

Upham, Edward (1776 - 1834), bookseller, mayor and author, was born in Exeter in 1776. His father, Charles Upham, was mayor of Exeter.

He started life as a bookseller in Exeter, and became a member of the town's corporation. He became Sheriff of Exeter in 1807 and Mayor himself in 1809.

He retired from bookselling, and spent the rest of his life in literary work. The first works he wrote were oriental novels (*Rameses: an Egyptian Tale* 1824, and *Karmath: an Arabian Tale* 1827). After these he turned his attentions to more serious works: he wrote *History of the Ottoman Empire from its Establishment till the Year 1828*, published 1829, and *The History and Doctrine of Buddhism*, 1829. He was the editor of several important translations from Sinhalese.

He was a member of RAS in 1827 and paid his admission fee & annual subscription in 1827.

He died on 24 January 1834 in Bath.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825)

Urmston, Sir James Brabazon (1785 - 1850), administrator in the East India Company and author, was born in 1785. Born into an old China trading family, his father, James Urmston of Chigwell House, Essex, was commodore of the EIC fleet of 30 Eastindiamen.

James Junior joined the EIC in 1799 and travelled to Canton in 1816 on one of his father's ships, the *Sir Edward Hughes*. He married in Canton, and lived in Macau. He served initially as supercargo, and then, until 1826 as president of the EIC factory in Canton where he became extremely rich. His commissions for 1823/4 were £9344 and £10,001, and for 1824/5 £9131.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions from 1823 to 1827.

Back in England, on 24 June 1830, he testified to the Select Committee of the House of Lords into the present state of the affairs of the East India Company, and the trade between Great Britain, the East Indies and China.

A sea passage between Lantau Island, Hong Kong and the mainland is called Urmston Road after him.

He published "Observations on the China Trade" in the RAS Journal 1834. He also published "Chusan and Hong Kong, with remarks on the Treaty of Nankin" in 1842.

He died in 1850. He had been working on a manuscript "Past and Future Relations with China", which was left unpublished on his death.

A pair of Chinese Export Gouaches depicting 'The Emperor of China and his Court' and 'The Gardens and Pavilions of the Empress of China' were recently sold at auction. They had been acquired by Sir James Urmston while working with the Honourable East India Company in Canton between 1816-27, and sent home to Lady Urmston at Woodlands, Chigwell, Essex.



The Gardens and Pavilions of the Empress of China: With the inscription: 'The Gardens and Pavilions of the Empress of China. The Lady in the yellow dress is intended for the Empress with her family and attendants.' Also inscribed: 'Lady Urmston, Woodlands, Chigwell, Essex.'



'The Emperor of China and his Court': With the inscription: 'The Emperor of China and his Court. The Emperor is seated at a Table in a yellow dress – surrounded by principal Madarines, or ***men. The persons standing without the Pillars of the throne room are military & Civil Public Office.'

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Canton, China; in 1834 his address was Walmer, Kent

Valpy, Abraham John MA (1786 – 1854), English printer and pamphleteer, was born in Reading, Berkshire, in 1786. His father, Richard Valpy, was born in Jersey and became a schoolmaster in Reading.

He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford (BA 1809) where he was a fellow for a short time. He became apprenticed to Humphrey Pridden, liveryman of the Stationers Company in 1807.

He set up a printing and publishing company near Fleet Street, and his emblem, with the text “Alere Flamman” (feed the flame) is still visible on the wall of a house at 18 Red Lion Court, off Fleet Street, where he had his offices.

He printed and published Stephanus’ *Greek Thesaurus* and the Delphin Classics series in 143 volumes.

He published the *Classical Journal* from 1810 to 1829, and the *Pamphleteer* in 1816.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

In 1837, he retired, sold his stock and printing equipment and moved to St John’s Wood Road, where he devoted his efforts to the various businesses (such as the University Life Assurance Company) of which he was a shareholder.

He died on 19 November 1854 in St John’s Wood Road. He was married, but had no children.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 6 Brunswick Square (in *Boyle’s Court Guide* 1821 and 1829); in 1837 his address was The Woodlands, St John’s Wood Road; in 1834 his address was Red Lion Court, Fleet Street

Vanderheyden, David MP (c.1758 - 1828), administrator in the East India Company and MP, was born in Isleworth around the year 1758. He was the son of David Vanderheyden, Senior, an EIC merchant.

He studied commerce at Hebden's School in Hounslow. He joined the EIC in Bengal as a writer in 1777. He was Collector at Pargannas in 1790 and Member of the Board of Revenue. He became Judge of Appeal in 1798. He retired to England in 1801 for health reasons. He was MP for East Looe 1807 to 1816.

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

He died on 31 July 1828 in Bath. He never married.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 29 Harley Street (in Boyle's Court Guide 1821)

Sir Harry Verney Bart (1801 - 1894), soldier, landowner and MP, was born Harry Calvert on 8 September 1801. He was the son of General Sir Harry Calvert.

He was educated at Harrow, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned in 1820 into the 31st Foot, he was sent to Stuttgart as attaché to a mission to the court of Wurttemberg.

His father died in 1826 and he inherited the title; his cousin, Mrs Verney of Claydon House in Buckinghamshire, also died and he took the name of Verney by royal licence when he inherited her estate.

He became a member of RAS in 1827.

He was invited by Lord William Cavendish Bentinck (also a member of the RAS) to become his aide-de-camp in Bengal, but fell ill on the voyage and had to stay to recuperate in Rio de Janeiro. After a few adventurous years in Argentina, he finally returned to Claydon in 1829. He married Eliza Hope, daughter of one of Nelson's captains, and settled down to run the estate. He improved it considerably, and even encouraged the railway pioneers to construct lines through his land. He was elected MP for Buckingham and remained MP for fifty years, until the borough was disenfranchised in 1885. After his first wife died and he married Parthenope Nightingale, the sister of Florence Nightingale, who lived for the last years of her life at Claydon.

He died on 12 February 1894 at Claydon.

Address: Claydon House, Buckinghamshire



Sir Harry Verney, chromolithograph by Sir Leslie Ward, published in "Vanity Fair" 1882

Vyvyan, Sir Richard Rawlinson, Bart. MP FRS (1800 - 1879), landowner and Tory politician, was born at Trelowarren, Cornwall, on 6 June 1800.

Member of an ancient Cornish family, he was the son of Vyell Vyvyan, 7th Baronet, and succeeded his father as 8th Baronet in 1820.

He studied at Christ Church Oxford, and then spent four years travelling in Europe. He moved to live permanently on the family estate at Trelowarren in 1824. He was unmarried.

He was a member of RAS in 1824.

He was a fellow of the Geological Society, and was elected to the Royal Society in 1826. This was after he had done considerable research into natural history, and later into light, heat and magnetism.

He was an active high Tory Member of Parliament: MP for Cornwall 1825-31, for Okehampton 1831-32, for Bristol 1832-37 and for Helston 1841-57. He acted on behalf of the Dissenters and opposed Catholic emancipation. He also opposed Free Trade and the Reform Bill. After the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832 he talked of setting up a separate Old Tory Party, without Wellington or Peel (both members of the RAS), but the project came to nothing.

He died on 15 August 1879 at Trelowarren.

Address: (1824, 1825) Trelowarren, Helston, Cornwall; 26 Great George Street, Westminster



Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan

Wait, Reverend Daniel Guildford LL.D. (1780 - 1850), clergyman, Hebrew scholar and religious writer, was born in Bristol on 5 November 1789.

He studied at University College, Oxford, and then moved to St John's Cambridge, where he took his degrees, LLB 1819 and LLD in 1824.

He was ordained as a curate at Pucklechurch and became Rector of Blagdon in 1819, where he remained for the rest of his life.

He was a member of RAS in 1824 and paid his admission fee and annual subscription in 1824.

He was a noted Hebrew scholar, and in 1825-6 was appointed to make a catalogue of the oriental manuscripts in the Cambridge University Library.

Unfortunately, in 1826 he did not receive an anticipated legacy from his mother's estate, against which he had taken out loans. He got further and further into debt, and was eventually sent to the Fleet Prison. The parishioners of Blagdon found that they had lost the tithes the parish should have received, and in 1835 petitioned the House of Lords to set up an enquiry into the financial affairs of the parish. At more or less the same time, in 1834, the churchwardens of St George's Hanover Square in London, obtained a bastardy warrant against him, claiming that he was the father of a child born in the parish, and that he refused to acknowledge or support the infant. In the end he was ordered to pay £17 to cover the costs borne by the parish. (*The Examiner* January 1834).

He died on 30 September 1850 at Blagdon.

He wrote:

Inquiry into the Religious Knowledge which the Heathen Philosophers derived from the Jewish Scriptures 1813.

Jewish, Oriental and Classical Antiquities 1823.

and many more works.

Address: (1824, 1825) (St John's College, Cambridge. Rector of Blagdon, Somersetshire)

Walker, Brigadier-General Alexander (1764 - 1831), Scottish soldier and Governor of St Helena, was born in Collessie, Fife, on 12 May 1764. He came from a very poor Scottish family.

