

**Gahagan, Henry** (1780 - 1834), barrister and shareholder in the East India Company, was born in 1780. He was the son of Terence Gahagan, MD, noted doctor and freemason in Trichinopoly, Madras.

Gahagan studied at Christ Church Oxford and was admitted to Trinity College Cambridge in 1799 (BA 1803, MA 1806), before becoming a Barrister-at-Law.

On 17 May 1820, in Charles Street, St James's Square, his handkerchief was stolen from his pocket by Sutherland Robert Ackerman, aged 16. He grabbed the thief and held him. Ackerman was sentenced to transportation.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

He was a member of the Board of the East India Company which met on 19 March 1823, where the board was asked to ratify a decision by the Court of Directors on 18 December 1822 to award Major James Rivett Carnac (also a member of the RAS) 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 Gahagan and William Henry Trant (also a member of the RAS), but in the end the sum was agreed by the Board.

He was the owner of a number of shares in the East India Company and stood for election to the Court of Directors in 1826, when it was noted that he "took an active part in the proceedings of the Court (of Directors) for some years past, and is therefore better known to those whose votes he will solicit" (Oriental Herald, Vol 9).

In 1832 he published *A Rhyme Version of the "Liturgy" Psalms*.

The *Spectator* (10 November 1832) announced that "Mr. Henry Gahagan, of Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, has announced himself an additional candidate for the Marylebone constituency. He is a Conservative of the lowest grade—one who dare not avow that he is a Conservative". The *Town* (11 November 1832) published a lengthy attack on him, criticising him for lack of principles.

He died in March 1834 and his will, dated 6 March 1834, is in the National Archives.

*Address:* (1823, 1824, 1825) 63 Grosvenor Street; (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 he was living at 48 Lincoln's Inn Fields)

(Born: 1780; died: March 1834)

**Garrow, George** (1773 - 1838), civil servant in the East India Company, was born in May 1773. He was the illegitimate son of Edward Garrow (1751-1820) who had joined the East India Company in 1768 and worked in India until 1795. Edward had married an Englishwoman, Sophia Dawson in March 1773, but his son George was born shortly after, in May 1773, to an unnamed Indian woman.

George Garrow worked in the Madras Civil Service, having joined as a writer in 1794. He was appointed Secretary to the Board of Revenue in September 1801. In 1809 he was Accountant-General to the Supreme Court.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

In 1832, as First Judge, Courthouse, Trichinopoly, he signed a proclamation concerning the regulation of the status of slaves in the area.

He was listed as a member of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies (1826). After his death he was listed as "of Piccadilly in the county of Middlesex and of Trichinopoly in the East Indies."

He died intestate on 5 August 1838 at Cootamputty, near Trichinopoly. In the Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register he was listed as "late first judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal."

*Address:* (1823, 1824, 1825) 102 Piccadilly; Bolnore, Cuckfield, Sussex; in 1834 he lived in Madras

**Gemmell, William T.** (dates unknown), trader and opium dealer, was a member of RAS in 1824. As there were two Gemmell brothers, William and Thomas, it is difficult to tell which one was a member of RAS. It was probably William, as he was in the UK in 1837, 1839 and 1847, but nowhere is he given the initials W.T.

The brothers appear to have started business in Valparaiso, Chile, and then arrived in China in 1836, starting the firm W. & T. Gemmell & Co. in Canton 1838 before moving to Hong Kong from their Macau office in 1843.

Gemmell (William & Thomas) & Co. is listed at No 3 Danish Hong in Canton in 1837, with both William and Thomas Gemmell listed as proprietors; only T. Gemmell is listed in the accompanying list of residents.

In his book *The Impolicy of the Tax on Cotton Wool*, Glasgow 1836, Alexander Graham lists many affidavits from interested parties, including one from William Gemmell of the firm of Gemmells & Company, Valparaiso, in Chile. On February 19 1839 William Gemmell gave evidence at great length to the House of Commons Committee debating the Corn Laws, regarding the manufacturing of cotton cloth in Chile.

