

Lake, Lieutenant Edward John (DOB unknown - 1829), was the son of Admiral Sir Willoughby Lake. He joined the East India Company army and served in the Madras Engineers in the Mahratta War of 1817.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

In 1825 he published *Journals of the Sieges of the Madras Army*.

In 1829 he was Aide-de-Campe to the governor of Penang. He died the same year, on a return voyage to England from Penang with his wife and four young children, when their ship the *Guildford* disappeared without trace. Two other children remained in India and survived, one of whom became Major-General Edward John Lake (1823-1877) of the Bengal Engineers.

The RAS library has:

Journals of the sieges of the Madras Army in the years 1817, 1818, and 1819. With observations on the system according to which such operations have usually been conducted in India, and a statement of the improvements that appear necessary / by Edward Lake. (1825)

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Madras

Lambert, Aylmer Bourke FRS FAS (1761 – 1842), English botanist, was born on 2 February 1761 in Bath.

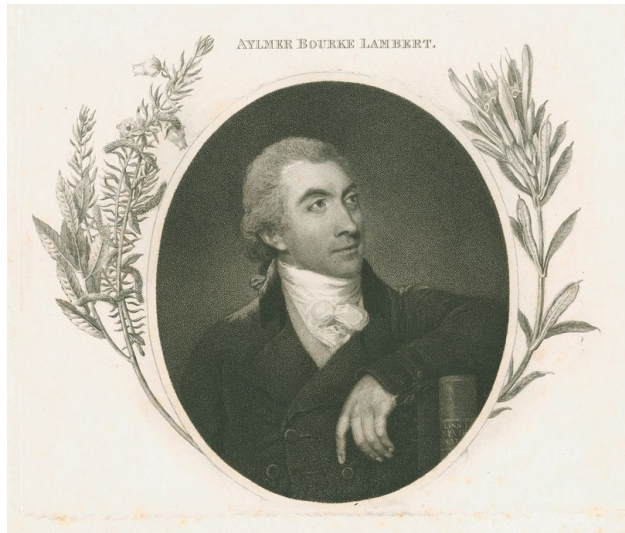
His mother died when he was 12 and he inherited her estates in Jamaica and Ireland. He studied at Oxford University. With the income from his mother's estates and from the inheritance from his father, he was able to devote himself entirely to the study of plants.

His main work was in publishing botanical works; he published *A description of the genus Cinchona* in 1797 and *A description of the genus Pinus* from 1803 – 24. He also formed an enormous collection of botanical specimens. Over 50,000 specimens of plants from his collection were auctioned after his death and are now scattered across major plant collections worldwide.

As well as being a founding member of RAS in 1823, he was also a founding Fellow of the Linnaean Society and member of the Committee of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He died on 10 January 1842 at Kew. A copy of the *genus Pinus* was sold at Christies in 2008 for £54,500.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 26 Grosvenor Street; 26 Lower Grosvenor Street (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821)



Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Royal Society of Arts

Lambert, Charles (1769 - 1837), merchant and philanthropist, was born in 1769 in Berwick-on-Tweed.

His elder brother Anthony went to India as a cadet with the EIC, but resigned soon after arriving, and set up his own trading company, Lambert & Ross; Charles joined his brother in India to become a partner. The two brothers lived in some style, employing 97 servants. Their company traded in many items, including the supply of cloth and clothing to Sydney, Australia. Anthony returned to England, ill from the Indian climate, and died in 1800.

Charles Lambert married Louisa Poignand in 1800 and they had fifteen children.

Charles returned to England when he had made his fortune. He rented Osborne House, on the Isle of Wight, which was later sold to Queen Victoria. He then bought a house in Fitzroy Square.

He was a noted philanthropist, being, for example, on the Board of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in 1821.

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

In 1831, he invested some of his money in the Stag Brewery in Pimlico, where he was later joined by James Watney as a partner.

He died on 6 October 1837.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 1 Fitzroy Square and Berwick-on-Tweed (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821)

Lansdowne, The Most Noble the Marquis of FRS (1780 - 1863), Whig politician, was born Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice on 2 July 1780.

He became the 3rd Marquess of Lansdowne in 1805. He was the son of the Prime Minister, the 1st Marquess of Lansdowne. He was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge.

