

Taylor, Major-General Sir Herbert KCB MP

(1775 - 1839), British soldier, was born at Bifrons, Kent, on 29 September 1775.

His father took the whole family to Europe to be educated, in Germany, Switzerland, France and Italy; as a result, Herbert spoke several languages including German, French and Italian. He joined the Foreign Office as a clerk in 1792, but switched to the Army, joining the 2nd Dragoon Guards as a cornet in 1794. He was promoted Captain in 1795, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1801.

He became aide-de-camp to various Foreign Office envoys and ambassadors, then became secretary to George III from 1805 to 1812, then secretary to Queen Charlotte from 1812 to 1818 when she acted as the King's guardian. He was aide-de-camp successively to George IV, William IV and Queen Victoria.

He was MP for Windsor from 1820 to 1823 and in later years was Master of St Katherine's Hospital in Regent's Park.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

He died on 20 March 1839 in Rome.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Horse-Guards; (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1829 his address was St Catherine's Lodge, Regent's Park



Sir Herbert Taylor, 1833 by John Simpson. National Portrait Gallery

Taylor, James (1784 - 1832), bookseller and publisher, was born in Quebec in 1784. His father, John Gawler, was a sergeant in the Royal Artillery who founded a freemason's lodge in Quebec in 1759. His brother, Samuel Gawler, of the 73rd Regiment, died at Seringapatam in 1804.

According to Gordon Barlow, Taylor was born in Quebec with the name George Gawler, and worked as an attorney in Calcutta from 1784 to 1816 having adopted the name James Taylor. The reasons for this change of name are not known.

In 1792 he married Elisabeth Emma Long in Calcutta; they had eight children, all born in Bengal. His son, George, was colonel of the 52nd Regiment. His second daughter Caroline Elisabeth married Charles Phelips of Briggens Park on 15 June 1820.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

In 1826 he wrote and published *The Royal Brighton Guide: With an Account of the Principal Objects Worthy of Notice in Its Vicinity*.

He died at Briggens Park on 26 October 1832, at the residence of his son-in-law Charles Phelips.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Crescent, Bath; in *Boyle's Court Guide* for January 1829 he was living at 65 Wimpole Street and Royal-Crescent Bath.

Taylor, Richard FLS (1781 - 1858), naturalist and publisher of scientific journals, was born in Norwich on 18 May 1781.

He was apprenticed to a printer in Chancery Lane; at the same time, he studied foreign languages and classical literature.

He started his own publishing company in 1803, firstly with the help of his father, then with his brother. Later Dr William Francis joined as a partner and the company became Taylor and Francis (Francis was in fact the illegitimate son of Taylor, but this was kept secret from the family).

He edited the *Philosophical Magazine* from 1822, published the *Annals of Natural History* in 1838, and edited his *Scientific Memoirs* from 1837 to 1852.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions for 1823 and 1824 and for 1826 and 1827. He made a donation of a book on Persepolis to the RAS in 1829.

He died on 1 December 1858 in Richmond.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Shoe Lane; in 1834 his address was Red Lion Court, Fleet Street



Richard Taylor, engraving by Robert Hicks 1845.
National Portrait Gallery

Thomson, Captain (dates unknown), was a founding member of RAS in 1823, his name is given as 'Thompson' in the 1823 register.

We do not have enough information to identify this officer positively. The following are possibilities:

Military Captains:

1828 Deaths June-July: "On board the *Upton Castle*, on the passage from Bombay, Captain Thomson of the Madras Native Infantry" Asiatic Journal Vol 26.

William Thomson served at Seringapatam and was imprisoned there by Tipu Sultan. He wrote a book about his experiences: *Memoirs of the Late War in Asia: With a Narrative of the Imprisonment and Sufferings of our Officers and Soldiers by an Officer of Colonel Baillie's Detachment*. London: John Murray, 1788.

A Captain T. P. Thomson was a Member of the Literary Society of Bombay in 1823.

Lieut-Colonel Thomas Perronet Thompson FRS lived at North End Hampstead in 1834.

Colonel P. Thomson of the Madras Infantry was promoted to Major-General in 1851.

Major W. B. Thomson of the 3rd Bengal European Regiment was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1851.

