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[In an early issue will be given a tale entitled "A Legend of Rangala," by Alfred H. Duncan.—ED. *L. R.*]

AN IMPRESSION.

By N. S.

She came by the "Oceana," and they were married the same day.

As he walked up and down the pier waiting for the ship to come alongside, his hands very deeply in his pockets, and his hat thrown a little back, he made one more effort to recall more than a mere photograph could tell, some definite mental picture of her.

A six years old picture of a healthy, romping, red-faced girl with untidy, unbrushed, yellow hair, that with the sunlight in it was not unlike a halo; two long, lank arms thrown around him, and a comical effort upon her face to look becomingly sad at his departure.

This was all he could remember. He went behind the custom-house and had another look at the bundle of photographs he carried—there were a dozen in all—the contrast between the first and the last was striking enough; but, if arranged in the order of their taking, it was difficult to see when and where the woman crept in. The evolution from the lanky, ill-proportioned, untidy girl to the firmset, thoughtful woman had been gradual and consistent.

"It was risky work marrying a stranger," he told himself, but there was nothing for it now but to collect his courage and go and meet the boat.

On the boat and down in her cabin the girl was pretending to busy herself with odds and ends of luggage; the hour that separated entering the harbour from landing, to other passengers almost interminable, was to her all too short. If possible she would have turned round even now and gone back to England; she had half a mind to disguise herself, hide her identity, and so escape the terrible risk of marrying a man who was so nearly a stranger to her. Then a grating sound and a trembling of the ship told her they were alongside; the next moment the steward came announcing a gentleman who was inquiring for her.

She turned directly he had left the cabin to the mirror and took one long last look at the thing about to be sacrificed, and saw a glorious chestnut thoroughbred with the temper of her colour. In a freak of contrariety she had dressed herself in black. The fact that it suited her was accidental. Her impulse, if she had any, was to go into mourning for her girlhood. Satisfied that she was as free as possible from the usual altar trimmings, she gave herself a little nod and said, "Goodbye, we have been good friends, and understood each other," and then went on deck.

At the top of the companion she paused before stepping out of deck, and saw through the window a little man, not unlike his photographs, walking anxiously up and down. Unaware that he was

watched, he was now and then shaking his head and muttering his anxieties.

The next time he turned from her she stepped out and awaited his return, and when he did return they walked up to each other and shook hands; there was no kissing or thought of it, there was no change of colour, no "rush of soul to soul," or any of the stuff they make novels of; they simply shook hands, and asked ordinary every-day questions, of the voyage, the weather, the good ship, and all the while took stock of each other.

'Twas evidently no match of heaven's making unless heaven was aiming at some freak in the progeny. She, as I have said, was tall, well-built, and thoroughbred; he short, wizen-faced, and careworn, as though—as, indeed, he believed—the welfare of the nation rested upon him. Suddenly the same impulse seized them to walk up and down, and as they paced the side of the deck that was free from Gladstone-bags and cane chairs they constantly detected each other in the act of inspection, and would turn hastily away; and so they wandered on, and talked of nothing until the deck was clear. Then he went below, and saw the steward about the luggage; and she, left to herself for a moment, went behind the smoking saloon, and told herself, with a big thump on the rail by way of emphasis, that under no circumstances would she consent to marry this man, so utterly unlike was he to the ideal hero she had pictured for herself. Then she cursed her fate in general and school-day attachment, in particular; but how to tell him, that was the difficulty. She hated scenes. And he down below having finished with the steward, was telling himself that wild horses should never drag him into an alliance with a woman that he could never kiss and was already afraid of; but, as she was here and a stranger, he would arrange for her return, and be kind and attentive to her; but how to tell her that he could never marry her, that was the difficulty, he hated scenes.

An hour after they were at their hotel and at lunch. A small round table separated them, but the very thought of food to both was repulsive; the fear of something, something to be said after lunch, had them by the throat and rendered swallowing impossible. His ultra-politeness would have been amusing had it not been too obvious that an ocean of terror lay just beneath it, and she, with her cold calculating stare at him, would have been enough to frighten the bravest among us.

Lunch over and the waiter gone, he moved to the fireplace. And she, at his invitation, took the chair opposite. Then, with a thorough determination to be brave and face the difficulty, he said:

"Did you get my letter at Adelaide?" And she equally resolute:

"Yes, and had I had time to reply, I should have told you, that in arranging our wedding for today I thought you were rather hurrying matters."

"Perhaps it was a little hasty." This with an anxious glance at her.

"I think so, in fact." Then she paused, keeping well hold of herself,

"You were going to say—?" he asked anxiously.

"Indeed, no; I was only going to say that I would rather have had a day or two to recover myself and look round." Then he saw his chance, and hurrying to the bell asked for telegraph forms.

"It will be quite easy to wire and postpone the wedding."

"But are you certain it is not upsetting things awfully?"

"Indeed no," this with a smile of earnestness that was almost too obvious to be quite polite. Then he telegraphed to the clergyman:—"Wedding postponed indefinitely; see you tonight." And with the sending of it a great burden was lifted from the souls of both of them. The air about them became clearer, they were out of the dark dangerous forest of the might-have-beens. And with a new light they looked at each other and their eyes met.

He to her had suddenly become more human, and she to him less alarming.

"By the way," he said after a pause, no longer afraid of her—"How are your people? How is your sister, the one, you know, who used to arrange for our meetings?"

"She broke her arm the day I left."

"Indeed! I am sorry—how did that happen?"

"She fell from an apple tree, the bough broke. By the way, you ought to remember that tree; you climbed it the last time you were at our house."

"I do remember, it was very early in the morning, wasn't it?"

"Very early, I came down in an old dress and my hair all unbrushed."

"I remember the dress—how long your arms were then."

"Yes," she said, as she slipped her sleeve up a little way, "And thin."

"And thin."

Then they were both silent for a while, and as they mused the fire burned. And as it burned they both went slipping back, each their own way, through the cold recent years to a bright hopeful morning of life, and when they looked up again they had met there—

"Do you remember our last evening in the little wood behind your house?"

"Yes, a warm summer's evening. We made chains from dandelion stalks, and you told me so earnestly of the great things you were going to do in a new country."

"Yes I remember, and I remember too your brave promises of help."

