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How Mary Anne became Marianne

By Hermione-Ann Davies and Peter Bailey

Hermione-Ann Davies is the grand-daughter of Marianne (Mary Anne) through her daughter, Elyse, and great great grand-daughter of Edward Evans and his first wife, Teresa Ross. Peter Bailey is the great great grandson of Edward Evans and his second wife, Catherine through their daughter, Annie who married Serjeant James Bailey. The two met through Geoff & Michelle Evans (unrelated to the Evans in the story) who are related to the Roskells, a meeting aided by the 'Rootsweb India List'.

Introduction

Official records such as Baptism/Birth, Marriage and Death Certificates, Census Records, Wills, etc. provide an excellent and necessary 'skeleton' of individual ancestors who may otherwise be little more than a name to us. However, unofficial documents such as family Bibles and, in particular, private correspondence can 'add flesh to the bones' and bring to life stories which would otherwise only remain rumours. Such is available to us in the 'Roskell Letters'. These are a series of some 16 letters, written between Britain and India, both to, from and about John Robert Roskell, born at Stockyn near Holywell in Flintshire in 1824. The original letters are deposited in the Flintshire archives in Flint, North Wales. A few further personal records and 'official' records, including those from the OIOC, the National Censuses of England and Wales, Marriage Certificate and Newspaper Announcements enable us to recount our story of Mary Anne.

Background

The 17-year old Edward Evans went to India in 1829 as a Gunner in the Madras Artillery (1). Although a Protestant at birth, he converted to Catholicism in 1838 in order to marry Teresa Ross, daughter of an Italian-born colleague, Antonio Ross, and his wife Catherine. Sadly, having presented Edward with two daughters, Emily, born in 1840 and Catherine, born in 1841, Teresa died just a few weeks after Catherine's birth leaving the widowed Edward with two babies to care for (2).

Now greatly in need of a second wife, Edward, then a Serjeant Instructor at the Artillery Dépôt at St. Thomas' Mount, was introduced to Catherine Evers, daughter of Peter Evers, an Irish Catholic Artilleryman. Catherine had recently achieved her fourteenth birthday and so Peter could no longer receive a child's allowance for her from the military authorities. Edward and Catherine were married at St. Patrick's Church at St. Thomas' Mount on 8th February 1843 (3). Catherine gained not only a husband but two baby step-daughters. She went on to produce a son and six daughters of her own (3).

Thirteen years after his marriage to Catherine, Edward was the Laboratory Serjeant at St. Thomas' Mount. Recently appointed to his staff from the Artillery was Corporal John Robert Roskell (4). Roskell was the youngest of the fourteen children of George Roskell of Stockyn Hall, near Holywell in Flintshire, North Wales. It may be because his mother died only a few short months after his birth in February 1824 (5) that John Robert felt himself estranged from his father, his brothers and all of his sisters, except one, Lizzie. After a brief period as a Clerk, he enlisted in the East India Company's Madras Artillery in 1846 and, after a brief sojourn at the Company's Recruit Dépôt at Warley, he travelled to India in the ship 'Bolton' that same year. Following two years in the Artillery, he was transferred to the 'Effective Supernumeraries' in 1848 and was appointed to work for Serjeant Evans in the Laboratory at St. Thomas' Mount (6).

After some seven years working with Evans, by now a Sub-Conductor, the good Catholic John Robert asked Edward for the hand of his 15-year old daughter in marriage. This agreed, the two were married at the Garrison Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick, at the foot of St. Thomas' Mount on 15th January 1856 (3). As John Robert furthered his career in the Laboratory, passing through the ranks of Laboratory Serjeant and Serjeant Instructor as his father-in-law before him, Emily gave John Robert four children, although sadly, two died in infancy. These children were (3):

Elizabeth (Lizzie), born 2 June 1857 and who died in 1941.

George, born 23 June 1859 and who died 28 April 1860.

Mary Anne, born 27 November 1860, the subject of our story.

Frances (Fanny), born 17 October 1862 but who died 12 February 1863.

John Robert Roskell was a devout and deeply sensitive man. He was highly distressed at the loss of the two children who died in infancy but his greatest blow came when his 'own dear Emy' ('R') also died of a 'fever' on 6th October 1865 at the age of only 26 (3).

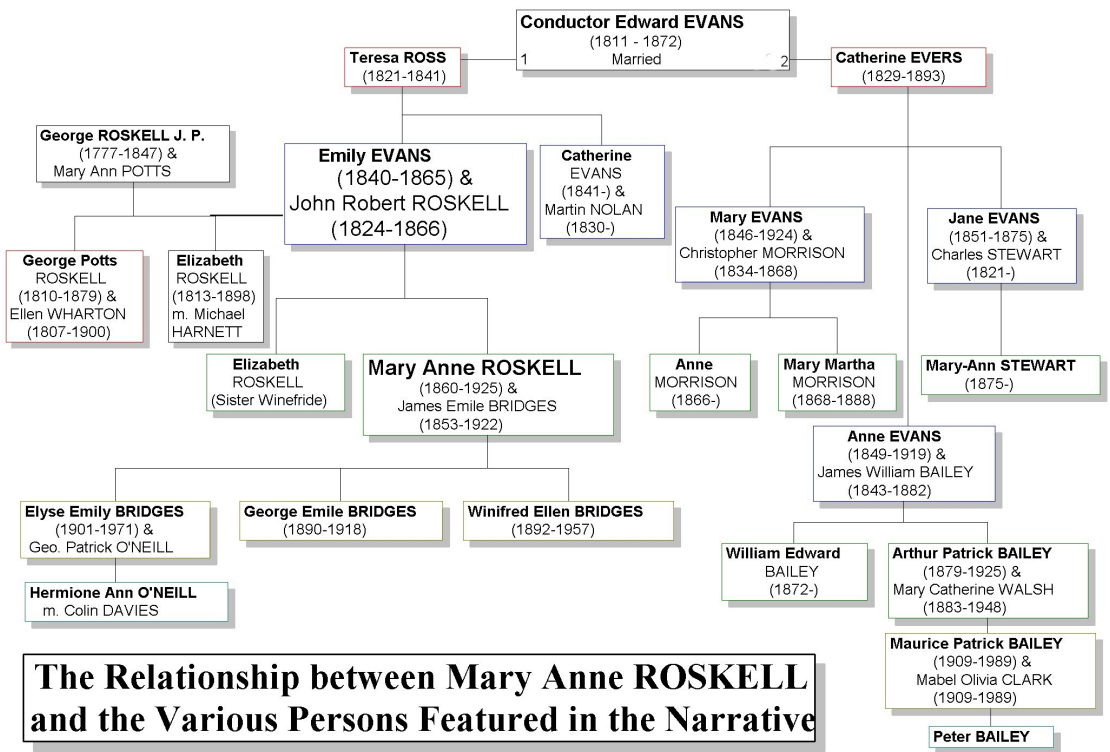
Last Days in India

As his father-in-law before him, John Robert, now a Serjeant in the Royal Artillery, was thus widowed young and left with two small daughters to care for. However, most fortunately, his parents-in-law were on hand with a house full of aunts all prepared to help him look after the little Lizzie, aged eight and Mary Anne, aged nearly five. Edward had achieved the rank of Conductor in 1858 and had retired in 1863 (7). The family had then moved to live in Blacktown in Madras, some 7 or 8 miles from St. Thomas' Mount. Edward & Catherine's own children remaining at home at this time were Anne, aged 16, twins Jane & Elizabeth, aged 14, Ellen, aged 12 and Lucy, aged 9. Furthermore, living close by, were Catherine's other two children, William with his wife Teresa and their 18-month old daughter Julia, and

Mary, married to Store Serjeant Morrison, and their two-year old son, Edward (2 & 3). So, the two little orphans would have settled very well into the Evans household.

Initially, the Evans did look after both children whilst the inconsolable John Robert determined to leave India with his Company, and take his two children with him back to England. There he could continue both to serve in the Royal Artillery and to care for them: he hoped to provide for them a life much better than that in hot, dusty, disease-ridden India.

He therefore made arrangements to return ‘home’ and to entrust the care of his two little girls for the long voyage to Mrs Savage, wife of one of his colleagues, Farrier Serjeant J. Savage R.A. He then went to live with his brother-in-law and sister-in-law, Store Serjeant and Mary Morrison, still residing at St. Thomas’ Mount (‘R’).



Shortly afterwards and whilst still waiting for his ship, John Robert moved in with the Savages at nearby Poonamallee, taking charge of his elder daughter, Lizzie, but leaving the five year old Mary Anne with her grandparents in Madras. However, suddenly, and for some inexplicable reason, he called on Catherine Evans during Edward's absence and demanded that Mary Anne be returned to him, stating that he would have nothing more to do with them ('R').

Still whilst waiting for his embarkation, John Roskell planned the erection of a memorial to his departed wife Emily and the two children that they had lost in infancy. Realizing that he would not see its completion before his ship departed, he entrusted the overseeing of the work to his colleague, Serjeant-Major Donoughue ('R'). Then, on 23rd March 1866, still deeply grieving for his loss of his Emily, John Robert Roskell himself died of 'Pulmonary Apoplexy' (8). This we read as 'a Broken Heart'.

Records indicate that he was buried in the cemetery at Poonamallee and not, sadly, with his Emily and two children whose tombstone was later erected over their grave in the compound of St. Patrick's Church at St. Thomas' Mount (9).

What was now to happen to the children? Edward and Catherine Evans assumed that they would stay with them in India since, as their grandparents, they were the only living family the children had ever known. Edward therefore went to Poonamallee, some 10 miles away, to collect them. However, Serjeant Savage refused to hand over their custody and appealed to his station commander to be allowed to keep them and return them to John Robert Roskell's eldest brother and head of the family, George Potts Roskell at Stockyn Hall in Wales.

It may be that Savage's motives were altruistic. Maybe on his deathbed John Robert Roskell had implored him to take the children to Stockyn. Maybe, however, he anticipated some significant remuneration for his pains! We shall never know the justification but, perhaps surprisingly, the station commander judged in favour of Savage that the girls were to be sent to their uncle in Wales. All Edward Evans could do was to write to George Potts Roskell to explain the background to this story and to request confirmation that the two children had arrived safely in England ('R').