He was elected MP for Calne in 1802 and became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1806. When he became Marquess in 1805 he lost his seat in the Commons, but became one of the Whig leaders in the Lords. In the Lords he championed Roman Catholic emancipation and the abolition of slavery.

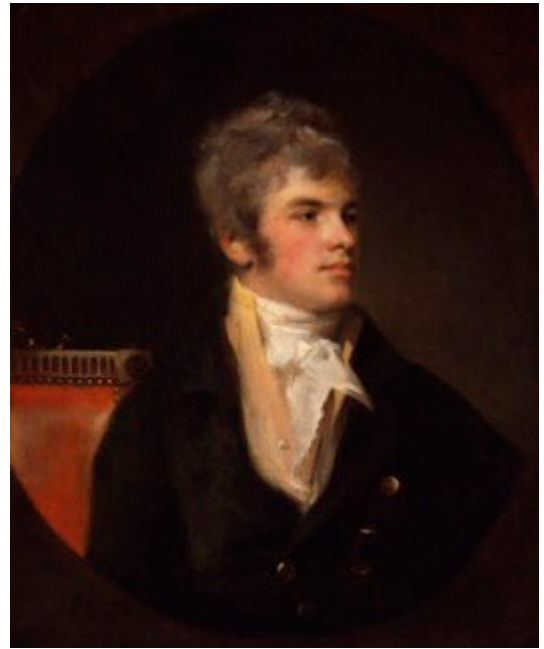
A notable Whig politician, he served as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Home Secretary under Canning, but refused the Prime Ministership. He was frequently consulted by Queen Victoria.

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

He was also a member of the Committee of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He died on 31 January 1863.

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



Henry Petty, 3rd Marquis Lansdowne, by Henry Walton, 1805 National Portrait Gallery

Larken, Edmund (1766 - 1831), merchant and philanthropist, was born in 1766.

From 1804 to 1808 he was working with the East India Company in Canton and Macau. He was particularly involved in the tea trade and was responsible for examining and purchasing tea for the EIC. In 1813, he testified on his work to the Parliamentary Inquiry into the working of the Company, and explained how they had arranged to have first pick of all the best tea in China. Letters from members of the Monson family to Larken when he was working in China are in the Lincolnshire Archives Office.

He was a noted philanthropist, being, for example, on the Board of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in 1821.

He was a freemason, belonging to the Shakespeare Lodge.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions from 1823 to 1825.

His daughter, Eliza's, wedding dress from 1828 is in the collection of the V&A, London. She wore it for her marriage to William Monson, later 6th Baron Monson, a member of the East India Company's staff at Fort St George, Madras. They were married in St Giles-in-the-Fields Church, London.

He died in 1831. There is a plain marble plaque to Edmund Larken in St Giles-in-the-Fields Church, London.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 14 Bedford Square (in Boyle's Court Guide 1821)

Larpent, Sir George Gerard de Hochepped MP (1786 - 1855), businessman and Liberal politician, was born on 16 February 1786 in London.

Larpent was born into a Huguenot and Dutch family. As a young man he became involved in trade to India and the Far East. He wrote a pamphlet "On Protection to West-India Sugar", published in London 1823.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscription as a resident member.

His correspondence for the years 1833 to 1836 is in the Senate House Archives, University of London.

He was made a baronet in 1841, the year in which he was elected MP for Nottingham.

He was Chairman of the Oriental and China Association and in 1847 was prominent in promoting steam navigation to Australia and New Zealand. He was deputy Chairman of the St Katherine's Dock Company.

He died on 8 March 1855 in London. His will, dated 22 June 1855, is in the National Archives. He was buried at St George's Church, Hanover Square.

After his death, his furniture, including "almost every appendage for the various apartment of a gentleman's residence" was sold at auction.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 8 Austen Friars; and Putney

Lawford, Edward (1787 - 1864), English lawyer, was born in 1787.

Lawford was born into a Warwickshire family of lawyers and bankers with particular connections to the Drapers' Company. Like several of his family before him, Edward was Clerk to the Drapers' Company, as well as Solicitor to the East India Company from 1826 onwards. He was in constant contact with the legal authorities concerning the affairs of the company and its servants.

