

This is the internet version of the third issue of the book
"Genealogy of the Keasberry Family".

The paper version contains the complete genealogical tree,
presented in sheets in A3-format.

Also copies of official documents are presented in the paper
version; they are however not available on this site.

Names and photos of family members are with a [hyperlink](#)
linked to the specific family member on the site and its place
in the family tree.

GENEALOGY

OF THE

KEASBERRY FAMILY

[Lodewijk E. Keasberry](#)

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Foreword

Since the appearance of the first edition of this book in 1988, more information has come to light, and therefore the text has been revised, as also have some details of the genealogical tree. This third edition gives the most up-to-date report of what is known of the Keasberry family. This family book has been translated from Dutch version and for this reason some appendices were not translated because they are irrelevant to this English issue, and moreover written in the old Dutch style which is complicated to translate.

The translation was provided by the kindness of Mrs. B. Ram, who did her job excellently, and I thank her very much.

[Lodewijk E. Keasberry](#)



Introduction

What you are about to read is the final result of approximately nine years of research into the past and present of the Keasberry family.

Though the main part of the work has been done, if one becomes addicted to this hobby it is difficult to call a halt: hence the search for information will continue, albeit less intensively.

Honesty requires it to be said that the first impetus was given by Maud Lebert, daughter of [Rosa Keasberry](#). She sent me copies of some of her correspondence with English institutions; some passages of the correspondence are included in the book and also certain appendices refer to it. Consequently, I decided to engage a Research Agent in London to help me further. I have written to diverse English Institutions to obtain confirmation of the supplementary information, but with little result.

One of the reasons for this is that all documents of the Bishopric of Bath and Wells, which were held in Exeter, were destroyed in 1942 during an (German) air-raid, though relevant monumental inscription records are still available at Torquay where three Keasberry's are buried.

I was particularly interested in the period prior to 1836, since from then onwards particulars of persons were officially registered. For information dating before 1836, one has to rely on church registers, but they are difficult to locate or no longer exist.

In October 1996 I came into contact with [Mrs. J. Pennington](#), Welwyn, UK, who obtained my address from Bath Council Authorities. She is the four-times granddaughter of [Julia Maria Keasberry](#) (1769-1849), widow of [Nathaniel Peach](#). She is working on the genealogical tree of her branch. I received from her important additions (copies and colour photos). Because of our mutual interest we worked on this together.

I have obtained quite extensive information about the period from 1814 up to and including 1922 from 'Persons micro-chips' from the [Central Office of Genealogy](#) in The Hague. These 'chips' were a valuable supplement, providing name, date and place of registration and the status (birth, marriage, death etc.). These details had to be incorporated in the family trees. This presented problems, especially with registrations of birth as the parents' names were not given. The [National Archives](#), the [Royal Library](#) and various municipal archives also provided some additional details. I received valuable copies of documents from the '[Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia](#)' (Collected Netherlands Archives, anyway those which still existed in 1949); these referred to the time after the Raffles-occupation of Java (1811-1816).

Reference was made therein to [William Henry Keasberry](#), the great grandfather of all Keasberry's born in the Dutch East Indies. His father, [John Palmer Keasberry](#) (see Chapter A) was a Lieutenant-Colonel during the British occupation of Java. Unfortunately, I had to wait 7 months or longer for an answer from Arsip to each question and sometimes received irrelevant information which had not been asked for.

In order to find our family addresses in The Netherlands, all of the 20 telephone directories were consulted; the list may not be complete as restricted numbers are of course not listed. Also the married female members of the family cannot be traced in the telephone books as their surnames will have changed. Fortunately, most of the people I approached were willing to help with providing information. In some cases they even sent copies of official documents. However, there were also those who refused to give any information, as they could not see the point of doing so, or for personal reasons. Regrettable, because their descendants could have benefited from it, indeed I found younger members of the family reacting more enthusiastically than the older members.

This book comprises three chapters and their appendices. In the book the genealogical tree pages are at the end of the appendices. Because the family is so large, the genealogical tree had to be set out in sections.

The information in this book is presented in the following chapters:

- A The English branch of the family from England up to and including the period India and Singapore.
- B The descendants of [William Henry](#), son of [John Palmer](#).
- C [Benjamin Peach](#) and the descendants of his son [John Palmer Jr.](#)
- C1 The branch of [John Palmer Jr.](#) who was the only one to have lived partly in the Dutch East Indies. John Palmer Jr. was the son of [Benjamin Peach](#) who was the brother of William Henry (see Chapter A).