Savage then wrote to George Potts Roskell on 26th March of 1866 to inform him that he would be bringing the two children to him upon his return to Britain in two weeks' time. Then, naturally to the Evans' great grief, avoiding even a visit to their grandparents to say 'goodbye' whilst spending a day or two in Madras beforehand, the Savages embarked with the children in the steamer at Madras and sailed for London via the Cape of Good Hope on 11th April of that year. According to Serjeant Savage the steamer was the 'Idespres'/'Idesperes' ('R'). It is more likely to have been the British India S.S. 'Hydaspes', which the 'Madras Times' reported to have sailed from Madras bound for London on that date (10).

England

No doubt immediately upon receipt of his letter, George Potts Roskell wrote back to Savage on 25th June, probably to Netley near Southampton where the latter was due to report on his return to Britain.

He considered it 'the strangest thing to me that the children were not given up to their Grandfather' and 'why they should be rashly brought away from their nearest relations without notice is cruel in the extreme'. George Roskell then made arrangements for the children to be sent straight to the Catholic Orphanage in Falkner Street in Liverpool where they would be cared for by nuns ('R'). It is not even sure that he greeted his little nieces at all!

As the children grew older it is understood that some sympathy was given to them both by their aunt Lizzie, sister of John Robert and George Potts Roskell (who died on 4th November 1879) (11), and by the latter's wife, Ellen. Lizzie had married a Michael Harnett and the children must have occasionally visited her and her family. The Harnetts are understood to have lived at Heswall, some dozen miles across the Dee estuary from Holywell (12).

When the orphaned Lizzie was 16 her aunt Ellen took her to visit the well at the bottom of Well Hill in Holywell, the renowned shrine of St. Winifred. There she was to pray that the Saint would advise her as to her future. Lizzie did this with devotion and 'heard voices' telling her that she should become a nun. This calling she dutifully obeyed. She became Sister Winefride and spent the rest of her life in the convent of 'Notre Dame' in Southwark in south London. A few years later Ellen took Mary Anne to the well for the same purpose. Mary Anne came out sobbing that God had not spoken to her: she had heard no such voices (13).

Whereas we consider that she would have continued her education at the convent in Liverpool until the age of eighteen or so, we have no indication of Mary Anne's movements after this. However, we pick up her trail once more when, in marked contrast to her relatives in India, Mary Anne married at the relatively late age of 28.

It is evident that Mary Anne maintained contact with her relations in India by correspondence. Initially, this was probably through the good offices of her aunt Lizzie Harnett but later she corresponded directly. The 'Roskell Letters' include two letters to Mary Anne from her step-grandmother, Catherine Evans. The first was from Madras, dated 10th May 1881 when Mary Anne was 20 years old. In order to tell Mary Anne what is happening to her relatives in India, Catherine gives details of her aunts, uncles and cousins. This may well have been interesting to Mary Anne: it is genealogically of extreme interest to readers 120 years later!

Catherine comments that she has recently received a letter from Mrs. Harnett. This strongly supports the hypothesis that Catherine had maintained contact with the young children through their aunt Lizzie – even if they had earlier been neglected by their uncle, George Potts Roskell!

The second letter was sent from Trivandrum on 4th February 1883. Mary Anne was 22 by this time. As well as providing further news of the family in India, Catherine indicates that Mrs. Harnett is 'going to send for' Mary Anne and we suppose, therefore, that this refers to an invitation from her Aunt Lizzie Harnett to stay with her, whatever Mary Anne's situation at the time.

Despite this, it is considered likely that Mary Anne eventually went to live with her other aunt, Ellen, the widow of George Potts Roskell, at Stockyn Hall. George had

died in 1879, leaving Ellen to live alone: their only child, also Ellen, had sadly died unmarried in 1873, aged 38 years (11). When aunt Ellen herself died in 1900 she left the greater part of her considerable legacy to Mary Anne (14). Although it must remain speculation, it seems fully reasonable to suppose that, on completion of her education, Mary Anne moved to Stockyn as a companion and surrogate daughter to her aunt and that, although Mary Anne left her to get married in 1889, Ellen greatly valued this relationship.



Mary Anne's 'Madras Step-Family'

Cousin
Minnie Morrison

Cousin
Annie Morrison

Aunt
Bessy Kelly

Aunt
Annie Bailey

Grand-Mother
Catherine Evans

Aunt
Mary Morrison

Cousin
Willy Bailey

Cousin
Arthur Bailey

Cousin
Mary-Ann Stewart

Photo taken in Madras, 1883

Married Life and Return to India

Although there is some possibility that Mary Anne, at the age of 16 or less, had made the acquaintance of her future husband before he left England, we feel this to be unlikely and now see the unveiling of a true Victorian romance.

James Emile Bridges lived much of his early life in Belgium. His father was Professor of English at the University of Tournai. Following attendance at the Royal College in Tournai James had qualified in Law in Bonn, in Germany (13). Then, having passed the entrance examination, he was accepted into the Indian Civil Service in 1874. He was sent to Burma, arriving there on 16th November 1876, and had remained there climbing to the rank of Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, by the time of his first furlough 'out of India', commencing on 13th April 1888 (15).

A possible major purpose of his furlough, now at the age of 35, was to return to England to find himself a wife. Having arrived, he appears to have taken temporary residence in Preston in Lancashire. The Roskell family had been well established in Lancashire for centuries. Indeed, they represented one of the more renowned of the Catholic families of that County of 'recusants', appearing in the rolls of convicted recusants in Out Rawcliffe as early as their commencement in 1591 (12). It is understood that James' family was Protestant although, for some reason, his father John Bridges, had expressed a wish to be buried in the Catholic section of the cemetery in Tournai. Whatever the background, and probably through the social-religious network, he was introduced to the 28-year old Mary Anne Roskell - to whom, with his background in Belgium, he referred as 'Marianne', a name which she retained thereafter.

The two were married at the Roman Catholic Church of the English Martyrs in Garstang Road in Preston on 15th October 1889 (16). It is remarkable that one of the witnesses to the wedding was a Jane Trappes and that one of Mary Anne's (Marianne's) aunts, Jane Roskell, had married a Henry Trappes. Although this Jane had died in 1863, it is most likely that the witness was a cousin to Marianne.

Immediately after the wedding, James and Marianne started on their long journey to Burma. Indeed, they evidently turned the journey into a protracted honeymoon. Marianne kept a diary, which survives in part. This indicates that their journey took them through Belgium, France, Italy in Europe where they dallied in several of the major cities. These included Rome where, by stretching her arm between the ranks of Papal Guards, Marianne managed to touch the wrist of the Pope! Taking ship in Naples they sailed for Alexandria. Following an adventure in Egypt, which involved them missing their ship, they took another for Bombay, where they arrived in mid-December 1889.

From Bombay the couple took the train to Calcutta where they did some further sightseeing before taking ship to Rangoon at which point the diary ceases. However, it is probable that they soon travelled on to Prome where James had been appointed as 'Additional Sessions Judge for the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions', having been promoted to 'Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade', during his absence on leave (15).

As the lady of an English gentleman with such a position, life must have been quite comfortable for Marianne; no doubt she was not too dismayed by the temperature and

humidity since she had been born to it in India all those years ago. As her husband's career progressed, they moved to Rangoon, Bassein, Yamethin, Mandalay and back to Rangoon (15). In the seven years, or so, that Marianne spent in Burma, she gave birth to (17):

George Emile, born at Bassein on 7th October 1890.

Unfortunately, George was taken prisoner during the First World War but caught pneumonia and died in November 1918, shortly after his release.

Winifred Ellen, (known as 'Helen') born at Yaméthin on 6th February 1892.

Winifred married a Dr. Starkie and gave him two children. She died in London on 3rd September 1957.

Dorothy Frances, born June 23rd 1893.

Regrettably, the OIOC holds no record of her baptism, nor of her birth. She died in November 1976 at Hurstpierpoint in Sussex

Francis James, born at Mandalay on 29th January 1895

Francis died at Barcombe Mills in Sussex on 8th January 1964

Unfortunately, it is not recorded if, during her sojourn in Burma, Marianne was able to visit India to see her step-grandmother, Catherine Evans, or any of the relatives that she formerly knew. Several were still living either in Madras or elsewhere in that country. Catherine had remained in Madras until her death in November 1893 at the age of 64 (2). There would have been some opportunity for Marianne to undertake such a voyage and we would like to think that she managed to do so, but suspect that her family and social duties might have prevented her.

After some six or seven years in Burma it was decided that Marianne should return 'home' to England in order to establish George in school. This she did in 1896 or 1897, leaving James Emile to continue his work in Burma for a further three years or so. It is uncertain where they lived when they first returned to England. However, following the death of James Emile's father, it is believed that his mother returned to England and it is possible that Marianne either joined her there or she may have returned to her aunt Ellen at Stockyn or, possibly even to her Aunt Lizzie Harnett who did not die until 5th February 1898.

James Emile was due to retire in 1901, following 25 years in the Indian Civil Service. However, with accumulated leave, he was able to leave Burma and rejoin Marianne and the children in the summer of 1900. It was at about this time that aunt Ellen Roskell died and so it is unlikely that the Bridges would have lived at Stockyn. They are later found to have lived at 71, Westbourne Terrace in Bayswater in London, although they were not there at the time of the National Census in 1901.

Retirement

Together once more, Marianne presented her husband with two further children, both seemingly named after James Emile's sisters (13):

Elyse Emily & a twin, who sadly died at birth, on 4th March 1901

Elyse married George Patrick O'Neill and presented him with three children, including Hermione-Ann, co-author of this article. Elyse died at Roch in Pembrokeshire on 27th August 1971.

Jeanne born in London on 6th August 1902 and who died in Brighton, Sussex on 29th August 1973.

A tragedy occurred when in 1918, at the age of only 28, James and Marianne's son George died. He had been captured and held prisoner of the Germans during the First World War but, having contracted pneumonia in prison, he died very shortly after his release and on the last day of the war, 11th November 1918 (13). However, the family otherwise prospered and its members passed most of their time at the family home at 71, Westbourne Terrace in Bayswater, London.

James Emile Bridges died at the family home on 7th October 1922 at the age of 69 (18), leaving Marianne with the five remaining children, although they had already either achieved independence or were rapidly gaining it. Then, only two and a half years later, Marianne had a fatal accident. Whilst watering plants at her home in Westbourne Terrace on 28th May 1925 at the age of 64, she slipped and fell through her scullery skylight. As a result she broke her neck and died (19).

