

Haldane, Major-General Robert CB (c. 1761 - 1826), soldier and landowner, was born around 1761.

Robert Haldane the elder, of Airthrey, died in 1768, leaving the estate to his son, Captain James Haldane of the East India ship the *Duke of Albany*. In 1771, Mungo Haldane and others, the trustees of the Airthrey estates, published a petition on behalf of Robert, James' son. This may be our member, who would have been about 10 years of age at the time. It also gives him a family connection to the EIC.

He joined the army of the Bengal Presidency in 1778 as a Cadet and quickly rose through the ranks: he was promoted to Lieutenant in November of the same year, Captain in 1796, Major in 1801, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1804, Colonel 1813, and, finally, Major-General in August 1819.

As a lieutenant-Colonel he commanded the 1st Battalion of the 15th Regiment in India in 1804 at the time of the Mahratta Wars. He was appointed CB on 4 June 1815.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscriptions from 1823 to 1825. He was also a member of the Founding Committee of the Oriental Club in 1824.

He died on 21 June 1826 in Stratford Place. His will, dated 3 July 1826, is in the National Archives.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 2 Stratford Place

Haliburton, David (1751 - 1836), administrator in the East India Company and merchant, was born in 1751 in Scotland.

He was the son of John Haliburton of Muirhouse, an Edinburgh merchant. His elder brother, also John Haliburton, was posted to Madras in 1765; David would be posted there four years later.

In 1770 he joined the East India Company as a writer in Madras and was immediately placed in the revenue department. He welcomed Sir John Malcolm (later a member of RAS) on his arrival in India in 1781. Haliburton joined the board of revenue of the EIC in Madras. He became the senior merchant trading under the auspices of Fort Saint George, in Madras, and a member of the Board of Revenue. He was forced out of these positions in 1789 after allegations were made against him by Avandanum Paupiah, the corrupt "dubash" or translator to John Holland, Governor of Fort St George. This came before the courts in Madras in 1792, when Avandanum Paupiah and others were accused of conspiracy to have Haliburton dismissed from his position as a member of the Board of Revenue and Persian Translator. The accused were all found guilty, fined and sent to prison. He is referred to in a recent article in "The Hindu" (September, 2014), where Avadhanam Paupiah Street in Madras is said to commemorate "one of the most crooked characters in Madras history."

He was a signatory to a protest petition against fox hunting, published in 1808. In 1813, he testified to the Parliamentary Committee investigating the affairs of the East India Company.

In 1822 and 1823 Colonel Beaufoy FRS carried out astronomical observations at Bushey Heath, comparing the temperatures there to those at Haliburton's property at Bushey Grove, a large park of 70 acres in 1821, which was about 200 feet lower than the Heath.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscriptions for 1824 and 1825, but not 1823.

A portrait of Haliburton by Raeburn is in the collection of the Philadelphia City Library. In old Madras, Haliburton Gardens, in Pantheon Road, was named after him.

He died on 12 June 1836 at Bushey. His will, dated 5 July 1836, is in the National Archives.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Bushey Grove, Bushey, Herts

Hall, Captain Basil, RN (1788 - 1844), navy captain and traveller, was born on 31 December 1788 in Edinburgh.

His father, Sir James, was an eminent geologist and supporter of the French Revolution, having studied contemporaneously with Napoleon at the military school at Brienne.

Basil Hall joined the Royal Navy in 1802, rising eventually to the rank of captain. He started on the North Atlantic Station and in 1812 was transferred to the East India Station.

A great traveller, he wrote many books about the various parts of the world he had visited. In 1820 he commanded HMS *Endymion* on an expedition to Rockall, being the first group to land there. He explored Java in 1813, and was part of Lord

Amherst's mission to China in 1816, being in command of the sloop *Lyra*. During this mission to China he surveyed the coast of Korea and the Ryukyu Islands off Japan. This was described in his book *Account of a Voyage of Discovery to the West Coast of Corea and the Great Loo-Choo Island in the Japan Sea* (1818).

The return journey was eventful, and is fully related by Dr McLeod in *The Voyage of the Alceste* (London 1818). After abandoning the wrecked *Alceste*, they called in at St Helena where Hall met Napoleon and was able to remind the former Emperor that his father had been a co-military student of his at Brienne. Curiously, among the members of the group, not only were Lord Amherst and Basil Hall later to become members of the RAS, but so too were the naturalist Clark Abel, John Francis Davis, Sir Henry Ellis and Thomas Manning (see the relevant entries for Abel, Amherst, Davis and Ellis). See also Colin Campbell, who may also have been there on his brother's ship the *General Hewitt*.

In 1823 he published *Extracts from a Journal Written on the Coasts of Chile, Peru and Mexico*; in 1829 he published *Travels in North America*, and several volumes of memoirs from 1831 to 1840.

He was a Member of the Literary Society of Bombay in 1823 and of the Athenaeum in 1824. He was a member of RAS in 1825 having been elected at the General Meeting of 4 December 1824.

Hall died on 11 September 1844 after being admitted to the Royal Naval Hospital Haslar with a mental illness.



Captain Basil Hall, Britannica

Hall, Richard (1764 - 1834), administrator in the East India Company, was born in 1764.

Hall was the Supercargo in charge of all the East India Company's affairs in China between 1785 and 1802. His title was President of the Select Committee and of the Secret Committee, a committee set up by the EIC to deal with the anticipated benefits of Lord Amherst's mission to China, which was disbanded when the mission failed. He returned to England in 1802 in the company of the young George Staunton, who mentions him in his memoirs as "a gentleman to whose personal kindness and encouragement upon my first joining the establishment I must ever acknowledge myself much indebted."

In 1796 as President of the Select Committee he received from Dr Duncan, surgeon at Canton, specimens of a new Chinese species of sugar plant *Triandria digynia Saccharum sinense* which were thought by William Roxburgh, the EIC Botanist, to be better for cultivation in the Botanic Gardens Calcutta.

He had to negotiate with the Chinese authorities on behalf of British citizens, such as in one case in 1800 when a British soldier had shot and wounded a Chinese. His conduct of the case showed that he acknowledged the relevance of the Chinese legal system (*Asian Empire and British Knowledge* by Ulrike Hillmann, 2009).

He was based in Canton, and admired Chinese reverse painting on glass. Once he had returned to England he sent two large glass plates to Canton to be painted with scenes of the Chinese Emperor's court. These glass paintings were kept in his house in Portland Place and were given to the Victoria and Albert museum by his grandson in 1934, along with other Chinese artefacts, such as a carved ivory boat.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

Apart from his residence in Portland Place, he also owned a property in Totteridge: this was Copped Hall, now demolished, but with a lake and grounds developed by Humphry Repton, and which still exist. Copped Hall was later owned by the Manning family, and Cardinal Manning was born there.

He died in 1834.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 28 Portland Place (in Boyle's Court Guide 1821)

Hamilton, Alexander FRS (1762 - 1824), Sanskrit scholar and member of the East India Company Navy, was born in 1762. He was a cousin of Alexander Hamilton, one of the American Founding Fathers.

He joined the EIC navy as a lieutenant arriving in India in 1783. He joined the Asiatic Society of Bengal and married a Bengali woman.

