

Clients of Sir John Soane and Robert Adam connected with the trade in enslaved people
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Sources:

Oxford DNB online

History of Parliament online

UCL website: Legacies of British Slave Ownership: <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/search/>

Directors of the East India Company:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_East_India_Company_directors

Name (alphabetically by family name)	Architect/property (if known)	Details
Henry Bankes the Younger (1756-1834)	Soane client: Kingston Lacy (1779)	<p>The son of Henry Bankes the Younger, William John Bankes (1786-1855) was an unsuccessful claimant on an as yet unidentified estate on St Kitts, almost certainly as a trustee connected with his mother's family the Woodleys. His mother Frances Woodley, daughter of William Woodley the former governor of the Leeward Islands, had married Henry Bankes of Kingston Lacy. MP for Corfe Castle 1780-1826 and Dorset 1826-31. Source: UCL database entry.</p> <p>NB: William John Bankes was not a client of Soane's.</p> <p>Soane met Henry Bankes the Younger on his Grand Tour (1778-80) and produced two ground plans for remodelling Kingston Lacy which were not proceeded with. In 1824 Henry Bankes moved for a Select Committee of the House of Commons to examine Soane's Law Courts at Westminster, already under construction, and he was forced to change the design. They also clashed over the Privy Council Office and the Board of Trade in 1828.</p>
Alderman William Beckford (1709-70)	Adam client: Fonthill (1763); Witham Park (1762)	<p>Politician and Jamaican plantation owner. Born in Jamaica, his mother, Bathshua Hering, was the daughter and coheir of Julines Hering of Jamaica. He was one of 13 children. His father was one of the wealthiest and most powerful men in Jamaica with extensive land holdings and ownership of many enslaved people. The family's Jamaican dynasty had been founded by William's grandfather, Peter Beckford (c.1643-1710) who had been lieutenant-governor of the island. William was educated in England, and studied medicine. At his death in 1735, William's father left his British properties to his eldest son, and divided his Jamaican properties between his 5 other sons. William returned to Jamaica in 1736 to settle his affairs. He was elected a member of the Jamaican House of Assembly for Clarendon. In 1754 he personally held 22,021 acres in Jamaica. In 1745 he purchased Fonthill and in London</p>

		<p>he lived at 12 Upper Brooke Street until 1751 when he moved to 22 Soho Square. He kept enslaved African people to serve him in England. At his death in 1774, when the estates were probated in Jamaica, he owned 1,356 enslaved people. Source: UCL database entry.</p> <p>Beckford was the 2nd son of Peter Beckford, Jamaican sugar planter and Bathshua Hering, also of Jamaica. In 1756 he married Maria, daughter of Hon George Hamilton (owner of enslaved people – see below). William inherited Jamaican estates from both his father and older brother. He was reportedly tyrannical in Jamaica. MP for Shaftesbury 1747-54 and London 1754-70, and considered influential owing to his power in the city. He was Alderman of London from 1752 on account of the goods produced by his Jamaican estates. Was also Lord Mayor of London in 1762-63 & 1760-70. Source: History of Parliament.</p> <p>Beckford had been friends with William Murray (later Lord Chief Justice) at Westminster School, and remained friends throughout their lives. After the deaths of his father and older brother, William owned 11 sugar plantations, and was part owner of 5 more. He was sole owner of 1,737 enslaved people and half owner of 577 more. He continued to build his Jamaican empire, and is thought to have owned more than his father ever had by 1770. On settling in London, he was described as a West India merchant. Beckford's trading interests seem to have been restricted to supervising the sale of the produce of his own estates and the purchase of equipment and supplies to send to Jamaica. He also became involved in money-lending. In Parliament, absentee planters from the Caribbean were widely criticized for their penchant for conspicuous consumption, their purchase of rotten borough seats in parliament, and their manipulation of the sugar market. The Beckford brothers were singled out for criticism in a pamphlet of 1754, asserting that 'No less than three brothers from one of our Sugar-islands having offered themselves, one for London, one for Bristol, and one for Salisbury; and a fourth brother, according to what has been published in the publick papers, intended for a Wiltshire Borough' (<i>A Short Account of the Interest and Conduct of the Jamaica Planters</i>, 1754, 3). Beckford was generally disliked as vulgar, ostentatious and nouveau riche. Source: Oxford DNB.</p>
William Thomas Beckford (1760-1844)	Soane client: Fonthill (1787)	Owned 1,356 enslaved people, at the probate of his will in 1774. Source: UCL database entry. Soane remained friends with Beckford into old age.