W. & T. Gemmell is listed as a Hong Kong Commercial House in the *Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1847*, with William Gemmell listed as living in England; William & Thomas Gemmell & Co. is listed as a correspondent of Jardine Matheson in the Jardine Matheson archives (1813-1900).

“Power of attorney of William and Thomas Gemmell. A power of attorney granted by William Gemmell of Glasgow and Thomas Gemmell, presently resident at Canton, sole partners of William and Thomas Gemmell & Co. of Canton, in consideration of Thomas Gemmell's imminent return to Europe and the dissolution that day of the firm, to Henry Constable of Canton to manage their business affairs in Canton, 16 September 1837. There is a covering letter from W. & T. Gemmell & Co., Canton, to Jardine Matheson, Canton, 16 September 1837, which also encloses an extract of letters from the company to Henry Constable and to Lyall, Matheson & Co., both dated Canton, 16 September 1837. The documents are in a wrapper addressed to Jardine, Matheson & Co. and labelled as containing papers received from William Gemmell on 20 September 1837. “

Thomas Gemmell (late of Valparaiso and Canton) died in Gibraltar 16 January 1842, aged 31.

*Address:* (1824) Nil

**Gledstanes, John Hampden** (1784 - 1865), Scottish businessman and maritime officer, was born in 1784 at Bordeaux, France. He was from an old Scottish family (Gladstone was another version of the name). He was married to Elizabeth Wilhelmina Coningham and together they had two sons, John and Robert.

He was elected to RAS membership in 1823 but he withdrew in the minutes of the General Meeting 7 June 1823. He was also a member of the Zoological Society of London in 1831.

He was an elector in the City of London poll-book for 1837 as owner of part of a house in White Lion Court, Cornhill. In the same year he gave evidence to the Select Committee on East India Company maritime officers in his capacity as maritime officer with the EIC.

He was a director of the Albion Life Assurance Company and of the Standard Life Assurance Company. He was also a director of the Saint Katharine Dock Company, along with fellow RAS members Thomas Tooke (Chairman), G.G.de H. Larpent (Deputy Chairman), John Hodgson, Sir John Lubbock and Thomas Weeding.

Gledstanes was a partner in the firm of Gledstanes, Drysdale and Co., with William Castellaw Drysdale and James Mackenzie, both also members of the RAS. The company traded for some years in London, and was originally set up in 1789 as the Wanstead Church Tontine to raise funds for rebuilding Wanstead Church in Surrey. It was dissolved on 31<sup>st</sup> December 1831. He was also partnered with East India Agents Crawford Davison Kerr and Robert King, trading as Gledstanes, Kerr & Co., which was dissolved in December 1841, as well as Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. which was listed in 1855 as importers and distributors of Wines and Spirits in Madras.

He died in 1865.

*Address:* (1823) Lived at Sutton Place, Surrey; (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 he was living at 11 Regent's Street, Pall Mall)



A miniature portrait of J. H. Gledstanes which was sold for £155 on EBay in 2015.

**Glyn, Robert Thomas John** (1788 - 1836), administrator in the East India Company and judge, was born on 5 September 1788.

His father was Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart., alderman of the City of London and director of the family bank Glyn Mills & Co., who lived at the same address.

Robert Thomas John Glyn joined the EIC as a writer on 27 September 1804, arriving in India September 1805. He studied at the East India Company's college at Fort William, leaving with prizes and medals for "Hindoostanee" and Persian in March 1807.

He served in various administrative posts until 1814 when he left for Europe.

He returned to India in 1817. Following widespread rioting caused by increased taxes, Robert Glyn was appointed magistrate and judge for the district of Bareilly, now in Uttar Pradesh, from 1818 to 1823 and wrote a paper concerning local wages which was published by RAS in 1826 (see below). He also commissioned a work by Ghulam Yahya about craftsmen and their tools which is now in the Van Pelt Library of the University of Pennsylvania.

In January 1823 he returned to Europe. He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions for 1823 and 1824; his name is spelled 'Glynn' in the minutes of the General Meeting 6 December 1823. In April 1826 he donated a Persian manuscript of a "Statistical Account of Bareilly" to the Society. His essay on the "Enumeration of the Various Classes of Population, and of Trades and Handicrafts, in the Town of Bareilly in Rohilkhand, Formerly the Capital of the Rohilla Government" was published in the RAS Transactions Vol 1, No 2 (1826).