In 1797 he returned to Europe and went to Paris to study Sanskrit manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale. He was still in Paris when war broke out and was interned as an enemy alien but following pressure by French scholars was allowed to continue his study of Sanskrit manuscripts. He published a catalogue of Indian manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale in 1807.

He was elected FRS in 1808.

He returned to England and became professor of Sanskrit and Hindu literature at the EIC College at Haileybury. He was the first professor of Sanskrit in Europe. He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

He died on 30 December 1824 at Liskeard, in Cornwall.

He published:

The Hitopadesa in the Sanskrit Language 1811.

Terms of Sanskrit Grammar 1815.

Key to the Chronology of the Hindus 1820.

Address: (1823) 11 Albany (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821) (1824) Nil

Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton (dates unknown), was an administrator in the East India Company. Alexander was born Alexander Hamilton Kelso, and took the surname Hamilton from his mother, who was sister of Sir Alexander Hamilton of Topsham, in 1811, when Sir Alexander died. He also inherited the house from Sir Alexander. Papers relating to him are kept in the Devon Archives. He was Commissioner of the East India Company at Madras when he changed his name.

In 1818 he was the interpreter to the Commission into the affairs of the late Rajah of Tanjore, where the commissioners were Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn and Sir Robert Inglis, also members of the RAS.

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.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Retreat at Topsham, Devon

Hamilton, Captain Archibald (1778 - 1848), captain in the East India Company fleet, was born in 1778.

He took command of the *Bombay Castle* in 1802 and made two voyages with her to Bombay and China; the first voyage to China was in 1810 (NOTE: the ship was not owned by the EIC, and therefore Hamilton's manuscripts are in the Greenwich archives, not those of the EIC). He was sworn in as captain of the *Bombay Castle* on October 13 1802.

On 14 February 1804, as captain of the *Bombay Castle* he took part in the Battle of Pulo Aura at the entrance to the straits of Malacca. A group of Eastindiamen (the China Fleet) was attacked by a French squadron under Admiral Linois. Although lightly armed, the China Fleet under the command of Commodore Dance formed a conventional line of battle and the French were led to believe that they were in fact British Naval vessels, as some raised blue ensigns and others red ensigns. Linois pulled his ships away, chased by the British Eastindiamen. He was later captured in battle near Batavia. There is a picture of the engagement at Pulo Aura by William Daniell (RAS member); other future RAS members who were at Pulo Aura include George Palmer and James Kinloch.

On 14 October 1820 Hamilton wrote to Robert Dundas, Lord Melville, First Lord of Admiralty, commenting on the establishment of Singapore by Raffles that year, and emphasising the importance of this new establishment (emporium) as a counterbalance to the waning influence of the Dutch.

He also described the situation at Batavia:

"At present the Dutch government still tolerate British merchants at Batavia, and I do not think just at present they can do well without them. British & American ships, notwithstanding their heavy duties, carry on almost all the trade, which added to the tin of Banca constitutes I believe the principal source of their revenue."

He added that

"... the jealousy of the Dutch is so apparent ... that they will as soon as possible get rid of the English merchants of Batavia; and that they will do so the sooner if we abandon Singapore ... then we shall have no depot for British commerce East of Penang, where a Malay trader can anchor his prow, and consequently the whole trade must fall into the hands of the Dutch ... Secondly as to the judicious selection of Singapore as the emporium ... a mere inspection of the chart appears almost sufficient to prove it ... added to the circumstance of the popularity of the British, as contrasted with the unpopularity of the Dutch flag; must render Singapore the successful rival of Malacca, and whilst in the hands of the English I have little doubt the ruin of that old settlement."

He continued:

"The fortunate selection of Col. Farquhar as the settler, a man of the most mild and conciliating character with all, who has resided for the last 25 years at Malacca, 17 or 18 of which he was governor, and who is beloved by all classes of the inhabitants, is of itself a circumstance of the most propitious nature for this infant settlement."

He went on to discuss the benefits of Singapore, in particular concerning the distribution of opium from India - "the principal article at all times in bartering ... Singapore again appears of great consequence as an emporium for the support and encouragement of this important trade."

At the same time, documents in the National Maritime Museum show that during the voyages of the *Bombay Castle* the ship's officers were developing techniques for measuring longitude and to improve the accuracy of timekeeping. (National Maritime Museum Manuscripts)

The *Bombay Castle* made six voyages to the Far East between 1793 and 1806, after which she was sold and broken up. Accounts of the voyages of the *Bombay Castle* are held in the University of Cambridge Digital Library

Hamilton became a member of RAS in 1824 and he paid subscriptions for 1825 and 1826.

He died in 1848.

Address: (1824) 50 Jermyn Street, (1825) 120 Jermyn Street (note his letter below on 14 October 1820 was from 79 Jermyn Street).

Hamilton, Francis Buchanan MD FRS FAS (1762 - 1829), Scottish physician, was born on 15 February 1762 in Callender.

He studied medicine and botany at the University of Edinburgh before joining the merchant navy. He voyaged several times to the Far East and joined the Bengal Medical Service in 1794 where he stayed for 19 years.

He was employed to survey India after the defeat of Tipu Sultan at Mysore in 1799 which took him through the South of the country. He became surgeon to the governor-general Lord Wellesley in Calcutta, and set up a zoo there to study local animals. From 1807 to 1814 he surveyed the areas under the control of the EIC; his reports were very thorough, and covered many areas of natural history, geology, industry, the religions and arts of the inhabitants, etc. In 1814 he became director of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens. He returned to England for health reasons in 1815.

He inherited his mother's estates after her death and took her maiden name, Hamilton, as his surname.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscription in the same year.

He died on 15 June 1829.

He wrote:

A Journey from Madras through the Countries of Mysore, Canara and Malabar 1807

An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal 1819

An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges and its branches 1822

The RAS library has:

Handwritten copy of the Statistical Survey of Bengal by Francis Buchanan Hamilton copied in Calcutta.

A geographical, statistical, and historical description of the district, or zila, of Dinajpur, in the province, or soubah, of Bengal / by Francis Buchanan (Hamilton) (1833).

Journal of Francis Buchanan kept during the survey of the Districts of Patna and Gaya in 1811-12 / edited with notes and introduction by V.H. Jackson. (1925.)

An account of Assam: with some notices concerning the neighbouring territories: first compiled in 1807-1814 / by Francis Hamilton ; edited by Rai Bahadur. (1940)

An account of the district of Purnea in 1809-10 / by Francis Buchanan ; edited from the Buchanan MSS. in the India Office Library, with the permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council, by V.H. Jackson. ... (1928)

Journal of Francis Buchanan kept during the Survey of the District of Bhagalpur in 1810-1811 / edited with notes and introduction by C.E.A.W. Oldham. (1930.)

Journal of Francis Buchanan kept during the survey of the District of Shahabad in 1812-13 / edited with notes and introduction by C.E.A.W. Oldham. (1926)

Francis Hamilton's commentaries with particular reference to Meliaceae / D.J. Mabberley. ([1977?].)

A journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, performed under the orders of the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, Governor General of India : for the express purpose of investigating the state of agriculture, arts, and commerce; the religion, manners, and customs; the history, natural and civil, and antiquities, in the dominions of the rajah of Mysore, and the countries acquired by the Honourable East India Company, in the late and former wars, from Tippoo Sultaun / by Francis Buchanan, M.D (1807)

An account of the district of Shahabad in 1809-10 / by Francis Buchanan. (1934)

Address: Unknown

Hamilton, Walter (DOB unknown - 1830), was a traveller and writer.

He was a prolific author of travel books and other non-fiction. The address he gave for the society's subscriptions list is in fact the address of John Murray, his publisher. He not only published books with Murray, but was Murray's reader and general adviser on travel books. His letters to John Murray, covering the period from 1814 to 1830, are in the John Murray Archive.

He travelled extensively in India.

He was present at the second meeting held at H.T. Colebrooke's house, 32 Argyll Street, on 16 January 1823, at which the membership of the Asiatic Society (which had been founded the week before) was discussed.

In February 1825 he donated a copy of his *Description of Hindostan* to the RAS. In 1828 he donated a copy of his *East India Gazetteer* to the Society.

He died in 1830 in London.

He wrote:

The East India Gazetteer 1815.

A Geographical, Statistical and Historical Description of Hindostan and the adjacent countries 1820.

A Hand-book or concise Dictionary of Terms used in the Arts and Sciences 1825.

The RAS library has:

The East India Gazetteer 1828 ed.

A geographical, statistical, and historical description of Hindostan, and the adjacent counties / by Walter Hamilton, Esq. (1820)

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 50 Albemarle Street

Hanmer, Walden Henry (1761 - 1825), artist and clerk, was born on 30 January 1761. He was the fifth son of Sir Walden Hanmer, of Hanmer, Flint.

He became one of the six clerks in the Court of Chancery. While at Lincoln's Inn he wrote a note to Robert Hold Leigh at the Freemason's Tavern, turning down an invitation to meet. This is in the Wigan Archive.

In 1805 he was a member of the Linnaean Society of London.

He was also an artist and his sketch of the Cowthorpe Oak in Yorkshire was engraved by John Laporte in 1806.

He was elected to RAS membership in 1824. He was only referred to in the minutes of the General Meeting of 6 March 1824 and is not listed in any of the RAS Journals.

He died on 3 August 1825.

Address: Nil; in 1823 he was a member of the Royal Horticultural Society, and was living at Great Brickhill Cottage, Fenny Stratford, Buckinghamshire.

Harding, James (1787 - 1868), was a surgeon born in 1787 in Berwick St Leonard.

He married Mary Pym in 1812.

He was Surgeon Extraordinary to Prince Leopold and Surgeon to the Westminster General Dispensary, Gower Street (Medico-Chirurgical Transactions 1827).

He was a member of RAS in 1825 and paid his subscription for that year. He is listed as J. Hemyng (illegible).

He died in 1868 at Lymington.

According to local records, a house in St Thomas Street Lymington was owned by Major-General Harding in 1869, and the property subsequently became a public house under the name of "The Six Bells".

Address: (1825) 28 Margaret Street, Cavendish Square

Hardwicke, Major-General Thomas FRS LS and As. Soc. Cal. (1756 -1835), English soldier and naturalist, was born in 1756.

He joined the East India Company army in India in 1778 as a lieutenant fireworker (an old officer rank below second lieutenant in the artillery) and served in southern India from 1781 to 1785. He fought in the campaign against Tipu Sultan in 1790-2, then moved to Bengal and became Quarter-master of Artillery in 1793. He became a General in 1819. He resigned from the Bengal Artillery in 1823 and returned to England when his daughter Elizabeth became ill. He never married but had several illegitimate children.



Thomas Hardwicke, lithograph 1831 by Louis Haghe, National Portrait Gallery

His hobby was natural history. While in India he put together a vast collection containing drawings of plants and animals, which he brought back to England. These were used to illustrate large books on Asiatic natural history. Several species of Asian plants and animals are named after him, including *Parnassius hardwickii*, the common blue Apollo of south Asia, the *Eublepharis hardwickii* or East Indian leopard gecko (Hardwicke's gecko), the *Chloropsis hardwickii* or orange-bellied leafbird.

He was Vice-President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1813.

He became a member of RAS in 1825 and donated two portraits and six books to the Society, including the manuscript *Abstracts of a meteorological Diary kept by himself at Dum Dum, from 1816 to 1829*.

The RAS library has:

The Elevation of the Temple of Jagannath 1820

Authentic Memoirs of Tippoo Sultan 1819

The RAS Library also has a copy of *Memoirs of the late war in Asia: with a narrative of the imprisonment and sufferings of our officers and soldiers* which was formerly owned by Thomas Hardwicke.

He died on 3 March 1835.

Address: (1825) 2 Park Crescent; in 1834 he lived in The Lodge, South Lambeth

Hare, James Macadam MD (1777 - 1831), Scottish doctor, was born in 1777 to Dr James Hare of Calderhall, Edinburgh.

Hare studied medicine at Edinburgh and became MD in 1796. He joined the East India Company in 1802 and served in the Indian Medical service until 1814 before being transferred to a practise in Calcutta. He travelled regularly between Scotland and Calcutta.

He was a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

He was elected to RAS membership in 1825 and paid his admission fee and subscription in 1825.

He died on 12 February 1831 at Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

Address: (1825) Edinburgh, later 45 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh

Harington, John Herbert (1765 - 1828), administrator with the East India Company, was born on 12 March 1765 in Salisbury.

He joined the East India Company's offices in Calcutta as a writer in 1780 and worked for the company in various capacities, ending in 1825 as member of the Supreme Council and President of the Board of Trade.

He was honorary professor of the laws of the British government in India at Fort William College. He was also President of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta.

He edited *The Persian and Arabic works of Sa'dee* published in Calcutta in 1795, and was the author of *An Elementary Analysis of the Laws and Regulations enacted by the Governor-General in Council at Fort William in Bengal for the Civil Government of the British Territories under that Presidency* Calcutta, 1805-17. Both are in the RAS library.

He was a member of RAS in 1824 and paid his subscription as a non-resident member in 1825.

He died on 9 April 1828 in London.

Address: (1824, 1825) Nil

Harvey, Henry FRS FRAS (1783 - 1853), soldier and astronomer, was born on 7 July 1783.

He was educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Cambridge before joining the Madras Army as lieutenant in 1801. He took part in the Battle of Assaye in 1803 where he was wounded; he was awarded the Second Mahratta War Medal (it was sold at auction in London for £5000 in 2005). He was still serving in the Madras Infantry when, in 1817, he married Lady Magdalene de Lancey, widow of Colonel William Howe de Lancey who had died at Waterloo. Together they had three children. She died on 12 July 1822, when giving birth to their third child.

He retired from the army in 1821 and returned to England where he became a member of many notable societies. In 1824 he was a director of the Palladium Life Assurance Society, with offices in London and Edinburgh. He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He was elected FRS on 17 February 1825. No biographical details are given in the Royal Society's list of Fellows, other than that he flourished between 1825 and 1837. In 1840, he supported a paper by Edward Kater, son of Captain Kater, member of the RAS, who was attempting to become a Fellow himself.

He became a member of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall in 1834 whilst living at Hayle, Cornwall.

The sculptor Samuel Joseph made a bust of him which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1838.