Robert Bogle	Adam client	If this is the correct Robert Bogle(?)... Robert Bogle (1757-1821). In 1813 Robert Bogle inherited a 1/4 share of Dunkley's estate in Vere, Jamaica, as residuary legatee of his brother George Bogle (1762-1813). Source: UCL database.
Samuel Bosanquet II (1744-1806)	Soane client: Forest House, Leytonstone (1786)	Governor of the Bank of England from 1791 and the Levant Company. No direct connection with the trade in enslaved people. His son Samuel Bosanquet III (1768-1843) was a partner in the bank Bosanquet, Anderdon and Co., the partners in which were awarded compensation for 3 estates in Nevis, in two cases as assignees and in the third as 'parties interested in the compensation'. Samuel Bosanquet III retired from the bank in 1836. Source: UCL database entry.
John Campbell, 4th Earl and 1st Marquess of Breadalbane (1762-1834)	Soane client: Breadalbane House, Park Lane, London (1803); Taymouth Castle (1808)	The 'Marquess of Breadalbane' was awarded compensation for the Hope estate in St Andrews, Jamaica as a trustee of a marriage settlement of 1819, almost certainly that of the 2 nd Duke of Buckingham with Mary, the daughter of the 1 st Marquess of Breadalbane. It is not certain whether this is the 1 st Marquess or his son, John Campbell, 2 nd Marquess (died 1862/3). Source: UCL database entry.
Sir George Colebrooke (1729-1809)	Adam client: Arlington Street, London (1771)	Banker, speculator and owner of enslaved people in Antigua and elsewhere in the Caribbean. Had mortgages on estates in Grenada and Dominica. Part-owner of an estate in Jamaica. Source: UCL database. In 1754 he married Mary Gayner, daughter of Peter Gayner of Antigua, from whom he inherited £200,000. Banker (Colebrooke family bank). In 1774 his holdings in Grenada were valued at £50,000. Source: History of Parliament.
William Colhoun	Soane client: Wreatham Hall, Norfolk (1789)	Probably William McDowall Colhoun (1740-1821), MP for Bedford 1784-1802, owner of enslaved people on St Kitts, Nevis and St Croix, plantations inherited from his father. He purchased part of the manor of West Wretham in 1788 and subsequently leased the Eton College lands at East Wretham and developed the hall. He is described in The History of Parliament online as 'of Wretham near Thetford' and this is clearly the same as the place that Soane describes in his <i>Sketches in Architecture</i> (1793) as 'a House designed for William Colhoun Esq. near Thetford in Norfolk', albeit with a slightly variant spelling.
John Conyers (1717-75)	Adam client: Copped Hall (1763)	Conyers son and heir, Also John Conyers of Copped Hall, married into a family owning enslaved people and inherited an estate on St Kitts along with the enslaved people who worked there. Source: UCL database.
Robert Dennistoun (1770-1815)	Soane client: Buchanan Street, Glasgow (1798)	Partner in George & Robert Dennistoun & Co. of Glasgow until his death. One of the prime movers behind the formation of the Glasgow West India

