

Major General Sir ArcJa. Camp-ball, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,
Political Agent in the Ceded provinces .

East of the Saluen,

Sir,

I have the honour to lay before you a report on a tour on the Saluen, undertaken chiefly with the view of enquiring into the extent and ~~natur~~ **ira** of the lower Teak forest on that river,

2. I fell on with four forests of that description • two of them , and those the "best were situated on our side of the river. A general account of them is contained in the accompanying sheets and although they are neither so extensive nor the trees of such dimensions as to hold out the prospect of immediate or future supplies of any great magnitude, yet I trust they will "be found not entirely unworthy of consideration.

3. The approach of the South East monsoon **being** near at hand, I could only spend a short time on this trip, before I was to **set** out, and on my return, on a **journey** up the river where it has already been ascertained that Teak exists **at once** in abundance and in perfection. I could not in consequence extend my estimation beyond the village of Koa-Dung, but I have reason to "believe , that extensive Teak **trasti zriyr furttar** to the Northward with-
In our ceded territories, extending and protatily inproving as they recede from the Taluco in **an easterly** direction. That the province abounds in natural forests of that valuable wood, all the accounts I have been able to procure combine in asserting and that the province rests on the fertile soil of the Saluen, which has been very productive, especially in the province, from the vast quantity of timber, which has been consumed in the construction

Museum of Natural History at Paris decreed the 2nd January
1821; and executed the 2nd January 1824. Received 12th
January 1825.

— 6 —

ADMINISTRATION DU MUSÉE D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE

PARIS.

AN JARDIN DU ROI.

Diplôme de Correspondant

Extrait du registre des délibérations de
l'Assemblée Administrative des Profes-
seurs du Musée d'Histoire Naturelle.
Séance du 12 Janvier 1821

:-elle.

L'Assemblée des Professeurs Administrateurs du
Musée d'Histoire Naturelle au Jardin du Roi sur le rapport
qui lui est fait par M. le Professeur de culture des
services que M. Wallich, surintendant du Jardin de Botani-
que de Calcutta a rendu aux Bclsr. ce. naturelles par. eeule-
ment par la aagjeriencae reite reeB q 'il s. faite» L i contie
succes W^rov ve qu il eta-^ P^r sible de natur aliaer au
Bengale une grande quantite de Vegstaux Europ««na, mal* i
f:orft-par, le: scr Lie qu il a pu bli«*B sur ctiveres ":irc;c;e»
de l'econosie rurale et dela Botanique; voulant lui connar
un témoignage d'estiaie en .Tene tjnpa que -le reconn aisear.ce
pour IOB ^cn§ quil a aadresseB au ."ardi. au Roi

Decerne à l'Union le titre de Correspondant du

Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle à Monsieur Wallich,

pour ses services et pour les connaissances de plus inte-

ressant relatives aux sciences dont il s'occupe, les

Professeurs du Museum lui promettant de leur cote tous les
renseignements qui seront en leur pouvoir*

Tait en Seance au Jardin du Hoi Le 2 Janvier 1824.

(Signed) Lt, Cordier

(Sd) Laucier

I have the honor to "be,

Sir,

Mo ulmyne

m

Yo ur most obedient servant,

23rd March 1827.

(Signed) IT. WalMich, M.I).

Supdt.

on deputation.

of the ctockade at :'_artaban, and the numerous religicue

and other buildings, situated along the bank, which it is very unlikely have been supplied from any distant source.

A. If I should be GC for>..vnate as to convey to your mind my own conviction, that abundant resources of Taak will be found on the Saluen beyond the limit of my personal Ins.;action, and of the value of the land along its Janice with regard to the cultivation of cotton, indigo sugar, coffee &c should derive the least confirmation from the few remarks, which I have been able to furnish during my short journey it will afford me very great satisfaction. The arts connected with the Husbandry of a country require, It is true, a long, patient and minute investigation to be properly understood in all their details; yet even rapid gleanings, so they be faithfully recorded, though unpretending in themselves, may still serve as humble auxiliaries towards &iking in the formation of a general w«:nt into the natural capabilities of a place. I had it in my power to de\rote only ten days on my late tour, during which I endeavoured to obtain as much information as I could, on a variety of points, chiefly by ocular inspection; and after all I much fear, I must solicit your indulgence on behalf, rather of what I have entered in my Journal beyond the immediate object of my mission, than of the numerous ^interest!ng matters which, I am conscious have been omitted. I have purposely abstained from entering into any speculations on those things, which came under my notice in the hope that my observations might contribute some materials, more worthy of being submitted to you in a separate report on the agricultural capabilities and resources of our lately acquired Provinces.

and Writing of my report, resulting from the hurry in which it was drawn up and the disadvantage of its being copied by one of my people, unacquainted to that sort of work.

ADMINISTRATION DU MUSEUM D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE,
AU JARDIN DU ROI.

Diplôme de Correspondant

Extrait du registre des délibérations de
l'assemblée administrative des Professeurs
du Muséum d'histoire Naturelle.
Séance du 2 Janvier 1821.

L'assemblée des Professeurs Administrateurs du Muséum d'histoire Naturelle au Jardin du Roi sur le rapport qui lui est fait par M. le Professeur de Culture des services que M. Wallich, surintendant du Jardin de Botanique de Calcutta a rendu aux sciences naturelles non seulement par les expériences répétées qu'il a faites et dont le succès a prouvé qu'il était possible de naturaliser au Bengale une grande quantité de végétaux Européens, mais encore par les écrits qu'il a publiés sur diverses branches de l'économie rurale et de Botanique; voulant lui donner un témoignage d'estime en même temps que de reconnaissance pour les dons qu'il a adressés au Muséum.

Décerne à l'unanimité le titre de Correspondant du Muséum Royal d'histoire Naturelle à Monsieur Wallich l'invite à lui communiquer ce qu'il découvrira de plus intéressant relativement aux sciences dont il s'occupe, les Professeurs du Muséum lui promettant de leur côté tous les renseignements qui seront en leur pouvoir.

Fait en séance au Jardin du Roi. Le 2 Janvier 1821.



Vaugier

L. Cordier

Yvain

university
Diploma
as Correspondent
of the Royal
Museum of
Natural History
at Paris
Decreed the 2^d January
1821; and executed
the 2^d January 1824
Rec^d 12^d January
1825.

suoyens
Dyloha

as Correspondant
du Muséum Royal
d'Histoire Naturelle

Trouvé & daté

le 2^e janvier 1821

Rec^u - 12^e janvier

1825. —

ADMINISTRATION DD MUSEUM JVU1STOIRE NATIRELLE,
 AU JARDIN DU ROI.

&te*) lo

Correspondant.

Extrait du Register des Délibérations

de l'Assemblée

des Professeurs de l'Université de Calcutta

Pas ? Janvier 1821.

L'Assemblée des Professeurs Administrateurs du Museum d'histoire naturelle au Jardin du Roi, sur le rapport qui lui est fait par M. le Professeur de Culture des végétaux que M. Wällich surintendant du Jardin botanique de Calcutta a rendu aux sciences naturelles, non seulement par les copieuses récoltes qu'il a faites et dont le succès a permis qu'il eût pu en rapporter au Bengale une grande quantité de végétaux nouveaux, mais encore par les écrits qu'il a publiés sur diverses branches de l'Économie rurale et de la botanique; voulant lui donner un témoignage d'estime en même temps que des remerciements pour les dons qu'il a adressés au Jardin du Roi;
 Décrète, à l'unanimité, le titre de Correspondant du Museum de l'histoire naturelle, à Monsieur Wällich, l'invite à lui communiquer ce qu'il découvrira de plus intéressant relativement aux sciences dont il s'occupe, les Professeurs du Museum lui promettant de leur côté tous les renseignements qui seront en leur pouvoir.

Fait en séance au Jardin du Roi, le deux Janvier mil huit cent vingt un.

Les Professeurs administrateurs du Museum.



(Signature)
(Signature)

In a letter from
Abelley Esq. Seal Sept
10 January 1828
Lima Dec 5. 1827

C. Molony, Esq.

Esq Esq Esq

Sir,

I have the honor to
enclose a continuation of my extracts
from my journals respecting the
Natural History of the Mill District
which circumstances have prevented
my sooner forwarding.

I have the honor to be, Esq

Yours
Thos. P. Swank Esq.

Attached Mineralogical
Survey.