He became a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1842, when he was living at Hill House, Streatham, Surrey. In August of the same year, his daughter Frances-Magdalene married Commander Francis Scott RN at Streatham.

He died on 7 March 1853.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 11 George Street, Edinburgh (altered by hand 1824 to 27 St James's Street); in the RAS members' list for 1834, he was living at Hill House, Streatham.

Haughton, Sir Graves Chamney AM FRS (1788 - 1849), soldier and Sanskrit scholar, was born in 1788.

He travelled to India in 1808 to join the East India Company army as a cadet. Whilst there he learnt Hindustani and studied further at Fort William College Calcutta where he excelled at languages. Unfortunately he fell ill, and had to return to England in 1815. He taught Sanskrit and Bengali at the East India College at Haileybury under Alexander Hamilton, whom he succeeded as Professor. He was elected FRS in 1821 and being a friend of Henry Thomas Colebrooke, went on to help found the RAS in 1823. In March 1824 he donated three of his own works to the RAS library and would serve as Librarian of the Society in 1835.

He wrote many learned articles but failed in his attempt to become Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, retiring from the contest in favour of his friend Horace Hayman Wilson (also a member of the RAS).

He died of cholera in Paris on 28 August 1849, where he had lived for many years.

He wrote:

A Dictionary, Bengali-Sanskrit-English: Adapted for Students of Either Languages, to which is added an Index, Serving as a Reversed Dictionary.

He edited the

Institutes of Menu or Manava –Dherma-Sastra 1825.

The RAS Library has:

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])

Institutes of Menu or Manava –Dherma-Sastra 1825.

And several other books which belonged to him.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) East India College, Haileybury, Herts; in 1834 he lived in 28 Dorset Square

Haviland, Major Thomas Fiott de (1775 – 1866), soldier and surveyor, was born on 10 April 1775 at Haviland Hall, Guernsey. He was the son of Sir Peter de Havilland, the Bailiff of Guernsey.

He was educated at Elizabeth College before becoming a cadet with the East India Company Madras army in 1792. In 1793 he was posted to the Engineer Corps as an engineer-geographer; he prepared maps of the area round Tanjore from 1798 to 1800. In 1801 he was sent to Egypt to do more survey work round Lake Mareotis, from where he returned to Guernsey. On his return to India his ship was captured by a French privateer near Sumatra, but de Haviland was released unharmed. In 1802 he had returned to India where he was engaged in survey work in the Deccan.

In 1808 he married Elisabeth de Sausmarez in Madras (she was the daughter of the Guernsey Attorney-General); she died in 1818.

At Mysore he undertook work for John Malcolm, the Resident (also a member of the RAS), which included building a new Banqueting Hall for the Residence with very large brick vaults; the construction of the Hall demonstrated De Havilland's success in adopting traditional Indian building techniques. He also built St Andrew's kirk in Madras, entirely of brick, and designed the new Bulwark to protect the shore from encroaching tides.

Later he took part in the officers' mutiny at Seringapatam for which he was court-martialled and dismissed from the service in 1811. He later stated that he had been unjustly implicated in the mutiny.

He returned to Guernsey from India in 1823. He was President of the Committee supervising Elizabeth College, Guernsey in 1824.

He was elected to RAS membership in 1824 and paid his subscription as a non-resident member in 1826. He donated a copy of his *Descriptions and Delineations of some of the Public Edifices in Madras* to RAS in 1827.

He died in 1866 in Guernsey.

Address: (1824, 1825) Guernsey



Miniature of Thomas Fiott de Havilland, 1796, in the Priaulx Library, Guernsey

Haviside, Anthony (dates unknown), was a draper and linen manufacturer in London and formerly, until 1822, at Stokesley, Yorkshire, under the name of John Haviside & Son.

He was trustee to the will of James Calvert, Master Mariner of Stokesley, in March 1796.

He was a merchant conducting business in Bucklersbury, London, under the name of Anthony Haviside & Co., and then in partnership with Charles Harvik, as Haviside & Harvik & Co.

He was a member of RAS in 1824 and a member of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1825.

He was declared bankrupt in 1829 and listed as insolvent in 1833, with the dividends payable to his creditors being the subject of a bankruptcy court on 24 January 1835.

Address: (1824) Nil, (1825) 19 Bucklersbury

Hay, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward (dates unknown), was a British soldier with the East India Company.

He had served at Fort St George, retiring from that post 29 April 1814 because of ill-health. In 1817 Captain Hay was second-in-Command of the East India Company's recruiting service in Chatham; he was promoted to Major and sent to serve in the East Indies. In 1823 he returned to Chatham as Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant of the Chatham Depot for recruits to the EIC army.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscriptions for 1823, 1824 and 1825.

Edward Hay's correspondence as Secretary to the Bengal Government (1784-1790) is in the National Archives (note: this may not be the same person as our member).

He was at a meeting on 1 July 1834 at Lord Clive's house, where it was decided to open a fund to erect a statue of Sir John Malcolm, also a RAS Member, in Westminster Abbey.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Chatham Depot

Heatly, Patrick (1753 - 1834), soldier and civil servant in the East India Company was born in January 1753 in New England, Newport, Rhode Island to a family of Scottish descent who were loyal to the British crown.

His mother was of the Talmage family, among the very earliest settlers in America. His father died when he was young. Like his elder brother he was brought up in London by Jacob Wilkinson, Director of the East India Company and an old friend of their father's. His elder brother became a judge in India. His youngest sister, Mary, was the mother of James Tod (RAS member). He joined the military service of the EIC as a cadet, but rapidly switched to the administrative civil service where his brother Suetonius Grant Heatly was a judge.



Patrick Heatly, portrait by Zoffany, Yale Center for British Art

On his return to England he continued in the service of the EIC, being a member of its "Secret Committee" (the group in charge of the everyday running of the company).

He was a member of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

He died on 22 July 1834.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 38 Hertford Street, Mayfair (in Boyle's Court Guide 1821)

Heber, Rev. Reginald

See entry at Calcutta, Bishop of

Heber, Richard MP (1773 - 1833), book-collector and Member of Parliament, was born on 5 January 1773. He was the son of Reginald Heber of Hodnet and half-brother to Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta.

He was an insatiable book-collector, at times to the chagrin of those around him. In one letter his father criticised his obsession: "I cannot say I rejoice in the importation of the cargo of books you mention from abroad, we had before enough and too many, ten times more than were ever read or even looked into." When his father died in 1804, his inheritance allowed him to collect even more books.

He travelled to Scotland and became friendly with Sir Walter Scott. He tried several times to get into Parliament, finally succeeding in 1821 when he was elected for Oxford University, a seat he held for five years.

