

Cabbell, Benjamin Bond FRS (1782/3 - 1874), politician and philanthropist was born around 1782 in London to George Cabbell, an apothecary based in Wigmore Street. He was educated at Westminster School and Oriel College, Oxford where he matriculated in 1800. He then moved to Exeter College in 1801 but left the university without taking a degree.

Called to the bar in 1816, he was a notable supporter of charitable institutions: the London General Pension Society, the Artists' Benevolent Fund and the Royal Literary Fund, amongst others. He donated a lifeboat to

Cromer where he had his country estate.

A freemason, he was provincial Grand Master of Norfolk.

He was made a member of RAS in 1825 and paid his subscriptions from 1824 until 1827. He was also a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He served as Member of Parliament for St Albans from 1846 to 1847; then for Boston from 1847 to 1857.

He died on 9 December 1874 in London.

Address: (1825) 1 Brick Court, Temple (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821); Cromer Hall, Norfolk



Benjamin Bond Cabbell

Calcutta, The Right Reverend the Bishop of (1783 - 1826), English bishop, writer and hymn composer, was born Reginald Heber on 21 April 1783.

After finishing his studies at Oxford he toured widely on the Continent with his school friend, John Thornton, before his ordination in 1807. Instead of following the usual Grand Tour, which was impossible because of Napoleon's occupation of much of the normal route, they went via Sweden to Russia. They visited St Petersburg and travelled from there by sleigh to Moscow in December/January 1805/6. They then went south to the Crimea and met the large Muslim population there. They returned via Poland and Hungary to Hamburg where they took ship for England.



Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, National Portrait Gallery

Having been ordained in 1807, he served as parish priest at Hodnet in Shropshire, where his father had been vicar. He was vicar there from 1807 to 1823.

He married in 1809 and had two daughters. He was a well-known hymn-writer and many of his hymns (such as "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" and "Holy, Holy, Holy") are still sung today.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823, the same year that he became Bishop of Calcutta. Heber was the second person to serve as Bishop after the diocese in Calcutta was established in 1813, however he suffered ill-health and died there after less than three years in office. While in India he was extremely interested in local customs and languages, toured all over the country and wrote many reports for the Governor-General, Lord Amherst (also a member of the RAS). He even wrote an English-Hindustani dictionary.

Founding member RAS 1823

He died on 3 April 1826 in Calcutta.

Address: (1823) Nil

Caldwell, Captain Hugh (1785 - 1882), British soldier was born on 3 September 1785 to a family from Ayrshire.

He served in the Bengal Army from 1805 to 1836, during which time he would rise to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

He was Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General from 1816 to 1819 and in the same year was presented with an Indian sabre and scabbard by the Governor-General, the Marquess of Hastings; the blade is 18th century, but the scabbard and hilt are dated 1819, with an inscription. The sabre is now displayed at the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

A sketch of him made between 1812 and 1820 by Sir Charles D'Oyly is in the India Office Papers in the British Library. The National Archives also has two letters from him to his cousin Jess written in 1821 and 1822, describing the arrival in Calcutta of her son, John Woodburn.

He was appointed Presidency Paymaster of Calcutta in 1820 when he was with the 49th Native Infantry.

As Brevet Captain in the 25th Native Infantry he was appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General in 1823. It was around this time that he was elected to 'Non-Resident' membership of the RAS in 1824.

Promoted to Major on 26 June 1830, he was on the personal Staff of the Governor-General that year and in 1836 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in the 61st Regiment of Native Infantry.

He died in Rome on 21 February 1882 and is buried in the Protestant Cemetery there.

Address: (1824, 1825) Calcutta; his address was still Calcutta in the RAS Journals for 1830 and 1834.

Caledon, The Right Honourable The Earl of (1777 - 1839), Irish peer, landlord and colonial administrator was born Du Pré Alexander on 14 December 1777, the only son of the Irish peer James Alexander who was the first Earl of Caledon.

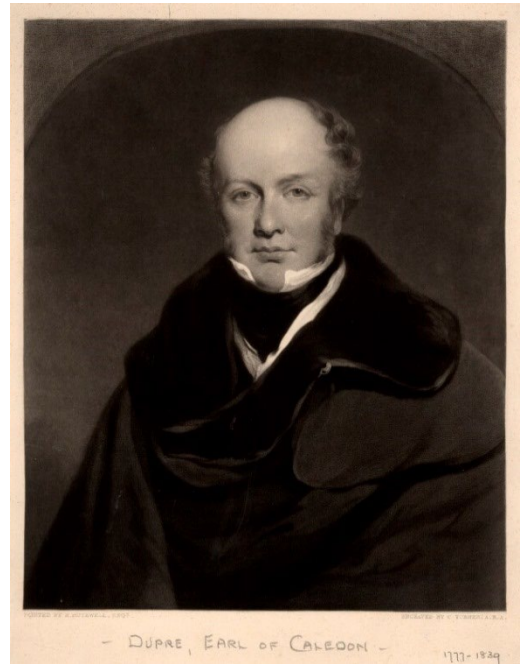
Alexander was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He succeeded to the title in 1802 and shortly afterwards, in 1806, was appointed Governor of Cape Colony. The Cape of Good Hope had recently been ceded to the British by the Dutch, and the position of Governor was difficult as the army commander, General Grey, was still in place. Because of the difficulties he encountered Caledon resigned in 1811. Nevertheless, during his short period as governor he managed to stabilise the Colony's finances by reorganising the Lombard Bank (or loan bank) and introducing fiscal reforms. He also introduced the Caledon Code, or Hottentot Code, designed to restrict the rights of the indigenous population; the code was only abandoned in 1833, leading to the emancipation of the black population and the end of slavery throughout the British Empire.

He also had difficulties concerning his political career in England. He had bought the borough of Old Sarum in 1802 and returned two members of parliament, Josias du Pré Porcher and Nicholas Vansittart, Lord Bexley (also a member of the RAS), for the borough. There was a feeling that the "owning" of two MPs had helped in his appointment to the governorship of the Cape. In 1820 he sold the borough of Old Sarum to his cousins, Josias du Pré Alexander and James Alexander (both members of the RAS).

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and a member of the Athenaeum 1824.

He died on 8 April 1839 at Caledon, County Tyrone.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 3 St James's Square (in Boyle's Court Guide 1821); in 1834 lived at 5 Carlton House Terrace.



Du Pré Alexander, 2nd Earl of Caledon, by Charles Turner 1840. In the National Portrait Gallery

Caley, John FRS (1760 - 1834), English archivist and antiquary, was the son of a London grocer; he was born 27 April 1760.

He started work in the Record Office of the Tower of London in 1787. Later, on the recommendation of Lord William Bentinck (member of the RAS), he was appointed Keeper of the Records in the Augmentation Office and in 1818 he was appointed Keeper of the Records in the treasury at Westminster.

He lived most of his life (from 1795 to 1834) in Brayne's Row, a group of houses in what is now Exmouth Market in Clerkenwell. He took a lease on Number 40 in 1795 and used it to store his vast quantity of records and books, expanding into number 42 next door when space ran out. The premises functioned as a sort of informal Public Record Office where members of the public could visit and search for information using the indexes which Caley had kept in his house.

His most important position was as Secretary of the Records Commission from 1801 onwards, and then as special sub-commissioner responsible for supervising the arranging and preserving of records. Unfortunately the reputation of the Records Commission diminished as Caley's ability to repair and clean the records was criticised; it was also alleged that he cut off seals from ancient documents.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscriptions from 1825 until 1827. He donated *Veterum Persarum et Parthorum et Medorum religionis historia* by Thomas Hyde to the RAS library where it can still be found today. He was also a member of the Royal Horticultural Society in 1823 and a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He died in his house on Brayne's Row on 28 April 1834. Following his death his vast collection of manuscripts was sold, many of which were bought by the British Library.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 14 Holborn Court, Gray's Inn (in Boyle's Court Guide 1821)

Calthorpe, The Right Honourable the Lord (1787 - 1851), landowner, was born George Gough Calthorpe on 22 June 1787, the second son of the 1st Baron Calthorpe and brother to Frederick Gough Calthorpe.

After the death of his elder brother in 1807 he became 3rd Baron Calthorpe. He graduated from St John's College, Cambridge in 1808.

In 1810 he decided to develop part of his estates in Edgbaston in Birmingham to form a fashionable suburb for wealthy industrialists. This added enormously to the wealth of the family. He lived much of his life in the Calthorpe family home at 33 Grosvenor Square, which would remain in the family until 1925. He did not marry.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions for 1823 and 1824, then for 1826 and 1827. He was also a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He died in September 1851 at Lyons in France.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 33 Grosvenor Square; in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 Lady Calthorpe is living at 33 Grosvenor Square

(Born: 22 June 1787; died: September 1851 in Lyons, France)

Calthorpe, The Right Honourable Frederick Gough MP (1790 - 1868) British peer and Member of Parliament, was born on 14 June 1790, the youngest son of the 1st Baron Calthorpe and brother to the 2nd and 3rd Barons.