He retired from the service in 1828.

In June 1829, Thomas Edwards (aged 17) was found guilty of picking the pocket of Robert Thomas Glyn in Newgate Street, and stealing a handkerchief. Edwards was found guilty and sentenced to be transported.

He died on 27 March 1836 and is buried in the churchyard of St. Kenelm, Hinton Parva, Dorset.

The National Library of Scotland, Manuscripts Division, has letters from R. Glynn of London from 1823 and 1824.

*Address:* (1824, 1825) 4 Arlington Street, Piccadilly; (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821, his father, Sir Richard Carr Glyn was living at this address)



Portrait of Richard Carr Glyn, father of Robert, copyright RBS

**Goodenough, George Trenchard, FRS** (1743 – 1836), British politician, was born in 1743.

He married Anne Carter in February 1769 and they had at least three children, George, Maria and Susannah. His daughter, Susannah, married Sir Walter Stirling 28 April 1794. At the time of her marriage Goodenough is listed as living at Broughton Poggis, Oxfordshire; Dunstalls, near Shoreham, Kent; the Grove near Shooter's Hill, Kent, and Bothwood in the Isle of Wight.

In 1770 two men, John Brown and Thomas McGinnis, were convicted of "robbing G T Goodenough on the King's Highway near Cobham in Surrey of a green Purse, two Guineas, one half-Guinea, a quarter of a Guinea in Gold, and three or four shillings in Silver"; both were found guilty and sentenced to death, but were reprieved.

He was elected Burgess of the town of Portsmouth three times: in 1771, 1780 and again in 1782. He subscribed £3000 to the £12 million government loan of 1781.

He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1787, the same year as Sir George Leonard Staunton, father of Sir George T. Staunton, the RAS member.

In 1795, with two other gentlemen, he was named executor to the will and guardian of the children of Edward Carter of Horsham, Surrey.

He was examined by the Select Committee on Finance on 11 July 1797; according to their report he was paid £50 per quarter for his services as Secretary.

He served as Commissioner of Taxes for Berkshire from 26 February 1798 to 25 November 1802.

In 1804 he was part-owner of a piece of land of about 300 acres, called "Dunstalls" in Otford, Kent; the land was sold by him to his son-in-law, Sir Walter Stirling, for £5,500 in 1809.

In the *Black Book, or Corruption Unmasked* (London 1820) he was listed as "late Secretary" with an income of £150.00.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

He died on 23 February 1836. His will was dated 20 May 1835, and is held in the City of Westminster Archives. A second will, of G T Goodenough of Mayfair, Middlesex, is dated 2 May 1836 (i.e. after his death), and is held in the National Archives.

*Address:* (1823) 39 Hertford Street, Mayfair (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 he also lived at Shooter's Hill); in 1804 he was living at Shooter's Hill, Kent

**Goodhall, Henry Humphrey** (1776 - 1836), clerk in the East India Company, was born in 1776 in Bromham, Bedfordshire.

His father squandered the family's wealth and moved to the West Indies, leaving his mother, an heiress of John Peers of Astwood, Buckinghamshire, with little money to educate her son.

He came to London and was immediately employed by John Stockwell, then the EIC's tea-warehouse keeper. In 1783 he was appointed writer by the company and in 1786 became a junior clerk in the tea-warehouse.

He bore witness from his house on Crutched Friars to a fight between soldiers and a crowd

In 1810, he testified before a Committee appointed by the Lord Mayor to investigate the deaths of several people after an incident in the city on 9 April between members of the public and soldiers. Goodhall had witnessed the incident from his home on Crutched Friars; twenty-one windows in his house had been broken during the conflict.

In 1815 he was head clerk in the tea-warehouse, and finally became keeper of the warehouse when Stockwell retired in 1822. In that same year in June, he married Mary Smith. He collected manuscripts on the history of Bedfordshire and was interested in geology. He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

He died on 3 November 1836 at Crutched Friars.

*Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 50 Crutched Friars or East India House (East India House deleted 1825); in 1834 he lived in 55 Crutched Friars*

**Goodwin, Richard Thomas** (1781 - 1836), secretary and translator in the office of country correspondence, warehouse keeper and commercial accountant, he was born in 1781 in St Helena.

He joined the East India Company early, arriving as a student at Fort William College Bombay on 29 January 1798.

In March 1803 he graduated with a diploma in 'Hindoostanee' following a disputation in 'Hindoostanee' language arguing the motion that "The suicide of Hindoo Widows by burning themselves with the bodies of their deceased husbands, is a practice repugnant to natural feelings and inconsistent with moral duty."

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

He died on 15 February 1836 in London. He was buried in Marylebone Church in London, where his memorial is still prominent. His daughter, Georgiana Eliza, was married in the same church in September 1843. Personal records of R T Goodwin are held in the OIO Collection at the British Library.

*Address:* (1823) East Indies, (1824) Bombay, (1825) Nil; in 1834, he lived in 12 York Place, Portman Square



**Gordon, Major-General Sir James Willoughby, Bart. KCB FRS** (1772 - 1851), British soldier, was born on 21 October 1772.

His father was Captain Francis Grant RN, who had changed his name to Gordon according to the will of his mother's brother, James Gordon.

In 1783, as a boy, James entered the army as an ensign in the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot. He served in military administration, becoming Quartermaster-General of the Horse Guards in 1811, a position he held until his death 40 years later.

In 1809 he published *Military Transactions of the British Empire*.

He often fell out of favour with politicians. Palmerston called him "a devilish clever active fellow but inordinately vain and self-opinionated." He actively supported the Whigs in opposition to the Tory government, which led to his being sent back to England from service in the Peninsular campaign.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

He died on 4 January 1851 in Chelsea, London.

*Address:* (1823, 1824, 1825) Horse Guards



Portrait of Sir James Willoughby Gordon from the Kuringai Examiner, Sydney, Australia

**Gordon, Theodore MD** (1796 - 1845), surgeon and Physician Extraordinary to H.R.H. the Duke of York, was born on 18 October 1796 in Aberdeenshire.

He studied medicine at Aberdeen and then Edinburgh before joining the army as assistant-surgeon in the Highlanders. He served in Germany and then in the Peninsular War where he was in charge of invalids from Sir John Moore's army.

He became surgeon to the 89<sup>th</sup> Regiment, and then the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment, in which he joined Wellington in the Peninsula and saw service in many battles, such as Salamanca, Badajos and Burgos. Badly wounded when crossing from Spain into France, he was brought home to the Chelsea Hospital where he became staff-surgeon. He was in charge of a hospital in Brussels after the battle of Waterloo, and joined Wellington's staff in Paris as Physician to the Forces.

He returned to England as Physician to the Forces and remained in administrative posts until he retired in 1836 as Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, and went to live in Brighton.

In 1822 he married Elizabeth Bruce Barclay, niece of Sir Robert Barclay (possibly the RAS member; see entry for Sir Robert Barclay).

He was member of the RAS in 1824 and is listed as Physician Extraordinary to H.R.H. the Duke of York.

He died on 30 March 1845 in Brighton.

*Address: (1824, 1825) 5 Hanover Street, Hanover Square*

**Gowan, Captain William** (Dates unknown) was a soldier and merchant.

Manuscript letterbooks of Captain William Gowan, written when he was on service with the 16<sup>th</sup> Bengal Infantry, and later the 39<sup>th</sup> Bengal Infantry in India, 1806 – 1824, are in the Army Archives. He wrote a letter from Calcutta in 1825 praising the Natives of the Tirhoot districts as being respectable and beloved, indicating that where independent British settlers had settled the relations with and respect for the Natives is higher.

He married Helen, daughter of Sir George Abercrombie.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscription as resident member in 1823 before changing to non-resident in 1824.

He was listed as a member of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies who was eligible to vote in the election of March 1826; he was not then resident in England but was a member of the Bombay Military Establishment. He was listed as one of the possible new directors of the East India Company in "The Oriental Herald and Journal of Literature" 1827.