He studied at his local school in Scotland and then at the University of St Andrews. He joined the East India Company as a cadet in 1780 and arrived in Bombay in 1781 as an ensign. He fought in the campaign against Hyder Ali, and then in 1784 against Tipu Sultan who was besieging British troops in Mangalore. When Tipu captured Mangalore, Walker offered himself as a hostage.

A year later, in 1785 he took part in a private expedition to the west coast of America and negotiated with fur traders on Vancouver Island. He was fascinated by American Indians. He returned to Bombay in 1788 as adjutant in the 10th Native Infantry Regiment, again fighting Tipu Sultan, and took part in the battle of Seringapatam. Wellington appointed him Resident in Baroda in 1809.

He retired from the army in 1812 and settled on his estate at Bowland House in Scotland.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions from 1823 to 1825. In 1828 he made a donation of Parthian coins to RAS. As Colonel Walker he was a Member of the Literary Society of Bombay in 1823.

He was coaxed out of retirement in 1822 with the offer to be Governor of St Helena, still then part of the EIC territories. While there, he founded the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of St Helena in 1824.

He died on 5 March 1831 in Edinburgh at Bowland House. His large collection of Arabic, Persian, Hindi and Sanskrit manuscripts were presented by his son to the Bodleian Library in Oxford.

Address: (1823) Nil; (1824, 1825) St. Helena



General Alexander Walker by Henry Raeburn, Christchurch Art Gallery, New Zealand

Wallace, The Right Honourable Thomas MP (1768 - 1844), English MP, was born at Brampton, Cumberland, in 1768. His father was a barrister who had served as Solicitor-General.

Wallace was a dedicated Member of Parliament, serving as MP for Grampound 1790-96, for Penryn 1796-1802, for Hindon 1802-07, for Shaftesbury 1807-12 and twice for Weymouth in 1812-13 and again from 1818 to 1828.

He was a member of the Board of Control which supervised the East India Company from 1807 to 1816, and was Vice-President of the Board of Trade from 1818 to 1823. He was created Baron Wallace in 1828.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and he paid his subscriptions from 1823 to 1827. He was also a member of the Athenaeum in 1824.

He died on 23 February 1844 at Featherstone Castle, Northumberland.

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



Thomas Wallace, 1st Baron Wallace, by Theophilus Clarke, National Portrait Gallery

Ware, Samuel FSA MRI (1781 - 1860), noted architect who had considerable influence on British architecture in the first half of the 19th century, was born in 1781.

He lived in Hendon Hall, Barnet, formerly bought by David Garrick as a property investment. Ware made considerable changes to the house during his occupation.

He was commissioned by Lord George Cavendish (who lived in Burlington House) to remodel the house, which he did in 1819 by putting the main staircase in the centre of the hallway, as it is today, and also creating a series of "fine rooms". This was the beginning of the "Kent Revival", updating William Kent's 1719 interiors at Burlington House, which became the pattern of British interior design for decades. Cavendish also asked him to build two rows of shops alongside the gardens of Burlington House to prevent ruffians from throwing rubbish (including oyster shells) over the wall into his garden. The rows of shops formed Burlington Arcade, opened in March 1819, "a shopping gallery for the sale of jewellery and fancy articles of fashionable demand". This was the first such an arrangement of exclusive shops in Europe, which was much copied - in St Petersburg and Berlin, for example.



Samuel Ware: design for the grand staircase at Burlington House, 1817, Royal Academy Collection

In 1823 he bought an estate in Fulham, West London, on the north side of the Fulham Road. It was previously owned by a market gardener, and Ware decided to develop it. He applied to the trustees to have Fulham Road widened. The trustees of the land, the Kensington Turnpike Trust, did widen the road and bought some of Ware's land to do so. His estate then became Onslow Gardens. He laid out the street plan and sold leases of houses either to speculative builders or to prospective owners. In 1828 he mortgaged the whole estate but kept close control over the building works. The estate remained in the possession of the Ware family until 1949.

He was a member of RAS in 1824 and paid admission fee and subscription as newly elected resident member.

He died in 1860.

A noted writer on architecture, he published:

Ware on Arches 1809.

Remarks on Theatres 1809.

Observations on Vaults 1814.

Observations on the Origin of the Principle Features of Decorative Architecture 1817.

Tracts on Vaults and Bridges 1822.

Dictionary of Medieval Architecture and Archaeology 1838.

Address: (1824, 1825) 5 John Street, Adelphi (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 and 1829); in 1834 his address was 34 Portland Place

Watkin, W. W. (dates unknown) was a member of RAS in 1825: He is included in the 1825 printed list, with the address clearly indicated, but the entry may be an error for Watkin Williams Wynn who also figures in the 1825 list; see Wynn below.

Address: (1825) Bombay

Watson, Reverend Samuel DD (1764 - 1837), clergyman and schoolmaster, was born in 1764.

He studied at Christ Church Oxford, attaining an MA in 1792 and a DD in 1806.

He was a schoolmaster at Shooters Hill, then, in 1811, Senior Chaplain of the Royal Regiment of Artillery at the Ordnance Depot at Woolwich and also rector of Gravesend.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions from 1823 to 1827. His name is entered as Watts in the 1823 subscriptions list and as D. Watson in the 1827 list.

He died on 9 April 1837 at Woolwich.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Woolwich

Waugh, Captain Patrick Young (1788 - 1829), soldier and artist, was born in 1788. He was the cousin of James Tod (also member of RAS).

During his military service in India he made many sketches and watercolours of Indian scenes. He accompanied Tod in some of his expeditions across Rajasthan, serving as secretary and commandant of the cavalry escort.



Some of his sketches were used by Edward Finden (1791-1857) for his illustrations to Tod's *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*. Others were used by James Storer (1771-1853) for his illustrations to the same book. The scenes include:

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

Kotah; Saloombrah; Oodipoor; Palace of Rana Bheem at Cheetore; Ruins of Fortress at Biana; Interior Cheetore; Rajmah; Jain Temple Ajmer; Fortress and Town of Ajmer

He published *Picturesque scenery in India* which contains 29 engravings by Edward Finden based on his sketches. His sketches and paintings form part of the Tod collection in the RAS library.

He was a member of RAS in 1825 having been elected at the General Meeting 5 June 1824 as a non-resident member.

He died in 1829.

In 1974 a bound collection of watercolours by Sitaram, an Indian artist, was sold in London, including a volume of drawings of army positions in 1810. These were identified as being by Patrick Waugh, who apparently was the owner of the whole collection (see article by J.P. Losty in the collection of the British Library).

The RAS collections have many paintings and sketches by Waugh, including:

'View of the Palace of Oodipoor' (Udaipur) / Waugh, Patrick (c. 1820)

'Saloombra' (Salumbar, Udaipur State) / Waugh, Patrick & Tod, James (c. 1820)

Palace of Rane Bheem and Pudmundi in Cheetor' (Chitor, Udaipur State) / Waugh, Patrick & Tod, James (c. 1820)

Address: (1825) Bengal

Wayte, William MP (1783 - 1860), was a member of RAS in 1824. He married Eliza Finnis, daughter of the chief magistrate of Mauritius; their son, also William Wayte, was a noted chess master.

He was member of Parliament for Calne; Calne, "that villainous hole" as Cobbett called it, was a small town in Wiltshire and a noted "rotten borough". Since 1723, only a small coterie of burgesses was allowed the vote, and they belonged to two families. There had been no contested election since 1734. Wayte was one of the few electors of Calne, and was much ridiculed in the House of Commons by Canning (also a member of the RAS) in 1826 during the discussion of the Reform bills.

He died in 1860.

Address: (1824, 1825) Highlands, Calne, Wiltshire

Webb, Philip Barker FRS FAS FLS

(1793 - 1854), botanist, was born at Milford, near Godalming, on 10 July 1793. He was born into a wealthy family at Milford House in Surrey.

Barker Webb was educated at Harrow and Christ Church Oxford. He was an enthusiastic botanist, and collected plants in various parts of Southern Europe, and then in the mountains of Morocco.

He was en route to Brazil when he stopped at the Canary Islands, and remained there for a long time, again collecting plants.

His major work, which took him twenty years to finish, was *L'Histoire Naturelle des Iles Canaries* in nine volumes.

He was a member of the Geological Society, being Secretary when Arthur Aikin and George Bellas Greenough (both members of the RAS) were vice-presidents.

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

He died on 31 August 1854 at Milford, Surrey.

Address: (1823) Nil

(Born: 10 July 1793 at Milford, near Godalming; died: 31 August 1854 at Milford)



Philip Barker Webb, lithograph (1839) by Roger & Cie, Paris, based on a drawing by Emile Lassalle

Webb, Captain William Spencer (1785 - 1865), soldier and surveyor, was born in 1785.

