

Chapter 1 : PITT, Thomas (), of Boconnoc, Cornw. | History of Parliament Online

Thomas "Diamond" Pitt (5 July - 28 April) was an English merchant involved in trade with India, the President of Madras and a Member of Parliament. Contents 1 Early life.

In the Mughal Empire[edit] These native governors Subedars and Nawabs have the knack of tramping upon us and extorting what they please of our estate from us He then proceeded to buy the manor of Stratford and its surrounding borough of Old Sarum. With that acquisition, he gained a seat in the House of Commons , as it was a rotten borough , although his first seat was as the member for Salisbury in the Convention Parliament of 1701. Pitt returned to India and eventually was hired by the East India Company. In August 1700 , he had been appointed as the Governor of Fort St. He later bought out some of the Carnatic region. He began garrisoning East India Company forts by raising regiments of local sepoys by hiring from Hindu warrior castes , arming them with the latest weapons and deploying them under the command of English officers to save Madras, his base of operations, from further Mughal harassment. As the President of Madras[edit] Pitt became the President of Madras on 7 July and remained in his post till 1702. However, the Government in England passed an order that the authorities were to receive orders from no-one save those appointed by King William III. On 4 December , the Government of Fort St George banned cock-fighting and other traditional games, regarding it as the foremost reason for the poverty of the inhabitants of Madras. He fortified the walls of Black Town and organised an accurate survey of the city. Pitt is best known for the acquisition of the Five New Towns: Tiruvatiyoor , Kathiwakam , Nungambakkam , Vyasarpady and Sathangadu. His second sons were twins, based on an entry to the baptismal records of St. Lawrence, Stratford sub Castle , Wiltshire: Thomas , later 1st Earl of Londonderry , and William. No other record of William can be found so he probably died in infancy. His third son John was a distinguished soldier. His daughter, Essex Pitt, married Charles Cholmondeley b. In need of money after making gifts to his family, he gave up his seat in parliament in in favour of the position of Governor of Jamaica. However, his finances were restored by the sale of a large diamond later known as the Regent diamond and he resigned the position the following year without ever going there. He was soon re-elected to parliament to represent Thirsk , and thereafter Old Sarum for the last time, finally quitting parliament in 1709.

Chapter 2 : Thomas Pitt, 1st Baron Camelford - Wikipedia

Parliament, was the son of Thomas ("Diamond") Pitt, governor of the East India Company's "factory" at Madras (now Chennai), India, where he made a vast fortune and secured one of the world's largest diamonds (sold in to the regent of France).

Baron Camelford, 5 Jan. The letter overflows with affection and gratitude to William. Perhaps the letter falls into a later stage in the negotiations—no precise dates are given in the Memoir anyhow, what men remember is in a way as important as what actually happened. Thomas senior now came over to England, resolved to cast himself upon the mercy of his creditors if his son did not help him. Would he also try to revive the family interest in Cornish boroughs? When the Grenville Administration was being formed, Pitt applied for the stannaries: I should have very little to regret. They look upon it as an act of justice to the memory of my father whose popularity far exceeded that of his competitors. Wherein he was right: Warm-hearted, generous, and capable of devotion, but sensitive, irritable, and easily hurt, Pitt harboured suspicions and grievances which grew and rankled within him. I served him therefore with zeal and confidence. Pitt and his connections I belonged however to no party, and gave my vote as it happened on both sides of the House. Elizabeth Montagu; 10 and on 10 Jan. I was in Cornwall at the time this change [of Government] took place. He spoke and voted against the repeal of the Stamp Act. He thus concludes his vivid account: If I were to say the moment of my life when I have felt the highest exultation, it was in returning from this interview. I had lived to complete my triumph and to convince the man who had insulted me how much I was his superior. Whether it impressed his uncle the same way seems doubtful. Pitt continued to vote and speak on the Opposition side. For Old Sarum he returned W. George Grenville died on 13 Nov. But no vote or speech by him in this Parliament is recorded before 17 Feb. The next four years were politically the most significant in his life. Unconnected with any party, seeking neither preferment nor popularity, disinterested and independent, he acted from a sense of duty, and the prominence given to his speeches in contemporary reports shows the esteem in which he was held. That influence now became with Pitt well-nigh an obsession: Three days later he proposed to withhold supplies. The House has to act against the prerogative, retorted Pitt. The moment calls for it. Wicked, irresponsible extravagance by those in authority had a familiar ring for Thomas Pitt. What, Sir, is the purpose of Parliament, but a balance against the power of the Crown? Members of this House, however variously elected The weight of property I will say, the aristocratical weight of property To this he reverted when on 7 May William Pitt moved his specific proposals for parliamentary reform: Or again, when on 18 Dec. The Fox-North manoeuvres in February-March deeply disgusted him: He foresaw, on the other hand, the difficulties they were bound to encounter if conceded office, and in courtly terms advised the King to give them rope to hang themselves:

Chapter 3 : Chronology of Edison's Family - The Edison Papers

Excerpt. Chatham and owner of the famous Pitt diamond, was appointed Governor of Fort St George at a very critical time, when the East India Company, after carrying on a lucrative trade in India for nearly a century, had found themselves in a very dangerous position.

He was an art connoisseur. He was admitted fellow-commoner at Clare College, Cambridge , on 7 January , and resided there until Thomas Gray and his friends contrived that John Bowes, 9th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne , a college companion, should go with him; and Philip Francis , a lifelong friend, also joined the expedition. They entered the Tagus on 7 March , and left Lisbon on 21 May . Passing through Spain to Barcelona, they crossed to Genoa , and passed some time in Italy. Pitt was staying at Florence with his uncle, Richard Lyttelton , when news arrived of the death of his father, on 17 July . In politics Thomas Pitt now became owner of the controlling interest in the rotten borough of Old Sarum and a considerable share in that of Okehampton in Devon. At intervals, Pitt now played an active part in politics. He was a Member of Parliament of the House of Commons for Old Sarum from December until , for Okehampton from until , and again for Old Sarum from until he was raised to the peerage in . He followed in politics his near relative, George Grenville , who made him a lord of the admiralty in his ministry of . He was invited, in compliment to his uncle, Chatham, to continue in office with the Rockingham ministry; but he was politically at variance with Chatham, and followed Grenville into opposition. Through his influence, supported by Lady Chatham, the reconciliation of his uncle and Richard Grenville-Temple, 2nd Earl Temple was effected in . In November , he protested against voting supplies until grievances were redressed. Next year, when the same question was brought forward, he was ridiculed for a change of opinion, and his offer to sacrifice his rotten borough for the public good. In March , when the king was endeavouring to form an administration in opposition to North and Fox, the leadership of the House of Commons and the seals of a secretary of state were offered to him, despite opposition from Lord Ashburton. On 5 January he was raised to the peerage as Baron Camelford of Boconnoc, a promotion attributed to the influence of his cousin William Pitt the Younger. In it was sold by him to the Duke of Clarence. Thomas Pitt also built Camelford House, fronting Oxford Street , at the top of Park Lane , London ; and as a member of the Dilettanti Society , to which he had been elected on 1 May , he proposed in February that the shells of two adjoining houses constructed by him in Hereford Street should be completed by the society for a public museum, but financial considerations put a stop to the project. Although an amateur, Pitt was involved in architecture at the highest level, particularly at Stowe House in Buckinghamshire during the period . Pitt interested himself in the porcelain manufactory of Plymouth porcelain , where they used the white saponaceous china stone found on his land in Cornwall. Angelica Kauffman wrote to him on the free importation into England by artists of their own studies and designs. The wainscoting of the stalls in Carlisle Cathedral , where his uncle Charles Lyttelton was bishop, was designed by him. Later years The obelisk, Boconnoc Estate From to he was in Italy, and, although he landed at Deal in June , he left for continental Europe again in September. He was buried on 2 March at Boconnoc, where he had added to the old mansion, from his own designs, a second wing and gallery. In , he had erected, on the hill above the house, an obelisk , feet high, to the memory of his uncle, Sir Richard Lyttelton. Attributed works Some tracts have been attributed to Camelford. In the autumn of Camelford found it necessary to deny that he had published a treatise on French affairs. She died at Camelford House, Oxford Street, London, on 5 May , aged 65, pining from grief at the career of her son, and was buried in the vault in Boconnoc churchyard on 19 May. Thomas and Anne had two children:

Chapter 4 : The Life of Thomas Pitt

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They are very similar, but do contain some minor differences. It would be best to post a scan of the original will if possible. After the death of the said William these two tenements to the said Robert. My son William shall give his sons William and Robert ten pounds apiece at the age of sixteen years. To my daughter Alice Northen one silver-gilt ale cup and the sum of forty pounds within two years after my decease to bestow upon her children at her will and pleasure, and in the meantime four pounds every year for the use thereof. Robert, Mary and Joane Owen. To my cousin, Mr. Matthew Havyland, alderman, a ring of gold to the value of twenty shillings. To my kinsman William Pitt, draper, another. My kinsman Edward Batten. Samuel Davies to preach my funeral sermon. My kinswoman Mary Robinson. Son William Pitt to be executor and trusty friend and neighbor, Thomas Callowhill to be overseer. Seventeenth century Isle of Wight County, Virginia: Chicago Law Printing Company, c , p Thomas was a merchant of Bristol and Chamberlin of the city. He made his will as "Thomas Pitt, merchant of Bristol," May 1, , and same was probated 5 Aug, , as follows: After the death of the said William these 2 tenements to the said Robert. My son William shall give his sons William and Robert ten pounds apiece at the age of 16 years. To my cousin, Matthew Havyland, alderman, a ring of gold. To my kinsman William Pitt, draper another. My friend Samuel Davies to preach my funeral sermon. My kinswoman Mary Robinson; son William Pitt to be exr. Merchants and merchandise in seventeenth century Bristol. Thomas Whitehead 1 was chosen Chamberlain in his Place, but Mr. Whitehead being Indebted and behindhand by losses at sea was faign to keep House at St. This page was last modified

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He was admitted fellow-commoner at Clare College, Cambridge , on 7 January , and resided there until Thomas Gray and his friends contrived that John Bowes, 9th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne , a college companion, should go with him; and Philip Francis , a lifelong friend, also joined the expedition. They entered the Tagus on 7 March , and left Lisbon on 21 May . Passing through Spain to Barcelona, they crossed to Genoa , and passed some time in Italy. Pitt was staying at Florence with his uncle, Richard Lyttelton , when news arrived of the death of his father, on 17 July . In politics[edit] Thomas Pitt now became owner of the controlling interest in the rotten borough of Old Sarum and a considerable share in that of Okehampton in Devon. At intervals, Pitt now played an active part in politics. He was a Member of Parliament of the House of Commons for Old Sarum from December until , for Okehampton from until , and again for Old Sarum from until he was raised to the peerage in . He followed in politics his near relative, George Grenville , who made him a lord of the admiralty in his ministry of . He was invited, in compliment to his uncle, Chatham, to continue in office with the Rockingham ministry; but he was politically at variance with Chatham, and followed Grenville into opposition. Through his influence, supported by Lady Chatham, the reconciliation of his uncle and Richard Grenville-Temple, 2nd Earl Temple was effected in . In November , he protested against voting supplies until grievances were redressed. Next year, when the same question was brought forward, he was ridiculed for a change of opinion, and his offer to sacrifice his rotten borough for the public good. In March , when the king was endeavouring to form an administration in opposition to North and Fox, the leadership of the House of Commons and the seals of a secretary of state were offered to him, despite opposition from Lord Ashburton. On 5 January he was raised to the peerage as Baron Camelford of Boconnoc, a promotion attributed to the influence of his cousin William Pitt the Younger. In it was sold by him to the Duke of Clarence. Thomas Pitt also built Camelford House, fronting Oxford Street , at the top of Park Lane , London ; and as a member of the Dilettanti Society , to which he had been elected on 1 May , he proposed in February that the shells of two adjoining houses constructed by him in Hereford Street should be completed by the society for a public museum, but financial considerations put a stop to the project. Although an amateur, Pitt was involved in architecture at the highest level, particularly at Stowe House in Buckinghamshire during the period . Pitt interested himself in the porcelain manufactory of Plymouth porcelain , where they used the white saponaceous china stone found on his land in Cornwall. Angelica Kauffman wrote to him on the free importation into England by artists of their own studies and designs. The wainscoting of the stalls in Carlisle Cathedral , where his uncle Charles Lyttelton was bishop, was designed by him. Later years[edit] The obelisk, Boconnoc Estate From to he was in Italy, and, although he landed at Deal in June , he left for continental Europe again in September. He was buried on 2 March at Boconnoc, where he had added to the old mansion, from his own designs, a second wing and gallery. In , he had erected, on the hill above the house, an obelisk , feet high, to the memory of his uncle, Sir Richard Lyttelton. **Attributed works**[edit] Some tracts have been attributed to Camelford. In the autumn of Camelford found it necessary to deny that he had published a treatise on French affairs. She died at Camelford House, Oxford Street, London, on 5 May , aged 65, pining from grief at the career of her son, and was buried in the vault in Boconnoc churchyard on 19 May. Thomas and Anne had two children:

Chapter 6 : Thomas Pitt Died: 20 Dec BillionGraves Record

Early life. Pitt was born and baptised at Boconnoc in Cornwall on 3 March , the son of Thomas Pitt of Boconnoc (died), elder brother of William Pitt the calendrierdelascience.com mother was Christian, eldest daughter of Thomas Lyttelton, 4th Baronet, of Hagley.

It is the headquarters of North Dorset District Council. Blandford is notable for its Georgian architecture, the result of rebuilding after the majority of the town was destroyed by a fire in , Blandford Camp, a military base, is sited on the hills two miles to the north east of the town. Dorset County Council estimates that in the towns parish had a population of 10, The towns economy is based on a mix of the sector and light industry. Blandford has been a point since Anglo-Saxon times, when it was recorded as Blaen-y-ford. At the start of the 14th century it returned two members of parliament and was known as Cheping Blandford. The Latin word Forum, meaning market, was recorded in , in Survey of Dorsetshire, written by Thomas Gerard of Trent in the early s, Blandford was described as a faire Markett Towne, pleasantlie seated upon the River. Well inhabited and of good Traffique, in the 17th-century English Civil War Blandford was a Royalist centre, most inhabitants supported the king. In the 18th century Blandford was one of several lace-making centres in the county, I think I never saw better in Flanders, France or Italy. In the 17th and 18th centuries Blandford was also a malting and brewing centre of some significance. Almost all of Blandfords buildings were destroyed on 4 June by the great fire, the fire began in a tallow chandlers workshop on a site that is now The Kings Arms public house. An Act of Parliament was introduced that stated that work must be in brick and tile. Bottlenecks were removed and streets realigned in the new town plan, as well as residential and commercial property, new buildings included a new town hall, school and church 2. Merchant â€” A merchant is a person who trades in commodities produced by other people to earn a profit. A merchant historically was anyone involved in business as long as industry, commerce, the status of the merchant has varied during different periods of history and among different societies. There are two types of merchant, A wholesale merchant is a wholesaler who operates in the chain between produce and retail merchant, typically dealing in large quantities of goods, some wholesale merchants only organize the movement of goods rather than move the goods themselves. A retail merchant or retailer, sells merchandise to end-users or consumers, a shop-keeper is a retail merchant. Merchants have existed as long as business, industry, trade, a merchant class characterized many pre-modern societies. Open air, public markets were known in ancient Babylonia and Assyria, China, Egypt, Greece, India, Persia, Phoenicia and these markets typically occupied a place in the towns centre. Surrounding the market, skilled artisans, such as metal-workers and leather workers and these artisans may have sold wares directly from their premises, but also prepared goods for sale on market days. In ancient Greece markets operated within the agora, and in ancient Rome the forum, the nature of direct selling centred around transactional exchange, where the goods were on open display, allowing buyers to evaluate quality directly through visual inspection. Relationships between merchant and consumer were minimal, the Phoenicians plied their ships across the Mediterranean, becoming a major trading power by 9th century BCE. The Phoenicians imported and exported wood, textiles, glass and produce such as wine, oil, dried fruit and their trading skills necessitated a network of colonies along the Mediterranean coast, stretching from modern day Crete through to Tangiers and onto Sardinia. The Phoenicians not only traded in goods, but were also instrumental in transporting the trappings of culture. The Phoenicians extensive trade networks necessitated considerable book-keeping and correspondence, in around BCE, the Phoenicians developed a phonetic alphabet which was much easier to learn than the pictographic scripts used in ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia. Phoenician traders and merchants were responsible for spreading their alphabet around the region. Phoenician inscriptions have been found in sites at a number of former Phoenician cities and colonies around the Mediterranean, such as Byblos. The Romans defined merchants or traders in a narrow sense. Merchants were those who bought and sold goods while landowners who sold their own produce were not considered to be merchants, being a landowner was a respectable occupation. On the other hand, the trade of merchant was not considered respectable, although they may have lacked high social standing, merchants in ancient Rome often made

