. Bickford, of Barton, and Mr. Charles Adams, be the Vice-Presidents of the Society for the year ensuing. The resolutions were published in the paper under the hand of Thomas Pinsent, Chairman: Addendum: Mr. Pinsent having left the chair, it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Pinsent for his able conduct in the chair.

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Western Times: Saturday 13th November 1830

Deaths: At Pitt, in the parish of Hennock, on Saturday evening the 6th instant, after a short but severe illness, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Pinsent.

[See also Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: 13th November 1830]

[GRO1188 Hennock] [GRO1187 Hennock]

Western Times: Saturday 13th November 1830

At a numerous and respectable meeting of yeomanry of the County of Devon, held at the Globe Hotel, in Exeter November 5th, 1830, Mr. Isaac Davy, in the Chair, it was unanimously resolved “That this meeting feel a deep sense of gratitude to Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn Esq., for his unremitting perseverance in the Public Service, and for the uncompromising zeal with which he has exposed and attached abuses in public affairs in the county, which the yeomanry have had more ample opportunity of observing since the Court has been opened in which the County Business is conducted ... Resolution ... Committee: *(long list includes)* Thos. Pinsent, Kingsteignton.

[GRO0836 Devonport]

Sherborne Mercury: Monday 15th November 1830

Deaths: November 6, at Pitt, in the parish of Hennock, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Charles Pinsent.

[GRO1188 Hennock] [GRO1187 Hennock]

December 1830

Western Times: Thursday 23rd December 1830

Teignbridge Agricultural Association: At a quarterly meeting of this association held at the Golden Lion Inn, Newton Abbott, on Wednesday the 22nd inst. Mr. Thomas Pinsent, of Kingsteignton, president in the Chair: A committee of the South Ham’s Association having met this association for the purpose of forming articles of union: ... *(a resolution for honorary reciprocal membership in each other’s association passed)* ... also several other resolutions Resolved, on the motion of Mr. Kingston, seconded by Mr. .J. Rowe, that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the president of the South Hams Association, and that the same be published in the Western Times and Trewman’s Newspapers: Thomas Pinsent, President.

[see also 25th December 1830]

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Dorset County Chronicle: Thursday 30th December 1830

Exeter, Dec. 27th: Numerous farmers having threshing machines in the South Hams have received threatening letters for some time past; among them two in the neighbourhood of Newton Abbot, Mr. Pinsent, of Aller, and Mr. T. Elliott of Abbot Kerswell, received letters

on the same day. On the evening of the 22nd inst. the diabolical villain carried his threat into execution by setting fire to the premises of Mr. Elliott, which in a short time entirely consumed the whole of the property, consisting of the machine and house, the barn and two cottages, with the corn in the barn, the whole of which belonged to G. Ley, Esq., of Cockington. For some time past many strangers have been seen lurking about the village, and on Sunday preceding no less than six them were seen there at one time. There is no doubt, but these men are employed for the nefarious purpose, for as soon as the fire broke out not one of them was to be found. Newton and its neighbourhood are perfectly quiet.

[GRO0508 Hennock] [GRO1176 Hennock]

1831

January 1831

Hampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle etc.: Monday January 13th, 1831: issue 1630:

Numerous farmers having thrashing machines in South Hams, have received threatening letters for some time past; amongst them, two in the neighbourhood of Newton Abbot, a Mr. Pinsent of Aller, and Mr. T. Elliott of Abbotskerswell, received letters the same day. On the evening of 22nd inst. at about five o'clock, the diabolical villains carried their threats into execution by setting fire to the premises of Mr. Elliott, which in a short time consumed the whole of the property consisting of the machine, the house, the barn and two cottages, with the corn in the barn, the whole of which belonged to G. Lee Esq. of Cockington. No part of it was insured.

[GRO0508 Hennock]

February 1831

March 1831

April 1831

Western Times: Saturday 2nd April 1831

Teignbridge Agricultural Association: At a general quarterly meeting of this society, held at the Golden Lion Inn, Newton Abbot, on the 30th of March 1831, Mr. Thomas Pinsent, President: The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to ... four resolutions passed and signed off by the president.

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Western Times: Saturday 9th April 1831

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Half Moon Inn, In Exeter, on Saturday, This Day, April, 9th, precisely at three o'clock in the afternoon, the fee simple and inheritance of a messuage and farm called JURSTON, containing about 86 acres, situate in the parish of Chagford, Devon, and now in the occupation of Mr. Pinsent, the owner. For permission to see the estate, and for further particulars, application may be made to Messrs. Jones and Carew, solicitors, Exeter: Exeter, March 9th, 1831.

[GRO1191 Hennock]

May 1831

June 1831

Morning Herald (London): Friday 17th June 1831

To those who prefer substance to shadows, for the investment of their capital in the beautiful county of Devon: - to be peremptorily sold by public auction, at the White Hart Inn, Moreton Hampstead, Devon (unless sold by Private Contract, on Tuesday Jun 25th at three: All that highly cultivated freehold farm called Lower Jurston, in the parish of Chagford, Devon containing ... (*continues at length*) ...

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Nind and Cutterill, Throgmorton Street, London, or to Mr. Joseph Pinsent, the proprietor, at Jurston, Chagford, Devon, if by letter to be post-paid:

[GRO1191 Hennock]

Western Times: Saturday 18th June 1831

Sale: To be peremptorily sold by auction: Under a Trust Deed for Sale, at the Half Moon Inn, in Exeter, on Tuesday the fifth day of July next, precisely at three o'clock, in the afternoon. The Fee Simple and Inheritance of a Message and Farm called JURSTON, containing about 86 acres, with several cottages held therewith, situate in the parish of Chagford, Devon and now in the occupation of Mr. Pinsent, the owner. For permission to see the estate, and for further particulars, application may be made to Messrs. Jones and Carew, Exeter: Exeter 30th May 1831.

[see also Sherborne Mercury, Monday 27th June 1831 and Western Times: Saturday 4th June 1831]

[GRO1191 Hennock]

St. James's Chronicle: Tuesday 21st June 1831

To those who prefer Substances to Shadows for the Investment of their Capital in the beautiful County of Devon: To be peremptorily sold by Public Auction, at the White Hart Inn, Morton Hampstead, Devon (unless previously sold by private contract), on Saturday the 25th inst. at three o'clock, p.m.: all that highly-cultivated FREEHOLD FARM called LOWER JURSTON, in the Parish of Chagford, Devon, containing about 86 Acres of watered and other Meadows, Pasture and Arable Land, with a most valuable un-enclosure for Sheep and Cattle, that would (in the opinion of the Advertiser), if divided under the expected general Enclosure Act, double the value of Jurston. It has a fine healthy situation, and has two beautiful trout streams running through it, and only moderate distances from Exeter, Plymouth, Ashburton, and Newton. It is capable of supporting a Dairy of from 10 to 12 Cows, without much interference with breeding and rearing of Cattle and Sheep. The Soil is well adapted for Turnip, Potato, Pulse, and Grain Crops, and has one of the most convenient Farmyards in the Kingdom, with a dwelling House and Offices suitable for a genteel, at the same time for a Farmer's, Family, or may be made suitable for both. It has been in the occupation of the present Proprietor and has cost him in real useful Improvements some Thousands of Pounds more than he expects now to get for it. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Nind and Cotterill, Throgmorton-street, London; or to Mr. Joseph Pinsent, the Proprietor, at Jurston, Chagford, Devon: If by letter to be post-paid.

[GRO1191 Hennock]

St. James's Chronicle: Tuesday 21st June 1831

[Repeat of the above auction notice for Jurston: Set for 25th June 1831]

[GRO1191 Hennock]

July 1831

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 2nd July 1831

Devon County Session: ... The following were quashed: (*includes*) Thomas Pinsent v Kingsteignton.

[GRO0836 Devonport]

August 1831

September 1831

North Devon Journal: Thursday 29th September 1831

Devon County: Reform Meeting: Having received the following requisition "To the High Sheriff of the County of Devon": Reports having been industriously circulated, that since the last general election public opinion has undergone a change on the question of Parliamentary Reform, we the undersigned, deeming it most important that the House of Lords should not be deceived by any misrepresentations as to the sentiments of the people of England on that great measure, which will so soon be brought under their discussion, do request you to call a County Meeting to consider the propriety of a petition to their Lordships, praying then to pass the reform bill": Signed: (*long list includes*) Thomas Pinsent....

I do, therefore hereby appoint a County Meeting to be held at the Castle of Exeter, on Friday, the 30th day of September inst., at twelve o'clock, at noon, for the mentioned purpose: Bouchier, Palk Wrey, Sheriff: Dated 23rd September 1831.

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

October 1831

November 1831

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1832

January 1832

Perry's Bankrupt Gazette: Saturday 7th January 1832

Index of Insolvents: Pinsent, M. 378.

February 1832

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 4th February 1832

Deaths: 30th January, at Moretonhampstead, aged 18, only surviving son of Mr. Wm. Tucker of Brinnings, in that parish: a youth of the fondest promise and abilities: [?]

Government Gazette (India): Monday 13th February 1832

Appointments: ... Military Department ... 36th Regiment of N. I.: Acting Ensign William Pinsent Luscombe to be Ensign and Acting Lieutenant William Wilson Saunders of the Engineers to be Second Lieutenant. ...

Government Gazette (India): Thursday 23rd February 1832

Military ... General Orders ... 11th February 1832: ... Ensign William Pinsent Luscombe is posted to the 36th he will rank next below Ensign Gardiner Harvey and join by the first opportunity. ...

March 1832

Western Times: Saturday 3rd March 1832

Torbay Mount: The Misses Dyer: Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their establishment to Torbay Mount, delightfully situated in the healthy village of Paignton, where they will continue to board and instruct young ladies in the various branches of a liberal education. The Misses D. hope by a conscientious regard to the real welfare of their pupils, to give satisfaction to those parents who may place their children under their care: References kindly permitted to Rev. J. Fletcher, D.D., Stepney; Rev. W. Newman, D.D., Mile. End; Rev. J. Upton, East India Road; Rev. R. Gill, Paignton; Rev. --- Stenner, Dartmouth and T. Pinsent, Esq. Kingsteignton.

[GRO0836 Devonport]

April 1832

May 1832

June 1832

Chelmsford Chronicle: Friday 1st June 1832

Pursuant to the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England: On the twenty second day of May 1832: Office of the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, No. 33, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London: Petition of an Insolvent debtor to be heard at the Court House, in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on Friday, the twenty ninth day of June, 1832, at nine o'clock in the forenoon: Mary Pinsent, late of the White Horse Public House, Epping, in the County of Essex, Licensed Victualler: Henry Dyte, Attorney, 31 Friar Street, Blackfriars Road.

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

The News (London): Sunday 17th June 1832

Insolvents: To be heard at the courthouse in Portugal Street on Friday the 29th day of June, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. ... (*includes*) ... Mary Pinsent, licensed victualler ...

(see also The News (London): Monday 18th June 1832)

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

July 1832

Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette: Thursday 19th July 1832

Marriage: July 12, at Hennock, George Keddell, Esq., of Keynsham, to Ann, daughter of the late Charles Pinsent, Esq. of Pitt, Hennock, Devon.

[GRO1189 Hennock] [GRO1187 Hennock]

The Bristol Mercury: Saturday July 21st, 1832

Married: July 12th, at Hennock, Devon, George Keddell, Esq. Surgeon of Keynsham, Somerset, to Miss Pinsent, of Pitt in the former parish.

[GRO1189 Hennock]

Sun (London): Wednesday 25th July 1832

Reform Festival at Box, Wilts: This truly interesting fete, which took place on Friday, the 21st instant, spontaneously originated with the tradesmen and agriculturists of this beautiful and ruin romantic village, situate about five miles distant from Bath. The morning was auspicious—early ringing and firing of bells, accompanied with repeated discharges of musketry, announced to the inhabitants that the day's rejoicing had commenced. At mid-day most of the labourers and journeymen mechanics, with their wives and families, and the whole of the poor parishioners, met opposite "Middle Hill Spa-house," and there were formed into 18 companies of 60 each, preceded by two of the Committee, and banners. bearing the following mottoes: — "King and the People" — "Britons rejoice, Tyranny is subdued" — "Freedom's cause and the Rights of the People" — two Union Jacks, "May the British Lion never rise in anger or lie down in fear." The procession so formed proceeded thence, with an excellent band at its head, to a field in the village belonging to a gentleman of the ancient family of Pinsent, who cheerfully and heartily granted its use for what he chose to term the "sacred purpose." There the whole precession, amounting to one thousand and upwards, were plentifully regaled with good roast beef and excellent strong beer. The scene was imposingly gratifying, and the patriotic tunes played by the band, during the dinner, tended to enliven the pleasure of thousands of spectators, among whom many females of great beauty and fashion were observed to be the grace and ornament of the assemblage. As soon as the cloth was removed, Messrs. Pinchin and Wilton, churchwardens, and other gentlemen of the parish, gave the toasts and music as follows:-- "The King" — tune, God save the King; ' "Earl Grey and his Majesty's Ministers" — tune, Rule Britannia ;' "The glorious cause of Reform," &c. &c., all of which were well received, and especially the one relative to Reform, with almost deafening plaudits. Dancing commenced early, and refreshments for the ladies were profusely handed about,

to which stock Mr. Bullock, wine-merchant, sent from his extensive establishment, Bath, a large hamper of choice wines. About ten o'clock the company left the field after having given three hearty cheers for the cause of Reform. It reflects the highest credit on the Committee who managed this demonstration of popular feeling, that not a single instance of inebriety or insubordination occurred, and that every countenance appeared to be delighted with the day's festivity!! The staunch Reformers, Messrs. Brewers, of Rudloe, in the Caine patriotic spirit, entertained at their great stone works, in the same parish, a numerous body of their workmen with smoking-hot roasted beef, plumb pudding, and an unstinted quantity of fine old October!

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 28th July 1832

Fire at the Village of Knighton: In the Parish of Hennock: A dreadful fire broke out at the above place, on Thursday, the 19th inst; by which calamity upwards of twelve poor families have been rendered house-less and destitute, most of their little property having fallen a prey to the flames. A subscription on behalf of the sufferers was commenced on the spot, and a committee formed for the proper application of the same, who now beg to submit to the benevolence of the public, this appeal on behalf of the unfortunate: Committee: The Hon. Capt. Pellow, Arthur Chichester Esq., Capt. Hill, R.N., Mr. Wood, Mr. Pinsent, Lieutenant Hill, R.N. Mr. Crocker: Future donations will be received by the members of the committee at the office of this paper, and at the Exeter and local banks.: Dated Knighton, July 20th, 1832: Subscriptions: (include) Mr. Pinsent ... £5.

[GRO0835 Hennock]

August 1832

September 1832

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 22nd September 1832

County of Devon: Game Duty: List I: List of Persons who have obtained General Certificates (D) at the Rate of Three Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Sixpence each, for the year 1832: made up from the 6th to the 18th September: ... (*includes*) ... Pinsent, Thos., Hennock (&) Pinsent, Thos. Kingsteington.

[GRO0835 Hennock] [GRO1036 Devonport]

October 1832

Perry's Bankrupt Gazette: Saturday 20th October 1832

Friday the 26th, October 1832: [Commission]: 1832: [Bankrupt]: Geldard, W. of Denmark, carrier: [Commissioner]: EVA. Choice of assigns: [Hour] 10: [Solicitor]: Pincent, Bedford Square.

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

Trewman's Exeter Flying Post or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser: Thursday, October 25th, 1832: issue 3494: News

To the Editor of the Exeter Flying Post:

Sir, In reply to your correspondent who signs himself "a tradesman", allow me to observe that I so far agree with him that if a circulating medium were to be forced on us, as legal tender and it should not represent real wealth, that such a medium will be injurious to the State, but if it be not forced on the public as legal tender, then I contend that to restrict the issuing of paper by bankers is not only injurious to the State but a gross act of injustice to them as individuals, as the Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange of Merchants and others, which are not restricted from being issued are propounded on the same principle of accommodation as the Bankers Notes would be, were they issued – add to which the practical public are better judges of what is good for themselves than a set of theoretical Legislators who only know such things through second or third hands. With respect what in substance your correspondent says of our smarting under the effects of a former extended Currency, I beg permission to call on him for proof that such is the case, as I contend on the contrary, and am ready to prove it by facts and self-evident truths, that it was the contraction of an extended circulating medium, added to a diminution of our protection to our industry from foreign competition that were and are the causes of our present smarting (as your correspondent calls it) and as proof of which, when we had an extended circulating medium and a greater portion of protection given to our industry, out people our capital and our shipping had then profitable employment, and the State a much greater share of health, wealth and power than it now has. I further contend that when England shall have a Ministry and a Legislative body, capable of rightly comprehending the bearing of the Currency Question, on the industry of the people, that we shall then and not before, not only have a more stable, a more cheap, and a more convenient circulating medium than we now have, but that will also increase with the increase of our population and wealth; this added to a protection being given to every interest of the British Empire commensurate with their respective value to the State, will cause England to do her own work with her own people, capital and shipping, as far as she is able, and thus end what your correspondent calls smarting, but what I call our national distress. Your correspondent

deems to have united with millions of our countrymen in thinking that circulating mediums are wealth whereas they are only the symbols of it, and that the exchange of property is mere barter, and money of every description is the mere medium of that barter, consequently, the cheaper a stable and convenient currency is, the better for the people. It is what currency will give our people, shipping and capital the greatest portion of profitable employment and the State the greatest portion of health, wealth, and power that should be the Statesman's consideration, and not what will most increase the incomes of the drones of and the practice of the harpies on society, as our present laws now do, and thus too, at the expense of starving the people into the commission of crime and rebellion, but taking the case upon your correspondent's ground, I contend that of two evils we ought to choose the least and that would be by an extended currency. I will also beg leave to ask your correspondent (who I believe to be no Tradesman, if he were he would not be so absurd as to propound opinions injurious to his very existence as a Tradesman), if England under an extended currency and high protection to her native and colonial industry did not defend herself against and conquer her most powerful enemies? Did she not also turn her cornfields into gardens as it were, and her waste lands into corn and grass fields? Did she not also improve and extend her national industry generally? And did she not under the same measures build docks, and increase her cities, towns and villages in a most extraordinary degree? As well as nearly double her Royal and Mercantile Navy and though last not least, did she not increase her population one-fifth? Now if these great wealth's were created or extended under the system I have mentioned, is it not presumption in any man or set of men to say, that an extended circulation of our currency was the cause of our present national distress; I may be told in answer that we borrowed money to do this, and that we have now to pay its interest – granted, but I contend in the first place, that our conquests and our improvements during this period if made a right use of are more value than the money so borrowed, and in the next place, as England under wise laws possesses a natural sinking fund that will pay off her National Debt without increasing her first taxation, at the same time she also possesses a self-creating and self-supporting finance system of raising her revenue without burdening the people beyond what that system again recompenses; under these circumstances I contend, that under wise laws what a nation borrows from itself and expends within itself is no injury but a benefit to the people, as such borrowing and paying of taxes does not diminish the profitable employment of the people, capital and shipping, nor injure the health and wealth of the state, therefore all we want is wise laws to restore us to prosperity, and to obtain this we must have sound Statesmen to represent us. Add to what I before have stated, the decline of the prosperity of the British Empire may be dated from the period of our diminishing our circulating medium, combined with our withdrawing our protection of our native and colonial industry: Your very obedient Servant, Joseph Pinsent, Litterford, North Bovey, October 19th 1832.

[GRO1191 Hennock]

November 1832

December 1832

Albion and the Star: Saturday 29th December 1832

Hunting Appointments for the Ensuing Week: ... The Somerset Vale hounds, on Tuesday, at High Ham; Friday at Chaffcombe Wood; Tuesday, Jan. 8, at Burton Pincen at half past ten ...

[see also Morning Herald (London): Saturday 5th January 1833]

Salisbury and Winchester Journal: Monday 31st December 1832

The Somerset Vale Hounds will meet on Tuesday, at High Ham, on Friday at Chafcombe Wood, and on Tuesday the 8th at Burton Pincen, at half past ten each day.

1833

January 1833

Dorset Chronicle: Thursday 3rd January 1833

Hunting Appointments: Somerset: The Somerset Vale Hounds will meet on Friday, at Chafcombe Wood; and on Tuesday, the 8th at Burton Pincen at half past ten each day.