Captain in the 10th Bengal Infantry, he was chosen to command the escort of Robert Colebrooke, Surveyor-General of Bengal (1784-1808), and when Colebrooke fell ill in 1808 was sent on a pioneering expedition into the Himalayas, where he was able to trace the river Ganges back to within 40 miles of its source. His observations based on rough calculations made the Himalayan peaks to be higher than had previously been thought.

W. Webb visited the Gate of All Nations at Persepolis in 1800 and 1810 and carved his name there (Encyclopedia Iranica: Persepolis Graffiti: Foreign Visitors; Making their Marks: Foreign Travellers at Persepolis: St John Simpson).

In 1809/10 he took further observations and calculated the height of Dhaulagiri to be 26,862 feet a figure ridiculed by experts in England who thought that the Andes were higher (actually, Webb's calculations were only 67 feet higher than the actual figure). This was the highest mountain in the world, until the discovery of Everest and Godwin Austen (or K2) in 1856. The proposal for him to be appointed as surveyor in the Himalayas in 1808/9 is in the British Library, Asian and African Studies Section.

He served as Surveyor of Kumaon from 1815 to 1821. During this period he tried to visit Lake Manasarovar and failed. He tried again in 1818 in disguise, although this was expressly forbidden by the EIC, hoping that this would help him pass unnoticed, but failed again.

He wrote a letter to H. T. Colebrooke on 29 March 1819, with an account of his expedition to Tibet; the letter was published in the "Annals of Oriental Literature" 1820.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

He died on 4 February 1865. He left money to Christ's Hospital, and the school accounts for 1865 show that £1411/12/0 of his legacy was used to purchase £2000 worth of 3% stock.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Nil

Weeding, Thomas (1774 - 1856), merchant of the City, trading with China, was born in 1774.

He had begun his career as a ship's doctor with the East India Company, on the *Glatton* which in 1802 took him to China; on board another vessel in convoy was William Jardine, like him a young company doctor, who was soon to become one of the most important traders in the Far East. By 1817, having returned to London, Weeding had become Jardine's London agent ("Medicine, the City and China", Denis Leigh, 1974). He was a Governor of Coram's Foundling Hospital first in 1818, then together with his first wife Sarah in 1835 and later his second wife Mary. As Governor he granted leases on properties on the north side of Mecklenburgh Square from 1825 to 1832; he himself then lived at 96 Mecklenburgh Square. There is a memorial tablet to him and his two wives in the hospital's chapel.

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

In 1833 William Jardine wrote to him from Canton, asking him to help with the movement of money following the collapse of three banks in Calcutta (Alexanders, Mackintosh and Fergusons) and enclosing powers of attorney to act on his behalf (quoted in "China Trade and Empire" Le Pichon, 2006).

In 1836 he wrote a letter to Captain Harkness, then Secretary of the RAS, saying that he wished to donate the "Grand Chop" for his ship *Sarah* under Captain Whiteside, the first private commercial ship to dock in London from Canton. The "Grand Chop" was an export licence from the Canton authorities (in this case, Chung, the Hoppo of Canton) which "permits the merchant Hwa Che (i.e. Whiteside) to return with his cargo of precious things to the country whence he came". The cargo was silk, which was sold for £400,000 in 1836. In the RAS Proceedings of 1836 two donations were recorded from Thomas Weeding MRAS: "A Chinese box and canister, containing the flower of the tea plant" and "The Grand Chop, or Chinese official clearance of an English ship, the *Sarah*, Captain Whiteside, from the Custom House of Canton; with an analytical description of the document".

He died on 5 October 1856. His will is dated 27 November 1856 and is in the National Archives.

Address: (1824, 1825) (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1829) 47 Mecklenburgh Square; (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 his address was 96 Guilford Street)

Weguelin, Colonel Thomas Matthias (1763/4 - 1828), soldier in the East India Company army, was born in Moorfields in 1763/4.

He joined the EIC army as a cadet in March 1781, and arrived in Calcutta in 1782. He became a lieutenant in the 3rd European Regiment and served in the war against Tipu Sultan from 1790 to 1792, fighting at the Battle of Seringapatam in 1791. He then served in the war against the Marathas and in the siege of Gwalior.

He was sent to Macau to defend the town against the French in 1808.

He returned to Bengal as Deputy Commissary-General, and served as the head of the Commissariat to Abercromby's expedition to Mauritius in 1810. Governor Farquhar appointed him Commissary-General for Mauritius from 1810 to 1812.

Back in Bengal he was Commissary-General from 1814 to 1818, and served with great skill, managing to keep the cost of supplies low.

He retired and returned to England in 1822.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823, his name is also given as Wegguelin in the subscriptions list. He was also a member of the Founding Committee of the Oriental Club in 1824.

He died on 22 May 1828 in Montagu Square.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 25 Montagu Square (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1829 only Mrs Weguelin is living at this address)

Welland, Abraham (dates unknown), was an administrator in the East India Company.

Nephew of Robert Palk, a senior employee of the EIC and governor of the Madras Presidency, he went to India and became a writer with the EIC; he was appointed Collector of Kanpur in March 1802. He was a member of the United Company of merchants trading with the East Indies.

In 1821 he was last in the ballot for seats on the board of directors of the East India Company, and so was not elected. His committee of supporters, led by George Palmer (member of the RAS), had met at the Old London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street during 1820, but obviously were not influential enough.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823. On 19 June 1830 he donated to the society the "Shah Jehan Nameh, a beautiful manuscript, richly illuminated and containing the autograph of Shah Jehan" (Appendix of Donations to the Society in the Journal 1831).

In 1824, as the local magistrate, he visited Bromley, and in particular the parish of Keston, Kent, to oversee the closure of old footpaths under the Enclosures Act.

On 24 April 1834, he was forced to assign all his property and estates to Thomas Tindall and Walter Welland Carrington on trust for his creditors, among whom was Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, a member of the RAS.

An elector in Bromley, Kent, in 1835, he had a house in Southborough, Bromley, which he spent much money on improving. He also owned Well Park House at Blackawton in Devon.

Documents referring to him are in the British Library, Asian and African Studies Section.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Bromley, Kent

Wellesley, Richard MP (1787 - 1831), British MP, was born on 22 April 1787.

He was the nephew of the Duke of Wellington (also a member of the RAS), and son of Richard Wellesley, 1st Marquess Wellesley, Vice-Patron of the RAS in 1823, Governor-General of India and subsequently Foreign Secretary, and his mistress Hyacinthe Roland, an actress at the Palais Royal in Paris whom he later married.

Richard was educated at Eton, then Christ Church Oxford in 1805, and then the Lincoln's Inn in 1808.

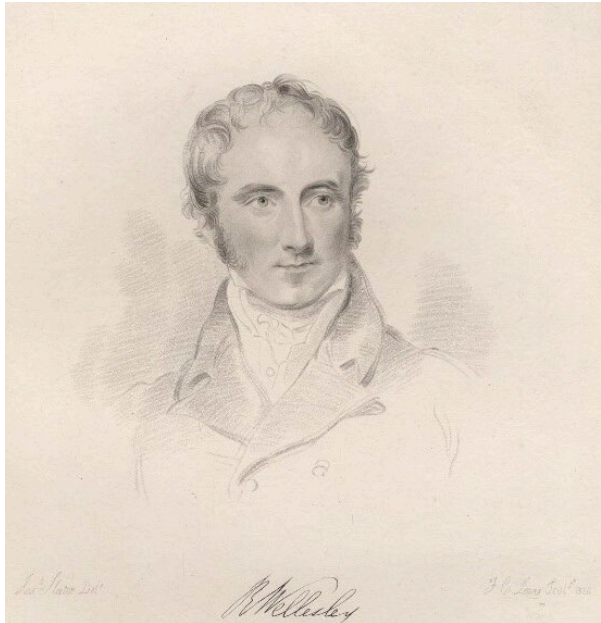
A Freemason, he was MP for Queenborough 1810-12, then for East Grinstead for three months in 1812, then for Ennis 1820-26.

At first, his father doted on him and had to be persuaded not to make him heir to the marquessate. He tried unsuccessfully to get a seat in parliament several times and tried twice to commit suicide. His father gradually became indifferent to him, and at the same time was falling into insolvency, so they became estranged.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

He died on 1 March 1831.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 26 Upper Seymour Street (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1829)



Engraving 1830 in the National Portrait Gallery

Wellington, His Grace the Duke of, KG (1769 - 1852), Anglo-Irish soldier and Prime Minister, was born Arthur Wellesley in Dublin on 1 May 1769. He was the son of the Earl of Mornington.

He did not do well at Eton, and went to the Military Academy at Angers, in France. In fact, he wanted to take up a career in music, but his mother saw that he was enlisted in a Highland Regiment. He went to India to take command of the army when his elder brother, Lord Mornington, was Governor-General. He fought against Tipu Sultan and then the Mahrattas. He returned to England and entered Parliament in 1806 as MP for Rye.



Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington, 1804, by Robert Home. National Portrait Gallery

He was almost immediately appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. Although he still sat as an MP he continued with his army career, and was in command of the British Army in Spain during the Peninsular War. Created Duke of Wellington, he took command of the army during the campaigns against Napoleon, and was feted and honoured for his victory at the Battle of Waterloo. He joined the government of Lord Liverpool (also a member of the RAS) in 1819 as Master-General of the Ordnance.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscriptions for 1823 and 1824. He is called "Duke Wellington" in the 1827 subscriptions list. Together with Peel and Aberdeen, Wellington was one of three future Prime Ministers who were members of the RAS in 1823; the Prime Minister in 1823 was Lord Liverpool, who was also a member of the RAS. In addition to RAS, Wellington was the first and only President of the Oriental Club in 1824 and a member of the Athenaeum in that same year.

Finally, after several disappointments, he was made Prime Minister by George IV in 1828. His attitude towards the cabinet was military rather than political: after his first Cabinet meeting he said "An extraordinary affair. I gave them their orders and they wanted to stay and discuss them."

He became Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in 1829, a post which offered him the use of Walmer Castle in Kent, which became his favourite residence.

As Prime Minister he was not a reformer, but did promote Catholic emancipation in 1829. Lord Winchilsea (who opposed the Bill) claimed that he had "plotted the destruction of the Protestant government". The two men fought a duel over the quarrel in Battersea Park in 1829, but both deliberately missed their opponent.

His opposition to reform led to mobs attacking Apsley House, his London home. In the end, in 1832, he accepted that the Reform Bill should pass. He was asked to form another administration but refused and became Foreign Secretary under Sir Robert Peel (also a

member of the RAS). He retired from politics when the Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel resigned in 1846.

He died on 14 September 1852 at Walmer Castle.

The RAS library has:

The Maratha war papers of Arthur Wellesley, January to December 1803 / edited by Anthony S. Bennell. (1998)

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Apsley House, Piccadilly; (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 his address was 149 Piccadilly); (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1829 his address was 10 Downing Street and 149 Piccadilly)

Welsh, Thomas (DOB unknown – c.1822) was a soldier in the Bengal army of the East India Company.

The “East Military Calendar” 1823, by Philippart (see below) gives his date of death as April 1822; this is at odds with his membership of the Society the following year; and indeed, he paid his annual subscription up to 1825 at least.

He joined the Bengal army of the East India Company in 1769 as a cornet in the 2nd Regiment of Native Cavalry, and moved gradually up the officer scale; lieutenant 1773, captain 1781, major 1794, lieutenant-colonel 1797, colonel 1800, when he retired from the service. During his service he was responsible for the formation of the corps of Calcutta Militia Cavalry, for which he was personally thanked in 1798 by Lord Mornington, the Commander (“East India Military Calendar, Vol 1, 1823”, by John Philippart, member of the RAS).

In 1792 he was sent to Assam with a force of over 500 sepoys to deal with a rebellion of the Moamariyas; he was not immediately successful, but in 1794 tried negotiating with the rebels. Again unsuccessful, he attacked again and this time overcame a rebel force several times larger than his. This was due to superior fighting style and much better weaponry. He then reinstated the king of Assam. This was the first British involvement with Assam, though the British government pursued a policy of non-intervention afterwards (Blog in the “Times of India”, March 2013).

He stood as a candidate in the election for a seat on the board of the EIC in 1806, but was not elected.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 55 Harley Street; in *Boyle’s Court Guide* 1821 it was 8 Duchess Street

Weston, Reverend Stephen BD FRS FAS (1747 - 1830), clergyman and classical scholar, was born in Exeter in June 1747.

He was educated at Blundell's School and Eton, then at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his BA in 1768 and BD in 1782.

After his BA he went on an extended tour of Europe as tutor to Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde. He visited Paris in 1791, and saw the excesses of the French Revolution first hand; as a result he left for England, feeling unsafe in Revolutionary France. He returned to Paris in 1802 and again in 1829.

During this time he was rector of Little Hempston, near Totnes, from 1784 to 1823, but lived in London for some years after 1794.

A classical scholar, he translated the Greek text of the Rosetta Stone.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823; he made a donation of 16 copies of his works to the RAS library, and in 1827 made a further donation of books, including several of his own works.

He died on 8 January 1830 at Edward Street, Portman Square.

He wrote:

Ode to Catherine the Great 1785.

Small Collection of Chinese Characters 1812.

Persian Distichs 1814.

Greek, Latin and Sanskrit compared 1814.

Trimester in France and Switzerland 1820.

And many other books

The RAS library has:

Weston's Works, 2 / by S. Weston.

Remains of Arabic in the Spanish and Portuguese languages: with a sketch of the history of Spain from the invasion to the expulsion of the Moors: also extracts from the original letters in Arabic to and from Don Manoueel and his Governors in India and Africa : Appendix containing a specimen of the introduction to the Hitopadesa translated into three languages, the principal metre of which is that of the Sanscrit / by Stephen Weston. / Weston, Stephen (1810)

A specimen of the conformity of the European languages, particularly the English, with the Oriental languages, especially the Persian; in the order of the alphabet: with notes and authorities ... / by Stephen Weston ... (1802.)

Annotations on certain passages of the Psalms: with Hebrew and Greek titles ...: to which are added note on parts of the Old Testament/ by Stephen Weston.

And many other titles.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 16 Edwards Street, Portman Square (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 and 1829)

White, Anthony (1781 - 1849), physician, was born in Norton, Co. Durham, on 16 December 1781.

He was educated at Witton-le-Wear Grammar School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He studied surgery under Sir Anthony Carlisle, and was admitted to the Royal College of Surgeons in 1803.

He was surgeon at Westminster Hospital for many years. He was known for his speed as a surgeon, and built up a very successful private practice, in spite of being known for his unpunctuality and general laziness.

He was a member of RAS in 1827 and paid his Admission fee & Annual Subscription.

He died on 9 March 1849 at Parliament Street.



Anthony White by Thomas Francis Dicksee, Royal College of Surgeons of England

Address: 5 Parliament Street in Boyle's Court Guide 1821, 3 Parliament Street in Boyle's Court Guide 1829

White, Col Sir Michael (1791 - 1868), English soldier, was born at St Michael's Mount, Cornwall, in 1791.

After studying at Westminster School, he joined the army in 1804 as a cornet in the 24th Light Dragoons. Promoted lieutenant in 1805, he was sent to India where he served in the Maratha campaign of 1817, and then commanded the cavalry during the Afghan Campaign of 1842. He commanded the 1st Cavalry Brigade during the second Anglo-Sikh war of 1848.

He was a member of the RAS in 1827 and paid his Admission fee & Annual Subscription,

He died on 27 January 1868 at Pembridge Crescent, Bayswater.

Address: 17 Upper Berkeley Street (in Boyle's Court Guide 1821 and 1829)

Wilberforce, William MP (1759 - 1833), politician, philanthropist and leader of the British abolitionist movement, was born in Hull on 24 August 1759. His family were rich merchants.

Because he was a sickly child he was sent to live with an uncle and aunt who had houses in Wimbledon and St James Place, London. From them he acquired an interest in the evangelical movement, which worried his parents who brought him back to Hull. He went to St John's College, Cambridge, in 1776. His father and grandfather died and his inheritance made him wealthy. He lived a student's life of drinking and playing cards, but he made friends at university, such as William Pitt, the future Prime Minister.



William Wilberforce by Karl Anton Hickel, 1793, Hull Museum

He became MP for Hull in 1780 and remained their MP until 1784. He then became MP for Yorkshire where he remained from 1784 to 1812. His last constituency was Bramber, which he represented from 1812 to 1825.

He met a group of anti-slave activists, led by Thomas Clarkson, in 1787, and he rapidly became one of the leading anti-slavery advocates, culminating in the Slave Trade Act of 1807. He continued his philanthropic work in many spheres, including the formation of the Church Mission Society and the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He campaigned for the total abolition of slavery, which bore fruit in the Abolition Act of 1803.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscriptions from 1823 to 1826.

In Parliament he was supported in his efforts to eradicate slavery in the West Indies by Fowell Buxton and William Taylor Money (both members of the RAS). He died on 29 July 1833, three days after hearing that the Slavery Abolition Act 1833 had been passed by Parliament.

He was buried in Westminster Abbey at the insistence of the Houses of Parliament.

Address: (1823, 1824) 32 St. James's Place; (1825) Grove, Brompton; (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 his address was Kensington Gore)

Wilbraham, Roger MP FRS FAS (1743 – 1829), Whig politician and book collector, was born in Nantwich, Cheshire, on 30 December 1743. He was born into a noted Cheshire family and was the son of Roger Wilbraham of Nantwich.

He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was awarded a BA in 1765, and later an MA, finally becoming a Fellow of Trinity in 1767.

He was MP for Helston 1786, then for Bodmin 1790-96. A Whig politician and friend of Charles James Fox, he lived at Heatham House in Twickenham until 1829, where Fox probably visited him. He spoke in Parliament in support of both Burke and Fox.