Continuation

Continuation of
Extracts from my journals respecting
the Hill Districts included in
the 1st Belt of Elevation, extend-
ing from the Elevation of the
plains to about 6500 feet above
the Sea.

Nahn was made the seat of
Government of the Raj of Lomow
about 230 years ago being removed
from a place in the interior near
the banks of the Tiri at the
recommendation of the Mubunt
of the Dyraages who seem to
have been the principal spiritual
guides of the Rajah's family and
whose successors still possess one
of the best endowed religious
establishments here. The principal
temples

temples here are dedicated to
Sagurath, Luchnee, Nardin, Rupa
- naty and Kalu.

Of sects not to be found here
established are Sasuru or Sunya
- a few who use Sandal & Sharun
or are marked with Sandal wood
and ^ ^ <P ^ are more numerous and
popular in several parts of the
interior as at Salamokhe.

One fuguee of the Pyraque
class stiled a Panchuggini who
has a Deena or vow upon him
to remain daily for a certain per-
- .e-tZfr -C^L^iod the hot seasons between
5 fires blazing on each side of
him, and in the cold season for
part of the night in a pool
of water, in which ^ ^ >~r sEs meritorious
and

and useful undertaking he is
said to persevere with much con-
-stancy Durusumed Jages distinct
-quished by wearing stones of Willow
or red crystal in their ears,
-whippers of Kálew are also among
the sects in repute.

Besides smaller places of
religious resort in the interior one
of the principal Melas is held
at Titokpoor near this towards
the plains where some remarkable
interference of the Soddys Kálew
has been commemorated by the
setting up of an image before
which buffaloes are sacrificed on
the 5th of the *?ns<rv?%s of Chait.

~~...~~
-lections from the ^ ^ ^ ab go from
hence and say it is said 10 annas
per

per man from the worshippers.

Besides Kuncite who consider themselves as hill Rajpoots and show an impure race of which two classes the greater part of the population in the interior states is composed, there are in this place:

Pramins, Souru and Saraswathi

Rajpoots of the plains

Shals

Suks

Sunnecohe of the tribes

Suragw only worshipping Pownath

Dupul

Sordh

Shadruk

Caste of i<<cty*/

#

Daktee or Chanj

Panuch

Rajju

Damma

He

India. For a more particular account of this disease as it appears here, as well as for particulars respecting a variety of subjects, which it seems advisable only generally to touch upon here, I must refer to notes hereafter to be appended to these Extracts. It may here be remarked that the disease seems to commence in the usual way with thickening and loss of sensibility in different parts of the skin particularly the face and eyebrows attended with hoarseness and nasal sound of the voice. I find it impossible as yet after all the enquiries I have made to fix upon any thing peculiar in the Cocob situation or circumstances of

of the individuals affected capable
of throwing light upon the causes
which are essential to the disease
production, it seems to be considered
as a hereditary constitutional dis-
position like Scurfula to which
certain families more than others
are liable, incurable when fully
developed and certainly not contagious.

I think I have seen it as
commonly among the Bramins as
among the degraded
castes of India. Individuals
affected with the malady are
strongly recommended by their
friends to bury themselves alive
both as an expiatory sacrifice to
the deity supposed to be

by some Pap or deadly sin, and
the

the part of the individual or
some of his ancestors and as a
very effectual mode of preventing
its being communicated to descen-
dants.

I do not learn however that
the disinterested counsel is much
followed in the hills although in
the plains it certainly has been
acted upon occasionally when there
are more means of and more inter-
est in giving eclat to such
sacrifices.

Burthee June 5th

The hilly groups which we
ascend on leaving Kabin and
the Physical limits of which
are marked out on different sides
by streams flowing on the S.W.
towards the plain to the
Summit

Turns on the East, into the
Terra and its feeder the Tull
on the N. E. into the ^{^t^ *j^"z. & k} ~~the~~
and other feeders of the Tully
on the N. W. and W. and which
contains elevations of from 4,500
to about 6,500 feet above the level
of the Sea, has many peculiarities
in its soil climate Mineral and
Vegetable productions.

It is chiefly composed of
what appears to me to be Grey
Wacee or Grey Wacee Slate a
mineral very little removed in
internal characters from the Nahn
sandstone which rests upon it,
having however greater compactness
and more tendency to the Shrap-
talline structure.

The

The ranges occasionally display
the outgoings of what appears
to be the Tertiary waves in com-
-pact and durable strata nearly
vertical at some places but dip-
-ping generally towards the line
of the higher Himalayan sum-
-mits. While the more partial
Sandstone formation of Nahn
seems to overlie this Mineral
on its plainward face, I have
not been able as yet to trace the
two minerals in contact on their
gradations into each other.

A line of high summits or
water heads drawn in a direction
a little to the Eastward of North
of N. N. E. I mean
-mit about 4000 feet above the
level of the sea in the highest
part

point) seems to connect the mountains of this class through the traces of Bughat and Kees-
=onthul with those of Mica and Clay
and Tubbhe, separating also the systems of rivers supplying the Sutlej, and Jamma

The Limestone the characters and extent of which I shall afterwards notice
=posing at different points upon a rock of the Clay slate family but am unable to identify it with precision as
with the Tubbhe wace of the
=gon

That it is incumbent upon the Mica and Clay state of
Simla

Simla and Sukho may perhaps
be considered as evidenced by the
numerous fragments of the latter
enveloped in Calcareous cement
abounding on the slope of the
Mica slate ridges; and the num-
erous Beds to be met with
then of a dark friable earthy
matter which analysis shows to
consist almost entirely of Carbonate
of Lime charged with Carbonaceous
matter.

No metallic ^{substances} deposits are
known and worked so far as
I am able to learn within the
limits of the groups as above
defined, although Copper is said to
have been discovered in a part of
Pughat bordering upon these
limits.

The country here except in some valleys and sheltered situations, does not seem remarkably productive ^{<z^s£s?ve*} in grain or to abound much in trees or any great variety of Vegetable productions when compared with ^{Ss ^C^zC^} districts more in the interior of the hilly belt. At this season particularly this year the crops of the cold weather being all reaped and the grass of the coarser pasturage a good deal burnt up from the prevalence to an unusual elevation of the hot wind. ^{^r} of the plains there is but little scope for the labors of the Botanist except in hot valleys and river beds, almost inaccessible until cooler weather.

W. H. C.

While records are altogether silent, so far as I can learn it does not appear from tradition that this part of the Lilly Lake was ever as profusely ornamented with forest vegetation as the regions of the interior, all the labor of man however seem to have been directed to the diminution, or instead of to the spreading or increasing of the naturally scanty tree jungles.

Besides the ultimate deficiency of useful timber a more immediate injury I believe is always found to arise to countries similarly situated on the borders of a sultry extent of tropical plain in the gradual diminution of vegetable mould, drying up of springs, and deficiency of

of moisture, by which a too great
aridness of the faces of the
country not less necessary for
health, is always found to be
attended; the want of free vege-
tation exposes the soil to the
constant and powerful action of
the solar rays by which its
moisture is rapidly dissipated, the
rains carry away more soil when
it is unprotected by trees and
the vegetable mould is reproduced
from decaying leaves. Bunthee
itself from being the site of a
place sacred to Debes is ornamented
with some fine umbrageous
trees, several of which are not
the indigenous inhabitants of
this spot but have been brought
at some distant period from
different

different parts of the same Cell
of country, and have well repaid
the little care bestowed upon
them in the first instance, prob-
ably by some resident Jagers.

The chief instances of improve-
ment from the introduction of
foreign vegetable productions and
from the transfer of useful plants
from one district or part of the
country to another seem to have
been the works of some class of
religious mendicants, it would be
well that the talents of a
class of people possessing so much
power and influence over the
minds of the Natives of India
should be directed to purposes more
mischievous and worldly.

Trust during another season
that I shall be able to forward
a pretty full collection of dried
specimens illustrative of the
vegetable geography of the Belt
of Elevation now spoken of with
respecting each.
I have also introduced
some notices respecting the
most remarkable Tree Shrubs or
cultivated grains whether cultivated
or indigenous as are characteristic
of the Belt.

At Kohn may be seen the
East of the Palms on ascent, at
least which I have noticed but
which has probably been reared
with difficulty as a curiosity in the
vicinity of the Rajah's palace.

it

it is a Phoenix or Wild date,
the Mango goes to an elevation
of 3000 or 3500 feet higher but
ripens no fruit at that height.