*Address:* (1823, 1824) Nil; (1825) Calcutta

**Grant Duff, Captain James**

*See*

**Duff**

**Grant, Right Honourable Charles MP** (1746 - 1823), administrator in the East India Company and Member of Parliament, was born 16 April 1746 in Glen Urquhart, Loch Ness.

He was born the same day that his father, Alexander Grant, was killed fighting on the Jacobite side at the battle of Culloden.

He joined the EIC army in India as a cadet in 1768, at the age of 21 and rose steadily up the ranks of the company administration. As Superintendent of trade In Bengal he was appointed a member of the Board of Trade in 1787.

Two of his children died of smallpox, and he underwent a religious conversion, becoming an important figure in the Evangelical Christian movement. In 1792 he wrote *Observations on the state of society among the Asiatic subjects of Great-Britain, particularly with respect to morals; and on the means of improving it*, which was published in 1797.

He returned to England in 1790, and was elected MP for Inverness. He continued his service with the EIC and became Chairman of the Board in 1805. He was appalled by certain Indian customs and religious practices and encouraged missionaries to work alongside the East India Company staff. Together with Charles Shore and Wilberforce (both members of the RAS) he championed missionaries in Parliament. He helped to found the EIC College at Haileybury.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823; listed as Charles Grant Junior in 1823, then Rt Honourable Charles Grant in 1826. He was also a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He died on 31 October 1823 in Russell Square, London.

The RAS Library has:

*Observations on the state of society among the Asiatic subjects of Great-Britain, particularly with respect to morals; and on the means of improving it* / written chiefly in the year 1792. /Grant, Charles ([1797])

*Address:* (1823, 1824, 1825) 28 Parliament Street; (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 he was living at 21 Charles Street, Berkeley Square); in 1834 he lived in 11 Great George Street, Westminster



Charles Grant, MP, 1819, by Henry Raeburn, in the Inverness Library

**Grant, Major-General Sir John Colquhoun KCB** (1764 - 1835), soldier and Member of Parliament, was born in 1764.

He served in both Infantry and Cavalry regiments. He joined the 36<sup>th</sup> Foot as an ensign in 1793, and saw service immediately at Trichinopoly. He then moved to a cavalry regiment, the 24<sup>th</sup> Light Dragoons in which he served at the capture of Seringapatam. He returned to the infantry, and commanded the 72<sup>nd</sup> Foot in 1802.

In 1806 he took part in the expedition to capture the Cape of Good Hope where he was wounded in the battle of Blaauwberg. Having joined the 15<sup>th</sup> Hussars in 1808, he served with Sir John Moore in the Peninsular War where he was wounded. Wellington was not particularly impressed by the performance of the Hussars at the battle of Vitoria and Grant was replaced. However, thanks to good connections in London (he was Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent) he returned quickly to Spain and was made KCB in 1814. He commanded the 14<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Brigade at Waterloo. He earned the nickname "The Black Giant" during his service as he was reputed to be the strongest man in the army.

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

He returned to civilian life as MP for Queensborough from 1831-2. He inherited a large property at Frampton in Devon in 1833. His daughter Marcia eloped with Richard Brinsley Sheridan MP, grandson of the playwright, in 1835, a few months before Grant's death.

He died on 20 December 1835 at Frampton Dorset. Before his death he was reconciled with his son-in-law, and Marcia and Richard Sheridan inherited his estates. Sheridan also served as chief mourner at his funeral.

*Address:* (1823, 1824, 1825) Nil; in 1834 he lived in 2 Grosvenor Square

**Grant, Colonel Ludovick** (1749 - 1830), soldier in the East India Company, was Born in 1749.

He rose through the ranks of the EIC army joining as a cadet in 1770, becoming Second Lieutenant in 1801, Lieutenant in 1803 and Captain in 1818.

He was a member of RAS in 1824.

His daughter, Jane Anne, married Lieutenant Bracken of the Bengal Establishment in 1825. She apparently was married a second time, in February 1829, to Alan Colquhoun Dunlop of Meergunge, and died on a voyage from Calcutta on 30 July 1837, aged 33.