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

In 1828 he wrote *Attempt of a Glossary of some words used in Cheshire*.

An enthusiastic member of the Royal Horticultural Society, he frequently exhibited at their exhibitions. He contributed notes on the cultivation of mulberry trees.

He collected books, in particular contemporary Spanish, Italian and English poets. After his death, the sale of his library took six days.

He is thought to be included (with his younger brother, Thomas) in Zoffany's painting "Tribune of the Uffizi" which shows a group of interested tourists staring at the statue of the Venus de Medici at a gallery in Florence.

He died in January 1829 in Twickenham. He did not marry.

Address: (1824) 11 Stratton Street, Piccadilly (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 and 1829) and Twickenham



The Tribune of the Uffizi, by Zoffany. Royal Collection. The two Wilbraham brothers are in the centre right.

Wilkins, Sir Charles LL.D. FRS (1749 - 1836), typographer and orientalist, was born in Frome, Somerset, in June 1749.

In 1770, he went to India to work as printer and writer for the East India Company. There he learnt Bengali and Persian. He designed the first typeface for printing Bengali and published the first typeset book in the language in India. He also designed typefaces for Persian.

In 1787 he was appointed translator of Persian and Bengali to the superintendent of the EIC press. In 1784, together with William Jones, he founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He then studied Sanskrit, and started a translation of the Mahabharata with the support of the Governor of India, Warren Hastings. Parts of his translation were published, in particular the Gita.

He returned to England in 1786, following the departure of Warren Hastings, married and became Director of the India House Library in 1800. The following year he became Librarian of the EIC.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823. He was present at the second meeting held at H.T. Colebrooke's house, 32 Argyll Street, on 16 January 1823, at which the membership of the Asiatic Society (which had been founded the week before) was discussed. He was active in the Oriental Translation Fund. He made a donation of "The Ruins of Gour" to the RAS in 1827.

He died on 13 May 1836 in London.

He published:

Grammar of the Sanskrit Language 1808.

And many other books.

The RAS library has, among several of his works:

Grammar of Sanskrit Language 1808.

The RAS collections also have his portrait:

Charles Wilkins Esq. L.L.D., F.R.S. / Sartain, J. & Middleton, J.G. (1830)



Sir Charles Wilkins by John Sartain, mezzotint 1830, National Portrait Gallery

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 40 Baker Street, Portman Square (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 and 1829)

Wilks, Colonel Mark FRS (1759 – 1831), soldier, historian and administrator in the East India Company, was born on the Isle of Man in 1759.

He was intended for the church, but decided to purchase a cadetship in the EIC Madras army in 1781. He trained at Fort St George and studied Persian there; he translated the poems of Nasir-ud-din into English.

Secretary of the Military Board in 1787, he became Town Major of Fort St George in 1788. He served in the war against Tipu Sultan and took part in the siege of Seringapatam. In 1803 he was appointed Resident at Mysore.

In India he wrote: *Report of the Internal Administration of Mysore*. And with James Kirkpatrick, Resident of Hyderabad, he wrote *Historical Sketches of South India*.

In 1813, he was appointed Governor of St Helena, then still an EIC territory; while there he welcomed Napoleon to exile on the island, and became friendly with him. He also studied the possibility of growing cinchona there.

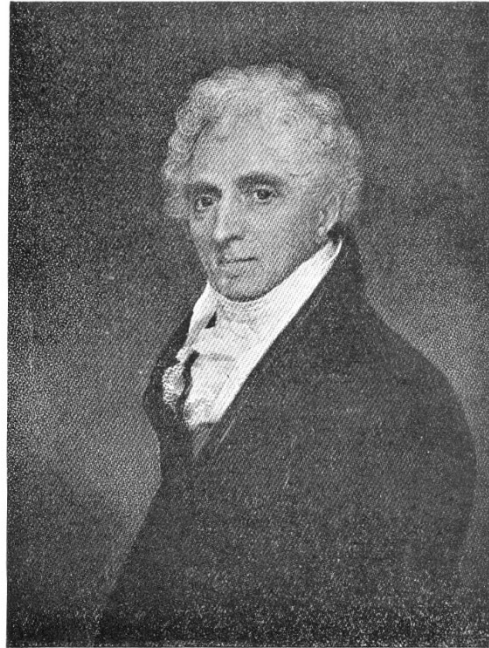
He returned to England in 1816, and was elected to the House of Keys (the Parliament of the Isle of Man), becoming speaker in 1826.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and served as vice-president. He was present at the meeting held at H.T. Colebrooke's house, 32 Argyll Street, on 9 January 1823, at which the Asiatic Society was founded. He was also present at the second meeting held at H.T. Colebrooke's house, on 16 January 1823, at which the membership of the Asiatic Society was discussed. In June 1826 he donated a Persian MS to the Society.

He died on 19 September 1831 at Kellow House, Berwickshire. His portrait figured on the set of Isle of Man stamps issued in 1981 to mark the 150th anniversary of his death.

The RAS library has:

Historical sketches of the South of India: in an attempt to trace the history of Mysoor; from the origin of the Hindoo government of that state, to the extinction of the Mohammedan dynasty in 1799: founded chiefly on Indian authorities collected by the author while officiating for several years as political resident at the Court of Mysoor / by Colonel Mark Wilks. (1810 [-1817.])



Col. Mark Wilks.

Colonel Mark Wilks, portrait ca. 1810

Akhlaq-i Nasiri. / As stated in the colophon, written on the instructions of Mark Wilks, whose name appears in a large panel in the form of an elaborate gilt and floral rebus. (2 December A.D. 1801 and 25 Rajab A.H. 1216.)

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 9 Portman Place and Kirby, Isle of Man (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1829)



First day cover of the set of Isle of Man stamps honouring Mark Wilks

Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel Morrice (dates unknown), was a member of RAS in 1824.

The name is repeated in 1823, 1824 and 1825; however, no one of this name has been found.

There are two possibilities:

It may be a misreading of Monier Williams. Colonel Monier Williams was surveyor-general of the Bombay Presidency. He married Hannah Sophia Brown, daughter of Thomas Brown, the reporter-general of external commerce for Bengal.

The wife of Major M. Williams had twin boys at Belvidere on 12 December 1819 (*Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register* 1820).

As Captain M. Williams, he was a Member of the Literary Society of Bombay in 1823.

There is a plaque to Lieutenant-Colonel Monier Williams, Surveyor-General of Bombay in the church of Ayot-St. Lawrence.

The son of Colonel Monier Williams, Sir Monier Monier-Williams, wrote a Sanskrit Dictionary.

Monier Williams wrote: "Memoir of the Zilla of Baroche: Being the Result of a Revenue, Statistical, and Topographical Survey of That Collectorate" 1825. In June 1826, Mrs Williams, his widow, donated a copy of his "Memoir" to the Society.

Alternatively, it may be William Morrice, a London merchant, formerly a Captain in the Royal Marines, who died at Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, on 2 September 1842, although there is no indication that he ever lived in Bombay.

Address: (1824, 1825) Bombay

Williams, William MP (1774 - 1839), barrister, banker and MP, was born on 28 March 1774.

He was educated at St John's College, Cambridge and the Inner Temple. He became a Barrister in 1798.

He went on a walking tour of Wales in 1796, and was installed as Provincial Grandmaster of Dorset in 1812. In 1814 he inherited a fortune from his father and joined the family bank, Williams Deacon & Co., in Birch Lane, London. The bank had to stop payments during the banking crisis of December 1825. He was also principal partner of the Dorchester bank, Williams & Co., which also had to suspend trading temporarily during the crisis of 1825. Both banks eventually became part of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

A freemason, he published the Masonic *Constitutions* in 1815.

At his fifth attempt he entered Parliament as MP for Weymouth in 1818 with the support of Thomas Fowell Buxton (also a member of the RAS) and remained MP until 1826. In Parliament he was a radical Whig. George IV described him as "one of the worst of radicals, invariably opposing the king and his government in every instance; in short one of the staunchest, bitterest and very worst of Whigs". He spoke in praise of the East India Company's militia bill, saying that 'a militia was the most constitutional force that could be used for the preservation of the public peace'.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

He died on 8 February 1839 at Castle Hill, Dorset. He is buried in Little Bredy church, Dorchester.

Address: (1824, 1825) 37 Portland Place; later Belmont House, South Lambeth

Willock, Sir Henry (1790 - 1858), soldier and administrator in the East India Company, and botanist, was born in 1790. He was the grandson of Alexander Willock, slave trader and West Indies merchant.

He joined the EIC army in 1808 as a cornet in the 6th Madras Cavalry, and later served as captain of the bodyguard to the Harford Jones mission travelling from Bombay to Persia. He stayed in Persia for several years, acting in his official capacity as Chargé d’Affaires and British envoy at the British Embassy to Iran in 1815-22 and again from 1823 to 1826 (The English among the Persians, Denis Wright).