The middle parts of this belt
also give the upper limit of
the Candlabral Euphorbia of
Nahn, of the Ranthoaylon
Rottlera and Jara, a large
indifferent species of Plantain
in favorable situations attains to
beyond the middle and nearly
the upper limit of the Delta
Bunthee may be seen the pe-
-nated smooth leaved species of
Rhus, upon which an insect
produces the remarkable Horn
Lb
-icine called Jomits appearance state

Langue

Tongue or Horn of the Kabra
Deer and giving also to the tree
the name of Phus. This as
well as a Species of Olea and
Saurus grow here cultivated al-
though belonging to different
elevations in the same belt. This
resinence elaborated by the
insect upon the Phus is exported
to the plains, in considerable quan-
tity, and seems to possess many
of the sensible qualities and much
of the gum resinous juice in
which probably the virtues of some
of these energetic and dangerous
medicinal agents reside.

The trifoliated and oval Leaved
Sp. of Phus the latter very
much resembling R. Cotinus are
also

also indigenous at this elevation
as well as a ^{^ ^ r r < ^ ^ - f l ^ / - < * ^ £ € t f e .}
with pinnated and downy leaves
the last species and the trifoliate
having like the *Rhus Coriaria*
and agreeably acid berry which is
eaten by the natives and has
none of the medicinal properties
of the genus.

The *Nakra* *Seengus* is said
to be used in medicine by the
Natives in Rheumatic and
stomach complaints also in
Urological Surgery.

Quere. What is the Species
Rhus found in the Chinese hills
of Szechow and furnishing a warm
its latitude elevation and the
plants found associated with
render the enquiry interesting.

21
The

The *Pinus Longifolia* of which
the lower limit occurs among
the low hills bordering on the
plains at a much inferior eleva-
-tion than that of the Mexican
Pines, still continues to be the
prevailing Pine but is only found
of large size and in numbers on
the ^{C-^T <ze^i_££} N. W. faces, at the
upper part of this belt it is
joined by the *Quercus* sp. of Oak
and the *Rhododendron pumicum*.

In copying over these extracts
from my journal I may remark,
that I have not been able ^{^L} 5-

learn that any cases of Cholera
of which hereafter, have ever been
contracted at elevations beyond
those of this belt, during its
last

Last alarming visit to these re-
gions any cases of which men-
tion has been made, at elevation
superior to 6000 feet, having been
contracted, ^{^z-yff~C~*~at~>Cyi} below. We
have no reason as yet then for
to suppose that the occurrence
of the Oak and Rhododendron
as the prevailing trees does not
point out the superior limit
of this disease as the Oak of
New Eng at 3000 feet does the
of the yellow fever or Venereal
Pneumonia a disease to which the
Cholera in its permanence and
us seems to be approximating.

Of Fruits peculiar to the
middle and upper limits of the
Belt may be enumerated the

Raspberries

Raspberry

Barberry

Strawberry

Fig

Walnut

Pear

Cherry

The former may be considered as
indigenous the

Apple

Apricot

Peach

Grape

Pomegranate

Plumb

Linus

Plantains

are probably introduced from
other quarters To the former

class

Slats may be added a very
and sweet berry the produce of
a species of Carpinus which does
not reach elevations however
above 2500 feet above the level
the sea.

Of the ^{few} species of Raphe
most common on the plainward
face of the Himalayas at least
three are the inhabitants of
half the Rubus, Poiraphul,
Mollucanus and a pinnated
Sp. are to be found in it, but
are generally so seedy and insipid
in the uncultivated state in
which they are found, as only
be worthy of notice as indications
of the possibility of introducing
their more worthy congeners. at

no doubt themselves might be improved by culture.

The same may be said of the wild strawberry of this belt ^{or} generally altogether insignificant but will no doubt be superseded by the European Spec. of which the Hautboy is cultivated under European auspices of excellent quality. The Wild Pear which occurs over all the upper part of the belt ^{in the region of} and at elevations much beyond it where it only produces an intolerably bitter and woody fruit in some situations near the centre of the belt produces pears which I have seen nearly $\frac{5}{4}$ inch in diameter of a flattened spheroidal form.

form and although only equal
in quality to some of our inferior
British kinds they never they
excell in flavor most of them
imported from Persia.

I was told by some intelli-
gent gardeners in Britain that
the seeds would be valued
for producing stocks to engrave
upon.

From both the specimens
of them which I have seen
of the apple (not indigenous
I think) I feel confident that
could a taste for horticulture
be communicated to the petty
hill chiefs now more secure and
independent in their principalities
than they ever were. I believe
might

might expect, with a little attention much improvement to take place.

Respecting the history of a very superior kind of apple which I have seen from part of Bughat I have been able to obtain as yet no correct information whence it was introduced or ^{^tse-^} ^{j*hLA~*(^~^Z,e^m~} ingrafted of a species of green Page Plum from the vicinity of Erki the history is equally unknown as yet but religious mendicants from Persia or Turkestan (Wilayat) are general ^{M^C ^} reporters as in the case of a superior kind of Pomgranate found in several parts of Simoor which grows to a great size, but is certainly much more seedy than that which forms so

great

great an article of commerce from
Cabul and Persia. (3) Pucka see
in weight sometimes.

Several different species of
Lime or Extron are to be found
to the superior limit of the belt
beyond which trees of the genus
are rarely or never to be seen.

Among these the most
remarkable is the Pijhcori a
conical fruit with a very rough
and thick skin which grows to
the large size of upwards of a
foot in length weighing it is
said fully four

The Zurdalor or Apricot
perhaps the most useful and
valuable fruit which is
the central and upper parts of the
belt seem to afford it the most
favorable

favorable climate. No where have
I ever discovered a tree of it where
I could suppose it to be one of the
indigenous plants of the country
although both it and the Peach
seem to be peculiar varieties if not
species very different from the species
of the latter introduced here now
by Europeans.

The great desideratum respecting
them, as in the case of most other
tall fruits, not excepting the Grape
(of which an improved i. e. By cul-
-tivation indigenous new species is
cultivated on the banks of the
Tully, and our European species
has been introduced from the plains)
seems to be, to get them forward
as fast as possible, that their ripen-
-ing may be completed if possible,
before

before the rains, by which they
were destroyed, or prevented
from ever reaching maturity.
In the case of the grapes, of
Sullij banks the particular
series of which will come at a
future period to be noticed, a
pretty well marked line seems
to draw between those villages
where the influence of the pe-
-riodical rains of the tropical
- being checked by the rivers con-
- being behind the Snowy ridge
the grapes ripen completely, and
even form sufficient Saccharine
matter to admit of raisins, and
fermented liquor being made
from them.

Most of the fruit trees on
plainward face of the Himalayas

are suffered to exhaust themselves
in use, left flourishing, with which
they may generally be seen &
profusely covered in all the most
favorable situations, during a
short interval of warm weather,
a kind of second spring, which
takes place between the end of
the rains and commencement of
the cold weather, this inflorescence
is of course speedily destroyed by
the winter cold, leaving the trees
to commence a tardy and enfeebled
progress, during the ensuing spring.
No truth is more certain in Veger-
table Physiology than that the
habits of the trees might be
altered by different modes of
management, and more of their forces
reserved for the production of one
perfect crop.

Although

Although fruit trees are
far domesticated as usually to
found about villages and among
the cultivated fields which sur-
round them yet I have never
observed any systematic atten-
tion paid to them whatever either
in the choice of the soil and
position in which they are raised
to the introduction of a variety
of kinds or to engrafting or pro-
cessing these arts being very par-
tially if at all understood.

Of plantains which in favorable
situations attain to the upper
limit of this belt but seldom
go higher, a large but not very
highly flavoured kind are of-
ten raised but chiefly with advantage
in the lower regions.

Cotton is seldom an object of cultivation at elevations above 2000 or 2600 feet. Of Sugar Cane the variety called Pounda is that which attains the highest elevation it comes to be an object of attention at elevations a little higher than those of the last mentioned production but is only used for eating or the preparation of an inspissated juice in which the Saccharine matter seems to be and to be fully developed as it is. Son Sugar and Salt therefore seem to be the great imported luxuries of the interior hills in this quarter in exchange for Son, Wool, Rice, Fruits, Medicinal substances and Dyeing Stuffs with Wax and Honey.

Sugar and Cotton
 are a little higher in
 lat. 17° 22' reach
 to 3500 feet, than the
 lat. of P. & F. -

Opium

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are generally destroyed, or pre-
~~vented from ever reaching maturity.~~
In the case of the Grapes, of the
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-cumstances of which will come at a
future period to be noticed, are
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from them.