We have full confidence that, in the next world, she would have been eagerly greeted by her mother, Emily and her father, John Robert, by her grandfather Edward and step-grandmother Catherine, by her 'Indian' aunts and uncles and her 'Roskell' aunts and uncles, and, of course, by her husband, James Emile and her son, George.

Requiescat in pace!

Following the references below is a selection of 'Roskell Letters'. It is regretted that the general condition and sometimes indistinct handwriting does not permit suitable reproduction of the originals at the scale of this Journal. Strangely, the amusing letter written by Serjeant Savage is a reasonable exception and it 'his' thought worthy of reproduction 'ere! (page 7)

References

'R'. The 'Roskell Letters'. This is a series of sixteen letters handed down in the family and now preserved in the Flintshire County Archives in Hawarden, Flintshire. They include five written from St. Thomas' Mount by John Robert Roskell to his sister Lizzie in England or Wales. They date from 1852 to 1865 and give some insight into his life into India.

They include two written to his brother, George Potts Roskell at Stockyn in Flintshire, and one from George Potts Roskell to John Robert shortly after the death of their

father in 1865. Also there are two letters written locally to John Robert Roskell by colleagues who commiserate on the occasion of his loss of Emily, his young wife, and promising to supervise the erection of a tombstone to her memory. A letter from Serjeant Savage to George Potts Roskell informs him of the death of his brother and of his intention to bring the two children back to Stockyn. A letter in return (probably a draft) indicates his disappointment that the children are not to remain with their grandfather in India and that they are to be sent to the orphanage in Liverpool. (Part of) a letter is written by Conductor Edward Evans to George Potts Roskell giving some background to the children's situation in India.

Finally, there are two letters from her step-grand-mother, Catherine Evans to Mary Anne Roskell. These are dated some fifteen and seventeen years after the departure of the two children from India.

Other References

1. OIOC Records L/MIL/9/100 et al.
2. CMB Records at St. Mary's Co-Cathedral, Madras
3. CMB Records at St. Patrick's R.C. Church at St. Thomas' Mount
4. OIOC Records – General Orders of C-in-C, Madras L/MIL/17/3/421
5. CMB Parish Records of Holywell, Flintshire.
6. OIOC Record L/MIL/11/103
7. 'Indian Army List'
8. CMB Records at Poonamallee
9. List of European Graves – Chingleput District.
10. 'The Madras Times' Thursday, April 12, 1866
11. Gravestone at Pant Asaph Cemetery, Flintshire.
12. 'Lancashire Convicted Recusants, Chas. II' p. 205
13. Family Tradition/Hearsay
14. Will of Ellen Roskell (1900)
15. OIOC Records V/12/387
16. Marriage Certificate.
17. OIOC Bengal CMB Records (N/1 series)
18. 'The Times' of London, Tuesday, October 10th 1922.
19. Death Certificate.

Gratitude is expressed to Derek Starkie, cousin to Hermione-Ann and grandson of Mary-Anne for comments and contributions to this article.

My search for the ancestry of Francis Coleridge Hutchinson, MD

By Marie A. I. McCulloch

When I tried to find the ancestry of my Great-great-grandfather Dr Frances Coleridge Hutchinson I was at a loss as I had no idea where he was born. After a lot of research and many brick walls I finally made a breakthrough when I found on several English censuses that he had been born circa 1793 in Bencoolen, Sumatra. After this I thought it would be easy to trace his parents. The first obstacle came when I found that his baptism was not in the registers for Fort Marlborough, Bencoolen; in fact there were no Hutchinson names there at all.

Quite some time later I read that the British Association for Cemeteries in South Asia had printed *Bencoolen - The Christian Cemetery & The Fort Marlborough Monuments by Alan Harfield*. I quickly obtained a copy of this book in the great expectation of finding at least one of the family buried in the area. Of course the first thing I did was to search the index and found that there was no one by that surname mentioned in the Monumental Inscriptions. This was a blow but I started to read the book and much to my surprise and delight I found it included the East India Kalendar of 1798 listing those stationed at Benkulen (spelling varies with source). There under Artillery was Lieutenant Chas Hutchinson – Adjutant to the Garrison. Also there was the Kalendar for 1801 showing under Artillery, Captain/Lieutenant C. Hutchinson - Adjutant and Quartermaster. I did not find out until much later that by 1801 he was in England so that was a warning not to take what you read as necessarily true!

Armed with this information, in the India Military Records, I found a book titled *List of the Officers of the Bengal Army 1758 - 1834, compiled by Major V C P Hodson; biographical details of Bengal Army Officers*.

Charles Hutchinson (1768/9 to 1805)

Captain, Artillery. Born Somerset 1768/9. Country Cadet 1781. Admitted 5 Nov 1781. Fireworker 30 July 1782. Lieut. 15 Jan 1789. Captain Lieut. 8 Jan 1796. Captain 20 Sep 1802. Died Tonk Rampura 16 Sep 1805 aged 36 years.

Son of an Officer in H.M.S.(His Majesty's Service). Brother-in-law of John Davidson, of Newcastle on Tyne. Married Alnwick, Northumberland Feb 1801, daughter of Anthony Lambert (1759/60-1800) q.v. (She died Kendal December, 1801).

Services: Lieutenant Fireworker 2nd Battalion Artillery Jul 1787. The greater part of his service was spent at Fort Marlborough, Bencoolen. Appointed Adjutant Fort Marlborough 26 Nov 1790. Furlough s.c. (sickness certificate) for three years. 2nd Mahratta War; Aligargh; battle of Delhi; Agra; with Colonel Monson's force; operations in Rampura District 1805. Khataoli; Bhamangaon; Karawal; Dhalra; commanding 2nd Coy, 2nd Battalion Artillery.

Will dated 29 June, 1805 Tonk Rampura. Ref: Stubbs i 246; GM 1806, i.180; MM 1801, p.184; 1806, p 194 (GM = Gentleman's Magazine)

From these references, I next obtained a copy of : -

Gentleman's Magazine -1806, February, page 180-
Obituary, with Anecdotes, of remarkable Persons:

July 21 Capt Hutchinson September 16.

In the 37th year of his age, while in command at Rampoorah, in the East Indies, which he had gallantly defended against Holkar (Majaraja of Indore), Captain Charles Hutchinson, of the Bengal Artillery, in the service of the Hon. East India Company. He was a soldier by descent, his father and grandfather having been officers in his Majesty's service. He was sent from the county of Somerset at an early period of his life, to try, like many others, his fortune in India; where, after spending 20 years in the service, great part of which at Fort Marlborough, in the island of Sumatra, he obtained three years leave of absence for the recovery of his health; came to England, recovered, married, and in the course of a few months, lost a most amiable wife; returned again to India before his leave of absence expired, and arrived in time to enter upon most of the active service in which the East India Company's forces have been employed; and was with Lord Lake in all his severe engagements, to the capture of Delhi, whence he was detached with a division of the army under the command of the Hon. Colonel Monson, to co-operate with the Bombay army in the reduction of Holkar's capital, and received from Colonel Monson most public marks of approbation. When the Colonel was unfortunately obliged to retreat, he left Captain Hutchinson in command, with a part of his force, at Rampoorah, to cover his retreat, in hopes of keeping Holkar employed, against whose force of upwards of 50,000 cavalry, besides infantry, he successfully maintained a short but vigorous siege, at the same time contending with famine within; and after receiving, in this command, repeatedly, the public thanks of Lord Lake, the commander in chief, and the approbation of the most Noble the Governor-general, he at length, worn out by mental and bodily exertions, closed with honour his mortal career. As a man and soldier, he was esteemed by all who knew him; and those only could estimate his worth, and most sincerely lament his death.

Next the wills index was searched and the will of Captain Charles Hutchinson was obtained in which he mentions his son Frank who was in the care of his mother and his brother in law John Davidson of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. From these facts and those below, it would appear that Frank or Francis was actually born in England and not in Bencoolen, Sumatra.

When I tried to find his marriage sometime before 1805 I finally found him as William Charles Hutchinson married on 13 January 1801 in Alnwick, Northumberland to Cecily Lambert, who died a few months later and was buried 15

November 1801 in Kendal, Westmorland, England, daughter of Anthony Lambert and Cicely Proctor. Could Cecily Hutchinson perhaps have died in childbirth?

Information has also been found regarding his brother in law Anthony Lambert who was killed in the battle of Laswara on 1st Nov 1803.

Further research located a very detailed description of the last few months of Charles Hutchinson's life in:-

Memoir of the Services of the Bengal Artillery, from the Formation of the Corps to the Present Time, with Some Account of its Internal Organization by the Late Captain E. Buckle, Assist. Adj-Gen., Bengal Artillery; Edited by J.W.Kaye, Late Lieut. Bengal Artillery-London: Wm. H. Allen & Co., Leadenhall Street. 1852;

This Memoir recounts in great detail Lord Lake's campaign in the war with the Mahrattas from 1803 onwards and in particular Capt Hutchinson's part in the Rampoorah area. This has already been referred to in some detail in the Gentleman's Magazine account but the concluding sentences of the Memoir may be of interest to others researching officers in this period: -

'In closing the account of these glorious campaigns, it will not be out of place here to record the names of the officers sharing in them, and we fortunately have a memorandum, in Sir John Horsford's writing, of those entitled to share in the prize-money, which gives the necessary information.

1st Campaign: Lieut-Col. Horsford, Capts. Butler, T Greene, Raban, Nelly, Constable, Hutchinson, W. Shipton, Best, J. Robinson, Mathews; Lieuts. M. Browne, Morris, S.Hay, Beagham and W. Parker.

2nd Campaign: Lieut-Col. Horsford, Capts. C Brown, Raban, Nelly, Hutchinson, Best, Butler, Paschaud, Mathews; Lieuts. M. Browne, H. Starke, Swiney, Young, Grove, Gowing, Pollock, Parker, Hay, Percival, T.D. Smith; Capts. Hinde, Dunn, Pennington and Lieut. W.H. Frith - the latter four from Jan. to Apr at Bhurtpoor.'

A friend told me of a reference to a web site regarding Monson's Retreat (part of the above campaign) and it makes excellent and exciting reading. It also lists other references that I have not yet been able to see, but that is the problem of living so far from the records. The Stubbs reference in Hodson's work is a *List of officers who have served in the regiment of the Bengal Artillery* and adds little to my knowledge but I would be happy if someone could point me in the right direction regarding the content of the reference M.M (Monthly Magazine).