"Do you remember the list of books you gave me to read?"

"I do, it began with the Bible, and ended with Spencer's *Sociology*."

"Did you read them?"

"No, I needed my help nearer me. And your dreams?"

"Have fallen through. I needed my help nearer me."

They were standing now each with an arm on the mantelpiece, and very close together in every way.

After another silence that was pregnant with the fate of both of them, he put his hand upon hers and said, "Do you think we could pick up the whole life again that we left in the wood yonder?"

And she, looking up with the face of those days come back to her, said "I do."—*Australasian*.

LANGUAGE OF THE VEDDAS OF CEYLON.

By A. J. W., BATTICALOA.

(Concluded from page 251.)

Lullabies of Rock Veddas (imitated by Tala Veddas also).

Choral note: Ro, ro, ro, ro, ro, ro,

Ro, ro, ro, ro, ro, ro,

1. Ammeela petulla nidiyatai andanne—nidiganew petulla—kalawella petulla nidiyatai andanne—nidiganew petulla
Ro, ro, ro, &c.
2. Elawella—petulla nidiyatai andanne—nidiganew petulla—puchchella petulla nidiyatai andanne—nidiganew petulla.
Ro, ro, ro, &c.
3. Redipato nettatai andanne petulla—redipato genennai piya amma giyemo—e enakal nidapawu—nidiganew petulla.
Ro, ro, ro, &c.
4. Redipato damala bada—bokke nidapawu petulla—nidapawu petulla—kiri pojja bonnameyi ardanne petulla—nidiganew petulla—nidapawu petulla.
Ro, ro, ro, &c.
5. Mugunenno malwadan genennai piya amma giyemo—e enakal nandawuwawu petulla—nidiganew petulla.
Ro, ro, ro, &c.
6. Diya gengulee genennai piya amma giyemo—e enakal nandawuwawa petulla—nidapawu petulla—nidiganew petulla.
Ro, ro, ro, &c.
7. Uda kelina wandeto wadaman allala genennai piya appa giyemo—e enakal nidapawu petulla—nidiganew petulla.
Ro, ro, ro, &c.
8. Godamundee allala telbokka genennai piya appa giyemo—e enakal nidapawu petulla—nidiganew petulla.
Ro, ro, ro, &c.
9. Galgawara magalla wadaman allala genennai piya appa giyemo—e enakal nidapawu petulla—nidiganew petulla.
Ro, ro, ro, &c.
10. Payangat magalla wadaman allala genennai piya appa giyemo—e enakal nidapawu petulla—nidiganew petulla.
Ro, ro, ro, &c.
11. Atumilalan pelamilalan atuwe heenderi naugimo malliadan kotala kelimo genennai piya appa giyemo e enakal nidapawu petulla—nidiganew petulla.
Ro, ro, ro, &c.
12. Atu burudan atuwe pelaburudan atuwe meyikello genennai piya appa giyemo—e enakal nidapawu petulla—nidiganew petulla.
Ro, ro, ro, &c.
13. Redipato damala badabokke nidapawu petulla—nidiganew petulla.
Ro, ro, ro, &c.

Translation.

Choral note: Ro, ro, ro, ro, ro, ro,
Ro, ro, ro, ro, ro, ro.

1. Lovely baby (petulla—little one) cries for sleep—sleep little baby, white (kalawella, a creeper producing white flowers) rosy babe cries for sleep, little baby dear sleep.
Ro, ro, ro, ro, ro, ro,
Ro, ro, ro, ro, ro, ro.
2. Blue rosy baby cries for sleep, dear little baby sleep. Red rosy baby cries for sleep, little baby dear sleep,
Ro, ro, ro, &c.
3. For want of a swaddle cries little baby dear, dear ma' is gone to fetch a swaddle, till she returns, sleep dear little baby, sleep little baby dear.
Ro, ro, ro, &c.
4. The swaddle has been spread, sleep dear little baby in my bosom, sleep little baby dear, for a suck little baby dear cries, sleep dear little baby, sleep little baby dear.
Ro, ro, ro, &c.
5. Dear ma' is gone to fetch garlands of jasmine, till she returns sleep dear little baby, sleep little baby dear.
Ro, ro, ro, &c.
6. Dear ma' is gone to fetch a guzzle of water from the stream, till she returns cry not dear little baby, sleep dear little baby, sleep little baby dear.
Ro, ro, ro, &c.
7. Dear pa' is gone to hunt with the bow and fetch monkeys which sport on high, till he returns sleep dear little baby, sleep little baby dear.
Ro, ro, ro, &c.
8. Dear pa' is gone to catch iguana and fetch down its fat, till he returns sleep dear little baby, sleep little baby dear.
Ro, ro, ro, &c.
9. Dear pa' is gone to hunt with the bow, elk and deer, till he returns sleep dear little baby, sleep little baby dear.
Ro, ro, ro, &c.

10. Dear pa' is gone to hunt and fetch down branch-horned deer, till he returns sleep dear little baby, sleep little baby dear. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

11. Dear pa' is gone to cut down branches of milla trees and young milla plants to fetch down bee-larva and honey-sugar from the woods, till he returns sleep dear little baby, sleep little baby dear. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

12. Dear pa' is gone to cut down satinwood trees and young satin plants, to fetch up bee larva, till he returns sleep dear little baby, sleep little baby dear. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

13. The swaddle has been spread: now sleep in my bosom dear little baby, sleep little baby dear. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

Lullabies current amongst Tala Veddas.

Choral note: Ro, ro, ro, ro, ro, ro,
Ro, ro, ro, ro, ro, ro.

1. Goda hulan hamannawu—nidiganew petulla, yati hulan hamannawu nidiganew petulla. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

2. Kalawella malwadan icha awule damannai ammeela andanne—nidiganew ammeela. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

3. Elawella malwadan icha awule damannai ammeela andanne—nidiganew ammeela—nidiganew ammeela. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

4. Puchella malwadan icha awule damannai ammeela andanne—nidiganew ammeela—nidiganew ammeela. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

5. Mugunenno malwadan icha awule damannai ammeela andanne—nidiganew ammeela—nidiganew ammeela. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

6. Ran tawadan karalannai ammeela andanne—nidiganew ammeela—nidiganew ammeela. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

7. Mutu tawadan karalannai ammeela andanne—nidiganew ammeela—nidiganew ammeela. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

8. Ela tawadan karalannai ammeela andanne—nidiganew ammeela—nidiganew ammeela. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

9. Chandapano wetigo nidiganew ammeela tarupano wetigo—nidiganew ammeela—nidiganew ammeela. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

10. Ira-rachanc wetigo—nidiganew ammeela mai loba ammeela—nidiganew ammeela. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

Translation.