Apart from the genealogical tree pages, the appendices of this book contain many copies of official documents and publications in which the family name is mentioned, death announcements etc. As some of the photocopies are unclear and difficult to read I thought it sensible to add a typed text. At the same time 2 lists of names are included in the appendices. The first is a list of all male members of the branch, in alphabetical order. The second is a summary of the names which cannot be placed and therefore cannot be included in the whole. All details are not always known of those living abroad, whose addresses I do not have. It is also possible that I have not mentioned some names; that is because either they did not appear anywhere or members of the family did not tell me about them.

This means that, for one reason or another, with regard to some points, the genealogical tree is not entirely complete. If there are members who could make corrections or addi-

tions, I should be pleased to receive them. I would like to request everyone who is also concerned for the future - to pass on any corrections or alterations. My special thanks to Mildred Gladys, for the additions and corrections she made in two branches of the tree, and also to Mr. A. van Marle, in Amsterdam, for his additions in the text.

For those who have no Indonesian background, it is perhaps worth noting that names of many places have changed in the course of time, for example:

Batavia	:	presently known as Jakarta
Soerabaia	:	presently known as Surabaya
Cheribon	:	presently known as Cirebon
Theribon	:	idem
Djokjakarta	:	Jogyakarta

During my research I came across the description (though not the meaning) of the family coat-of-arms. Following this description, a heraldry painter has made a splendid coloured coat-of-arms. A photo of which can be provided, on order. The coat-of-arms was filed in 1918 by the Heraldic Collection of Muschart (Central Office of Genealogy) in The Hague. Otherwise there was neither a description nor registration of a family coat-of-arms to be found anywhere in the English or Scottish works of reference.



I would like to thank everyone who has made a contribution to compile this family tree, which is of importance to all concerned, and I thank Helen (my daughter) and Rob (my son in law) for their help on the computer and in the correction work.

[Lodewijk E. Keasberry](#)

A The English branch

I find it hard to accept the fact that I could not go back farther than 1723. On 24 February 1723, [William \(Sr.\)](#) and [Catherine Keasbery - Liddell](#) (see end of chapter) were ‘Witnesses at wedding in the Portuguese Envoy’s Chapel’, Great Queen Street in London. As far as we know [William](#) and [Catherine](#) had one son, [William \(Jr.\)](#), though possibly a second son [John](#) (see appendix ‘References to the text of Chapter A’). It is possible that the parents of William (Jr.) remained living in London; unfortunately, up till now, no other facts are known about the couple. Let us concentrate on William (Jr.) who, at a youthful age, was in the ‘China business’. He discontinued this way of living in order to join the theatrical profession. He probably acted for some time in the provinces before he joined the Edinburgh theatre in 1755. The following year he began his long association with the Bath theatre. In 1756/57, at the age of 30, William (Jr.) was a member of the ‘Theatre Royal Company Bath’. This theatre was directed by John Palmer (Jr.), son of ‘a brewer and tallow chandler’ who, with the co-operation of nine other people, founded the theatre in 1750/51. [William \(Jr.\)](#) apparently had a highly esteemed talent for acting and was much commended: ‘Keasberry had been continuously a member of the company since 1756, and he was to remain with it until his retirement in 1795, a record to stability’.



[William Keasberry](#) 1726-1797

The theatre company was a great success and, among other places William (Jr.) appeared in London, Edinburgh, Bristol and Richmond where he, occasionally together with his wife [Henrietta Hamilton](#) (daughter of [Sarah Hamilton-Lydall](#), a London actress) gave performances (period 1755/56). It must have been during that time that they were married, either in Edinburgh, Bath or London.



[Henrietta Hamilton](#) 1737-1812

From 1771, under John Palmer (Jr.), William (Jr.) filled the post of ‘acting-manager of the theatre’. In 1795, when John Palmer (Jr.) left, he formed a partnership with one William Wyatt Dimond and took over the ownership of the theatre. This arrangement left little time for acting and he remained an active director until 1795, when he retired for health reasons. He died a year later, at the age of 71. According to the inscription on the grave stone he was 68, but this may have been an error as all publications gave the age as 71. He lies buried in the churchyard of the Thomas à Becket Church in Bath. His grave is the oldest on the churchyard.