handsome profits. Umbricius Scauras, for example, was a manufacturer and trader of fish sauce in Pompeii and his villa, situated in one of the wealthier districts of Pompeii, was very large and ornately decorated in a show of substantial personal wealth ³. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the most senior cleric, although the monarch is the supreme governor, the Church of England is also the mother church of the international Anglican Communion. It dates its establishment as a church to the 6th-century Gregorian mission to Kent led by Augustine of Canterbury. This is expressed in its emphasis on the teachings of the early Church Fathers, as formalised in the Apostles, Nicene, in the earlier phase of the English Reformation there were both Catholic martyrs and radical Protestant martyrs. The later phases saw the Penal Laws punish Roman Catholic and nonconforming Protestants, in the 17th century, political and religious disputes raised the Puritan and Presbyterian faction to control of the church, but this ended with the Restoration. Papal recognition of George III in led to religious tolerance. Since the English Reformation, the Church of England has used a liturgy in English, the church contains several doctrinal strands, the main three known as Anglo-Catholic, Evangelical and Broad Church. Tensions between theological conservatives and progressives find expression in debates over the ordination of women and homosexuality, the church includes both liberal and conservative clergy and members. The governing structure of the church is based on dioceses, each presided over by a bishop, within each diocese are local parishes. The General Synod of the Church of England is the body for the church and comprises bishops, other clergy. Its measures must be approved by both Houses of Parliament, according to tradition, Christianity arrived in Britain in the 1st or 2nd century, during which time southern Britain became part of the Roman Empire. The earliest historical evidence of Christianity among the native Britons is found in the writings of such early Christian Fathers as Tertullian, three Romano-British bishops, including Restitutus, are known to have been present at the Council of Arles in Others attended the Council of Sardica in and that of Ariminum in , Britain was the home of Pelagius, who opposed Augustine of Hippos doctrine of original sin. Consequently, in , Pope Gregory I sent the prior of the Abbey of St Andrews from Rome to evangelise the Angles and this event is known as the Gregorian mission and is the date the Church of England generally marks as the beginning of its formal history. A later archbishop, the Greek Theodore of Tarsus, also contributed to the organisation of Christianity in England, the Church of England has been in continuous existence since the days of St Augustine, with the Archbishop of Canterbury as its episcopal head. Despite the various disruptions of the Reformation and the English Civil War, while some Celtic Christian practices were changed at the Synod of Whitby, the Christian Church in the British Isles was under papal authority from earliest times. The Synod of Whitby established the Roman date for Easter and the Roman style of monastic tonsure in Britain and this meeting of the ecclesiastics with Roman customs with local bishops was summoned in at Saint Hildas double monastery of Streonshalh, later called Whitby Abbey ⁴. Nawab – Nawab or nawaab is an honorific title ratified and bestowed by the reigning Mughal emperor to semi-autonomous Muslim rulers of princely states in South Asia. Nawab usually refers to males, the equivalent is begum or nawab begum. The primary duty of a nawab was to uphold the sovereignty of the Mughal emperor along with the administration of a certain province, in some cases, these titles were also accompanied by jagir grants, either in cash revenues and allowances or land-holdings. During the British Raj, some of the chiefs or Sardars of large or important tribes were given the title. The term nawab was originally used for the subahdar or viceroy of a subah or region of the Mughal empire. It is a Hindustani term, used in Urdu, Hindi, Bengali and many other North-Indian languages, borrowed via Persian from the Arabic, being the plural of naib. In some areas, especially Bengal, the term is pronounced nobab and this later variation has also entered English and other foreign languages. The term nawbab is often used to refer to any Muslim ruler in north or south India while the term nizam is preferred for a senior official – it literally means governor of region. The Nizam of Hyderabad had several nawabs under him, Nawabs of Cuddapah, Sira, Rajahmundry, Kurnool, Chicacole, Nizam was his personal title, awarded by the Mughal Government and based on the term Nazim as meaning senior officer. Nazim is still used for a collector in many parts of India. The term nawab is still technically imprecise, as the title was awarded to Hindus and Sikhs, as well. With the decline of empire, the title, and the powers that went with it. Other former rulers bearing the title, such as the nawabs of Bengal, some princes became Nawab by promotion, e. Other nawabs were promoted are restyled to another style, or to and back.