Choral note: Ro, ro, ro, ro, ro, ro,
Ro, ro, ro, ro, ro, ro.

1. Oh! ho! ho! land winds do blow in—sleep dear little baby. Oh! ho! ho! sea winds do blow in, sleep dear little one. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

2. White rosy garlands shall I entwine the texture of thy head. Why cry you dear little one? sleep little one dear. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

3. Green garlands shall I entwine the texture of thy head. Why cry you dear baby? sleep dear baby, sleep baby dear. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

4. Ruddy garlands shall I entwine the texture of thy head. Why cry you dear baby? Sleep dear baby, sleep baby dear. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

5. Garlands of jasmine shall I entwine the dishevelled hair of thy head. Why cry you dear baby? sleep dear baby, sleep baby dear. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

6. With golden chains shall I invest thy neck. Why cry you dear baby? sleep dear baby, sleep baby dear. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

7. With pearl necklaces shall I invest thy neck. Why cry you dear baby? sleep dear baby, sleep baby dear. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

8. With green laurels shall I laureate thy neck.

Why cry you dear baby? sleep dear baby, sleep baby dear. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

9. Glimpse of the moon has already sparkled. Sleep dear baby, starry light has glistened. Sleep dear baby, sleep baby dear. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

10. Heliacal heat has already set in, sleep my dearest baby, sleep baby dear. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

Lullabies of the Mudubada or the Sea-Coast Veddas.

Choral note: Ro, ro, ro, ro, ro, ro,
Ro, ro, ro, ro, ro, ro.

1. Mai pechcha anda muragachannan—mai pechcha anda muragachannan. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

2. Alligannawu-taye appa alata palago—nidanawa pechcha—nidanawa pechcha. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

3. Taye appa alabokka ennae—anda muragachannan—pechcha kiri kodoi. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

4. Alagena ginne dama bokka puchcha den pechcha—allinoga indu pechcha. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

5. Taye appa enamotome allinoga indu pechcha—tee appa enamotomo allinoga indu pechcha. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

6. Anda muragachannavo mai pechcha—kiri kodoi pechcha—diya bee indu pechcha—kenokara indu pechcha. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

7. Teewagapari pechcha—teewa kala mari pari pechcha—tee appa hoya ena kemadeyato—anda muragacha nidu pechcha. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

8. Taye appa kema diya netuwa damala palawe—mama koyedo tata kema diya hara hoya denne. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

Translation.

Choral note: Ro, ro, ro, ro, ro, ro,
Ro, ro, ro, ro, ro, ro.

1. My little one does cry squalling, my little one does cry squalling. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

2. My little one does squall and sob, sleep little one, sleep little one, thy father has gone after yams.

3. The little one does cry for want of suck, thy father shall fetch round bulby yams. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

4. When yams are brought up, the round bulb shall be roasted and given thee little one. Be still nor cry nor sob little one. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

5. Till thy father return, be still nor cry nor sob, little one. Be still nor cry nor sob till thy father returns, you little one. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

6. My little one does cry and is noisy for want of a suck. Be sate with a guzzle of water, and be still you little one. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

7. I shall lash you little one. I shall eat you up and you shall die away little one. Be still little one and make no noise, till thy father fetch up food for thee. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

8. Without providing with food and water, thy father has gone away, whence shall I dig, whence shall I search for food and water and give thee little one. Ro, ro, ro, &c.

I should not be considered extravagant in the Vedi glossary, specimens of colloquy and lullabies furnished as specimens of the Vedi language.

As the Vedi language is not bookful and exists in colloquy only, numerous the instances are of the specimens of the language, the greater would be the facilities derivable therefrom, for forming a correct judgment of the nature of this unwritten language, which has been spoken from an antiquity of little less than four thousand years, by the primitive hill tribes of India, whence it was introduced into Lanka.

In Lanka it has been the spoken language exclusively of the hill tribes or jungle men, who at present are named Veddas, the descendants of the aboriginal Indian hill immigrants.

The Ariyans on their first arrival into Indi having taken possession of the rich plain between the Ganges and the Yamuna rivers, wherein the immigrant hill tribes previously lived by hunting, constituted a cause for their immigration into the island of Lanka, where they found the hills and wilds as congenial as their paternal Indian hills and plains, abounding with varieties of game.

Confined to the hills and wilds of Lanka, the immigrants continued unamalgamated, having shrunk from contact with the subsequent settlers therein.

Their language therefore continued *statu quo*, without any change or modification, till the beginning of the present century. After the British conquest of the central division of the island, in 1815, Sinhalese, both from up and low country, have had frequent and close intercourse with them; it is therefore possible that the colloquy of the Tala, otherwise called Gan-Veddass might have received modification from such intercourse and association.

The glossary consists of the most ancient words of the Rock Veddass, who are chiefly confined to the very heart of the forest (hence styled, Kele-Veddass, or Jungle Veddass) spurning all intercourse with other classes. The specimens of their colloquy as well as the language of the lullabies, are as ancient as the primitive dialects of the Indian hill colonists in the island.

The colloquies of the Rock—Tala—and the Mudubada or Coast Veddass therefore are to be taken as the primitive forms of colloquy peculiar to these wild men of Lanka, originally introduced into the island. In the specimens of colloquy furnished, it is to be observed that there is a great affinity of the three forms of Vedi-colloquy with the spoken language of the Sinhalese, which is an admixture of Pali, Sanscrit and Elu, bespeaking that the aboriginal hill immigrants, emigrated from the several hills of Central India, where these primitive forms constituted the spoken dialects of the hill dwellers of Malwa, Punjab, Nepaul, Ayodhya, Bahar and the hills bordering on the Himalayan range. This fact corroborates the historical narrative in the Ramayana as to the three separate bodies of aboriginal colonists, who finally settled in the Island. This then laid the foundation for the origin in the island of the three dialects of Pali, Sanscrit and Elu which in later period of history have been grammatically elaborated into refined languages. These Indian mountaineers (otherwise called the Veddass) were styled Rakshasas, in the first period of their history by the Sanscrit writer, Yakko in the second period of their history by the Pali writer, and Pulindas in the third period of their history, after the removal of the capital from Anuradhapura to Polonnaruwa.