The author [Lodewijk Egbert \(Loet\) Keasberry](#), his daughter [Helen](#) and wife [Iet Kockx](#) visiting the grave of [William Keasberry](#) in 2002.

The theatrical couple lived in a large house in St. James’s Street. William (Jr.) and Henrietta had eleven children, five (three sons and two daughters) of whom died prematurely. The eldest son was [William \(3rd\)](#), then followed by three daughters: [Catherine Liddell](#), [Henrietta \(Jr.\)](#) and [Julia Maria](#); then came two sons, [Edward Henry](#) and [John Palmer](#). [Mother Henrietta](#) died suddenly in 1812 ‘after a few minutes illness’ at the age of 75 (possibly cardiac arrest?) in Bradley, near Glastonbury, south of Bath. She lies buried in the small churchyard there. She was living in Bradley with her daughter Julia Maria when she died. It seems likely that none of the family moved to Torquay until the 1840’s. They probably went there in old age for health reasons.

[William \(3rd\)](#). The eldest son, who joined the army at the age of 18/19. In 1777 he became a cadet and left for India on 1.1.1778 on the Nassau (Captain Peach, uncle of Julia Maria’s husband?), He was promoted to 2nd Lt. On 2.10.1778, to Lt. On 2.11.1778 and on 1.6.1796 to ‘Captain of The Bengal Army’. He died a year later, on 15.1797, at the age of 37/38 in Chittagong.

[Catherine Liddell](#). (Christian name and surname of her grandmother). She remained a spinster and moved later to Torquay, where she died on 6.1.1845 and where she is also buried.

[Henrietta \(Jr.\)](#). Nothing is known about her except that she also acted. We know from the Bath Journal of 13.2.1797 (Saturday edition?) that she died on the Monday (? 8.2.1797).



[Julia Maria Keasberry](#) 1769-1849

[Julia Maria](#). The youngest daughter of the family (see photo). This colour-photo has been taken from a large portrait of Julia Maria when she was 14 years old (painted by Thomas Beach in 1782, at a size of 158 x 160 cm). Julia Maria sang and also acted. In 1784, at St. James Church, Bath, she married the wealthy [Nathaniel Peach](#), owner of Rooksmoor Mill, Rodborough, which had been owned by his family since \pm 1720. They had two children, [Nathaniel \(Jr.\)](#) and [Benjamin](#). She died on 9 September 1849 in Torquay where she had gone towards the end of her life.



[Benjamin Peach](#) 1787-1867

[Edward Henry](#). The only thing we know about him is that he made his debut as an actor in November 1789 in the play 'Earl Goodwin', which was directed by his father. Later he also went to Torquay, where he died on 12 February 1847; he is buried there.

[John Palmer](#). (He was given these two Christian names probably as a token of his father's affection for his partner John Palmer). In 1790 when he was 17, he wanted to join the military service and was sent to India, as his eldest brother William had been. As he was underage he had to produce a birth certificate. This presented a problem as his birth cer-

tificate and various registers had been destroyed in a fire at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Bath, on 9 June 1780. (This fire was started by vandals; it had probably something to do with anti-Catholic riots which occurred during those years). The problem was solved by a duplicate birth certificate, with a declaration from the clerk and midwife, who were witnesses, signed by the Burgomaster (see appendix). On 12.1.1791, as a cadet he arrived in India on the ship 'The Cornwallis' (Captain Cheap). He was then 18 years old and was assigned to the Madras Army. He was promoted to 2nd Lt. on 3.8.1791, to Lt. on 17.2.1794; Captain on 1.7.1800 and he became a Major in the 9th Regiment Native Infantry on 23.5.1808.

He married [Elisabeth Breithaupt](#) (of German origin) in Cuddalore (Madras Presidency): she was the daughter of a very wealthy land-owner, whose assets were in the surroundings of Madras. They had three sons, [William Henry](#), [John Christopher Nathaniel](#) and [Benjamin Peach](#). (There again we see the surname of the husband of Julia Maria as Christian name). All three sons were born in India.