So from having no information at all I now have a fairly complete picture of Charles and this week I believe I have finally found his birth and baptism in 1767 in London, rather than in Somerset. If all that I have since found is correct, his father Captain Henry Hutchinson must be one of the 200 men who survived the expedition with Lord George Anson and returned to England in 1744 – but that, as they say, is another story.

In the next issue of the Journal the author made the following corrections to her article as printed:

Francis or Frank was born in Bencoolen and returned to England in the ‘Admiral Gardiner’. Master Fr. Hutchinson was on the “Admiral Gardner”, an East India Company ship out of Bencoolen and stopping over in St Helena. It arrived on Wednesday, 27th March 1799. There were a few other unaccompanied passengers that probably were children. His parents were not married and it is believed that his mother was a native of Sumatra, but this can not be proved at present. His father, Captain Charles Hutchinson, married in 1801 after his return to England

The last paragraph is incorrect. It would be Captain William Charles Hutchinson’s grandfather – another Henry Hutchinson – who travelled with Lord George Anson. He supplied £15,000 worth of provisions which were never paid for and this ruined the family. It is a little difficult when the father and grandfather were both Henry Hutchinson and both married Elizabeth.

Indian Civil Service Records held in the Oriental & India Office Collection at the British Library

By Tim Thomas

[Notes prepared for a lecture to FIBIS on 25th May 2002]

In 1681 Josiah Child declared that the East India Company should 'establish such a policy of civil and military power, and to create and secure such a large revenue to maintain both, as may be the foundation of a large well grounded, sure English dominion in India for all time to come'. Thus it was that the term 'Civil Service' came to be used by the East India Company to distinguish it from its military, maritime and ecclesiastical establishments.

In the early days the Company chose as 'factors' (those who worked in the factories, or trading posts) men who had acquired some knowledge of eastern trade which they had either picked up in the Levant, or elsewhere. They were generally in the prime of life, but such men were in limited supply and, more and more, the Company found that they had to send out youths.

Such records of those early appointments (pre-1749 can be traced in the Court Minutes (series 'B') and the Correspondence with India (series 'E')). Peter Bailey has done some sterling work in listing those EIC employees from 1604 from the records held in the John Rylands Library in Manchester. This listing can be found on open access in the OIOC Reading Room and, used in conjunction with the early abstracts or calendars of the early Court Minutes and Correspondence 1600-79 and also the Despatches from England to Madras 1670-1758 (with indexes), also on open access.

Covenanted Civil Servants

Those who were recruited in the UK and who made agreements with the East India Company until 1858, the India Office from 1858-1947 and the Burma Office from 1937-1948, were known as the Covenanted Civil Service. From 1749 onwards we hold the Writers' Petitions (until 1805) and Committee of College References (1806-1856), the college being Haileybury, established by the Company for the purpose of preparing youths for the rigours of the East (series J/1). These papers give details of parentage, education, date of appointment, etc. and are indexed in 'The Records of the East India College, Haileybury and Other Institutions' by Anthony Farrington.

Information for the recruitment of Indian Civil Service (ICS) personnel can also be found in the Public and Judicial Records Home Correspondence from 1855-1879 (L/PJ/2) and Public and Judicial Files 1880-1923 (L/PJ/6) and Services and General Department Files and Collections 1924-46 (L/S&G/6-7). These records include the candidates' educational and family background as well as lists of marks gained in ICS examinations. The exam papers and marks appear in 'Reports of the Civil Service Commissioners 1858-1938'

Bonds and Agreements for overseas servants 1771-1946 (O/1 series, Index Z/O/1) give dates of appointments and up until August 1875, names and addresses of two sureties. Pre-1771, Bonds appear in the Court Minutes.

For summary careers of Bengal, Madras and Bombay Civil Servants 1740-1858 are best served by the compilations made by C. C. Prinsep, which appear in the Biographical Series O/6/21-36. He also included some details of post-1858 services. Personal Records c.1794-1841 also exist in the O/6 series, and these were prepared at East India House and included records of service and notes on various individuals. (Index Z/O/61-2)

On the open access shelves in the Reading Room are various compilations of careers for civil servants prior to 1858, the most important being the series for Bengal, Madras and Bombay by Edward Dodwell and James Samuel Miles covering the period 1780-1838/9 and the records of services for Madras Civilians 1741-1858 by Charles Prinsep and the Register of Bengal Civil Servants 1790-1842 by H. T. Prinsep and Ramcheender Doss.

The most important source for those of the ICS personnel and other civil servants of gazetted rank are the Histories of Service, which cover the period 1875-1955 (series V/12), and they are arranged in two separate series by province and by department. The information provided includes date of appointment, various postings, leave and, in some cases, wages. It would appear that, prior to 1914, dates of birth of European members is not given and in the series for the provinces birth dates only start c. 1930. In some cases where the individual was educated is also shown.

The earlier end of the series is very good because it also gives information as to any literary works that the individual has produced, something which the later series (from the mid-1880's/1890's) does not do. This really is an excellent series because it covers so well the individual career, and it can save one going through endless volumes of the India Office Register, for example. If you know the date of retirement, or of death whilst in service, you need only go to the V/12 volume containing that year and the whole career is set out before you. This series covers the specialist after 1860.

I mentioned the 'India Office Register', which is the continuation of the East India Co./Indian Civil and Army Lists and, from 1886 onwards, potted biographies for high ranking civil servants appear. Also, dates of death and retirement are shown at the end of each volume. From 1929 dates of birth for civil servants on active service appear.

There are many listings for the covenanted civil servants such as those contained in the L/F/10 series – Annual Lists of Covenanted Civil Servants in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, from the 18th century until 1877 for Madras and Bombay, and 1917 for Bengal. Two further listings which are of importance are:

- Furlough Books 1825-1963 (service pensions paid to retired civil servants in the UK in L/AG/20/1) useful for ascertaining dates of arrival in, and departure from the UK
- Annuities 1826-1968 (L/AG/21/8 & 9) Pensions paid to ICS personnel in the UK, sometimes give addresses.

A most important source for family information for civil servants in general are the fund/pension records. They provide dates of birth, marriage and death of subscriber,

dates of birth, death and re-marriage of their wives, dates of children's birth, dates of daughters' marriage, dates of death of unmarried daughters and of sons who died before the age of withdrawing from the fund. Also, sometimes shown are the names of the wife's second husband and/or of a daughter's husband.

The main funds are:

1. Bengal Civil Fund, established 1804 and closed to new subscribers 1885 (L/AG/23/5/1-3). Payment books 1885-1968, sometimes showing addresses L/AG/21/25.
2. Madras Civil Fund established 1787 and closed to new subscribers 1882 (L/AG/23/8/1-3). Payment books 1885-1968 (L/AG/21/28)
3. Bombay Civil Fund, established 1804, closed to new subscribers 1885 (L/AG/23/11/16-18) and Minutes of Meetings for subscribers 1830-1882 (L/AG/23/11/1-7). Payment Books 1882-1968 (L/AG/21/31).
4. Imperial Civil Service Family Pension Fund, established 1881, applied to all ICS members. Complete range of family registers 1881-1942 held by Crown Agents in Scotland, who will supply career information on request. Payment books 1890-1968 (L/AG/21/33)

Uncovenanted Civil Servants

Most of these staff were recruited in India/Burma and did not usually enter into agreements with the Company or the Crown. However, there are some who were recruited in the UK pre-1858 that appear in the Court Minutes. Some bonds and agreements also exist in the Miscellaneous Bonds series 1834-65 (O/1/367-392 – Index Z/O/1/11-12). The type of civil servant who came into this category were officers of the Educational and Forest Services, as well as Engineers in the Public Works Department. For certain appointments in the UK, Contracts and Agreements L/F/8 and appointments up until 1924 are recorded in correspondence and papers of The Public Works Department or relevant home departments such as L/PWD/2 for railway staff, and from 1924, the Services and General Department, L/S&G/6. There is also a series of original agreements for miscellaneous appointments in India (1922-49) mainly through the Indian High Commission – see O/1/393-411.

For the early period, information on subordinate civil staff can be obtained from the Factory Records (series 'G') and the Government Proceedings (series 'P'). There are published Proceedings and other records relating to Madras 1670-1760 and are on open access in the Reading Room. Records for the Madras Uncovenanted Civil Servants 1757-77 appear in the series O/5/29

A small number of subordinate civil staff are noted in 18th century establishment lists in the Home Miscellaneous records, Volumes 78-79, 238 and 348-360 (H) and subordinate civil staff (to 1801) and military staff for all three presidencies are recorded in Military Statements L/MIL/8. There are also references to assistants in Bengal Public Offices in the second half of the 18th century in the 'Press List of the Bengal Public Proceedings 1748-1800' on open access.

As in the case of the Covenanted Servants there are twice yearly lists of departmental staff in the lists which start with the East India Register in 1800 and end in 1947 with the India and Burma Office List. Again, potted records of service for uncovenanted

servants of gazetted rank appear from 1886. Also, the various directories for the three presidencies on open access record some subordinate staff starting with the 'Bengal Calendar of 1790 and 1792, Bengal Directory in 1814 and from 1820 Bombay Directory 1829-32 and from 1842. However, uncovenanted staff do not appear in the Madras Almanac before 1860, but there are lists for 1818-20 in O/5/30.

From this point most of the information for uncovenanted servants follows that for covenanted servants. Firstly the L/F/10 giving annual lists of uncovenanted servants arranged by province and department covering 1818-1900 and 1922-28. Information can vary. It can include age, whether or not born in India, whether European or Eurasian, if married, date of entering Government service and details of salary. Once again, our old friends the V/12 'Histories of Service, 1875-1955' provide similar information, if the uncovenanted servant was of gazetted rank. The information given is much the same as for the covenanted service, although dates of birth are given for all non-ICS personnel.

The Civil Lists (series 'V/13') published twice-yearly give lists of civil establishments arranged by province and department and give details on the posts of all grades from the ICS down to quite low-level staff. This series is usually connected to those in the uncovenanted service and where you will find most information about them. However, unlike the 'V/12' series where you can have the whole career just by going to the volume that covers the year of retirement, it is a matter of plodding through year by year if you want to have a clear picture of postings etc.