The chivalry displayed by the first (Rakshasa) Vedi King of Lanka—Ravana Raja in the war with Rama, an equally valiant prince of Ayodhya (invincible country) compels us to conclude that the Veddass of old were of a princely character, superior to the modern Veddass.

The old Veddass (or the Rakshasas) possessed a belligerent character of a nation superior to what can be thought of the modern Veddass. This princely character was maintained by them from Ravana era B. C. 1810 to the 4th and 5th century A. D. as is to be gathered from history.

Again, in viewing the ideas which pervade the most ancient patterns of lullabies, as quoted above, they not only indicate a state of intelligence superior to the modern Veddass, but seem to claim equality with western lullabies. For the translation, "Sleep dear baby, sleep baby dear," may be as well expressed in the same phraseology as the following, viz:—

"Hush my dear lie still and slumber, (holy angels guard thy bed"!)

Here the second line is a religious emotion, invoking divine protection. But the Veddass being a class of people who did not know God or a Creator, and consequently who had no religion whatever, their ideas were never extended beyond this state of existence: therefore the Veddass seem to have adopted such language as would ensure highest earthly pleasure and joy, as for instance—

"Hush my dear lie still and slumber, I shall invest thy neck with pearl necklaces."

"Hush my dear lie still and slumber, I shall invest thy neck with gold chains."

"Hush my dear lie still and slumber, I shall bedeck thee with white, red and blue blossoms of exquisite beauty and scent."

"Hush my dear lie still and slumber, I shall laureate thy neck with green laurels."

These are all assimilations to Grecian ideas of beauty.

Add to this, the description of the habits of Vedi-women of old at least down to the 14th century A. D., as is disclosed to us in the Parawi Sandesa, or "the Pigeon Message," sent from Jayawardanapura (Kotta) to Dewandara Dewale, viz:—

"See the lovely daughters of Veddass, passing to and fro in those forest tracts; constantly clad with Riti barks (beaten) manufactured to the texture of thickly woven threads (cotton then unknown); shining with (Tilaka) marks on the forehead made of vermilion and sandal; entwining their locks with peacocks' plumes, and clusters of flowers. Thus habited, in their usual movements in the forest, the pea-hen cries the alarm at the sight of movement of golden locks of hair in the woods."

According to the description given of the habits of Vedi-women in 1839, to the then Governor Mr. James Stewart Mackenzie, the peacock's plumes have been superseded by red flowers of "the gloria superba."

From the above description of the habits of Vedi-women of old, as given in "the Pigeon Message," it is evident, that it is much a par to the western fashions in respect of bedecking themselves with peacocks' plumes and clusters of flowers or other beauties of nature.

On the whole it is to be concluded, that the Veddass of old were (I hesitate to say civilized) in a condition of happier circumstances in life and intelligence superior to the modern Veddass, who are now plunged in utter darkness of ignorance and poverty: yet they possess their ancient military aptitude as was manifested in the war of 1815 when the late king led them against the British forces.

A. J. W.

A COLLECTION OF NOTES ON THE ATTACK AND DEFENCE OF COLOMBO IN THE ISLAND OF CEYLON:

SURRENDERED TO THE ENGLISH ON
THE 16TH OF FEBRUARY, 1795.

[Translated from the Original French of M. de La Tombe.]

(Concluded from page 254.)

The National Troops embarked on board the *Epaminondas*, Dutch Ship, consisted of 47 Officers, as well of the Infantry as of the Artillery and Surgeons, and 417 Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

464

The Regiment of Wurtemberg, on board the *Anna*, private vessel, consisted of

13 Officers, including Major *Venagel*.

— Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

These two vessels were escorted by the Frigate "*Le Bonaparte*," from Bombay.

The vessel *Anna* was very low in the water; the pumps would hardly have sufficed; so, they let her precede. She arrived on the 12th March, and the *Epaminondas* did not arrive until the 23rd following.

Situation of the Ordnance placed over the Interior and Exterior Works, of the fort of *Colombo*. Outside the enclosure of the Fort, beyond the barrier which is on the way to the Low Town.. 2 Field Pieces of cast iron of 4lbs.

Within and under the new Guard House. 2 do. do. 18 lbs.
 The Ravelin between Delft and Hoorn 10 of iron, of 6lbs.
 Opposite the Lake Road from the Powder Magazine . . . 3 do. of 18lbs.
 Over the semi-circle of the Powder Magazine . . . 13 do. 8lb and 6lbs.
 Do. do. at the barrier of Galle Gate 4 do. 18lbs and 12lbs.
 Do. do. battery before the said Gate 4 do. 12lbs and 8lbs.
 Between Enkhuyzen and Briel, Malay Camp . . . 4 of cast iron of 2lbs.
 Before the Water-gate . . . 4 of iron of 2lbs.
 Facing the Landing Bridge 4 of do. of 4lbs.
 On the Baeltenbourg Bastion 18 cast of iron of 24lbs.
 At the Water-gate 16 of iron and cast iron of 18 and 12lbs.

84

On the Bastions { Of Leyden, 27 of iron and cast-iron of 6, 18, 24, and 1 small mortar.
 Of Delft 29 of 8 and 24.
 Of Hoorn, 28 of 3, 8, 12, 18, 24, and 5 mortars.
 Of Rotterdam 26 of 6, 8, 18 do.
 Of Middelbourg, 18 of 18, 3 mortars and 1 small mortar.

False Bay of Middelbourg, 33 of 3, 6, 12 and 24 and 6 reserved pieces.
 Battery of Klippenbourg 10 of 8 and 12 lbs.
 Bastion of Enkhuyzen 7, 6, 8 and 2 lbs.
 Do. Briel 10 cast iron of 12 and 24lbs.
 Haugenhook 6 iron of 3 and 6 lbs.
 Bastion of Zerbourg 9 do. 6 and 12 lbs.
 Bastion of Amsterdam 10 of iron and cast iron of 8lbs.
 Curtain over against the Government house 9 do. of 1 and 2lbs.