The style for a queen is begum. Most of the dynasties were male primogenitures, although several ruling Begums of Bhopal were a notable exception. The title nawab was also awarded as a distinction by the paramount power, similarly to a British peerage, to persons 5. The company received a Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth I on 31 December, wealthy merchants and aristocrats owned the Company's shares. Initially the government owned no shares and had only indirect control, during its first century of operation the focus of the Company was trade, not the building of an empire in India. The company eventually came to rule large areas of India with its own armies, exercising military power. Despite frequent government intervention, the company had recurring problems with its finances, the official government machinery of British India had assumed its governmental functions and absorbed its armies. Soon after the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, London merchants presented a petition to Queen Elizabeth I for permission to sail to the Indian Ocean, one of them, Edward Bonventure, then sailed around Cape Comorin to the Malay Peninsula and returned to England in 1595. In 1598, three ships sailed east, however, these were all lost at sea. Two days later, on 24 September, the Adventurers reconvened and resolved to apply to the Queen for support of the project, the Adventurers convened again a year later. For a period of fifteen years the charter awarded the newly formed company a monopoly on trade with all countries east of the Cape of Good Hope and west of the Straits of Magellan. Anybody who traded in breach of the charter without a licence from the Company was liable to forfeiture of their ships and cargo, the governance of the company was in the hands of one governor and 24 directors or committees, who made up the Court of Directors. They, in turn, reported to the Court of Proprietors, ten committees reported to the Court of Directors. Early in 1601 Alexander Sharpeigh was appointed captain of the Company's *Ascension*, thereafter two ships, *Ascension* and *Union* sailed from Woolwich on 14 March 1602. Initially, the company struggled in the trade because of the competition from the already well-established Dutch East India Company. The company opened a factory in Bantam on the first voyage, the factory in Bantam was closed in 1605. During this time belonging to the company arriving in India docked at Surat. In the next two years, the company established its first factory in south India in the town of Machilipatnam on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal 6. Located on a hill about 2 miles north of modern Salisbury near the A road and it is an English Heritage property and is open to the public. The great monoliths of Stonehenge and Avebury were erected nearby and indications of settlement have been discovered from as early as BC. An Iron Age hillfort was erected around BC, controlling the intersection of two native trade paths and the Hampshire Avon, the site continued to be occupied during the Roman period, when the paths became roads. The Saxons took the British fort in the 6th century and later used it as a stronghold against marauding Vikings, the Normans constructed a motte and bailey castle, a stone curtain wall, and a great cathedral. A royal palace was built within the castle for King Henry I and was used by Plantagenet monarchs. This heyday of the settlement lasted for around years until disputes between the Wiltshire sheriff and the Salisbury bishop finally led to the removal of the church into the nearby plain. As New Salisbury grew up around the site for the new cathedral in the early 13th century, the buildings of Old Sarum were dismantled for stone. The present name seems to have been a corruption of the medieval Latin and Norman forms of the name Salisbury, the earliest known use was on the seal of the St Nicholas hospital at New Salisbury, which was in use in 1240. The 14th-century Bishop Wyvil was the first to himself as episcopus Sarum. The addition of old to the name distinguished it from New Sarum, the hilltop at Old Sarum shows evidence of Neolithic settlement as early as BC. There is evidence that early hunters and, later, farming communities occupied the site, a protective hill fort was constructed by the local inhabitants around BC during the British Iron Age by creating enormous banks and ditches surrounding the hill. The hillfort is broadly oval shaped, measuring m in length and m in width and it consists of a double bank and intermediate ditch with an entrance on the eastern side. Numerous other hillforts of the period can be found locally, including Figsbury Ring to the east. Hoare described it as a city of note in the remotest periods by the several barrows near it. At the time of the Roman conquest of Britain in the 1st century, the area of Old Sarum seems to have formed part of the territory of the Atrebates, although the dynasty's founder Commius had become a foe of Caesars, his sons submitted to Augustus as client kings. Their realm became known as the Regnenses and the overthrow of one of them, claims that the British hillfort was called Sorviodunum result from misinterpretation of the Roman road network and Sorbiodoni in the Antonine Itinerary 7. Located on the