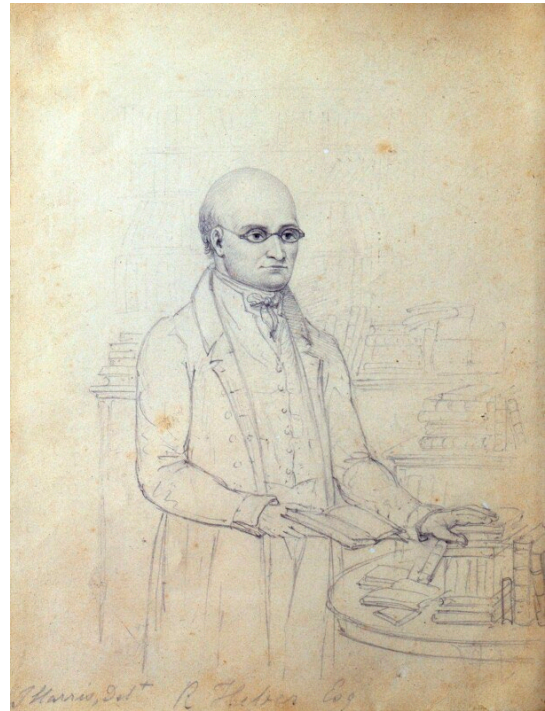
He frequented Lady Holland's parties in Holland House; she said of him: 'His memory is quite remarkable, and his ready application of verses and stories smart and brisk. He is a valuable inmate to help on conversation.'

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

In 1825 he made advances on two young men in the Athenaeum. Peel and other members of the government persuaded him to leave the country after the men threatened to expose him. He went to live in Calais, resigning his seat in Parliament, and only returned to England in 1831.

He died on 4 October 1833 in Pimlico where he had retired. He left an estate of £200,000, not including his library. His vast collection of books, which filled eight houses, was sold for about £67,000.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Lodge, Pimlico or Pimlico Lodge



Richard Heber, pencil sketch 1830, by John Harris, National Portrait Gallery

Heming, Dempster (1778 - 1874), British lawyer, was born in 1778 in Nuneaton. He was the son of George Heming, who had made a fortune in the West Indies from sugar. He was brought up on his father's estate, Caldecote Hall, Nuneaton.

He studied at St Andrews University, where he excelled in Latin. He was called to the bar in 1807 and went to India where he became Registrar of the Supreme Court in Calcutta. This was the basis of his considerable fortune.

He returned to England and settled at Caldecote. There he became involved with Joseph Hansom, who designed his cab whilst staying at Heming's house. Heming may have put money into the venture and Hansom cabs became the mainstay of public transport for years.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823, paying subscriptions from 1823 to 1825. He was also a member of the Founding Committee of the Oriental Club 1824.

He married Rhoda Chard Alleyne in 1839. The marriage was the subject of much gossip, since she was allegedly already married to Henry Alleyne. It transpired that they were in fact brother and sister. Heming's financial affairs deteriorated: a bank which he had founded crashed and he invested heavily in Spanish bonds which were rendered worthless after the Spanish government cancelled all its debts.

He died a poor man, but still happily married at the age of 96, in 1874.

His son, also Dempster Heming, became a Lieutenant-Colonel and was Superintendent of the Police Force in Madras.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 8 Cleveland Row; in 1834 he lived in 48 Lincoln's Inn Fields

Hicks, John (dates unknown), was a member of RAS in 1825, paying his admission fee and annual subscription in 1826.

It is difficult to ascertain which of the following might have been our member:

Major John Hicks, who joined the Bengal Army in 1787 as a cadet and progressed up the military scale from Lieutenant in 1800, Captain in 1809, to Major in 1820. Arriving in Bombay, he joined the 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry and took part in the campaign against Tipu Sultan in 1799, including the battle of Seringapatam. He then moved to join Wellesley's army in Goa. After seeing service in various parts of the India over a period of twelve years, he was appointed to join Elphinstone at Poonah in command of a new battalion. He remained with this force until 1821, when he finally retired and returned to England in 1822.

Captain John Hicks, who was an experienced ship's captain whose observations helped in the publication of the "Chart of the Northern Part of the Bay of Bengal" in 1794.

John William Hicks of Jamaica and Lansdowne Crescent, Bath, who was born around 1780 in Bath. He married Susannah Mills in 1805 and inherited the family estates in Jamaica, Hicks Hall in St Thomas-in-the-East, from his father, also John Hicks, who died in 1800.

In 1820 a John Hicks was listed as a Middlesex juror with addresses at Gloucester-Place Marylebone and Gloucester-Place New Road.

A John Hicks was director of the Albion Assurance Company in 1840.

Hill, Marcus Lewis (dates unknown) was a merchant and landowner.

Marcus Lewis Hill claimed to be the heir to James Fanning who with his wife, Frances, had bought a property at La Roche Talbot in France in 1777, which had subsequently been confiscated by the French state during the revolution, and for which Hill claimed compensation.

The partnership between Marcus Lewis Hill and Charles le Tavernier of Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, trading as Le Tavernier and Hill, Wine Merchants, was dissolved in March 1823.

He was elected to RAS membership in 1825.

He was one of the stewards at a Charity Dinner in aid of the St Patrick's Charity Schools and Asylum for Female Orphans in May 1826.

As voter in the parish of St Martin's in the Fields in the Westminster election of May 1837, he voted for Evans and Leader, who were elected.

He was a member of the Reform Club in 1840.

Address: (1825) 27 Charles Street, St James's Square

Hobhouse, Sir Benjamin, Bart. MP FRS FAS (1757 - 1831), lawyer and politician, was born in 1757 in Bristol. He was the son of a prosperous Bristol merchant.

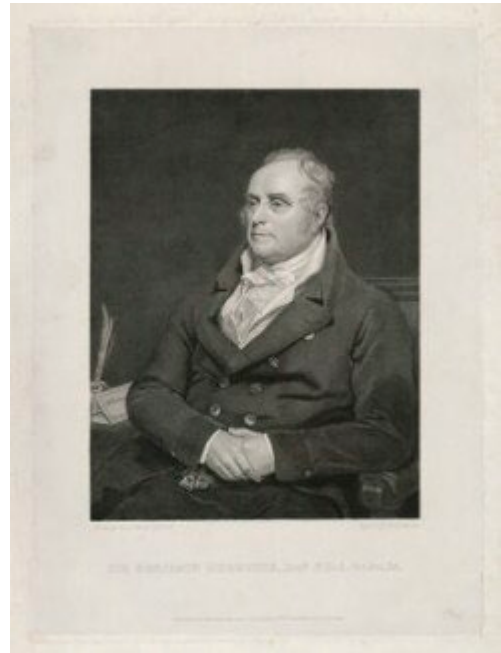
He studied at Brasenose College Oxford before he was called to the bar in 1781. He entered Parliament in 1797 as MP for Bletchingley and remained an MP for various constituencies until 1818. He acquired a stake in a Bristol bank and in 1800 bought a £33,000 share in the Whitbread brewery. He was a Unitarian.

In 1806 he was appointed one of the Commissioners into the affairs of the late Rajah of Tanjore, along with Thomas Cockburn and Sir Robert Inglis, his neighbours in Manchester Buildings, both also members of RAS. The Interpreter to the Commission was Alexander Hamilton, also a member of RAS.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and a member of the Athenaeum in 1824. His two sons H.W. Hobhouse and John Cam Hobhouse, were also members of the RAS.

He died on 14 August 1831 in Berkeley Square, London.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 11 Manchester Buildings, Westminster (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821); then Berkeley Square



Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, engraving published 1825, National Portrait Gallery

Hobhouse, Henry William (1791 - 1868), British Whig politician, was born on 8 August 1791. He was the son of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, 1st Baronet who was also a member of RAS.