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 5th January 1833

Lettaford, North Bovey, 26th December, 1832: To the Hon. Members of the Reformed Parliament generally, and to the Devon Members particularly: Hon. Sirs, - Allow me respectfully to say, that from Earl Grey and his Colleagues appearing to be in such perfect ignorance of those Commercial, Currency, Financial and Colonial affairs, which govern the destinies of the Empire, and from some other inconsistencies, I was, during the late election, much inclined to prefer our Conservative Candidate, Mr. Yarde Buller, to either my Lord Ebrington or my Lord John Russell. For although those noblemen may possess

excellent hearts, still, form their appearing to hold erroneous views of those working measures which govern the destinies of the empire, and from their great bias in favour of Earl Grey's measures, I consider them little better than the pledged adherents of that nobleman, and I wish to have my words marked, viz. that whatever measures our present Minister may propose, no matter how wrong, that the two noble Lords in question will be generally on the side of Early Grey, (this would be all right if Earl Grey possessed an equal statesman-like mind, with our late and ever to be lamented Minister, the great William Pitt.) Yet I hope, from so many patriotic and otherwise virtuous men being returned to parliament, amongst others, our worthy Exeter Members, also the Hon. Newton Fellowes, Mr. Bulteel, Sir R. Vyvyan, Mr. J. Hume, and many others whom I could mention, that England, in spite of Earl Grey's ignorance of right measures will be saved from political destruction. I therefore conclude that if those virtuous members err, it must arise from inexperience in those state affairs, that do not often come under their immediate consideration, and as some of those Hon. Members may not have had the like opportunity with myself of seeing the fatal effects and bearing of our present commercial, financial, currency and colonial laws and measures, on the industry of the people, and on the welfare of the State, - I respectfully take leave to point some of them out, and to show what would be a perfect remedy for our national distress, and although few men abhor the impurities of many of our institutions, and the imperfection of our laws, more than myself, having been the victim of their persecutions, still for my country's good, I wish to defer the day of retribution until you have adopted such measures as will restore to your people, and to our shipping, that profitable employment of which noting but ignorant legislation could have deprived and is now depriving them, for to attempt to correct the impurities of our institutions in the first instance, would be like trying to perpetuate the growth of those very trees that your axes were severing their roots from their trunks, for you should bear in mind that it is our commercial, financial, currency and colonial laws in their combined operations that give life or death to our institutions. Therefore, in order to give prosperity to the Empire, you should found all your commercial measures and treaties on the mutual wants of nations, or in other words, we should follow the Divine precept of doing to other nations as we wish them to do unto us, that is, we should not, by any other reaching in our treaties or trading, deprive the people, capital and shipping of other nations, of their profitable employment, nor allow those nations, through the want on our part of proper protecting duties to derived our people, capital and shipping of their profitable employment, as such employment constitutes the wealth of our State. The currency of the world, ours in particular, should be stable, cheap, convenient, and be allowed to expand with the increase of our population and wealth, and this by statesmen is easily done. All financial measures should be founded on the principle of creating its revenue before demanded by the tax-gatherer, and which by statesmen is easily done. Our colonies should by an act of union, be made integral portions of the British Empire, and then with all our other interests, they should be protected from foreign competition, commensurate with their respective value

to the State, and subject thereto, the commerce of the Empire should be allowed to have the freedom of air; but the reverse, in every instance, of those four measures is the case; the consequence is their fatal combined operations deprive our productive classes of our capital and our shipping of their profitable employment, and the State of its health, wealth, revenue and power, and these are the causes of our national distress. It should also be borne in mind that our suffering, destitute people, are not stacks or stones, and that nothing but ignorant legislation can deprive them of the wages of labour to supply their wants, as the British Empire under wise laws, not only possesses sufficient resources to give more than one hundred millions of people more than we now have, profitable employment, and the state, health, wealth, revenue and power, in the like ratio, and while where a county like ours when it does its own work with its own people, capital and shipping, as far as it is able, it is next to impossible that we could know distress, and in order to compose the minds of desponding alarmists, I am ready to prove, when property called on, that England possesses, under wise laws, a natural sinking fund, that will not only pay off her present national debt, but double her present revenue if required, without injury to British Society; and that if our Ministers did but possess this knowledge, my belief is that they would not allow the insults now offered us, by certain foreign powers to go unpunished, but would war with them until satisfaction was obtained, or at any rate until places and pensions were provided for their dependents and hangers on. I shall be most happy to give, gratis, the results of the practice of my studies, and of my discoveries, to any Member of Parliament desirous of being brought acquainted with them, as far as relates to national affairs. Your course, gentlemen, is simple, and easy, if taken up in the right way, but if you are influenced by the sophistry of superficial men, the people may be neglected, and they may relieve themselves in a way that may not be very pleasant to us, for there is no reason why they should starve, as many of them are now doing for want of the wages of labour in the midst of plenty of employment to supply their wants. Early Grey gives us the rare instance of the possibility of a man's barking thirty or forty years in the opposition for place or pension, without acquiring half the knowledge that a statesman ought to possess, or he would not, by his free trade, and other schemes, have deprived the people of that very profitable employment in which his own and his friends enormous salaries, pensions and emoluments, depend for their payments. It should also be always borne in mind, that our native and colonial agriculture, including therein our mines, our forest, and our fisheries, are, when duly protected from foreign competition, not only the source of, but the propelling power to all our other industry, and that the manufacturer, though useful in his place, and should be duly protected, is no more than the bringer of new shapes to agricultural productions, and depends entirely on the agricultural root for his success and support, and that we have but one interest in this country, of which agriculture is its root; but quacks say we have many interests. Our Ministers, by their parsimony starve, as it were, all but their friends, themselves, and the drones of society, whilst Mr. Pitt always raised the peoples' income above their expenditures, and thereby provided the revenue before the

collector called for it, and if we are minded to do well, we must adopt measures that will produce a similar effect, and which is easy to be done, but if you are deficient of the knowledge of such measures, I will on application supply the defect. With respect to the Reform Bill, if Ministers had done their duty, it was unnecessary, still, as things are, if a right use be made of it, it will have the good effect of depriving of power, or place, and of emolument, those men who are, through ignorance or design, enemies to their country, but the Whigs during the last Parliament, by any measure that would have been proposed for the purpose of restoring to our people, to our capital and to our shipping, profitable employment, and to the nation, health, wealth, and power; there can be no good reason why those things were not immediately done on the Ministers taking office, and thus have relieved the country of its distress, as the great end of all profitable employment, etc. In some further communication, I will point out the impurities and imperfections in some of our institutional laws, as well as the remedies for the evil: Yours, etc. Joseph Pinsent, A Real Pittite:

[GRO1191 Hennock]

Salisbury and Winchester Journal: Monday 7th January 1833

Somerset Vale Hounds will meet on Tuesday, at the Burton Pincent, on Friday, at Kingsdon Wood, and on Tuesday the 13th at Batcombe Lodge.

February 1833

March 1833

April 1833

May 1833

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 4th May 1833

To the Editor of the Exeter and Plymouth Gazette, and to the British Public generally: Lettaford, Near Moretonhampstead, 29th April: 1833: As pauperism, crime and the charge on the poor's rate and county rates are daily increasing, without anyone seeming to know the cause and remedy for those evils, and which tend to give despondency to the national mind, allow me respectfully to say, that I am rather surprised that such discerning people, as the English are, should not long ago have discovered that the combined operations of our present baneful commercial, financial, currency and colonial laws and measures on the industry of the people and welfare of the state, would produce the evils in question, and

have guarded against them. Now, as it is easy to prove that a correct system of commercial, financial, currency and colonial laws and measures would, in their operation cause all people, capital and shipping to obtain profitable employment and also give the state health, wealth and power; I therefore submit for the consideration of you, Mr. Editor, and Magistrates in particular, as well as the public generally, if it be not your and their bounded duty to direct your and their respective Representatives in Parliament to obtain a Committee for taking the state of the productive classes into their serious consideration, when the cause and remedy of our national distress, as well as the cause of crime, and of the increased charges on the poor's and county rates, would soon be discovered and remedied; for when England shall do her own work with her own people, capital and shipping, as far as she is able, man will make work for man within the British Empire (so long as good land remains uncultivated), ad infinitum, - but unless you so protect our native and colonial industry from Foreign competition as to allow (amongst other things) that our land shall yield a net rent to the landlord, equal to 5 per cent. on his capital investment; 7 per cent net profit to the tenant on the value of his skill and capital and 15s per week to able agricultural labourers who may work the land, that neither the manufacturing, shipping nor any other interest, nor our revenue, can be supported in the state of prosperity, for our native and colonial agriculture, including therein our mines, our forests, and our fisheries, is the source of all our wealth, and on which every portion of the community depends for their support; therefore to attempt to reduce the charge on the poor's and county rates, or lessen poverty and crime by imprisonment, transportation, the gallows, the bayonet or the bullet, without first adopting the above named remedial measures would be but labour in vain. And to which, if the legislature, in its miss-calculating policy makes such laws as deprive our people, capital and shipping of their birth right, profitably employment (which I am ready to prove our laws now do) and thus drive the people to misery and crime, it is the legislative body that makes those laws, and not the people, that are answerable for those crimes which are committed through the want of wages of labour to give them comfortable support. With reference to the late decision by the Magistrates at Exeter, where a man of Heavitree (I believe) claimed assistance for his wife and three children when he received 8s 6d per week wages, I beg leave to say that consistent with justice, that man should have had made up to him the difference between the wages he did receive and the wages he would have received had England done her own work with our own people, capital and shipping, as far as she is able, and which difference would have been somewhere about 6s per week. Again, to tell the labouring classes that they are not to marry until they can support a family (as some of the magistrates are reported to have done) is telling them that, during the continuance of our present commercial laws, that they must not marry at all. Now the consequences of such a rule of conduct would most probably be that the commands of God to man, "to increase and multiply and subdue the earth" could not be obeyed, and we should then become a second Sodom and Gomorrah, when another destructive fire, as God's wrath, would most probably be hurled on our heads, while our

beautiful empire (which possesses as much uncultivated lands as would, under wise protecting laws, give comfortable subsistence to from one to two hundred millions of people more that we owe possess) would go uncultivated, and in the course of about 60 years the nation would not have a man to defend its right and property, add to which the papers of England are the first mortgagees on the land, and it is right they should be so, as it may act as a check on the landed proprietors from sending more wise-acre representative to Parliament, to subject their lands to commercial speculations as they have done, but if the people had their birth-right, employment restored to them, the charges on the poor's rate, as well as our crime, would be little more than a name. The genius of a Pitt is required to put us to rights, for until the people are restored to their profitable employment, no property of the British Empire can be secure. Little as may be thought of it, I am ready to prove that all the taxes repealed during the last three years have tended to increase the charges on the landed interests, through the poor and country rates, without doing the farmer any good. Joseph Pinsent, A REAL PITTITE. P.S. Since writing the above, I plainly perceive, by last week's debates, that although our national distress has increased with the diminution of our taxation, (the taxes taken off since 1814 are said to be 34 millions) and increase of foreign trade, still strange to say, that not only the Ministers, but a large majority of the M.P.'s are of opinion that nothing but taxation is the cause of our national distress and that noting but lowering the price of the products of our industry, in order to increase our foreign trade, can relieve that distress. Now I contend that more absurd conclusions were never come to by the most ignorant of mankind. I therefore call on every sound patriot, and on the agricultural community, in particular, to be prepared to defend the best interests of their country against the free-trade schemes which those miscalculating men are preparing (through ignorance of the effects of their own measures,) for our country's political destruction.

[GRO1191 Hennock]

June 1833

Bristol Mirror: 22nd June 1833

Deaths: ... April 5, on his passage to Newfoundland, Robert Baring Pinsent, aged 15 years.

July 1833

August 1833

September 1833

October 1833

Exeter Flying Post: Thursday 3rd October 1833

Original Correspondence: To the Editor of the Exeter Flying Post: Sir, - By a paragraph in your valuable Journal of 26th instant, it would appear that since 1814 the diminution of our taxation has been upwards of 35 million per annum, and that since 1821, the discharges from the public offices have been upwards of five thousand persons, and this you consider to be a great relief to the public – (I assure you that you are not very singular in so thinking) – but what I ask are the facts of the case? Are our people to well clothed and fed from the wages of their labour? Are our capital and shipping so profitably employed as they were in 1814? Or are our manufacturing and agricultural interests in so thriving a state as they were at that period? Again – do our revenue, our productions and consumption of food increase with the increase of our population? Or do the charges on the poor and county rate and crime diminish with the reduction of taxation? I believe you will have no hesitation in saying they do not; then, how can the abatement of taxation and the discharges from public office tend to decrease our national distress, as these facts prove the contrary? It is, therefore, fair to conclude that something besides taxation and the employment of the people by Government tends to cause our national distress, while the removal of such cause ought to be first consideration of the legislature; but is that the case? I fear not, or I has a very awkward way of showing it; for although the profitable employment of our people, capital, and shipping constitutes the wealth of the state, not an act has been adopted or proposed by the Reformed Parliament for promoting this desirable object. Now to any practical man of common sense who knows the working and bearing of our present impolitic commercial, currency, colonial and financial laws. The cause as well as the remedy of our national distress must be very obvious and that while these laws remain in the present force, if all our taxes were repealed and all the people employed by Government were discharged, our poor and county rates with crime and revolution would increase in a greater ratio that the diminution of such taxation and the discharge of the people from the public offices. If our taxes be extended in the Empire they employ just as many people and as much capital and shipping as if they had never been extracted in the shape of taxes. I therefore hold the future object of the Reformed Parliament will be to raise the incomes of the nation above it expenditures and not by stupid enactments lower it; below the means of

supporting our burdens, and of giving us our comforts as the legislature has long been doing, and I sincerely believe that from the poverty of our Ministers, minds on financial, currency, commercial and colonial matters that if a powerful foreign foe were to attack our colonial Empire that for want of knowing how to raise the supplies on right principles of taxation for carrying on a war that such an enemy might do it with impunity. Now I contend that nothing but the adoption of such measures as will have the effect of giving the people high wages, the landlords high rents, the tenants, manufacturers, and the trading classes high profits, the shipping high freight, money high interest, and cause our revenue to increase with the increase of our population, can secure to us our political existence, and which measures are easy to be adopted by sound statesmen. Yours etc. Joseph Pinsent, A Real Pittite: Lettaford, near Moretonhampstead, 30th Sept. 1833.

[GRO1191 Hennock]

Morning Herald (London): Saturday 26th October 1833

The Somerset Vale Hounds will meet on Tuesday, Oct. 28th at Kingsdon turnpike; and on Friday, Nov. 1, at Burton Pincet.

[see also True Sun: Monday 28th October 1833]

(also similar on other dates in 1833 & 1834)

Sherborne Mercury: Monday 28th October 1833

Hunting: the Somerset Vale Hounds will meet on Tuesday at Kingston Turnpike; and on Friday, at Burton Pincet.

[See also Morning Post: Saturday 26th October 1833]

November 1833

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 16th November 1833

On Ploughs, Ploughing Matches: etc. Lettaford, near Moretonhampstead, 11th Nov. 1833: It appears, Mr. Editor, by your valuable Journal of the 2nd instant, that a grand ploughing match lately took place at Trehill, in the Hundred of Exminster, and that amongst other things, a wheel plough with its iron furrow plate sheathed with wood, was, by the spectators, highly approved of, and that drivers to the teams were also recommended for their merits. Now allow me, respectfully, to say, as a well-wisher to the agricultural and manufacturing interests of my native county, as well as a friend to universal agriculture, that I cannot conceive the use of a wheel to such ploughs as are required to plough 99 acres out of every 100 of the land which I have seen in this beautiful county, and as nothing but

a stony bottom requires the point of the share to have so much declination as to require a wheel to counteract its direction, consequently, where there is no stony bottom, the wheel not only increases the draft of the team, (for bear in mind the wheel of a plough does not act as a mechanical power, as it does when applied to carriages, machinery etc.) but in uneven ground, the wheel of a plough gives an unevenness to the furrow in spite of the most skill-full ploughman. Again, the casing of the iron furrow plates (provincially called the grutis) not only tends to do away with the gradual line of the lifting power which the iron furrow plate ought to possess; but adds considerably to the weight and friction of the plough, this also adds to the team's draft. Now if the iron furrow plate, when rusty for want of use, were to be oiled until use had made it bright, its friction would be much less than with any wood in which it could be cased. In many parts of Kent, wheels to ploughs are absolutely necessary, but to add them to ploughs for general purposes in Devonshire, would be like sending warming-pans to warm beds in the tropical climates. Allow me also, respectfully, to observe that I conceive it a disgrace to the farmers of my native county that the plough teams are not driven by the ploughmen, as they are in most eastern counties, and in Scotland, entirely so; for drivers are not only expensive, and often increase the team's draft, but a driver cannot drive a team with that precision that a skilled ploughman can. I have often had proofs of this on my own farm, while I never knew the most awkward ploughman that would not acquire the knowledge of driving his own team, after a few days practice; but the way I first brought my men into the practice was by giving he ploughman who drove his own team 2s 6d per acre for ploughing and only 2s per acre to the ploughman requiring a driver; this soon had the desired effect; wages were then 12s per week. Now when England shall be wise enough to do her own work, with her own people, capital and shipping, as far as she is able, as she used to do, an industrious man out of employment will very rarely be found; then the unnecessary drivers of plough teams will be most valuable to society for other purposes, this, if nothing else, should induce occupiers of the soil to bring their ploughmen to drive their own teams. The cleverness of our ploughmen is proved by the superior work which they generally make with the most barbarous constructed plough in the world, namely the Devon plough, but it is done at the expense of the team. All ploughs should be so constructed that the lifting power line should be gradual until the furrow becomes perpendicular, a little behind this point the furrow should be almost to its own gravity, when the under part of the hinder portion of the furrow plate should gradually narrow, and only serve to fix the furrow in its right place; but the construction of the Devon plough is directly opposed to those scientific rules, and although agricultural meetings and ploughing matches are much to be desired, yet I submit to the consideration of landlords, tenants, and the public at large, if anything can induce an additional investment of capital in the agricultural line, until our various interest be protected from foreign competition, so as to give a prospect of a return for capital so invested. I also submit for the consideration of the Agricultural Association of the Hundred of Exminster, if similar premiums as that offered by the Hon. Newton Fellowes at the

coming Barnstaple ploughing match, would not be more likely to bring forth sterling merit in ploughing, and producing perfect implements, than those premiums which that society lately offered; while, if this were done, it is not impossible but that an iron plough, from the borders of Dartmoor would appear at the ploughing match, unaccompanied with either wheel or wood cased furrow plate, drawn by a couple of ponies and held and driven by a boy only perhaps deemed worthy of being a driver of ploughs by the members of the late ploughing match, for it is that which produces the greatest portion of good at the least expense and time that is entitled to real merit and premium: Your very obedient servant: Joseph Pinsent.

[GRO1191 Hennock]

December 1833

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 7th December 1833

Teignbridge Agricultural Association: The third Annual meeting of this association took place at Beazley's Union Inn, Newton, on Wednesday last. This meeting was rather numerously attended, in consequence of it's being the appointed time for the election of new officers: Mr. J. F. Kingston accepted the office of President, following Mr. Geo. Harris, of Aller, who so ably filled the Chair during the past year; Mr. Thomas Pinsent, of Greenhill, superseded Mr. H. C. Creagh, as Secretary, and Mr. John Wills continues to execute the duties of treasurer. It was proposed to present Mr. Creagh with some testimonial for his gratuitous services during the past three years, but on reference to the state of the accounts the members were most reluctantly compelled to forgo their designs, no funds, unfortunately being in hand to enable them to evince their gratitude.

[See also Trewman's Exeter Flying Post or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser: Thursday, December 12th, 1833: issue 3553]

[GRO0836 Devonport]

Sherborne Mercury: Monday 23rd December 1833

Dissenters: A numerous meeting of the dissenters of Devonport, was held in the Baptist Chapel, Morice Square, on the Monday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Willcocks, in the chair, to take into consideration the best means to be adopted to release themselves from the burdens under which they at present laboured. After a long and very interesting discussion in which the Reverends Thomas Horton, Mr. Webb, Mr. Sherwell, Mr. A. Hurudall, Mr. Sparke, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Jesse Adams, Mr. R. Wills, Mr. Basden, and Mr. John Pinsent took part, various resolutions were passed, among others it was moved by the Rev. T. Horton, and seconded by Mr. Jesse Adams that a petition be drawn up, and presented to

his Majesty's Ministers, praying to be relieved from paying church rates, and also that they may be allowed to bury and christen. – On Tuesday morning a deputation from the dissenters of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse waited on Lord John Russell and Lord Ebrington, in the presence of Messrs. Bewes and Collyer, the Members for Plymouth, stating the grievances under which the dissenters were labouring. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Prance, Derry, Pinsent, J. G. Sparke, Foster and J. Adams, They stated that on behalf of dissenters, they required to be freed from the compulsory payment of church rates, to have the power of marrying in their own places of worship, and of interring in parochial grounds, their own ministers officiating, also to have a general registration of births, marriages, and deaths, throughout the country. Lord John Russell and the other Members listened attentively to the claims urged by the deputation, but abstained from stating what were the particular views the Government entertained or pledging themselves to any particular course on the subject.

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

Patriot: Wednesday 25th December 1833

Dissenters' Meeting At Devonport: AT a MEETING of PROTESTANT DISSIDENTERS of the Independent and Baptist Denominations, resident in the Borough of DEVONPORT and STONEHOUSE, by public notice, and held at the Baptist Chapel, Morice square, Devonport, on Monday Evening, December 16, 1833, The Rev. THOMAS WILLCOCKS in the Chair, The following Resolutions were passed unanimously: — Moved by the Rev. W. A. Hurndall, and seconded by Thos. Pinsent, Esq., _ _ _ 1 . That, as Protestant Dissenters, we deem ourselves justly entitled to exemption from all Taxes and Rates, in support of a Church from which we conscientiously secede. Moved by Mr. Banks, and seconded by the Rev. James Webb, --- 2. That we are subjected to other serious grievances, in consequence of being compelled, in the celebration of Marriage, to conform the ceremonies prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer; by the denial of the right to inter our dead in parochial burying rounds according to our own usages; and also by exclusion from of Seats of Learning, except on terms which involve the sacrifice our principles. Moved by the Rev. W. Sherman, and seconded by J. G. Sparks, Esq., --- 3. That a uniform and legalized system of Registration for the whole Kingdom, including Births, Marriages, and Deaths, and without regard to religious distinctions, is absolutely necessary, in order secure the rights of property, and to remove other inconveniences and sufferings to which, as Protestant Dissenters, we are exposed. Moved by the Rev. Thomas Horton, seconded by J. Adams, Esq., --- 4. That it is highly desirable, at the present time, to memorialize his majesty's Government on these grievances, to state to them, respectfully but firmly, our just and reasonable claims, and that the following Memorial be adopted, signed, and forwarded to the Right Hon. Earl Grey. Moved by Richard Wills, Esq., and seconded by

Mr. Bowden. ---5. That Messrs. Willcocks, Hurndall, Sparke, Foster, Adams, and Pinsent, do constitute a Committee, in order to carry these Resolutions into effect.

[see also other dates]

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Weekly True Sun: Sunday 29th December 1833

The Somerset Vale Hounds: Tuesday, at Burton Pincnt; and Friday at Chafcombe. ...

[see similar Morning Herald (London): Monday 30th December 1933]

Salisbury and Winchester Journal: Monday 30th December 1833

The Somerset Vale Hounds will meet on Tuesday at Burton Pincnt; on Friday at Chafcombe, and on Monday, the 6th, and Kingsdon Turnpike.

1834

January 1834

Morning Post: Saturday 25th January 1834

The Somerset Vale Hounds meet on Monday at Paddle Moor; Wednesday at Burton Pincnt.

[see also Hampshire Advertiser: Saturday 25th January 1834]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday, 25th January 1834

Free Trade etc.: January, 8th 1834: To Mr. Joseph Pinsent: Sir, - During your residence in London as a Merchant and Ship-owner, you made yourself master of that subject, and since our residence in Devon you have made yourself just as well acquainted with agricultural pursuits; therefore, no one in this neighbourhood is considered better qualified to explain questions of Free Trade than yourself, and as an article appeared in Woolmer's Gazette of the 14th ult., that requires a person of your experience to answer, and also Mr. B. Escott's observations at the Taunton Agricultural Society on the 17th ult., saying, "he had ever been an advocate for free trade; but as the English Farmer is over weighed, such free trade in

corn is oppression.” Such seems the general opinion of the Devon Agricultural Meeting on Tuesday the 14th, at Exeter, and such oppression has been the free trade in shipping ever since Huskisson’s visionary bill passed, to the loss of one half of the British Ship-owner’s capital. And now comes the question, whether free trade ought to continue to shipping and extend to corn, or whether Huskisson’s free trade bill in shipping should be repealed and the old navigation laws restored. As the land on the Continent, the labour, taxes etc. etc. are less than half of what they are in England, so also are the price and building of ships, wages, provisions, etc. etc., less than half of what they are in England, therefore, how can an English ship-owner compete with one on the Continent? Is not the free trade in shipping oppression to all English Ship-owners, under those circumstances, unless general on all capital, whether in agricultural, manufactures or shipping, as the free trade has produced in all seaports, poverty to ship-owners, shipwrights and other tradesmen required in outfitting vessels. Then comes a great National question, as the merchant service is a nursery for seamen, which is rapidly going to decay, where will English sailors be got to man the English Navy and fight those great maritime Nations that are rapidly increasing and gathering around us, if it should be necessary? Therefore ship owners should follow the example of agriculturists, in calling a meeting to petition parliament to repeal Huskisson’s bill on free trade on shipping, and to restore the old navigation laws, as the English ship-owner cannot compete with the continental ship-owners, until the price of shipbuilding, provisions, bread, wages, cordage and every article used in the outfit of vessels, are to be obtained in England as cheap as they are on the Continent, or otherwise protected by a tonnage duty on all foreign vessels entering British Ports. – As more importance (in proportion) appears to be attachment to agricultural than to the shipping interests and other commercial pursuits, no one in this neighbourhood is better qualified than yourself to advise a public meeting, or to write the County and other Members of Parliament on the subject; and I hope shortly to see your opinion on the above in the Exeter Gazette: (signed) An Englishman: P.S.: If the shipping is to continue reduced one half, ought not the funds, land and all property and debts to be also reduced one half? Would not England then be able to compete with the continent?