Most of the fruit trees on the
plainward face of the Himalayas

for irrigation and liberal manur-
ing with a compost prepared

are suffered to exhaust themselves
in use life flowering, with which
they may generally be secured
profusely covered in all the most
favorable situations, during a
short interval of warm weather,
a kind of second spring, which
takes place between the end of
the rains and commencement ^{y ^p}
the cold weather, this influence
is of course speedily destroyed by
the winter cold, leaving the trees
to commence a tardy and enfeebled
progress, during the ensuing spring
No truth is more certain in Veger-
table Physiology than that the
habits of the trees might be
altered by a different mode of
management, and more of their force
reserved for the production of one
perfect crop.

Although

Although fruit trees are
far domesticated as usually to
found about villages and among
the cultivated fields which sur-
round them yet I have never
observed any systematic atten-
tion paid to them whatsoever either
in the choice of the soil and
exposure in which they are raised
to the introduction of a variety
of kinds or to engrafting or pro-
cessing these arts being very par-
tially if at all understood.

Plants which in favorable
situations attain to the upper
limit of this belt but seldom
go higher. a large but not very
highly flavoured kind are of
rare occurrence but chiefly with advantage
in the lower regions.

Cotton is seldom an object of cultivation at elevations above 2000 or 2500 feet. Of Sugar Pine the variety called Pounda is that which attains the highest elevation it ceases to be an object of attention at elevations a little higher perhaps than those of the last mentioned production but is only used for eating or the preparation of an inspissated juice in which the Saccharine matter seems to be and to be fully developed as it is higher cultivated Cotton Cloth Iron Sugar and Salt therefore seem to be the great imported luxuries of the interior hills in this quarter in exchange for Iron, Wood, Rice, Fruits, Medicinal substances including Opium and Dyeing Stuffs with Wax and Honey.

Sugar and Cotton
in a field in
Lat. 17° 22' and
at 5500 feet above the
level of the sea

Opium

Opium however as an article of export is but little cultivated within this belt states more on the interior and at higher elevations find this most their interest as an article of cultivation.

Turmeric and Roger may not be omitted among the commodities of this belt, (article the cultivation of which, requires a good deal of labour and capital is now since the country has been settled greatly extending

The requisites for the successful cultivation of these two seem to be an elevation only in very favorable circumstances exceeding 3000 feet.

A plentiful supply of water

for irrigation and liberal manuring with a compost prepared the preceding season of Cow dung mixed with Oak leaves and smaller branches.

The ordinary trees about the villages along the road from Nahn to Subator which proceeds except where it passes two feeders of the River at a pretty equable elevation, are the

Besoul a Sp. of Trivina the bark of which is much used in making ropes, the leaves in feeding cattle.

Nemou A Morus the leaves of which are chiefly used in the feeding of cattle. Fine pasturage grasses being very deficient.

Lodh or Log Simplicia racemosa.

Pinnaul

Timmul and Kaimre the
first a very large and insipid
the last a small, black and
sweet species of fig. A small
species of Prataque generally
much eaten down by the cattle
who seem very fond of it.

A lovely crimson Nerium and
the Protea tomentosa are found
in most of the water courses to
some height above where they fall
into the plains.

I shall omit for the present
a long catalogue of Andostan
or rather Andes names of plants
shrubs and trees which I had
once proposed introducing from
the lower and middle parts of
this belt from the probability
its

its proving altogether uninteresting, as it can neither as yet be accompanied with the determination of few of the genus and almost always of the species accurately ascertained, or with proper information respecting the uses to which they are applied. A very large proportion of the plants and trees as well as the woody scandent shrubs of upper Hindoستان are here found indigenous. The limits on ascent of some of the most important species and the numbers belonging to each natural family characterizing the different belts of elevation, I shall not fail to pay attention to, in the arrangement of the dried plants, which I shall commence dispatching to

These genera are enumerated, for
the purpose chiefly of afterwards
contrasting them with the ^{-^jL^y / * M} j ^[^] loci-
-ated plants occurring on ascent,
which afterwards become so com-
-pletely different and preparatory
to the drawing up of a skeleton
map with sections of elevations
illustrative of the Botanical Geo-
-graphy of each region.

The highest parts of the
Celt seem to be pointed out by the
accession of the Rhododendron
Pinus Deodara and Mahoe Oak
to the trees already enumerated.

Respecting ^{**E} - ^t list of vege-
-table substances introduced into
my last communication as imported
into Mahoe I have to notice that

the term Poleo japoni is also applied to the root of a species of Rue or leaves bearing much resemblance to the Thalictrum then spoken of although no doubt often used indiscriminately from being mistaken the medicinal root may very probably be that of the Ruta.

Subjoined is a list of the different kinds of grains usually cultivated within the limits of the Belt as defined with the view of the most respectable Opinions to be procured with regard to the ordinary properties between the seed sown and the

Spices	Weight in a barrel	Quantity of each	Average Price
Wheat	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Barley	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Mustard	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Black Pepper	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Red Pepper	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
White Pepper	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Cloves	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Cinnamon	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Cardamom	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Mace	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Nutmeg	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Saffron	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Aniseeds	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Fenugreek	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Mustard Seed	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Coriander	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Caraway	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Black Licorice	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
White Licorice	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Almonds	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Walnuts	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Chestnuts	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Pistachios	100 lbs	1	1 1/2
Coconuts	100 lbs	1	1 1/2

Name	Weight	Price
Almonds	25	1 1/2
Cashew	25	1 1/2
Peanut	25	1 1/2
Pineapple	25	1 1/2
Coconut	25	1 1/2
Walnut	25	1 1/2
Chestnut	25	1 1/2
Pistachio	25	1 1/2
Coconut	25	1 1/2
Walnut	25	1 1/2
Chestnut	25	1 1/2
Pistachio	25	1 1/2
Coconut	25	1 1/2
Walnut	25	1 1/2
Chestnut	25	1 1/2
Pistachio	25	1 1/2
Coconut	25	1 1/2

Avail.
Amount

Future enquiries will no doubt be requisite in order to fill up the list, and correct it. it may at least be worthy of being compared with information derived from other sources although the astonishing amount of returns in some cases seem to require explanation while false and erroneous information would be probably more in diminution than in excess.

I am quite aware that it is commonly thought better to compare the produce of the Lark with the quantity of ground sown up but from the unequal quantities sown in different places, on the same extent of ground and from the uncertainty of the agrarian

measures particularly in the
hill districts I have preferred
a single comparison between the
grain sown and the grain reaped
Wheat.

It seems probable that many
of our best European Cereal Plants
come, find on the slope of the
Himalaya climates more con-
genial to them and assimilating
more to those in which it is sup-
posed, they were originally found
native, and when they acquire
their greatest perfection than even
in the most northern districts of
the plains of Hindostan.

The care taken in selecting the
best of the grain for seed and
in its preservation from injury by
moulding

mixing it with ashes of wood and
Fouling, as well as the compar-
atively small extent of good wheat
Land or indeed of flat and arable
Land of any kind in a country of
which the surface is so uneven
causing, the greatest attention to
be paid to the manuring and pre-
paration of that which is culti-
vated, must contribute in some
degree to the same effect as well
as the ^{^y} CZ7T^{^.} use of compost
the perfect formation of which is
greatly favored by the prevalence
of nightly frosts accompanied often
with a very high power in the
rays of the meridian sun, and
abundance of snow or moisture
which whole masses of branches
and

and Leaves are speedily resolved
into soil. In countries bordering
on the tropics 40. 60 or 70 stems
are sometimes found to be pro-
duced from one root we may be
more readily prepared to admit
the almost incredible increase
which in some well prepared soils
is said to be derived from a
very small portion of seed. I should
still have been inclined to doubt
upon the subject myself had not
the circumstances suggested a
reference to the Political Essay
on New Spain where it will be
perceived that a remarkable coinci-
dence exists between the amount
of return from small quantities
of wheat seed with that which
I have

As ^{was} above remarked, and re-
specting the truth of which states
~~might be some doubt seem to~~
have suggested themselves at first
to Baron Humboldt.

One important purpose to which
the above mentioned facts respecting
the excellence of the seed wheat
in many of the hill districts might
be directed, would be its occasional
introduction into the plains of the
upper provinces to obviate that
degeneracy which is so apt to arise
from repeatedly raising the same
seed upon the same ground.