In 1814 he married Mary Anne Palmer, daughter of John Palmer the richest India merchant. From 1814 to 1825 he was a partner in the firm of Palmer & Co in Calcutta, though he did not live there often.

He travelled extensively; around India in 1815, in France, Switzerland and Italy in 1816, in Madeira, Belgium, France and Austria from 1818-19, and in Italy, Greece, the Holy Land and Egypt in 1820. His travel journals are in the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre.

He was a member of RAS in 1826 and paid composition fee as an elected resident member.

In August 1826 the Court of King's Bench examined Hobhouse regarding his involvement with Dr Benjamin Babington in the libel case of Buckingham v. Bankes.

In 1832, at an insolvency court in Calcutta, he was represented by the Advocate-General and it was shown that for the period when he was a partner in Palmer & Co., he was responsible for most of the money transactions, and had noted by hand on the firm's accounts for 1825 "the whole profits of this partnership being absorbed by losses."

In 1835 he stood for election to Parliament in Finsbury, but came last of four candidates. He refused to stand down, and was beaten in the second election by Reform candidates. He had previously tried to get elected in Bath, but failed.

He was an important private banker in Bath and Chairman of the Committee of Private Bankers in 1841. He spoke at length when he appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on Banks in 1841.

He died on 22 May 1868.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Nil; in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1829 he lived at 20 Norfolk Street, Park Lane; in 1834 he lived in 11 Pall Mall

Hobhouse, John Cam MP FRS (1786 - 1869), English politician and diarist, was born on 27 June 1786. He was the son of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, 1st Baronet who was also a member of RAS.

He studied at Westminster School, where he was able to attend parliamentary debates. At Cambridge he made friends with Byron and toured with him through Portugal, Spain, Albania, Greece and Turkey. In 1815 Marshall Mac Dermott, also a member of RAS, met Byron on the island of Cephalonia, where Byron entrusted him with the manuscript of the last part of *Don Juan* which he brought back to England to deliver to Hobhouse.



Sir John Cam Hobhouse, mezzotint by Charles Turner published by Colnaghi, 1826 National Portrait Gallery

During this time he wrote *Journey through Albania*, published 1813, *The Substance of Some Letters written by an Englishman resident at Paris*, published 1815, and many pamphlets.

On his return from the Mediterranean he was forced by his father to join the army and served for a short while in Ireland. He went to Paris when his hero Napoleon has escaped from exile in Elba and was very critical of the Bourbon Restoration. He tried to be elected to Parliament for Westminster in 1818 but was disowned by his own party, the Whigs, because of criticisms he made of the corruption in the party. He was finally elected in 1819 for Westminster but had many troubles in parliament because of his radical objection to both Whigs and Tories. He criticised the reaction of the government to the Peterloo rioters and spoke vehemently in Parliament on the subject in 1821. He firmly supported the Reform Act and when it was passed broke away from the radical left and joined the government. He held ministerial posts under Melbourne and Russell.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions for 1825 and 1826. He was also a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He retired in 1852 with the title of Lord Broughton.

He died on 3 June, 1869.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 6 Albany Court; in 1834 he lived in 42 Berkeley Square

Hoblyn, Thomas FRS (1778 - 1860), British clerk and inventor, was born in 1778 in Liskeard, Cornwall.

He became Chief Clerk to the Treasury and was chairman of the Committee of Colonies and Trade. He invented Hoblyn's Equalizers; these were printed tables for working out comparable measures, in particular for measuring wine in imperial measures against metric. He received the Society of Arts gold medal in 1815 for a rice mill which he had sent to Ceylon and which speeded up the preparation of rice for sale; in the same year he received the Society's silver medal for his importation of cocoa nut oil from Ceylon.

He was elected FRS in June 1811 and became a freemason in 1814.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions for 1823 and 1824. He was also a member of the Athenaeum in 1824. In 1826 he published *Precepts for the use of Hoblyn's Equalizers, exhibiting the value in Imperial measure equivalent to any given value in Wine measure, etc.*

In 1829 he was churchwarden of Chelsea Parish Church.

He died in 1860 at White Barns, Hertfordshire.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 125 Sloane Street (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821)

Hodgson, David (dates unverifiable) was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscription for that year. The following entry contains information about a David Hodgson who may have been our member.

A merchant of Liverpool, in 1822, a David Hodgson was the principal of a firm of timber merchants operating in Toxteth Park, Liverpool. He is listed as living at 11, Queen Anne Street in Liverpool in 1824.

He was a partner in the firm of Cropper, Benson and Company, Liverpool (with James Cropper and Robert Benson who were both members of the RAS).

In 1822 he tried to get David Ricardo, the economist, to stand for election in Liverpool, but Ricardo refused.

In 1824 he was member of the founding committee of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company (along with Robert Benson and James Cropper). He was a director of the Eastern Counties Railway Company in 1839. By 1845 he had subscribed to railway shares to the amount of £114,000.

On April 7 1827 he testified to the Parliamentary Committee on the price of grain, as a partner in Cropper, Benson & Co.

Following the banking crisis of 1828-9, he was one of the Liverpool Commissioners appointed by the Bank of England to administer loans, in sums of not less than £500 nor more than £10,000. These measures to stabilise the system proved successful, and credit was gradually re-established.

He was an agitator against the Corn Laws, and railed against the East India Company at a public meeting in Liverpool in 1829 in favour of free trade in China. He gave evidence over several sittings to the Parliamentary enquiry into the Depressed State of Agriculture 1836, in particular with reference to corn.

In 1833 David Hodgson was listed in the Register of Electors for the Borough of Liverpool; his address was Prince Edwin Street.

In 1837 he was a subscribing member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

8 October 1840, a great meeting of the Liverpool Protestant Association was held with 5000 members in attendance; David Hodgson was listed as a speaker at the meeting.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Liverpool

Hodgson, Frederick MP (1795 - 1854), brewer and Member of Parliament, was born in 1795.

He was the son of Mark Hodgson, and grandson of George Hodgson the founder of Hodgson's Brewery in Bow, East London. Hodgson's brewery was famous for its pale ale, which was the main ale exported to India and became known as India Pale Ale. Other brewers tried to break into the market, but even in the 1830s, Hodgson's IPA accounted for a third of all the Indian sales of beer. His partner in the brewery was Thomas Drane, also a member of the RAS.

Hodgson's father died suddenly in 1810, leaving the brewery to his two sons. George died in 1816, leaving Frederick the sole owner the brewery at the age of 22.

He decided to enter Parliament, and represented Barnstaple almost continuously from 1824 to 1847, helped by constant largesse to his constituents. Sitting with him as MP for Barnstaple was Henry Alexander, director of the East India Company, who was also a member of the RAS.

He was a member of RAS in 1825 and paid his admission fee and subscription in 1825.

He died on 30 March 1854.

Address: (1825) 15 St James's Place (in Boyle's Court Guide 1821)



Frederick Hodgson, portrait by William Beechey, Barnstaple Guildhall

Hodgson, John (1777 - 1848), administrator in the East India Company, was born in 1777.

He was a member of an old Essex family. There is a brass in Chigwell Church to John Hodgson of the Middle Temple who died in 1620.