On 25.4.1810 John Palmer went on furlough to Europe, without his wife, because she was expecting their second child. On his way to England, John Palmer was taken a prisoner of war by the French on the Isle de France, an island in the Pacific Ocean (the French were at war with other European countries). On 23.1.1811 he and Lt. J.F. Palmer were freed by exchange. About that time he must have arrived home, because the third son was born nine months later (30.10.1811). After his return in Madras he got another embarkation leave, effected on 25.8.1812 (Gazet of 5.12.1812) before the whole family left for the island of Java occupied by the English forces (1811 - 1816). This was a precaution, because the French occupied the Netherlands and there was a possibility of military action from Java by the French against British property in the Far East. John Palmer and Eliza had also a daughter [Henrietta](#) (named after her grandmother) who was born a few months later in Tegal (Central Java).

She was only 8½ months old when she died (30.3.1814) in Lebaksiu, near Tegal, one month before her father, who was then not only a Lt. Colonel in the English occupational army, but also Resident of Tegal. (See also Chapter B). He died on 29.4.1814.

During his lifetime, [Christopher Breithaupt](#), Eliza's father, wrote a will (the copy of it in the appendices is incomplete), naming his two children, Eliza and her brother Christopher (Jr.), the heirs of John Palmer (see also Chapter B), John Davidson (second husband of Eliza) and his grandchildren as heirs to his estate.

The situation regarding [William Henry](#) and [John Christopher Nathaniel](#), both of whom remained unmarried, will be enlarged upon in Chapter B.

[Benjamin Peach](#). For an abbreviated version regarding him see Chapter C.

This then is the account of the first part of the family tree. It is by no means an established fact that the family originally came from Scotland, as some relatives in the Netherlands suggested. It is more probable that it originated in the Midlands or in London. Research work done in Edinburgh showed no results, which means that London 1723 (William Sr. and Catherine) is still the earliest date.

It is not impossible that the name Keasberry, as it is known today, originated from mutations in the written form, which quite often occurred in earlier centuries. Bardleys Dictionary enabled me to set out the following possibility, for example:

Keasby, Keasbey Between \pm 1250 and 1600, a name appearing in various localities, among others in the Midlands.

Keasberey Witnesses at a wedding in London 1723.

Keasberry In 1732, written for the first time in the present form.

Perhaps at some point I shall find out about it.

Mrs. J. Pennington

L.E. Keasberry

B The descendants of William Henry

The following is firstly a short historical summary, copied from the Almanac of Netherlands-Indies, about the occupation of Java by English troops in the period 1811 - 1816. The name Keasberry appeared for the first time in Java during the occupation.

1811. The English fleet, under command of Lord Minto, was sighted at Batavia. After strong opposition Batavia and the surrounding fortifications were captured. The Governor-General Janssens retreated to Semarang and eventually capitulated and surrendered the Colony (18 September 1811). Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles was appointed Lieutenant-Governor-General. Later he was succeeded by John Fendal.

1816. The Colony was handed back to the Dutch. The Dutch flag was once again hoisted in Batavia, 19 August 1816.

(Author's note: Lord Minto was Governor-General of India and leader of the expedition to Java. He appointed his energetic 30 year old secretary, Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles as Lieutenant-Governor-General. The British attack on Java was the direct result of events in Europe. After France had annexed the Netherlands in July 1810, the English feared that the island - which from then on formally belonged to France - would serve as a stepping-stone for an attack on the British possessions in India).

During this period, according to the Gazette of 5 December 1812, Major John Palmer Keasberry, born in Bath, was given six month (as from 25 August 1812) leave from Madras to go to Java. However he did not arrive until 14 March 1813 and by 'Proceedings' on 24 April 1813 he was appointed Resident of Tegal (Central Java - Coastal area) with 300 Strait dollars as from 1 May 1813. It was not until 23 May 1813 that he took over the residence from Zheatzky (Bailiff of Resident under Daendels). On 24 September 1813 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. Among other things he dealt with the assessment of land revenue locally there. From the 'proceeding' of 17 September 1813 it appears that he had 'a long acquaintance with the Eastern islands and language'.