He was educated at Harrow and Oxford. He became MP for Hindon in 1818 and then for Bramber in 1826. He was a very active and independent member of parliament and voted on many items of reform legislation. He was notably connected to Wilberforce and the evangelical group in the House of Commons. He was a Commissioner of Lunacy from 1828 to 1831.

In 1823 he married Charlotte Sophia Somerset, daughter of the Duke of Beaufort, by whom he had five sons and six daughters.

He was elected to RAS membership in 1824 and paid his subscriptions from 1823 to 1827.

He succeeded to the estates of his brother, the 3rd Baron, in 1851, and continued to work on the development of Edgbaston and Perry in Birmingham.

He died on 2 May 1868.

Address: (1824, 1825) 33 Grosvenor Square



Frederick Gough Calthorpe 1863 (Illustrated London News)

Camac, Lieutenant-Colonel John (1782 - 1843), soldier and politician, was born 1782 in Lincolnshire, son of John Camac and grandson of John Camac of Lurgan, Ireland.

He served in the Life Guards from 1793 to 1815. He was promoted to Captain of the Life Guards in 1808, then Lieutenant-Colonel of the Life Guards 1812. He commanded the 1st Life Guards in the Peninsular War 1814-1815.

He stood for election at Petersfield in 1820 but disputed the election result, petitioning Parliament to have the result overturned in his favour.

In 1821 he married Henrietta Wenyewe, heiress of Brettenham Park, Norfolk. He retired from the Army in 1824 and went to live in Calais.

He was elected to membership of RAS in 1825 and paid admission fee and subscription in 1825. He was also a member of the United Service Club.

He stood for parliament again in 1830, in Wendover, against Samuel and Abel Smith, brothers who were related to Lord Carrington, the "owner" of the seat which was a rotten borough, but was easily defeated.

His wife Henrietta died in 1831. Camac took over management of her estate and on one occasion let the hall to Joseph Bonaparte, former King of Spain and brother of Napoleon.

He died on 9 May 1843 in Brussels. His will, dated 25 February 1848, is in the National Archives.

Address: (1825) 20 George Street, Hanover Square; Brettenham Park, Suffolk.

In 1842 when his daughter Georgiana was married, his addresses were given as "of Brettenham Park, Suffolk and Woodville, Co. Wicklow" (Gentleman's Magazine).

Camac, William, FRS (1760 - 1837), judge, merchant and politician was born 14 August 1760 at Lurgan, Co. Armagh.

He joined the East India Company as a cadet in 1781 in the court of Dewanny Adawlut, Calcutta. In 1800 he was appointed third judge in the provincial court of Appeal and the court of Circuit in the division of Calcutta. He was a freemason.

There is still a Camac Street in Calcutta (now Abanindranath Tagore Sarani), named after William Camac, where he owned a large number of houses. According to the Calcutta Directory of 1785, William Camac was a judge of Tipperah and subsequently Dacca. HEA Cotton wrote: "the name of Camac is a well-known one in the Indian Civil and Military Services," and went on to mention several of them who earned fame through military exploits (Calcutta Old and New, 1907).

William Camac stood for parliament in the election of 1802 for New Woodstock but was not elected.

He married Sarah Brisco of Hastings, 7 June 1810, when he was already living in Mansfield Street; Sarah continued to live in the house on Mansfield Street after his death, marrying Charles Lushington in 1839. She was the owner of a coffee plantation in Jamaica which she transferred to her brother Wastell Brisco on 6 June 1810, the day before her marriage to Camac.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscriptions for 1823 until 1827.

He bought beachside buildings in Hastings for £30.00 in 1822, and a beachside cottage in Hastings for £70.00 in 1825.

He died on 11 August 1837 in Harrogate, Yorkshire.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 6 Mansfield Street, Portland Place (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821); and Hastings

Campbell, Colin (dates unknown), was a ship-owner and merchant of New City Chambers.

In 1816-1817, a Colin Campbell travelled back to England from China on his brother Walter's ship, the *General Hewitt*, and kept a logbook of his voyage. The East Indiaman had left Portsmouth in February 1816 to accompany Lord Amherst in the *Alceste* and Captain Basil Hall, in the *Lyra* on Amherst's unsuccessful embassy to China. The *General Hewitt* sailed to Madeira with the rest of the embassy, but went separately to Cape Town, Batavia, Hong Kong and Canton where she met up again with the *Alceste*. There were problems with the Cantonese authorities, and the *General Hewitt* was not allowed to take on any cargo. She returned via St Helena, and arrived back in England in May 1817. For more about the voyage of the *Alceste* see entries on Clarke Abel and Amherst. There is nothing to suggest that this was the same Colin Campbell who lived in New City Chambers, but the coincidence is striking.

On 1 April 1821, on board the *Lady Hungerford* at sea, Campbell's wife gave birth to a daughter. His daughter, Grace, died at Lochdochart 9 July 1823.

He was elected to RAS membership in 1825 and paid a composition fee as an elected resident member in 1827.

He was declared bankrupt on 9 June 1840 (Jurist); his certificate of bankruptcy was published in the London Gazette: "will be confirmed by the Court of Review, unless cause be shewn to the contrary by 7 August 1840."

In 1844, the Court of Directors of the East India Company noted among various insolvent debtors carrying on business in Calcutta one Colin Campbell, trading as Fergusson, Brothers & Co. in Calcutta and Fergusson, Leighton & Co. in Canton, China.

Address: (1825) Nil; (1834, 1835) As a member of the RAS in 1834 and 1835, his address was New City Chambers Bishopsgate Street.

Campbell, Sir Robert, Bart. (1771 - 1858), director of the East India Company, was born in Donegal, Ireland in May 1771.

In 1796 he set off for India and was a free merchant in Madras. In 1798 he married Eliza Pasley, daughter of the Physician-General at Madras. He was the first Campbell baronet of Carrick-Buoy, County Donegal, created in 1831.

He was a director of the East India Company almost continually from 1817 to 1852, becoming Chairman in 1831.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscriptions from 1823 to 1827.

In 1836 the Bank of British North America was launched with its London headquarters at St Helen's Place, Bishopsgate; a Sir Robert Campbell Bart. was one of the directors, but may not be our member.

He died 28 February 1858 in London.

His correspondence (and that of his son, Sir John Nicholl Robert Campbell) is kept in the National Archives.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 5 Argyll Place, Argyll Street; later: East India House; he lived in 5 Argyll Place from 1815 to 1858.

Canning, the Right Honourable George MP

(1770 - 1827), Tory statesman and British Prime Minister, as born on 11 April 1770 on Queen Anne's Street, Marylebone to Irish parents.

His mother was an actress and his father was an impoverished businessman who died a year after Canning's birth. The family persuaded his uncle, Stratford Canning, to become his guardian. He was brought up in his uncle's house and provided with a good education at Eton.

He went on to study at Christ Church Oxford where he gained a reputation as an outstanding public speaker. At Oxford he became friendly with the future Lord Liverpool (also a member of the RAS). To enter politics, he became a follower of Pitt and with his help was elected Tory MP for Newtown on the Isle of Wight in 1793 and then Wendover in 1796.

He shone in parliament as a debater, becoming Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1795 to 1799. He joined the India Board and then became Paymaster to the Forces.

Canning resigned his offices when Pitt resigned as Prime Minister in 1801 but returned to office under Pitt again in 1804. After Pitt died and the Duke of Portland became Prime Minister, Canning was appointed Foreign Secretary in 1806. Gradually he became a bitter rival of Lord Castlereagh, who was Secretary of State for War, so much so that the two fought a duel on Putney Heath in September 1809. Canning, having never before fired a pistol, missed his opponent and was wounded in the thigh by Castlereagh.

After various periods in and out of office he became Foreign Secretary in 1822 under Lord Liverpool then finally became Prime Minister for a short time in 1827. Neither Wellington, nor Peel would serve in his government and he was forced to form a coalition with other moderates. He served as Prime Minister for 119 days.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscriptions from 1823 until 1827. He was also a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He died on 8 August 1827 in Westminster.

A statue of Canning (1832) by Richard Westmacott is in Parliament Square, Westminster



George Canning, by Sir Thomas Lawrence 1825
National Portrait Gallery

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Gloucester Lodge, Old Brompton; 1827 15 Downing Street,
Westminster

Cannon, Edward Bacon BA (1772 - 1834), clergyman and lecturer, was born in 1772.

He served as priest at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and was chaplain to the Prince of Wales (later George IV). He was elected as lecturer at St George's Hanover Square in 1805. Full of wit, eccentricity and humour, he was said to be the original of "Mr Moss" in Theodore Hook's novel *Maxwell* (1834).