Lawford was friend and lawyer to Henry Thomas Colebrooke, founder of the RAS. Lawford himself was a founding member of the RAS in 1823. In 1829 he donated a copy of *Proceedings before the Privy Council in relation to Sir John Peter Grant's Petition* to the Society.

Three of his sons served in the Army in India and a fourth, Henry Baring Lawford, was Chief Judge of the High Court at Krishnagur.

In 1844, he was made one of the examiners for candidates applying to join the Queen's Bench division of the High Court.

In the volume *The Law relating to India and the East-India Company* 4th edition 1842, there is a generous reference to Lawford:

“the Editor feels bound expressly to advert to the generous interest taken by Edward Lawford, Esq., Solicitor to the East-India Company, both in the improvement and success of the compilation. The extensive practical knowledge of the subject possessed by that gentleman, the result of long experience and of the unremitting application of a vigorous mind, gives a peculiar value to his approbation”

He died in 1864 at Vevey, Switzerland.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 31 Bloomsbury Square (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821); in 1834 he lived in Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton Street



Edward Lawford, portrait mezzotint by Pickersgill, National Portrait Gallery

Leake, Lieutenant-Colonel William Martin FRS

(1777 - 1860), military man, topographer, diplomat, antiquarian and writer, was born 14 January 1777 in London.

He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and joined the Royal Regiment of Artillery in 1794. He served first in the West Indies, and then in 1799 was sent to Constantinople to train the Ottoman army in the use of artillery against the French. He gained an interest in ancient topography whilst travelling through Asia Minor to join the British forces in Cyprus.

In Egypt with the Turkish Army he surveyed the Nile Valley. He was due to return from Greece to England in the ship *Mentor*, bought by Lord Elgin to carry the Elgin Marbles back to England, but she sank before leaving Greek waters and Leake lost all his papers and collections of coins along with other artefacts. Following this misfortune, he was sent to survey the coast of Albania but was taken prisoner by the Turks after Turkey declared war on England. After his release, he joined Ali Pasha at Ioannina and remained there for a year as English envoy.

He retired in 1815 and spent the rest of his life studying ancient civilisations. He wrote *The topography of Athens: With some remarks on its antiquities*, which was published in 1821, *Journal of a tour in Asia Minor, with comparative remarks on the ancient and modern geography of that country*, published in 1824, and many other works.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions from 1823 to 1827. In May 1824 he donated a copy of his *Journal of a tour in Asia Minor* to the RAS library. He was also a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He died on 6 January 1860 in Brighton.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 26 Nottingham Place (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821)



William Martin Leake, 1838, by Christian Albrecht Jensen, National Portrait Gallery

Lee, Rev. Samuel DD (1783 – 1852), Reverend and language scholar, was born on 14 May 1783.

Lee was born into a poor rural family; at a young age he was apprenticed to a carpenter. He found himself proficient in learning languages and started to make a living as a teacher of Persian and Hindustani. This brought him to the attention of the Church Missionary Society who sent him to study at Cambridge in 1813. He graduated in 1819 and was appointed Professor of Arabic at the university. In 1831 he became Regius Professor of Hebrew. He held various church positions, the last being that of vicar of Barley in Northamptonshire.

He wrote several books on language, notably a Hebrew grammar and lexicon. He also worked on the first dictionary of the Maori language.

He was elected to RAS membership in 1824, paying subscriptions in 1824 and 1825. In January 1824 he donated his edition of the *Old Syriac Testament* and one manuscript in “Bugis character” to the RAS.

He died on 16 December 1852.

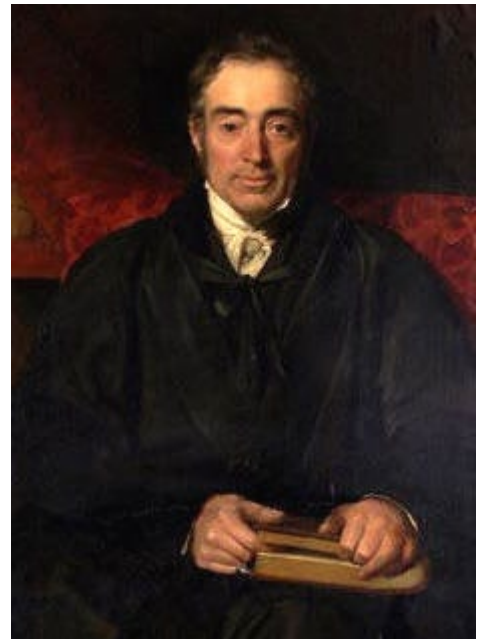
The RAS library has:

An examination of the grammatical principles of Professor von Ewald of Tubingen, as put forth in his Hebrew grammar and elsewhere: also, of the defence of himself against the charge of certain plagiarisms committed by him on the Hebrew grammar of the author, and likewise, of certain criticisms advanced in that defence / by Samuel Lee. (MDCCCXLVII [1847].)