Cornet Henry Willock of the Madras Cavalry visited the Gate of All Nations at Persepolis in 1809 and carved his name there (Encyclopedia Iranica: Persepolis Graffiti: Foreign Visitors; Making their Marks: Foreign Travellers at Persepolis: St John Simpson).

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and made a donation of books in 1827

He collected plants and seeds which he sent back to England. Very few plants raised from the seeds still survive. He did, however, bring back a rose, called “Persian Yellow” or *Rosa foetida persiana* in 1837. This was one of the roses hybridised to give the modern hybrid tea roses.

He was a director of the East India Company from 1838 to 1858, and Chairman in 1844-45. He was the subject of a case heard by the Lord Mayor’s court concerning an incident when a Peter Gordon, a substantial shareholder in the company, had tried to occupy the chair before Willock and other officers had entered the room, and was removed by force; Gordon then brought an action for assault against Willock which was heard by the Lord Mayor (Allen’s Indian Mail Vol 81 1845).

He died in 1858.

Address: (1823, 1824) 82 Mount Street, Grosvenor Square; (1825) Nil; in 1834 his address was Barnes Common

Wilmot, Robert John MP FRS (1784 - 1841), politician, socio-political theorist and colonial administrator, was born at Osmaston on 21 December 1784. Later Wilmot-Horton, he was the son of Sir Robert Wilmot, 2nd Baronet, of Osmaston Hall, Derbyshire.

After school at Eton, he studied at Christ Church, Oxford. He married Anne Horton, heiress to the Catton Hall estate in Derbyshire, in 1806.

He entered parliament as MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme in 1818, and remained MP there until 1830. A Tory, he was Secretary of State for the Colonies under both Liverpool and Canning (both members of the RAS) and reorganised the department for the Colonies while he was in charge. He encouraged poor English families to be allowed to emigrate to Canada as an experiment, but this practice was stopped when he left office in 1827.

In 1823 he inherited the Catton estate when his father-in-law died, and as a consequence added the name Horton to his family name

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscriptions for 1823 and 1824. His name is not listed in printed lists.

In 1831 he was appointed Governor of Ceylon, where his organisational skills again came to the fore. He abolished certain feudal practices, started the first English language newspaper in Colombo, and established the Colombo Academy. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1834 when his father died.

He returned to England in 1837, and continued to advocate emigration to the colonies in a series of pamphlets, in spite of his ideas being ridiculed as impractical.

Lady Wilmot Horton contributed sketches to *The Oriental Portfolio*, a collection of illustrations of the scenery, manners and customs of the East, published in 1838 (listed in the "Asiatic Journal and Monthly Miscellany, 1838").

Sir R. Wilmot-Horton, Bart., was chairman of the East-India Inland Steam Navigation Company when it was set up in January 1839.

He died on 31 May 1841 at Petersham.

Address: (1823, 1824) 23 Montagu Square (in Boyle's Court Guide 1821)



Robert John Wilmot Horton, portrait by Richard James

Wilson, Captain David (DOB unknown - 1834), served in the Bombay Army, in the 7th Native Infantry.

Captain David Wilson was reported to have found a ford on the Koree (or eastern branch of the Indus) in 1820; it was rediscovered by B.A.R. Nicholson, civil surgeon of Kattiawar in 1842 (Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society Vol. 6).

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

He married Miss J.L. Young, daughter of Professor Young of Glasgow, at the Ambassador's residence in Florence, Italy, on 17 November 1824 (Edinburgh Annual Register Vol 17).

He served as British Political Resident on the Persian Coast at Bushire from 1827 to 1831. Correspondence between the British Government officials at Bombay Castle and Wilson, the Resident, can be found in the Qatar Digital Library.

He was British Resident of Bushire in 1827 when he helped Charles Masson (otherwise James Lewis), the archaeologist and numismatist, and suggested he should write up the story of his travels for the Bombay Government.

In 1828 he intervened when a Hindu agent called Asu lost goods when his ship was wrecked on the coast of Bandar Dilam and his goods and his crew were arrested by the local shaikh (The Arabian Frontier of the British Raj, James Onley).

He left on furlough for health reasons on 15 March 1831.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Wilson died in his chambers in Albany on 12 July 1834.

Another David Wilson was a confectioner in Calcutta and opened a hotel, the Auckland Hotel, at Old Court House Road, Calcutta, in 1840. The hotel still exists as the Grand Great Eastern Hotel, Kolkata.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Edinburgh; in 1834 he lived at 17 Old Cavendish Street

Wilson, Horace Hayman (1786 - 1860), surgeon and orientalist, was born in London on 26 September 1786.

He studied medicine at St Thomas's Hospital, London, then went to Bengal as an assistant surgeon in the East India Company. He was interested in metallurgy and worked at the Bengal mint. He was also interested in Indian languages and literature, and on the recommendation of H.T. Colebrooke (founder of the RAS) was made secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He was also a member of the Medical & Physical Society of Calcutta.

He supervised Sanskrit studies in Calcutta, and opposed the plan to make English the sole language of instruction in Bengal. In 1819 he prepared the first *Sanskrit-English Dictionary*.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid subscription as non-resident in 1824. In 1828 he made a donation of books to the Society and served as its director from 1837 to 1860.

In 1832 he was selected as the first occupant of the newly founded Boden chair of Sanskrit at Oxford University. In 1836 he became librarian to the EIC.

Latterly, after 1837, he lived at his father's family home, 27 Wimpole Street.

27 Wimpole Street is a large Georgian townhouse, built 1787-1789, and occupied from 1806 by the Wilson family; originally George Wilson, a doctor who already owned another property in Wimpole Street, and then by his son, Horace Hayman Wilson. The latter divided his time between Wimpole Street, Oxford and Calcutta, but retired to live in Wimpole Street full-time in 1837 and may have served as the prototype for Henry Higgins in Shaw's "Pygmalion" (and in *My Fair Lady*, in which 27a Wimpole Street is given as the address of Henry Higgins). Oddly, 27 Wimpole Street was the residence of Rev. John Young, a member of the RAS, in 1834; suggesting he may have rented rooms there.

He died on 8 May 1860 in Upper Wimpole Street.

He published:

Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus 1827.

Historical Sketch of the 1st Burmese War 1827.

Review of the External Commerce of Bengal 1813 – 1828 1830.



Horace Hayman Wilson, by an unknown artist, National Portrait Gallery

History of British India 1805 – 35 1844 (this was a continuation of Mill's *History of British India* which had appeared in 1818.

The RAS library has:

A review of the external commerce of Bengal from 1813-14 to 1827-28 / by Horace Hayman Wilson. (1830)

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Calcutta

Wilson, Dr Robert (1787 - 1871), surgeon and traveller, was born in Banff, Aberdeenshire, on 25 April 1787.

He studied at Marischal College in Aberdeen, then studied medicine in London in 1804/5 and in Edinburgh in 1808. He took his MD at Aberdeen in 1815

He joined the East India Company in 1805 as a ship's surgeon, and made five voyages to India and back. He returned from India in 1814 and spent a year travelling in Europe and the Near East. He explored parts of Mesopotamia, being the first European to go there.

R. Wilson visited the Gate of All Nations at Persepolis in July 1821 with J. Tod, and carved his name there (Encyclopedia Iranica: Persepolis Graffiti: Foreign Visitors; Making their Marks: Foreign Travellers at Persepolis: St John Simpson).

He became Private Secretary to Lord Hastings, Governor of Malta, in 1824. He encouraged trade and indulged in business wherever he travelled, making enough money wherever he stopped to enable him to continue travelling.

He was a friend of David Colvin (also a member of the RAS) and stayed with the Colvin family in India. He wrote glowing reports of the Colvin family: 'I never was a day without quarrelling with some one of the family, and every succeeding morning my heart dilated with joy at the prospect of meeting them all again' (Letter from Wilson written on 22 February 1823). An EIC ship was named after James Colvin and Wilson described it in a letter to Colvin from St Helena: "The *James Colvin* is one of the handsomest and fast sailing ships I ever saw, quite a worthy representative of the family she is named after" (Letter from Wilson written on 22 February 1823).

He was a member of RAS in 1825.

He died on 24 September 1871 near Forres, Moray. In his will he left his estate to the University of Aberdeen and founded a travelling scholarship and an archaeological museum there. Many of his papers and letters are in the archive of the University of Aberdeen; these include his correspondence as secretary to Lord Hastings.

Address: (1825) Malta

Wilson, Major Thomas David (dates unknown), was a member of RAS in 1825 having been elected at the General Meeting 7 June 1823.

There are extant details on several Thomas Wilsons, none of whom were Majors. The member elected to the RAS on 7 June 1823 was Captain Thomas David Wilson.

The connection of the following with Blanshard (also a member of the RAS) is interesting.