Among the deaths listed in the "Gentleman's Magazine" Vol. 26, 1828 is "on 5 July at North Leith, Captain Alfred Thomson RA".

Maritime Captains:

Original subscribers to the Society of East India Commanders include:

William Thomson, Duke Street, Westminster; David Thomson, Fludyer Street, Westminster.

Captain David Thomson wrote a paper on "The Velocity of the Waves of the sea" in the Philosophical Magazine and Journal 1823.

William Thomson was first mate on the *Tilbury*, an EastIndiaman sailing from London to St Helena and China on 31 January 1768, arriving China 1 July 1769.

Among the deaths listed in the "Gentleman's Magazine" Vol. 26, 1828 is "7 June at Edinburgh, Capt. Andrew Thomson RN".

Captain James Thomson was commander of the *Duke of Roxburghe* sailing from London 12 April 1838 arriving in Adelaide 28 July 1838, and on the same ship from Plymouth 5 October 1839 arriving Wellington 8 February 1840, "being one of the first immigrant ships to arrive in Wellington". He died on another voyage on the same ship in July 1840: "he fell overboard in Cook's Straits, and was drowned" (Asiatic Journal Vol 32).

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Nil; (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 Capt. Thompson was living at 34 King Street, Edgware Road; in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1829 he was living at 18 Connaught Square)

Thompson, Jeremiah Joseph (dates unknown), was an accountant and author.

It is possible that he was descended from Robert Thompson (1621-1694), puritan merchant and member of the East India Company, who was a friend of Oliver Cromwell and Navy Commissioner during the period 1649 to 1660; he lived at Newington Green, where his son Joseph was born about 1658; this Joseph had a son, also Joseph Thompson, born in September 1698.

Joseph Thompson, of the Accountant's Office, East India House, wrote a memorandum "on the alteration of the standard of the Bengal Coin" in 1807, and another "on a copper coinage for Bengal and other parts of India" in 1808.

He was the author of the "Paper of Observations" drawn up for the Board of East India House 12 April 1816, in reply to T.P. Courtenay's letter of 3 August 1815 from the India Board on the rates of exchange of Indian monies on account. His observations were placed before the Select Committee on the affairs of the East India Company in 1832. He was also the author of *Considerations respecting the Trade with China* published in 1835.

His will, dated 7 July 1804, stated his address to be the parish of St Andrew Holborn; his will is in the National Archives

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions for 1823 and 1824. His name is deleted on the 1824 list.

Another Jeremiah Thompson was an American merchant who started a cross-Atlantic boat service in 1817, together with Benson, Cropper and the Rathbones. He was originally from Yorkshire, but emigrated to the United States in 1801 at the age of seventeen. He was a Quaker, and an officer of the New York Manumission Society whose aims were the freeing of slaves. The shipping line was the Black Ball Line, the first regular transatlantic transport service: a ship left Liverpool on the first of the month and another left New York on the fifth. The first ship left Liverpool on 1 January 1818. Large amounts of cotton were brought into Liverpool this way, and had the result of making Liverpool the main transatlantic port in England. It is possible that this was our member, since Benson and Cropper were also members of the RAS and Quakers. However, he seems to have been based in New York and there is nothing to say that he had any connection with East India House (Neptune's Needle: interactive database of American Maritime History). Later, in 1860, a small American cargo ship was named after him.

Address: (1823, 1824) East India House

Thornhill, John Bensley (1773 - 1841), administrator in the East India Company, was born in 1773. His father, Cudbert Thornhill, was an army officer serving in Cossore, who became a director of the East India Company, and friend of Sir William Bensley, a fellow director.

John Bensley Thornhill, Junior, was born in Calcutta. He joined the EIC as a writer in the Bengal Establishment in 1790. He held several administrative posts, including Postmaster-General in 1810. He resigned from the Company's Bengal Establishment in 1812, and returned to England, becoming a director of the Company for the first time in 1815. He was a director of the EIC several times: from 1815-16, 1818-21, 1823-26, 1828-31, 1833-36, and 1838-40. A painting of him by George Romney as a boy in 1784/5 is in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Later he became the adopted son of Francine Bensley, and took her name.