		Association in 1807, formed to represent the interests of Glasgow's West India merchants and said to be the most powerful West Indian society outside London. His widow Anne Penelope Dennistoun was part of a family group claiming compensation in Trinidad. The firm R & G Dennistoun is also known to have been the mortgagees-in -possession of Wingfield and Belle Vue estates on St Kitts in 1825. Source: UCL database entry.
John Fenton Cawthorne (1753-1831)	Adam client: Wyreside Hall (1786)	MP for Lincoln 1783-96, and Lancaster 1806-7, 1812-18, 1820-31. Cawthorne, who may have had commercial interests in the slaving port of Lancaster, was an inflexible opponent of abolition or regulation of the trade in enslaved people. He complained of the damage inflicted on merchants and planters by the protracted agitation of the issue, 4 Feb., tried to discredit some of the evidence advanced in favour of abolition, 19 Apr., and attacked the Sierra Leone Company bill at length, 30 May 1791. His motion of 9 Mar. 1792 to ensure strict enforcement of the call of the House for the 28th, the day before a 'slave trade' debate, was negative. He condemned the proposal to abolish the trade by 1796 as even worse than immediate abolition, 1 May 1792, and in speeches against the bill to end the supply of enslaved people to foreign territories, 22 May 1793 and 7 Feb. 1794, attacked the 'dissenters' and 'enemies to our constitution in church and state' who espoused the cause of abolition. On 25 Feb. 1794 he complained that the 'Methodist preachers and emissaries' who had been 'sent out to excite the negroes to revolt, were filling their heads with notions of liberty'. Source; History of Parliament.
Charles Gordon of Buthlaw and Carness (1749-96)	Soane client: Cairness House (1794)	Absentee plantation owner, having purchased the Georgia estate in Trelawny, Jamaica, c.1778, subsequently visiting it 'occasionally'. Built Cairness House reportedly using the profits of the Georgia estate and the enslaved people on it. Source: UCL database entry.
Grote, Prescott & Grote	Soane client: 62 Threadneedle Street, London (1810, 1818)	George Grote (1762-1830). George Grote the elder appears as one of the trustees of Sir John Boyd for estates and enslaved people in St Kitts and elsewhere. His fellow trustees were J. Drummond and William Manning partner in the Bank Grote, Prescott and Grote which in 1816 lent £10,000 against a coffee estate in Dominica. Source: UCL database entry. Soane banked with Messrs Grote, Prescott and Grote (founded 1766) from 1820 until his death.
Hon. George Hamilton (later Baillie) (1723-97)	Adam client: Mellerstain (1770)	Hamilton was a large-scale merchant and slave-factor in St Vincent etc in 1780s and 1790s until his financial collapse c. 1805. In 1809 he also published 'Interesting Letters', detailing his business dealings and providing information on the trade and ownership of enslaved

		people between Britain and the Caribbean in the period before the abolition. Source: UCL database.
Jeremiah Harman (?-1844)	Soane client: Highams, Woodford, new verandah (1817)	Governor of the Bank of England 1816-18 and senior partner in Harman and Co., West India and East India merchant. Appears in the compensation records for 3 claims in St Kitts relating to a loan of £5,000 made as part of a group of lenders to Manning and Anderdon (see William Manning). Source: UCL database entry. NB: Ptolemy Dean (<i>Soane and London</i> p.180) thinks this verandah might have been for Jeremiah's father, John Harman.
Elizabeth, Countess of Home	Adam client: Portman Square, London (1775)	She was a Jamaican owner of enslaved people, having inherited from both her father and her first husband, James Lawes (d.1731). She was listed in the Jamaican Quit Rent books for 1754 as the owner of 1215 acres of land in St Andrew, 500 acres in St George, 765 acres in St Mary, 600 acres in St Elizabeth, 1000 acres in Clarendon, 1085 acres in Vere and 112 acres in St John, total 5287 acres. She is listed as owner of Snow Hill with 1373 acres and 194 enslaved people in St Andrew in 1747 and as co-owner of Townwell and Temple Hall in St Andrew with 2000 acres and 229 enslaved people in St Andrew at the same date. Source: UCL database.
Col Thomas Horner	Soane client: Mells Park (1809)	Presumably this is Thomas Strangways Horner (1762-1844), son of Thomas of Mells, Somerset. He was awarded with Edmund Broderip the compensation for the enslaved people on Revolution Hall estate, Grenada as trustees of the marriage settlement of Richard Oliver Smith. Edmund Broderip was Smith's father-in-law, but it is not clear why Horner was a trustee. Horner's wife was Margaret Frances Hippisley, daughter of Sir John Coxe Hippisley, an old friend of Soane's from his Grand Tour (1778-80).
Edwin Lascelles, Earl of Harewood (1712-95)	Adam client: Harewood House (1765); Harewood Church (1759)	Edwin's father, Henry Lascelles (1690-1753) owned plantations in Barbados and was a Director of EIC 1737-45. Source: Wikipedia list of EIC directors. Edward Lascelles was listed in the Jamaican Quit Rent books for 1754 as the owner of 324 acres of land in St Thomas-in-the-East and 18 acres of land in St Dorothy, total 342 acres. He was the owner of 109 enslaved people and 367 stock in St Ann, Jamaica, in 1792. Source: UCL database.
Beeston Long Jnr (1757-1820)	Soane client: 1 New Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, for the London Dock Company (1810)	Governor of the Bank of England 1806-08 and Chairman of the London Dock Company. London West India merchant and son and successor in partnership of Beeston Long (1710-1785). Long, Drake and Long was formed c.1730 by Beeston Long Senior and Roger Drake Senior. Beeston Long Jnr had involvement in four estates in Jamaica – Exeter, Hyde,