To the Editor of the Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Lettaford, near Moretonhampstead, 14th Jan. 1834: Sir, - As the writer of the above letter, Mr. Editor, signed “an Englishman”, appears to be a reader of your valuable Journal, and makes claims on us both, and the subject of his letter is, in my opinion, of the national importance as to claim the attention of the Members of Parliament particularly, and the public generally, I beg permission to state, in reply to the writer of it, that in this country we have but one interest, of which our native and colonial agriculture, including our mines, our forests, and our fisheries, are the roots, and that when those roots are duly protected from foreign competition, and are supplied with a proper currency, they will then be the propelling power to all our other industry; or in other words, our agriculture, including as aforesaid, is to the manufacturing

and shipping interests in the body politic, what the heart and trunk of the human frame are to the arms and legs of that frame. Thus, I consider our manufacturing industry to represent the arms, and the shipping the legs of that frame, and although the two latter cannot do without the former, the first may, by adopting artificial means, be able to make a bad shift without the two latter; therefore, the success of the one as well of the whole, depend on being duly protected from foreign competition. It is the duty of the agricultural, manufacturing, and shipping industry to ask protection (by petition) from foreign competition, commensurate with their respective value to the states, when every experienced man will be able to prove, that every interest, industry, and calling of the British Empire, is entitled to a protecting duty from foreign competition, from 30 to 60 per cent. On what the products of such interest or industry will sell for in the market; and as relates to our shipping interest, it can easily be proved that it is entitled to a protecting duty of 50 per cent., chargeable on all foreign ships', freights delivered in our ports, and in some cases it is also entitled to a countervailing duty, chargeable on the foreign cargo. I therefore, strongly recommend to the writer, who signs himself, "An Englishman" to use his influence to get up petitions to both Houses of Parliament, to protect every interest and industry of the British Empire, commensurate with their respective value to the States; and subject thereto, allow commerce to have the freedom of air. The amount which our interest or industry contributes directly and indirectly to Church, King, Poor, Highways, National Wealth and Political Power, is the amount for which such interest or industry has claims from foreign competition. I shall be most happy to give the writer the aid of my humble powers in bringing so important a subject before the public and parliament; but as the mere practical and thinking man in any situation now a days can make but little way through the crowd of sophists that oppose him, I fear I shall be able to do but little good until the public are made to feel more severely the consequences of our unprotecting taxation and currency laws. Since the days of Pitt and Percival, I have not been able to discover in either House of Parliament a real Statesman, for Huskisson was a quack, and his late colleagues were either dolts, sophists, or knaves and I am sorry to add our present ministry are not much better. It is to these circumstances that one of the most magnificent Empires that ever had political existence, is now rapidly going to political destruction, and unless the people reform themselves and give their representatives useful instructions, this direful end will soon be accomplished. I wish it to be distinctly understood, that a native or colonial interest or branch of industry, is not entitled to protection on account of its not being able otherwise to compete with a life foreign interest, but because our native or colonial interest or branches of industry contribute more to our State than does the like foreign interests. Your very faithful obedient servant: Joseph Pinsent: A real Pittite:

[GRO1191 Hennock]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 18th January 1834

To Readers and Correspondent: ... Mr. Pinsent's communications are postponed ...

[GRO1191 Hennock]

Taunton Courier and Western Advertiser: Wednesday 22nd January 1834

Somerset Vale Hounds will meet on Friday the 24th January, at Dillington; Monday the 27th, at Paddle Moor and Wednesday the 29th at Burton Pincet.

February 1834

Morning Herald: Saturday 1st February 1834

To Correspondents: Mr. Pincet's letter to Lord Althorp is declined, for a reason which we are often obliged to state to our correspondents— it would appear almost without any effect—viz., because we insert no letters, but such as are addressed to the Editor. The extreme length of the communication is also objectionable.

[GRO1191 Hennock]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 8th February 1834

The Substance of Joseph Pinsent's Letter to Lord Althorp: Lettaford, near Moretonhampstead, Devon, 20th January 1834: To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer, etc. Etc.: Although my communications to your Lordship on those important subjects of giving our people, capital and shipping, profitable employment, and the state, health, wealth and power, and thereby relieving the nation from distress, have, from your Lordship, met with but a sorry sort of reception; still, as your Lordship is the channel through which those important communications ought be made, added to the alarming state in which ignorant legislation has reduced our people, my duty to my country is paramount, and I therefore respectfully reiterate to your Lordship, that I am still ready to propound a system of commercial, currency, colonial and financial measures that shall, in their combined operation, not only give all our people capital and shipping, constant and profitable employment, but shall also double our revenue, if required, and pay off our national debt, (the latter by a natural sinking fund) without injury to British society; your Lordship ought to be aware that England owes her elevation from a third to a first-rate power, to that protection from foreign competition which our wise forefathers gave to our shipping, manufactures and agriculture, and that, now the root as well as our valuable branches, of industry are rapidly going to decay through modern politician withdrawing that protection. Your Lordship ought also to know that the United States of America, by an extended currency and with those protecting duties to her

manufactures which she impose on her imports (principally from this country) has not only raised a most powerful navy, paid off her national debt, and brought to manhood her numerous infant manufacturers, but is now really at a loss what to do with that revenue with she derives from our industry and capital. Russia and Prussia are nearly in the same career of advancement, and from the same cause, while France, Austria and Spain are rapidly advancing in wealth and power, and all from gaining their industry high protection from foreign competition. I therefore, again submit to your Lordship's consideration if it be not the very worst of human folly, in longer pursuing our present un-protection commercial system, and contracted currency when their failure has been so fatally proved; while, to attempt to increase our revenue, so as to enable us to oppose foreign aggression during ...

... of our present commercial and currency laws, is quite impossible. For an income tax, to be collected on the principle which paid it last war (which is the only productive tax the people will submit to, in their present circumstances) would not produce half the revenue that that tax did last war; while half the agricultural tenants would surrender their leases, if such a tax were to be attempted on them, but correct those laws, and you may do almost anything, of this, my Lord, be assured that Russia is well satisfied, and therefore, while you have a free trade schemer and a mercantile character (I have been told a Russian by birth, and on his maternal side of Russian extraction) at the Board of trade, directing the commerce of this country depend on it Russia will laugh at your threats, for she plainly sees that you cannot, under a contracted currency, and your present free trade system, raise funds to oppose her views on Turkey and perhaps on Persia, and ultimately on British India. But there is also something rather strange in Mr. Poulett Thompson recommending measures for this country that the very reverse of them has, and now does answer to swell for Russia, and, as I have said before answers everywhere that they are property carried into effect. There is another circumstance connected with this Mr. Thompson, namely the house of which he was a partner, and perhaps is now a partner, was considered by many as possessing the confidence of the Russian Government, this I should think, Is another reason for presuming the British born subjects, unconnected with Russian Trade are much more proper to bare the confidence of their Government, In directing the trade of the country, than a Russian merchant wherever he may have been born; for although a man may rank high as a merchant high as a merchant, yet he may be injurious to the country, without impeachment to his mercantile reputation, and not withstanding I never knew anything disreputable of Mr. Thompson, still, when he told his constituent at Manchester that his great object for altering the corn laws was to render a greater facility to the exchange our manufacturers for corn or words to that effect, I must charge him with circulation g an erroneous opinion, for the well he well knows that those who import corn seldom or never take manufactures in payment; but that the money which pays for the corn is brought from other quarters; it is therefore fair to suppose that Mr. T. had other objects in view besides

those he named, for he well knew the Baltic powers, who supply us with most of our imported corn, do, by levying high duties on our industry, next to prohibit it from entering their ports. But what have we to do with foreign corn growers at all? Has not England plenty of fine land uncultivated in their colonies, and plenty of her gallant and skill full sons at home in penury and want, with capital also idle for want of employment that would, if duly protected cultivate that land, and produced not only corn, but hemp, flax, cotton and tobacco, and then those now idle people would become customers to our manufacturers in lieu of being, as they now are, paupers and criminals. We may say the same of building and navigating ships, and of cutting and carrying timber. Again, to what a deplorable state has our unprotecting commercial laws brought the industry of their country? Why, foreigners, in the course of six months, might stop three-fourths of the cotton, tobacco, linen and hemp cable manufactures as well as well as a large portion of our circulating medium, and thus turn several more millions of our people on the poor's rate; and if the wild-goose schemers have their way, we shall soon have to depend on foreigners for our meals, but if we, on the contrary duly protect our industry, we shall soon be independent of foreign supplies, and make ourselves invulnerable at all points to their attack. Again, in what state is our revenue? Why although our increase of population is nearly 2 per cent per annum, our revenue this year is nearly 1 per cent less than last year, although the revenue of last year was about 13 million short of what it ought to have been; had we during the last 15 years been acting under wise laws. What is the state of our currency? Why, owing to our impolitic contractions of it, if the northern powers (independent of speculations and necessities) were to contract for a loan in this country of about 10 million, they might abstract from it two-thirds of our gold, now in circulation. This would reduce the price of commodities from 20 to 30 per cent, and render the payment of rent, interest of money, wages of labour, and internal taxes impossible, while our banks must also be reduced to difficulties. What is the state of the working classes? Why, wages and employment are every day lessening, and pauperism and crime every day increasing; this is a sure proof that our laws are wrong. As to our shipping interest, although our long voyage trade has supplanted that of short voyages in many instances, while our population is one third more than in 1815, which should have had the effect of nearly doubling our shipping since that period, yet our shipping has, since 1815, increased, comparatively speaking very little, if at all. Again, our colonies, although attached to the parent states, generally are, for want of overdue protection to their industry from foreign competition, anxiously waiting an opportunity to dissolve their connexions. Indeed, my Lord, we have scarcely any appendage, interest or branch of industry in or belonging to this country, but what supports itself from the choice of evils, and not by profits. Now, my Lord, when I am promised that proper attention shall be paid to my communications, I shall (as I have often told your Lordship) propound a system of commerce, founded on the mutual wants of a nations – a system of finance founded on self-creating and self-supporting principles – a system of currency that shall be stable, cheap and convenient, and which shall expand with the

increase of our wealth and population; while our colonial laws shall be so constructed as to bind our colonies to the parent state by the tie of mutual interest, the whole being founded on the principle of profitable employment of our people, capital and shipping and constituting the wealth of the state. I am also prepared to show that two thirds of our present foreign trade tend to deprive our people, capital and shipping, of their profitable employment, and the state of revenue, health, wealth and power, and increase the people's poverty and crime in the like ratio. I therefore, not only solicit that my system of measures may be taken into consideration, but that a Bill might be speedily brought into Parliament to protect every interest and industry of the British empire from foreign competitors, commensurate with their respective value to the state, and then subject thereto; allow commerce to have the freedom of air; also a Bill to correct our currency, financial and colonial laws. The free trade schemers have not discovered two essential points in their calculations, one of which is, they have adapted their schemes to a world, as if under one Government, the other point, I will not discover them yet. I am also ready to prove that any article necessary for our use, if produced by an excess of population, cost what it will, is cheaper in a national point of view, than the like foreign article, if it were a gift to the nation. I also feel bold in saying, that the cause of the disturbances in Ireland, the cause of the Trades Union, the cause of the incendiary fires, also of the Calthorp's meetings, and of above half of the pauperism, crime, and bankruptcy of the British Empire during the last fifteen years may be traced to our not doing our own work, with our own people, capital, and shipping, as far as we are able, while the cause of our not doings so is, that we do not protect our various interests and branches of industry from foreign competition, commensurate with their respective value to the state, and although Mr. Poulett Thompson, and a thousand others of his superficial way of thinking, may say to the contrary, I challenge him, and them, ever to restore the country to prosperity, without first extending our currency and protecting our various interest and industry from foreign competition, also as to cause the productive classes to obtain high and constant wages for their labour, the tradesman, manufacturers and farmers, high profits, our shipping high freights, our landlords' high rents, the monied interest high interest for their money, and the National Revenue to increase with our wealth and population, all which by sound statesmen is easily done: Anxiously waiting your Lordship's reply. I remain, with great respect, your Lordship's very obedient servant, Joseph Pinsent, a Real Pittite.

The Shipping Interests: to the Editor of the Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Sir, - In consequence of seeing a letter in your gazette of the 25th undersigned "Englishman," and ably answered and explained by Mr. J. Pinsent, I have been tempted also to point out the impossibility of English vessels being able to compete (according to Huskisson's Free Trade system) with foreign vessels, therefore a large portion of English vessels are, in consequence, driven from the once profitable foreign trade, and are obliged to seek employment in the coal and coasting trades, and from the number of vessels in ever port in

England, Ireland and Wales, seeking freights, they are so reduced that to take them is ruinous, and to lay up vessels amounts to a total loss of capital in two or three years by decay. Such is the present state of English shipping. While foreign vessels are daily arriving in English ports with profitable freights to them and when discharged return home without laying out a fathering, knowing they can get every supply for their vessels for less than half in any part of the continent. Perhaps a few English vessels may, from connections, favour, or interest, or the industry and honesty of their Master, make prosperous voyages, but the average loss on British vessels for the past few years has been from 15 to 60 per cent on capital, entirely occasioned by Mr. Huskisson, who got the Bill passed to feed a few greedy Liverpool importers and exporters, in order to procure for them cheap freights, which is not extended to every port in the united Kingdom and which will starve the English ship owner, and ultimately destroy the English Navy, as English vessels are a nursery for British seamen, therefore the decline of one will be the decline of the other. It is also well known to English ship owners, that each English sailor is allowed twice as much provisions as foreigners allow their crew, although foreigners get their stores and all provisions at less than half the price it can be obtained in England, therefore, how can English vessels compete with foreign vessels, when each English seaman costs four times the amount of one foreign seaman? Therefore in order to equalize the same, a protecting duty of 30 per cent, chargeable on all foreign vessels that trades to and from English ports, in order to protect British Shipping from foreign competition, ought to be humbly petitioned for in every part of this country and also in every seaport in the United Kingdom immediately, for the County and other Members to present this session of Parliament, praying for protection to British ship owners: A Ship-owner and Constant Reader: February 2nd, 1834.

[GRO1191 Hennock]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 22nd February 1834

The Substance of Mr. Joseph Pinsent's letter to Lord Althorp: Lettaford, near Moretonhampstead, Devon 29th Jan. 1834: To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer, etc. etc.: In confirming my respects to your Lordship of the 20th instant, allow me respectfully to add, that I omitted to lay down as a rule to be observed, that partial taxation was unjust and oppressive, and that nothing can be more partial than your assessed taxes, than your toll-bar or turnpike-gate charges, and our excise laws, but that the system which I am prepared to propound will do away with them, yet it will make proper provisions for all parties concerned. You should bear in mind, my Lord, that not an act of the present Ministry has in the least tended to give our people capital, and shipping profitable employment, consequently all that has been done by your Lordship and colleagues is useless; and if it be (as is reported) your intention to equalize the duties on foreign, and colonial timber, you will diminish the means of manning from 20 to 30 sail of the line with British seamen. Again, if you begin legislating on the cost and quality of

things, the labouring classes would on that principle have a right to claim wheaten bread for their meals as the price they pay for barley, oats or potato bread and the brandy drinker would require brandy as the price he pays for gin; but, my Lord, the costs and quality of things are not State questions, they belong to the producer, consumer and trafficker, the statesman has only to see that our industry is duly protected from foreign competition, and then leave things to find their own level and elevation. To those who may say my system would increase the price of commodities, and thereby prevent our competition with foreign markets, I beg leave to say that as our exports are the mere payments of our imports, that we should, so far as the payment of those imports which we really wanted, sell just as many of our commodities to foreign states, when the prices of them are high in this country as when they are low; this may appear enigmatical to superficial minds, but to men of practice and thought it is not so, and I challenged Mr. Poulett Thompson or any of his disciples to refute this assertion. I feel very much for our gallant people, the agricultural, manufacturing, and shipping community whose misery has been brought on them by ignorant legislation, still I contend they are all wrong in wishing to destroy the root of their subsistence; for unless native and colonial agriculture do well, there can be but little demand for labourers, or for manufactures and shipping, while dear and cheap are but relative terms; the thing that they should contend for is, that such measures should be adopted as would cause wages and profits to be such as would obtain for them a comfortable subsistence, no matter what the price of commodities may be, and this object will be accomplished when England shall do her own work with her own people, capital and shipping, as far as she is able. It is with intense pain, I say it, my Lord, still I sincerely believe it to be true, that if the Russians were to pass the Dardanelles, and attack the Ionian Islands, or Malta, that from your Lordship's and colleagues being so perfectly ignorant (I except the Duke of Richmond and the Speaker of the House of Commons) of that science of finance which is so necessary to be known for producing revenue to carry on a war without injury to the public, that the enemy would do it with impunity, and that some paltry excuse would be found for not taking vengeance on the inhuman aggressor, this ignorance of so valuable a science proves the necessity of making his Majesty's Ministers and the Members of Parliament answerable in their purses and persons, for nearly starving our people into next to rebellion through ignorant legislators; this would also have a tendency to keep improper characters out of the Ministry as well as out of Parliament. But I don't charge you and them with improper motives, or want of spirit, but do charge you and them with being the most ignorant body of men (your predecessors excepted,) that can be almost anywhere found, so far as related to the fatal consequences of the combined operations of your present financial commercial, currency and colonial laws, on the well-being of the State. Since writing the foregoing, my London paper has arrived, giving an account of more Anti-Corn law meetings: I am sorry the people take so wrong a view of the operation of our Corn Laws. But the poor fellows are so goaded to desperation for want of profitable employment that causes them to take this superficial view of things. Now had you, my

Lord, paid proper attention (when you first came into office) to my first communications to you, on those most important subjects, instead of attending to those quacks who surrounded you with their nostrums, your people, our capital and our shipping would now be in the possession of profitable employment, and our revenue would be increasing with our wealth and population; while Trades Unions, disturbances, famine and crime would be almost strangers to the land, and our gallant Navy and Army might be sent to oppose the barbarous Russians, in lieu of being kept to prevent disturbances at home, or for want of revenue to send them abroad. With great respect I am, your Lordship's obedient servant, Joseph Pinsent a real Pittite: P.S. For the good of my country, also to show that I have done my duty, whoever may have neglected theirs, as well as to prevent my knowledge or idea of things being pirated, I intend publishing this if I don't hear from your Lordship by return of Post.

[GRO1191 Hennock]

March 1834

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 1st March 1834

To the Editor of the Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: "He writes with ease to show his breeding, but his easy writing is curse'd hard reading." (Sheridan): Spare us, Mr. Editor, spare our readers another inflection of bad grammar, illogical reasoning, tiresome tautology, and obsolete doctrines, form the garrulous pen of THE REAL PITTITE, who appear by his own showing, to have had the vanity to offer himself as a Mentor to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Whatever enlightenment the latter gentleman and his colleagues need on the complicated questions of trade and finance that it is not reserved for this soi-disant disciple of "the heaven born Minister" to furnish it is manifested by his own un-intelligible jargon. T. M. Devonport, February 14th, 1834: [Our Correspondent has favoured us with his real name, and therefore we have inserted his violent attack on Mr. Pinsent whose opinions, whatever he may think of them, are held in high estimation by many men of "practice and thought." – At any rate, the correspondence complained of is matter for fair argument and if "T.M." had taken that method of answering it, it would have been much more to his credit than having recourse to vituperation and abuse. To be sure a M----- is an odd fish, to appear even on the Devonport coast, at this season of the year, and therefore some allowance must be made – we have however handed him over to the "Real Pittite" who will cure him, by a good dose of pepper and salt, and preserve him as a "curiosity," or subject him to a further process of grilling, as he may think proper. – Editor]

[GRO1191 Hennock]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 8th March 1834

Lettaford, Near Moretonhampstead, Devon, 25th Feb. 1834: To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer etc. etc.: Perceiving by the public journals that your Lordship has got into one of these financial perplexities which men, ignorant of the science of finance, and of the beneficial effects which a contracted currency inflicts on the industry of the people and welfare of the states, I respectfully beg permission to re-state that if your Lordship would but have the wisdom to levy, at 50 per cent, duty on the freights of all foreign ships which discharge their cargoes in the ports of the British empire – fifty shillings per quarter on all foreign wheat and other foreign grain and seed in proportion – one shilling per pound on all foreign sheep and cotton wool, - sixpence per pound on all East and West India cotton wool (the production of this wool does not employ excess of native population) and allow all sheep and cotton wool from Australia to be imported at 2d per pounds (the freight and charges on this wool are about 4d per pound, but it is British capital and labour that are employed) – three shillings per pound on all foreign tobacco, and two shillings per pound on colonial tobacco – an addition duty of ten shillings per load on all foreign timber, the duty of our colonial timber to remain as it is - £50 per ton on all foreign hemp and flax, with only £3 per ton on all colonial (including New Zealand) hemp and flax. These duties, my Lord, would produce from ten to twelve millions sterling per annum for some years to come, which would not only enable your Lordship to repeal our present impolitic and partial assessed taxes, the malt and hops duties, and nearly abolish all our turnpikes and toll bars (which are so partial and unjust in their operations) but it would, with the assistance of an extended currency give profitable employment to all our people, capital and shipping, and in a few years make us, as to the above named articles, independent of foreign supplies, diminish crime and pauperism in the like ratio, and thus cause us to follow the wise example of our forefathers; also the example of the United States of America, as well as the wise France, Russia, Prussia, Austria and Spain, as far as relates to the protection of their own industry from foreign competition. It would besides, have the effect of restoring to this empire a larger portion of that wealth which has been extracted from us through the protecting duties levied by foreigners on our industry in foreign states, while a large portion of those taxes, which I have enumerated would be paid by foreigners. If the manufacturer or free trade schemer demur, ask them if they would not have just as much trade and profit by trading with our colonies and ourselves, when my plan shall be adopted, as they have now with foreign states, but with this difference, that in trading with our colonists and ourselves, we shall employ about three times as many British subjects as we do now in trading with foreigners; but as your Lordship seems to be a stranger to those matters, if you will refer the opponents of those duties to me, I will convince them, if they are to be convinced that they are in error, and that the manufacturer will be a gainer by the adoption of the duties I have recommended. Your Lordship should bear in mind that it is an axiom in productive political economy that the higher the

protection the greater will be the production and consumption of the articles protected, yet their price in the market will be governed by the supply and demand. With great respect, I am, your Lordships's very obedient servant: Joseph Pinsent, a real Pittite.

[GRO1191 Hennock]

April 1834

Trewman's Exeter Flying Post or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser: Thursday April 3rd 1834: issue 3569:

Devon Constitutional Society: The members of the Society dined together at Street's Royal Clarence Hotel in this City, on the Monday in the Assize week. Sir John Buller, Bart. Presiding and M. E. N. Parker Esq. filling the office of Vice-President on the occasion. Amongst the company were the Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay, General Sir G. P. Adams, K.G.H., B. Fulford, Esq., W. J. Clark, Esq, W. Hole, Esq., W. R. Ilbert, Esq., H. R. Roe, Esq., G. S. Fursdon, Esq., B. Escott, Esq., H. Treby, Esq., --- Pinsent, Esq., F. Cross, Esq., etc. etc. The usual toasts were given and drunk: etc. ...