As well as being a member of RAS in 1825, he was a fellow of the Zoological Society in 1831 and the founder of the Garrick Club in the same year.

He died on 3 March 1834 at Ryde on the Isle of Wight.

Address: (1825) 19 Princes Street, Hanover Square

Carnac, Major James Rivett (1784 - 1846), director of the East India Company and Governor of the Bombay Presidency of British India, was born 11 November 1784 in Bombay.

His father, also James Rivett, was a member of the Bombay Council and became heir to John Carnac, joining the two surnames after Carnac's death.

Rivett-Carnac came to England in 1798, and joined the East India Company Service as a cadet in the same year. He trained at Woolwich and returned to India in 1800 as a lieutenant in the Native Infantry in Madras. He was appointed aide-de-camp to the Governor of Bombay and then became assistant to the Resident of Baroda. He would himself become Resident in 1811.

He married his cousin, Anna Maria Richardes, in Bombay in 1815. He retired from his post in 1819 and returned to England.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions from 1823 until 1827. He was also a member of the Founding Committee of the Oriental Club in 1824. He is also cited as belonging to the Literary Society of Bombay in 1823 despite the fact of his return to England.

For a few years after his return to England he and his family stayed at the house of his mother Henrietta in Baker Street. He retired from the East India Company service in 1822 and was elected a director of the company in 1827, becoming Chairman for the period 1835 to 1837.

Nevertheless he was the subject of a discussion at the Board of the East India Company on 19 March 1823, where the board was asked to ratify a decision by the Court of Directors on 18 December 1822 to award him the sum of 30,000 rupees for his services in India. There was considerable discussion and opposition to this on the part of some members of the Board, including Mr Trant and Mr Gahagan (both members of the RAS), but in the end the sum was passed by the Board.

He was MP for Sandwich in 1837 and 1838. In 1839 he returned to India with his family, where he served as Governor of Bombay for two years, until ill-health forced him to resign. The family returned to England in 1841 and settled in Hampshire.

He died on 5 February 1846 near Lymington in Hampshire.



James Rivett Carnac, portrait by Henry Pickersgill, in the British Library.

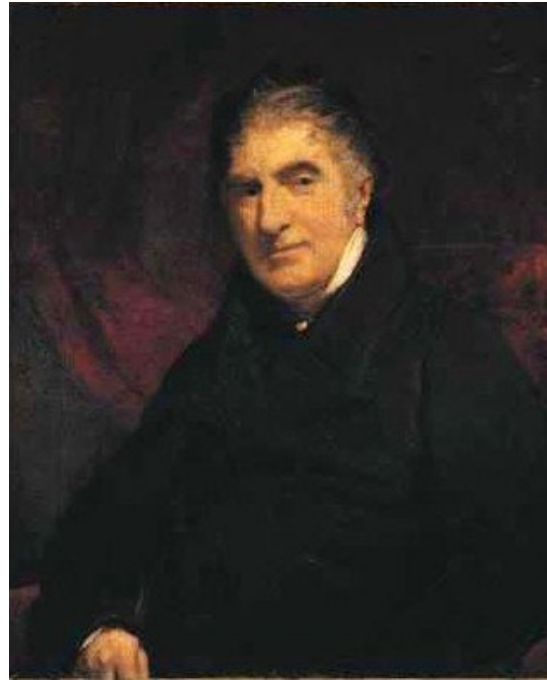
Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 23 Baker Street, Portman Square; in 1834 lived at 21 Upper Harley Street

Carr, The Reverend William Holwell FRS

(1759 - 1830), priest, art dealer and painter, was born in Exeter as William Holwell.

He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford and in 1781, aged twenty-three, he went on a tour to Italy where he studied art collections and began purchasing items on his own account.

He married Lady Charlotte Hay, daughter of the Earl of Erroll and granddaughter of Sir William Carr. She inherited her grandfather's estates and the couple took the name 'Carr' by royal permission. He remained a fellow of Exeter College for some years, and was rector of the rich parish of Menheniot in Cornwall (although he never lived there). This gave him the income he needed for his real passion: collecting works of art. He built up a huge collection of Italian paintings, among them works by Tintoretto, Correggio and Leonardo (though not all his attributions are now accepted) and bequeathed all of them to the nation. They formed the basis for the new National Gallery, and indeed were the reason why the large National Gallery building in Trafalgar Square was built.



Portrait of William H. Carr by John Jackson 1827, now in the National Gallery, London

He was a member of RAS in 1824 and a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He died on 24 December at Devonshire Place.

Address: (1824, 1825) 29 Devonshire Place (in Boyle's Court Guide 1821)

Carter, Dr William Barwell (dates unknown) lieutenant in the Royal Marines, was the son of Thomas Barwell Carter of Sudbury, Suffolk.

Barwell Carter was assistant surgeon to the 8th Dragoons in April, 1810, when he leased land in Suffolk to local gentlemen. He graduated as MD from the University of Glasgow in 1822 and a year later married Margaret Downie, the illegitimate daughter of Robert Downie, a Calcutta merchant, who settled £4000.00 on her; Downie later became MP for Stirling and was also a member of the RAS. They had a son, Robert Barwell, together. Around this time Carter was serving with the 8th Hussars.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823, having written *Remarks on the Anglo-Asiatic Society of British India* the year before. It's possible that this was not published in his lifetime but printed and addressed to William Wilberforce. It was eventually published in October 2016 in a paperback edition.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Glasgow

Caulfield, Captain James (1782 - 1852) soldier and political agent, was born into an Irish family on 30 July 1782. In some references his name is given as Caulfeild.

He joined the East India Company's Bengal Army as a cadet in 1798 and arrived in Bengal the following year; he joined the 5th Native Cavalry in 1801, and became a lieutenant in 1805. He was part of the Governor-General's Bodyguard from 1812 to 1814. In the 5th Native Cavalry he served in the Third Maratha War of 1817-18 and on behalf of the Honourable East India Company he signed a treaty with the Rajah of Banswarra on 25 December 1818.

He moved to the East India Company's political service in 1819 being Political Agent in Rajputana 1822-32, then Resident in Lucknow in 1839. During this period he advanced progressively in the army to become Colonel in 1834.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and in November 1827 donated a copy of *The Poems of Chand, in the Brij Bhasha dialect* to the RAS; he was also a member of the Oriental Translation Committee in 1830. In 1831 he published *Observations on our Indian Administration, Civil and Military* which received the following plaudit from *Gentleman's Magazine*: "This is a useful compendium on our East Indian Relations, and will be an excellent companion to members of the legislature for reference on Indian subjects."

He was awarded the CB in 1831, and returned to England with his family in 1841. He was a director of the East India Company from 1848 to 1851, whilst continuing his army career. He examined cadets to the EIC army at Addiscombe in 1842, and was promoted Major-General in 1848. He was EIC Director of the Bengal Army 1848.

He attempted to become a Member of Parliament, standing unsuccessfully for Abingdon in 1845 and 1847, before finally being elected in July 1852 shortly before his death in Ireland on 4 November 1852.

Address: (1823) Nil; (1824, 1825) Bengal

Chamier, John (1754 - 1831) writer and banker, was born into an old Huguenot family in 1754.

He was appointed writer in the East India Company in 1772 and was sent to Madras where he worked until 1805, ending as member of the council of the Madras Residency.

He was a principal founder of the Carnatic Bank in Madras, 1788, along with Thomas Redhead, Josias du Pré Porcher, Thomas Cockburn and Nathaniel Kindersley; all future members of RAS.

He returned to England in 1818 and settled near Hanover Square, keeping a large library at his residence. From 1819 he was a churchwarden of St George's, Hanover Square, at the same time as another RAS member, Lord Amherst.

He was a governor of the Magdalen Hospital in 1821; several other RAS members were also governors.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscriptions from 1823 until 1827. In March 1824 he donated *Meteorological Observations at Madras* and two manuscripts to the Society.

His brother-in-law was Henry Porcher, MP for Old Sarum and member of RAS.

He died on 23 February 1831.

Gentleman's Magazine published a long obituary to Chamier which can be found in its 151st Volume.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 43 Grosvenor Place (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821)



John Chamier 1831

Christie, Langham (1789 - 1861) British landowner, was born on 23 January 1789 to Daniel Beale Christie and his wife Elizabeth Langham. He had an estate in Northamptonshire as well as his house in Portman Square.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscriptions from 1823 until 1827. He was also a member of the Royal Astronomical Society. He was a member of the University of Cambridge (Trinity) and a member of the Senate in 1833. In 1829 he sat for his silhouette portrait by Auguste Edouart.

He married Mary Gosling in 1829 and lived at the Preston Deanery in Northampton as well as at Portman Square. He inherited the estate of Glyndebourne, which had passed from the Reverend Francis Tutte to the Hay family and then via James Hay Langham to the Langham family, but never lived there. In 1842, a lengthy court case confirmed that Langham Christie was entitled to receive rents from the estates of the Langham family. His son, William Langham Christie was the first of the family to live at Glyndebourne, and eventually the opera seasons were started in 1934 by his great-grandson John Christie.