Portrait of John Bensley Thornhill as a boy, by Romney, Museum of Arts, Boston

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

His brother Robert Bensley Thornhill was killed with his wife and two children at the massacre of Cawnpore in July 1857

He died in February 1841. Documents relating to Thornhill are in the Asian and African Studies section of the British Library.

There was another John Bensley Thornhill, born in 1832, who died at the siege of Lucknow in 1857.

Address: (1823) East India House; (1824, 1825) 8 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1829)

Thornton, Thomas (1786 - 1866), journalist and author, was born in London on 12 July 1786.

His father, also Thomas Thornton, was an East India agent, and Thomas originally started working in the East India Company's London Office. In 1825 he began to write reports for *The Times* and joined the staff of the paper afterwards, being a member of the paper's staff until 1865.

On 18 July 1810 as clerk in the office of Underrated East India goods, he testified at the trial of John Gilbert for attempting to obtain money falsely.

His wife, living at City Terrace, gave birth to a son at Bury St Edmonds 22 August 1824.

He was a member of RAS in 1824 having been elected at the General Meeting of 17 January 1824; he paid his admission fee and annual subscription in 1824.

He wrote:

Compendium of the Laws and Regulations Concerning the Trade with the East Indies, London, several editions to 1819.

East Indian Calculator, a set of Tables for Assisting Computation of Batta, Interest, Commission, Rent, Wages in Indian Money, London 1823.

Oriental Commerce, or the East India Trader's Complete Guide London 1825 (this book was originally compiled by William Milburn, of the HEIC's service, and was updated by Thornton from the papers left by Milburn on his death).

History of China from the earliest Records to the Treaty with Great Britain in 1842, London 1844.

He died on 25 March 1866 in Belgrave Road.

Address: (1824, 1825) 8 City Terrace, City Road (In 1819 for the title-page of the *Compendium* his address is described as "East India Office, Customs House"); in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1829, his address was 49 Berkeley Square; in 1834 his address was 4 Upper Stamford Street

Tod, Major James (1782 – 1835), officer of the East India Company and oriental scholar, was born in Islington, London, on 20 March 1782.

He was educated in Scotland before entering the service of the East India Company, firstly studying at the Military Academy, Woolwich, then as a cadet in the Bengal Army in 1799. In 1806-7 he studied Arabic, Persian and Hindustani at Fort William College, where a fellow student was Hans Sotheby (also a RAS member).

He moved up the ranks, and worked on topographical studies of the various areas in which he served, leading to the publication of a detailed map of Central India in 1815. During the third Anglo-Maratha War he served as head of the Intelligence Department. Following this, in 1818 he was appointed Political Agent in parts of Rajputana. During his time there he busied himself with making sure that the Rajput population remained dominant, since he felt that this was the surest way of consolidating the population in the face of an impending attack by Russian forces. Empty villages were repopulated and the whole local economy was reinvigorated. Native Rajput princely houses were encouraged to the extent that some of his superiors in the EIC suspected him of corruption, and gradually reduced his areas of responsibility. His immediate superior, David Ochterlony (Resident in Rajputana and also a member of the RAS), in particular criticised his methods.

During this time he also carried out research into the history of the area, which later formed the basis for his best-known work, the *Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han*, published in 1829-1832. Some of the illustrations for this book were based on sketches and watercolours made by Captain Patrick Waugh (also a member of the RAS), Tod's cousin, whom he appointed as draughtsman.

In the end, discouraged by this official reaction, he resigned his position in 1823 and returned to England. In the same year he was a founding member of RAS. In February 1824 he made a donation of three MSS and a drawing of a Hindu god, plus a collection of MSS in Rajputana dialect, and 20 Sanskrit MSS to the Society. He made a further large donation of books, including a copy of his *Annals of Rajasthan*, to the RAS in 1827. In addition to lecturing on India, he also worked for a time as Librarian of the Royal Asiatic Society. He married in 1826 and had several children.

He died of a chest infection on 18 November 1835, in Regent's Park; his health having suffered from overworking.



Portrait of Captain James Tod, frontispiece to *Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han* 1920

The RAS library has:

Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han
donated by the author 1827

Photocopy of James Tod's account
book / Tod, James, 1782-1835.

Tod Collection / Waugh,
Patrick & Tod, James, 1782 -1835.