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

Chelmsford Chronicle: Friday 4th April 1834

The following is a list of the Executions that have taken place in the County of Essex during the last sixty-five years: ... includes: 1779: August 6th, [Persons] Wm. Holmstead & Wm. Smith: [Offence] Burglary: [Prosecutor] William Pincent:

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

May 1834

June 1834

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 21st June 1834

The Reciprocity Trade Bills: To the Editor of the Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Lettaford, Mortonhamstead, June 9th, 1834: Knowing your zeal, Mr. Editor, for the public good, and which has often been proved by the part you have taken in endeavouring to obtain due protection from foreign competition for the various interests of the British Empire, I therefore beg permission to make a few observations on the debate for the repeal of our nick-named "reciprocity trade duty bills", which was brought in by Mr. G. F. Young, in the House of Commons, on the 5th, inst. First, then, allow me to say that I think every good

man of the British Empires stands indebted to Mr. Young for the pains he must have taken in collection such a mass of proofs, and for the able and explicit manner with which he brought the subject of these pernicious reciprocity bills before parliament and the public, while the arguments of the President of the Board of Trade were anything but statesman-like; for the substance of his imbecile arguments were intended to prove that English ships were not only capable of competing with foreign ships, although the latter were built and sailed at about half the expense of our ships, but that England depended for prosperity on her foreign trade, and that unless we permitted foreigners to trade on the terms of our reciprocity bills, they would exclude our ships and merchandize from there ports altogether. With respect to his assertion of our ships being able to compete with foreigners, that is proved to be untrue by the facts which Mr. Young exhibited on the day of the debate, and the same may be done by thousands of other practical men out of the House; therefore on that subject I will not say much, but when the independent people of the British empire are insulted by being in substance, told with a high degree of ignorant confidence, that they depend for their subsistence on the will of foreigner, and on foreign states, I not only deny the truth of that assertion but contend that every man asserting such an untruth is either a knave or a dolt, and ought not to have the power of controlling the destinies of the people of the British Empire. I therefore challenge Mr. P. Thompson, or any other man, to prove that we cannot, within the British Empire, produce and manufacture every article which we now take from foreigners, or provide excellent substitutes for them, and I further contend, and am ready to prove it by facts and self-evident truths, that if those articles which we now take from foreigners, or substitutes for them, were but produced or manufactured at home, or in our beautiful colonies that they would not only make us independent of foreign states but would with the assistance of a correct currency give all our people, capital and shipping, profitable employment, and to the state health, wealth and power – double our revenue, if required and in a certain number of years pay off our national debt by a natural sinking fund; this being fact, what becomes of the President's silly arguments, of our being obliged to succumb to the dictation of rival foreigners, and although the Right Hon. Mr. Poulett Thompson seemed to be quite an adept in the shopkeeper's mode of reasoning on matters of trade, still, if all he said of our degraded situation had been as true as it is false, he omitted a very essential ingredient of his arguments, he neglected to state that if we depended on foreign trade, consequently that foreigners, with whom all trade, also depended on foreign trade, must be as anxious to invite us to their shops as we are to invite them to ours; but the fact is, and it is proved by their measures that neither the President of the Board of Trade, nor any of his colleagues know but little of the mighty resources of our unrivalled empire, nor of the measures necessary to bring them into action, so as to give all our people, capital, and shipping, profitable employment, and the state, health, wealth, revenue and power. The consequences of such ignorance must, in time, prove fatal to our existences as an empire, as it will deprive the people of their employment, thereby increase pauperism and crime,

until the majority will be on the said of criminals.... with respect to what the president of the Board of Trade says of our raising a wall of brass in order to exclude us from foreign trade (a saying that has been often repeated by almost every knave or dolt that has opened his mouth in Parliament on the subject of foreign trade since Pitt's time), I beg leave to say that on this principle of reasoning, if the work (in lieu of the one-sixth of it which we now possess) were under our Government, we should, in order to obtain wealth, be under the necessity of trading to the planetary worlds, and as to our being dependent on America for cotton, why the very plant is indigenous to the soil of a large portion of our colonial empire, while it is an exotic to the land of the United States. With regard to the sale of our manufactures to foreigners, as our exports are the mere payments of our imports, If we take our imports from our colonial empire, our colonists will not only take our industry in return, but will take off our excess of population to produce such imports. The fact is, that every cargo of foreign imports deprives our people of as much profitable employment as would have produced the like imports at home, or in our colonies, while low prices give nothing but a temporary benefit to annuitants, and thereby essentially injure the produce and trading classes of the community. As to what the President of the Board of Trade says of our monopolizing the trade of the world during the war, and that we must now be contented to hold our own – that I say deny to be a fact, for although our exports, during the war, were greater in their then value, than at present, still, as the greater portion of them went to supply our navy and army on foreign stations, the real articles as compared with the present value of merchandize then exported, were less than at present. The fact is, our real foreign trade is now greater than was ever known, and with it its concomitants (poverty and crime) are also greater than was ever known, while nothing but ignorant legislators prevent the nation rising to the highest pitch of prosperity. It is very well for a member of a small principality to argue as our President of the Board of Trade does, but for a statesman, who assists in ruling the destinies of an empire like ours, on which the sun never sets, producing and capable under wise laws of producing, every article useful to man, such as the almighty intended for man to possess, and while in doing which every industrious man of the empire would find profitable employment, is madness. I therefore contend that such a mode of argument as Mr. P. Thompson used, on the occasion is an absolute insult to common sense, and most mischievous, as the measures resulting from such arguments are the greatest cause of our national distress, and therefore, such a man ought to be removed from his office, on account of his ignorance or knavery, whichever it may be: Joseph Pinsent, a real Pittite.

[GRO1191 Hennock]

July 1834

Trewman's Exeter Flying Post or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser: Thursday July 24th 1834: issue 3589:

Devon Constitutional Society: B. Fulford, Esq. President: J. W. Clarke, Esq. Vice-president: Stewards: M. E. Parker, Esq., J. H. Roe, Esq., T. Pinsent, Esq., H. Treeby, Esq., Sir G. P. Adams, W. Hole, Esq.: The members of this society will dine together at Street's Hotel, Exeter, on Wednesday the 30th Inst. Dinner will be on the table at 5.0 o'clock, and those gentlemen who propose to dine are requested to leave their names at the Hotel. Arthur Abbott: Hon. Secretary, Bampfylde Street Exeter.

[See also Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 26th July 1834]

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

August 1834

Albion and the Star: Monday 11th August 1834

Devon Constitutional Society: The Annual Meeting of this Society took place on Wednesday last, at Street's Royal Clarence Hotel, in this city. About fifty gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, the venison being supplied in profusion by Colonel Fulford, who took the chair supported by J. W. Clark, Esq., the Vice-President ... (*continues*) ... Among the company present, were ... (*list includes*) ... J. Pinsent ...

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

Morning Post: Wednesday 13th August 1834

Devon Constitutional Society: The Annual meeting of this society took place on Wednesday last, at Street's Royal Clarence Hotel, in this city. About fifty gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, the venison being supplied in profusion by Colonel Fulford, who took the Chair ... (*discussion*) ... (*list of attendees includes*) J. Pinsent. Exeter.

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

Dover Telegraph and Cinque Ports General Advertiser: Saturday 16th August 1834

Devon Constitutional Society: The annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday at the Royal Clarence Hotel, Exeter: Colonel Fulford was in the chair, among the company present were the Rt. Hon. T. P. Courtenay, Sir E. Prideaux, Bart, Sir J. B. Y. Buller, Bart., Major General Sir G. P. Adams, Col. Talford, Col. Molesworth, G. S. Fursdon, J. W. Clark, R. Robertson, C. Gordon, G. Drake, J. Pinsent, J. H. Roe, Stanley, Lowe, J. W. Abbot, S.

Bullock, B. Escott, W. Rogers, C. Bevan, S. Mortimer, J. Rodd, Esqrs. etc. etc. The healths of Sir J. Yarde Buller and Mr. Bikhham Escott were received with marked enthusiasm. The reply of the latter gentleman to the compliment is described as displaying remarkable eloquence and power. The accounts from Cornwall and Devon respecting the pilchard fisheries were most favourable.

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

Leicester Herald: Wednesday 20th August 1834

Devon Constitutional society: The annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday at the Royal Clarence Hotel, Exeter: Colonel Fulford was in the chair. Among the company present was ... (*list includes*) ... J. Pinsent ... The healths of Sir J. Yarde Buller and Mr. Bikhham Escott were received with marked enthusiasm. The reply of the latter gentleman to the compliment is described as displaying remarkable eloquence and power. ...

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

September 1834

Western Times, Saturday 6th September 1834

Game Lists: County of Devon: Persons who have obtained Game Certificates for the year 1834: List (1) General Certificates, at £3 13s 6d each: Pinsent, Thomas, Hennock ...

[GRO0835 Hennock]

Western Times: Saturday 27th September 1834

Game Lists: County of Devon: Persons who have obtained Game Certificates for the year 1834: List (1) General Certificates, at £3 13s 6d each: Pinsent, Thos. Kingsteington: ...

[GRO1036 Devonport]

October 1834

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 18th October 1834

Devon Michaelmas Sessions: These sessions commenced on Tuesday last, at the Castle of Exeter, before W. Courtenay, Esq., Chairman, Lord Poltimore, Lord Viscount Ebrington, Right Hon. T.B Courtenay, etc ...

The bailiffs who did not appear to answer to their names were directed to be fined 40s each. The Grand Jury were balloted for, and having appointed their foreman, were sworn as follows: - ...

(Jury list includes T. Pinsent) ...

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

November 1834

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 15th November 1834

Exeter Police: Charge of Assault at the Agricultural Dinner: Guildhall, Monday, Nov. 10: [Before the Right Worshipful the Mayor, P.C. De La Garde, Esq. and Messrs. Alderman Lee, Sanders, Crockett and Kennaway.] Abraham v. Laidman, Hubbard, John Manley, Sen., and William Manley: This case excited considerable interest and we have seldom witnessed the Hall so crowded with Magistrates and Gentlemen of the county of Devon as well as the city of Exeter, anxious to hear the results. The plaintiff, Mr. R. T. Abraham, is a solicitor of this city, the defendant Mr. Laidman, is also a solicitor of Exeter, Mr. Hubbard is gentleman of this City, Mr. John Manley, a butcher of St. Thomas, Mr. Wm. Manley, his son, landlord of the Buller's Arms, St. Sidwells. The party had been at the Agricultural Dinner, which took place on the previous Thursday, at the New London Inn. In the course of the evening the usual toast "The Magistrates of the County and thanks to them for the use of the Castle-yard," was drunk, after which John Sillifant, Jun. Esq., returned thanks and the business of the evening proceeded. *(later)* ... Mr. Ward of Crediton asked if the Castle-yard actually belonged to the magistrates, and Sir J. Yarde Buller, in the Chair, said he couldn't say and the matter should be discussed some other time ... others joined in and two officers attempted to remove Mr. Ward, and Mr. Hine (a butcher from Plymouth). In so doing, a scuffle occurred as Mr. Abraham and others went to support them, and Mr. Laidman and others went to assist the officers. Mr. Abraham's jacket and waistcoat were torn. *(a long description of positions on both sides)* Witnesses called included: Mr. Pinsent, ... Mr. Pinsent, examined by Mr. Abraham: I did not see any attack on you. I saw from your appearance that you had been attacked but by whom I did not know, I was in a distant part of the room and the scuffle took place in the centre. Cross-Examined by Mr. Laidman: I was sitting on the right hand of Sir John Buller, I saw Mr. Abraham in the course of the evening sitting behind Mr. Ward, and a person called Hine, I recollect your addressing the Chair and appealing to Mr. Ward, in consequence of which he became quite; a gentleman said, Mr. Laidman has well battered him (Ward) over, and he'll be quiet now. Order was restored and a song was sung, but I afterwards saw Mr. Abraham behind Mr. Ward, there was again a disturbance and you again appealed to the chair and pointed out the man who made the noise, when there was a general cry of "turn

him out,” (meaning Hine.) I joined in the cry, with almost the whole of the company. I cannot say if the Chairman joined in it; Sir John deprecated using violence, after the parties were ejected, order was restored, and it was proposed by Sir John Buller, the company unanimously agreeing with it, that you should take the Vice’s chair, there was not any person in the room tipsy at that time that I noticed. In an hour or two after, Sir John Buller proposed your health, with thanks to you for the manner in which you had acted in restoring order. There was nothing like disorder after the offending parties had been turned out. By Mr. Abraham: You said just now that Sir John Buller deprecated violence being used, and yet your say Sir John afterwards proposed thanks to Mr. Laidman for having restored peace. Mr. Pinsent: Sir John Buller did propose thanks to Mr. Laidman for restoring peace, and my impression was that Sir John considered that no violence had been used, but only a necessary force. Mr. Abraham: Necessary force is violence; there is no distinction (several voices in and low tone – there is a great deal of distinction). By Mr. Laidman: Sir J. Buller refused to accept a personal compliment paid to him by an individual in the course of the evening lest politics should be introduced. The Hon Baronet also rejected the toast proposed by Mr. Manley, “The True Blues of Devonshire”. ... *(continued)* ... The case was dismissed. [a similar account in Western Times: Saturday, 15th November 1834: “Mr. Thomas Pinsent (of Pitt) was now called and sworn: He merely spoke to Mr. Abraham’s being held down but could not say by whom.”]

[See also Exeter Flying Post: Thursday 13th November 1834]

[GRO0835 Hennock]

December 1834

1835

January 1835

Morning Herald (London): Saturday 24th January 1835

Partnerships Dissolved: ... *(list includes)* ... J. B. Pinsent and W. Splatt, Bristol, Cornfactors ...

[GRO1194 Devonport]

The News (London): Monday 26th January 1835

From Friday's London Gazette: Partnerships Dissolved: ... *(list includes)* ... Pinsent and Splatt, Bristol, Corn factors ...

[see also Albion and the Star: Saturday 24th January 1835 & Patriot: Wednesday 28th January 1835: also, English Chronicle and Whitehall Evening Post: 24th January 1835]

[GRO1194 Devonport]

Chester Courant: Tuesday 27th January 1835

Partnerships Dissolved: ... From the Gazette of Friday Last: Bayley and Ryder, Biddulph, colliers – Smalley and Davies, Kirkdale, near Liverpool, Joiners – Pinsent and Splatt, Bristol, corn factors – Chatterton and Watts, Bath; and Chatterton and Col, Batheaston, chemists.

[GRO1194 Hennock]

Leeds Intelligencer: Saturday 31st January 1835

Partnerships Dissolved: Pinsent and Splatt, Bristol, Corn factors:

[see also Bristol Mercury: Saturday 7th February 1835 & Morning Post: Saturday 24th January 1835] [Bankers' Circular: Friday 30th January 1835]

[GRO1194 Hennock]

Chester Courant: Tuesday 27th January 1835

Partnerships Dissolved: ... *(From the Gazette of Friday last)* ... *(list includes)* ... Pinsent, and Splatt, Bristol, corn factors ...

[GRO1194 Hennock]

February 1835

Trewman's Exeter Flying Post or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser: Thursday, February 12th, 1835: issue 3619:

Dinner in Honour of Sir J. B. Yarde Buller, Bart: The friends of Sir J. B. Y. Buller, Bart. Intend to dine together at Ashburton, on Saturday, the 14th day of February next, at 3.0 o'clock. Stewards *(include)* Mr. Pinsent.

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

Perry's Bankrupt Gazette: Saturday 14th February 1835

Insolvents: Gazette, Feb 3, 1835: Petitions to be heard at Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on the 24th of Feb. at nine: ... Gazette, Feb 6, 1835, same hour and place, on the 27 Feb ... (*includes*): Pinsent, Wm. of Woburn Ct, Duke St, Bloomsbury, labourer.

[GRO1030 Tiverton]

The News (London): Sunday 15th February 1835

Insolvents: To be heard at the Courthouse in Portugal Street on ... Friday the 27th Day of Feb. ... at nine o'clock in the forenoon: ... (*list includes*) ... William Pinsent, Labourer ...

[GRO1030 Tiverton]

Morning Post: Thursday 19th February 1835

Ashburton: Saturday: A large part of the friends and supporters in this district of Sir J. Buller, Bart., M.P., and of Conservative principles, met the Hon. Member this day at Baron's Golden Lion in this town, where an excellent dinner was provided for the occasion. The number of Gentlemen who dined amounted to above 150 ... (*toasts*) ... The Rev. J. Wray returned thanks and proposed "The health of Lady Buller and the Conservative Ladies of Devon." Sir J. Buller returned thanks. Mr. Kitson rose to propose a toast, which he was sure would be received with delight, "The honest, bold, and independent yeomen and farmers of South Devon, to whom was to be ascribed the triumphant return of Sir John Buller." (The toast was drunk with prolonged cheering, with "one more" for the "fifty-pounders."). Mr. T. Pinsent, on being called on, returned thanks in brief but appropriate terms. The next toast was "The Duke of Wellington."...

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Albion and the Star: Thursday 19th February 1835

Ashburton: Saturday (From the Western Luminary). A large party of the friends and supports in this district of Sir J. Buller, Bart. M.P. and of Conservative principles met the Hon. Member this day at Baron's Golden Lion in this town, where an excellent dinner was provided for the occasion. ... (*long discussion*) ... Mr. Kitson rose to propose a toast which he was sure would be received with delight, "The honest, bold, dependent yeomen and farmers of South Devon to whom was to be ascribed the triumphant return of Sir John Buller," (The toast was drunk with prolonged cheering, with "one more" for the "Fifty pounders"). Mr. Pinsent, on being called on, returned thanks in brief but appropriate terms. ... (*continues*) ...

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Sun (London): Monday 23rd February 1835

Court For the Relief of Insolvent Debtors: The Matters of the Petitions and Schedules of the Prisoners hereinafter named (the same having been filed into court) are appointed to be heard at the Court House, in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on Thursday, the 26th day of February 1835, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. ... *(includes)* ... Pinsent, W., Woburn Court, Duke Street, Bloomsbury, Labourer.

[GRO1030 Tiverton]

Bristol Mirror: Saturday 28th February 1835

Hunting Appointments: Mr. Hall's Hounds ... on Wednesday, at Burton Pinsent ...

March 1835

Sherborne Mercury: Monday 2nd March 1835

Hunting Appointments: Mr. Hall's Hounds will meet on the Monday (this day) at Stourton Inn; on Wednesday, at Burton Pinsent, on Thursday, at Hinton Warren House; on Friday, at Ford Abbey: at half past ten.

[See also Sherborne Mercury: Monday 23rd February 1835 & Morning Post, Tuesday 3rd March 1835]

April 1835

Trewman's Exeter Flying Post or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser: Thursday April 23rd 1835: Issue 3631:

Died: April 10th, at Teignmouth, Mr. W. Pinsent, merchant, late of Port de Grave, Newfoundland, aged 78.

[GRO1173 Hennock]

Dorset County Chronicle: Thursday 30th April 1835

Deaths: April 10, at Teignmouth, Devon, Mr. William Pinsent, of the firm of J. and W. Pinsent, of Port de Grave, merchants, Newfoundland:

[GRO1173 Hennock]

May 1835

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 2nd May 1835

Lord John Russell: To the Editor of the Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Lettaford, near Moretonhampstead, 27th April, 1835: Sir, - As a yeoman of South Devon, and a well-wisher to my country, I submit for the consideration of the electors of South Devon, how far my Lord John Russell, from anything that his Lordship has done in Parliament, is again entitled to our favours, for not one act of his Lordship and his colleagues have had the least tendency to give to our people, capital and shipping, profitable employment or the State, health, wealth, revenue and power; and, as to his Lordship's plan of Reform, it is quite out of place, for the institutions of the country did grow out of the accumulation and stability of wealth, and as that wealth through the imperfection of our commercial, currency, financial and colonial laws, is in a state of decay, to waste time in reforming institutions until our wealth which supports those institutions, is by wise commercial, financial, currency and colonial laws, made secure, is like a man expending his time and fortune in the improvement of the upper stories of his house, whilst his enemy is unmolested in destroying the foundations of that house. I believe our institutions warrant a very searching reform. But the grievances originating from their want of reform, are no more to be compared to the grievances of the people, which arise from the want of a correction of our commercial, currency financial and colonial laws, than a hogshead of water is to the river Tamar. I don't attribute improper motives to my Lord John Russell; his conduct, like that of his colleagues in general, proceeds from his and their ignorance of the science of finance, of the science of currency of the science of commerce - or in other words, of the bearing of those matters on the industry of the people and welfare of the state, consequently men who are ignorant of those sciences, are unfit to rule a mighty Empire like that of Great Britain; and therefore unless they first reform themselves, it is our duty as yeoman to prevent, as far as we are able, such men holding power or control over us and the Empire. As to my Lord John Russell's particular acts, I believe he first obtained his election under a promise of giving his assistance to the correction of the tithe laws, now, how far has his Lordship redeemed is pledge, indeed, or even in his recent promise? First, his Lordship opposed the commutation of tithes of 2s in the pound on the rental, and now he tell you in terms, if not in words, that there is so much difficulty in the tithing system that he despairs of doing any good with it. The fact is My Lord John Russell's family is too much connected with tithe concerns for him to be a proper person to correct our tithing system, add to which, if I understand his Lordship rightly, his guide for commuting tithes would be regulated by the composition which we have made with the Clergy under the terror of the Ecclesiastical Court; but as that Court is now or about to be deprived of its terrors, - while the tithes without the aid of My Lord John Russell, will fall at least 30 per cent, for I, for one, pay my clergyman at least 200 per cent more than one of his predecessors made of it when he

took my tithes in kind, and I dare say there are hundreds in a like situation with myself. As to his Lordship's excuse for voting for the continuance of the Malt Tax, it completely verifies what I before said of his Lordship's ignorance of the science of finance; for if he were acquainted with that science he would have known that the Malt Tax was both partial and unjust, and that a substitute tax might have been levied that would have tended to increase the profitable employment of the people, without prejudice to any portion of the productive classes. As his Lordships' resolution for the appropriation of the surplus revenues of the Irish Protestant Church, - that no doubt proceeded from a factious motive, for the purpose of turning the Tories out of office, for which motive his Lordship deserves no credit; and if his Lordship thinks that measures will quiet Ireland, I am sure his Lordship is much mistaken, The people of Ireland like the people of England want the wages of labour and profit of capital to feed their empty stomachs, and clothe their naked backs, and nothing but a correct system of commercial currency, financial and colonial measures, can give them those desirable objects, of which measures his Lordship seems to be an entire stranger. The fact is, his Lordship appears to be a good-hearted talkative sort of man and has without knowing it become the dupe of a faction, but take care, Brother Electors, that we don't become his Lordship's dupes. But if his Lordship will explain to you what are the measures necessary for bringing the mighty resources of our unrivalled Empire into action, so as to give all our people capital and shipping profitable employment and the state, health, wealth, revenue, and power, then and not till then, give his Lordship your vote, for I will answer for his Lordship that when he knows what is right, he will do what is right in financial, currency and commercial affairs, as the retaining possession of his and his family's estates, depends on those measures being adopted. Yours faithfully: Joseph Pinsent: A Real Pittite.