His London house was broken into by George Fountain on 19 April 1839, and one spoon and one fork were stolen. Fountain was sentenced to 6 months in prison.

He featured in the Royal Court Guide and Fashionable Directory of 1842, with the address of Cumberland Street.

He died on 23 September 1861.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 2 Cumberland Street, Portman Square (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821, only Mrs Christie is living at this address)

Clarke, Reverend Adam (1760 - 1832), clergyman and theologian was born in Moybeg, Kirley, Northern Ireland in 1760.

As a young man he met John Wesley who sent him to work in the Methodist ministry in Bradford on Avon. He became a prominent Methodist theologian who wrote a commentary on the Bible, which was the primary Methodist source of reference for many years. In one part of it he identified the Catholic Church as the Antichrist. He was president of the Methodist Conference in 1806, 1814 and 1822. He encouraged missionary activity in the Far East, in particular supporting Robert Morrison (also a member of the RAS) in his work in China. He was married and had six children.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscriptions for 1823 through to 1827.

He died of cholera on 28 August 1832 at Eastcott and was buried near the grave of John Wesley. His obituary in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of September 1832 runs to six pages.

The RAS library has:

A historical and descriptive catalogue of the European and Asiatic Manuscripts in the Library of the late Dr. Adam Clarke ... Illustrated by facsimiles of curious illuminations, drawings, &c. / by J. B. B. Clarke. (1835)

The loves of Camarupa and Camalata : an ancient Indian tale : elucidating the customs and manners of the orientals ; in a series of adventures of Rajah Camarupa and his companions / translated from the Persian by William Franklin. (MDCCXCIII [1793]) of which Adam Clarke was one of the authors.

Address: (1823) Nil; (1824) Liverpool; (1825) Haydon Hall, Eastcott, Middlesex (listed as Dr Alan Clarke in 1826 subscriptions payment list)

Clarke, Captain Christopher (DOB unknown - 1836), was a British soldier.

An officer in the Royal Artillery, he served as a private at Waterloo (1815) where he was reported to have killed three French soldiers. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1823. He retired from the army in 1828.

He was elected to RAS membership in 1825.

He died on 12 December 1836.

There was another Christopher Clarke who served in the Peninsular War: Private Christopher Clarke of the 2nd Battalion of the 69th (South Lincolnshire) Foot was a volunteer in the 4th Company at Waterloo, where he was wounded.

He wrote:

Observations on the Importance of Gibraltar to Great Britain London, 1817

An Examination of the Internal State of Spain London, 1818

Observations on the part of Spain in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar London, 1818

Address: Nil

Clarke, Richard (DOB unknown – died around 1860) was an administrator in the East India Company.

He joined the EIC service as a writer in 1804, and in 1807 became assistant to the Collector of Customs in Madras.

He returned to England sometime between 1808 and 1813 but returned to India in 1813 to serve as assistant to the Secretary in the Government, Revenue and Judicial Department. He held a number of positions over the next decade: he was Secretary to the Police Committee Chingleput, 1814; junior deputy register of the Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut and Tamil translator to the government 1817; Secretary to the Board for Revising Regulations 1819; Secretary to the Board of Revenue 1820 and Third Member of the Board of Revenue 1824. On his departure from India in December 1825, 600 inhabitants of Madras presented him with an address of farewell which is printed in the "Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for British India 1826."

He returned to England and became a member of RAS in 1827; he paid his subscription in that year and was still a listed member in 1852. He lived at 17 Kensington Square from 1832 to 1855. He subsequently became an adviser to the government on Indian affairs, and published several government regulations over the period 1845 to 1860.

Boyle's Court Guide 1829 lists several Clarkes, but not our member.

Address: (1835) 17 Kensington Square

Clarke, Captain William Stanley FRS (1768 - 1844) captain in the East India Company was born in 1768.

He was captain of several East India Company ships such as the *True Briton* which sailed from London to China in 1796, and back in 1798. He sailed again for China in the same ship in March 1801 but the journey was hampered when disease broke out on board: "136 soldiers extremely ill, several of the officers and some of the able seamen, unable to quit their hammocks. Landed the sick; all their clothing and bedding were immediately burnt, and new provided. Had the decks washed with soap and water, after which with boiling vinegar. They were then rubbed all over with white lime, and the ship fumigated fore and aft, so she was wholesome again." This was at the Cape of Good Hope: she sailed again for Madras in July 1801 and returned to London January 1803. He sailed again in the same ship from London to Bombay and China in 1807, returning in 1808 (Historic Shipping, Robert Wigram).

In 1811 he was the captain of the *Wexford* which returned to England from Canton carrying a large quantity of goods belonging to private traders. In 1815 he became a director of the East India Company, a position he would hold until his retirement in 1843. He was also made Chairman of the Company in 1835.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscriptions from 1823 until 1827.

In 1827 he was awarded a sword, valued at £50.00, with a suitable inscription, in honour of his service as captain of the *Wexford* at the battle of Trafalgar: "this gallant officer now discharges with consummate zeal and ability, the important office of a Director of the Affairs of The East India Company, whose honour and interest he so nobly defended".

He died in January 1844.

Address: (1823, 1824) East India House; (1825) 57 Conduit Street; later at Elm Bank, Near Leatherhead; in 1834 still lived at East India House

Clayton, Rev Simeon (1795 - 1843), was an English clergyman born in 1795.

He was rector of Boughton Malherbe, Kent from 1834, domestic chaplain to the Earl Cornwallis in 1842, and Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral.

He was a member of RAS in 1827 and paid his subscription for that year.

He died on 14 December 1843 at Boughton Malherbe; his will, dated 22 March 1843, is in the National Archive.

His daughters, Sarah Alice and Ellen, lived for a long time in Rome and died there in 1902 and 1887 respectively.

Address: (1834) 5 Welbeck Street

Clive, The Right Honourable the Lord (1785 - 1848) British peer and Tory politician, was born Edward Clive on 22 March 1785.

He was the son of the Earl of Powis, grandson of Clive of India and elder brother of Robert Henry Clive (see below for entry). He was educated at Eton and St John's College, Cambridge. He changed his family name to Herbert, his mother's maiden name, in 1807.

He immediately entered politics was very active in the Tory party, often supporting the party but sometimes voting against it; as in his opposition to Canning, also an RAS member. A friend of Palmerston, he was MP for Ludlow from 1806 to 1839. In the 1830s there were many civil disturbances in and around Ludlow which Clive attempted to deal with.



Edward Herbert, 2nd Earl of Powis (1785-1848) by Sir Francis Grant on the Ballroom Staircase at Powis Castle. National Trust

He became a member of RAS in 1825 and paid subscriptions up until 1827. He was father-in-law to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, RAS fellow and president. He was also a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He died on 17 January 1848 after being accidentally shot in the leg while pheasant shooting.

The RAS library has

The life of Robert, Lord Clive: collected from the family papers communicated by the Earl of Powis / by Sir John Malcolm. (1836)

Address: (1825) 18 Grafton Street, Bond Street (in *Boyle's Court Guide 1821*) (listed as Lord Viscount Clive in 1826 subscriptions payments); 1827, 1828: 31 Dover Street; in 1834 lived at Hill Street

Clive, the Honourable Robert Henry MP (1789 - 1854), British Conservative Party politician was born on 15 January 1789 in Hanover Square, London.

He was the son of the Earl of Powis, grandson of Clive of India and younger brother of Lord Clive (see above).

He went to school at Eton, and then studied at St John's College, Cambridge. He was elected MP for Ludlow alongside his brother from 1818 to 1832 and served as MP for Shropshire until 1854. He was an agricultural landowner in Shropshire and voted on many agricultural bills in Parliament, advocating the abolition of Peel's Corn Laws. He also was director of several railway companies in the area.

He was a member of RAS in 1825 and paid his subscriptions from 1825 to 1827. He was also a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He was interested in antiquarian studies and in 1841 wrote *Documents Concerned with the History of Ludlow and the Lords Marchers*. He was also president of the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1852.

He was taken ill on 30 December 1853 at a board meeting of the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway Company and died shortly after on 20 January 1854.

Address: (1825) 11 Upper Grosvenor Street; later he lived at No. 53; (in *Boyle's Court Guide 1821* his address was 11 Berkeley-square); 1827: 31 Dover Street; 1828: 18 Grafton Street, Bond Street.



Robert Henry Clive MP as Colonel of the Worcestershire Yeomanry (1840), Worcester Yeomanry Cavalry Museum

Cockburn, Thomas (1761 – DOD unknown) civil servant in the East India Company and Governor-General of Bengal, was born on 18 December 1761 in Edinburgh.