He joined the East India Company as a writer in 1792. He arrived in India in 1799 and rose up the ranks of the Company, being appointed Third Member of the Council in April 1819.

He was Surveyor-General of India from 1821 to 1823, and wrote a report on Coimbatore Province which is now in the Nottingham University Library. In this report he noted the higher production of grain in the area. His reports strongly influenced the Board of Revenue of the East India Company, of which he would later become a member, as well as becoming a member of the Council in Madras.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions for 1823 and 1824. He donated a large number of books and documents to the RAS in May 1827; these included "Heyne's Report on Mysore." Later that year, Major Hodgson (maybe the same man), also donated a copy of his *Map of the Sources of the Ganges, Jumna, etc.* In 1834 he was a member of the RAS Council.

In 1844 he was a director of Globe Insurance Ltd of Pall Mall, together with Henry Alexander, Sir Walter Stirling and R.C. Plowden's son, all members of RAS.

He died in 1848.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Bowles House, Chigwell, Essex; 18 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square; also given as living at 15 Queen Anne Street in 1834

Holland, Henry (1775 - 1855), lawyer and politician, was born in 1775.

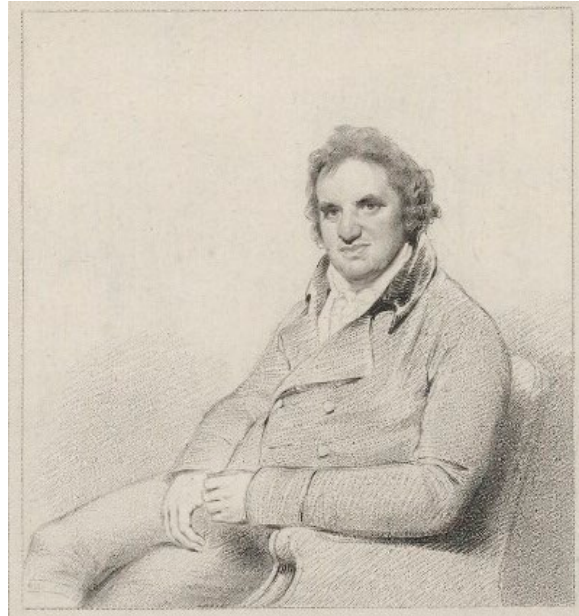
He was the son of Henry Holland, the architect, and Bridget, daughter of Capability Brown. His father was an important figure in the history of 18th Century architecture. Designer of Claremont House in Surrey for Lord Clive (a member of the RAS), and both Carlton House and the Brighton Pavilion for the Prince Regent, he was also Surveyor of the East India Company.

Henry Holland junior was called to the bar in 1799, and then tried to enter Parliament; he was elected for Okehampton in 1802 and was an MP for four years.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscriptions from 1823 to 1825. He was also a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He died on 20 January 1855 in Montagu Square.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) D4 Albany (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821); in 1834 he lived in 35 Montagu Square



Henry Holland, engraving by James Heath, after George Chinnery, National Portrait Gallery

Holmes, William, MP (1779 - 1851), soldier and Member of Parliament, was born on 2 April 1779 in County Sligo, Ireland. He was the son of a brewer.

He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he matriculated in 1795. He joined the army as lieutenant in the 4th Regiment of Foot in 1799, then in the 69th Foot the next year before becoming captain in the 3rd West Indian Regiment from 1803 to 1807.

In 1807 he married Helen, the widow of Sir James Stronge.

He was agent for Demerara from 1820 to 1833.

He was a member of RAS in 1825 and paid his admission fee and subscription the same year.

He served as an MP for many years: for Grampound 1808-12, for Tregony 1812-18, for Totnes 1818-20, for Bishop's Castle 1820-1830, for Haslemere 1830-32 and finally for Berwick-on-Tweed 1832-1841. He was Chief Whip from 1818 to 1832

He died on 2 January 1851.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 11 Mansfield Street, Portland Place, also 10 Grafton Street, New Bond Street; in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 he was living at 10 Grafton Street with Lady Strong (sic)



William Holmes, lithograph by Gauci after John Collingham Moore, 1824 National Portrait Gallery

Hope, Thomas FRS FAS (1769 - 1831), merchant banker, author, philosopher and art collector, was born on 30 August 1769.

He was born into a Dutch branch of a Scottish family and was extremely wealthy. He did not enter the family banking business, instead he spent his time travelling round Europe, Constantinople in particular, collecting works of art. In 1794, he and his brothers left The Hague and settled in London to escape the advancing French forces under Napoleon.

In 1804, they bought a large house in Duchess Street, which Hope filled with his art collection. In 1806 he married Louisa de la Poer Beresford and acquired another house, Deepdene, in Surrey. This became a centre for modern interior design, and a school for young artists.

Hope was particularly interested in designing houses and their interiors. His house in Duchess Street was illustrated in many books of the period, as was Deepdene. Both mansions contained his collection of Italian pictures, exquisite furniture and libraries. He was very generous to young artists, encouraging Flaxman, Chantrey, and many others.

In 1805 he published *Household Furniture and Interior Decoration* which had an enormous influence on interior decorating, a term coined by Hope, in the early part of the 19th century. He published other works on architecture and design before publishing the novel for which he is best known *Anastasius* in 1819.

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

He died on 3 February 1831.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Duchess Street, Portland Place; in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 his address was 1 Mansfield Street, and also The Deepdene)



Thomas Hope, portrait in Eastern dress by Sir William Beechey, 1798, National Portrait Gallery

Hopkinson, Major Charles (1783 - 1864), British soldier, was born on 14 September 1783.

He was commander in the Madras Artillery at the battle of Ava during the first Anglo-Burmese war 1824-26.

In the minutes of the Select Committee into the affairs of the East India Company in 1832, he was recorded as recommending that the artillerymen should be recruited in Bengal or Bombay and that there were too few officers in the Artillery.

Later, he became General Sir Charles Hopkinson, Madras Artillery.

He was a member of RAS in 1824 and paid a composition subscription as non-resident member in 1827 together with Major Sotheby.

He died in December 1864.



Sir Charles Hopkinson, portrait by George Richmond RA, was sold by Bonhams in 2015 for £1250.

Address: (1824, 1825) Artillery, Madras; in 1834 he lived in the United Services Club

Horsfield, Thomas MD (1773 - 1859), American physician and naturalist, was born on May 12 1773 in Pennsylvania into a Moravian family.

He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1790 he took the post of surgeon on the cargo ship *China* sailing to Java. He was fascinated by the natural history of the island.

He served as a surgeon with the Dutch Colonial Army in Batavia. When the East India Company took control of Java from the Dutch he stayed on, working for Governor Sir Stamford Raffles (member of RAS) with whom he became very friendly. On leaving the Far East he came to England and became curator of the EIC museum in Leadenhall Street on the recommendation of Raffles.



Thomas Horsfield, lithograph by Day & Haghe, 1840s, from an engraving by J. Erxleben National Portrait Gallery

He was the first to identify a number of plants and animals. These include the Oriental Cuckoo *Cuculus horsfieldi*, the Javanese Flying Squirrel *Iomys horsfieldii*, the Southern Indian Blue Oakleaf butterfly *Kalima horsfieldii*, and many more.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscriptions in 1824 and 1827. In November 1824 he donated a copy of his *Zoological Researches in Java* to RAS.