Furlough Books 1825-1963 record the payments made to government servants on leave in the UK (L/AG/20/1) and include military and medical officers in civil employment. Service pensions paid to retired uncovenanted civil servants in the UK before 1860 appear in the General Pensions series L/AG/9/4 and for service pensions 1860-1968 in series L/AG/21/9, which sometimes gives addresses.

The most important pensions for uncovenanted civil servants are 'Deaths in Uncovenanted Service 1870-1949' (L/AG/34/14A/1-7). At first applied to uncovenanted service but later extended to other Government officers and European pensioners. Information records date and place of death, place of birth and details of surviving relatives. There is a card index to the series which may be requested at the reference enquiries desk.

The 'Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund' was established in 1904 for all men in the service of Imperial and Provincial Governments in India, except the ICS, Army and Navy Officers, Bombay servants not liable for transfer and subscribers to the Bengal or Bombay Service Pension Funds. Payment Books 1920-67 are to be found in L/AG21/40 and Administrative Books in L/AG/23/15.

The 'Superior Services Family Pension Fund' was established in 1928 and applied to members of superior services, other than the ICS. It was compulsory for those who joined the service after 1928. The complete range of family registers 1928-63 is held by the Crown Agents who will supply career information on request. Payment Books, 1928-63 (series 'L/AG/21/33 & 34) sometimes give addresses.

Apart from the records mentioned above, do not forget the family information in the Ecclesiastical records for birth, marriage and burial, plus returns of these events in the various directories and the published lists for Indian Monumental Inscriptions 1600-1900.

Home Civil Servants

East India Company 1600-1858: Records of Home staff, like overseas staff, can be found in the Court Minutes (series 'B') and Committee of Correspondence (series 'D') and the Minutes of the Finance and Home Committee 1834-59 (L/F/1-2). Appointments to the Auditor's Department appear in Auditor's References 1740-1835 (D/147-252). The series of bonds and agreements 1788-1860 is found in O/1/97-206. Index Z/O/1/6 gives names and addresses of sureties and dates of appointment.

Occasional lists of home staff 1600-1717 are given in the Court Minutes. H/67 (Home Miscellaneous) lists home staff at various dates between 1710-93 with their salaries and gratuities. Salary books of established home staff, 1760-1860 (L/AG/9/4/13-20 and L/AG/19/2/1-10) give lists for every quarter of the year, including warehousemen and porters. There are salary books for non-established staff (temporaries, messengers etc.) 1810-58 (L/AG/19/3/1-7) and numerous compilations covering all grades of home staff (L/AG30), especially L/AG/30/12, which contains notes on the careers of home staff 1834-58.

Pensions paid to retired home staff from 1758 see L/AG/9/4 and L/AG/21/1 sometimes give addresses. Main home staff funds were the 'Regular Widows or Elders' Widows' Funds' established in 1818 and closed in 1862. 'Administration of Funds' (L/AG/23/3A) give a great deal of information and Payment Books 1817-1966 (L/AG/21/23) sometimes give addresses. Twice-yearly lists of home staff are to be found in the East India Register 1800-58, available on the open shelves.

India Office and Burma Office 1858-1948: Lists of home establishment staff (including porters and messengers) appear in East India Register 1858, through to the India and Burma Office List in 1947. Like counterparts in India, brief records of service for professional home staff appear in the 'India Office List' from 1886 onwards.

Service statements of members of permanent home establishment 1858-85 appear in L/AG/30/17/2-3 giving dates of birth, occasionally in L/AG/30/17/2 and for most entries in 17/3. More detailed information on India Office personnel in 'Home Establishment Papers', 1884-85 & 1890-1951 (L/AG/30/22/15 and 21-60 and L/S&G/8).

Annual India Office Establishment Lists 1884-1948 appear in V/6/248-76, giving dates of birth, appointment, promotions and salaries. Burma Office staff are included from 1948.

The Salaries Section of the Accountant General's Department 1921-60 (L/AG/29/3/1-34) contain personal files and there are also personal files for Establishment Officers 1920-1970 (L/S&G/9). There are salary books for established and non-established staff 1858-1951 (L/AG/19/2/10-43 and L/AG/19/3/8-51).

Pensions paid to retired home staff 1858-1964 (L/AG/21/1) sometimes give names and addresses. Home staff contributed to the India Office Provident Fund established in 1877 and closed in 1885. A complete family register of subscribers from 1877 (L/AG/23/4/2) gives dates of birth, marriage and death of the subscriber, dates of wife's birth and death, children's dates of birth, marriage and death. Pension payment books of the Provident Fund 1880-1967, sometimes giving addresses, exist in reference L/AG/21/24.

Some Sources of Probate and Estate Records for India

By Sylvia C M Murphy

Records of Grants of Probate with will copies or even grants of Letters of Administration [admons.] can be invaluable documentary evidence of family connections and even circumstances of death of the testator. Many wills are clearly made *in extremis* and are drafted simply and quickly leaving everything to “my beloved wife” for example. Dates and places of death are shown in schedules of admons. in Bengal and often fill in gaps of knowledge, particularly where it is found that a person died at sea or in continental Europe or maybe in the antipodes.

Grants of probate and admons. can be made or issued in more than one jurisdiction and in fact this is necessary if the deceased owned sufficient heritable assets in more than one country. Some wills found referenced in the High Courts of Judicature in India can also be traced through the English Principal Probate Registry [PPR] after 1858 and the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [PCC] or other ecclesiastical courts prior to that date. No doubt they may also appear in probate courts in other countries as well, but I have not had occasion to do such searches.

This paper aims to summarise some of the probate and related records from the India Office Records at the British Library which are available to all on microfilm through the Latter Day Saints Family History Centres around the world. I will also refer to two of the largest English sources of probate records available internationally.

India Office Records

Moir’s guideⁱ indicates that L/AG/33 covers Probates and Letters of Administration relating to deceased estates of stock holders and persons receiving pay or pensions from the Company at the India Office. This would appear to be a relatively small group of 12 items covering the period 1788-1974 and is not the subject of this paper.

Much more extensive are the 1462 items which make up L/AG/34: *Records of the official Agent to the Administrators General in India and of the Estates and Wills Branch, 1714-1950*. The indexes are found at Z/L/AG/34. These indexes and records have been extensively microfilmed by the LDS and can be found most easily in their Family History Library Catalog [FHLC] by using a keyword search for: ‘India and probate’. This produces a list of 21 linked sources not all of which are India Office records. The following is an edited list:

- Calendars of probate, 1865-1936 India. District Courts
- Probates, 1780-1937; index 1780-1908 Madras High Court of Judicature
- Probate records, 1783-1937 Bombay (Presidency). High Court of Judicature
- Council consultations, 1678-1836 East India Company Office (St. Helena)
- Register of wills, 1682-1839 East India Company Office (St. Helena)
- Court proceedings, 1727-1774 Calcutta (Bengal Presidency). Mayor's Court
- Court proceedings, 1727-1791 Madras (Madras Presidency). Mayor's Court
- Indexes to wills, administrations, inventories and estates, 1618-1909 India Office. Accountant General's Department

- Inventories of estates of deceased persons, 1744-1760 East India Company Office (St. Helena)
- List of wills to be found in the Bengal Public Consultations, volumes I to VI
- Bengal wills 1728-1774; Bombay wills 1728-1783; Madras wills 1753-1779; index 1704-1783 Great Britain. India Office
- Bengal wills and administrations, 1774-1937; indexes 1774-1909 Bengal (Presidency). High Court of Judicature

The indexes to probates, estates and related files are grouped together on just four microfilms, although indexes to Wills and Admons. for Bengal and Madras [but not Bombay] also exist in duplicate on separate microfilms. The Appendix is a listing of contents and film numbers for the indexes.

When looking at the indexes for Bengal, Bombay or Madras a lower case 'a' or 'w' can often be seen lightly pencilled after the name. This indicates that there is both a will and an admon. for the individual concerned. The additional notation of part or quarter numbers after the year in the index is not important and no significance should be attached if this is missing.

Indexes on film extend to 1909, however, the indexes continue to 1937 on a card index held at the India Office collection at the British Library. The actual wills and schedules of grants of letters of administration do continue on microfilm for the entire period.

L/AG/34/4 – 10

This is the series of wills and admons. from the High Courts of Judicature in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Testators whose wills are included in these records although mainly of European ancestry, also include Indians and in the Calcutta High Court records are many wills written in Bengali and other scripts which are unfamiliar to me. There are subtle differences in presentation of the admons. between the different presidencies and over time. In common is the provision of an index to contents for each quarter of the year. It is impractical to give the full details of individual film numbers, but the following is a summary with only Bombay broken down into film number groups. Using the FHLC to locate the film required for any year should be straight forward as a search using any of the film numbers below will bring up the full range for the relevant location.

Presidency	No. of Films		Year range	Film numbers
Bengal	171		1780 – 1936	Starting: 507804[separate index] 507805 – probate records 1780 - 1783
Bombay	23	12 6 4 1	1782 – 1885 1886 – 1911 1912 – 1931 1932 – 1937	506936 – 506947 506949 – 506954 527452 – 527455 463295
Madras	67		1780 – 1937	Starting: 506881 [separate index] 506882 – probate records 1780 - 1782

L/AG/34/12 – All India Calendars of Probate

The index extends over the first 12 volumes only, but as with the High Court records the indexes continue on cards at the OIOC. The detailed calendars are covered on 23 films as follows:

File Ref	Vols	Years	Calendar Film #
L/AG/34/12	1	1865-1883	530013
	2	1884-1887	530014
	3	1887-1890	530015 – 6
	4	1891-1893	530017
		1893	533181
	5	1893-1895	533182
	6	1896-1897	533183
	7	1898	533184
	8	1899-1901	533185 – 6
	9	1902-1904	533186 – 7
	10	1904-1906	533187 – 8
	11	1907	533188
	12	1908-1910	533189
		1911-1920	533190 - 92
		1921- 1936	532028 - 33

These records are an interesting ‘grab-bag’ of summaries of various District Courts’ activities in relation to grants of probate and admons. for persons of European background. Volume 1 covering 1865 – 1883 generally presents material in table format; however, officers of the different courts did not all present their information in the same way. In general one can expect to find in columns:

1. Name, occupation [and possibly place of residence] of deceased
2. Date of death
3. Place of death
4. Whether Probate or Letters of Administration
5. Date of grant
6. Value of estate
7. Name[s] of person[s] to whom grant made and status [e.g. widow, executor]
8. Remarks

Records from some courts contain more extensive notations to some estates in the remarks column. Also noted is whether the person left a will or died intestate. For ancestors who lived in the mofussil [i.e. away from Calcutta, Bombay or Madras] it is more likely that their estates would have been probated through the District Courts.