216

Beyond the Enclosure 84

Total..... 300

The Coehoorn Mortars, for throwing grenades, were placed on Leyden, Hoorn, Delft, Middelbourg, Briel Baeltenbourg, and on the Curtain opposite the Government House.

16 more pieces of various calibre were in reserve at the Arsenal.

The Powder-Magazines were very well provided, although much of it was found damaged.

There were in the Arsenal, Infantry Arms for three times as many of the Garrison.

State of the Garrison of Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon, at the time of its Surrender to the English, on the 16th of February 1796.

STATES GENERAL.

VAN ANGELBEEK, GOVERNOR.

Drieberg, Colonel Commanding in Chief.
 Scheder, Lieutenant Colonel.
 Vaugine, Major.
 Prosalot, Major and Adjutant General.
 Drieberg, Senior Captain of the Fortress.
 Capet, Lieutenant Adjutant of Battalion.
 Hopel, Lieutenant and Adjutant to the Governor

Dégé, } Sub-Lieutenants, and
 Scheder, }
 Wolkers, Senior Surgeon of Battalion.

NATIONAL TROOPS.
Grenadier Company.

Frantz, Captain, Two Lieuts. One Sub-Lieut. One Assist.-Surg., and 99 Non-Com. Officers and Soldiers.

FUSILIERS.

1st Company, Capt Légrevisse, 2 Lieuts. 2 sub-Lieuts. 1 Asst. Surg. and 93 Non-Com. Off. & Sol.
 2nd Company, Capt. Thirbach, 1 Lieut. 2 Sub-Lieuts. 1 Asst. Surg. and 115 Non-Com. Off. & Sol.
 3rd Company, Capt. Hoyer, 2 Lieut. 2 Sub-Lieuts. 1 Asst. Surg. 92 Non-Com. Officers & Soldiers.
 4th Company, Capt. Vendestraden, 2 Lieuts. 2 Sub-Lieuts. 1 Asst. Surg. and 98 Non-Com. Officers and Soldiers.

Also, attached to the Grenadier Company, a Drum-Major, Serjeant; a Band-Master, Corporal; and nine Musicians.

WURTEMBERG REGIMENT.

Van Hugues, Colonel. Frank, Senior Surgeon
 Venagel, Major. Stalinger, }
 Hoffmann, Lieut. Adj. Bleshe, } Ensigns.
 A Drum-Major, Corporal; Band-Master, Serjeant, and eleven Musicians.

Company, Colonel, Captain Lieutenant Beitstein, 1 Lieut, 2 Sub-Lieuts. 97 Non-Com. Of. & Sol.
 Major, Captain Lieutenant Halovax 1 Lieut. 2* Sub-Lieuts. 78 Non Com. Off. & Sol.
 Of Fusiliers. Captain Winkelmaan, 1 Lieut. 2 Sub-Lieuts. 78 Non-Com. Off. & Sol.

FIRST BATTALION OF MALAYS.
Commanded by Captain Lamote.

An Assistant Surgeon.
 1st Company Driberg, Lieut-Com. 1 Drill Serj. Kaping, Major & Cap., 1 Lieut. 1 Sub-Lieut. 99 Non-Com. Off. & Sol.
 2nd Company, Boegman, Lieut.-Com. 1 Drill Serj. Nolloyaija Captain, 1 Lieut. 1 Sub-Lieut. 84 Non-Com. Off. and Sol.
 3rd Company, Schmith, Sub.-Com. 1 Drill Serj. Singationa, 1 Lieut. 1 Sub-Lieut. 86 Non-Com. Off. and Sol
 4th Company, Mollee, Lieut.-Com. 1 Drill Serj. Singajouda, 1 Lieut. 1 Sub-Lieut. 86 Non Com. Off. and Sol.
 5th Company, Vogel, Lieut.-Com. 1 Drill Serj. Toedaevilyaija, 1 Lieut. 1 Sub-Lieut. 53 Non-Com; Off. and Sol.

SECOND BATTALION OF MALAYS,
Commanded by Captain Dobrig.

1 Company Willeberg, Sub-Lieutenant Commanding, 1 Drill Serjeant
 1 Company Willeberg, Sub-Lieut. Com. 1 Drill Serj. Singasarie Cap. 1 Drill 1 Serjeant 87
 2nd Company Pellegrin, Sub-Lieut. Com. 1 Drill Serj. Boukiis. 1 Drill 1 Serjeant 81
 3rd Company Delille. Sub-Lieut. Com. 1 Drill Serj Lajj. 1 Drill 1 Serjeant 97
 4th Company Graimont. Sub-Lieut. Com. 1 Drill Serj. Singagouna 1 Drill 1 Serjeant 67
 5th Company Stroop. Sub-Lieut. Com. 1 Drill Serj. Wirakousouma 1 Drill 1 Serjeant 55
 6th Company Heyde. Sub Lieut. Com. 1 Drill Serj. Bingalaxana 1 Drill 1 Serjeant 91

BATTALION OF EPOYS.

Commanded by Captain Pennenberg.

1st Company Frick, Sub-Lieut. Com. 1 Drill Corpl. 1 Capt. 1 Lieut. 1 Sub-Lieut 61
 2nd Company Otto, 1 Capt. 1 Lieut. 1 Sub-Lieut. 43

* The Adjutant of the Governor Stelk.

3rd Company Golstein, 1 Drill Serj. 1 Capt.
1 Lieut. 1 Sub-Lieut. 82
4th Company Olivier, 1 Capt. 1 Lieut. 1 Sub-
Lieut. 83
5th Company Axen, 1 Drill Serj. 1 Capt. 1
Lieut. 1 Sub-Lieut. 76
6th Company Vanderverff, 1 Capt. 1 Lieut. 1
Sub-Lieut. 91
7th Company Vandelboeck, 1 Drill Serj. 1 Capt.
1 Lieut. 1 Sub-Lieut. 80

BATTALION OF MOORS.

Commanded by Captain Beem.