He died on 23 June 1830 at Kempsey.

*Address:* (1824, 1825) Bank House, Kempsey, near Worcester

**Grant, Sir Robert MP** (1780 - 1838), judge and Member of Parliament, was born on 15 June 1780 at Kiddepore, Bengal in India.

He returned to England with his father, Charles Grant MP, in 1790. He studied law at Cambridge and was called to the bar in 1807. He pleaded for the rights of Jews, both in Parliament and in court, but unsuccessfully.

He was MP for several constituencies: Elgin Burghs 1818, Inverness Burghs 1826-30, Norwich 1830-31 and Finsbury 1832.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and donated a copy of his *Essay on Haileybury College* to the Society in 1826. He was also a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He became Judge Advocate General in 1832 and then returned to India as Governor of Bombay in 1834. During his time in office, he built roads, encouraged schools and promoted a regular steamship service to England.

He is probably best known as writer of the hymn "Oh worship the Lord all glorious above."

He died on 9 July 1838 at Dalpoorlie in India.

*Address:* (1823, 1824, 1825) 1 Stone Buildings, Lincolns Inn (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821); in 1834 he lived in 11 Great George Street, Westminster



**Portrait of Sir Robert Grant, when Governor of Bombay**



**Grant, Major General Sir William Keir KCB** (1772 - 1852), British soldier, was born in 1772. He was the son of Archibald Keir of the East India Company. He changed his name from Grant Keir to Keir Grant upon his retirement from the army.

He joined the 15<sup>th</sup> Hussars as a cornet in 1792 and served in Flanders. He joined the Russian and Austrian armies in Italy in 1799, and took part in many engagements including the siege of Genoa, where he served on gunboats.

In December 1800 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, in the 22<sup>nd</sup> Light Dragoons, and saw service in Egypt once the Anglo-French war had come to an end. In 1806 he was appointed adjutant-general to the king's troops in Bengal, and saw service in many disputes in the region. As Major-General in 1813, he became commander-in-chief of the island of Java. When the island was restored to the Dutch in 1817 he moved back to the Bombay army until 1819 when he was sent to the Persian Gulf to root out pirates in the area. In 1820 as representative of the British forces he signed a treaty with the chiefs of the maritime Arabs in the gulf, which ensured the suppression of piracy in the area. For this he received the Persian order of the Lion and the Sun. He continued to rise through the ranks, becoming KCB in 1822, Lieutenant-General in 1825 and General in 1841.

He was mentioned several times in the proceedings of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in 1823 into the questions of the claims of the Marquess of Hastings and other generals of the Grand Army for part of the booty captured in India during the Maharatta War.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

He died on 2 May 1852 in Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, London.

*Address:* (1823) at Messrs Hope, Regent Street; (1824) Nil; (1825) 27 Montagu Square



Portrait of Sir William Keir Grant, sold at auction 2017 by Morten & Eden

**Granville, Dr. Augustus Bozzi MD FRS** (1783 - 1872), Physician in Ordinary to H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence and Physician Accoucheur to the Westminster General Dispensary, was born on 7 October 1783 in Milan.

An Italian patriot, he studied medicine in Italy before emigrating to avoid conscription into Napoleon's army. He joined the English Navy and served in the West Indies. He came to London in 1822 to practise medicine.

He carried out the first scientific autopsy of an Egyptian mummy in 1825, which he described in a lecture to the Royal Society. He concluded that the woman whose mummy he had examined had died from an ovarian tumour. Recent research has shown that the tumour was benign, and that she probably died of tuberculosis which was very common in ancient Egypt. The mummy of Irtyersenu is still in the British Museum.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823. He was the author of several books and in November 1825 he donated a copy of his *Essay on Egyptian mummies* to the Society. He was also a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He died on 3 March 1872 in Dover.

*Address:* (1823, 1824, 1825) 16 Grafton Street, Bond Street; (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 he was living at 8 Savile Row)



Augustus Bozzi Granville, by Alexander Craig

**Greenough, George Bellas FRS MP** (1778 - 1855), lawyer, MP and geologist, was born George Bellas on 18 January 1778. His father was a lawyer and his mother was the daughter of Thomas Greenough, an apothecary on Ludgate Hill.