This I think was of consider-
able benefit when tried by me in
the Saharunpore District, where
the wheat crop although looking
well

well to the eye, in produce,
and weight of farinaceous matter,
some times deceived the most
practiced appraisers. It does not
appear to me that any of the
four varieties of Wheat, cultivated
in this belt can be considered
as differing specifically from those
known in the plains. - At the
same time a sufficiently accurate
comparison of them has not as
yet been made. Beyond the
Snowy range on the Ludack
frontier that called Lonic seems
decidedly a distinct species to all
appearance, and with the Coa Barley
cultivated in the same quarter
and introduced by me into
Scotland in 586 may prove useful
acquisitions

acquisitions in European Climate
The different varieties of wheat
are known by various provincial
names not always very accurately
applied.

Kanukor

Pidunkor (little seen) slightly

Kisung and

Several seem to be most
distinct and commonly known

The first is a white, common
own leaf, and large grained
the most valuable and cultivated
in the lower parts of this belt,
the other three are more common
in the higher elevations, Hardier,
reddish and the Kisung red is
~~very hardy.~~

The first seems the same with
that known in the plains by the
name

of David ^{f - ^} ^{'Zi-^rr t pi j^Je^m}

hope ^{•fsyxsC^ 0-O*£ctOt6er>n_y P>***n/} the

^{^A-} the by a Putnam nobleman

The red sweet very hard variety

<r>&: Red Malta in some provinces

in the plains I have not as yet
observed here.

In the highest p. ² h

of wheat will not yield 10 or 15
fold for the seed the cultivation

of Barley, Rye and the smaller
grains is substituted for it.

I have not been able to learn
whether the Great Barley of Beifcher
has ever been tried at these eleva-
tions where wheat cultivation is

no longer profitable, its very great
superiority as an article of diet to

& any other kind of Barley almost

equalling

equalling wheat flour in the
nourishment it affords would seem
to point it out as deserving of trial
and I have accordingly procured
some for experiment during the
ensuing season.

Altho' however at the command
of their chiefs or under the auspice
of authority the people of these
countries are not in a state of cul-
tivation to try any experiments with
the most feasible, being too much
occupied in providing for their
urgent necessities and in doing so
following the same practices respect-
ing the employment of the soil
rotation of crops &c. which have
prevailed among them the same as
among their ancestors. Little influ-
ence

By
D

By the example of other states in
their neighbourhood with which
indeed untill our rule, they have
had but little friendly communication

J. P. Swan. A.D.

Simla.

attached to the

November 1st 1827.

Mineralogical Survey

equalling wheat flour in the
nourishment it affords would seem
to point it out as deserving of the
and * ^ r ^ accordingly procured

id in pr
urgent necessities and in doing
follow t+i-y ** the ^ #* me practices resp
in ? the employment of the soil
rotation of crops, for which have

Report from excursion from Amherst
to some places in the district
of York - N.Y. 1841.

In consequence of
an information received
from a ^{& c} \ c ^v ?,* man,
a Secretary, who had just
returned from Poughkeepsie
with cart specimens. 9, ?.

relating to the existence
of sea shells, and
the river ^{between}

between and ^{r. t.}
suggested to ^S ^V
shell that might
perhaps indicate

that the shells were
a run down ⁱ ^{*}
need of ascertaining
the truth of the story
The personal approach of
the river and land by

What ** ... every ...
on the sand, possibly ...
from a bridge or of kind

At the top of the ...
and down to the ...
near a fr, - *L? 9>

Vt4~. The rock ...
20th ...
/> r the ... of ...
end of ...

20? At 7 in the ...
we get ...
the ... and ...
to the ... of ...
... a ...

-* -V. L s& ...
entrance ...
a few miles ...
place completely ...
up by a ... , 1

... a ledge of ...
... because ...
... of the ...

We proceeded however by
except ~~the~~ which
be used forms to the
with and soon found
ourselves near the main
stream again, beyond
to the Nth of the
above mentioned. The
course of this river is
very tortuous; the water is
shallow in most places, ^{with}
and the banks, ^{at the} water consists of
mudbank of the inlet ^{stems} brown stone
which is used on both ^{small} very sharp ^{pyrites}
sides with ^{impure} ^{pyrites}
covered with ^{the} ^{pyrites}
vegetation peculiar to
artesian in this country;
namely Mangroves, ^{fruit}
(two species) ^{fruit} ^{fruit}
tortuosus, Agaveera odorata,
Galedupa, Aegialitis retusa,
Siphia Koch. Caraya mollecoris,
and several Leguminosae
Dumontia aduncadendron

Before coming by this place
we must ^{be} ^{on} the
right bank
in a small
cleared spot
surrounded with ^{small}
and having a fine
Caecurina on the water.
The ^{pyrites} of burnt ^{pyrites}
and of some ^{pyrites}
operations ^{pyrites}
noticed at logs
person brown stone
stems covered with
small very sharp ^{pyrites}
the sides with the ^{pyrites}
exceptional
fruit and impure ^{pyrites}
pyrites
Rattany - Phoenix
saludosa
Polypodium aureum, ^{fruit}
soft ^{fruit}
fruit ^{fruit}
Cycas ^{fruit}
A tree which has no more
to do with the ^{pyrites}
or ^{pyrites}
than any
of the ^{pyrites}
the ^{pyrites}
swamp
Many ^{pyrites}
to the ^{pyrites}
here

I have also found chambers. We went into
 that the board and bones, cones and proceeds
 water continue higher up so on to grow even
 where the water is quiet stream but found
 fresh; whereas the Agis, to encourage a
 like Louis the immediate research, on our
 vicinity of the sea and when we made
 it rarely is seen beyond complete circuit in
 the world to rivers. At the mouth of the
 is remarkable that in very low and full
 some swamps, like those mentioned Duran
 at Singapore, are not the monsoon. The
 productive of those ^{most} ~~high~~ ^{obscure} ~~period~~ ^{several} ~~low~~
 ready effluvia which of wild elephants
 under the arduous has seen to have
 of the Ganges and the river. In the
 Perhaps it is obvious ^{was brought} ^{see} ^{come} ^{to} ^{an} ^{angle}
 to human life. ^{at} ^{the} ^{entrance} ^{see}
~~where~~ they are all subject ^{to} ^{the} ^{left} ^{side}
 to the alternate conditions ^{of} ^{the} ^{river} ^{and} ^{of} ^{the} ^{sea}
 from the sea or from the rivers caused by a fine growth of
 the trees, so that a variety ^{to} ^{the} ^{people} ^{the} ^{world}
 of combing circumstances ^{must} ^{be} ^{very} ^{poor} ^{and}
^{into} ^{account} ^{of} ^a ^{very} ^{regular}

<^C ^ ^fc^

where where that tree grows, to explain this great difference
for neither the roots nor
the shade are such as
to ~~cause~~ ^{cause} the phenomenon. The tree excludes
the ^{causing} the singular ^{almost all vegetation}
grass called pinifex, now ^{under it.}
entirely withered and its
succow's heads a foot and
more in diameter disintegrated
by the least touch. a species
of *Tranfetta* and *mes withered*
species of *Grasses* there were no plants
^{to be seen}
~~was~~ ^{no} *vegetation* at
all between the ^{trees}
here and there a few
4 shrubs of the *succow*
Acqualites would find
sufficient moisture
to venture out from
their thickets and mix
with the ^{air} ~~at~~ ^{of}
the *succow*. ~~Low~~
the position the above
circumstances because I
have only met with
one other ^{another} ~~monopoly~~ in the

longer flower and be
exercised by the soil
tree. In the jungle there
several trees of the same
(*Hopea odorata* of Roxb.)

0~~~*J

H?^<

***<

one of the finest timbers
of the country of the coast, stand-
ing in a fine
ing in season, about
a fine
a fine
pale yellow callose, the
exudes in quantities

and may be extracted
with spirit
It is
a^>

r~~~*X> <E~,

on headwater. It is
abundant in flower
and perfume, the odor
with the fragrance, nearly
with that of *Plonca flore*
beyond the steep
tillae *Spharica*

JK^

of the late Mr. J. (P. R.) was in hill
Both are
timbers and common

<*et

In these parts, the taro
grows also on the hills
about Poma. The Nuttall
of Brazil (*Phoenix pedunculata*) grows
in the utmost abundance here

and occasionally intermingles
with the rice jungle.