He was the second son of Thomas Cockburn of Bowchester, Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, who died in 1787.

Cockburn was appointed writer with the East India Company in Madras 1779. He rose through the ranks of the Madras Civil Service from sub accountant in 1782, to Agent Victualler in 1785 and finally to Commissary General of Grains and Provisions in 1787. He was strongly recommended to Lord Clive in 1798 and was thereby appointed Governor-



Portrait of Thomas Cockburn by George Richmond

General of Bengal. Lord Mornington, who recommended him, said “I have very seldom met with a more valuable man in any part of the world.” This may have been due to Cockburn’s earlier support, alone among the British Madras civil servants, for Mornington’s decision to attack Tipu Sultan. During his time as a member of the Board of Revenue he encouraged research into expenditure by Indian households, culminating in the family budget surveys of 1802. He was a strong supporter of the propagation of Christian beliefs in India.

He was a principal founder of the Carnatic Bank in Madras, 1788, along with John Chamier, Josias du Pré Porcher, Thomas Redhead, Nathaniel Kindersley, and others.

He was Commissary-General to the army when they attacked Tipu Sultan around 1790/91, and succeeded in providing the army with 10,000 buffaloes to transport supplies. Although he was urged to stay in India by Lord Wellesley, then Governor-General of Bengal, Cockburn returned to England in 1803.

Upon his return he was appointed one of the Commissioners into the affairs of the late Rajah of Tanjore, along with Sir Benjamin Hobhouse and Sir Robert Inglis, his neighbours in Manchester Buildings and members of the RAS. He gave evidence to the Select Committee of Parliament investigating the affairs of the East India Company. Papers relating to Cockburn and Madras are held in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. He had married Henrietta Colebrooke, sister of the artist Robert Hyde Colebrooke, in 1780 and after his return to England he continued to look after Colebrooke’s English affairs acting as his adviser for many years. His daughter, Agnes, was the mother of RAS member Henry Stafford Northcote.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions from 1823 until 1827.
His portrait by Michael Keeling in 1804 is now in an Australian private collection.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 11 Manchester Buildings, 23 Portland Place (in Boyle's Court Guide 1821)

Colborne, Nicholas William Ridley MP

(1779 - 1854), British politician, was born on 14 April 1770.

He was the son of Sir Mathew Ridley, Bart., his mother was the daughter of Benjamin Colborne. He took the name Ridley-Colborne by Royal Licence in 1803.

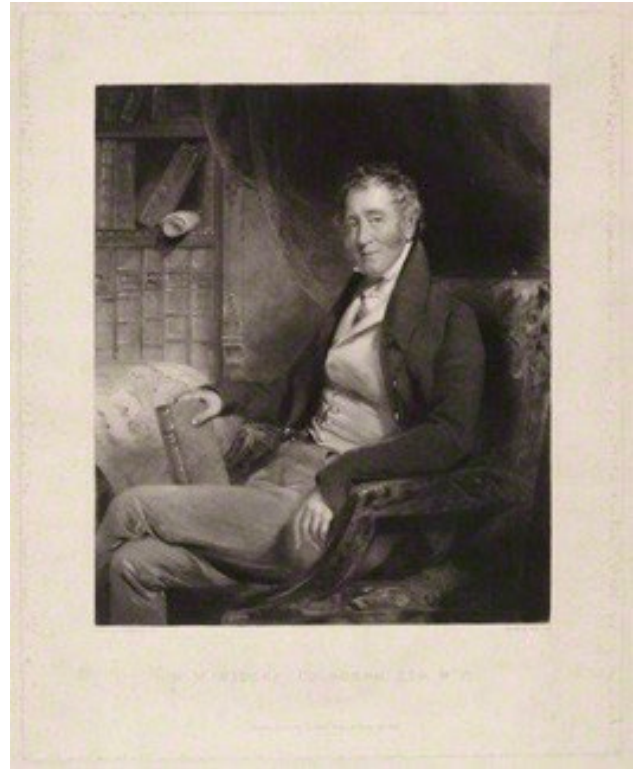
He was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He was Member of Parliament for several constituencies from 1805 to 1837: Bletchingley 1805-6, Malmesbury 1806-7, Appleby 1807-1812, Thetford 1818-1826, Horsham 1827-1832, Wells 1834 – 1837.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid composition subscription as resident member. He was a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He was a member of a committee of the House of Commons set up in 1835 to investigate irregularities in voting in parliamentary elections. He was made a peer, as Baron Colborne, in 1839.

He died on 3 May 1854 at West Harling in Norfolk.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 19 Hill Street, Berkeley Square (in Boyle's Court Guide 1821)



Nicholas William Ridley Colborne, 1831, by David Lucas, National Portrait Gallery

Colby, Major-General Thomas FRS (1784 - 1852), British major-general and director of the Ordnance Survey, was born 1 September 1784 in St Margaret's Next Rochester, Kent.

He studied at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and joined the Royal Engineers as 2nd Lieutenant in 1801. He became assistant to William Mudge, the head of the Ordnance Survey, in 1802.

He had to have his right hand amputated after an accident with a pistol but he continued with his work on the Trigonometrical Survey and became Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey in 1820. As head of the survey he worked with RAS member Captain Kater on the connection between the observatories at Greenwich and Paris.

He was a founding member of the Royal Astronomical Society and the Institution of Civil Engineers. He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He was forced to retire for reasons of age in 1846 just as the last Ordnance Survey maps for Ireland were being prepared.

He died on 2 October 1852 at New Brighton.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Tower



Colonel Thomas Colby, Science Museum - Science & Society Picture Library

Cole, Lieutenant-General The Honourable Sir Galbraith Lowry GCB (1772 - 1842), Anglo-Irish British Army general and politician was born 1 May 1772 in Dublin.

He was the second son of the Earl of Inniskillen and elder brother of Arthur Henry Cole (see below).

He joined the army as a cornet in 1787, and served in many locations including Sicily, Egypt and Spain. He was colonel of the 27th Foot and commanded a division under Wellington during the Peninsular War. He was wounded several times, severely so at the Battle of Salamanca. He married Lady Frances Harris on 15 June 1815 and so missed taking part in the battle of Waterloo.

He was a member of parliament in the Irish Parliament from 1797 to 1800, and then was member for Fermanagh in the British House of Commons in 1803.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823. He served as Governor of Mauritius from 1823 to 1828 and Governor of the Cape from 1828 to 1833. He retired from active service to become Commissioner of the Royal Military College.

He died on 4 October 1842 in Hampshire.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Mauritius; (in *Boyle's Court Guide 1821* his address was 13 Grosvenor-place); 1828: Governor of the Cape of Good Hope



Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, 1834, by William Dyce, National Portrait Gallery

Cole, The Honourable Arthur Henry (1780 - 1844), Anglo-Irish politician and civil servant was born on 28 June 1780 in Dublin.

He was the son of the Earl of Inniskillen and younger brother of Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole.

He joined the East India Company as a writer in Madras in 1801, studied oriental languages at Fort William College, Madras, and rose to be appointed Resident of Mysore in 1812 and Superintendent of the Madras Government Lotteries in 1818.

He was a founding member of the RAS in 1823. He retired from the Company to Enniskillen in Ireland

where he would serve as MP from 1828 to 1844. He maintained a house at 15 Jermyn Street where he died on 16 June 1844.



Arthur Henry Cole by Martin Archer Shee, at Florence Court, National Trust

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Madras; 1827: Madras; 1828: 5 Suffolk Street (handwritten in the printed list); in 1834 lived at 10 York Street, St James's

Colebrooke, Henry Thomas FRS (1765 – 1837), English orientalist and mathematician, was born on 15 June 1765 in London.

He was the son of Sir George Colebrooke Bart., Chairman of the East India Company, and his wife Mary Gaynor.

As a youth Colebrooke lived in France; his father had retired on his company pension because of crushing debts. He became a writer with the East India Company in 1782 and joined the accounts department in Calcutta. In 1792 he published *The Agriculture and Commerce of Bengal*. He became a judge in the court of appeal in 1799 and then became president of the court in 1805. During this time he published *Algebra (from the Sanskrit of Brahmagupta)* in 1804 and *Sanskrit Grammar* in 1805.