1st Com. Brahé, Lieut. Com. 1 Drill Serj. 1
Capt. 1 Lieut. 1 Sub-Lieut. 94 Sub-Off. & Sol.
2nd Com. Kneyser, 1 Drill Serj. 1 Capt. 1 Lieut.
1 Sub-Lieut. 81 Sub-Off. & Sol.
3rd Com. Van Essen, 1 Drill Serj. 1 Capt.
1 Lieut. 1 Sub-Lieut. 72 Sub-Off. & Sol.

ARTILLERY.

Hupner, Major Commanding.
Proberg, Captain Assistant Major.
Tresseler, Sub-Lieutenant Adjutant.
Stekler, do. do. do.
Aleps, Lieutenant of the Arsenal, and
An Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Com. Schreuder, Capt. 2 Lieut. 3 Sub-Lieut.
42 Non-Com. Offir. & Sol. 30 Seamen 5 Workmen 28
Moors.

2nd Com. Erhard, Capt. 2 Lieut. 3 Sub
Lieut. 44 Non-Com. Offir. & Sol. 30 Seamen 6
Workmen 34 Moors.

3rd Com. Duerok, Capt. 1 Lieut. 5 Sub-Lieut.
41 Non-Com. Offir. & Sol. 29 Seamen 6 Workmen
38 Moors.

4th Comp. Lagarde, Capt. 2 Lieut. 4 Sub-Lieut.
42 Non-Com. Offir. & Sol. 29 Seamen 4 Workmen
32 Moors.

ENGINEERS.

Foenander, Captain Commanding
Duperon, Captain Lieutenant.
Luzon, Do. Do.
Walberg, Sub-Lieutenant.

Ulembeck, }
Chevalier, } Cadets.
Hernian, and }
Welsingier. }

Keller, Serjeant in charge of the works.

INVALIDS.

Heicom, Lieutenant in Command, and 43 Officers
and Soldiers.

FOR THE DECOUVERTE.

Van Miteman, Captain Commanding, and 500
Chalias.

Commissary for Victuals.

Van Strouve, Captain, and
Jonson, Under-Merchant or Tradesman.

ARMOURY.

Nette, and }
Demere. } Captains.

Senior Surgeons for the Fortress, under the
Command of those of the Battalion.

Pool, }
Switz, and }
Heyden. }

Three more Companies of Singhalese of 100 men
each, dependents of the Dessawe, and an European
Corporal for each Company.

Amongst others, they were to have one Com-
pany formed amongst the Clerks, and two of
Citizens.

*Private Notes about the Military Stations,
the Organization and the Pay of the Troops
of India, in the Service of the
Company of the Dutch Indies.*

All the Invalids of the Battalion or of the
Infantry were placed at the Dessavonie, to guard
the Magazines outside the Town or in the various
small stations which were depending on the Des-
sawe in the department of Colombo, of the Captain
of the Coast in the district of Galle, and the Des-
sawe of the Dessavonie of Matura. This service
had no concern either with the Colonel commanding
at Colombo, or the Major commanding at Galle.

Trincomalie had but one Military station, where
all depended on the chief who commanded it;
whilst there were detachments, either of Indian
or European troops, who were dependents of the
Chiefs of the District.

The Malay troops were all on the same footing,
and the Companies of a hundred men, on the whole.

They were composed of a Major of their nation,
Captain of the First Company; of an European
Officer Commanding, and a Serjeant or Corporal
of instruction; one Captain, one Lieutenant, one
Sub-Lieutenant (Indian,) six Serjeants, six Cor-
porals, two Drummers, and eighty Fusiliers.

The Malay Major received fifty Rixdollars* a month.

The Captain twenty-five Rix Dollars.

The Lieutenant eighteen Rix Dollars and
nineteen sous.

The Sub-Lieutenant, fifteen Rix Dollars.

The Serjeant, seven Rix Dollars.

The Corporal, five Rix Dollars and seven sous.

The Soldiers, four Rix Dollars and seven sous.

They were allowed a Flag, but at their own expense.

Commanders of Companies had charge of the
repairing of arms, and received for this purpose
fifteen Rix Dollars a month, as those of the
European Troops. Those of Battalions had charge
of the clothing, and receiving the Opium due to
those Companies, distributed it to the Malay
Captains, and these to their Soldiers.

Each European Officer commanding a Company
of Indian Troops received, besides his pay, ten
Rix Dollars a month.

The Invalids had no more than two Rix Dollars
and thirty-nine sous and forty pounds of Rice, as
all the other troops.

The Captains of Battalions had eighteen Florins a
month; and, after five years, one hundred Florins.

The Captain-Lieutenants, sixty Florins.

The Lieutenant, fifty Florins.

The Sub-Lieutenant, forty Florins and

The Serjeant, twenty Florins.

The Florin being of fifteen Dutch sous.

Note.—They have charged nothing of the
organization of the Malay and Madurian Troops
in Batavia, in all Java nor in the Moluccas.

BRITISH GUIANA.

BY SIR CHARLES BRUCE, K. C. M. C.

(LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND COLONIAL SECRETARY.)

(From the "English Illustrated Magazine" for Feb.
1891.)

(Concluded from page 256.)

The people of Georgetown, in familiar parlance, are
spoken of as whites, blacks, coloured, Portuguese, and
coolies. The residents of British Guiana in using these
terms do not associate with any of them an inherent
idea of superiority or inferiority. The African des-
cendants of pure blood are called "blacks," those of
mixed origin are spoken of as "coloured." It may
occasion some surprise, but I make the statement with

* The Rix Dollar of forty eight sous.

all confidence, that in British Guiana, as in the other tropical British colonies with which I am acquainted the merits of persons are judged with little or no prejudice on account of colour. The proprietors of estates in the selection of persons to fill positions of trust and confidence consider the qualifications most likely to insure a successful outturn. Merchants are guided by similar considerations. It may be said that these are selfish motives; but motives more or less directly selfish have been the lever of the greatest enterprises of civilization, and the consciousness of mutual interests is the foundation of mutual respect. In the management of estate, and in the business of commerce, the African descendant is coming steadily to the front. And the same is true of his position in the learned professions and in public affairs. No Mayor of Georgetown has been more popular or more respected in public and private life than a coloured mayor whose recent death was regretted throughout the colony. He was by profession a solicitor, and as a confidential friend and adviser there was certainly no one whose services were in such universal request. As a general rule in the intercourse of "whites" and "blacks" of equal advantages of education and position in British Guiana there is no sense of superiority or inferiority on account of colour either on the one side or on the other. There are in Georgetown a large number of Portuguese, chiefly Madeirans. Being Roman Catholics, and in the midst of a community generally Protestant, and adhering with tenacity to their own language and customs, they form a distinct element in the population. They have acquired almost a monopoly of the retail provision and spirit shops. The number of coolies, or East Indian immigrants, in Georgetown is comparatively small, though this class forms an important element in the agricultural population.