[GRO1191 Hennock]

Bristol Mirror: Saturday 23rd May 1835

Devonshire Cider: For Sale: A lot of very prime South Devon Cider, direct from the Grower, adapted for Private families, draught or bottling: Apply to B. Pinsent, 8 Prince's Street, Opposite the Assembly Rooms:

[GRO1194 Hennock]

June 1835

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 13th June 1835

South Devon and East Cornwall Public Hospital: The necessity for the establishment of an hospital for the relief of the afflicted poor comprised within the above extensive district having been long felt, the erection of a suitable buildings has been decided on. The central

situation of Plymouth, which has within a circle of twenty miles, a population of more than 200,000 and having no similar institution nearer than Exeter Hospital on the East, the Truro Infirmary on the West and the Barnstaple on the North renders that town a peculiarly eligible position for such an establishment ... (*Subscriptions: include*) ... Pinsent, T. Esq., Devonport, £20 0s 0d.

[See also Royal Cornwall Gazette: Saturday 6th June 1835]

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Trewman's Exeter Flying Post or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser: Thursday, June 18th, 1835: issue 3639:

Newton District Reform Association: At a general meeting of the Reformers, resident in this polling district, held by at the Union Inn, Newton Abbot, on the 10th June, 1835: Mr. I.F. Kingston in the Chair: Resolved unanimously, (1) That an Association be now formed and established under the name of the "Newton District Reform Association" to cooperate with the Metropolitan Reform Association. [Description of objectives – essentially to raise awareness of reform issues] (3) That there be formed for the purposes of the Association a General Committee and also a Committee of Management. (5) That the following Gentlemen be Members of this (General) Committee: includes Pinsent, Mr. Thos. of Greenhill.

[GRO0836 Devonport]

Western Times: Saturday 20th June 1835

Newton District Reform Association: At a general meeting of reformers resident in this polling district, held at the Union Inn, Newton Abbot, June 10th, 1835: Mr. J.F. Kingston, in the Chair: (*several resolutions designed to increase membership, form branch organizations etc.*) and ...

That the following gentlemen be members of the general committee with power to add to their number: (*list includes*) Pinsent, Thomas of Greenhill ... and "6. That the committee of management consist of the following members of the general committee – Messrs. Henry Browse, S. Branscombe, Budd, Coward, Gaye, John Gribble, Hernaman, Harris, Kingston, T. Pinsent, P. Pearce, Richard Savery, W. Skinner, Junr., W. Valance. ...

[GRO0836 Devonport]

July 1835

August 1835

Sun (London): Thursday 13th August 1835

Devonport: Tuesday Night: August 11th: This evening an adjourned public meeting of the inhabitants of Devonport and parish of Stoke Damerel, was held in the Town Hall., Devonport, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee appointed on the subject of the Municipal Corporate Bill and adopting such other measures as might be deemed expedient. ...

Mr. Blackmore then moved the following Address to his Majesty. “To the King’s most Excellent Majesty. The humble address and memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of the Town of Devonport and the parish of Stoke Damerel in the County of Devon. May is therefore please your Majesty, we, your Majesty’s memorialists, and most dutiful and loyal subjects, beg leave to approach your Majesty, to express our deep sentiments of unabated loyalty and attachment to your Majesty’s Royal person and Government. ...

Your memorialists feel, that next to the great Reform Bill the due representation of the people of these realms in Parliament is the Bill for the Reform of Municipal Corporations for England and Wales, lately introduced by your Majesty’s Ministers into and into and passed by the Honourable House of Commons. Your memorialists have learnt with the most intense alarm that the progress of the above Corporation Bill is likely to be impeded in the Right Honourable the House of Lords, by their Lordships wishing to hear evidence on the Bill, beyond what they have already received from the Report of the Corporation Commissioners. Your memorialists cannot but express their decided conviction that if the Right Honourable House of Lords should mutilate or even delay the carrying into Law this most important and practical measure of Corporate Reform, the reasonable expectations of your loyal subjects will be disappointed to such an extent as to excite the utmost indignation and even to endanger the peace of the whole British empire. Your memorialists, therefore, must humbly pray that your Most Gracious Majesty will be pleased to give your Royal support to your present Ministers, so as to enable them speedily to pass into law the above Bill for the Reform of Municipal Corporations, which has so nobly been read a third time in the House of Commons without a division. And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, ever pray etc. etc. ... (*continues*) ...

Mr. Pinsent seconded the motion. No one, he could conceive, who had read the Corporation Report, could for a moment doubt but that Reform in them was necessary, nor could anyone doubt but that the Lords would attempt to throw out the Bill, for they were interested in continuing the present system; it was, therefore, the duty of every one to come forward on

the present occasion, and express their opinions on the subject. Manchester had done its duty nobly – he hoped that every town – aye, every village in the kingdom – would deluge the House with petitions similar to those they were about to adopt. ... (*continues*) ... Mr. J. Elms moved the adoption of the petition to the House of Lords. He thought it necessary, that they might not think they, the meeting, were satisfied with the course they might otherwise pursue. As Englishmen, they knew their rights and were bold enough to maintain them. Mr. E. here read the petition, which was as follows: - To the Right Honourable the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled: The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Town of Devonport, and the Parish of Stoke Damerell in the County of Devon. May it please your Lordships: That your petitioners have hailed with the greatest pleasure, the passing by the Honourable House of Commons of a Bill now before your Lordships entitled A Bill to provide for the Regulation of the Municipal Corporations in England and Wales – the necessity of immediately passing which into a law has been clearly shown by the Report of the Corporation Commissioners. Your petitioners have learnt with the utmost regret and alarm, that the progress of the said Bill is likely to be impeded in your Right Honourable House, by your Lordships' determination to receive further evidence on the subject. "Your petitioners entreat your Right Honourable House to consider that the attention of the British people is directed with intense anxiety to the accomplishment of those improvements which your petitioners believe this Bill is calculated to effect in the management of existing Municipal Corporations, the majority of which are notoriously corrupt; and that to disappoint their reasonable expectations, by delaying or in any way mutilating this practical measure of Reform, would have a tendency not only to excite the utmost indignation and resentment throughout the empire, but would go far to destroy any attachment which the people of this country may have towards your Lordships' House as a Legislative Assembly" Your Petitioners therefore, most earnestly implore your Lordships not to endanger the peace of the British Empire, or the stability of the Throne, by any unnecessary delay in the passing of this so long and highly approved measure, in all its integrity, into a law, your Petitioners being satisfied that great benefits to the community at large will be the result of the accomplishment of this grand measure of reform, in the original and liberal principles with which the same was introduced by his Majesty's present Ministers. "And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, Mr. ELMS proceeded—Considering the Petition to be couched in a firm, yet respectful tone, he conceived the Lords would easily understand it. He did not consider it too strong, but if any gentleman present did so, it was open to observation as well as to alteration by the meeting, if they thought proper. Mr. PINSENT regretted that he could not give his assent to the Petition just produced, fraught as it was with such intemperate language. Mr. RIDER generally thought a petition to the House of Lords thrown away; but that one was necessary on the present occasion in order that the feelings of the people of Devonport might be known. The petitions from other large towns were just in the same terms. If they went to the House of Lords at all they must speak

in language which should be understood. The people of England were determined to have that Bill—that should be made known to the Lords; he therefore most cordially seconded the petition, which was then put by the Chairman, and carried nem. con.

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 15th August 1835

Plymouth: A large and highly respectable meeting of the reformers of this borough took place on Monday at the Mechanics Institute, in Princess Square. The Chair was taken at half past one o'clock by J. Y. Fownes, Esq., and the meeting was addressed by George Wm. Soltau, Esq., W. Prance, Esq., George Aidham, Esq., Capt. Philips, R.N., D. Hamilton and Mr. R.W. Coryndon. An address to his Majesty and a Petition to the House of Commons, praying the passing of the Municipal Corporations Reform Bill and in support of the present administration, were unanimously agreed to. A public meeting was likewise held at Devonport on Tuesday evening. E. Abbott, Esq., in the Chair, at which an address to his Majesty and petitions to both Houses of Parliament were unanimously agreed to: There was some dissent to the Lords Petition at first, but it was eventually carried without any hands being held up against it. The Meeting was addressed by Messrs. W.P. Blackmore, Pinsent, Charles, Dixon, Elms, Ryder, Blackwill, Axford etc. At an adjourned Sessions held at the Town Hall, Devonport, on Wednesday last, Wm. Philip Daykins, Esq., and Nathaniel Downe, Esq., qualified and took the oaths as Magistrates of the County.

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Western Times: Saturday 15th August 1835

Devonport: An adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of Devonport and Stoke Damerel took place at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Committee appointed at a preceding meeting, and to adopt such other measures as might be deemed expedient. E. Abbott, Esq, took the chair: Mr. Blackmore, solicitor, proposed the adoption of an address to his Majesty, thanking him for the countenance he had given to the cause of Reform, and for recalling the present ministers to his councils, and entreating him to give them that support which would enable them to carry the Corporation Reform Bill into a law. Mr. Pinsent, in a brief but neat speech, seconded the adoption of the address, which was ably supported by Mr. Dixon and carried amid tremendous cheering: Mr. Elms, in introducing the next resolution, for an address to the House of Lords, observed that they ought not to pass by the Upper House as a disabled pitcher, but that it ought to be filled to prove that it was but a leaky vessel at best. He moved the petition to the Lords, which stated that the majority of the existing corporations are notoriously corrupt, and that to disappoint the reasonable expectations of the people, by delaying or in any way mutilating this practical measure of reform, would have tendency, not only to

excite the utmost indignation and resentment through the empire, but would go far to destroy any attachment which the people of this country may have towards their Lordships' house as a legislative assembly: Mr. Pinsent would yield to no man as a Reformer, but would not give his assent to the adoption of such a petition as that submitted to the meeting. Mr. Ryder contended that these were times in which it was requisite for the people to so speak out and should therefore most cordially second the proposition for its adoption. Mr. Dixon also spoke in favour of the petition, and upon a show of hand being taken it was carried with only one dissentient. ...

[GRO1036 Devonport]

September 1835

October 1835

Halifax Guardian: 10th October 1835

The Earl of Chatham: By the death of the Right Honourable John Pitt, second Earl of Chatham, the Earldom, Viscounty and Barony of Chatham, to which was attached Parliamentary pension of £4,000 per annum, have become extinct. ... His Lordship succeeded to the Earldom and to the Viscounty of Pitt, of Burton Pynsent, in the county of Somerset, as second Earl of Chatham on the demise of his father, (the great statesman), in 1778 and to the Barony on the death of his mother, in 1803. ...

November 1835

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 28th November 1835

To Correspondents: The consideration of Mr. Pinsent's letter is unavoidably postponed this week.

[GRO1191 Hennock]

December 1835

Western Times: Saturday 5th December 1835

Important Meeting of The South Hams' Yeomanry: Totnes, 2nd Dec. 1835: In pursuance of a requisition numerously and respectably signed, calling upon the rate payers to the county, in the South Hams, to attend a meeting to be held at the Seven Stars Hotel, in the town, on Tuesday the 1st day of December, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose

of taking into consideration the best means for inducing the magistrates of the county to rescind the order they made at the last Quarter Sessions for applying for an immense sum out of the County Rates for a Pauper Lunatic Asylum, which was considered unnecessary at any time, but more especially now when the agricultural interest is so much depressed and as there would be in addition to the first outlay, a large yearly expenditure for maintaining the establishment ...

Attendees included T. Pinsent, Greenhill, ... *(later, after considerable discussion,)* Mr. T. Pinsent, of Greenhill, should not be so much opposed to the erection of the Pauper Lunatic Asylum, if there were not a place already in existence for the purpose of receiving Pauper Lunatics, but knowing as he did that in Cornwall there was an establishment of that kind, where Pauper Lunatics were admitted at a very low rate of expense, and which was in every way calculated for the purposes required, - that at Exeter there was one of the same kind, - at Plympton another – and that there had been the foundation stone of a very large building for the same purpose just laid in Plymouth, he therefore considered it quite unnecessary to increase the county expenditure by the outlay of so much money in building an asylum while those he had named were in being, and so well adapted to every purpose requisite. There had been L. 15,000 ordered out of the county rate by the magistrates for defraying the expenses of a building of that kind – and even that was a very serious sum, yet that was comparatively a very small portion of what must be expended, not only in building but also in supporting such an establishment. He was much pleased to see so many respectably yeoman present, and concluded by most cordially seconding the resolution (Mr. P. sat down amidst great cheering) ... *(Discussion continued)* ...

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Trewman's Exeter Flying Post or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser: Thursday December 10th 1835: issue 3664:

Pauper Lunatic Asylum: Kingsbridge. On the 28th ult., a numerous and highly respectably meeting of the Yeomanry took place at the Kings Arms Inn, Kingsbridge for the purpose of taking into consideration the most effectual means for procuring a rescinding of the vote of the Magistrates of Devon, at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, by which £15,000 was appropriated to the purchase of a site and buildings, and fitting the place for the purposes of a Pauper Lunatic Asylum: *(considerable discussion on the costs involved)*

Totnes: On the 1st inst, a very large and highly respectably meeting of the Yeomanry of that district took place at the Seven Stars Inn, Totnes, when Mr. Edwards of Riverford was called to the chair, who having opened the meeting, Mr. Cornish stated the result of the meeting he had attended on the preceding Saturday, at Kingsbridge.... *(after further discussion of the costs)* ... Mr. T. Pinsent spoke of the establishments already existing, for

the care of Lunatics, such as that in Cornwall, where Pauper Lunatics were admitted at a very low rate; as also that at Exeter and at Plympton, which appeared to render any establishments that would increase the county expenditure useless. Mr. Charles Edwards, Mr. Lakeman, Mr. F. Windeat etc. etc., also addressed the meeting, and a petition to the Magistrates was unanimously adopted, as also that it appeared to be the feeling of the meeting, that at a proper time a petition should be presented to the House of Commons, upon the subject of controlling county expenditure, as stated by Mr. Watson:

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 12th December 1835

Lettaford, Moretonhampstead, Devon, Dec. 7. 1835; To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Home Department, etc. etc.: My Lord, - Agreeably to the promise I made your Lordship in my letter of the 21st ult., I now respectfully take leave to repeat that those who are not represented in Parliament are, in a political point of view, little better than so many working machines; while it is but consistent with human nature for the strongest to throw their burdens on the weakest part, add to which, those who suffer most by bad laws are, in equity entitled to have a voice in making good ones. From these facts and reasonings, and with a view of making our representative system more complete, I strongly recommend to your Lordship to add to our present House of Commons, twenty representatives from the Labouring and Mechanical classes, twenty more to represent our shipping interest, and thirty to represent our Colonial Empire, when I have every reason to believe that those seventy members will bring more practical men and common-sense intelligence in to the great Council of the Nation, than all its present members put together, it would also prevent England again disgracing herself, as she has so often done, during the past twenty years, by starving her people through ignorant legislation. Such an arrangement will secure the affections of our people at home, by giving them and our shipping profitable employment, and bind our Colonies to the parent states by the bond of mutual interest. I also submit for your Lordship's consideration, if this increase of our representatives should not be taken into consideration in the building of our new House of Commons, by constructing one sufficiently large to enable it to accommodate at least 1000 members, for depend on it, my Lord, our various native and colonial interests which are now under-represented, will never again be contented until they are fairly represented in our Imperial Parliament. With respect to charity schools and coercive measures for crimes – a subject which your Lordship and Colleagues appear to strongly advocate, I submit for yours and the their consideration, if it would not be better that you should, by wise laws, restore our people, capital and shipping, that profitable employment which our unwise laws have, and now do deprive them of, this would enable parents to educate their own children in the own way, without suffering that degradation which charity always inflicts on them, it would also tend to lessen pauperism, and crime, and cause the people of this county to

feel that dignity which they ought to feel, but which they have long ceased to do, while I consider those who are the authors of their present degradation, are not only, from their ignorance as Statesmen, a disgrace to their country, but deserve condign punishment, and which I hope to see inflicted on them; but nothing will bring about those salutary reforms in our legislative body so effectually as such a qualification for its members, as will require that each of them shall be able, in the most explicit manner, to state what constitutes the wealth and support of the State, and also to describe the geographical positions and statistical capabilities of that mighty Empire for which they are called on to make laws, as well as to describe the measures necessary for bringing the vast resources of our unrivalled Empire into action, so as to give all our people, capital, and shipping profitable employment, and the State health, wealth, revenue and power; this knowledge would expose the folly and ignorance of a contracted currency, and of going to foreign States (without finding it) for that very wealth which we possess within our own beautiful Empire. Now under such a qualification (although so very necessary and indispensable to the well-being of the State), I am of opinion that not fifty of our present members would hold their seats. This points at once to the cause of our national distress; for although superficial men may say our branches of industry are in a flourishing state, no rational being will think it permanent; while the root and stem of their existence and support, viz. our Agriculture, are in a state of decay. Your worthy colleague Mr. S. Rice is reported to reason; thus, that as Ireland increases her exports and imports, she must be increasing in wealth. Now the contrary is the fact for if a country exports that which her own people stand much in need of, for the purpose of paying for that which she does not possess at home, in the first case it proves that her inhabitants are in a destitute state, and in the second case it proves that her poverty is such, that she is dependent on foreign supplies for her support. Now I believe it is well known in Ireland, that if all the inhabitants were well clothed and properly fed, that country would not have a yard of clothing or an ounce of food to export; and there is no good reason why her people should not be so fed and clothed, as it is nothing but ignorant legislation that prevents their being so. England, on the contrary, has the products of her Mines, Fisheries and Colonial Forests and tropical productions for export, as well as to supply herself, and she has them also for the purpose of employing her excess of population yet notwithstanding the destitute state of Ireland, when she stands alone from this country there are those to be found who call themselves “friends to Ireland”, mad enough to recommend her separation from this country; why, if it were to take place the people of Ireland must, after a while go naked and become cannibals for partial existence. Now, I must again repeat, my Lords, that the British Empire owes her present and past distresses (that is during the last 20 years), to her imperfect commercial, currency, colonial, banking and financial laws, and that nothing but a correction of those laws (which I am ready to prove if required, how it can be easily done) can restore this Empire to its wonted prosperity. With great respect, I am, Your Lordship’s very obedient, Servant; Joseph Pinsent, a real Pittite:

[GRO1191 Hennock]

Liverpool Mercury: Friday December 18th 1835: issue 1285

Marriages: On Tuesday, the 8th Inst, at St. James's Church, Mr. William Pinsent of Newton Abbot, Devonshire, to Miss Margaret Sayle of Toxteth park, near this town.

[GRO1045 Devonport]

Liverpool Albion: Monday 21st December 1835

Marriages: ... Same day, (Tuesday, the 8th instant) at St. James's Church, Mr. Wm. Pinsent of Newton Abbott, Devonshire, to Miss Margaret Sayle, of Toxeth park. ...

[GRO1045 Devonport] [GRO0613 Devonport]

Perry's Bankrupt Gazette: Saturday 26th December 1835

Index to Insolvents: Pinsent, W., 108

[GRO1030 Tiverton]

Western Times: Saturday 26th December 1835

Proposed Pauper Lunatic Asylum, in the County of Devon: We, the undersigned being payers of County Rates, do earnestly request the other payers of county rates in and within the district of Newton Abbot, to attend a meeting to be held at the Globe Inn, in Newton Abbot, aforesaid, on Wednesday the 30th day of December instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the urgent necessity at this distressed epoch of agricultural depression of respectfully petitioning the Magistrates at the next Epiphany Sessions to abandon the scheme of a Pauper Lunatic Asylum and also, if advisable, to consider the propriety of presenting petitions to the legislature on the subject of County Rates. Newton Abbot: 23rd December 1835: (signed by 50 people, including Thos. Pinsent, Kingsteignton; and John Pinsent, Abbotskerswell)

[GRO1036 Devonport] [GRO0508 Hennock]

1836

January 1836

Western Times: Saturday 2nd January 1836

Pauper Lunatic Asylum: A public meeting of the payers to the county rates was held at the Globe Inn, Newton, on Wednesday last, pursuant to the requisition which appeared in the Western Times last week. [Those present included T. Pinsent, Esq., Greenhill]. Mr. P. Pearce gave a speech in which he objected to the county magistrates proposed plan to build a Pauper Lunatic Asylum for £15,000, given the state of the agricultural economy. He proposed a resolution requesting the magistrates rescind the proposal. T. Pinsent, Esq., of Greenhill, seconded the motion, "He wished the meeting to adopt the most strenuous exertions to get rid of this vote of the magistrates. As an individual he was not opposed to the principle of alleviating the suffering of their fellow creatures by every means in their power, but at the same time they ought not to lose sight of their own condition (hear, hear), they ought not to see the burthens of the agriculturalizers increased as a time when their distress was crying aloud for alleviation. He thought that the magistrates had lost sight of any agricultural distress when they granted the vote, and he trusted that the meeting, by unanimously signing the memorial, would show that they had not ceased to feel it." [Motion carried] J. Gribble, Esq. suggested sending a vote of thanks to the magistrates who had not approved the vote. However, Mr. Pinsent "Objected to do so, as it would be casting a stigma on the gentlemen who supported the motion. He had no doubt that they were actuated by the purest motifs but had lost sight of the state of agricultural distress."

[GRO01036 Devonport]

Trewman's Exeter Flying Post or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser: Thursday January 7th 1836: issue 3668: Exeter: January 6th 1836

Western Times: Saturday 9th January 1836

Died: At Dartmouth, of Erysipelas, aged 66, Joseph Pinsent, Esq., formerly of London, known as a large merchant and ship owner, his death will be long and sincerely regretted by the labouring and poor of Dartmouth, to whom he has been a kind patron: Joseph Pinsent, Esq., is the author of a series of pamphlets and letters on political economy, and corresponded with many of the most celebrated scientific agriculturalists, in the practice of which science he may be said to have spent a fortune. He professed no political bias, but if he had any we believe it to have been Tory. His remains were interred in his own parish churchyard, North Bovey.

[GRO1191 Hennock]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 9th January 1836

Devon Epiphany Sessions: These Sessions commenced on Tuesday last, at the Castle of Exeter, before the Right Hon. William, Earl of Devon Chairman, Lord Viscount Ebrington, M.P., Lord Poltimore, Lord Boringdon, Lord Courtenay, etc....

The Grand Jury were sworn as follows: - M. J. Yollard, Foreman: W. Adams, T. Cousins, W. Fouracre, R. Farrant, W. Hancock, W. Hannaford, G. Jackson, J. Knowleman, J. Mills, W. Major, J. Pierce, J. Paul, T. Pinsent, J. Reed, J. Titsen, R. Scott, G. Turner, W. Toms, S. Vittery, J. Wyatt, J. Whippell, and W. Wright.

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 9th January 1836

The Late J. Pinsent, Esq.: In our obituary of this week, we have to announce to our readers and correspondents the death of Joseph Pinsent, Esq., a few years since, a merchant and ship owner, in London; but owing to his decided and unbending opinions, originating with himself, and considering the commercial code of this country likely to involve enterprising, commercial men in difficulties whilst the foreigner would be a successful competitor, Mr. Pinsent retired with his family, on his property near Dartmoor. ...