Coromandel Coast off the Bay of Bengal, it is one of the biggest cultural, economic, according to the Indian census, it is the sixth-largest city and fourth-most populous urban agglomeration in India. The city together with the adjoining regions constitute the Chennai Metropolitan Area, Chennai is among the most visited Indian cities by foreign tourists. It was ranked 43rd most visited city in the world for year , the Quality of Living Survey rated Chennai as the safest city in India. Chennai attracts 45 percent of tourists visiting India, and 30 to 40 percent of domestic health tourists.

Chapter 7 : Thomas Pitt - WikiVisually

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His early years were spent in Switzerland. He was later educated at Charterhouse School. He spent a number of years there which he regarded as the happiest of his life. Having developed a love of the sea, when his father tried to have him transferred to another English public school, he refused to attend. Instead he decided to join the navy. Zachary Mudge, was informally requested to watch over the unruly year-old. When the expedition reached Tahiti, Pitt was flogged for trying to trade a piece of broken barrel-hoop for the romantic favours of an island woman. Vancouver had given strict orders against romancing the natives, since such escapades had played a major role in the Mutiny on the Bounty; in addition, any captain was required to punish pilferage. Pitt was flogged again for unauthorised trade with Indians at Port Stewart and then again for breaking the binnacle glass while skylarking with another gentleman. Finally he was placed in irons for being found sleeping on watch, and served this sentence with common seamen. No-one on the expedition could have known that Pitt had become a member of the House of Lords after his father had died on 19 June, but his subsequent conduct leaves no doubt that he resented being disciplined by the low-born Vancouver. He was soon appointed acting lieutenant, but on 24 November was summarily discharged and left to find his own way home. He took passage in the *Union*, which was cast away on the coast of Ceylon. He eventually made his way to Europe. Meanwhile, Vancouver had completed his expedition and returned to England in . However Pitt took a more direct role; on 29 August he sent Vancouver a letter heaping many insults on the head of his former captain, and challenging him to a duel. Vancouver gravely replied that he was unable "in a private capacity to answer for his public conduct in his official duty" and offered instead to submit to formal examination by flag officers. Pitt chose instead to stalk Vancouver, ultimately assaulting him on a London street corner. The terms of their legal dispute required both parties to keep the peace, but nothing stopped his civilian brother Charles from interposing and giving Pitt blow after blow until onlookers restrained the attacker. Charges and counter-charges flew in the press, with the wealthy Camelford faction having the greater firepower until Vancouver, ailing from his long naval service, died. Both ships were at dock in Antigua when the young officers quarreled over rank. Pitt was court-martialled but, probably because England was currently in a panic over the recent Spithead and Nore mutinies, acquitted. The following January, he was arrested as a result of attempting an unauthorised visit to France, a nation with which England was at war. Angered, Pitt quit the Navy and returned to London. There, Pitt seems not to have moderated his conduct. On 17 May he was fined for knocking a man down stairs in a quarrel. In January, when he refused to illuminate his house to celebrate the peace with France, an angry mob smashed his darkened windows; he fought the mob until subdued. Learning of this, Pitt challenged Best and insulted him. On 7 March, they duelled in a meadow "adjacent to the grounds of Holland House" with pistols; Pitt missed; Best did not. Following the duel, both Best and his second departed. Pitt had been left paralysed and his chest cavity was filled with blood. He died from his wounds three days later. The attitude of the public toward this violent and unrestrained man may be shown by a quip of the day. His will had directed that his body be buried on the shores of Lake St. Pierre in Switzerland, a place dear to his childhood, but the war delayed this. Furthermore, there was rarely a time in his later life when Pitt was not engaged in some legal battle. Understanding the Male Psyche. Retrieved 19 December The Vancouver Voyage of "The Edward Mellen Press, Ltd. Retrieved 15 December A History of Duelling. The Passing Parade "John Doremus. Retrieved 17 June