		<p>Pedro Pen and Saltspring Pen. Source: UCL database entry.</p> <p>NB: One of his brothers was Sir Charles Long (1761-1838), first Baron Farnborough from 1826, Soane's Patron at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea and the Office of Works, and also a Trustee for Soane's grandchildren (son and three daughters of John Soane jnr) (see <i>Bolton Portrait</i> pp.428-9). Sir Charles Long does not feature in the UCL Legacies of British Slavery database.</p>
Sir James Lowther, 5th Baronet (1736-1802)	Adam client: Lowther Hall (1767); Whitehaven Castle (1769)	<p>Sir James Lowther inherited great wealth from his father, Robert Lowther, who had estates in Cumberland and Barbados 1711-20. His father was also governor of Barbados 1711-20. Source: History of Parliament.</p> <p>'Sir James Lowther before he came of age was reckoned the richest commoner in England. From his father he inherited estates in Cumberland and Barbados; from Lord Lonsdale, large estates in Westmorland; and in 1756 the Cumberland property of the Lowthers of Whitehaven, including Whitehaven itself—a fortune estimated at over £2,000,000.' He was the 1st signatory [as 'James Lowther'] of the 1783 address to George III of planters residing in Great Britain and merchants trading to those islands. Source: UCL database.</p>
William Manning (1763-1835)	Soane client: Counting House for Manning and Anderdon, no. 3 Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London (1810)	<p>Deputy Governor of the Bank of England 1810-12 and Governor 1812-14. Was also on the Bank Building Committee and was a fellow founder member with Soane of the Bank of England Volunteers – Soane was Quartermaster from 1798 and Manning a Lieutenant Colonel from 1803.</p> <p>Son of William Coventry Manning, West India merchant and planter of St Kitts. Took over his father's firm in 1791. Also inherited two-thirds of the Ryan estates on Santa Cruz from his mother and purchased the remaining third. MP for Plympton Erle 1794-6, Lymington 1796-1806, 1818-20, 1821-26, Evesham 1806-18 and Penryn 1826-30 (history of parliament online), he was a leading advocate for the West India interest in the House of Commons.</p>
John Murray (1726-1800)	Adam client: Philipshaugh (1763)	<p>Scottish lawyer and landowner. In the 1760s he engaged in land speculation in East Florida and the Isle of St John, in association with his cousin John Rutherford, receiver general of quit-rents in North Carolina, to whom he had given a bond of £7,000. When Rutherford's schemes failed, his creditors pressed Murray for payment, causing considerable financial distress. He went to America and succeeded in recouping most of his losses. He was resident in America for some years, but, as a loyalist, he then suffered various land losses. He then settled with his wife and</p>

		daughters in Jamaica where he died in 1800. Source: History of Parliament.
Patrick Murray, 5th Lord Elibank	Adam client: Monument to Lady Elibank, Aberlady Church (1762)	He was a recipient of a West Florida grant of 20,000 acres from his nephew, Governor George Johnstone. Source: Oxford DNB.
William Murray, later 1 st Earl of Mansfield (1705-93); estate of Lord Mansfield	Adam client: Kenwood, Hampstead (1764) Soane client: 57 and 58 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London (1795)	He served as Solicitor General in 1742-52, as MP (Whig) for Boroughbridge in 1742-56, as Attorney General in 1754-56, was created Baron of Mansfield and Lord Chief Justice in 1756, and was elevated to an Earldom in 1776. Throughout his career Mansfield was interested in social issues and contributed heavily to the reform of British law; he was instrumental in the abolition of the trade of enslaved people in Britain, an early contributor to women's rights, committed to free trade, and supported tolerance of Dissenters. Source: History of Parliament online
James Neave (?-1794)	Soane client: Grove Lane, Walthamstow (1781)	A West India Planter with land on an estate in Dominica. Brother of Sir Richard Neave 1 st Bart (1731-1814) owner of an estate in Dominica. Sir Richard Neave, Governor of the Bank of England 1783-84, was also the father-in-law of Beeston Long Jr (q.v.). Source: UCL database entry.
George Nugent-Temple-Grenville, 1 st Marquess of Buckingham (1753-1813)	Soane client: Buckingham House, Pall Mall, London (1790); Stowe (1805)	Not clear that there is a direct connection with the trade in enslaved people, but see Richard Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Greville (1776-1839) and Richard Plantagenet-Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Grenville (1797-1861).
Richard Oswald (c.1705-84)	Adam client: Cavens (1773)	Oswald was a merchant and diplomat. At 20 he was apprenticed to older cousins Richard and Alexander Oswald, in the Glasgow tobacco, sugar and wine trade. In the 1730s he travelled through southern North America and the Caribbean as their factor, distributing supplies to planters and collecting crops in payment. He returned to Glasgow in 1741 and became a partner in the firm. In 1746 he moved to London and using prize money from the War of the Austrian Succession, he became a shipping and merchandising company, dealing in tobacco, horses, enslaved people and sugar. In 1750 he married Mary Ramsay (1719-88), the daughter of a wealthy Jamaican merchant, Alexander Ramsay (d.1738), and moved his business into government contracting during the Seven Years War, and thereafter in land speculation. In the Caribbean he acquired four plantations, totally 1,566 acres. In North America he bought 30,000 acres in East Florida, and in Scotland the Auchincruive and Cavens estates. In the early 1780s he started to withdraw from America, and focus on his political ambitions and was made Rockingham's emissary in Paris to ascertain the American position on peace. In 1783 Shelburne