[Continues as for Exeter Flying Post: 7th January 1836]

[GRO1191 Hennock]

Trewman's Exeter Flying Post or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser: Thursday, January 14th, 1836: issue 3669:

The Late Joseph Pinsent, Esq.: From the press of matter, in our obituary notices of last week we were enabled only to announce the death of this gentleman, whom our readers will recollect as having been for many years among the constant correspondents of the Flying Post, and when under his own signature, ever appending to it, the terms "a real Pittite". Mr. Pinsent, a few years since, was a merchant and ship owner, in London; but owing to his decided and unbending opinions, originating with himself, and considering the commercial code of this county likely to involve enterprising commercial men in difficulties, whilst the foreigner would be a successful competitor, Mr. Pinsent retired with his family, on his property near Dartmoor. He there endeavoured to bring neglected lands into cultivation, and to improve the neighbouring peasantry, a hardy and plain race. During this interval, as heretofore in London, he devoted moments of leisure, in giving publicity to a series of pamphlets and letters on political economy, almost peculiar to himself. He corresponded with the leading characters of succeeding and changing Administrations; being attached to measures and not to men, he may be considered a patriot, disregarding

selfish interests, and he never asked a favour. In politics, he was peculiarly tenacious, without attaching himself to either the Tory, Whig, or Radical party and among his correspondents he valued the late Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Coke, and other scientific Agriculturists; he admired the national policy of the once celebrated William Pitt* and would animate his successors to follow his example; - but whether right or wrong; posterity will decide. Mr. Pinsent had a mind always ready to encounter difficulties, and if he failed to correct fast-rooted prejudices in a sterile and exposed neighbourhood, he manifested to the last moments of his life, a preserving intrepidity. Knowing mankind well, he was aware of the uncommon task of overcoming ignorance, even with intrepid genius. If, in commercial transactions, he observed many of his contemporaries to fail entirely, he may be said to have spent a fortune, as an experimental agriculturist, for which, now in these times of action and reaction, his family are not likely to reap much harvest from his industry. In religious factions he never interfered, viewing alike the honest aspirants, to secure their own peculiar views, whether Catholic, Protestant, or the numerous sects, branching all from the former. As Mr. Pinsent lived, so he died, unchangeable to the end. He breathed his last moments from erysipelas inflammation, which caused his death after a short illness on the 31st December 1835, although the most unremitting kindness and skill of his medical attendants were resorted to. He may be said to have exercised his mental faculties most unceasingly even to the age of 66. Dr. Budd had his doubts of his restoration from the beginning. If he had failings, (and if there is a human being who think himself exempt, “let him cast the first stone”) he had good qualities, - let us imitate these with humility, and endeavour to excel – but alas, “the evil that men do, lives after them, the good is often interred with their bones”. Mr. Pinsent’s remains were deposited in the Churchyard, North Bovey: January 5th, 1836. *The late Earl of Chatham had his property considerably increased by the munificence of Sir William Pinsent of Burton Pinsent Somerset.

[GRO1191 Hennock]

North Devon Journal: Thursday 14th January 1836

Devon Epiphany Sessions: Jan. 5, 1836: These Sessions commenced at the Castle of Exeter, on Tuesday last, before the Right Honourable the Earl of Devon, and the following very large assemblage of Magistrates...*(listed)* ... The following Gentlemen composed the Grand Jury: - John Yolland, Foreman. – Wm. Adams, Thos. Cousins, Wm. Fouracres, Robert Farrant, Wm. Hancock, Wm. Hannaford, Abr. Jackson, John Knowleman, John Mills, Wm. Major, John Pearce, John Paul, Thomas Pinsent, John Read, James Stidson, Robert Scott, George Turner, Wm. Toms, Samuel Vittery, James Wyatt, John Wippell, Wm. Wright ...

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

Globe: Friday 22nd January 1836

Died: At North Bovey, Devon, Joseph Pinsent, Esq., late of Birchin Lane, London

[GRO1191 Hennock]

Bristol Times and Mirror: 23rd January 1836

Died: Lately, at Lettaford, near Exeter, Mr. Joseph Pinsent, formerly of Cornhill, London.

[GRO1191 Hennock]

February 1836

March 1836

Sun (London): Wednesday 16th March 1836

Partnerships Dissolved: T. Pinsent and R. L. Warren, mercers, Devonport

[GRO1036 Devonport]

[see also Saint James's Chronicle: Thursday 17th March 1836]

St. James's Chronicle: Thursday 17th March: 1836

Dissolution of Partnerships: ...

... linen drapers, Pinsent and Warren, Devonport ...

[see also Baldwin's London Weekly Journal: Saturday 19th March 1836]

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Bristol Mirror: 19th March 1836

Partnerships Dissolved: ... T. Pinsent and R. Lee Warren, Devonport, mercers and drapers
...

[GRO1036 Hennock]

London Packet and New Lloyd's Evening Post: Wednesday 16th March 1836

Dissolutions of Partnerships: ... *(list includes)* ...Pinsent and Warren, Mercers:

[see also Patriot: Wednesday 16th March 1836, Bankers' Circular: Friday 15th March 1836 and others]

[GRO1036 Hennock]

Globe: Wednesday 16th March 1836

Partnerships Dissolved: ... (*includes*) ... T. Pinsent and R. Lee Warren, Devonport, mercers and drapers:

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Gloucestershire Chronicle: Saturday 19th March 1836

Dissolution of Partnerships: from the London Gazette: Tuesday March 15th: ... Linen drapers – Pinsent and Warren, Devonport:

[see similar Bell's Weekly Messenger: Sunday 20th March 1836]

[GRO1036 Devonport]

The News (London): Sunday 20th March 1836

Partnerships Dissolved: ... (*list includes*) ... Pinsent and Warren, Devonport, mercers ...

[see also The News (London): Monday 21st March 1836]

[GRO1036 Hennock]

Perry's Bankrupt Gazette: Saturday 26th March 1836

Partnerships Dissolved: Pinsent: Thomas and Robert Lee Warren, mercers, drapers, etc. Devonport, 12th March – debts by Pinsent.

[GRO1036 Devonport]

April 1836

London Standard: Saturday 9th April 1836

Hatton Garden: Yesterday, John Steedman, a middle-aged man, was brought before Mr. Laing, in the custody of Serjeant Palmer, 17 G, and Henry Williams, 51 D divisions, charged with having intermarried with Eliza Pincent, a well-looking young woman, residing at 41 Seymour Street, Euston Square, his first wife Louisa Steedman, being still living. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix that she was a servant, and through her industry had endeavoured to save L. 126. She became acquainted with the prisoner who

paid his addresses to her, representing himself as a single man, and that he also had some property. And in January last he proposed marriage, to which she consented, and they were married by license on the 21st of that month at Bloomsbury Church, and they lived together till March, when the prisoner left her, and she subsequently received a letter from him, stating that he was at Bristol, and regretting that peculiar circumstances prevented his ever living again with her. She made inquiries and ascertained that the prisoner had been married to another woman 11 years, by whom he had five children, and he was living with them at No. 1 Wellington Street, Blackfriars Road, where she gave him into custody. She added that after her marriage with the prisoner, he received the whole of her money, and took her to Gravesend to look at a public house with a view, as he represented, of setting up in that line of business. She had traced where he was married to his first wife, and could produce evidence of the fact, and that he has been furnishing her with money to set her up in business since his marriage with her (witness), in January last. The prisoner on his road to this office said to Serjeant Palmer that his wife would be in attendance with a solicitor, and Mr. Laing suspecting that she was concerned in the transaction and was aware of the prisoner's intention of marrying and deceiving the prosecutrix, ordered her to be sought after, and she was ultimately found in a neighbouring public house and brought to the office, and on being questioned, she answered in a bold and flippant manner, and confessed that the prisoner was her husband, and she had received money from him since he had married the prosecutrix. Mr. Laing ordered her to be placed at the bar on a charge of having conspired with her husband to rob the prosecutrix of her property. Mr. Laing asked the prosecutrix whether the letter, which she received declining further intercourse with her, came from Bristol as it purported. She replied that it came through the two-penny post office, and it stated that he had requested a friend who was coming to London to put it in, in order to save expense. The prisoners denied the charge, but they were both remanded.

[GRO1593 India]

St. James's Chronicle: Saturday 9th April 1836

HATTON-GARDEN. — EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF BIGAMY AND ROBBERY — Yesterday John Steedman, a middle-aged man, was brought before Mr. Laing, in the custody of Serjeant Palmer, 17 G, and Henry Williams, 51 D divisions, charged with having intermarried with Eliza Pincent, a well-looking young woman, residing at No. 41, Seymour-street, Euston-square, his first wife, Louisa Steedman, being still living. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix that she was a servant, and through her industry had succeeded in saving L. 126. She became acquainted with the prisoner, who paid his addresses to her, representing himself as a single man, and that he also had some property, and in January last he proposed marriage, to which she consented, and they were married by license on the 21st of that month at Bloomsbury church, and they lived together till March, when the prisoner left her, and she subsequently received a letter

from him, stating that he was at Bristol, and regretting that peculiar circumstances prevented his ever living again with her. She made inquiries and ascertained that the prisoner had been married to another woman eleven years, by whom he had five children, and he was living with them at No. 1, Wellington-street, Blackfriars-Road, where she gave him into custody. She added, that after her marriage with the prisoner he received the whole of her money and took her to Gravesend to look at a public house with a view, as he represented, of setting up in that line of business. She had traced where he was married to his first wife and could produce evidence of the fact; and that he had been furnishing her with money to set her up in business since his marriage with her (witness), in January last. The prisoner on his road to this office said to Serjeant Palmer that his wife would be in attendance with a solicitor, and Mr. Laing suspecting that she was concerned in the transaction, and was aware of the prisoner's intention of marrying and deceiving the prosecutrix, ordered her to be sought after and she was ultimately found in a neighbouring public-house, and brought to the office, and, on being questioned, she answered in a bold and flippant manner, and confessed that the prisoner was her husband, and she had received money from him since he had married the prosecutrix. Mr. Laing ordered her to be placed at the bar on a charge of having conspired with her husband to rob the prosecutrix of her property. Mr. Laing asked the prosecutrix whether the letter which she received declining further intercourse with her came from Bristol, as it purported? She replied that it came through the Two penny Post-office, and it stated that he had requested a friend who was coming to London to put it in, in order to save expense. The prisoners denied the charge, but they were both remanded. [GRO1593 India]

Sun (London): Saturday 9th April 1836

Hatton Garden: Yesterday, John Steedman, a middle-aged man, was brought before Mr. LAING, in custody, charged with having intermarried with Eliza. Pincent, a well-looking young woman, residing at No. 41, Seymour-street, Euston-square, his first wife, Louisa Steedman, being still living. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix that she was a servant, and through her industry had endeavoured to save L. 126. She became acquainted with the prisoner, who paid his addresses to her, representing himself as a single man, and that he also had some property, and in January last he proposed marriage, to which she consented, and they were married by license on the 21st of that month at Bloomsbury Church, and they lived together till March, when the prisoner left her, and she subsequently received a letter from him, stating that he was at Bristol, and regretting that peculiar circumstances prevented his ever living again with her. She made inquiries and ascertained that the prisoner had been married to another woman eleven years, by whom he had five children, and he was living with them at No. 1, Wellington-street, Blackfriars-road, where she gave him into custody. She added that after her marriage with the prisoner he received the whole of her money and took her to Gravesend to look at a public house, with a view,

as he represented, of setting up in that line of business. She had traced where he was married to his first wife and could produce evidence of the fact; and that he had been furnishing her with money to set her up in business since his marriage with her (witness) in January last. The prisoner on his road to this office said to Sergeant Palmer that his wife would be in attendance with a solicitor, and Mr. Laing suspecting that she was concerned in the transaction, and was aware of the prisoner's intention of marrying and deceiving the prosecutrix, ordered her to be sought after, and she was ultimately found in a neighbouring public-house, and brought to the office, and, on being questioned, she answered in a bold and flippant manner, and confessed that the prisoner was her husband, and she had received money from him since he had married the prosecutrix. Mr. LAING ordered her to be placed at the bar on a charge of having conspired with her husband to rob the prosecutrix of her property. Mr. Laing asked the prosecutrix whether - the letter which she received declining further intercourse with her came from Bristol, as it purported? She replied that it came through the Two-penny Post-office, and it stated that he had requested a friend who was coming to London to put it in, in order to save expense. The prisoners denied the charge, but they were both remanded.

[GRO1593 India]

Morning Herald (London): Saturday 9th April 1836

Hatton Garden: Extraordinary Charge of Bigamy and Robbery: Yesterday John Steedman, a middle-aged man, was brought before Mr. LAING, in the custody of Serjeant Palmer, 17 G, and Henry Williams, 51 D, charged with having intermarried with Eliza Pincent, a well-looking young woman, residing at No. 41, Seymour-street, Euston-square, his first wife, Louisa Steedman, being still living. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix, that she was a servant, and through her industry had managed to save L. 126. She became acquainted with the prisoner, who paid his addresses to her, representing himself as a single man, and that he also had some property, and in January last, he proposed marriage, to which she consented, and they were married by license, on the 21st of that month, at Bloomsbury church, and they lived together until March, when the prisoner left her, and she subsequently received a letter from him, stating that he was at Bristol, and regretting that peculiar circumstances prevented his ever living again with her. She made inquiries and ascertained that the prisoner had been married to another woman 11 years, by whom he had five children, and he was living with them, at No. 1, Wellington Street, Blackfriars-road, where she gave him into custody. She added that, after her marriage with the prisoner, he received the whole of her money, and took her to Gravesend to look at a public house, with a view, as he represented, of setting up in that line of business. She had traced where he was married to his first wife, and could produce evidence of the fact, and that he had been furnishing her with money to set up in business since his marriage with her (witness) in January last. The prisoner, on his road to this office, said to Serjeant Palmer, that his

wife would be in attendance with a solicitor; and Mr. LAING, suspecting that she was concerned in the transaction, and was aware of the prisoner's intention of marrying and deceiving the prosecutrix, ordered her to be sought after, and she was ultimately found in a neighbouring public house and brought to the office. On being questioned, she answered in a bold and flippant manner, and confessed that the prisoner was her husband, and she had received money from him since he had married the prosecutrix. Mr. LAING ordered her to be placed at the bar, on a charge of having conspired with her husband to rob the prosecutrix of her property. Mr. LAING asked the prosecutrix whether the letter, which she received, declining further intercourse with her, came from Bristol, as it purported? She replied that it came through the Two-penny Post-office; and it stated that he had requested a friend, who was coming to London, to put it in, in order to save expense. The prisoners denied the charge, but they were both remanded.

[see also English Chronicle and Whitehall Evening Post: Saturday 9th April 1836]

[GRO1593 India]

Weekly Dispatch: Sunday 10th April 1836

Extraordinary Charge of Bigamy and Robbery: On Friday, John Steedman, a middle-aged man, was brought before Mr. Laing charged with having intermarried with Eliza Pincent a well-looking young woman residing at No. 41 Seymour Street, Euston Square, his first wife, Louisa Steedman, being still living. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix, that she was a servant, and through her industry had managed to save £261. She became acquainted with the prisoner, who paid his addresses to her, representing himself as a single man, and that he also had some property, and in January last, he proposed marriage; she consented, and they were married by license, on the 21st of that month, at Bloomsbury church. They lived together till March, when the prisoner left her, and subsequently she received a letter from him, that he was at Bristol, and regretting peculiar circumstances prevented his ever living again with her. She made inquiries and ascertained that the prisoner had been married to another woman eleven years, by whom he had five children, and he was living with them at No. 1, Wellington Street, Blackfriar's Road, where she gave him into custody. She added that, after her marriage with the prisoner, he received the whole of her money, and took her to Gravesend to look at a public house, with a view, as he represented, of setting up in that line of business. She traced where he married his first wife and could produce evidence of the fact and that he furnished wife, wife with money to set up in since his marriage with her (witness) in January last. The prisoner, on his road to this office, said to Serjeant Palmer, that his wife would be in attendance with a solicitor; Mr. Laing, suspecting that she was concerned in the transaction and was aware of the prisoner's intention of and deceiving the prosecutrix, he ordered her to be sought after and she was ultimately found in a neighbouring public house and brought to the office. On

being questioned, she had answered in a bold and flippant manner, and confessed that the prisoner was her husband, and she had received money from him since he had married the prosecutrix. Mr. Laing ordered her to be placed at the bar, on a charge of having conspired with her husband to rob the prosecutrix of her property. Mr. Laing asked the prosecutrix whether the letter, which she received, declining further intercourse with her, came from Bristol, purported? She replied that it came through the Two-penny Post-office, and it stated that he had requested a friend, who was coming to London to post it, in order to save expense. The prisoners denied the charge, but they were both remanded. ...

[GRO1593 India]

Sherborne Mercury: Monday 11th April 1836

Devon Count Sessions: These sessions commenced on Tuesday at the Castle of Exeter, before the Right Hon. The Earl of Devon, Chairman ... etc. The Grand Jury were then impanelled and chose Mr. Wm. Gillard, of Brixham, to be their Foreman: The Grand Jury were: - Messrs. Jonah Pinsent Matthew, Abraham Creek, John Hamling, Benjamin Newman, Francis Broom, Robert Howard, John Wills, John Hillson, John Guppy, William Gillard, John Fulford, Edward Gooding, Richard Greening, John Snook, Thomas Cornish, John Berry, Thomas Pitt, Thomas Gill, Philip Moore, W. Widdecombe, W. Isaac Scott, Thomas Spry, S. Branscombe, who, having been sworn and proclamation made, the Chairman proceeded to deliver the following charge: ...

Weekly Dispatch: Sunday 17th April 1836

J. Steadman was on Thursday charged at Hatton Garden Office with bigamy. It appeared that he was married eleven years ago in Bedfordshire, and on the 25th of January he married Eliza Pincent, then in the service of Earl of Bathurst, at whose house the prisoner was in the habit of delivering goods from a cheese-factor in the neighborhood. He represented himself as a single man, and immediately after the ceremony, which was performed at Bloomsbury Church, they proceeded to the Bank and she sold out £100 in the 3½ percents, at the same time placing in his hands £261, which she had in her possession. He remained with her till the 28th March, when she received a letter from him announcing that circumstances had occurred which would separate them forever. And that he had started for Bristol. She got some intimation that he was seen in London, and employed an officer who, at length traced him to a house in Wellington Street, Blackfriar's Road, where he was found living with his first wife. He declined saying anything in answer to the charge and was fully committed for trial.

[GRO1593 India]

The News (London): Sunday 17th April 1836

Hatton Garden Bigamy: Thursday John Steadman was charged with bigamy under very aggravated circumstances. About a year ago the second wife, Eliza Pincet, was in the service of Earl Bathurst, at whose residence the prisoner was accustomed to deliver goods from a cheese factor in the neighbourhood. He paid great attention to the young woman, and ultimately offered her marriage, pretending that he was a single man, and possessed of a fortune, which was lodged in Coutts the banker's. She believed his representations, and in January they were married at Bloomsbury church, after which she accompanied him to a broker in the city, and, by his persuasion, sold out £100 3 ½ per Cents. She also had by her the further sum of £126, and she placed all in his hands. They lived together until the 28th of March, when she received a letter, signed by the prisoner, by the two penny-post; it set forth that circumstances had occurred which would separate them for ever, and that he had started for Bristol. Finding herself deprived of her money and, deserted by her husband, she was obliged to seek a shelter at the house of her father, who lives in St. Pancras, and from intelligence she afterwards gained, she consulted the superintendent of the D division, who ordered Williams, 51, to attend to her case, and by his aid it was discovered that the prisoner had a wife living to whom he was married eleven years back, in Bedfordshire, and he was found living with her in Wellington street, Blackfriars Road, where he was apprehended. The proof of the marriages being solemnised having been fully made, the prisoner was fully committed:

[see also The News (London): Monday 18th April 1836]

[GRO1593 India]

May 1836

Trewman's Exeter Flying Post or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser: Thursday, May 19th 1836: issue 3687:

Marriage: Exeter: Wednesday, May 18th 1836: Married at Westbury-upon-Trym, Mr. Burton Pinsent, of Bristol, the eldest son of the late Joseph Pinsent, Esq., of Moretonhampstead, in this County, to Miss Mary Ann Hassall, only daughter of Mr. Hassall, late of Bristol.

[See also Western Times: Saturday 21st May 1836].

[GRO1194 Hennock] [GRO1191 Hennock]

Bristol Mirror: 14th May 1836

Marriages: Lately, at Westbury-upon-Trym, Mr. Burton Pinsent, of the city, and eldest son of the late Joseph Pinsent, Esq., of Moretonhampstead, Devon to Miss Mary Ann Hassall, only daughter of Mr. Hassall, late of this city.

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 21st May 1836

Marriages: At Westbury-upon-Trym, Mr. Burton Pinsent of Bristol, eldest son of the late Joseph Pinsent, Esq. of Moretonhampstead, in this county, to Miss Mary Ann Hassall, only daughter of Mr. Hassall, late of Bristol.

[No date indicated]

[GRO1194 Hennock] [GRO1191 Hennock]

The Bristol Mercury: Saturday May 28th 1836: issue 2414:

Devonshire Cider: For sale, a very prime lot of South-Devon Cider, either for draught or bottling: Apply to B. Pinsent, 8 Prince's Street, opposite the Assembly Rooms.

[GRO1194 Hennock]

June 1836

Chelmsford Chronicle: Friday 24th June 1836

South Essex Election: The Poll for the Southern Division of the County of Essex for the Year 1836: Names, Hundreds and Parishes: (candidates Palmer/Branfill): Havering: Romford: (*includes*) Pinsent, Richard, Branfill ...

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

July 1836

The Bristol Mercury: Saturday July 2nd 1836: issue 2419:

Miss Pinsent begs to announce that her School will open on the 12th inst. Having had much experience in the education of young people, she hopes to prove deserving of the confidence of her friends: 22 Queen-Square, July 2nd, 1836

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

Western Times: Saturday 16th July 1836

Marriages: July 7, at Chagford, by the Rev. W. Hames, Mr. W. Martin, of the firm of Pinsent and Co., Devonport, to Mary Matilda, second daughter of Mr. S. Hunt, Sen. of the latter place.

[See also Sherborne Mercury: Monday 18th July 1836 & Exeter Flying Post: Thursday 14th July 1836]

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 23rd July 1836

Newton: A meeting of Guardians of the Newton Union was held on Wednesday last, which was very numerously attended. Amongst the Magistrates present we observed the Chariman, W. Langmead, Esq, the Deputy, R. Garrow, Esq., Sir Warwick Tonkin, Knt.; the Revs. J. Kitson, J. Templar; Colonel Drake; G.H. Templar, Esq.; N. Caunter, Esq.; Mr. R. Tucker of Ashburton was unanimously elected auditor. He was proposed by Mr. Gowan, and seconded by Mr. Pinsent of Pitt, the following gentlemen were elected as medical officers to the Union, Messrs. B. Brown, Nosworthy, Cann, Leo, Appleton Harvey.