The travels of Ibn Batuta : translated from the abridged Arabic manuscript copies, preserved in the Public Library of Cambridge. With notes, illustrative of the history, geography, botany, antiquities, &c. occurring throughout the work. / By the Rev. Samuel Lee. (1829)

Kitāb-i shikaristān dar naḥvī [sic] zabān-i Pārsī / taṣnīf-i Yūnus-i Ūksfūrdī = A grammar of the Persian language / by William Jones. With improvements by Samuel Lee. (1823)

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Nil (called Dr Lee of Cambridge in the subs list for 1826)



Portrait by William Thomas Fry, National Library of Wales

Leopold of Saxe Coburg, His Royal Highness Prince (1790 - 1865), German Prince who became the first King of the Belgians, was born on 16 December 1790 in Coburg, Germany.

Born into a minor German princely house, Leopold served in the wars against Napoleon in the Russian army, and entered Paris with the Russian Emperor after Napoleon's defeat in 1814. He met Princess Charlotte, daughter of the Prince Regent, soon to be George IV. After Waterloo, he was invited to London and married Charlotte in 1816. The couple lived at Claremont House in Surrey. Charlotte died in 1817, as a result of giving birth to a stillborn baby girl.

Leopold continued to live in London, and acquired Marlborough House in the Mall. His private surgeon was James Harding, also a member of the RAS. He became a member of RAS in 1824 as well as a member of the Athenaeum.

In 1831 he was chosen to be the first King of the Belgians, and left England for Belgium. He reigned for 34 years until his death on 10 December 1865.

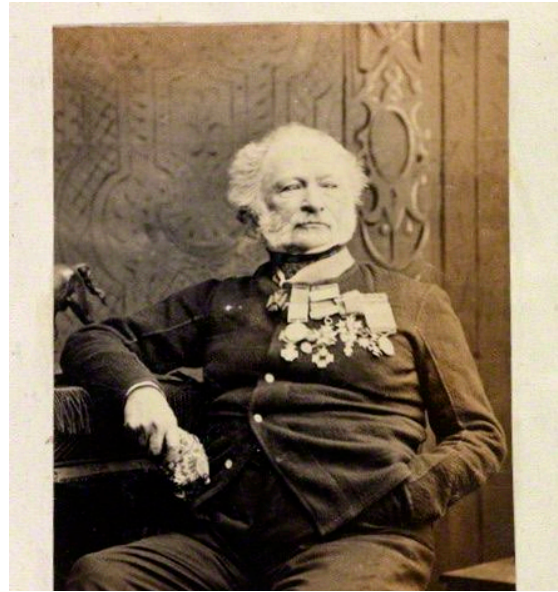
Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Marlborough House, Pall Mall



Prince Leopold, by George Dawe, National Gallery

Lillie, Sir John (1790 - 1867), soldier, landowner and inventor, was born in 1790 in Ireland.

He joined the army as an ensign in 1807 and saw service in the Peninsular War. He joined the Portuguese Army in 1814 as a Captain in the Lusitanian Legion. The Portuguese Army in fact formed one third of Wellington's army in the Peninsular war. The Cacadores, or light infantry, were formed by General Beresford on the instructions of Wellington, and Lillie became commander of the 7th Cacadores. His group fought in many battles. He was wounded at Toulouse in 1814. As a Major in the 31st Foot, he was made a CB in 1831, and in the same year also became a General in the Portuguese Army.



Sir John Lillie, 1866, albumen print by Camille Silvy, National Portrait Gallery

In 1820, he married Louisa Sutherland, daughter of Louisa Colebrooke and cousin of Henry Thomas Colebrooke. He became a freemason in 182, the same year that he was a founding member of RAS; he paid subscriptions for 1823 and 1824. As well as a member of RAS, Lillie was a member of the Medico-Botanical Society of London (see entry under Frost for more detail) and a founding member of the Institute of Inventors in 1863.