James Tod's Rajasthan: the historian
and his collection / edited by Giles
Tillotson. (2007)

The RAS collections also have sketches
by Tod including:

The goddess Devi with attendant
Yoginis drinking blood in a scene of
slaughter at Kanauj /
Anonymous & Tod, James, 1782-
1835.

Religious mendicants in eight pairs / Anonymous & Tod, James, 1782-1835. (c. 1820)

Address: (1823) 17 Argyll Street; (1824) 10 Glass Place, Regent's Park; (1825) 8 Gloucester
Place, New Road



Captain James Tod riding an elephant with his companions and escort;
with him are Captain Waugh, Dr Duncan and Lieutenant Carey; painting
probably made in Udaipur around 1820, Victoria and Albert Museum

Todd, James Ruddell MP (1788 - 1852), British politician, was born on 4 January 1788 in Seagoe, County Armagh.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823, whilst living in London. He was also a member of the Founding Committee of the Oriental Club in 1824.

In 1830 he was based in Adelphi, where he was a wine merchant. The South Australian Commissioners were based in Adelphi also, but at a slightly later date.

He was MP for Honiton 1832-35 and moved briefly to Scotland in 1840. He returned to London where he had a house in Portland Place in 1851. He was married with seven children. The house in Portland Place was large and he employed several servants, including three housemaids, a butler and a footman.

He was a director of the South Australian Company in 1836, and Chairman in 1848. The South Australian Company was formed in 1835 to create a new colony in South Australia. The first colonists were sent to Kangaroo Island, but were soon moved to the mainland when the island proved to be uninhabitable. The new capital of South Australia was Adelaide.

He was a Director of the Union Bank of Australia, based in Broad Street, London 1839 (New Zealand Gazette 21 August 1839).

He died in London in 1852. His will is dated 17 December 1852. His name is commemorated in the Todd Rivulet in South Australia.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 11 John Street, Adelphi (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821); (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1829 he was living with A.H. Bosanquet at the same address)

Tolfrey, Samuel (1754 - 1825), 4th Civil Auditor General of British Ceylon and linguist, was born in 1754. He was the son of Samuel Tolfrey of Leadenhall Street.

He trained as a barrister and was admitted to the Middle Temple on 13 January 1780. As a member of the East India Company, he wrote and published an answer to comments made by Richard Twining in a speech at East India House in 1794 entitled *Short Remarks on Mr Twining's Observations* published 1795.

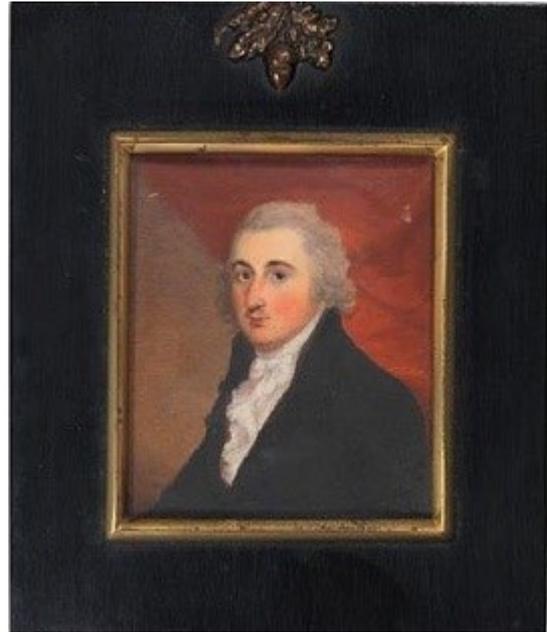
He sailed to Calcutta with his family in 1799/1800 to take up the post of Attorney of the Supreme Court of Bengal. In 1801 he moved to Ceylon as a member of the Board of Revenue. He was Paymaster-General of Ceylon in 1806, and Auditor-General for Ceylon 1806-1809. Many members of the Tolfrey family are buried in Ceylon.

He wrote the first *English-Singhalese Grammar* and the first *Singhalese Lexicon*, which he based on material compiled earlier by a Frenchman called Joinville, which was expanded by his nephew William Tolfrey, and which in turn formed the basis for Clough's dictionary published in 1830.

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. His name is crossed out by hand in the 1823 list and is spelled "Tolfre" in the list of people attending the first meeting.

He died on 14 September 1825 in Ceylon.