His parents died when he was young and he was brought up by his maternal grandfather, who sent him first to Eton and then to Dr Thompson's School in Kensington, where he adopted the name Greenough. He studied law at Cambridge, and then at Göttingen, where he made friends with Coleridge. While in Germany he became interested in geology and made many trips around the country to study rocks and fossils. Returning to England he toured the West Country where he met Humphry Davy. He attended Davy's lectures at the Royal Institution.

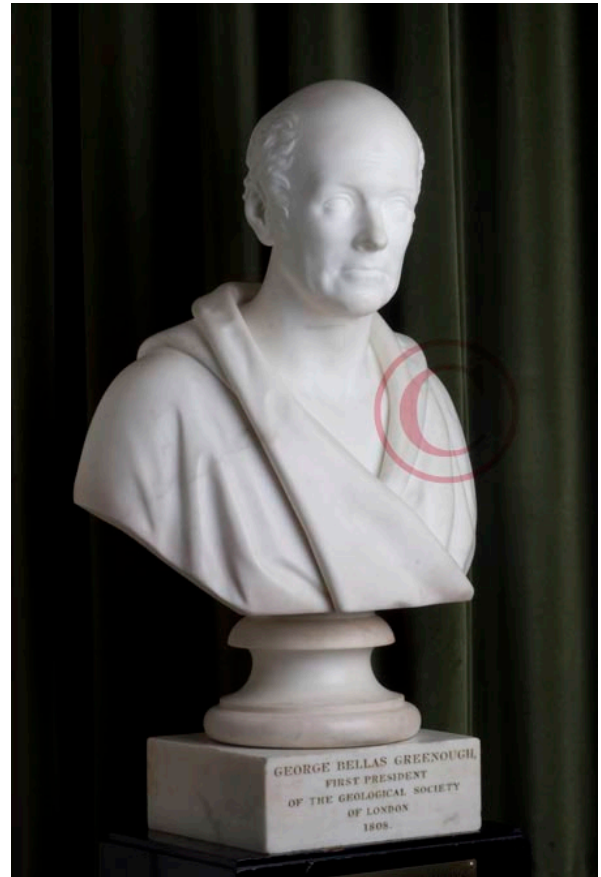
In 1807 he was elected MP for Gatton and also was elected fellow of the Royal Society. In the same year he helped Arthur Aikin, also a RAS Member, to found the Geological Society. He joined the local volunteers in London and

became Lieutenant; he resigned from the force in 1819 in protest of the violent suppression of protestors by soldiers in Manchester known as the Peterloo Massacre. In 1820 he published his Geological Map of England and Wales.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions for 1823 and 1824. In June 1823 he donated a manuscript of a Sanskrit treatise on eclipses to the Society. He was also a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

In 1825 when the Geological Society received its charter from George IV, they did not add the title 'Royal' to their name, which was the normal practice. According to the history of the Society, this was because of opposition from more republican members, led by Greenough. It would be interesting to find out if he also voiced his opposition at the RAS, which became "Royal" a couple of years earlier. The decision at the Geological Society was apparently put to a vote of the membership; at the RAS the decision was taken by a small group of council members, so perhaps Greenough only learnt about it afterwards.

He died on 2 April 1855 during a voyage to Naples. He is buried in Kensal Green Cemetery. A year before his death he published a large Geological map of India.



Bust of George Bellas Greenough in the Geological Society, London

*Address:* (1823) Regents Park; (1824, 1825) St John's Wood, Regent's Park; in 1834 he lived in Grove House, Regent's Park; in the Westminster Poll Book for 1818 and in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 he was living at 2 Parliament Street.