This most useful palm
tree is not only esteemed
an ornament of the rafters
spots which it breeds,
affords, but the top, pith
of the top part of the stem
affords ⁱⁿ palm-cabbage
of a very savory taste.

The ^{pith} ~~stem~~ very much
brake bones of wild
beasts, especially tigers
and elephants, and
now a deer also. Distance
No get under way
at 9 AM and ^{proceeding} ~~proceeding~~
in a launch. I. Drunken
between a small island
called Kapea Jan

I see the opportunity of
 intimating that I have reason
 to believe the names of
 rivers and villages ^{to be} ~~are~~
^{been correctly} ~~are~~ properly
 by me; the means
 did not allow admitt of
 much correctness in this
 respect. My object will be
 attained if I am able
 to approach in some
 degree to the real
 names.

7 L~*yec*

Y?~?

.£

^U

A,

with the main land by
 a ledge of rocks, and a
 much larger strays
 called ~~abye~~ ^{Naou-} ~~egout~~,
 we passed the mouth
 of a rivulet which
 our Burma guides
 near Tabya-kying

reached
 mouth of [^] Itssw
 which according to the
 account we had received
 from the foreigner - man
 near the very one we
 visit the rock near the
 found. It is called ~~Shap~~

^ W ^ .

^'2/

a considerable distance
 from the entrance
 a bar is formed which
 is ~~in fact~~ ~~from 3 to 6 fathoms~~

~&=i

kJCu

made during the
 Ebb tide. The river is much
 larger than any - those

as what we had passed, its direction
Eastward, and its course very
labyrinthous. The sides are
~~here and there rocky and~~
covered throughout with the usual
thick jungle, intermixed
with bamboo; here and
there oyster-rocks are
visible. We passed several
open and spacious plains
said to be cultivated with rice
during the monsoon.

About 12 miles from
the mouth a ^{low} branch is
cut off to the S. which
is said to run into the
sea, and is called Jaumbayan.

During our progress
was much amused by
the appearance of a tree
at no great distance
which appeared to be an
one coloured blaze of
scarlet flower. It proved

In L no other than the
*?
cycadaria covered with
red foliage to a degree
far greater than
had ever seen before.

a similar deception I have
formerly experienced
in regard to the Carya
and other trees, which
either change the color
of the foliage immediately
before the fall, or during
the infancy of

£ t \$*tst-t-r •

/ML reached a willow
on the left to
Lamas

Being anxious not to
lose any time in ^{visiting} ~~visiting~~
the object of his trip
he prooved ^{three} ~~several~~
times and presented
on four men from the
village

LLi { place to anampony les
jtJL hill from whence
the Choptank takes its
source.

on the 22nd Feb. early
in the morning we started
the moment the flood
had set in. The river
above Lomas becomes
gradually narrower, its course
is very winding in a
N. E. by E. direction. As we
proceeded up, the banks
increased in size and
numbers so as to become
almost the predominant
production here. We soon
passed a small village consisting of a few huts

A\$. C~s*;i—/JL^

with numerous open
fields both on our
right & left almost all
the way up. Our general
direction was N. E. by N.
Occasionally hills are seen
in the distance of

any great height. Of plants I
did not ~~know~~ ^{know} much that
was new to me, among the
most common kinds was
the gigantic Mimosa scandens
overtopping very tall
trees and remarkable
an account of its gigantic
rod ^{then} measuring ~~more than~~ ^{as far as} more than
two feet in length and
5.9 in breadth, generally much curved.
~~It is a different~~
This is a shrub which
occupies a great extent
of the land and elevation.
I have ~~seen~~ ^{seen} it in great
abundance on the high
intermediate mountains
of the alps. The common
Rattan (perhaps specifically
different from the vulgar
one) was seen by the
above abundance over
topping sometimes the
tallest trees, and frequently

accompanied by the scarlet
lip useful *Proceres paludosa*.
After having ^{continued} passed

about 10 miles our progress
became ^{more & more} difficult on account
of large clumps of ^{logs} ~~logs~~
that had fallen headly
in the narrow channel
These logs in some places
were connected with the
banks. This was the
case, especially, after

we had passed the ^{head and banks also become}
solens vegetation. It ^{prevents} is that at
length we found it
perfectly impossible to go
on any longer, the
width of the ^{channel}
never being traversed
by either trees that

had fallen down and
which it would be impossible
to pass, even in our small
canoes, until the ^{water}
had ^{been} ^{run} ^{away}

A * M

on the high banks I found
the first time met with
a tall and slender with
of *Pithecolobium* which
I call *pubescens* or *pubescens* or
Hamulifer *Arceuthobium*
This much smaller than
the usual cultivated

**&/< SX*~ ..

Myriophyllum peruviana plants
among which *Hamulifer*
Pichardi in high profusion
and certainly one of the
most beautiful orchidaceous
plants in the world. *Crotalaria*
religiosa Torr. (probably a
distinct spec. from that
and the same as *C. Caryana*
(Wall. & G.) was covered
with its elegant ^{in profusion} flowers.
We had now proceeded
about 4-16 miles and
had no alternative but
to attempt ^{marshing to} reaching the
hill from which the stream
was said to originate.
At 10th we arrived
at our camp, ^{for sleeping}
on the direction of
the N.

On the bank of the river which you
approach by
quite close and several
times crossed the course was
P.O.L. through a very thick
forest consisting of a variety

of trees, among which
were chiefly the following.
The broad-leaf tree (a species
of *Antrodia carpa*). This
tree is useful and stable
like maple and contributes
the prime bulk of these
forests. It grows to a
mod. arborescence
up; reaches a height
of about 80 feet
and up

one at 4 feet above
the base and found
to grow 16 feet but
I have seen ^{several} thick
crown here. Many of the
trees had been cut down
and ^{plunged} ^{down} in the

in ^{the} manner for the
purpose of extracting
the broad-leaf, and this
purpose to find that

^^^eA. />*^*-^j>Cjrl
4*/Cr~^A
r^A*

tree which had been so treated
on one of these places
appeared not to suffer
in the least in that year
or perhaps so far
as regards its height
from the layers and
elephants with which
these forests are well
as those found in the
place. At the top
of it stands a
massive, and because
to nothing less than
of the forest, the flowers being
supplied by the excretion
of the soil soon become
very vivid, and, when
to excretion, prevented
the trees from falling
in consequence of the
unemployment of the wood
being proportionately
small. We saw them
bearing the following
year. It is to be expected
that it would be so just

or to prevent its being applied
for any purpose whatever
Inevitably, it decays
with rapidity if the tree
has been felled. In
the island of Tonga

• ^ / Y f * * * * *
more valuable than any tree
also found in the island of
where it is very rare; it
measures very little diameter;
one which measured at
the circumference of the top
of the trunk a diameter of 9 feet
above the surface of the
ground 8 inches.
like its own relation
the foliage of the tree
it abounds in, from
the island of Tonga, which
is very hard
in considerable things and
to be made of its
bark. There is another
species of this valuable
tree with much larger
flowers, which I found there only
in found it around the

Arf

t / ^

Below that Maalanga
(Hoya grandiflora Wall.)
Another tree typical
Dominican is a sort of
Jarroal (Layschomia)

is ^{also} very common
and easily discernible
on account of its ash-
colored *****- tfrtr+t-^r^LI**

bark. Of large species
of ^{and one of the largest} *Prunella* is also
very common; they
attain very considerable
dimensions, and I
have reason to suppose

that the latter, **, erpcut**
has occasionally been
taken to be the *Scut*

from the appearance
of its ^{fruit} foliage which
to an unexperienced
eye is not much unlike
that of those of that *Scut*

fr*~? **~£^> to suppose
that from a number of
its nature led to the *Scut*

Had heard of the existence
of the lake in this Chongqing
which I am sorry to say
I found utterly unfounded.