Address: (1823) 24 Hans Place, Sloane Street



Samuel Tolfrey, miniature by James Leakey, sold at auction recently

Toone, Francis Hastings (1788 - 1873), landowner and clerk in the East India Company, was born in Kent in 1788. He was the son of Sweeney Toone, a director of the EIC who lived at Keston Lodge, Kent.

Francis Toone was a supercargo with the EIC in Canton in 1803-4.

In 1820, he testified to the House of Lords Committee on the "Trade with the East Indies and China", and again in 1830 to the Parliamentary Committee into the affairs of the East India Company.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

He returned to England from Canton on the *Berwickshire* on March 13 1827.

He retired from Canton to live at Keston Lodge in 1840. He also owned large properties in Galway.

He died on 21 June 1873 at Keston Lodge, the same house he was born in. He was buried with several of his family in a vault at Keston Church in Kent.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) China; in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 and 1829 his address was 44 Mortimer Street, and in RAS Journal 1834, his address was still 44 Mortimer Street

Torin, Benjamin (1768 - 1839), employee of the East India Company, was born in 1768.

He joined the company in 1779 as a writer in Madras; in 1790 he was a senior merchant and then in 1791 Paymaster in Pallamcottah. A year later he became collector in Tinnevely. After a year in England in 1795, he was Resident in Tanjore from 1798 to 1803, before he returned finally to England. He retired from the service in 1805.

As former Resident at Tanjore, he presented several watercolour paintings of plants, animals, and buildings in Tanjore to the East India Company in 1807; these are now in the British Library's India Office Select Materials collection. After he returned to England, he became the agent and adviser of Raja Serfoji II, with whom he had worked as Resident.

As executor of George Moubray (mayor of Madras 1776, first accountant of Fort St George and member of the Board of Revenue in 1785) he was still owed £1485/11/0 from the estate of the Nabob of Arcot in 1826, and again £799/12/6 in 1828. His claim was listed in the report of the Commissioners of the Carnatic in 1826 and onwards.

He was an annual subscriber to the London Vaccine Institution.

In 1821 Mrs Torin, widow of the late Benjamin Torin of Englefield Green, died aged 87; she was, presumably, the widow of the earlier Benjamin Torin, and therefore our member's mother (European Magazine and London Review 1821).

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

In 1824, together with his brother Richard Torin, he was on the committee of local gentlemen who proposed to build a new chapel at Virginia Water.

He died on 10 May 1839. His will is dated 29 July 1839, and is in the National Archive; his address then was Englefield Green. There is a monument to him and other members of the Torin family in Egham Church. He is buried in the vault under the nave of the church.

An earlier Benjamin Torin was a supercargo of the East India Company in China; he collected plants and was responsible for introducing *Daphne odora* and *Dracaena ferrea* among others to England in 1771 (listed in Hortus Kewensis of 1789, quoted by E. Bretschneider in "History of European Botanical Discoveries in China"). In 1762 he and John Pearse, Captain of the ship *Edgecote*, swore before a lawyer that when en route to China in 1759, they had stayed in Batavia and seen their armaments destined for Dutch settlements in Bengal. Later, in 1767/68, he was a member of the council (another member was Matthew Raper, Junior).

Address: (1823) Lloyds Library, Harley Street; (1824, 1825) 23 Harley Street; later he lived at 35, and later 57, Harley Street; in 1832 was listed as "of Harley Street and Englefield Green"

Torrens, Major-General Sir Henry KCB (1779 - 1828), soldier and author, was born in Londonderry in 1779.

His family was of Swedish origin. He was orphaned at an early age and was educated at Dublin Military Academy. A career soldier, he joined the army in 1793, served in St Lucia in 1796, and then in Portugal, Holland, India, Nova Scotia and Buenos Aires. He was Adjutant-General to the Forces in 1820, when he revised the "Regulations for the Exercise and Field Movements of the Infantry".

In 1803 he married Sarah Patton, daughter of the then Governor of St Helena. They had four sons and two daughters.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions for 1823 and 1824; his name was added by hand on the 1823 list of members.

He died on 23 August 1828, when out riding with his family near Welwyn.