The most probable is Thomas Wilson, a London merchant (1767 - 1852), who was MP for London from 1818 to 1826. His address was 4 Jeffery's Square, St Mary Axe. He had joined the Swiss firm Agassiz & Co in 1794, and the name of that company was changed to Agassiz & Wilson, but that name was discontinued in 1818 when Agassiz retired, and was changed to Wilson & Blanshard when Richard Blanshard became a director. Wilson & Blanshard traded from 4 Jeffery's (or Jefferies) Square.

He was a director of Phoenix Assurance from 1811 to 1852. At one time he lived in Grenada. He was chairman of the Society of Merchants trading to the Continent. He refused to become an alderman, saying that the position was incompatible with that of MP.

Thomas Wilson was a trader who moved his affairs to Holland in 1834

A Thomas Wilson was an English merchant who traded with Australia. A friend of Matthew Flinders, his name was given to a promontory in Victoria (Life of Matthew Flinders, 1914).

Address: in *Boyle's Court Guide 1829* there are several Thomas Wilsons (but not Thomas David Wilson) at the following addresses:

45 Burton Street; 1 Staple Inn; 6 Portman Square; 51 Baker Street;

Also Thos. Wilson, Danish Consul, at 6 Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street.

Wilton, John (1776 - 1835), member of the Bengal Civil Service and commercial resident at Khairpur, was born in 1776.

He presented an ivory footstool to Lord Wellesley, Governor-General of India in 1804 to commemorate British victories in India (There is a drawing of the footstool in the National Archives).

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his annual subscriptions for 1824, 1825, and 1826.

He died on 8 January 1835. His entire property, consisting of "Ancient and Modern Pictures, Prints, Drawings, Sculpture, Medals, Miniatures, Plate, etc." was sold at auction by Phillips. According to the auctioneer's advertisement: "The well-chosen collection of ancient and modern pictures, prints and original drawings, sculptures in marble, ivory, gold and other medals, enamels. Miniatures, alabaster groups and vases, a service of plate, and miscellaneous articles of taste and vertu; the entire property of the late John Wilton removed from his residence Devonshire Place."

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 11 Devonshire Place (in Boyle's Court Guide 1821)

Wood, Colonel Thomas MP FRS (1804 - 1872), soldier and MP, was born in 1804. He was the son of Thomas Wood, Member of Parliament for Breconshire, and friend of George IV and William IV.

He was educated at Harrow and lived on the family estates; either Littleton Park in Middlesex or Gwernyfed Park, Breconshire.

A Lieutenant-General in the Grenadier Guards, he commanded the 3rd Battalion during the first part of the Crimean War.

He was a member of RAS in 1825 and paid subscriptions from 1824 to 1826. His name is given as "Thomas Wood Jun." in the 1824 subscriptions list.

He held a substantial number of shares in the East India Company.

He was MP for Middlesex from 1837 to 1847.

He was elected FRS in 1841.

He died on 24 October 1872.

Address: (1824, 1825); in 1834 his address was 16 Stretton Street, Piccadilly (in Boyle's Court Guide 1829 given as Stratton Street)

Woodmass, Charles (1802 - 1863), occupation unknown, was born in 1802.

He was the only son of Robert Woodmass (died 26 January 1820) of Collingbourne, Wiltshire and Montagu Square. An earlier member of the family, Thomas Woodmass, arrived in Oporto in 1703, and later set up as a trader. He eventually became Chairman of the Oporto Company (*Oporto Old and New*, Sellers 1899).

Charles Woodmass matriculated at Magdalen College Oxford in December 1820, aged 18.

He was a member of RAS in 1825 and paid his admission fee and annual subscription in 1826.

He married the Hon. Harriet Erskine, daughter of Lord Erskine, Plenipotentiary and Ambassador to HM the King of Bavaria, at the British Legation in Munich 29 August 1833. She died on 19 November 1856.

His son, Montagu Woodmass, was born in 1838 in Geneva, entered Trinity College, Cambridge in 1852, took his BA in 1857 and MA in 1861.

In 1848, Charles Woodmass of Avonhurst was a member of the provisional committee of the new Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway.

He died on 26 March 1863.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Montagu Square; (in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 Mrs Woodmass was living at 19 Montagu Square)

Worsley, Colonel Henry (1768 - 1841), soldier with the East India Company army, was born at the family estate of Appuldurcombe House on the Isle of Wight on 26 January 1768.

He joined the EIC army as a cadet in 1781, arrived at Fort St George and took part in the defence of the fort which was being besieged by Haidur Ali. He joined the 2nd European regiment at Cawnpur and fought several campaigns in India. In 1789 he was sent to Sumatra. In 1791 he volunteered for action in the Mysore war and took part in the action against Tipu Sultan at Seringapatam. He became Captain of the 1st Native Infantry in 1796, and in 1803, when in the 15th Native Infantry, he commanded his battalion at the battle of Delhi. He was promoted to Major in the 21st Native Infantry in 1804. He attacked Holkar's army and occupied Muttra; building a bridge of boats across the Jumna River at Muttra.

In 1806 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and made Adjutant-General.

He retired from the army for reasons of health in 1810, but became Principal Private Secretary to the Governor-General (later the Marquis of Hastings) in 1813. He resigned from this post, again for health reasons.

He returned to India in 1818 and was appointed Military Secretary to the Governor-General, but again was forced to resign for reasons of health.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823. In November 1826 he made a donation of three manuscripts in Persian and Turkish, plus several drawings and maps to the Society. He made a further donation of drawings of sepoys in 1827.

He returned finally to England in 1819 and was promoted to Major-General when he retired from the army in 1830.

He died on 19 January 1841 on the Isle of Wight.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) Newport, Isle of Wight

Wynch, Paul Marriott (DOB unknown - 1841), was a civil servant in the East India Company.

He was the son of William Wynch, owner of the house in Grosvenor Place, and grandson of Alexander Wynch, Governor of Madras from 1773 to 1775. His father was a shareholder in the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street, who left in his will 500 guineas to James Pattison, Director of the EIC, as a “token of his gratitude for the kind part he has played in promoting the interests and welfare of my son, Paul Marriott Wynch in India”. He also left 2000 pounds to Paul Marriott Wynch, and further sums split between his two sons. William Wynch the elder left a considerable fortune, including American stocks and several houses in the Adelphi.

Paul Marriott Wynch was educated at the East-India College, Hertford, acquitting himself in the final exam in 1810 “in a manner that reflected the highest credit on his proficiency in historical knowledge”. He had received the gold medal the year before (Christian Observer, Vol 9).

He joined the EIC’s Bengal establishment as a writer, 8 May 1808. He served in several administrative positions, mainly in connection with the Register of Sudder Dewany and Nizamut Adawlut. He was in charge of the Register of the Nizamut Adawlut Court at Fort William in 1818.

He returned to England for four years from 1822 to 1826.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and paid his subscriptions from 1824 to 1826. He donated his translation of the Hindu Law of Inheritance to the RAS in April 1826.

He was also a founding member of the “London Institution for the Advancement of Literature and the Diffusion of useful knowledge” in 1823. He was one of the original members of the Bengal Club, Calcutta, founded in 1827.

He married Sophia Maling in Calcutta 1827 and in that same year was Collector of Stamp Duties in Calcutta. He became Deputy Secretary (Judicial) to the Governor-General Lord Bentinck in 1828 (also a member of RAS). He was made Civil Auditor in 1829, and returned to England in 1834. He drew his pension from 1836.

He died on 12 March 1841 at Hawkhurst, Kent. In his will of 22 June 1841, which is in the National Archives, Wynch left “a considerable sum of money in the hands of Messrs. Alexander and company of the town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents.” This was presumably after the failure of Alexander & Co in 1832, when the bank had reopened.

His son, Charles George Wynch was a well-known cricketer, playing for Sussex and the Gentlemen of England from 1854 onwards.

The RAS library has:

The Dáya-crama-sangraha, an original treatise on the Hindoo law of inheritance / tr. By P. M. Wynch. (1818)

Address: (1824, 1825) 26 Grosvenor Place

Wynn, The Right Honourable Charles Watkin Williams MP FAS (President), British politician, was born at Wynnstay, Denbigshire, on 9 October 1775. A member of an ancient Welsh family, he was the second son of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, 4th Baronet.

He was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church Oxford, before studying law at Lincoln's Inn. He was a great friend of Robert Southey, the poet, whom he helped financially. He was first elected to Parliament in 1797 as MP for Old Sarum (a notorious rotten borough), then moved to become MP for Montgomeryshire in 1799, a seat which he retained for 51 years. In 1822 he was a Privy Councillor.

He married Mary Cunliffe, daughter of Sir Foster Cunliffe and sister of Colonel Sir Robert Henry Cunliffe (member of the RAS) in 1806.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and served as the first President of the society. He paid his annual subscriptions for 1825 and 1826 in 1826. He made a donation of 27 volumes of Parliamentary papers relating to the East Indies to the RAS in 1827. He was also a member of the Founding Committee of the Oriental Club and of the Athenaeum in 1824.