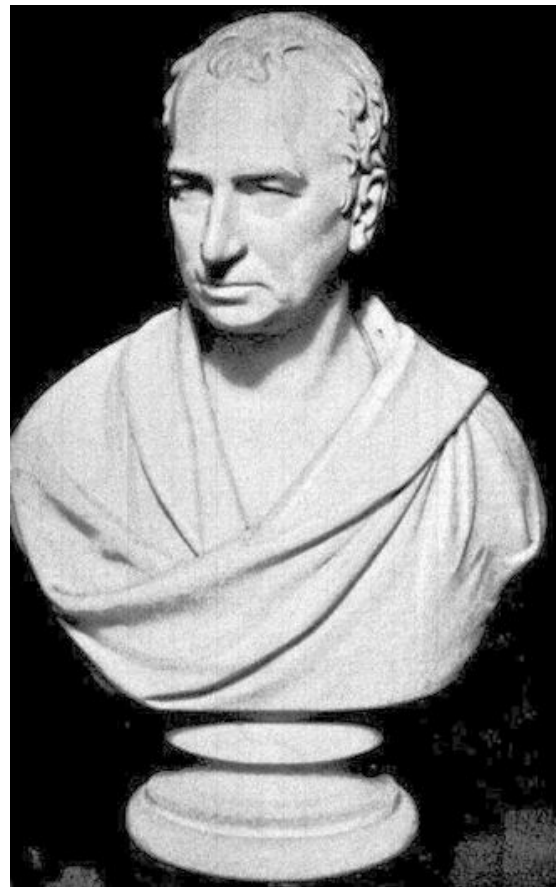
The Governor-General, Lord Wellesley appointed him Professor of Hindu Law at Fort William College, Calcutta, and he joined the council of the EIC in 1807. He returned to England in 1814.

At a meeting held at his house on 32 Argyll Street, on 9 January 1823, 15 gentlemen met and agreed to set up “a society for the encouragement of science, literature and the arts in connection with India and other countries eastward of the Cape of Good Hope”; at its next meeting held on 16 January the name ‘Asiatic Society’ was agreed upon. The Society would become the Royal Asiatic Society when it attained patronage from King George IV in 1824.

Colebrooke donated 10 guineas to the Society in 1823 and would continue to donate many books, paintings, drawings, and manuscripts. In February 1824 he donated 44 books and two paintings, and In May 1827, he gave a copy of “Asiatick Researches Vol. 3” (to complement Volumes 1, 2 and 4 to 11 which were given by Carlo Doyle on the same day).

He died on 10 April 1837 in London.

The society has a bust of H. T. Colebrooke, made by Henry Weekes in 1837, which is kept on display in its Lecture Theatre.



Bust of H. T. Colebrooke, made by Henry Weekes in 1837, displayed at the Royal Asiatic Society

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 32 Argyll Street; in 1834 lived at 30 Argyll Street; (in Boyle’s Court Guide 1821 his address was 4K Albany)

The RAS library has:

Mémoire pour le Sieur Dupleix. : contre la Compagnie des Indes : avec les pièces justificatives. / Dupleix, Joseph-François , Le Prieur, Pierre-Alexandre & Colebrooke, H. T (MDCCLIX [1759])

(The date on this is curious, since it would appear to have been published when HTC was three years old)

A narrative of the insurrection which happened in the zemeedary of Banaris in the month of August 1781: and of the transactions of the Governor-General in that district : with an appendix of authentic papers and affidavits. / Hastings, Warren , Wilkins, Charles & Colebrooke, H. T (M DCC LXXXII [1782])

A digest of Hindu law, on contracts and successions : with a commentary by Jagannat'ha Tercapanchanana / translated from the original Sanscrit, by H.T. Colebrooke, Esquire, Judge of Mirzapore, resident at the court of Berar, and member of the Society instituted in Bengal for inquiring into the history, antiquities, the arts, sciences and literature of Asia. In three volumes. (1801)

27 drawings on one sheet, of hookah bases, drinking vessels and water containers, with an explanatory key. / Anonymous & Colebrooke, H. T (c. 1805.)

12 drawings of musical instruments on one sheet, with explanatory key. / Anonymous & Colebrooke, H.T (c.1805.)

Drawings of various forms of fishing nets. / Anonymous & Colebrooke, H. T (c.1805.)

3 drawings on one sheet of a vina. / Anonymous & Colebrooke, H. T (c.1805.)

Cosha, or, Dictionary of the Sanscrit language / by Amara Sinha ; with an English interpretation, and annotations. By H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. (1808)

Aṣṭādhyāyī / Panini, with various commentaries; edited by Henry Thomas Colebrooke and published by Babu Rama. (1809)

Two treatises on the Hindu law of inheritance / translated by H.T. Colebrooke. (1810)

Algebra, with arithmetic and mensuration, from the Sanscrit of Brahme Gupta and Bhascara / translated by Henry Thomas Colebrooke. (1817)

The exposition of the Vedanta philosophy, by H. T. Colebrooke, Director of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, vindicated: being a refutation of certain published remarks of Colonel Vans Kennedy, President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society / by Graves C. Haughton. (MDCCCXXXV [1835])

On the valley of the Sutluj River in the Himálaya Mountains / by H. T. Colebrooke / Colebrooke, Henry Thomas ([1824?])

On the geology of the north-eastern border of Bengal / by H. T. Colebrooke ([1824?])

The Colebrooke -Cameron papers: documents on British colonial policy in Ceylon, 1796-1833 / selected and edited by G. C. Mendis (1956)

Nouveaux mélanges asiatiques, ou, Recueil de morceaux de critique et de mémoires, relatifs aux religions, aux sciences, aux coutumes, à l'histoire et à la géographie des nations orientales / par M. Abel-Rémusat. (1829)

The making of western Indology: Henry Thomas Colebrooke and the East India Company / Ludo Rocher and Rosane Rocher. (2011)

Founders of Western Indology: August Wilhelm Von Schlegel and Henry Thomas Colebrooke in correspondence 1820-1837 / Rosane Rocher [and] Ludo Rocher. (2013)

Législation orientale : ouvrage dans lequel, en montrant quels sont en Turquie, en Perse et dans l'Indoustan, les principes fondamentaux du gouvernement, on prouve ... / Par. M. Anquetil-Duperron, de l'Académie Royale des Inscriptions & Belles Lettres, & Interprète du Roi pour les Langues Orientales. (MDCCLXXVIII [1778])

The following were presented by Colebrooke to the RAS in 1824:

Hitopadesa : or, Salutory instruction, in the original Sanscrit / [edited by William Carey]. (1804)

Prem sagur, or, The history of the Hindoo deity Sree Krishn containing in the 10th chapter of Sree Buhaguvut, of Vyasudevum / translated into Hinduvee from the Brij Bhasha of Chutoorbhoj Misr by Shree Lulloo Lal Kub. (1810)

Sanekarthanamamatmakah kosavarah subhah; Hemaandrapranitabhidhanacintamanir manih / Kolbruk Sahav[b] ajnaya; Sri Vidyakara Misrena krta sucisam anvitah... Mudraksarena viprena Ramena lekhitah. (1807)

The Sánkhya káriká / by Íswara Krishna ; translated from the Sanscrit by Henry Thomas Colebrooke ; also the bháshya, or, commentary of Gaudapáda ; translated, and illustrated by an original comment, by Horace Hayman Wilson. (1887)

Colebrooke, Sir James Edward, Bart.FRS (1761 - 1838) British judge, was born on 7 July 1761.

He was the elder brother of Henry Thomas Colebrooke and eldest son of Sir George Colebrooke, the banker and chairman of the East India Company.

He was based in Calcutta for many years and, like his brother, became a member of the Supreme Council and a judge in the Supreme Court. A great dinner was given there in November 1821 to mark his return to England.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscriptions from 1823 until 1827. He was also a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He returned to India in 1826 and was appointed Resident in Delhi. He was summarily dismissed in 1829 after he had levelled accusations of corruption against members of the EIC staff. His brother Henry Colebrooke attempted an investigation into what had happened.

He inherited the baronetcy when his father died in 1809. He lived for many years in Ottershaw Park, Surrey, which he improved greatly.

He died on 5 November 1838.

Address: (1823) Wimbledon, Surrey, (1824, 1825) Bognor, Sussex; 1827: Calcutta; 1828: Delhi; in 1834 lived at 30 Argyll Street.

Colebrooke, Major William Macbean George KB (1787 - 1870) English career soldier and colonial administrator was born on 9 November 1787.

He was the grandson of Robert Colebrooke, Surveyor-General of Bengal. He was educated at the Woolwich military college before joining the Royal Artillery in 1803, serving in Ceylon from 1805 and then in India from 1809. He was political agent in Sumatra in 1814, then Java in 1815 before returning to India during the Anglo-Maratha war of 1817.

In 1820 he married his cousin, Emma Sophia Colebrooke, daughter of Robert Hyde Colebrooke, the artist, in Calcutta. They returned to England in 1821.

From 1822 to 1832 he was a commissioner on the parliamentary inquiry into the administration of the Cape and Ceylon.



**Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke,
Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick**

He was present at the meeting held at H.T. Colebrooke's house, 32 Argyll Street, on 9 January 1823, at which the Asiatic Society was founded. He was also present at the second meeting held at H.T. Colebrooke's house, on 16 January 1823, at which the membership of the Asiatic Society was discussed. In May 1823 he donated a book *Sacred Writings of Ancient Persian Prophets*, and two drawings of ploughs to the Society.