The RAS Library has:

Travels in Ladak, Tartary, and Kashmir / by Lieut.-Colonel Torrens (1863)

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



Sir Henry Torrens, engraving 1828 by James Thompson. National Portrait Gallery

Trail, Henry (1755 - 1835), merchant and agent, was born in Abercrombie, Fife, in 1755. His father, Rev William Trail, was the minister of Abercrombie.

He went to India as a young man, and worked as a merchant and agent in Calcutta between 1783 and 1800. Having made a considerable fortune, he returned to England in the early part of the century and settled in London. In London in 1823, he was an executor of the estate of Lionel Hook, late captain in the East India Company army who had died in Calcutta.

He and his partners from Calcutta, formed the London bank Paxton, Cockerell & Trail in 1813, based at 57 Pall Mall. This bank was linked to the agents Palmer & Co. in Calcutta, which was formed by partners of the London bank. After a period when the trading activities of Palmer & Co. appeared to be stable, the company started to draw upon funds held by the bank in London. Connections between the companies were difficult, and grew as Palmer's debts to Paxton, Cockerell & Trail became more extensive. The connection between the two firms was finally ended in 1819.

He managed with some difficulty to be elected to Parliament as MP for Weymouth in 1812, though the election was declared void. He tried to avoid paying the election expenses.

While first in Calcutta he kept a meteorological diary from 1 February 1784 to 31 December 1785. This was published in "Asiatic Researches", Vol II, 1884.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823; his name is occasionally spelled "Trail" in subscriptions lists.

He died on 15 February 1835 in Norfolk Street, Park Lane.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 33 Lower Brook Street (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 and 1829); in 1834 his address was 23 Norfolk Street, Park Lane

Traill, George William (1792 - 1847), employee of the East India Company, was born in France on 2 October 1792. He was the son of Mary Colebrooke, by her second marriage to William Traill.

He entered the EIC and in 1834 he was listed as Commissioner for the Affairs of Kumaon and Ghurwal, Bengal (he was the Second British Commissioner in this post). In 1823 he wrote a *Report on the districts of Kumaon and Garhwal*.

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

He wrote *Statistical Report on the Bhotia Mehals of Kumaon*, published in Asiatic Researches, 1832.

He died on 18 November 1847 of a heart attack at the Oriental Club. He left his estate to his great-nephew Frederick William Burroughs, though he had a natural daughter by a native woman in India.

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

Trant, Major-General Sir Nicholas (1768 - 1839), soldier with the Portuguese Army, was born on 12 November 1768. He was the son of Thomas Trant, and cousin of W.H. Trant (also a RAS member).

He went to military college in France but returned to England when the French Revolution started. As a captain in the Royal Staff Corps, he was sent to join the Portuguese Army with the rank of Brigadier-General. In 1810, with 4000 Portuguese militiamen he captured Coimbra from the French. He fought several other battles against the French during the Peninsular War, where he was noted by Wellington as "a very good officer but a drunken dog as ever lived". He retired from the Army in 1825, and as he was not wealthy he asked Wellington to get him a pension from the Portuguese government, but Wellington refused to help him. He had difficulty in drawing pay in the British Army at the same time as he was employed by the Portuguese.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

In February 1837, William Barratt was found not guilty of embezzlement; he had been paid by various servants on behalf of Sir Nicholas Trant, but no receipts had been made and no records kept (Old Bailey Proceedings online).

He died on 16 October 1839 at Great Baddow. His correspondence is in the National Archives, as is his will, dated 11 November 1839.

Address: (1823, 1824) 8 Elizabeth Street, Hans Place, Sloane Street; (1825) 32 Hans Place, Sloane Street

Trant, William Henry MP (1781 - 1859), administrator in the East India Company and MP, was born in Ireland in February 1781. He was the son of Dominik Trant, of a Danish family long settled in Ireland. He was cousin of Sir Nicholas Trant (also a member of the RAS).

He joined the EIC as a writer in Bengal in 1798. He became the accountant to the Board of Bengal EIC, then was made a judge, and Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

It may be that 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 Trant and Gahagan (also a member of the RAS), but in the end the sum was passed by the Board.

He returned to England in 1823.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823; 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 made a donation of 6 guineas to the society in 1823 and donated three manuscripts in dialect to the Society in December 1824. He was also a member of the Founding Committee of the Oriental Club in 1824.