He died on 24 July 1859 in London and was buried in the Moravian cemetery, Chelsea.

Address: (1823, 1824) 44 Gerrard Street, Soho; (1825) 6 Castle Street, Holborn; in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1829 he was living at 2 Raymond Building, Gray's Inn; in 1834 his address was the Library, East India House

Houston, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert CB (1780 - 1862), soldier with the East India Company, was born on 2 December 1780 in Scotland. His father was a banker and West India merchant.

He joined the EIC army in 1795 and served in the 4th Bengal European Cavalry. He fought in many battles particularly during the Second Anglo-Maratha War. He was Governor of Addiscombe Military College for ten years, retiring in 1834. He was given a piece of plate worth 500 guineas by the company on his retirement.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and a member of the Founding Committee of the Oriental Club in 1824.

He retired from the army as General Sir Robert Houston KCB in 1854.

He died on 5 April 1862 in London.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 8 Cumberland Street, Portman Square

Hull, Lieutenant-Colonel William (c. 1780 - 1840), British soldier, was born around 1780.

He arrived in India in September 1798, as Ensign in the Bombay Army. He was promoted to Lieutenant in December 1798, then to Captain in 1805.

He was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Bombay Army 1813, Major in 1817, and then Lieutenant-Colonel in 1821. He returned to England in 1822 for three years' leave after 24 years of service in India, during which he had taken part in numerous campaigns, including the war with Tipu Sultan.

He was elected to RAS membership in 1824 and paid subscriptions from 1824 to 1827. He was also a member of the Founding Committee of the Oriental Club 1824.

In 1838, he was promoted to Major-General, of the Bombay Army.

He died on 9 November 1840 at his house in Norfolk Street, Park Lane.

Address: (1824, 1825) 7 Cork Street; in 1834 he lived in Wimbledon

Hume, Sir Abraham, Bart. FRS (1749 - 1838), British politician, was born on 29 February 1749.

He entered Parliament in 1774 as MP for Petersfield, a seat which he held until 1780. He returned to Parliament as MP for Hastings from 1807 to 1818. He and his wife America were keen rose growers; together they developed several varieties in their gardens in Hertfordshire.

He was also a keen collector old master prints, and was a friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions for 1823 and 1824. He was also a founding member of the Geological Society and a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He died on 24 March 1838.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 31 Hill Street, Berkeley Square (in Boyle's Court Guide 1821)



**Sir Abraham Hume, by George Romney,
sold at Christie's New York, 2002**

Hume, Joseph MP FRS (1777 - 1855), physician, interpreter and Member of Parliament, was born on 22 January 1777.

He studied medicine at Edinburgh University and went to India in 1797 as an army surgeon and interpreter. He was proficient in several Indian languages. He returned to England in 1808 with a fortune of £40,000 which he had amassed during his ten years in India.

He was elected MP for several constituencies between 1818 and 1842. He joined several philanthropists, such as Jeremy Bentham, in promoting schools for the children of the working poor. In Parliament he became the unofficial scrutiniser of proposed measures and insisted on direct votes on every item of public expenditure.

He was a member of RAS in 1824.

He died on 20 February in 1855.

Address: (1824) 38 York Street, Portman Square (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 York Place, Portman Square); (1825) 6 Bryanston Square; in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1829 he was living at 6 Bryanston Square



Joseph Hume, portrait 1854, by John Whitehead Walton, National Portrait Gallery

Hunter, Robert FSA (dates unknown), was a clerk to the Tea Warehouse keeper at East India House, London, with a salary of £760 per annum. He retired in 1835 after more than 30 years' service, with a compensation of £573.

He was elected to Ras membership in 1824 and paid subscriptions from 1824 to 1826.

Note that he was not the author of: *The History of India from the earliest ages to the fall of the British East India Company*, by Robert Hunter, missionary at Nagpore.

Address: (1824, 1825) East India Warehouse, Crutched Friars; in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1829 and in 1834 he lived at 46 Burton Crescent.

Huskisson, The Right Honourable William, MP (1770 - 1830), British statesman, financier and Member of Parliament, was born on 11 March 1770.

He studied at a Grammar School in Derbyshire. At the age of 13 he was sent to France under the care of his mother's uncle, Richard Gem, who was physician to the British Embassy. He stayed in Paris for nine years, which meant that he saw the beginnings of the revolution and the overthrow of the monarchy. He spoke in public in support of the Moderates, and also in 1790 on the subject of the "assignats" (paper money issued by the French Government) which gave him a reputation as an expert in financial matters. He returned to London with the Marquess of Stafford, the British ambassador, who had taken an interest in him. Because he spoke fluent French, the Home Secretary, Henry Dundas, appointed him to oversee the implementation of the Aliens Act which mainly concerned French emigrés coming to England. In 1795 he was appointed Under-Secretary at War.



William Huskisson, portrait by Richard Rothwell, 1830-31, National Portrait Gallery

He entered Parliament in 1796, but did not take much part in the discussions there. When William Pitt returned as Prime Minister in 1804 he was made Secretary of the Treasury. In 1800 his great-uncle, Richard Gem, died, leaving his fortune to Huskisson.

From 1814 he took a more prominent part in public life, spurred either by his involvement with the Corn Laws, or his proposals to reduce the unfunded national debt. He was still in the cabinet under Wellington in 1827 but resigned after disagreements with his colleagues.

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

On 15 September 1830, as MP for Liverpool, he attended the opening of the new Liverpool and Manchester Railway, built by George Stevenson. He was attempting to get into the Duke of Wellington's carriage when the door swung open and he was thrown into the path of the *Rocket* driven by George Stevenson. His legs were badly injured and he died soon afterwards, making him the first person to die in a railway accident. His accident served to awaken public interest in the railway, with the result that the Liverpool and Manchester line became extremely popular and profitable; within a few years railway lines were opening all over the British Isles.

Address: (1823) Whitehall Place (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821); (1824, 1825) 9 Somerset Place; in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1829 4 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall

Huttmann, William (1792 - 1845), English scholar in Asian languages, was born on 9 March 1792 in London.

As a young man he studied Chinese with the intention of going to China as a missionary, but gave up the idea when his father died, leaving the family with very little money. He continued his studies, learning other Asian languages such as Japanese, Mongolian, Sanskrit and Bengali. In 1820 he published the *Annals of Oriental Literature*.

In November 1825 he donated four books and two Chinese scrolls and some Chinese coins to the RAS; he became a member of the Society in the following year. In 1829 he donated a copy of *Hau Kiou Chosan*, or the *Pleasing History* to the RAS.

In November 1826, a G. H. Huttmann of Calcutta donated one book and one manuscript to the Society (it is not known what connection, if any, there was between the two Hutmans).

In 1828 he obtained a position as assistant secretary to the RAS, and was secretary of the Oriental Translation Fund from its inception.

He became part-proprietor of a magazine for dissenters, "*The World*" (he was a congregational dissenter).

In 1832 he was found to have embezzled £107 from the subscription funds of the RAS and was forced to resign from the Society. With no other income and a family to provide for, he did translation work.

He died in 1845.

Address: (1824, 1825) Grafton Street, Bond Street