W. Davies was sent to Tegal as 'assistant' to the Resident Keasberry, who had become ill. Davies arrived on 2 May 1814, but by that time the Resident was already dead. This premature death in 1814 at the age of 41 left his widow Eliza with 3 sons William Henry, John Christopher Nathaniel and Benjamin Peach. The monetary estate of their father was managed by the Orphans Court at Semarang and the inheritance of about 906.50 Strait dollars was paid in 1833. Eliza Keasberry-Breithaupt did not remain a widow for long; in 1815 she married again to widower John Davidson who was formally Resident of Rembang (Central Java), and thereafter of Pronolinggo and Besuki (East Java). His first wife had died on 15 September 1814 at Rembang. In September 1815 the family moved to Probolinggo where, on 15 May 1827, Eliza died at the age of 39 years. Her second hus-

band, John Davidson died on 13 May 1850 at Pasuruan. An interesting anecdote is that 123 years later [Victor Frans Keasberry](#) also married a Davidson namely, [Emma Flora Geertuida](#).

After the death of their father, the three sons, [William Henry](#), [John Christopher Nathaniel](#) and [Benjamin Peach](#), were sent to school for further education, first to Mauritius and afterwards they completed their studies at Madras (India). The two eldest sons then returned to Surabaya (East Java), while Benjamin Peach settled in Singapore (see Chapter C). [William Henry](#), who was then already adult (1830), worked at the Trade Office (House of Negotiation and Commission) of F. Browne & Co. with a monthly salary of f100. In 1831 he applied for a resident's permit to stay in the Netherlands Indies (see appendix). In 1833 his brother John Christopher Nathaniel was also registered as resident of Surabaya and in 1837 they together opened their own store (The Bros. Keasberry). Sadly John died in 1840 'most deeply regretted by his relations and friends'.

[William Henry](#) carried on alone until 1850, under the name Keasberry & Co. In that year, he entered into partnership with a certain Christian Dean, and this lasted until 1854. The store was then presumably closed. For some years, from 1851 to 1855, William Henry also served as first Lieutenant on the staff of the Militia at Surabaya. It is not known how he managed to maintain himself after the closing of the store. He never married but he did live with 2 or more native women, by whom he had 18 children; all of them were recognised and registered. Not much is known about the lives of the first 10 children during the period 1831 - 1848. Four of the ten died prematurely. Only of [Arthur](#), the eldest, is more known, thanks to Betty, his granddaughter. Presumably all the descendants of the first period stayed in Indonesia.

Fortunately, more is known about the children of William Henry who was born in the second period, i.e. between 1852 and 1869. (He died in 1871). In this period, there was possibly one principal woman, namely [Katiedja](#) whose name became [Catherine Williams](#), some time between 1865 - 1870. Whether this was made official at a later stage remains questionable, but two facts are irrefutable proof of this change of name. [Katiedja](#) is named as mother in the marriage certificate of [Edgar](#) and in the birth certificate of [Benjamin](#). [Edgar](#) could have been her first child, because she was then 19 years old; but [Edwin](#) who was a year younger than Edgar could also have been the first born child, but then she would have been a mother at 18. It may seem very young, but it was not unusual for native women.

The name Katarine Williams (written incorrectly) appears for the first time on the Governments conduct-sheet of Edgar in 1872 (see appendix). On a list of Keasberry graves at the Penilih Cemetery in Surabaya appears the name 'Keasberry, born Catharina Williams' buried on 7 March 1901, 65 years old, year of birth: 1836. The owner of the grave was [Neville](#). This list was made available by [Nelly Grace Goldstein-Meijnema](#). Given these facts it must be accepted that Catharina Williams was the mother of all the children

from Edgar to Agnes. It seems unlikely to me that William Henry would have had other women beside Katiedja (Catharine Williams) in the interim periods.

How the youngest brother of William Henry, [Benjamin Peach](#), fared is described in Chapter C.

A summary of the activities of the diverse family members in the period 1903 - 1941 is produced in a list included in the appendices, which was copied from the Almanac; it gives their activities at ca. 5 year intervals. The family members on this list are indicated by initials and not by their Christian names. That will make it easier to read. Another list has been appended to this list, giving the initials and Christian names of all male family members who appear on the diverse genealogical tree pages.

[Edwin](#), for example, was lastly accountant at a sugar factory.

[Edgar](#), head of the Post and Telegraph Service in Batavia.

[James](#), employee at Tiedeman Kerchem in Batavia.

[Egbert \(Sr.\)](#), architect at the Department of Waterways in Surabaya.

[Neville](#), art photographer at Malang (East Java).

After the second world war, most members of the Keasberry family left Netherlands-Indies for the Netherlands, a few moved to California and some stayed behind and are probably now living in Indonesia under an Indonesian name. Some Keasberry's are nowadays living in Singapore, Brunei, Canada and Australia.