		appointed Oswald the sole British representative in charge of crafting an American peace. Oswald's terms were accepted in the final Treaty of Paris in September 1783. After this he passed the management of his business to his nephews John and Alexander. With no surviving children of his own, his two nephews, and another nephew, George, became his heirs. Source: Oxford DNB.
René Payne (?-1799)	Soane client: Sulby (1792); Dunton Bassett (1793)	London merchant (with Edward Payne) and banker (a partner in Smith, Payne & Smith). Edward and René Payne reportedly purchased a coffee plantation in St Paul's, Dominica in 1776 (not yet identified by ucl.ac.uk/lbs). They also appear to have had some involvement with estates in Grenada, as well as possible interest in the cargo of 313 enslaved people carried by a ship called the Marlborough in 1772-3, and as creditors of merchants who owned property in Jamaica. As a partner in Smith, Payne & Smith, René Payne was co-owner of The Farm in St Catherine, Jamaica between at least 1789 and 1791. Source: UCL database entry.
John Pearse (1760-1836)	Soane client: 51 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London (1794); Greenhouse for Chilton Lodge, Berks. (ND)	Governor of the Bank of England 1810-1812 and MP for Devizes 1818-32. Associated with three estates in St Kitts. Blackwell Hall factor with his brother, Brice Pearse [Blackwell Hall, City of London, was the centre for the wool and cloth trade in England]. Apparently one of a group of five City men lending money c.1830 in an unsuccessful effort to prop up Manning and Anderdon (see William Manning). Trustees for this group of men were awarded the compensation for the Spooners and Priddies Mornes estates on St Kitts. Source: UCL database entry.
Richard Plantagenet-Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Grenville, 2nd Duke of Buckingham (1797-1861)	Soane client: Wotton (1820)	Son of the 1 st Duke. Lived at Wotton and paid for the work, but his father owned it.
William Praed (1767-1833)	Soane client: Tyringham (1791); Banking House at 189 Fleet Street, London (1801)	Banker, of William Praed & Co., and owner of enslaved people in Jamaica, in possession of the Waterhouse estate in Jamaica between at least 1809 and 1817 and of Tunbridge estate in St Andrew's, Jamaica between at least 1792 and 1801. The 'property' in Jamaica, including enslaved people, came to him through his wife Elizabeth Tyringham Praed, who was co-heir with her sister Sarah Backwell of their uncle James Gibbon. Source: UCL database entry.