Lillie stood for election as MP for King's Lynn in 1835 but came third after Lord George Bentinck and Sir Stratford Canning.

He was a great inventor and held over 30 patents for various inventions. He took out a patent in 1835 "for an improved mode of acquiring power for the purpose of propelling carriages, barges, and other the like contrivances for conveying goods and passengers". In 1843, he arranged for a new system of paving based on a mixture of wood and asphalt to be tried in Piccadilly. Earlier, when living at Hermitage Lodge in Fulham, he became involved in the development of a canal system and new roads to serve the expanding London suburb. This road is now called Lillie Road.

He died in 1867 at Norfolk Terrace, Kensington. He is buried at Brompton Cemetery.

Address: (1823, 1824) North End, Fulham; (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 was living at 55 Welbeck Street)

Littler, Major John Hunter (1783 - 1856), soldier in the Bengal army, was born on 6 January 1783 in Cheshire.

His mother's father, John Hunter, after whom he was named, was a director of the EIC. In 1800 Littler joined the 10th Bengal Native Infantry as an ensign. He sailed to India in the Indiaman *Kent* which was intercepted and captured by a French privateer in the Bay of Bengal. The passengers were set adrift in a pinnace but finally made their way safely to Bengal. He then served in Java in 1811, and returned to resume his service in Bengal. In 1834 he was serving with the 54th Bengal Native Infantry.

He became a member of RAS in 1823; paying subscription for 1823 and composition as an elected resident member 1825.

He was promoted to Major-General in 1841, commanding the Agra division of the Bengal Army at the battle of Maharajpore in 1843. He returned to England in 1851 and retired to Devonshire.

He died on 18 February 1856 at Bigaden, Devonshire.

Address: (1825) Nil; in 1834 he was living in Nusseerabad



Sir John Hunter Littler, portrait by an unknown artist on sale at Walpole's in London, 2018

Liverpool, The Right Honourable the Earl of, KG FRS (1770 - 1828), British statesman and Prime Minister, was born Robert Jenkinson on 7 June 1770 in London.

Jenkinson served as a Tory Prime Minister from 1812 to 1827. He was in office during the end of the Napoleonic period, the Anglo-American War of 1812, the Regency, and the period of civil unrest following the downfall of Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna, when radical ideas came to the fore.

His father was a trusted adviser of George III and his mother's father was a senior official in the East India Company.

He became an MP very early, and took his seat just after his 21st birthday. He became Foreign Secretary under Henry Addington, then Home Secretary under William Pitt the Younger. When Pitt died, the King offered to make him Prime Minister but he refused as he did not think he could command a majority in the Commons.

He served under Spencer Perceval and was made Prime Minister after Perceval's assassination. He took office on 5 June 1812. His Cabinet contained some of the most able politicians of his time, as well as four future members of RAS (Canning, Peel, Wellington, and Huskisson).

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions from 1823 to 1825. Liverpool was Prime Minister when the RAS was founded; three future Prime Ministers, Aberdeen, Peel and Wellington, were also members of the RAS. Liverpool was also a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

His most difficult period in office came with the popular radical movement of the post-war period brought about by increases in taxes. He abolished habeas corpus and imposed limits on freedom of speech and the right of assembly. As a result he was almost assassinated following the Cato Street Conspiracy of 1820. He found the strain of office too much and retired from the Prime Ministership in 1827.

He died on 4 December 1828 in Kingston, Surrey.



Robert Jenkinson, 2nd Earl of Liverpool, by Thomas Lawrence, National Portrait Gallery

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Fife House, Whitehall-Yard (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821)

Lloyd, Major William (1782 - 1857), Welsh soldier and mountaineer, was born on 29 December in Wrexham.

He joined the East India Company army in 1798, rising to the rank of major in the Bengal infantry. In 1822 he went on an expedition to the frontier of Tibet, where he climbed the Boorendo peak alone, making him one of the first Europeans to climb a mountain in the Himalayas. Having been knighted in recognition of this feat, he returned to his estate in Wales in 1838. In 1840 he published *The Narrative of a Journey from Caunpoor to the Boorendo Pass*.