[GRO0835 Hennock]

August 1836

September 1836

Western Times: Saturday 17th September 1836

Game Lists: County of Devon: Persons who have obtained Game Certificates for the year 1836: List (1) General Certificates, at £3 13s 6d each: Pinsent, Thomas, Hennock.

[GRO0835 Hennock]

October 1836

November 1836

December 1836

1837

January 1837

Western Courier, West of England Conservative, Plymouth, and Devonport Advertiser: Wednesday 18th January 1837

Great Conservative Dinner: Totnes: A dinner will be given at Totnes, on Thursday, the 19th January instant to Sir John Yarde Buller, Bart., and Montague Edmund Parker, Esq., Members for the Southern Division of the County of Devon, by their constituents: Stewards: ... (*list includes*) ... Mr. T. Pinsent, Pitt

[GRO0835 Hennock]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 7th January 1837

Great Conservative Dinner, at Totnes: A dinner will be held at Totnes, on Thursday, the 19th January instant, to Sir John Yarde Buller, Bart., and Montague Edmund Parker, Esq. Member for the Southern Division of the County of Devon by their constituents: ... (*Includes as Steward*) ... Mr. T. Pinsent, of Pitt.

[see also Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 21st January 1837]

[GRO0835 Hennock]

February 1837

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 18th February 1837

Voluntary Commutation of Tithes: We, the Undersigned, being landowners or duly authorized agents of landowners within the parish of Hennock, in the county of Devon, whose interest is not less than one-fourth part of the whole value of the lands subject to the tithes in the said parish, - do by this notice in writing under our hands call a parochial meeting of landowners and tithe-owners within the limits of the said parish, for the purpose of making an agreement for the general commutation of tithes within the limits of the said parish, pursuant the provisions of an Act passed in the 6th and 7th years of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "An Act for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales." And we do hereby also give notice, that such meeting will be held at the Public House called the New Inn, in the said Parish on the fourteenth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Given under our hands this seventeenth day of February 1837, Wm. Cleeve, Agent for Sir Lawrence Palk, Thos. Pinsent, John Harris.

[see also Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 4th March 1837]

[GRO0835 Hennock]

March 1837

April 1837

May 1837

June 1837

July 1837

Patriot: Thursday 6th July 1837

University of London: The following is a correct report of the Distribution of Prizes, 1st July 1837: ... (*includes*) ... Senior Division ... French ... 2nd Certificate and 2nd Prize: - Richard Pinsent, Devonport ... German: 2nd Certificate: Richard Pinsent, Devonport ... Philosophy of the Mind and Logic: ... 6th Certificate: Richard Pinsent, Devonport ...

[GRO0741 Devonport]

Western Times: Saturday 15th July 1837

Newton: July 12: A triumphant and most enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Mr. Bulteel took place here today. Among the distinguished reformers we observed Lord Cranstoun, Sir R. Newman, Bart., Admiral Sir Charles Ekins, Sir W. Tonkin, Rev. Dr. Carwithen, and we noticed the following magistrates, among others ... T. Pinsent ... Temporary hustings were erected opposite the Bradley Inn, in the Marketplace ... (*description of Mr. Bulteel's political speech*).

August 1837

Western Times: Saturday 19th August 1837

Freehold Lands: North Bovey, Devon: To be sold by public auction, on Tuesday the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by Mr. S. Gray at the White House Inn, in Moretonhampstead: all those desirable estates, with their appurtenances called HIGHER and LOWER LETTAFORD: otherwise, FORDER, situate in the parish of North Bovey,

which have been for many years farmed by the proprietor, all of which is so situated as to admit of being either divided into lots, farmed together or separately with advantage, Viz: Lot 1: consists of eleven fields or closes of arable and meadow land, in a ring fence, with its plantations of fir and forest trees, some of which are of great length and size, altogether about 35 acres, more or less, being part of Lower Lettaford Estate: Lot 2. Consists of two cottages, with their appendages in Lettaford village, parcel of Lower Lettaford, together with a field called Bridgey, adjoining, and a moor with a plantation containing about 15 acres more or less. As cottages are much sought after in the neighbourhood, this lot offers a promising investment for a small capital and is capable of great improvement. Lot 3 consists of Higher Lettaford Farm House and convenient buildings, in an enclosed yard, with a productive garden, etc. and a newly built barn (slated) detached, having convenient potato caves and hog-styes underneath, with other useful farm buildings, and 16 acres of watered meadow and old pasture land, and 38 acres of excellent arable land, more or less, being a loamy soil, and is together a good dairy and sheep estate. Each Lot is entitled to an undivided right to that well-known and extensive common or sheep walk, called Forder Down and a right of turbary on Dartmoor. For viewing the same, apply on the premises; and for further particulars either to Mr(s). Pinsent, of Higher Lettaford, to Mr. Burton Pinsent, 4 Welsh Back, Bristol, or to the auctioneer, Moretonhampstead: All letters to be post-paid. Dated, August 14th, 1837:

[GRO0055 Hennock] [GRO1194 Hennock]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 26th August 1837

Conservative Dinner at Newton Abbot: Sir J. B. Y. Buller and M. E. N. Parker, Esq., Members for the Southern Division of the County of Devon, have accepted an invitation to meet their friends and constituents, at Newton Abbot: A dinner will be given to them at the Market House, on Tuesday, the 12th September, next, at half-past ten: ... (*Long list of Stewards*) ... (*includes*) T. Pinsent, Pitt

[see also Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 9th September 1837]

[GRO0835 Hennock]

September 1837

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 16th September 1837

Grand Conservative Dinner at Newton: This festival, in honour of the return of Sir J. Buller and Mr. Parker for South Devon, took place at Newton Abbot, on Tuesday last, for which purpose the Market House was suitably decorated with festoons of oak and flowers, a large number of banners. etc. ...

The Chairman was supported on his right by Sir J. Buller, Bart., H.W. Stephens, Esq., A.H. Holdsworth, Esq. Arthur Chichester, Esq., W. Hole, Esq., W. Flamank, Esq., J. Rendell, Esq., T. Pinsent Esq., etc etc. On the left by Sir J. B. Duckworth, Bart., P. O. Treby Esq., W. T. Clarke, Esq., Capt. Kerr, Capt. Scott, H. Champernowne, Esq., Lieut. Dashwood, etc. etc. ... (*Description of the event*) ...

[GRO0835 Hennock]

Birmingham Journal: Saturday 23rd September 1837

The Festival: This triennial celebration commenced, in strictness of language on Tuesday morning; there was, however, a rehearsal on Monday of the “The Ascension” and also of the “St. Paul” at which their respective authors presided ... Semi-Chorus: Bases ... (*includes*) ... Pinsent ...

[GRO0738 Devonport] (?)

Royal Cornwall Gazette: Friday 29th September 1837

Bankrupt Stocks: Pinsent and Company again beg leave to invite the attention of the inhabitants of Devonport, Plymouth, Stonehouse, and their vicinities, to the two stocks of linen and woollen drapery broad silks, carpeting etc ... lately purchased by them of the assignees of Mr. Jas. Parky and Mr. W. Hook - a considerable portion of which still remains unsold. Both stocks having amounted together, at cost price, to about £10,000: P and Co. have determined on selling off, without reserve, the remainder of the above stocks at a further reduction and being unable to retain longer possession of Mr. Hook’s shop, have now removed the residue to their own extensive Premises, 43 Market Street, 43, at which such place the sale will recommence on Saturday, the 23rd instant. P and Co. avail themselves of this opportunity of informing their friends and the public generally that having this week returned from London and the Manufacturing Districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, where they have been induced to make large purchases in consequence of the extremely low prices of goods generally, their stock will be found replete with every article calculated for the trade of the approaching winter: Particular attention is invited to the stock of furs, broad cloths, Witneys, Merions, Blankets, Broad Silks, and Brussels, and Kidderminster Carpeting. Country Drapers may be supplied on liberal terms and will find this a favourable opportunity for laying in a winter stock of plain and heavy goods: N.B. an excellent assortment of Macintosh’s Waterproof India Rubber coats, cloaks, capes (etc.) at very reduced prices in consequence of the expiration of the term of the patent. Market Street, Devonport, Sept 21 1837:

[similar in Western Courier, West of England Conservative, Plymouth and Devonport Advertiser: Wednesday 20th September 1837]

[GRO1036 Devonport]

October 1837

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 28th October 1837

Deaths: Oct. 24th, in Whimble Street, Plymouth, Mr. R. L. Warren, draper etc: formerly of the firm of Pinsent and Warren, Devonport.

[GRO1036 Devonport]

November 1837

**Western Courier, West of England Conservative, Plymouth, and Devonport
Advertiser: Wednesday 22nd November 1837**

The Radicals also have begun to put forth their men, and meetings are to take place in several of the wards during the week. As far as we can learn the following have already put forth feelers ... (*includes*) ... In St. Aubyn's Ward: Pinsent, Oram, sen., Skeggs, Rooke and R. O. Backwell:

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 25th November 1837

Devonport: The construction of the Town Council is the en-grossing theme of the Burgesses of the newly created Borough of Devonport. Party spirit points to its favourite candidates. We would that the spirit which may preside over these elections should be in a desire to elect those gentlemen who are connected by commerce or trade, and by their clear judgment, are the most likely to benefit the town generally. The following are the names which have reached us of the candidates for the various wards - ... (*includes*) St. Aubyn's Ward: Pinsent, Oram, sen., Skeggs, Rooke, and R. O. Backwell ...

[GRO1036 Devonport]

December 1837

**Western Courier, West of England Conservative, Plymouth, and Devonport
Advertiser: Wednesday 6th December 1837**

Municipal Elections: ... In St. Aubyn Ward, the candidates are: Mr. Jeffery, R. O. Backwell, J. Skeggs, H. P. Ramsey, T. Husband, H. Gilbard, Senr., T. Pinsent, E. Oram, J. Rooke, J. Glencross, J. Symons: [*names in two vertical columns*] The radical party

nominated the first six, and some of that number are well qualified; but a portion of them if property and respectability are desiderata, must assuredly give precedence to the four last named gentlemen. By the bye, that the radicals committed what they are pleased to style “an error of judgment,” by nominating Mr. Rooke, they now find that Mr. R. is anything but a radical, and pathetic and piteous are the appeals, which have been made to him to resign. But he has resolutely, and as we conceive, properly refused to do. Another radical has however just presented himself, but whether at the instigation of the five radical candidates time must decide: ...

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Sun (London): Thursday 14th December 1837

Devonport Ward Elections: (From the Devonport Independent): The elections of Councilmen for the different wards of his Borough, commenced on Monday morning last, at nine o'clock, and the polling was continued throughout the day with activity. It closed at four o'clock, but as the scrutiny occupied a considerable time, it was impossible that the results could be declared till some hours afterwards ... (*continues*) ... St. Aubyn's Ward: Mr. Jeffery, 207; Mr. Backwell, 182; Mr. Pinsent, 164; Mr. Oram, 141, Mr. Skeggs, 137; Mr. Gilbard, 130. ...

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 16th December 1837

Devonport Municipal Election: The polling for councillors of this newly created borough took place on Monday last, closing at four o'clock. At five o'clock the scrutineers met, and at nine they announced the election of the following gentlemen: ... (*includes*) ... St. Aubyn's Ward: - Jeffery, 207; Skeggs, 137; Oram, 141; Pinsent. 164; Gilbard, 139; Blackwell, 18 ...

The Council met again at four, Mr. Abbott again presiding. The following gentlemen were elected alderman: - G. V. Somerville 22; E. Abbot 17; W. P. Billing, 17; J. Billing, 17; J. Norman, 17; W. Hancock, 17; C. Tripe, 14; R. O. Backwell, 17; T. Pinsent, 23; M. Jeffery, 16; W. Greenwood, 13; D. Paramore, 13. The Aldermen were assigned to the different wards as follows: (*includes*) ... Morice Ward: - Messrs. Greenwood and Pinsent ...

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Trewman's Exeter Flying Post or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser: Thursday December 21st 1837: issue 3768:

Devonport Municipal Election: The first election for Councillors for this Borough, under the new Charter of Incorporation, took place on Monday se'nnight. Here, as in other places the political bias of the candidates, rather than their fitness for office, in a number of instances, determined the choice of the electors: Of the 36 Councillors returned, 28 are Liberals, and 8 are Conservatives. The polling closed at four o'clock. At five the scrutineers met and at nine, they announced the election of the following gentlemen: (other Wards and) St. Aubyn's Ward: Jeffery, 207; Skeggs, 187; Oram, 141; Pinsent, 164; Gilbard, 130; Blackwell, 182. On Tuesday, the Councillors assembled at 12 o'clock in the Town Hall (and fulfilled their first duty which was the election of twelve Aldermen). The following gentlemen were elected Aldermen: G. V. Somerville, 22; E. Abbott, 17; W.P. Billings, 17; J. Billings, 17; J. Norman 17; W. Hancock, 17; C. Tripe, 14; R. O. Blackwell, 17; T. Pinsent, 23; M. Jeffrey, 16; W. Greenwood, 13; D. Passmore, 13. The Aldermen were assigned to the different wards as follows: Morice Ward, Messrs. Greenwood and Pinsent etc.

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Western Courier, West of England Conservative, Plymouth, and Devonport Advertiser: Wednesday 27th December 1837

Town Council: The Council met on Saturday, the Worshipful Mayor in the Chair. The Town Clerk announced the election of Messrs. Southwood, Symons, Rooke, Manicom, ... Kent, Pool, jun., Somerville and Capt. McQuhae (?) as town councillors, and those gentlemen took the necessary oaths: ... (*discussion of insignia of office and other issues*) ...

Miscellaneous Business ... It was decided that in case of emergency Mr. Gould should retire from Morice-Ward before Mr. Brown, with whom he had an equality of votes. The council then decided which of the gentlemen should retire from office in 1838, and ... the votes being cast up, there appeared for the retirement of Mr. Pinsent, 25, Lieut. Somerville, 18; Mr. Tribe 21, Mr. Backwell, 22; Mr. Greenwood, 16, Mr. Paramore, 16. These gentlemen having the largest number of votes recorded against them will retire. ... (*more discussion of structure of council*) ...

[GRO1036 Devonport]

1838

January 1838

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 6th January 1838

Exeter Quarter Sessions: the General Quarter Sessions for the city and county of the city of Exeter, commenced at the Guildhall on Monday, before F. N. Rogers, Esq., Recorder. There were also on the Bench, the Right Worshipful the Mayor; Samuel Kingdon, Esq., H. Blackall, Esq., J. Harris Esq., J. B. Sanders, Esq., J. Carslake, Esq., Dr. Pennell, Dr. Miller and Dr. Barham, Magistrates ... Tuesday ... Thomas Keys was indicted for assaulting Mr. Wm. Pinsent with intent to rob him – not guilty: ...

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 20th January 1838

On Monday last, the Christmas Ball for Mr. Congdon's benefit, took place at the Subscription Rooms, and was attended by about 150 of the elite of this city and neighbourhood. A great many distinguished visitors were prevented from being present on this brilliant occasion, by reason of the sudden accumulation of snow, which fell heavily for the greater part of the day ... (*attending, included*) ... Pinsent.

[see also Western Times: Saturday 20th January 1838]

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

Western Courier, West of England Conservative, Plymouth, and Devonport Advertiser: Wednesday 31st January 1838

Pinsent and Company beg to inform the inhabitants of Devonport, Plymouth, Stonehouse, and the public generally that they have purchased of the trustees of the late Mr. R. L. Warren of Plymouth the valuable and well assorted stock of Linen & Woollen drapery, carpetings mattings etc. etc. the whole of which having been removed, will be sold off at a considerable reduction on their own premises, 43, Market Street, Devonport ...

(*also*) ... P. & Co. have again to announce their return this week from Manchester and London, where in consequence of the anticipated advance on every description of manufactured goods, they have been induced to make extensive purchases, for the trade of the present and approaching season, and also avail themselves of this opportunity of tendering their grateful acknowledgement for the kind and flattering support which they have been favoured during the past year, and beg to assure their friends that they are

determined by a careful cultivation of a respectable family trade, and by unremitting attention and assiduity to merit a continuance of their patronage: ...

[GRO1036 Devonport]

February 1838

West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser: Friday 2nd February 1838

Pinsent and Company: Beg to inform the Inhabitants of Devonport, Plymouth, Stonehouse, and the Public generally that they have purchased of the Trustees of the late Mr. R. L. Warren, of Plymouth, the Valuable and Well Assorted stock of Linen & Woollen Drapery, Carpetings, Mattings etc. etc. The whole of which have been removed, will be sold off at a considerable reduction on their own premises, 43, Market Street Devonport. The sale to commence on Saturday next, the 27th instant. ... (*continues*) ...

[see also West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser: Friday 9th February 1838]

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 3rd February 1838

To Land Surveyors: Persons willing to contract for measuring and valuing and mapping the parish of Hennock, in the county of Devon, which contains 3,000 acres; and for apportioning the rent-charges agreed to be paid instead of tithes, are requested to send tenders, free of postage, to Mr. Mark Kennaway, solicitor, Exeter; or to Mr. Pinsent, of Pitt, in the said Parish of Hennock, on or before the nineteenth day of February inst. Three maps and three books of reference will be required, agreeable to the instructions issued by the Tithe Commissioners respecting maps of the first class. These instructions may be seen, and any further information obtained, on application to Mr. Mark Kennaway, solicitor, Exeter; or to Mr. Pinsent, of Pitt: Exeter, February 2nd, 1838.

[GRO0835 Hennock]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 24th February 1838

Devon and Cornwall Banking Company: The Report of the Directors to the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Proprietors, held at the Bank, in Plymouth, Feb. 16, 1838, W. Prance, Esq., in the Chair. The Directors who retire from office, at this meeting, in accordance with sec. 58 of the Deed of Settlement, are Messrs. W. Prance, J. Ramsey, and T. Pinsent...

[GRO1036 Devonport]

March 1838

The Atlas: Saturday 3rd March 1838

Devon and Cornwall Banking Company: The Report of the Directors to the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Proprietors, held at the Bank, in Plymouth, Feb. 16, 1838, W. Prance, Esq., in the Chair: ... *(detailed description of past financial year, which included a national financial shock)* ... The directors who retire from office at this meeting, in accordance with section 58 of the deed of settlement, are Messrs. William Prance, Jonathan Ramsey and Thomas Pinsent ...

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 24th March 1838

The Assize Ball at Street's Hotel (Exeter) on Tuesday evening, under the immediate patronage of the High Sheriff, Sir J. L. Rogers, Bart. was very numerous and fashionably attended ... Attendees include ... Pincen

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

Sun (London): Saturday 24th March 1838

Fashionable Intelligence: ... Departures ... Pinsent, Benham, Esq., from ditto (Long's Hotel, Bond Street) for Maidstone ...

April 1838

Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silk Mercers, & Lacemen, 43 Market Street, Devonport: Respectfully inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the public in general of the arrival from the markets of their purchases for the spring season, consisting of ... *(long list of products)* ...

[GRO1036 Devonport]

May 1838

The News (London): Sunday 6th May 1838

List of Persons Applying to be Admitted as Attorneys (Q.B.) In Trinity Term, 1838; also of Applications for Re-Admission on the last Day of Easter Term, 1838: ... *(list includes)* ... Clerk's Name: S. Pinsent: Residence: 13 Everett Street, Russell Square: To Whom Articled, Assigned: J. H. Terrell: Residence: Exeter:

[see also The News (London): Monday 7th May 1838]

[GRO0798 Devonport]

Morning Post: Tuesday 15th May 1838

Wants a situation as head nurse, in a Nobleman or Gentleman's family; a respectable person, who can have an undeniable character from the lady with whom she lived four years. Direct to M. A. W., at W. Gedde's (from Reid's, Regent Street, successor to the late J. Pinsent, Bread and Biscuit baker to his Majesty: Edwards Street, Portman Square.

[GRO1134 Hennock]

Leeds Mercury: Saturday 26th May 1838

London Gazette: Tuesday May 22, Bankrupts: Puddicombe, Elias Dunsterville, of Silverton, In the county of Devon, surgeon and apothecary, d. c. to sur. June 6, and July 3, at the Half Moon, Exeter: Att: Terrell, Exeter: Pet. Cr. Thomas Pinsent, of Pitt, in the parish of Hennock, Devonshire, Gent.

[GRO0835 Hennock]

Birmingham Journal: Saturday 26th May 1838

Elias Dunsterville Puddicombe: Silverton, Devonshire, surgeon, June 6 and July 3, at the Half Moon Inn, Exeter. Sols., Messrs. James and Terrell, 30 Bassinghall Steet, London, and Mr. John Hull Terrell, Cathedral yard, Exeter. Pet. Cr. Thomas Pinsent, Pitt, Hennock, Devonshire, gent. Seal. May 9.

[GRO0835 Hennock]

Perry's Bankrupt Gazette: Saturday 26th May 1838

Puddicombe: Elias Dunsterville, of Silverton, co. of Devon, surgeon and apothecary, dir. and ch.; surren., 6th June, 3rd July, twelve, Half Moon, Exeter – sols. James and Terrell, Bassinghall St. and Terrell, Exeter; First dated May 9 – Pet. Cr., Thomas Pinsent of Pitt, pa., Hennock, Devonshire, gent.

[See also Leeds Mercury: Saturday 26th May 1838 & Manchester Times and Gazette: Saturday May 26th, 1838]

[GRO0835 Hennock]

June 1838

July 1838

**Western Courier, West of England Conservative, Plymouth, and Devonport
Advertiser: Wednesday 25th July 1838**

Pinsent & Co., respectfully inform the public of the arrival of a large assortment of Brussels and Kidderminster Carpetings, and painted floor canvasses at 43 Market Street:
Dated July 20th, 1838:

[GRO1036 Devonport]

August 1838

Essex Herald: Tuesday 28th August 1838

High Ongar: A Desirable Copyhold Estates: To be sold by Auction: By J. Lewis: By Direction of the Proprietor, on Saturday, the 1st of September, 1838, the King's Head Inn, Chipping Ongar, Three o'clock in the Afternoon, in One Lot: ALL that truly Valuable ESTATE, comprising a substantially Brick-built and Tiled House, and the Old Established Blacksmith's Shop, small Brewery and Beer-shop, good trade, containing a parlour, tap-room, scullery, cellar, buttery, two chambers, and two attics; Blacksmith's Shop, with two forges, coalhouse, stables, productive garden, and enclosed yard, abundantly supplied by a pump of excellent spring water, situated in the populous village of High Ongar; on lease to Mr. John Saltmarsh which expires Michaelmas, 1839, at the low rent of £ 16 per annum. Together with the adjoining TENEMENT, containing two parlours, two chambers, one attic, kitchen, dairy, scullery, and battery, productive garden and fore-court, in the occupation of Mr. Richard Pensent, a yearly tenant, at £ 7 per annum. The property has a frontage to High Ongar Street 118 feet. The Estate is held of the Manor of the Fee of the Rectory of High Ongar, subject to a customary fine on death or alienation: Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had at the Bull Inn, Aldgate; Saracen's Head, Chelmsford; White Hart, Romford and Brentwood; Thatched House, Epping; of William Gibson, Esq. and of J. Lewis, Water End Farm, near Ongar.