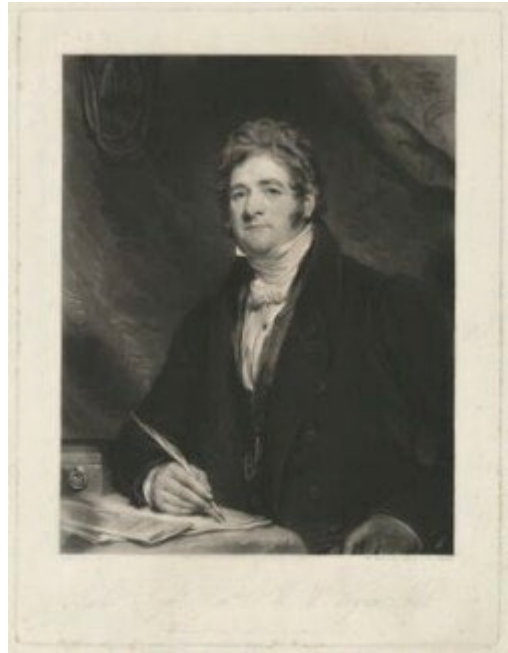
He became President of the Board of Control (the supervisory board to the East India Company) from 1822 to 1828. After Wellington became Prime Minister he was not offered any place in the cabinet, though he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Peel government from 1833 to 1834.

He had a very high-pitched voice, and his elder brother, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, and he were satirised under the names "Bubble" and "Squeak", possibly because of his voice defect. As a Speaker of the House of Commons, he was nicknamed the "Squeaker". Sir Watkin Williams Wynn (see below) was very fat, hence the nickname "Bubble".

When he bought his house in St. James's Square, he celebrated the opening of his residence with 'two public morning Concerts to show his house'.

He died on 2 September 1850 in Grafton Street, London.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 4 Whitehall Place; in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 Charles W Wynne, MP, was living at 6 Whitehall)



Watkin Williams Wynn, mezzotint by William Ward
1835. National Portrait Gallery

Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, Bart. MP (1772 - 1840), Welsh landowner and Tory politician, was born on 25 October 1772. A member of an ancient Welsh family, he was the eldest son of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, 4th Baronet, and brother of Charles Watkin Williams Wynn (also a member of the RAS, see above). He became 5th Baronet on the death of his father in 1789.



Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, engraving by Albin Roberts Burt, 1820

He was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church Oxford, he took his MA at Cambridge in 1819. Elected MP for Beaumaris 1794-96, he then moved to become MP for Denbighshire when his uncle retired in 1796. He held the seat until 1840.

As a large landowner in North Wales, he maintained a private cavalry regiment, the "Ancient British Fencibles", who helped fight the Irish rebellion of 1798, and were later charged with cruel behaviour against the Irish. The regiment was later stationed at Bordeaux, but never took part in action against the French because the armistice was declared just after their arrival. He was a very fat man, and was nicknamed by the French "le gros commandant Whof Whof Whof". He and his brother (see above) were nicknamed "Bubble and Squeak", because he was fat and his brother had a high-pitched voice.

He was a member of RAS in 1824 and paid his subscriptions from 1823 to 1826. In the minutes of the General Meeting, 4 December 1824, he is called WWWatkin.

He died on 6 January 1840.

Address: (1824, 1825) 17 St. James's Square; Wynnstay, Denbighshire (both addresses given in *Boyle's Court Guide* 1821 and 1829)

Young, James (1782 - 1848), soldier and businessman, was born in 1782.

He was an officer in the Bengal Horse Artillery during the Maratha campaign of 1804/05, and wrote a diary of the campaign (see below).

He was a member of the Committee of the Sanghor Island Society, Calcutta, in 1821.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

In 1825 he contributed an article to the Westminster Review in which he suggested that East India Company officials "constituted a caste having no permanent interest in India; he referred to a white ruling class and a black population; he complained that there was no right to petition or assembly in India; and stressed that publicity and a free press were the only viable checks on misrule" (quoted in footnote 54 to Chapter 6 of "Rammohun Roy and the Making of Victorian Britain" Zastoupil 2010).

In 1827 Jeremy Bentham wrote to him, as the then head of Alexander & Co., agents in Calcutta, asking him to get in touch with the new reforming Governor, Lord Bentinck (also a member of the RAS), on his behalf. Bentham also sent him a collection of books to be passed on to Rammohan Roy (a member of the RAS also).

He attended a meeting of all the residents of Calcutta held on 15 December 1829 and proposed a motion regarding the ownership of land by British settlers, which was unanimously approved.

In 1830 he was voted a member of the committee of creditors of Palmer & Son, Calcutta.

In 1833, at Calcutta, his second daughter, Charlotte was married to H. R. Alexander of the EIC China Service, who was the son of Henry Alexander, a founding member of RAS.

In 1833 a debtor tried to get £18,150, monies due to him from "James Young, Thomas Bracken, George Ballard, J.C.C. Sutherland and Nathaniel Alexander, all of Calcutta, merchants and agents, then or lately carrying on business in copartnership, under the firm of Alexander & Co" and noted that the partners had become bankrupt in December 1832 (John Collyer, *Practical Treatise on the Law of Partnership* 1840). The court of directors of the East India Company at East India House, London, received notices published by the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta of a series of petitions for relief received on January 20 1833, under the heading *Petitions filed Praying for Relief*, the first being that of "James Young, lately carrying on business at Calcutta, in copartnership with George Ballard, James Clarke Colebrooke Sutherland, and Nathaniel Alexander, and Thomas Bracken, Resident in Great Britain, merchants, bankers and agents".

As Colonel Young, member of the firm Palmer & Company, he was later twice sheriff of Calcutta, in 1838 and 1839.

In 1839, then a Lieutenant-Colonel, he was present in Calcutta at the wedding of his daughter Margaret to Alexander Grant, a civil servant.

He died in 1848. His diary, "The Second Maratha Campaign 1804-1805", is in the Odisha State Archives and was published in an edition edited by D. D. Khanna, New Delhi, 1990

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

Young, Reverend John DD (dates unknown), was a founding member of RAS in 1823 and is on the printed list in 1824 and 1825.

Nothing can be found out about John Young, other than the fact that he was living in a house belonging to the director of the RAS:

27 Wimpole Street, a large Georgian townhouse, built 1787-1789 and occupied from 1806 by the Wilson family; originally George Wilson, a doctor who already owned another property in Wimpole Street, and then by his son, Horace Hayman Wilson (1786-1860), a director of the RAS from 1837 to 1860.

The following are perhaps clues:

John Young FSA, born 8 October 1805, died 3 December 1874. He resided at Vanbrugh Fields, Blackheath SE when he was a member of the Kent Archaeological Society.

Adam Young was an insurance broker who lived at Vanbrugh Fields, and died in 1846 leaving his property including estates in Jamaica to his nephew, also Adam Young.

1833 at St Mary's Marylebone, John Young AM, Minister of the Scots Secession Church, Albion Chapel, Moorfields married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Waugh DD.

The following refs are to John Young MP, and may not be our member:

John Young MP represented Cavan in the House of Commons from December 1832 to 1855. He was a director of the London Missionary Society in 1834, a London director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland 1835. In 1849 he warned in a debate on the Corn Laws that "nobody in Ireland now supported Free Trade".

He is mentioned as living 24 Wimpole Street (Report of the Directors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland 16 May 1833, with a list of the shareholders).

Address: (1823, 1824) Nil; (1825) Southampton; in JRAS 1834 was at 27 Wimpole Street

Young, Walter (1783 - 1827), administrator in the East India Company, was born in 1783.

From 1814 until at least 1820, Walter Young was Assistant to the Clerk to the Committee of Buying and Warehouses at East India House at a salary of £200 per annum. He was a member of the United Company of merchants trading with the East Indies in 1823.

He was a founding member of RAS in 1823.

He was a member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce in 1826. His wife was a subscriber to a new book "A Summary Method of Teaching children to Read" in 1827.

He died at his house in Hyde Park Corner on 1 November 1827. His will of 1827 states that he was based at East India House.

Address: (1823, 1824, 1825) 53 Welbeck Street (in Boyle's Court Guide 1821)

Young, Sir William, Bart. (DOB unknown - 1848), was a director of the East India Company.

He was living at Bombay in 1807 when his son was born there. At one time he was the largest shareholder in the East India Company.

William Young testified to the Parliamentary Committee on the affairs of the East India Company in 1813; he said that he had worked as a senior merchant in the EIC from 1765 to 1786. He spoke about the character of the Indians who worked for the company and about the market for British manufactured goods in India. He signed a petition to elect six representatives of the company to sit on the board in 1835.

In 1814 he bought Baillieborough Castle at Cavan in Ireland and laid out the town of Baillieborough around it.

1st Baronet, he was ennobled in 1821.

He was a member of RAS in 1824; though elected at the General Meeting of 1 November 1823 his name is not in the printed list.

He died on 10 March 1848.

Address: (1824) 32 Harley Street; in *Boyle's Court Guide 1829* his address was 24 Upper Wimpole Street