L/AG/34/13 – 21

Records of inventories or of military estates do not appear in the current FHLC. Therefore if records of potential interest are referenced in the relevant indexes it will be necessary for the record to be consulted at the OIOC in London. Baxter² on p. 17 gives additional references and comments on the usefulness of the Military Estate Papers, however they do not yet appear to be more widely available.

Estates of Enlisted Men in the EIC Armies

Amongst the muster and casualty rolls of enlisted men in the Bengal, Madras and Bombay armies are included not only lists of invalids and pensioners but often also rolls of disposal of estates of deceased soldiers. Although the assets concerned may have been nil to minimal they were nevertheless recorded with the soldier's name and date of death and to whom those assets were due – i.e. the Accountant General's department or a wife or child, in which case they were named. These records are not indexed; but particularly if you know your ancestor was a rank and file soldier in one of the EIC armies and you have not been able to find a burial record but know he died before 1857, then this may be another avenue to search.

As an example, Bengal Army Muster & Casualty rolls are in OIOC Ref L/MIL/10/130-185. They are on 39 microfilms stretching from 1716 to 1861. However, it should be noted that early records are very limited in content and the estate rolls which I have seen have been from the 1840s. Some sample film numbers from this period are:

Bengal Army muster rolls and casualty returns	Film #
1842	
1885376	
1843, 1845	
1885377	
1844	
1885475 Item 2	
1844	
1885476 Item 1	
1845-1846	
1885378	
1846-1847, 1849	
1885379	
1849-1850	
1885380	

18TH CENTURY RECORDS

Probate records for the period prior to 1780 are generally covered in the 'Mayor's Court Proceedings' and 'Lists of Public Consultations'. Many of these appear to be part of an old series filmed in 1967 and do not include a reference to current OIOC catalogue groups. The following microfilm records are available:

Bengal

List of wills to be found in the Bengal Public Consultations, vols. I to VI (506881)
The film notes state that Bengal wills found in the Bengal Public Consultations cover the years 1710-1727 and are located in Range I of the Consultations. An index to

wills and administrations for Bengal 1710-1779, Madras 1736-1779, and Bombay 1723-1775 is included.

The Mayors Court Proceedings for Bengal are for the period 1727- 1774 and are on 27 reels of film. They include wills, inventories, accounts, petitions etc. Relevant film numbers of this series begin with 510724.

Madras

The Mayors Court proceedings for 1727 – 1791 contain a variety of items in 52 microfilms including minutes, letters, ledgers, petty causes, some probate records. The film series begins with 506802.

Another series of films which essentially covers the same period and may in fact duplicate some of the records is:

Index of wills	1704-1783	510705
Bengal wills, rg. 154 v. 40	1728-1733	506793 Item 1
Bengal wills, rg. 155 v. 9	1733-1739	510706 Item 4
Bengal wills, rg. 154 v. 41-46	1739-1747	506793 Items 2-7
Bengal wills, rg. 154 v. 47-52	1747-1766	506794
Bengal wills, rg. 154 v. 53-55	1767-1774	510706 Items 1-3
Madras wills, rg. 328 v. 60	1753-1757	523815
Madras wills, rg. 328 v. 61-62	1758-1768	523816
Madras wills, rg. 328 v. 63	1769-1774	523817
Madras wills, rg. 328 v. 64	1775-1779	523818
Bombay wills, rg. 416 v. 77	1728-1732	523819
Bombay wills, rg. 416 v. 78-92	1732-1762	523820
Bombay wills, rg. 416 v. 93-98	1763-1783	523821

It is noted that indexes are included for individual volumes. These films were referenced as coming from the old 'Home Miscellaneous' series 792.

St Helena [and points further east]

Relevant St Helena records on film include:

Inventories of Estates of Deceased persons	1259112
Registers of Wills 1682 – 1815	1259107
Registers of Wills 1815 – 1839	1259108

The originals are said to be in the Government Archives at Jamestown.

Indexes to probate records for the Straits Settlements, Sumatra, and Fort Marlborough are referred to in the Appendix table.

SOME ENGLISH PROBATE RECORDS

A search for wills using the keyword 'Bengal' produced over 150 references, and for Bombay just under 100. This section is intended to draw attention to some relatively easily accessible and searchable records not originating in the India Office collection. Until 1858 probate was handled by numerous ecclesiastical courts around the country, of which the main ones were the Prerogative Court of York and Prerogative Court of Canterbury [PCC]. Various indexes have been created and are available in hard copy and/or on fiche at various libraries, however, I am not aware of a PCC index after 1800. The LDS have also done extensive filming of probate records. It is outside the scope or relevance of this article to cover searching and location of these records. Of

great value to researchers who use the internet is an initiative of the Public Record Office [PRO] in undertaking the indexing of PCC wills from 1801 to 1857 and making them available on-line. At the time of writing the period from 1840 to 1857 has been completed; the period 1820 – 1829 is expected to be available Summer 2002 and 1830 – 1839 is due Winter 2002. These indexes can be searched on-line by keyword. As an example, under 100, of which only a handful were irrelevant. The indexed details shown are sufficiently informative [name, rank or occupation, place of death, date] to enable firm identification. A scanned image of the complete will copy can be downloaded in .pdf format for a modest UKP3.00. The URL is: <http://www.pro-online.pro.gov.uk/default.asp>

Finally, the annual PPR index is available on microfiche at the Family Records Centre in London and at genealogical sections of major libraries and Family History Societies in various countries. I know of two sets of this in Sydney and there may be more. The index is easy to use and informative, providing name, address, occupation, date of probate or admon. and name of person to whom probate/admon. was granted. So again it is usually possible to make a positive identification from the index and take steps to order an official copy of the will or track down a microfilm copy through the FHLC.

To sum up, probate records are one of the most potentially useful group of records I have used. Although many wills are simple and leave an entire estate to a surviving spouse, there are many others which detail large numbers of family and close friends with many small bequests being made. In these cases the will also acts at least partially as an inventory of assets. The main determinants of where a will is probated is not so much the place of death but the country, state or presidency in which the deceased had significant assets or beneficiaries to their estate.

The Transcription of the Bombay Marriage Index (1709-1859).

By Sylvia C. M. Murphy

The project to transcribe the presidency marriage indexes to a searchable computer database (Excel) was begun in June 2000. As is often the case, the vision was rather more adventurous than the outcome. The plan was to work through transcribing the Bombay Marriage Index up to 1910, when the OIOC Index changes from only being searchable by grooms' names to being searchable by both brides' & grooms' names. This would save considerable time and effort for researchers. On completion of Bombay, the smallest index, we would then move on to Madras, hoping in the meantime that a group at the OIOC would commence work on Bengal. Two years later, only the Bombay index up to 1859 has been transcribed!

The initial transcription was done in pairs, mostly by Pat & Jim Bostock and Joan Birtles with some help from Ruth Ayo and myself. We used the copy of the index on LDS microfilm which was part of the Parramatta LDS Family History Centre Library. As it now stands, we have completed the work as far as 1859. There are 8,129 lines, which means 16,258 individual records. In fact there should be slightly less since, clearly, there are some duplicate entries: many of the Roman Catholic marriages appear in the General Register copies as well.

This is a transcription of a transcription, so will inevitably contain a number of errors. If any reader, consulting the official church register copies, should find an error, he/she should kindly notify Sylvia Murphy, PO Box 2379, Carlingford Court, NSW 2118, Australia, or any other member of the FIBIS Management Team, and provide a photocopy of the full record to be corrected or added.

APPENDIX

Film #	Item	OIOC Ref	Years	Title given by LDS	Description
2046652	3	Z/L/AG/34/1	1618- 1779	Not yet viewed	Index to wills & administrations
2046652	4	Z/L/AG/34/2	1710- 1779		Index to wills & administrations
2046652	5	Z/L/AG/34/3	1753- 1779		Index to inventories, etc.
2046652	6	Z/L/AG/34/4	1774- 1888	Bengal Administrations Index	Index to administrations
2046671	1	Z/L/AG/34/5	1889-1909	Bengal Administrations Index	Alphabetical then chronological index showing surname, first names or initials and 'Pt' or 'P' 1 to 4 which indicates the quarter of the year. Index is to grants at the High Court of Judicature in Fort William/Calcutta or Fort St George/Madras
2046671	2	Z/L/AG/34/6	1780-1866	Bengal Wills Index	
2046671	3	Z/L/AG/34/7	1867-1908	Bengal Wills Index	
2046671	4	Z/L/AG/34/8	1780-1909	Madras Administrations Index	
2046671	5	Z/L/AG/34/9	1780-1908	Madras Wills Index	
2046671	6	Z/L/AG/34/10	1776-1909	Bombay Administrations & Wills Index	Combined index to wills and administrations from High Court in Bombay arranged as for Bengal and Madras
2046671	7	Z/L/AG/34/11	1890-1900	Bengal Natives Administrations Wills Index	Index ceased in 1900 because of request in public despatch to India, No.51, d. 12 April 1901 that wills etc of natives should

					not be sent to this office [E&W 33432/01]
2046671	8	Z/L/AG/34/12	1865-1910	Probates Administrations India Index	Index to Calenders of Probate in the District Courts. Alphabetical in surname then chronological, but broken up into volumes 1 - 12
2046671	9	Z/L/AG/34/13	1780-1861	Bengal Inventories Index	Estate inventories - arranged as for Bengal Admons & Wills.
2046671	10	Z/L/AG/34/14	1862-1909	Bengal Inventories Index	
2046672	1	Z/L/AG/34/15	1780-1903	Madras Inventories Index	ditto – but often includes rank
2046672	2	Z/L/AG/34/16	1778-1910	Bombay Inventories Index	As for Madras and Bengal but front page note: Bombay inventories and accounts current 1778-1797 details not given - only the entry of the names signifying the same were filed. These entries X appear in the Mayors Court proceedings 1778-1797, the volumes containing indexes. See list of proceedings at Bombay 1702-1900.
2046672	3	Z/L/AG/34/17	1800-1888	Bengal Estates Index	Index to Bengal Treasury Deposits
2046672	4	Z/L/AG/34/18	1889-1919	Bengal Estates Index	The Bengal Estates Index is concerned solely with military estates. Entries are ordered alphabetically & chronologically by year showing Vol. No, at top of page and fol no. in right hand column. Almost all entries include rank of deceased. The later period in columns with army rank, date of decease, Vol and folio number.
2046672	5	Z/L/AG/34/19	1806-1859	Madras Estates Index	Index to Madras Treasury Deposits. Estates of Military personnel arranged Index as for Bengal Estates, except separate columns provided for surname, rank, first name/initials, year of death & vol/folio ref. Note draws attention to period 1856-1859 in 'hopeless confusion'.
2046672	6	Z/L/AG/34/20	1856-1895	Madras Estates Index	
2046673	1	Z/L/AG/34/21	1822-1894	Bombay Estates Index	Index to Bombay Treasury Deposits. Estates of Military personnel. Alphabetical for initial surname letter, then chronological. 5 columns: surname, rank, first name, year, page number [Vol. # given at top of column]