		<p>Praed's rebuilding of Tyringham by Soane was intended to be funded in part by the sale of Praed's Jamaica property, the sale of which fell through in 1807. Soane was repaid the outstanding amount of £13,000 only in 1817.</p> <p>Soane banked with Praeds & Co. (founded 1802, the principal founding partners being William Praed and John Eliot, 1st Earl of St Germans, another Soane client) from at least 1805 until his death.</p> <p>NB: Related to William Praed may be a design for almshouses (unlocated and probably unexecuted) for ?Miss Backwell, 1797. This is possibly Sarah Backwell (? – 1797), co-heir of her maternal uncle James Gibbon and sister-in-law of William Praed. Her will was proved in 1797, although she was still recorded as co-owner of two estates and enslaved people in St Andrew, Jamaica as late as 1803.</p>
Edward Roger Pratt senior (1756-1838)	Soane client: Ryston Hall, Norfolk (1786)	Probably the E R Pratt who was trustee of William Woodley and therefore an awardee for compensation for the ownership of enslaved people on the Greenland estate in St Kitts in 1835, though this is conceivably his son Edward Roger Pratt junior (1789-1863) who succeeded his father at Ryston in 1838 (and was not a Soane client). Source: UCL database entry.
Sir William Pulteney (formerly Johnstone) (1729-1805)	Adam client: Bath New Town (1777); Bath, Pulteney Bridge (1768); Bath Prison (1771); Shrewsbury Castle (c.1768)	<p>William Pulteney (1729-1805. Politician, property developer and owner of enslaved people with estates in Granada, Tobago and Dominica. He inherited via both his wife and his brother. Source: UCL database.</p> <p>In 1794, on the death of his older brother James Johnstone, Pulteney became fifth baronet and inherited the Westerhall estate together with plantations and enslaved people in the Caribbean. Source: Oxford DNB.</p>
Ransom, Moreland and Hammersley	Soane client: 56 Pall Mall, London (1791)	<p>No direct connection with the trade in enslaved people. Hugh Hammersley (1774-1840), banker of Hammersley & Co., Pall Mall, was banker to the plantation owner Harry Hackshaw of St Vincent. Source: UCL database entry.</p> <p>Soane's client was Hammersley's father, Thomas Hammersley (1777-1812).</p> <p>Soane banked with Ransom, Moreland and Hammersley (founded 1786) from at least 1791. Thomas Hammersley left the partnership for another banking partnership around 1796, and the firm (with which Soane continued to bank until c.1820) was subsequently known as Ransom, Moreland & Co.</p>
George Rose (1744-1818)	Soane client: 6-7 Old Palace Yard (as one of the	<p>Politician, plantation owner and agent to Dominica. With his brother-in-law Samuel Duer and his sister-in-law Henrietta Duer, he bought in 1773 two plantations</p>

	two Clerks of the Parliament) (1793); Cuffnells (1794)	on Dominica together with the enslaved people on them. MP 1784-1818, holder of various political offices and agent for Dominica 1784-1805. Was against abolition. Settled his Dominican property in 1796 on his son George Henry Rose (1771-1855) who was also the beneficiary under the will of his wife's aunt Frances Jennings. George Henry Rose was recorded as living at 7 Old Palace Yard in the censuses of 1830 and 1838. Source: UCL database entry.
George Ross (1708/9-86)	Adam client: Cromarty Church	Ross was a lawyer, army agent and agricultural improver. Having amassed a considerable fortune by the 1760s, Ross acquired land in Scotland, Surrey and the Caribbean. In the 1770s he established a non-mechanized proto-factory at Cromarty, which used imported Baltic hemp to produce cloth for sacking and bagging, all of which was shipped to London for use in the Caribbean trade. He also secured government funds for a harbour, and also opened a brewery, built a court house partly at his own expense, and unusually for the time, built a church in 1784 for the Gaelic speakers who had come to Cromarty seeking employment. Source: Oxford NBD.
John Sargent (1714-91)	Adam client: Downing Street, London (1764)	In addition to being a draper, in 1748 he purchased, with Richard Oswald, John Mill and Augustus and John Boyd, and Alexander Grant, a trans-shipment factory for processing enslaved people in Sierra Leone. Source: Oxford DNB
David Scott (1746-1805)	Adam client	MP for Forfarshire 1790-96 and Perth Burghs 1796-1805 and on 15 March 1796 he voted against abolishing the trade in enslaved people. Source: History of Parliament.
George Smith (1765-1836)	Soane client: Burn Hall, Co. Durham; Marlesford, Suffolk (1783); Piercefield, Gwent (1785)	No direct connection with the trade in enslaved people, but 5 th son of Abel Smith, banker of Nottingham and brother of Robert, Baron Carrington (q.v.). NB: the owner of Piercefield from 1802 [mentioned in the scheme note to Piercefield] was Nathaniel Wells of St Kitts. Nathaniel Wells (1779-1852) was the son of William Wells, a sugar planter and merchant in St Kitts and his enslaved house worker Juggy. He inherited 3 sugar plantations from his father in 1794. Source: UCL database entry.
Robert Smith, later 1st Baron Carrington (1752-1838)	Soane client: St James's Place, London (1791); Carrington House, Whitehall (1816)	Eldest surviving son of Abel Smith (?1717-1788), banker and merchant of Nottingham and London, MP 1774-88, who left him £59,573 plus land in Britain and an estate in St Catherine, Jamaica. Robert Smith became a partner in his father's banking firm of Smith, Payne & Co. of Nottingham and succeeded as head of the banking firm after his father's death in 1788. Was MP for Nottingham from 1779 and as an MP was a follower and close friend of William Pitt the younger in reward for which he was created 11 July 1796 Baron Carrington of Bulcot Lodge in the Irish peerage and 20 Oct 1797