He served as MP for Okehampton 1824-6, then for Dover 1828-30, and Okehampton again 1830-31. He was very vocal in Parliament against the Irish lobby, and voted consistently for anti-Catholic measures.

He died on 1 October 1859. In his will he made provision for his son, Henry Trant, who was incapable of managing his own affairs, but most of his estate passed to his daughter Madalina, who had married Neil Benjamin Elphinstone, also a member of the RAS.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 31 Portland Place; in 1834 his address was 10 Berkeley Square

Trotter, John (1788 - 1852), administrator and agent in the East India Company, was born on 20 July 1788.

He joined the EIC as a writer in Bengal in 1808, and was Naval Storekeeper and Master of the Mint in Calcutta 1821, Secretary of the Board of Customs and the Marine Board 1826, and Opium Agent in Benares 1833.

In 1822, as foreman of the jury, he wrote an address to Sir F. Macnaghten, retiring Senior Judge at Fort William in Bengal, to express the jury's appreciation of the Judge's work and suggest that a portrait of him should be painted ("Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for British and Foreign India, China and Australia" Vol 16). Macnaghten replied very graciously.

He was a member of RAS in 1825.

In 1835 as Opium Agent, he proposed an Agency Scheme to increase the price of opium produced in Simla. The scheme was rejected by the Bengal Government.

He retired and returned to England in 1842. He was a JP in Midlothian. He is mentioned in Emily Eden's "Up the Country", letters written by the sister of Lord Auckland, Governor-General, describing life in India in the 1840s.

He died on 15 November 1852.

The RAS Library has:

Up the country: letters written to her sister from the upper provinces of India / Emily Eden; new introduction by Elizabeth Claridge; notes by Edward Thompson (1983)

Address: (1825) Bengal



John Trotter, pencil drawing dated 1797, by Henry Bone after Sir William Beechey, National Portrait Gallery



Portrait of Judge Macnaghten by James Atkinson 1841, National Portrait Gallery

Tucker, Henry St. George (1771 - 1851), administrator in the East India Company, was born in Bermuda on 15 February 1771, the eldest of ten brothers and one sister.

His father, also Henry Tucker, was Secretary to the Council of the Bahamas. His younger brother, St George Tucker (1772-1827) fought on the American side in the War of Revolution and lived at Williamsburg, where he was rector of the College of William and Mary. His uncle, Thomas Tudor Tucker, was Treasurer of the United States from 1801 to 1828.

Henry St George Tucker served the EIC in India all his life. He was secretary to Lord Wellesley in 1799, and Accountant-General from 1801 to 1804.

He then became Chief Secretary of the Revenue and Judicial Department in Calcutta.

He was sentenced in 1806 to 6 months' imprisonment for attempted rape. This does not seem to have had any influence on his subsequent career. Together with Richard Waite Cox (also a member of the RAS) he was a commissioner for superintending the settlement of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces in 1808 and made a damning report on the state of ancient monuments in Agra, in particular the Taj Mahal.

In 1815 he was selected to be the next governor of Java but did not take up the position. He was a director of the EIC in 1824, and Chairman of the board in 1834 and 1847.

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

He died on 14 June 1851 at Upper Portland Place.

The RAS library has:

The life and correspondence of Henry St George Tucker, late accountant-general of Bengal and chairman of the East India company / by John William Kaye. (MDCCCLIV [1854])

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 3 Upper Portland Place (in Boyle's Court Guide 1829)



Henry St. George Tucker, portrait by Charles Balthazar Julien Févret de Saint-Mémin

Tufnell, William (1802 - 1833), landowner, was born on 29 March 1802.

He was the son of William Tufnell, who died in 1809, and grandson of William Tufnell, who in 1753 was granted the estate of Barnsbury by his father-in-law, Sir William Halton, with leases to enable him to develop the estate, but he never did so. To comply with the legacy the elder William Tufnell changed his name to Joliffe. He later acquired other estates. The estate passed down through the Tufnell family to Colonel Edward Tufnell who died in 1909. The name remains however in the district of north London known as Tufnell Park, which is partly in Islington and partly in Camden.