During the first three
layers ~~we walked rapidly~~
and ~~took~~ ~~had~~

/Lv^*ts*/£

a perfect
wilderness, and occasionally
consisting of nothing
but gigantic bamboos
and towering rattans,
the plants which are
found in this unworked
and ~~smooth~~ ^{wild} state ~~is completely~~
unseen there.

without any path
but ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~formed~~

Ityt^/t /k-4*sZ

by wild elephants
the recent dung and
tracks of which are ^{seen}
every moment, though
we never saw any of
them ~~formed~~ ~~seen~~
we occasionally heard them

at a distance curbing
through the jungle
also as we approached
built nowhere today
but in no parts of the
does the E. so common
as in some newly
acquired territories
and I cannot but expect
from experience my
hope that measures
may be adopted for
cubbing this useful
animal. Of this I am
certain. **t**.* JZt^sf J^r r*-'''**
It is caught in the
domains of the King
of the, or in our
own under the protection
of the King of the
a hundred may be
obtained here. The
Elephants are said to
be superior to the King,
and, indeed, of

their use to be ^{on the spot} without ^{any} ^{pre-} ^{arranged} ^{state}, and the

«+£L^/?JL

here, I ^{submit}, ^{submit}

that it might not perhaps neither
be unproachable nor
unprofitable to transport
them while young and
not very large to Brazil.
Another and I think very
material consideration
is the ^{present} ^{unavoidable} ^{fact} ^{that}
the ^{best} ^{course} ^{which} ^{should}
be ^{adopted} ^{is} ^{to} ^{allow} ^{them} ^{to} ^{remain} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{country} ^{where} ^{they} ^{are} ^{born} ^{and} ^{to} ^{allow} ^{them} ^{to} ^{reproduce} ⁱⁿ ^{that} ^{country}

ATC...y

all agricultural attempts
within the country

ar-5 v*-<^

not perhaps exist which can
claim to itself ^{the} ^{reproduction} ^{of} ^{many}
spontaneous productions
of value as they have

for -i^iA^t^A^A>| V**^ A^*^A^rt^A

^{the} ^{best} ^{course} ^{is} ^{to} ^{allow} ^{them} ^{to} ^{reproduce} ⁱⁿ ^{that} ^{country}

to be a fit place to enter and the objects of foreign
into this important subject or that labor and land
and it becomes therefore ^a ^{question} ^{of} ^{beneficial} ^{consequence}
a matter of very high importance ^{off} ^{the} ^{subject} ^{of} ^{introduction}
to ^{consider} ^{that} ^{no} ^{such} ^{serious} ^{impediment} ^{to}
any extensive agricultural undertaking.

Yours I shall be pardoned

for this description, which
has been checked from
a most thorough course
founded on what I have
seen with my own eyes
the unparalleled
specimens of this group
he also saw frequent
numbers of *Lys* and
Rays and *Bees*. The two
kinds of *Menouras*
birds (*Beucos undata*
var. and *B. albertina*)
together with many
the whole species of
Longifurcas and
headpieces were

In the center part of very common, also
significantly in paper for people food. The
space of it had now reached a
open ground, probably

-1/1/ε*..J

... which was
washed by numerous
small brooks of trees
placed there to facilitate
the transport of timber
from the

Letter of Benjamin Franklin
to Mrs. J. of Philadelphia

from the foot of the hills, ^{continuing}
 along this road we ^{generally}
 for some time until 5 pm when
 we halted for the night near
 the stream, where ^{was} now ^{beautifully}
 clear, narrow, confined by
 high banks and ^{its bed} ~~was~~ ^{impeded}
 strewed with large detached
 rocks.

23rd July started for the hill at
 sunrise, soon after we had
 crossed the stream the ground
 began gradually to rise ^{until} ^{at} ⁸ ^{pm}
 at 12 when we reached the
 foot of the hill. ~~As we were~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~foot~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~hill~~ ~~we~~ ~~had~~ ~~now~~ ~~crossed~~
~~the~~ ~~breakfasting~~ ~~place~~ ~~we~~ ~~had~~ ~~now~~ ~~crossed~~ ~~the~~ ~~stream~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~last~~ ~~time~~ ~~which~~
 considerably began to ascend from
 a place where we crossed
 the stream for the last time, which
 it was now reduced to a
 mere willow pond, and must
 have been ^{with} ~~down~~ to its source
 which the people supposed ^{at} ⁹ ^{we} ^{began} ^{to} ^{ascend}, by a very
 on the southern side ^{at} ⁹ ^{we} ^{began} ^{to} ^{ascend}, by a very
 of the hill. A very indifferent, though
 not bad as for the month ^{not} ^{difficult}
 of the hills, where the ascent ^{path}, and reached
 was ⁱⁿ ^{less} ^{than}
 was ^{on} ^{hand}. The
 we were ^{able}
 enjoying being able to find
 although any ^{y^A~—} ^{*^L^}
 we could examine this

around; country. ~~Some~~

The hill has no particular
name; I think it cannot
be more than 500 feet in

height; it is one among

a large group which

extends in every direction.

A upper part consists chiefly

of a fine pale argillaceous

slate ~~of~~ of which, as well

as other rocks, I brought

specimens, back with me.

We returned to the foot

of the hill at

Exposition
to Propriety
in the County
of Tennessee
Feb 2 1827

An account of several occurrences made on
the rivers of Martaban and Tenasserim by
H. Wallich.

1837

In consequence of some information
received from a Seaman, a native of Orissa,
on the employ of Capt. Spiers, R.N. who had just
arrived from Rangoon, relative to the existence
of extensive forests of timber trees at a great
distance to the Southward of Amherst - Town
on the banks of the rivers in the direction
of Yeh on the coast of Tenasserim I
determined to make a short tour in
order to ascertain how far the man's
statement was correct. Major Genl. Sir
Archiebald Campbell was kind enough
to accommodate me with the use of one of
the Company's Gun-boats, and started
from Amherst on the morning of
the 29th February in company with
Lieut. Spiers and Mr. Robt. Jack, who
politely volunteered their services on
the occasion.

19th July

The wind and weather being
we were able to keep close

to the shore, which was, generally speaking high
and bold, and thickly wooded. It is striking
only at distant intervals, and covered here
with dense clumps of Casuarina trees, com-
monly known by the Malayan name *Arsoo*,
whose appellation singularly well applies
to the straight and pointed, arrow-like shape
and form of the tree. In *Andaman* it is called
Shaw, from its similarity to two kinds of
Tamarisks, so called. None of the individuals
had attained any great height, nor did I
meet with any during this tour, that exceeded
50 feet, which is considerably below the
size, which they are known to acquire
even out of their native soil. I shall remark
here, that the surmises, and the expectations
founded on these, of the fitness of this
sort of tree for naval purposes, especially
for supplying mast- and yard-pieces have
been disappointed in consequence of the
wood, although it apparently tough
and hard, being liable to speedy decay
and to incessant cracking. To ascertain
^ * / L X_{h-v} Direct or positive conclusions

as to the qualities and uses of woods can with safety
be made from arguments, derived from the
natural affinities of or external characters of
the trees which yield them. The genus *Cassia*,
it should be observed, being closely allied to the
Fir tribe. None of our kind of wood, ~~is~~
so quickly reducible to ashes as this is. It is
not seldom that whole trunks are found lying
on the ground completely converted to ashes,
and yet retaining their general shape for
a considerable time after they have been
burnt.

We came to an anchor at sunset, and
sent ashore on a bluff promontory, lying
south-east off High Island, and forming
the western side of the entrance into a narrow
and shallow rivulet. The lateness of the
hour and the frequent marks of recent
visits of tigers and wild dogs prevented
us from entering the wood. At the top of
the promontory and close to the sea
was seen a small decayed temple, of
the description met with every where
in the Burma countries. The rocks washed
by the water consisted of a coarse-grained
granite. —

1827
July 20th

We got under way with the Ebb at 7 a.m.
and soon came to the mouth of a river of
considerable width, flanked by a large sand-
bank, which was now almost dry. We ascended
the river and went ashore on the right bank
on a small cleared spot, surrounded with
thick jungle, and having a large, solitary
Casuarina in the centre, where we saw vestiges
of burnt wood and of fishing apparatus.
Ascending about two miles higher
up, our progress was arrested by a high
ledge of rocks, formed of oyster-shells,
which traversed the river from bank to bank
and forming a barrier which could only be
passed by means of small canoes. A
small arm which is sent off to the left
allowed us to go on in the Gun boat,
and rounding -- &sw& 6t&~<^<) A^C^^.
is formed here, we soon came to the
main stream again, to the N. of the
said ledge of rocks. Beyond this place
~~we found it impossible to go any further.~~
~~The course of the river is very tortuous;~~
it

1827
July 20th

~~In Medicine in N. E. the water is very shallow in
most places and the banks are broken~~

in ^{a^trt^J} medical, that, ^{^4 *sf & j4 < k & ~ ^ ^ ^ c}
is left naked from the oyster-shells
to be composed of the same brown, porous
and indurated clay-stone, which abounds
at Ankerst, appearing a very beautiful
purple color when the river recedes from
it. Both sides are covered with impenetrable
jungle, except near the inlet, where they
are overgrown with *Caecorinas*.