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

Chelmsford Chronicle: Friday 31st August 1838

A DESIRABLE COPYHOLD ESTATE: TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, TO-MORROW, Saturday, Sept. 1st, 1838, by Direction of the Proprietor, the King's Head Inn, Chipping Ongar, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, in One Lot. ALL that truly Valuable ESTATE,

comprising substantially Brick-built and Tiled House, and the Old Established Blacksmith's Shop, small Brewery and Beer-shop, in good trade, containing parlour, tap-room, scullery, cellar, buttery, two chambers, and two attics; Blacksmith's Shop, with two forges, coalhouse, stables, productive garden, and enclosed yard, abundantly supplied by pump of excellent spring water, situated in the populous village of High Ongar; on lease to Mr. John Saltmarsh, which expires at Michaelmas, 1839, at the low rent of £ 16 per annum. Together with the adjoining TENEMENT, containing two parlours, two chambers, one attic, kitchen, dairy, scullery, and buttery, productive garden and fore-court, in the occupation of Mr. Richard Pensent, at a yearly tenant of £ 7 per annum. The property has a frontage to High Ongar Street of 118 feet. The Estate is held of the Manor of the Fee of the Rectory of High Ongar, subject to customary fine on death or alienation. Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had at the Bull Inn, Aldgate; Saracen's Head, Chelmsford: White Hart, Romford and Brentwood: Thatched House, Epping, William Gibson Esq., Ongar and of J. Lewis, Water End Farm, near Ongar.

[see also Chelmsford Chronicle: Friday 24th August 1838]

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

September 1838

Western Times: Saturday 15th September 1838

Game Lists: County of Devon: Persons who have obtained Game Certificates for the year 1838: List (1) General Certificates, at £3 13s 6d each: Pinsent, Thomas, Hennock.

[GRO0835 Hennock]

October 1838

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 27th October 1838:

Marriage: Oct. 18, at North Bovey, by the Rev. S. Noseworthy, Mr. John Partridge, of Crediton, to Harriet Cordelia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Pinsent.

[See also Exeter Flying Post: Thursday October 25th, 1838]

[GRO0400 Hennock] [GRO1191 Hennock]

November 1838

Sherborne Mercury: Monday 19th November 1838

Court for the Recovery of Small Debts: A numerously attended meeting not only of the Guardians of that Union, but also of tradesmen, was held on Wednesday last, at the Globe Inn, Newton, Wm. Langmead, Esq., in the Chair, in order to consider the propriety of making application in the proper quarter, for establishing a Court for the Recovery of Small Debts within the Newton Union. And to this end, resolutions were entered into, and a committee appointed for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for procuring an Act of Parliament: George Templer, Esq., £10; T. Pinsent, £5, and an offer to lend as much more as required. The meeting generally expressed their approbation of the plan.

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

December 1838

London Standard: Friday 21st December 1838

Hunt meet at Burton Pinsent:

Morning Post: Saturday 22nd December 1838

The Fivehead hounds on Monday, at Burton Pinsent, Friday, at Woodland Cottage, near Taunton.

[see also Bell's Life in London and Sporting Chronicle: Sunday 23rd December 1838]

Morning Herald: Saturday 22nd December 1838

Hunting Appointments ... (*list includes*) ... Fivehead Hounds will meet on Monday, at Burton Pinsent; Friday, Woodland Cottage near Taunton ...

Salisbury and Winchester Journal: Monday 24th December 1838

Hunting: The Fivehead Hounds: This day, Burton Pinsent, Friday, Woodland Cottage, near Taunton.

1839

January 1839

North Devon Journal: Thursday 17th January: 1839

Game Lists – County of Devon: Fourth Publication: Persons who have obtained game certificates for the year 1838: List (1) General Certificates, at £3 13s 6d each: includes: Pinson, Dartmouth: Pinsent John, Abbots Kerswell.

[GRO0508 Hennock]

February 1839

March 1839

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 2nd March 1839

Newton: Meeting in favour of the Corn Laws: A very large meeting of the landowners, farmers, merchants, and other inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Newton Abbot, was held at the Bradley Inn, on Wednesday last, pursuant to a requisition, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning parliament in favour of the existing corn laws. ... George Templer, Esq, ... proposed “that a petition be presented to Parliament signed by this meeting, against the repeal, or material alteration to the corn laws” ... (*discussion*) ... Thomas Pinsent, Esq., proposed a committee to carry out the above resolutions, which was duly seconded ...

[GRO0836 Devonport]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 9th March 1839

Malthouse at Teignmouth for Sale: To be sold by private contract, the fee of an extensive and substantially built MALTHOUSE in East Teignmouth, with all necessary drying-kilns, granaries, storerooms, cisterns, and pump of excellent water, with a large curtilage and valuable frontage, well adapted for building, now in the tenures of Messrs. Palk and Pinsent: Also, a stable and gig-house adjoining. For viewing the premises, or to treat for the same, application to be made to Mr. Tozer, solicitor, Teignmouth: March 1st, 1839.

[See also Sherborne Mercury: Monday 26th August 1839]

[GRO0518 Devonport]

April 1839

Barbadian: Saturday 27th April 1839

At an Examination held at Codrington College, on Wednesday the 24th instant, the following Candidates were elected Exhibitioners: Ferdinand Alfred Pinsent, from the King's Grammar School, Ottery St. Mary Devon; Henry Collymore, from the Harrison's Grammar School Barbados; John Checkley, from the Codrington Grammar School, Barbados.

[GRO0295 Hennock]

May 1839

Western Times: Saturday 11th May 1839

North Bovey: To be let, by tender, from Michaelmas next, all those two estates called HIGHER and LOWER LETTAFORD and containing together about one hundred acres, situate in North Bovey, aforesaid. Sealed tenders, free of postage, to be sent either to Mrs. Pinsent on the premises, or Mr. Gray, auctioneer, Moreton, on or before the twentieth day of June next, shortly after which time the person whose tender is accepted will have notice thereof: Dated Lettaford, 8th May 1839.

[GRO0055 Hennock]

June 1839

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 8th June 1839

Commutation of Tithes: We the undersigned, being landowners, or duly authorized agents of landowners, with in the Parish of Kingsteignton, in the County of Devon, whose interest is not less than one fourth part of the whole value of the lands subject to tithes in the said parish, do by this notice in writing under our hands, call a parochial meeting of landowners and tithe-owners, within the limits of the said parish, for the purpose of making an agreement for the general commutation of tithes within the limits of the said parish, pursuant to the provisions of an Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the fourth entitled "An Act for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales.". And we do hereby also give notice that such meeting will be held at the King's Arms Inn, in the said parish on Thursday the twentieth day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon. Given under our hands, this eighteenth day of May, 1839: N. Watts, P. Pearce, Thomas Pinsent, of Greenhill, H. B Strangways and Christopher Wolston, (trustees of the estates of the late Rev. John Templer), James A.

Templer and John Line Templer (receivers appointed by the Court of Chancery of the estate of the late Rev. John Templer), Daniel Whiteway, and Wm. Harris (trustees of the estates of the late John Pidsley), Daniel Whiteway and Wm. Harris (trustees of the estate of the late Walter Whiteway), G. H. Yarde, Thos. Pinsent of Pitt, Thomas Whipham.

[see also Western Times: Saturday 15th June 1839]

[GRO0836 Devonport] [GRO0835 Hennock]

The Globe: Monday 17th June 1839

Fatal Omnibus Accident: Friday an inquest was held at the Middlesex hospital on the body of Mrs. Eliza Pincent, a respectable married female. It appeared from the evidence that about half past 12 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday week last an omnibus was proceeding down Regent-street at the rate of about seven miles an hour. On arriving near Maddox-street the driver was hailed by a lady and drew up on the off side of the road, near the crossing from Little Argyll-street to Maddox Street. At this time the deceased was crossing Regent Street in front of the omnibus, which she had just reached, when the conductor slammed the door, at which signal the horses started off, and before the driver had time to check their progress, the pole of the omnibus knocked deceased down and the horses trampled on her. She was instantly conveyed into the shop of Mr. Moor, chemist, 220, Regent-street, and subsequently to the hospital, where she lingered until Wednesday. Mr. Moor and other witnesses showed that no blame whatever was attributable to the driver, who expressed the deepest regret at the occurrence. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

[GRO1593 India]

Bristol Mercury: Saturday 29th June 1839

Bristol Police: Council House, Saturday June 22nd: Magistrates present: The Mayor and Mr. Wood: Mr. Roger Moore, of Redcliff Street was charged, on the information of Mr. Burton Pincent, with having on the 18th inst., suffered a truck to remain in Redcliff Street for a longer time than was necessary for the purposes of loading and unloading. Mr. Hassel appeared for the informant and Mr. A. Nash for the defendant. The offence was proved by Mr. Wansborough, jun, and as the information had originated in a dispute between the parties (whose premises adjoin each other) the magistrates recommended them to settle it amicably; but not feeling inclined to consent to this arrangement, the defendant was convicted in the mitigated penalty of 1s and costs.

[GRO1194 Hennock]

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 29th June 1839

To be let by tender, either together or separately, for a term of seven years, from Michaelmas next, all those two estates called Higher and Lower Lettaford, situated in the parish of North Bovey and containing together one hundred acres. Sealed tenders (free of postage) addressed to Mr. Burton Pinsent, care of Mrs. Pinsent, on the premises on or before 13th July next. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Pinsent on the premises.

[GRO1194 Hennock] [GRO0055 Hennock]

July 1839

August 1839

Exeter Flying Post: Thursday 8th August 1839

Higher and Lower Lettaford, North Bovey, two miles from Chagford and four miles from Moretonhampstead on the Plymouth road: For sale by Mr. J. Hooper, Jun. on Monday the 12th day of August inst, on the premises, the following Live Stock, standing corn, after grass, clover and meadow hay, potatoes, and husbandry implements, the property of Mrs. Pinsent, declining business: Comprising 31 ewes, 34 ewe and wether lambs in their wool, 2 wethers, and 1 ram; 1 heifer and calf, 2 heifer, in calf, 1 barren cow, in fine condition, 4 heifer yearlings, and 1 rearing heifer Calf; 3 farm horses, and 1 colt coming 3 years old; 2 sows in farrow, and 10 store pigs of different sizes. The husbandry implements consist of sulls, drags, harrows, tormentor, rollers, carts and lades, wheelbarrow, ladders, husbandry tools, cart harness and other horse tackling, a winnowing machine, corn and other bags, sieves and measures, &c. &c. Also, the corn, hay, potatoes, and after-grass, described in hand bills. The Potatoes, which consist of the best & most productive sorts grown in the neighbourhood, will be divided into Lots for the convenience of Purchasers; and this will be found a desirable opportunity to parties wishing to secure a change of Seed. 'Twenty-five per cent. deposit to be paid for the corn, potatoes, Hay, and after grass, at the close of the Sale. Refreshment on the table at Twelve O'clock, and the Sale to commence punctually half past one. The Auctioneer solicits an early attendance, as he intends going round the Farm to sell the Crops. Dated Chagford, 3rd August 1839:

September 1839

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette: Saturday 7th September 1839

Totnes and Bridgetown Races: First Day, Wednesday Sept. 4th: ... It seemed as if the day on Wednesday beamed propitious on the sport. The sun shone in full splendour, and the

course was thronged with spectators. The Duke and Duchess of Somerset, Sir Robert and the Miss Newman's, Sir Warwick and Lady Tonkin, and Mr. Ley all came on the course, with four's in hand, about the same time. In the stands we noticed the whole of the above named with Mr. Baldwin, M.P., Lady Charlotte and Mr. Blount, M.P., etc ... also Mr. Parnell (?) Pinsent, etc.

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

Western Times: Saturday 7th September 1839

Totnes Races: ... (*description of races*) ... The Ball in the evening was well and selectly attended, and the dancing kept up with spirit. There were 110 persons present, amongst whom were the Duke and Duchess of Somerset ... etc. including Thos. Pinsent.

[GROxxxx xxxxx]

Western Times: Saturday 21st September 1839

Game Lists: County of Devon: Persons who have obtained Game Certificates for the year 1839: List (1) General Certificates, at £3 13s 6d each: Pinsent, Thomas, Hennock.

[GRO0835 Hennock]

October 1839

Bristol Times and Mirror: Saturday 5th October 1839

Bristol, Foreign and Irish Imports: ... In the George, Withers, from Gloucester: B. Pinsent, 98 qtrs. 4 bush wheat ...

[GRO1194 Hennock]

Western Courier, West of England Conservative, Plymouth and Devonport Advertiser: Wednesday 9th October 1839

Pinsent and Co.: 43 Market Street, beg to announce the arrival of their autumn and winter purchases: The stock of Furs will be found of great magnitude and variety in ruffs, capes, shawls, boas and trimmings ...

[GRO1036 Devonport]

[see also Western Courier, 2nd October 1839]

Patriot: Thursday 10th October 1839

NEWTON ABBOT: — An elegant and commodious chapel has been lately erected on the site of the old and perishing fabric of the former chapel. The estimated cost of £1,000 was met by a subscription list of £600 previous to the commencement of the new edifice. By the exertion of friends in the country, and in town, the amount was augmented so as to leave only a debt of £250 as an incubus on the place. A social tea party was proposed to devise means for extinguishing the debt, and the result surpasses the sanguine expectations of its warmest promoters. Thomas Pinsent, Esq., of Kingsteinton, gave £50, supported by eight others of £10 each, conditionally, on the remaining £120 being met by those present. This was cheerfully responded to, and pledges have been entered on to disencumber this house of God of its burden before this year terminates. Mr. Pinsent's was an additional gift to one previously made by him for the erection of the new chapel.

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Western Times: Saturday 12th October 1839

Newton Abbot: An elegant and commodious Dissenting Chapel was a short time since erected in this town, supplanting a decayed and tottering edifice, perpetuating only its name — “Salem.” Previous to its commencement, a liberal subscription list was entered on — £600 was subscribed towards the estimated expense of £1,000, and though this has been augmented by the kind exertions and liberality of the surrounding friends, still a debt of £250 remained, as an incubus on the people. A social tea party was proposed, and the result of the meeting vastly surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its warmest supporters. A munificent offer of £50 by Thomas Pinsent, Esq. of Kingsteignton, supported by eight others of £10 each, conditionally on the remaining £120 being paid, had the desired effect, and pledges were entered on to disencumber the house of God of its burden before the termination of the present year. The lasting gratitude of the friends is justly due to this noble offer of Mr. Pinsent as it supplied the stimulus for the accomplishment of the desired object, and greatly facilitated its attainment — its generosity too is heightened by its being in addition to his donation towards the erection. The much valued and esteemed minister, Revd. R. Skinner, with those present (many belonging to other denominations) after being exhilarated with their “cups of green” and spending an hour in holy and Christian sympathy, separated feeling that the debt was virtually removed, and that this noble effort was an additional proof of the inherent virtue of the voluntary principle, and its compatibility with the genius and temper of Christianity, or spontaneous efforts of grateful and redeemed spirits.

[GRO0836 Devonport]

Bristol Mirror: 12th October 1839

From Waterford in the Nora Creina ... B. Pinsent, 50 brls oats ... From Cork in the Victory, ... B. Pincent, 50 brls oats ... IN the Queen, ... B. Pincent 50 brs oats ... From London in the Adelaide ... B. Pincent ... 16 sacks seeds, 30 hds beans ...

Bristol Mirror: 19th October 1839

From Cork: In the Queen: ... Burton Pinsent, 16 sacks barley, 36 ditto white oats, 150 ditto black oats ...

November 1839

Bristol Times and Mirror: Saturday 2nd November 1839

Bristol, Foreign and Irish Imports: ... In the City of Bristol, Hyde, from Waterford: ... Burton Pinsent, 100 sacks best black oats, ... In the Victory, Parker, from Cork: ... Burton Pinsent, 40 sacks black oats, 10 sacks white ditto, 47 sacks pollards ... In the Queen, Moriarty, from Cork; ... Burton Pinsent, 50 brls black oats, 54 bags pollards ...

[GRO1194 Hennock]

Bristol Mirror: 2nd November 1839

From Cork in the Victory ... B. Pincent, 40 sacks black oats ... In the Queen, ... B. Pincent, 40 brls black oats ... From Waterford in the City of Bristol, ... B. Pinsent, 100 sacks best black oats ...

Bristol Mercury: Saturday 2nd November 1839

Bristol Imports: In the Queen, from Cork: B. Pinsent, 50 brls oats, 54 bags pollard; In the Victory, from Cork: B. Pinsent 50 sacks oats, 47 sacks pollard; In the City of Bristol, from Waterford; 100 sacks oats.

[GRO1194 Hennock]

Western Courier, West of England Conservative, Plymouth, and Devonport Advertiser: Wednesday 6th November 1839

Pinsent & Co. have again to announce their return from London with an extensive assortment of Winter Goods, furs, blankets, carpetings etc. 43 Market Street, Devonport, Nov. 5th, 1839.

[GRO1036 Devonport]

Bristol Times and Mirror: Saturday 9th November 1839

Bristol, Foreign and Irish Imports: ... In the City of Bristol, Hyde, Waterford: ... Burton Pinsent, 100 brls best black oats, 50 brls barley ... In the Victory, Parker, from Cork: ... Burton Pinsent, 97 casks black oats, 84 sacks white ditto, 11 sacks Irish flour ...

[GRO1194 Hennock]

Bristol Mercury: Saturday 9th November 1839

Bristol Imports: In the Victory, from Cork: B. Pinsent, 181 sacks oats; In the City of Bristol, from Waterford, B. Pinsent 50 brls Barley, 100 brls oats.

[GRO1194 Hennock]

Bristol Mercury: Saturday 16th November 1839

Bristol Imports: In the Victory, from Cork: B. Pinsent, 76 sacks oats, 5 sacks flour, 50 sacks barley; In the Queen, from Cork, B. Pinsent 60 brls oats.

[GRO1194 Hennock]

Bristol Mirror: 16th November 1839

Water Mill to Let: To be let, for the remainder of a term, with immediate possession, Willsbridge Mill, situated on the Old Bath Road, about five miles distant from Bristol; together with Cottage, Garden, and about three Acres of Willow Bed: Rent Low. Coming-in-moderate: For Particulars apply to Mr. B. Pinsent, 13, Welsh Back.

Bristol Mirror: 23rd November 1839

From Cork in the Victory: ... J. and W. Hassell and Co., 10 bales leather; Burton Pinsent, 50 brls, white oats, 45 brls black ditto; 13 bags pollards ...

(Also) ... From Waterford in the City of Bristol: ... Burton Pinsent, 50 brls barley. To order: 205 sacks oats, 50 frks. butter, 2 bags feathers, 283 pigs. 5 horses, 4 mules ...

(Also) ... In the Nora Creina: Burton Pinsent, 50 brls. grinding barley ...

Bristol Times and Mirror: Saturday 23rd November 1839

Bristol, Foreign and Irish Imports: ... In the City of Bristol, Hyde, from Waterford: ... Burton Pinsent, 50 brls barley ... In the Victory, Parker, from Cork: ... P. Pinsent, 50 brls white oats, 45 brls black ditto, 13 bags pollards ... (see also J. and W. Hassell and Co. 10 bales leather) ... In the Queen, Moriarty, from Cork: Burton Pinsent, 64 sacks coarse flour

and pollards, 49 brls white oats, 24 brls black ditto ... In the Nora Creina, Mortimer, from Waterford: Burton Pinsent, 50 brls grinding barley ...

[GRO1194 Hennock]

Bristol Mercury: Saturday 23rd November 1839

Bristol Imports: In the Queen, from Cork: B. Pinsent, 73 brls oats; In the Victory, from Cork: B. Pinsent, 13 bags pollard, 95 brls oats; In the City of Bristol, from Waterford: B. Pinsent, 50 brls barley; In the Nora Creina, from Waterford: B. Pinsent, 50 brls barley.

[GRO1194 Hennock]

Bristol Times and Mirror: Saturday 30th November 1839

Bristol, Foreign and Irish Imports: ... In the Victory, Parker, from Cork: ... Burton Pinsent, 50 brls white oats, 13 bags pollards ... In the Queen, Moriarty, from Cork: ... Burton Pinsent, 16 bags coarse flour ... In the Nora Creina, Mortimer, from Waterford: B. Pinsent, 100 brls best black oats ...

[GRO1194 Hennock]

Bristol Mercury: Saturday 30th November 1839

Bristol Imports: In the Victory, from Cork: B. Pinsent, 13 bags pollard, 50 brls oats; In the Queen, from Cork: B. Pinsent, 16 sacks, flour; In the Nora Creina, from Waterford: B. Pinsent, 100 brls, barley.

[GRO1194 Hennock]

December 1839

Bristol Mercury: Saturday 7th December 1839

Bristol Imports: In the Victory, from Cork: B. Pinsent, 50 brls oats; In the Queen, from Cork: B. Pinsent, 54 bags pollard and coarse flour; In the City of Bristol, from Waterford: B. Pinsent, 50 brls. Barley; In the Thomas and Ann, from Waterford: B. Pinsent, 95 brls oats.

[GRO1194 Hennock]

Bristol Times and Mirror: Saturday 7th December 1839

Bristol, Foreign and Irish Imports: ... In the City of Bristol, ... Burton Pinsent, 50 brls barley ... In the Queen, Moriarty, from Cork: ... Burton Pinsent, 54 bags pollards and

coarse flour ... In the Nora Creina, Mortimer, from Waterford: ... Burton Pinsent, 50 brls barley ... In the Thomas and Ann, Murray, from Waterford: Burton Pinsent, 95 brls best white oats ...

[GRO1194 Hennock]

Bristol Mirror: 7th December 1839

From Cork ... in the Queen ... Burton Pinsent, 54 bags pollards and coarse flour ... Also ... From Waterford, ... in the Nora Creina: ... Burton Pinsent, 50 brls barley ...

Bristol Mercury: Saturday 14th December 1839

Bristol Imports: In the Victory, from Cork: B. Pinsent, 50 sacks flour; In the Queen, from Cork: B. Pinsent, 102 bags pollard, 97 bags flour.

[GRO1194 Hennock]

Bristol Times and Mirror: Saturday 14th December 1839

Bristol, Foreign and Irish Imports: ... In the Victory, Parker, from Cork: ... Burton Pinsent, 53 sacks flour ... In the Queen, Moriarty, from Cork: ... Burton Pinsent, 12 bags pollards, 97 bags flour ... In the John Daniel, Pearce, from Cork: B. Pinsent, 341 brls best black oats ...

[GRO1194 Hennock]

Bristol Mirror: 21 December 1839

From Cork ... in the Victory: Burton Pinsent, 100 brls white oats, 17 brls black ditto. ...

Bristol Times and Mirror: Saturday 28th December 1839

Bristol, Foreign and Irish Imports: ... In the City of Bristol: ... B. Pinsent, 100 brls barley, 40 brls black oats, 100 brls grinding barley, 40 brls black oats ... In the Queen, Moriarty, from Cork: Burton Pinsent, 100 brls white oats, 15 brls biscuit flour, 28 bags pigs' flour ...

[GRO1194 Hennock]

Robert Pinsent

Updated to January 2025

Includes Pincent and related variants.

[Transcribed in whole or part from scanned originals: Presented with or without modified punctuation]