In 1823, as Lord of Barnsbury Manor, Tufnell leased part of the estate to Thomas Milner Gibson of Theberton Hall, Suffolk, for development; Gibson laid out a square, now Milner Square, which was intended to be a garden, and indeed remained a vegetable garden until the 1930s. At the same time Gibson laid out another square, Gibson Square, further south.

He was a member of RAS in 1825 and paid admission fee and subscription for that year. His name is spelled Tuffnell in the minutes of the 15 January 1825 meeting.

He died on 12 November 1833 in London.

Address: (1825) 20 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square

Tulk, Charles Augustus MP FRS FAS (1786 - 1849), landowner and MP, was born in Richmond on 2 June 1786.

He was born into a family of wealthy wine-merchants. His father was a theosophist Swedenborgian. He inherited estates in central London, including Leicester Fields (now Leicester Square), Wardour Street and Lisle Street.

A friend of Coleridge, the Brownings, Carlyle and Dickens, he lived for many years at Marble Hill House, in Twickenham.

He founded the Swedenborgian Society.

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

He sat in Parliament as MP for Sudbury 1820 to 1826, and then for Poole 1835 to 1837; he was something of a cross-party MP.

He was county magistrate for Twickenham from 1836 to 1847. He was strongly opposed to the death penalty.

He died on 16 January 1849 in London.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 19 Duke Street, Westminster (in Boyle's Court Guide 1829)



Charles August Tulk

Turner, Samuel FRS (1776 - 1847), director of the Bank of England, was born in 1776. He was the son of Samuel Turner, a West Indian merchant and son of a Lord Mayor of London (died 1777) and brother of Dr Thomas Turner (also a member of the RAS).

He was elected as Fellow of the Royal Society in December 1815.

In 1819 he was temporarily out of office by rotation, and so was able to write his *Letter to the Rt. Hon. Robert Peel appointed to consider the state of the Bank of England*, in which he attacked Peel and Ricardo's plan for reforming the taxation system. He also wrote *Considerations upon the Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures of the British Empire* 1822.

In June 1822 he testified to the Select Committee on Foreign Trade, and was a particularly prickly witness; he actually withdrew from giving testimony for a time if it involved revealing practices at the Bank of England which as a director he was not allowed to divulge. He stated: "I consider that I am here to give evidence solely connected with the renewal of the West India Dock charter, and not upon any affairs connected with the Bank of England" (Minutes of Evidence before the Select Committee on the Foreign Trade of the Country, 1822).

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid a composition subscription as non-resident member 1823 and then paid standard subscriptions for 1825 and 1826. In the subscriptions list for 1823 he is shown as "c/o Taxes"

He was a committee member of the Royal Humane Society in 1843.

He died in 1847.

Address: (1823) 14 Grafton Street; (1824, 1825) Nil; in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 and 1829 given as 9 Gray's Inn Square; in 1834 his address was Liverpool; note that 14 Grafton Street was the premises of the RAS in 1823

Turner, Thomas MD (1773 - 1865), physician and treasurer of the Royal College of Physicians, was born in London on 17 January 1773. He was the eldest son of Samuel Turner, a West Indian merchant and son of a Lord Mayor of London (died 1777) and brother of Samuel Turner (also a member of the RAS).

He was educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College Cambridge. He possibly also attended a London Medical school.

He was assistant physician at St Thomas's Hospital in 1800 and physician until 1816. Appointed Treasurer of the Royal College of Physicians in 1822; he was responsible for the building of new premises for the College in Pall Mall. As treasurer, he was responsible for all moneys received by the College and signed a £2000 bond to this effect in July 1823 (the bond is held in the Leicestershire Record Office for the National Archives).

He was a member of RAS in 1825, having been elected at the General Meeting of 19 June 1824.

He was appointed Metropolitan Medical Commissioner in 1828. Appointed Commissioner in Lunacy in 1845, and served in this position until 1854/5 when he retired.

He was attacked in the street and garrotted by his attackers in 1863 (he was 90), but he survived and found that the attack had cured his goitre.

He died in Curzon Street, London, on 10 March 1865.

Address: (1825) 31 Curzon Street, May Fair (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821); 38 Burton Street (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1829)



Thomas Turner, portrait originally published in *Memoir of Thomas Turner, Esq. F.R.C.S., F.L.S.:* by a Relative. (London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Company. 1875)