		Baron Carrington of Upton, Notts. Source: UCL database entry.
John Stewart (c.1721-81)	Adam client: Mitcham (1771)	<p>He helped to manage the Caribbean business of his friends Sir George Colebrooke and Sir James Cockburn, and with them in 1765 he co-invested in Dominica – presumably the property mentioned in his will. The property has not been identified. He also had a speculative investment with Lauchlin Maclean, suggesting that he was the same ‘John Stuart’ in a syndicate of 1769 with Maclean, Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, Clotworthy Upton and George Ridge, which owned shares in 7 plantations in Grenada and Balamony and 11 other estates in Dominica. Source: UCL database.</p> <p>By 1759 Stewart was a partner in his father, Archibald Stewart’s wine merchant business. From 1764 he was active in the East India Company. Source: History of Parliament.</p>
Richard Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Grenville, 1st Duke of Buckingham and Chandos and 2nd Marquess of Buckingham (1776-1839)	Soane client: Buckingham House, Pall Mall, London (1813); Sudeley Castle (1815); Wotton (1820)	As MP for Bucks 1793-1813, on 7 June 1804 opposed Wilberforce’s bill for the abolition of the trade of enslaved people. He claimed compensation, unsuccessfully, for Hope Estate, Jamaica, paid to the trustees of his son’s marriage settlement. The Hope Estate had come to the family through the Duke’s wife Anna Eliza Brydges, the daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Chandos. Source: UCL database entry.
Peter Isaac Thellusson, later 1st Baron Rendlesham (1761-1808)	Soane client: 15 Philpot Lane, London (1794); Counting House for Messrs Thellusson, Nephew and Co., 2 New Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London (1810)	<p>Eldest son and heir of Peter Thellusson Snr (1737-1797) with considerable interests in estates in Grenada, Montserrat and Grenada. Created Baron Rendlesham 1 Feb. 1806.</p> <p>Director of the Bank of England 1787-1806. MP for Midhurst 1795-96, Malmesbury, 1796-1802, Castle Rising 1802-1806 and Bossinney 1807-1808.</p> <p>He followed his father, Peter Thellusson, in his involvement in various sugar refining businesses in the London area.</p> <p>He married in 1793 Elizabeth Eleanora Cornwall whose father, John Cornwall, was a London banker and Consul of the Russia Company and a Bank of England Director. John Cornwall was also in partnership with Godfrey Thornton [Soane’s client at Moggerhanger], another Russia Company Consul.</p> <p>Source: UCL database entry.</p> <p>[Extra info from Kenneth Cozens Peter Thellusson Bank of England Director London Sugar Refiner academia.edu; History of Parliament online]</p>

Richard Willis Snr (1760-1837)	Soane client: Halsnead, Lancs. (1788)	No direct connection with the trade in enslaved people. His son, Richard Willis Jnr (? – 1858) succeeded his father in 1790, but was not a Soane client. He claimed with his sister-in-law, Eleonora Atherton, a moiety of the compensation for two estates in Jamaica. He was also an executor and trustee of the will of David Murray, along with four others, and in this capacity was one of the awardees for compensation relating to another estate in Jamaica. Source: UCL database entry.
George Woodford Thellusson (1764-1811)	Soane client: Wall Hall, Herts. (1800); Counting House for Messrs Thellusson, Nephew and Co., 2 Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London (1810)	George Woodford Thellusson was the second son of Peter Thellusson Snr (1737-1797) and the brother of Peter Isaac Thellusson (see above). MP for Southwark 1796, Tregony 1804-06 and Barnstaple 1807-11. He was the last of the three brothers to remain active in the family business, Thellusson, Nephew and Co., taking as his partners his nephew George Thellusson and William Mitchell. He does not feature on the UCL Legacies of Slavery database and would seem to have had no direct connections with it. Source: History of Parliament online