The prosperity of Georgetown is the off-spring of sugar. In the year 1827 the colony exported 71,000 hogsheads of sugar, nearly 16,000 bales of cotton, and over 8,000,000 lbs. of coffee. In 1887 the export of sugar amounted to nearly 150,000 hogsheads, but cotton and coffee have for nearly fifty years ceased to be of appreciable account as exports. In addition to sugar, rum, and molasses, the colony now exports timber, shingles, balatta and gold. With these sources of wealth, the future of British Guiana is intimately concerned; but sugar has been admittedly the mainstay of the present fortunes of the colony. The success of the sugar industry has been due to a combination of fortunate circumstances, and while recognizing the influence of later causes to which allusion will be made, we can hardly over-estimate the credit due to our Dutch predecessors for the scientific and technical skill with which they designed and carried out the original settlement of the country.

The formation of estates on the flat surface of a land exposed to the constant danger of inundation from the sea in front and from the overflow of rivers and swamps in the rear, was a labour of no ordinary difficulty, but one with which Dutch colonists were of all European the best fitted to cope. It must be remembered that the plantations are to a very large extent below the level of high water at spring tides. Under the Dutch system the plantations were generally laid out with a *façade* of 100 rods, equal to about 1,230 feet, and a depth of 750 rods, and were surrounded by four dams or embankments—two at the sides, extending from front to back; one in front, to exclude the water, of the sea or river; and one behind to exclude the "bush water," the accumulated rain of the interior. The side lines were common to two contiguous estates. Between every second estate a broad dam was reserved, and called the "company path." The "company paths" are still claimed as the property of the Crown. For the drainage of the estate two long canals or trenches were dug inside the side lines; these were termed the main drains, and communicated with smaller trenches or drains commencing within the portions of land in cultivation called beds, and meeting the side or main drains at right angles; the two side drains generally communicated in front by a canal or trench dug out behind the front dam, and here one or more sluices or "kokers" were placed, which at the ebb tide allowed the drained water to escape. To construct a

"koker" two pillars of brick were generally sunk at the sides of the trench, and elevated above it in the form of an arch, at the top of which a large wooden wheel was made to revolve by means of spokes, and to draw up or let down by chains or ropes a heavy wooden door, which descended to the bottom of the trench and excluded at high water the advancing tide, but was raised at ebb tides to allow the water to escape. In the centre of the estate a raised dam, called the "middle walk," was made, along each side of which two deep canals called "navigation trenches" were dug. The middle walk and trenches formed a road to the plantation both by land and water. At regular distances the navigation trenches branched off at right angles into smaller canals, running towards the side lines or draining trenches, approached then within a rod or so, thus allowing the canes to be easily conveyed to the sugar works in punts. The navigation canals were supplied with fresh water from the rear of the estates.*

Such was the plan of an estate as laid out by the Dutch, and the description applies to the estates of the present day, except in so far as a large estate is now often formed by the amalgamation of two or more original estates, the old lines being modified to meet the requirements of the new system. The defence of an estate against the sea in front and against inundations of "bush water" in rear is an ever-present source of danger and anxiety. The sea defences of a large estate near Georgetown have within not many years cost the proprietors no less than £200,000. The difficulties which the cane-sugar industry has had to overcome in recent years have arisen chiefly from two causes—the want of labour, and the fall in prices owing to the competition of beet sugar under the protection of the bounty system. If British Guiana has escaped the very serious consequences which have followed in the depression of the sugar industry in the West Indian Islands, this result must be credited to the courage and energy with which the proprietors of estates leave met difficulties which for a time made success seem impossible. The burden of the initial cost of the introduction of labour called for a large investment of capital at a time when the very existence of the cane-sugar industry was in danger. The enormous increase of the beet-sugar crop steadily lowered prices, and it was only the most intelligent efforts in the direction of economy and the introduction of improved methods that enabled the planters to maintain the position of Demerara in the front rank of enterprise and excellence. But the introduction of improved methods involves a large outlay in the erection of new machinery and the enterprise of experiments often costly and not always immediately successful. Fortunately the principal plantations of British Guiana were in the hands of wealthy proprietors, whose independent resources carried them in safety through the ungenial season of adversity which for a time imperilled their fortunes and threatened the abandonment of a large area of the colony. Among those to whom the colony is chiefly indebted for enterprise and liberality in the introduction of improved methods a prominent place will be universally conceded to Mr. Quintin Hogg, who has spared neither money nor his own intelligent energy in introducing and perfecting the new process by which sugar is extracted from the cane by diffusion. The recent discovery that the sugar cane produces fertile seeds seems to open to the industry a future of boundless horizon, and the planters of British Guiana may be confidently expected to turn to profitable account the experiments now being carried on to ascertain the conditions most favourable for the production of improved species of cane from seed.

In addition to Georgetown there is but one large town in British Guiana. It is called New Amsterdam, and

* This description of an estate is borrowed, with some abbreviations, from Dalton's *History of British Guiana*; vol. i., p. 227. An account of British Guiana without some such description of the general plan of an estate would be very inadequate. The terms used in the narrative are an integral part of a constant subject of conversation in the colony.

is situated in the county of Berbice. New Amsterdam was the seat of Government of the colony of Berbice, and a town of some consideration long before a constitution was granted to Demerara or Essequibo. The people of Berbice take an honourable pride in the traditions of their history and in the fortunes of the town of New Amsterdam, which is picturesquely situated near the mouth of the river Berbice. Some of the pleasantest days of my sojourn in British Guiana have been spent among them. The only railway yet open runs for a distance of twenty-one miles from Georgetown in the direction of New Amsterdam. It is decided to invite tenders for the construction of a line to continue the present railway to New Amsterdam; and also for the construction of a line to run along that part of the coast which connects the river Demerara with the Essequibo. Steamers run from Georgetown to New Amsterdam; to Suddie in the county of Essequibo; and to Bartica, an embryo town at the junction of the Essequibo and the Massaruni, much resorted to by gold-diggers on their way to the diggings on those rivers and on the Cuyuni.