**Gregory, John** (1795 - 1853), civil servant, was born on 25 October 1795 in Canterbury.

He studied at King's School Canterbury and then the University of Edinburgh. He joined the Civil Service in the Paymaster-General's department and was sent to Lisbon, Malta and Gibraltar. In 1822 he was secretary to the Commission of Inquiry into the Eastern Colonies, which involved terms of service in Mauritius, Ceylon and the Cape.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

In 1833 he was appointed member of the Legislative Council and Colonial Treasurer in the convict colony of Van Diemen's Land, now Tasmania. At the time Sir George Arthur was Governor and the two worked well together; Gregory had a less congenial relationship with Sir John Franklin, brother of Sir James Franklin, member of RAS, who took over as Governor from Sir George Arthur. Tensions grew between the two men and Gregory was dismissed in 1840. He returned to England and was appointed Governor of the Bahamas in 1849.

He died in 1853 in the Bahamas.

*Address:* (1823, 1824, 1825) Nil

**Grindlay, Captain Robert Melville** (1786 - 1877), soldier in the East India Company and painter, was born in 1786 in Marylebone, London.

He first went to India aged 17 in 1803 as a cavalry officer in the EIC army. He served in India until 1820.

A self-taught artist of great skill, he did many paintings and sketches of buildings and landscapes in Western India. Returning to England, he

realised the popularity of large colour-plate books and published *Scenery, Costumes*

*and Architecture, chiefly on the Western side of India* in several parts, over a period of years 1826-1830. This is ranked as one of the finest colour-plate books ever produced. He later also published *The Town and Pass of Boondi in Rajpootana* London 1830 and a pamphlet entitled *View of the Present State of the Question on Steam Communication with India* in 1837, which was discussed at length in Parliament. He published a large-scale wall map of India with James Wyld in 1849.

He was a member of RAS in 1825 and in 1828 donated copies of the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> parts of his *Scenery of the Western Side of India* to the Society.

In 1828, he set up an office in London (Leslie & Grindlay & Co.) to help arrange travel for passengers and their baggage to India. The company later added the provision of banking facilities. The company's name was changed to Grindlay & Co in 1843. Grindlay himself retired in 1842 and lived for the rest of his life in Nice. The company expanded and Grindlay's Bank became known as the "Bankers to the British Army". It was acquired by the National Provincial Bank in 1924.

He died in 1877 in Nice.

*Address:* (1825) North Bank, St John's Wood; in 1834 he lived in 35 North Bank, St John's Wood

The RAS collection has:

A Bairagi or Hindu devotee. / Captain Robert Melville Grindlay (c. 1820)



Image from *Scenery, Costumes and Architecture, chiefly on the Western Side of India 1830*



**Guilford, The Right Honourable the Earl of** (1766 - 1827), British politician, was born Frederick North on 7 February 1766.

He was the younger son of Lord North, the prime Minister. He represented Banbury as MP in 1792-1794 and was Governor of Ceylon 1798 – 1805.

In 1817 his elder brother died and he succeeded to his father's title as Earl of Guilford.

He travelled widely in Europe, and was particularly interested in Greece. He converted to Eastern Orthodox religion and set up an academy on the island of Corfu in 1824, when the island was under British control.

He was elected to RAS membership in 1825.

He died on 14 October 1827.

*Address:* (1825) 24 St James's Place



**Frederick North, 5th Earl of Guilford**

**Guillemard, John Lewis FRS** (1764 - 1844), landowner, was born 31 August 1764. He was a member of a Huguenot family; his name was sometimes given as Jean Louis Guillemard.

He was educated at St John's College, Oxford, attaining a BA in 1786. He travelled to America where he met several notable Frenchmen in Philadelphia. He became one of the five British Commissioners negotiating in 1797-99 with the new American administration on the repayment of pre-revolutionary debts to British citizens.

He was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Historical and Literary Society, and the American Philosophical Society, all based in Philadelphia.

He retained his base in England, and in 1819 rented Clavering House in Essex for 14 years at an annual rent of £800.00.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823; in 1827 he donated a copy of "Ciakciak's Dizionario Italiano Armeno Turco, 1814" to the RAS (this does not seem to be the book we have in the library, see below). He was also a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He attended the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Manchester, in 1842.

He died in 1844.

*Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 27 Gower Street, Bedford Square (in Boyle's Court Guide 1821)*



Portrait of John Guillemard, aged 5, by Benjamin Burnell