Chapter 8 : Thomas Pitt, 1st Baron Camelford | Revolv

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His early years were spent in Switzerland. He was later educated at Charterhouse School. He spent a number of years there which he regarded as the happiest of his life. Having developed a love of the sea, when his father tried to have him transferred to another English public school, he refused to attend. Instead he decided to join the navy. Zachary Mudge, was informally requested to watch over the unruly year-old. When the expedition reached Tahiti, Pitt was flogged for trying to trade a piece of broken barrel-hoop for the romantic favours of an island woman. Vancouver had given strict orders against romancing the natives, since such escapades had played a major role in the Mutiny on the Bounty; in addition, any captain was required to punish pilferage. Pitt was flogged again for unauthorised trade with Indians at Port Stewart and then again for breaking the binnacle glass while skylarking with another gentleman. Finally he was placed in irons for being found sleeping on watch, and served this sentence with common seamen. No-one on the expedition could have known that Pitt was a member of the House of Lords, since his father had died on 19 June, but his subsequent conduct leaves no doubt that he resented being disciplined by the low-born Vancouver. He was soon appointed acting lieutenant, but on 24 November was summarily discharged and left to find his own way home. He took passage in the *Union*, which was cast away on the coast of Ceylon. He eventually made his way to Europe. Meanwhile, Vancouver had completed his expedition and returned to England in . However Pitt took a more direct role; on 29 August he sent Vancouver a letter heaping many insults on the head of his former captain, and challenging him to a duel. Vancouver gravely replied that he was unable "in a private capacity to answer for his public conduct in his official duty" and offered instead to submit to formal examination by flag officers. Pitt chose instead to stalk Vancouver, ultimately assaulting him on a London street corner. The terms of their legal dispute required both parties to keep the peace, but nothing stopped his civilian brother Charles from interposing and giving Pitt blow after blow until onlookers restrained the attacker. Charges and counter-charges flew in the press, with the wealthy Camelford faction having the greater firepower until Vancouver, ailing from his long naval service, died. Peterson transferred to HMS *Perdrix* in these two ships were at dock in Antigua when the young officers quarrelled over rank. Pitt was court-martialed but, probably because England was currently in a panic over the recent Spithead and Nore mutinies, acquitted. The following January, he was arrested as a result of attempting an unauthorised visit to France, a nation with which England was at war. Angered, Pitt quit the Navy and returned to London. There, Pitt seems not to have moderated his conduct. On 17 May he was fined for knocking a man down stairs in a quarrel. In January, when he refused to illuminate his house to celebrate the peace with France, an angry mob smashed his darkened windows; he fought the mob until subdued. Learning of this, Pitt challenged Best and insulted him. On 7 March, they dueled in a meadow adjacent to the grounds of Holland House with pistols; Pitt missed; Best did not. The bullet had passed through his fifth rib, the right lobe of his lungs and finally into the sixth vertebra of his spine. Following the duel, both Best and his second fled. Pitt had been left paralysed and his chest cavity was filled with blood. He died from his wounds three days later. The attitude of the public toward this violent and unrestrained man may be shown by a quip of the day. His will had directed that his body be buried on the shores of Lake St. Pierre in Switzerland, a place dear to his childhood, but the war delayed this. Furthermore, there was rarely a time in his later life when Pitt was not engaged in some legal battle.

Chapter 9 : Charlotte and Thomas Pitt Books In Publication & Chronological Order - Book Series

Thomas Pitt, second son of William Pitt and his wife Helena Haviland. Thomas was a merchant of Bristol and Chamberlin of the city. He made his will as "Thomas Pitt, merchant of Bristol," May 1, , and same was probated 5 Aug, ,

as follows.