2046673	2	Z/L/AG/34/22	Aug 1877 - June 1885 & Jan 1892 - Feb 1911	Estates Advertised Index	Index to Estates Advertised by Administrators General. Information extracted from Bengal, Bombay and Madras Gazettes; later from other papers. For full list see separate sheet. Note gap 1886-1891. From 1892 info in 5 columns: Surname & first name, date of death, paper, date of issue, page no. Earlier period gives name, month & year, presidency
2046673	3	Z/L/AG/34/23	1806-1853; 1728-1820	Sumatra & Straits Index	Index to Wills, Administrations, Inventories & Accounts; Straits Settlements [Prince of Wales Island, Singapore & Malacca] 1806 - 1853; Sumatra, Fort Marlborough [Bencoolen] 1728 - 1820. POW, Sing & Mal index for 1826-1842 in 6 columns in alpha then chronological order. Cols: year, name, will page, Admon page, Inventory page, Account current page. Followed by note of wills to be found in Sumatra Records v.152-155 & Fort Marlborough Consultations v. 59 - 62
					List of Wills recorded on the Fort Marlborough Register Books - index in annual chronological order; see above note. Also will of Fredk Garling 1819; James Bagley, 1819; list of people who died intestate 1819 at Fort Marlborough
2046673	4	Z/L/AG/34/24	1705 - 1836	St Helena Wills, Etc. Index	Index to St Helena Wills, Administrations, Inventories & Accounts recorded on the St Helena Judicial Consultations kept in the Record Dept 1705 - 1836
					Contents: List of Wills in chronological order; giving year, date & name. Vol. Nos written crosswise on page. Separate list of administrations also in chronological order. Separate list of Inventories, Account Currents etc in chrono. order - 3 columns: yr & date; name; record type;
2029155		L/MAR/C/857 -858	1820-1862 1835-1843	Indian Navy Estates records	Estate Papers Estate Accounts

Moir, Martin: *A General Guide to the India Office Records* (The British Library, 1996)

² Baxter, I A: *Baxter's Guide: Biographical Sources in the India Office Records*, 3rd edn
(FIBIS in association with the British Library, 2004)

**The Devonshire Regiment's Deathroll, Kandahar, Southern
Afghanistan, 22nd January 1881
North Devon Journal, 3 March 1881**

Submitted by Moira Mark

Sir,

I herewith send you a nominal roll of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Battalion 11th Foot (North Devon Regiment) who have died during the recent campaign in South Afghanistan, or from the effects of it, after returning invalided to India. I write with a view to your kindly inserting the same in your newspaper, and also requesting other Devonshire papers to do likewise, for, as the regiment is chiefly composed of Devonshire men, it is the best way of affording the information of these poor fellows' deaths to their relatives and friends in the county.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

W.T. Corrie,

Lieut. Colonel Commanding,

2nd Battalion, 11th (North Devon) Regiment.

Kandahar, 15th January 1881

Regt. No.	Rank	Name	Date of Death	Place of Death
2117	Private	Watch, J.	July 17, 1880	Kurrachi
526	Corporal	Bragg, F.	July 24, 1880	Kurrachi
602	Private	Davies, J.	July 25, 1880	Ruk
1885		Sturmey, J.	July 29, 1880	Bolan Pass
1184	Private	Longshaw, J	July 27, 1880	Bolan Pass
1174	Lance Segt.	Tobin, P	July 31, 1880	Pirchewkie
1335	Private	Canington, J	July 31, 1880	Pirchewkie
1053	Drummer	Timpson, H	August 1, 1880	Northkirta
934	Private	James, W.	August 3, 1880	Mach
1206	Private	Jackson, C.D.	August 1, 1880	Pirchowkie
2336	Corporal	Poole, J	August 3, 1880	Northkirta
1183	Private	Dickson, W.	August 1, 1880	Pirchowkie
1345	Private	Everett, J.	August 4, 1880	Northkirta
1257	Sergeant	Downes, A.	August 5, 1880	Pirchowkie
1893	Private	Irvine, W.	August 22, 1880	Gulistankarez
549	Private	Collins, D.	August 23, 1880	Gulistankarez
475	Private	Gilbert, J.T.	August 28, 1880	Gulistankarez
871	Private	Baker, J.	August 10, 1880	Sibi
126	Private	Evans, J.	September 8, 1880	Mulkarez
2384	Private	Killick, G	September 11, 1880	Gulistankarez
804	Private	Devers, J.	September 20, 1880	Killa Abdula
1880	Private	Shenton, J.	October 6, 1880	Kandahar
1411	Private	Jacobs, S.J.	October 8, 1880	Gulistankarez
302	Private	Bowen, J.	October 17, 1880	Kandahar
865	Private	Marshall, M.J.	October 16, 1880	Kandahar

1817	Private	Webber, J.	October 20, 1880	Khana Girdob
299	Private	Jefferys, W.	October 21, 1880	Khana Girdob
913	Private	Marchant, W.	October 24, 1880	Khana Girdob
212	Drummer	Brown, W.	October 24, 1880	Khana Girdob
1396	Private	Routcliffe, E.	October 31, 1880	Khana Girdob
661	Private	Williams, R.	October 31, 1880	Drolali
265	Private	Eley, J.	October 16, 1880	Quetta
1268	Private	Clarke, G.	October 28, 1880	Kandahar
253	Private	Lever, G.	October 27, 1880	Kandahar
494	Lance Cpl.	Hindes, J.E.	October 30, 1880	Kandahar
1713	Private	Stall, D.	October 29, 1880	Quetta
943	Lance Cpl.	Hunt, J.	November 1, 1880	Kandahar
1393	Private	Chard, H.	November 4, 1880	Kandahar
1753	Private	Beaumont, R.	November 6, 1880	Kandahar
286	Private	Titmus, W.	November 9, 1880	Kandahar
582	Private	Porter, J.	November 10, 1880	Kandahar
543	Private	Fox, G.H.	November 10, 1880	Kandahar
502	Private	Mead, L.	November 10, 1880	Kandahar
618	Private	Flood, C.	November 10, 1880	Kandahar
1289	Private	Gray, G. & no	burial details	

Honourable East India Company Deserters

In 1999 the *Manchester and Lancashire Family History Society* published an index to deserters from the British Army whose names and details appeared in the Police Gazette between 1828 and 1840. This lists some 36,500 names and provides such details as age, birthplace, former occupation and regiment, together with the date of the Police Gazette in which their name was published. There will also be further details in the Police Gazette including height, complexion, colour of hair and eyes and distinguishing marks plus details of where they deserted and what they were wearing at the time.

What may be of particular interest to our Members is that, included in this listing, are some 2496 deserters whose regiment is identified as HEICS Infantry or Artillery. These will generally be soldiers who deserted whilst in the UK and who may never have got to India.

This is available on a CD-ROM from The Manchester and Lancashire Family History Society, Clayton House, 59, Piccadilly, Manchester M1 2AQ (E-mail: office@mlfs.demon.co.uk) for a price of £7.50 plus 45p. postage (UK). Alternatively, it can be purchased on microfiche in three sets:

Deserters born England, Wales & Overseas	£6.00	Postage 35p. (UK)
Deserters born Ireland	£4.00	for one or
Deserters born Scotland	£2.00	all three sets

The Perils of Parentage - The Plight of an Addiscombe Cadet

By Trevor Hearl

The youthful predicament, which almost blocked the future career of a leading Victorian astronomer, could not have been unique. Indeed, it must have faced many a young son of 'John Company'. But it was a secret which Manuel James Johnson (1805-59), Radcliffe Astronomer at Oxford (1840-59), Fellow of the Royal Society (1856), and President of the Royal Astronomical Society (1857-58), kept hidden as best he could throughout his life. Thus, when historians came to chronicle his career they unquestioningly followed the lead given in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' (DNB) by Agnes Mary Clerke, the noted biographer of Victorian astronomers, that he was 'the only child of John William Johnson of Macao, China, where he was born on 23 May 1805', his father being a supercargo at Canton. But I could find no Johnson listed among the Canton staff, and so I turned to one of Miss Clerke's sources, Col. H. M. Vibart's 'Addiscombe, Its Heroes and Men of Note' (1894), where young Johnson had been a cadet (1821-22). This gave the first hint that things were not quite what they seemed for his name was given there as 'Manoel J. Johnson' and Vibart was rarely wrong. A visit to the Oriental and India Office Collection was indicated.

A glance at Johnson's College file soon told a different tale. He was indeed born in the Portuguese colony of Macao in 1805, but his father was John William Roberts and his mother an unnamed Portuguese. He was thus 'John's son'; hence the name by which he was to be known. His father had risen from a Writer in 1790 to become President of the Select Committee at Canton, a man of wealth and influence, described by the leading chronicler of the China trade, H. B. Morse, as 'a strong and masterful character' who, having mastered Chinese, was entrusted with delicate diplomatic missions on behalf of Britain and the Company. He was probably a son or nephew of John Roberts, a Director of the East India Company for 32 years between 1764 and 1808, being Chairman for the last time in 1802. Roberts sailed for England 'on urgent family business' in February 1811 and returned in September 1812 with 'a bride' who presented him on 3 January 1813 with another son at Macao. He retired there later in the year, but was then a sick man and died on 23 November.