In 1834 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Bahamas, then Governor of the Leeward Islands in 1837 where he concentrated his efforts on education and prison reform. He was Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick in 1841, returned for a while to England before becoming governor of Barbados from 1848 to 1854.

On his final return to England he became commander of the Royal Artillery from 1859 to his death on 6 February 1870 at Slough.

The RAS library has

The Colebrooke-Cameron papers: documents on British colonial policy in Ceylon, 1756-1833.
Selected and edited by G.C. Mendis (1956)

Agricultural implements of S. India. / Colebrooke, William Macbean George (c. 1810.)

Two sets of watercolours presented to the society in 1823

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Nil; in 1834 lived at 9 Beaumont Street

Colvin, David (1760 - 1839), agent in the East India Company, was born in 1760.

The Colvin family were Anglo-Indian merchants who traded from Calcutta for the East India Company. The family was descended from James Colvin who was born in 1768. David Colvin was an agent in Calcutta, and in 1816 he received a copy of the will of his great friend John Farquhar, naming him executor and also leaving him considerable property, including the house in Gloucester Place, London. This was the subject of a lengthy court case where it appeared that Farquhar's will had been superseded by a later one.

When he lived in India he was host to RAS member Robert Wilson, the surgeon and traveller who wrote glowing reports of the Colvin family: 'I never was a day without quarrelling with some one of the family, and every succeeding morning my heart dilated with joy at the prospect of meeting them all again,' Letter from Wilson written on 22 February 1823. Robert Wilson's letters are held in the Special Collections of the University of Aberdeen and contain several references to Colvin.

An EIC ship was named after James Colvin. Robert Wilson described it in an 1823 letter to Colvin from St Helena: "The *James Colvin* is one of the handsomest and fast sailing ships I ever saw, quite a worthy representative of the family she is named after."

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscriptions from 1823 until 1827. In May 1825 he donated a series of Burmese writings on leaves to the Society, together with an oriental sabre, a harp and images of the Buddha. He was also a member of the Founding Committee of the Oriental Club in 1824.

He was partner with Richard Campbell Bazett (also a RAS member) in Colvin, Bazett & Co., and like him was involved in several of the cases involving commercial disputes (for further details see the entry on Bazett).

He died on 25 July 1839 in Gloucester Place.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 64 Gloucester Place, Portman Square (*in Boyle's Court Guide 1821*); in the list of members of the EIC 1825, his address was Broad Street.

Conyngham, The Most Noble Marquis of KG (1766 - 1832), Anglo-Irish peer, was born Henry Conyngham on 26 December 1766 in London.

He succeeded his father as Baron Conyngham in 1787. He was an important Anglo-Irish peer in the Lords and was a leading courtier at the court of George IV. His wife, Elisabeth, was reputed to be the mistress of the king.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions for 1823 and 1824.

He died on 28 December 1832 at Hamilton Place, London.

Address: (1823) 5 Hamilton Place (in Boyle's Court Guide 1821)



Francis Nathaniel, 2nd Marquess Conyngham, by Richard James Lane, National Portrait Gallery

Coombs, Lieutenant-Colonel John Monckton (DOB unknown - 1833)

In 1819 he was British Commissioner in Penang. Together with Stamford Raffles (also a member of the RAS) he signed a treaty of Friendship with the Kingdom of Aceh in that year.

He married Anna Maria Smoult 23 May 1819 in St John's Cathedral, Calcutta; she died in 1877 and is buried in Woodbury Park Cemetery, Tunbridge Wells.

He was elected to RAS membership in 1825 and in 1826 he presented the Society with a copy of *The Principles of Harrison's Timekeepers*, and *An Account of the Observatory erected at Madras*. In 1828, he presented the Society with a copy of *Mackenzie's Results of the Survey of the Mysore*.

In July 1826 his third son, John, was born in Teddington, Middlesex. Some personal details of him are held in the British Library, Asian and African Studies Section.

He died in 1833, having been murdered by one of his soldiers at Palaveram, the military camp in the suburbs of Madras, used for the reception of new cadets. The inscription on his tomb in the cemetery of St George's Cathedral, Madras, reads:

*Was Mortally Wounded at the Cantonment of Palaveram
While Returning from Ball Practice with his Brigade
By a Havildar of the 5th Regiment who Infuriated by
Passion and Blinded by Intoxicating Drugs Mistook the
Person of His Intended Victim, and Aiming at the Life of
Another Sacrificed That of His Best Friend and Protection*

Address: (1825) Nil

Cotton, John (1783 - 1860), was a civil servant born on 11 October 1783.

He was the son of Joseph Cotton, who travelled to China and India in the 1769, commanding the East Indiaman *Royal Charlotte*, and served as a director of the East India Company from 1795 to 1823.

John Cotton joined the East India Company as a writer in Madras in 1801. He was a member of the Madras Civil Service from until 1830. He was Principal Collector and Magistrate at Tanjore in 1808. He moved to Tinnevely in 1813, then back to Tanjore as Collector and Magistrate in 1821.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions from 1823 until 1827.

He was elected a Director of the East India Company along with Patrick Vans Agnew, also a member of the RAS, in 1833 and became Chairman in 1845.

He died on 18 June 1860 in London.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 22 Devonshire Place (in *Boyle's Court Guide 1821*); in 1835 he was at 26a Bryanston Square

Court, Captain Henry (1784 - 1874), was a soldier in the East India Company born in 1784.

Commander of the East India Company's coast artillery, he took part in the capture of two Dutch ships off Amboyna in 1810 and successfully captured Port Victoria for the British Government.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and in 1827 donated a copy of his book: *An Exposition of the Relations of the British Government with the Sultan and state of Palembang* written in 1821 as well as his *Remarks on Tythes* published in 1826.

He died on 21 April 1874.

Address: (1823) Ripley, Surrey; (1824, 1825) Castlemans, Near Maidenhead

Cox, Richard Waite (DOB unknown - 1841) joined the East India Company as a writer on 1 October 1781. He served in the Revenue Department of the EIC in Bengal, and was called to testify about the practices of the company at the Parliamentary enquiry of 1813.

Together with Henry St George Tucker (also a member of the RAS) he was a commissioner for superintending the settlement of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces in 1808 and made a damning report on the state of ancient monuments in Agra, in particular the Taj Mahal.

Documents relating to his period in India can be found in the British Online Archives.

He was a member of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies. In 1816 he bought the manor of Dedham. He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

He died in April 1841. His will, dated 19 May 1841, is in the National Archives.

Address: (1823, 1824) Lawford, Nr. Manningtree, Essex

Coyne, Phineas (dates unknown) was a surgeon in the East India Company.

He was appointed Surgeon to Prince of Wales Island (now Penang) in 1816. He also served as surgeon on the board of the United Empire and Continental Life Assurance Association (of which Sir E. Colebrooke was chairman) in 1825.

His book on the use of Nitro-Muriatic acid was reviewed approvingly by Richard Reece, MD, in the *Monthly Gazette of Health* 1822 as well as in the *Medical Intelligencer* of 1822.

He was a founding member of RAS and paid subscriptions for 1823 and 1824.

He was declared bankrupt on 15 April 1826 when he was listed as “apothecary, dealer and chapman”.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 41 Welbeck Street (in *Boyle’s Court Guide 1821*)

Craigie, Major John Halkett (DOB unknown - 1870) was the Deputy Secretary of the Military Department in Bengal.

The Halkett Craigie family owned Cramond House in Midlothian from the Halkett side of the family, and also Dumbarnie House in Fife, from the Craigie side of the family. Confusingly, another part of the family was also called Craigie Halkett.

In 1819 Captain John Craigie was deputy secretary to the Bengal Military department, based in England. In 1823 he was appointed Secretary to the Military Board taking the place of Captain Cobbe who was promoted to Political Agent in Oodepoor following the departure of RAS member Captain James Tod. He was a founding member of RAS in the same year.

In 1828 he was executor to the will of Major William Henley, of the Bengal Military establishment.

On 25 September 1829 Craigie married Caroline, daughter of Colonel Maxwell, in Keitah. In the RAS Journal of 1834 he is listed as Lieutenant-Colonel and member of the Military Board in Calcutta.

In March 1836, his wife gave birth to a son in Simla and in March 1838 she gave birth to another son in Loodianah.

In January 1842 he was in command of a force of 877, defending Khelat-i-Ghizie after the retreat from Kabul. The post was attacked by around 2000 Afghan troops in May 1842. Craigie successfully held them off until reinforcements arrived. A medal was struck to commemorate the event and on 24 December 1842 Major John Halkett Craigie of the 20th Bengal Native Infantry was made CB (Companion of the Order of the Bath).

He continued to rise through the ranks of the military, becoming Lieutenant-Colonel in 1854 and Major-General in 1861.