He was a member of RAS in 1824 and paid subscriptions from 1824 to 1827.

He died on 16 May 1857 in Llandudno, Wales.

The RAS library has:

Narrative of a journey from Caunpoor to the Boorendo pass in the Himalaya Mountains viâ Gwalior, Agra, Delhi, and Sirhind / by Sir William Lloyd. And Captain Alexander Gerard's account of an attempt to penetrate by Bekhur to Garoo, and the Lake Manasarowara, with a letter from the late J.G. Gerard, Esq. detailing a visit to the Shatool and Boorendo passes, for the purpose of determining the line of perpetual snow on the southern face of the Himalaya ... [etc.] ; edited by George Lloyd. (1840)

Address: (1824) Bryn Eston, Wrexham, N.W.; (1825) 4 Mornington Crescent, Camden Town; Bryn Eston, Wrexham, N.W.

Loch, James (1780 - 1855), Scottish economist, barrister and Member of Parliament, was born on 7 May 1780 near Edinburgh.

Brought up by his uncle on the Blair Adam estate, he trained as a lawyer in Scotland and was later called to the bar in England. He then specialised in the management of large estates: firstly that of the Duke of Sutherland in Scotland, and then several English estates. During this time he was also responsible for much of the development of the canal and railway systems across the country.

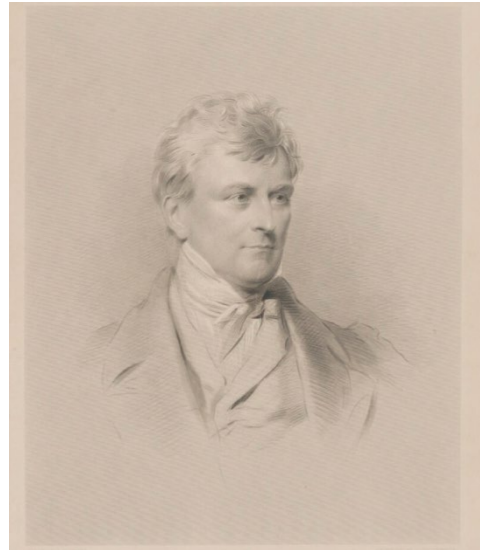
In Scotland he was responsible for several of the Highland clearances, in which poor crofters were removed from their small farms, so that estates could be improved. He wrote about the subject, publishing *An Account of the Improvements on the Estates of the Marquess of Stafford in the counties of Stafford and Salop, and on the estate of Sutherland* in 1820.

He was a member of RAS in 1824 and paid subscription for that year.

In 1827 Loch became a Whig MP for St Germans in Cornwall. He was regularly re-elected for several seats in Cornwall and Scotland until he was defeated in 1852 by Samuel Laing. He was a director of the Grand Junction Railway and also the Liverpool and Manchester Railway; he was also one of the founders of the University of London.

He died on 28 June 1855 in Albemarle Street, London.

Address: (1824) 96 Great Russell Street, Bedford Square (106 Great Russell Street in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821); in 1834 he lived in 18 Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square



James Loch by James Posselwhite, engraving 1850, after George Richmond, National Portrait Gallery

Lock, John (DOB unknown – c. 1834), was an administrator in the East India Company.

He joined the EIC around 1803, was made a Director on 11 April, 1826, and Chairman of the Court of Directors in 1830. In 1830 he attended the passing out examinations at the EIC college at Addiscombe, along with other directors. In 1834 he wrote to the Court of Directors saying that he did not agree with their decision not to abide by a court order. He married Rabina Maria Cullen, daughter of Archibald Cullen, KC, in 1820.

He was sued in 1809 by Andrew Nash and others, details of which are in the National Archive (Nash v. Lock)

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

In 1823 Mr Garry of the Hudson's Bay Company wrote to John Lock of the East India Company, suggesting that the EIC should purchase beaver and otter furs in England and sell them through the Hudson's Bay trading post in China, undercutting the price at which the Russia America Company was selling such furs.

John Lock travelled on the *Cambridge* from Singapore to Bombay in 1833.

He died around 1834.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 19 Russell Place, Fitzroy Square; in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1829 he lived at 138 Sloane Street