Mr. im Thurn in his admirable account of the Indians in Guiana,* say that he who would see the beauty and the great though undeveloped capabilities of the only English part of the continent of South America, must leave behind him the flat and swampy coastland, and passing up wide rivers and through vast forests, reach the magnificent and wide savannahs intersected by the rugged mountain ridges which lie on the farthest limits of the colony, and stretch away into the interior of the continent. In the Kaieteur Fall and Mount Roraima British Guiana exhibits two imposing wonders of the natural world.

The undeveloped resources of the colony offer a vast field for the operations of agriculture, forestry, and mining, and it is the constant aim of the Government and Legislature to encourage the expansion of industrial enterprises in these directions. For agricultural purposes land can be bought at the upset price of one dollar (4s. 2d.) an acre, or leased at a rental of three stivers (about 2½d.) an acre. Conditional free grants are also made on application. In a recent case the Court of Policy entertained an application for a grant of 3,500 acres on condition that within five years an amount equal to ten shillings an acre shall be spent on permanent improvements on the land inclusive of the cost of erection of buildings; and I am confident that the Governor and Court of Policy will be ready to consider any reasonable proposal which may be made by *bona fide* capitalists for the opening up the interior of the colony. The regulations for the occupation of forest lands for wood-cutting purposes, provide for the payment of royalty on the timber cut, equivalent to about six per cent. of its value. The most valuable timber of the colony is known as "greenheart," and among other circumstances which have recently led to increased activity in the timber-trade has been the supply of large quantities of special sized greenheart for the works of the Manchester Ship Canal, a purpose for which this wood is remarkably adapted. But in truth the vast forests of the interior afford both hard and soft woods suitable for every purpose. While the colony can supply timber of unrivalled strength and durability for the Manchester Ship Canal, it has been recently found to possess a quality of wood apparently better suited than any other as yet known for making match-boxes. The Crown Land Regulations passed about a year ago have given great facilities to the timber-trade.

The royalty on gold is equivalent to about five per cent.; licenses to prospect are issued on the payment of a registration fee of one shilling. The gold-mining industry is rapidly increasing in importance. In 1884 the value of gold exported from the colony was about £1,000; in 1889 it reached £110,000, and the out-turn of the present year (1890) promises to reach double that amount. In 1887, when the now successful "gold-boom" started, it was believed that the auriferous district of the colony was confined chiefly to the basin of the Cuyuni and to the region of the Turuni creek

and other tributaries of the Massaruni. The gold obtained up to the end of the year 1889 was almost exclusively from these districts, but during the present year the range of the gold-fields has been largely widened, and the most productive "placers" have been found in the Potaro, a tributary of the Essequibo. A vigorous gold industry has also been started in the north-western district of the colony on the Barama, an important tributary of the Waini, and on the Barima, a noble stream which debouches into the Orinoco at no great distance from the Amacura. The output of gold has been hitherto exclusively the produce of surface-working, called in the colony "placer working." No quartz-mining on any considerable scale has as yet been undertaken, although some thirty or forty concessions have been granted and a few shafts have been sunk. The number of "placers" for which claims have been notified is nearly 1,000. Directly and indirectly the gold-boom has largely added to the public revenue and to the general prosperity. Within the last few months the horizon of the colony's hopes has been extended in a new direction by the discovery of diamonds. It is to the great advantage of British Guiana that the gold industry is opening new ways into the unexplored interior of the colony, and leading to a knowledge of its great undeveloped resources. At a time when much British capital is seeking investment in the sphere of British influence in South Africa and elsewhere altogether outside the sphere of British influence, it may be admitted to be the duty of all concerned in the administration of the outlying provinces of our own empire to invite attention to fields for the investment of capital within its limits.

The development of the territorial resources of British Guiana is now, as it has ever been, dependent on the introduction of capital and labour, and the labour question is at present engaging the serious attention of the local Government. On the 1st of August, 1834, the slave population of the colony numbered 82,824, and from the year 1835 to the year 1888 the labouring population was fortified by the introduction of over 250,000 immigrants. [West India Islands, 39,839; Madeira, 30,645; Azores, 164; Cape de Verde, 819; Africa, 13,355; East Indies, 158,787; China, 13,534.] These figures taken in connection with the number of the slave population in 1834 indicate approximately the sources from which the labouring population of the colony has been supplied. With an area of over 100,000 square miles, of which less than 150 square miles are beneficially occupied, and a population of less than 300,000, it is apparent that the supply of labour is inadequate for the exploitation of the undeveloped resources of the colony. What is wanted for this purpose may be summed up in two words *capital and labour*.

Separated by white lines of physical and mental demarkation from all the elements of population to which allusion has been made in this paper as factors in the European settlement of Guiana, the colony contains a number of more or less distinct groups of Red Indians. The tests of physical structure, language and customs prove all these to be offshoots of one great race, distinct from the people of the whole of the rest of the world, which constituted the aboriginal population of the American continent. Mr. im Thurn estimates the Red Indian population of the Colony at about 20,000, and divides them into four branches, Warraus, Arawaks, Wapianuas, and Caribs. The familiarly known Arecuna, Ackawoi and Macusi tribes he treats as groups of the Carib branch. In the European settlement of Guiana, and in the political, commercial, and social development of the colony of British Guiana they have been a factor of even less account than the Red Indians of North America in the political, commercial, and social growth of the United States. In the alluvial belt of territory, upon the cultivation of which the fortunes of the colony have hitherto depended, the native Indian is rarely seen, and forms no part of the industrial population. Whether he will come to the front in the future development of the forest and savannah belt is a question of interest from an administrative as well as an ethnological point of view.

* *Among the Indians of Guiana*, by E. F. im Thurn, London, 1883.