The whereabouts of 8-year-old Manoel Johnson and his mother at this time are unknown, but by 1819 he was at school in England. This had long been arranged by his father who had entrusted the boy's future to the care of a wealthy friend, John William Bowden, a deputy governor of the Bank of England, in the expectation that he would enter the Company's service. Bowden honoured his friend's wishes by sending young Johnson to Mr Styles' Classical Academy at Thames Ditton preparing for entry to the Company's 'military seminary' at Addiscombe as, in the circumstances, only the unfashionable route into its service through the classroom would be open to him. Yet, even this, and coming from the Company's elite, did not save the 14-year-old prospective cadet from bitter embarrassment, nor his guardian from a train of troubles.

On his application form Johnson had explained, 'My father is dead, John Bowden my guardian is deputy Governor of the Bank and resides at 17 Grosvenor Place'. Having secured a Director's nomination from James Pattison, the papers went to East India

House from where a call was expected to attend an examination at Addiscombe before the redoubtable Dr. Jonathan Cape. Instead, awkward questions came from the clerks at Leadenhall Street. Why was there no birth or baptismal certificate? Or affidavit from a chaplain at Canton? But no such papers were to be had. Bowden sought ways round this requirement without much success, as months slipped by threatening loss of the nomination until, in March 1820 he optimistically forwarded an affidavit secured from James Molony, a supercargo at Canton from 1800, who certified that 'as far as is consistent with my knowledge', Manoel John Johnson was born at Macao 'of European parents in 1805. The officials at East India House were not impressed; Bowden had to start all over again.

Another frustrating year of discreet enquiry and negotiation got them nowhere. Clearly, shielding the identity of Johnson's father, whether for his late friend's sake or that of his legitimate widow and her son, was no longer an option with the boy's chances of a Company career at stake. The facts would have to come out. Fresh papers were written out and presented on 2 May 1821, in which Johnson attested:

'I am unable to produce a Parish Register. I make oath and swear that from Information of my parents (and other Relations) ... I was born at Macao of European Parents, my father being John Wm. Roberts Esqr., in Council at Canton, and my mother a Portuguese.'

Bowden duly confirmed that 'The above Manoel John Johnson is the son of the late John Wm. Roberts Esqre., Supra Cargo at Canton by a Portuguese'. He also forwarded the evidence of another influential witness, James Drummond, a long-standing official at Canton, who declared that 'Manoel John Johnson was born at Macao of European parents in the year 1805 while I was Chief of the Factory'. Whether or not there was still some reluctance to accept this at East India House, the elderly Drummond seemed to have had a brainwave to set their minds at rest. He crossed through the 'o' in Manoel and substituted 'u'! The Anglicised 'Manuel' thereupon passed muster. But there was to be no shaking of the Pagoda Tree for him. His form was conspicuously endorsed 'For St. Helena', the Company's bankrupt outpost in the South Atlantic, and duly countersigned by James Pattison on 1 August 1821. Within a week 16-year-old Manuel Johnson had passed his entry test and, as a 'Green' cadet, begun his career apparently offering neither fame nor fortune.

Against all odds Fortune now began to favour him. The College system of 'accelerated promotion' for high-flyers tested brains, not birth, allowing him to gain a vital six months in seniority. And so, early in 1823, 2d Lt. Manuel Johnson was commissioned in the St. Helena Artillery, arriving at the Island fortress just when the Governor, Brigadier-General Alexander Walker, needed College-trained officers to staff its Military Institution, and to plan and man the Company's Observatory at Ladder Hill. Though this was delayed by the Island's chronic shortage of skilled labour, even this favoured Johnson for, despite being the junior of three qualified officers, it left him free to be sent to the Cape Observatory for instruction from the astronomer, Dr. Fearon Fallows. With this expertise, coupled with Fallows' report that 'he will prove an excellent Practical Astronomer', Johnson was promoted Lieutenant (29 August 1826), and given charge of the construction, equipping and subsequent management of the Observatory. It came into operation in 1828, and was in full service, with the historic time-ball, from August 1830. Meanwhile, after further

instruction from Fallows, Johnson undertook a pioneering series of lunar, stellar and tidal studies, including a 'Catalogue of 606 Principal Fixed Stars in the Southern Hemisphere'.

In April 1833, after ten years' service, Johnson was granted leave on full pay, with £300 expenses, to study at various European observatories, while the Company published his 'Catalogue of the Southern Stars (1835)' But suddenly, his plans were shattered and his career gone. St. Helena was transferred to the Crown on 22 April 1834, the Company's Observatory was dismantled and his Regiment disbanded leaving him unemployed on a pension of £140 a year. Yet, even these setbacks were to have a silver lining. In 1835 his 'Catalogue of the Southern Stars' earned him the Royal Astronomical Society gold medal, gained in preference, it is said, to Sir John Herschel; he settled in Oxford to study at Magdalen, graduated at the age of 35, and was appointed Radcliffe astronomer.

His outstanding achievements during the next twenty years are briefly summarised in the 'DNB', but other aspects of his life in Oxford hark back to his youth. Bowden's son was a close friend of John Henry (later Cardinal) Newman, and a literary collaborator during the early years of the High Church 'Oxford Movement'. Johnson allied himself to the cause, naturally inclined towards Anglo-Catholicism from early maternal influences, making the Observatory a base for fledgling Tractarians, an unusual alliance of science and religion ahead of the Darwinian controversy in Oxford. Johnson was 54 and at the height of his career when suddenly his life was cut short by a heart attack on 28 February 1859. He had married a daughter of one of Newman's friends, Dr. Ogle, leaving a widow and 'several young children'. In 1862 the University instituted a prize essay in his name. 'John's son' from Macao had earned his place in the annals of British science.

The First World War: Sources in the India Office Records

In addition to those reported in the article by Hedley Sutton in FIBIS' Journal 7, Hedley has come up with two further sources which will be of interest to those researching this period, viz:

L/MIL/7 Military Citations

L/MIL/5/835 List of Officers' kits returned to London Dépôt when wounded 1914 - 1922. This lists his Unit, Nature of Wound and details of the person to whom the kit was delivered.

Miscellaneous East India Company Pensions

By Tony Fuller (submitted 2000)

I have returned to the research I was doing on the Poplar Funds and Maritime Funds which were used by the HEIC to pay pensions to their maritime employees, their wives, widows and children etc up to 1893, when the last recipient died.

The reasons for getting a pension were many and various but the records I looked through today (1860 to 1866) were an absolute treasure trove. They give the names, Addresses, relationship with the EIC employee, the names of the person's bank (if appropriate), the names of executors etc, dates of death, attorneys, and examples of their signatures or marks.

However, a few extra entries from the Miscellaneous Pensions Section which may be of use to some people and of interest to others:

TURNBULL, GA

Superintendent Surgeon, The Nazim's Contingent £365 per annum, commenced 25 May 1859, Bankers: Forbes, Forbes and Co.

MOTTET, Capt A

HH The Nazim's Contingent, £292 pa from 1 January 1855, Coutts and Co (The Royalty Bankers)

PRITCHARD, SF

Late, St Helena CS, £507 pa pension

STEEVENS, George

£102. 15 shillings pa from 1 Aug 1863, returned to India 6 January 1864, Oriental Bank. This family was very significant in the history of Poplar in east London, several having served in the HEIC maritime service and being involved with the EIC Chapel.

LEONARD, H (?CE), no start date

1200 rupees for services to improve the Hooghly River, returned India 30 Oct. 1865

CAMPBELL, Edith Victoria Gouramma

Daughter of Princess Victoria Elizabeth Gouramma of Coorg and Lt Col John Campbell (Bengal, Retd.) Commenced 11 Oct 1864, charged to the Revenue of Coorg, Attorneys, Coutts and Co.

BOYS, Revd. R St Helena Establishment

£17 per diem, £35 pa. London and County Bank, died 13 February 1866, executors Rev M J I BOYS and R H SANKEY

HERBERT, Lt Cal C, Bengal Staff Corps

Nazimal Deposit Account, Bengal Presidency £4000 per annum for him and 3 of the Nazim's sons living in London, to be paid monthly, commencing 15 May 1865. The last payment was made November 1865 and all £4000 had been expended or accounted for. There were no further payments on this account.

A Rare Indian Army Journal

By Catherine Pickett, OIOC

The British Library's Oriental and India Office Collections have recently acquired a copy of a rare regimental journal with the catchy title *Gallop*, subtitled *The Journal of the Calcutta Light Horse*. The journal was published at Calcutta in eight issues between 1932 and 1939, and the Library's copies have been bound in four volumes. It is likely, though not certain, that the journal ceased publication with volume 4, no. 4, which appeared in August 1939, on the brink of the Second World War.

In the editorial notes prefacing the first issue, dated January 1932, the editor states: "... we make our bow on an endeavour to present ... a Corps magazine which will both replace and supplement the usual Annual Report ... Our aims in producing "Gallop" may be stated briefly. They are (1) to promote and encourage a spirit of *esprit de corps*, (2) to offer a permanent record of all regimental activities throughout the year, (3) to revive and retain memories of the Regimental past and personalities, and (4) to forge and maintain a link between present and past Members."

The journal is well illustrated both with line drawings (often humorous vignettes) and with photographs, many of them portraits of members of the Corps. A section in each issue headed "Prominent People" outlines the careers of a number of members of all ranks on their retirement or transfer from the regiment, so the journal could be a valuable source of biographical information.

Not surprisingly, a large part of each issue is devoted to horse shows and sporting activities, particularly hunting and polo. There are also essays and sketches which throw light on the social life of the Indian Army. Here is a rather typical extract from "Camp notes" in the August 1938 issue: "Meantime the Bar was doing smashing business. Books of tickets were changing hands at a rate to gratify anybody but a film magnate. Darts flew about and the Secretary, in an awed whisper, talked of the good old days and would not the Calcutta Light Horse drop in again some evening. Totaling up the score he reckoned that, in one evening, he was making more than he did on average in six months. And so did the Calcutta Light Horse haul back the Ranchi Club from the brink of liquidation. The dance closed at a most immoral hour and the boys went back to their tents and aspirin."

Altogether *Gallop* presents a somewhat livelier view of life in the army than the average regimental history!