Information about him, including material on the Anglo-Burmese War of 1823 to 1828, is held in the British Library Asian and African Studies Section.

He died in 1870.

The RAS library has:

Vāsava-dattā [RAS Tod MS 155]. / Subandhu (Copy completed Vikram Samvat 1904 [1847 CE]) [in which a handwritten note suggests that it might have belonged to Major Craigie]

Address: (1823) 97 Gloucester Place; (1824, 1825) Bengal; in 1834 he lived in Calcutta

Crompton, Joshua Samuel, MP (1799 - 1881) was a British politician born 17 September 1799.

He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge. As a young man he travelled extensively in the near East, and commented on life in Egypt, and that of the Copts in particular, in the *Athenaeum and Literary Chronicle* of 1829.

He was elected to RAS membership in 1827 and paid his subscription for that year.

He was elected MP for Ripon December 11, 1832. In 1834 he was appointed steward for the races at Northallerton in 1834; that same year his gardener, Mr Sturdy, won a prize for Purple Broccoli at the Ripon Horticultural Society show.

Travel letters written to his father and sisters are in the Cambridge University Library and Archives; letters relating to his service as Governor of Ripon Grammar School (1859-1879) are in the Borthwick Institute for Archives, University of York.

He died in 1881.

Address: Sion Hill, North Riding Yorkshire

Cropper, James (1773 - 1840) English businessman, philanthropist and abolitionist was born in 1773 in Winstanley, Lancashire, to a Quaker family.

He left home for Liverpool in 1790 to join Rathbones, the Liverpool Quaker merchants. He later founded his own company, Cropper, Benson & Co. together with Robert Benson and later David Hodgson, both future RAS members. He ended the partnership with Benson in 1838 following a dispute during which Benson left the Quakers.

He traded in all sorts of materials and frequently shipped to North America; he set up the first mail service across the Atlantic. In 1817 he started a cross-Atlantic boat service together with Benson, the Rathbones and Jeremiah Thompson, a Quaker shipowner of New York. This was the Black Ball Line, the first regular transatlantic transport service. The first ship left Liverpool on 1 January 1818. Large amounts of cotton were brought into Liverpool through the Black Ball Line, and Liverpool soon became the main transatlantic port in England (for further details see Jeremiah Thompson).

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscriptions from 1823 until 1827.

He was a fervent supporter of the anti-slavery movement, and was friendly with Wilberforce (also a member of the RAS), Whitbread and others. He was an early member of the London Anti-Slavery Society. He was angry at the taxes imposed on goods from the Far East which helped the slave-produced goods from the West Indies.

He also was an enthusiast for railways and in 1824 became a director of the new Liverpool & Manchester Railway, again with Robert Benson and David Hodgson. In 1830 RAS member William Huskisson was to become the first person killed in a railway accident at the opening of the Liverpool & Manchester Railway line.

In later life he founded a farming school for boys on his estate at Fearnhead, near Warrington.

He died on 26 February 1840 at his estate.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Liverpool



James Cropper

Cumming, Captain Alexander (DOB unknown - 1824), was a British soldier.

Captain Alexander Cumming, his Majesty's 8th Regiment, Light Dragoons arrived in Madras in January 1807.

On August 23, 1823, he arrived in Calcutta on the *Sophia* as Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Cumming, Bengal Cavalry (this may not be the same person).

Cumming was Commissary General, and responsible for payments, when two members of the society, Felix Raper and Robert Patton, had their subscriptions of £21 paid for by Alexander C Beles (or Alex. C Beles). This is something of a mystery, but one possibility is that it was Alexander Cumming, who as Commissary General would have been responsible for payments, and could have made the payments from India for his friends. It is possible that he would have used a bank in Beles, a small port on the Euphrates which was being touted as part of a new shipping route to India.

He died 30 June 1824 in Rangoon.

Address: (1823, 1824) Madras

Cumming, James (1775 - 1827), civil servant in the East India Company, was born on 5 August 1775.

He was the son of Alexander Cumming, a watchmaker of Bond Street. He joined the India Office as a clerk in 1793 and eventually became Secretary to the Board. He served the Office for many years, latterly as the head of the judicial and revenue departments.

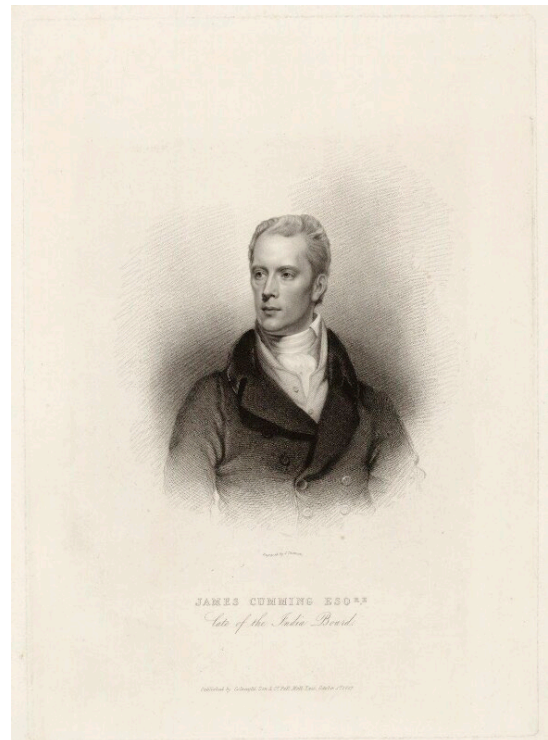
As an official of the India Office he wrote various papers concerning problems arising from the British administration including *Defective administration of the Revenues in the ceded and conquered provinces subject to the Presidency of Bengal* in 1812 and *Disturbances in Nellore* in 1815.

In 1812 he was selected by the House of Commons to prepare a report on Indian Affairs, relating to the provinces under the Madras Presidency, for which he received a payment of £500 in 1814.

He retired early, in 1823, from overwork. He was a founding member of RAS in the same year of his retirement and paid his subscriptions from 1823 until 1827.

He died on 23 January 1827 at Lovell Hill Cottage in Berkshire.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 10 Guildford Street, Russell Square (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821)



James Cumming, engraving by James Thomson published 1827, National Portrait Gallery

Cunliffe, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry (1785 - 1859) British soldier, was born on 22 April 1785.

He was the son of the 3rd Baronet, Sir Foster Cunliffe, and inherited large estates built up by the 1st Baronet who had made his fortune from the slave trade, though this fact was kept hidden in the family archives. He inherited the family home, Acton Hall, near Wrexham, which had been improved and extended by his father, and had the walls covered in stucco.

He entered the Indian Army as an ensign in the Bengal Native Infantry in 1798; he advanced to Major in 1808, was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in February 1824 and eventually rose to General in 1857. He married Louisa Smith in India, in December 1805; they had four children. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father Sir Foster Cunliffe in 1834. His sister Mary married Charles Watkin Williams Wynn (later President of the RAS) in 1806.

He was elected to RAS membership in 1825.

He died on 10 September 1859.

Address: (1825) Nil

Currie, William (1756 - 1829) landowner and politician, was born on 26 February 1756 in Stepney, London.

He became a partner in the family distilling firm founded by his father. He lived at East Horsley, Surrey, where he bought most of the village and rebuilt the manor house.

He was MP for Gatton from 1790 to 1796 and then for Winchelsea from 1796 to 1802. On 9 December 1801 he was appointed to the Commons Committee on East India Judicature.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 having been elected at the General Meeting held on 17 May 1823. He was also a member of the United Company of merchants trading to the East Indies in 1825.

William Currie Junior is listed as having paid subscription in 1824, but was deleted from the list.

He died on 3 June 1829.

Address: (1824) 109, Gloucester Place (deleted); (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 a Miss Currie was living at this address)



Portrait of a man, probably William Currie, by Nathaniel Dance-Holland; British Embassy Collection, Berlin

Curteis, John (DOB unknown - 1849) was the last of his family to be a brewer. His father, also John Curteis, was master of the Brewers' Company in 1779 and had a brewery at Saint John, Wapping. An insurance certificate from the Sun Insurance Office, dated 29 October 1800, in the names of Susannah and John Curteis, Brewers, of Wapping, is in the London Metropolitan Archives; these were presumably the parents of our member.

A bachelor, he shared his house for a time with John Kenyon, the poet and a friend of Browning. Kenyon married his sister, Caroline Curteis, in January 1821 at Calcutta.

He was a member of the Royal Horticultural Society in 1823 and became a member of RAS in 1824, paying his subscriptions from 1825 until 1827.

Curteis died on 27 April 1849, leaving most of his large estate to Kenyon who continued to live in the house at Devonshire Place afterwards. He was buried in the family tomb ("the last of this family") in Lewisham Parish churchyard.

Address: (1825) 39 Devonshire Place (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 a Mrs Curteis was living at this address)