[Egbert Keasberry Sr.](#) (1858-1939) and his wife [Johanna Christina Micola von Fürstrecht](#) (1860-1939)

C Benjamin Peach and the descendants of his son John Palmer Jr.¹

After the death of his father, [John Palmer Sr.](#), [Benjamin Peach](#) left Tegal (Central Java) together with his older brothers, [William Henry](#) and [John Christopher](#), to continue studying in Mauritius, and they finally completed their studies in Madras (India). Benjamin Peach settled in Singapore and opened a store, which did not flourish and he then left for Batavia (Jakarta). He became a clerk at a firm and made the acquaintance of Dr. Medhurst, of the London Missionary Society, who taught him about printers, bookbinders and lithograph work, which later would be of use to him. In 1834, when he received his share of the inheritance from his father, he left for America and studied three years at a college. In 1837 he married [Charlotte Parker](#) from Boston, and went with her to Singapore as a missionary for Malaka, for the 'American Board for Foreign Missions'. In 1839 the mission was dissolved and moved to China.

Benjamin P. stayed in Singapore and served with the London Missionary Society. He learned Malaysian from Munshi Abdulla and opened a small school for Malaysian boys, where he taught them printing and bookbinding etc. In 1843, with all his resources, he opened the newly built church in the jungle, the 'Malay Chapel', now in Prinsep Street ([The Presbyterian Church](#)). In 1930 this church was demolished and rebuilt in its present modern form.

Beside his teaching activities, he also preached. The Keasberry's lived on the site where the Raffles Hotel now stands. During their visit to the family in Surabaya, his wife Charlotte Parker died.



Rev. [Benjamin Peach Keasberry](#) 1811-1875

¹ See Chapter C1 for John Palmer Jr.

In a letter to the L.M.S. in London, dated July 1845, Benjamin wrote that he had returned to Singapore with his two daughters, [Eliza](#) and [Sara](#). Five months later, September 1845, he married for the second time with the still under-aged [Ellen Louise Scott](#), daughter of [Robert Scott](#), theologian, born 26 January 1811 in Bondleigh, Devonshire. Benjamin devoted himself to the school training of the Malaysian boys and to spreading the Christian faith and he was highly regarded by the people, among whom was the Sultan Abubakar of Johore. He wrote several books in Malaysian and also translated the Bible into the language. He died suddenly during a sermon in the Malay Chapel, at the age of 64, on 6 September 1875, and was buried in the Bukit Timah Cemetery. Apart from [John Palmer Jr.](#) (see chapter C1), Benjamin and Ellen Louise had more children. It is not possible to continue working on a genealogical tree page of the Benjamin Peach branch, because of lack of information.

C1 John Palmer Jr.

[John Palmer Jr.](#) (named after his grandfather) was born on 26 December 1848 in Singapore. Unkind tales said that he was not the son of Benjamin Peach and Ellen Louise. But this seems an absurd supposition, seeing the couple were just married and Benjamin Peach was a very pious person. And there were no other Keasberry's at that time.

We do not know anything about John Palmer's school training.

However, in 1907 he was 'Builder and contractor' in Labuan (British North-Borneo¹). When he was about 30 years old, he must have gone to Surabaya, possibly because his uncle William Henry lived there. He had a son by an unknown woman, [Robert Scott Keasberry](#) (see photo) named after his grandfather on his mother's side.



[Robert Scott Keasberry](#), 1876-1963

Six months later John Palmer Jr. married one [Otteline Henrietta Jean van Bennekom](#), who died two months after giving birth to [Beatrice](#). According to a story the two children, Robert Scott and his half sister Beatrice, were looked after and brought up by a Madurese (the island Madura-East Java) woman. I have not been able to find out anything about what John Palmer Jr. did for living, nor about where and when he died; possibly after 1907 in British North-Borneo, where he lastly worked as a 'builder and contractor'.

Before retirement, Robert Scott was a so-called practice engineer with the Dutch State Railways in Bandung. The son of Robert Scott, [Robert](#), was an officer in the Royal Netherlands-Indies Air Force. [Peter Matthew](#), the son of Robert, is the only surviving male descendant of this branch. The other descendants of Benjamin Peach from part of the other branches live in Singapore, Australia and East Malaysia.

¹ British North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak are now called [East Malaysia](#)