I shall take this opportunity of giving
a ^{short} ~~short~~ account of the sort of jungle I
have just alluded to. They have to me
that name in preference to forest, and
underwood ^{or thicket} ^{woods}. I think, as far as I may
presume to judge, do not precisely convey
be a good idea of the sort of vegetation
^{in question}
~~in question~~ of. It is peculiar to the
coastaries of the continent of India,
and consists principally of the following
plants: Various species of Mangroves
and *Bougainvillea*; two species of *Sonneratia*;
££~*~ (rf~^~ a former Hamilton. the same as

or Rosb.), *Hibiscus tortuosus* Rosb, several
 species of *Paludosa*; *Agaveas adocata*; *Agavealis*
rotundifolia, Rosb. *Carapa molaccensis*; various
 species of *Rattan* (*Calamus*); *Phoenix paludosa*
 Herb; *Polypodium aureum* (is not very common,
 nor often found far from the sea); *Excocarpia*
Ayallocha, (a tree which has no more to do
 with the true *Agave* (transformed into the
 barbarous *Ayallochum* or Eagle wood)
 I have any of its associates in these
 swamps; *Nipa puticans* (of which, however,
 found none here); besides several
Asclepiadaceae and *apocynaceae* plants,
 among the former of which may be mentioned
 two species of *Sarcobatus*, and
 a few *Leguminosae* not included among
 the genera mentioned above. Among the
 trees enumerated here, the *Meritiera* and
Sonneratia are found to extend higher
 up along the banks of the rivers than
 any of the rest, being frequently met with
 beyond the reach of the flood tide, and
 there, consequently, the water is perfectly
 sweet. Whereas *Agavealis* and *Polypodium*
aureum, especially the former, delight in

the immediate ~~vicinity~~ vicinity of the sea and are
scarcely seen beyond the mouths ~~vicinity~~ of
rivers.

It is very remarkable that the actinurians
on this coast as well as in Pegue, at longpore
and the neighbouring islands are free
from those ~~detructive~~ ^{the} miasmata, which
render those of the Ganges and Megha
(or Burmaputra) so destructive to human
life. They are alike marshy and overgrown
with the most dense vegetation, and they
are all subject to ^{periodical} ~~alternate~~ inundations
from the sea or from rivers, caused by
the ~~tides~~ alternate flux and reflux of the
tides. In order to solve this problem it would
be necessary to enter into a consideration
of a variety of combining circumstances,
which ^{are} ~~would~~ be foreign to my present
purpose; therefore return to my narrative.

We here got into a small canoe, with what we
had provided ourselves before leaving Amboina,
and with some difficulty, caused by the
extreme shallowness of the water reached
a couple of miles ^{ttsc^^*. A~^} inland, but we
got with nothing to ^{reward} encourage our curiosity
or to encourage any further search. On
our return we made a complete ~~or~~ circuit
round the island, which is very low and
^{U^rLU^ *£&^4u*} inundated during
the monsoon. We observed numerous
traces of Elephants, where they had crossed
the river. ^{^T^C^A.} and among we returned
to the ~~main~~ entrance of the river, where
we anchored for the night.

~~The course of this river is very tortuous,~~
The course of this river is North East and
very tortuous. Its bed, at this time of the
year is very shallow, and the banks
are partly

Major General Sir Arch. Campbell, G. C. B.
y o - & ^ f - t \ Agent on the ¹⁸ 1862
East of the Sabana.

1 You are requested to have a view of the Sabana
undertaken briefly with the view of enquir-
ing into the extent and nature of the
lower Lake forests on that river.

2 I fell in with four forests
of that description: two of them, and these
the best were situated on one side of
the river. A general account of them is
contained in the accompanying sheets;
and although they are neither so extensive
nor the trees of such dimensions as to
hold out the prospect of immediate or future
supplies of any great magnitude, yet I trust
they will be ^{of} ^{some} ^{importance} ^{and} ^{of} ^{consideration}.

3 The approach of the South West
monsoon being near at hand, I had to
only spend a short time on this visit,
as I was to re-embark, ^{on} ^{the} ¹⁰ ¹¹ my return, on
a passage on the Abasco, where it has
already

already been ascertained, that Lead exists at
once in abundance and in great perfection.
I could not, in consequence, extend my exami-
nation beyond the Island of Koa-Lung, but
I have reason to believe, that extensive rich
poorly occur further to the Northward
within our own territories, extending
and probably improving as they recede
from the Salween in an easterly direction.

/Z+SZ /U

jLw£ /? Ls/

precious abundance in natural
the accounts I have been able to procure
combine in asserting; and that the forest
on the river just visited must, at least
at one time have ^{been} very productive, as
easily be proved ^{from} the vast quantities
of the timber, which ^{has} been consumed
in the construction of the Schooners at
Sartaban, and the numerous religious

A^J a^ZL^t, UtA^Cdi^-fn .***

existing both there,
and at many other places along the
banks, which it is very unlikely ^{of} have been
imported from any distant source.

4 If I should ^{be} have been so fortunate
as to convey to your mind my own
conviction, that abundant resources
of Lead

> ^

will be found
assist in the taken beyond the limit of my personal
inspection, of the nature of the land & its base,
with regard to the cultivation of cotton, indigo,
sugar, coffee &c. stands to receive the least con-
firmation from the few remarks, which I
have been able to ~~make~~ ^{with} my
journey, I ~~should~~ ^{would} afford me very great
satisfaction. Matters connected with the
knowledge of a country requires, it is true,
a long, patient and minute investigation
to be properly understood in all their details,
yet even rapid gleanings, so they be faithfully
recorded, though unpretending in themselves,
may still serve as humble auxiliaries
towards aiding in the formation of a
general insight into the natural capabilities
of a place. Had it in my power to devote
only ten days to my late tour, during which
I have endeavoured to obtain as much
information as I could, in a variety
of points, chiefly by ^{ocular} inspection,
and after all I much fear, I must
solicit your indulgence in behalf, rather
of what I have entered into my diary
beyond the immediate object of my mission,
than of the numerous interesting matters
which I am conscious, have been omitted.
I have purposely abstained from writing
into

of the
of the
of the
of the

into any speculations on them King, which
came ^{under} my notice, in the hope that my
short hour might contribute some matter
more worthy of being submitted to you in
a separate report on the agricultural
capabilities and resources of our lately
acquired Possessions.

In conclusion I beg leave to
apologize for the numerous blunders
in the details and writing of my report, arising
from the hurry in which it was
drawn up and the disadvantage of its
being copied by one of my people, unaccus-
tomed to that sort of work.

Moolmyn
23rd March
1827

I have the honor to be,

Sr.

Your most obedient humble servant
(Sd) W. Wallich M.A.
1, 1st (St. George's) Street

in Deputie

W. Wallich
23rd March 1827

Printed

Report of a tour on the Salween River in Martaban
by A. Wallace M.D. 1827. 1827

The 15th March 1827. I left Moulmyne with the
setting in of the flood at 11 A.M. in the Baham-
poster gunboat and crossing over to Martaban
immediately entered the Salween river. A fine S.W.
breeze which wind generally prevails here at this
season of the year enabled us to make good progress.
The Salween is a large river which, unlike the Irawadi,
becomes perfectly clear and fresh within a few miles
of its mouth, beyond which the sea water does not
extend. In consequence, its banks, instead of being
overgrown with the sort of jungle, peculiar to the
influence of salt water, are covered with a vegetati-
on of a widely different description. They are shel-
ving at first, but soon rise & become sufficiently
high to appear perfectly exempted from inunda-
tions from the river. Above Martaban the river side
is covered with high grass and Cytheinas, inter-
mixed with little palms and occasional clumps
of plantain trees. Behind, at a short distance, is
a range of short hills, sparingly covered with ve-
getation. On one of these I could distinctly see a num-
ber of the trees, which yield the well-known Styracis or

British, covered with their numerous clusters of
winged fruit. The course of the river is at its source
due N. and it continues in that direction to its
source almost, with frequent turns to the East &

MAJL^^^^ as I passed an extensive flat
land on the right towards the upper end of which
on the E. side of the river, I was told there is a con-
siderable village, where there is cultivated a good
deal of bottom. Rice, Yams and sweet potatoes
In an hour after, I passed on my left the mouth
of a large branch, which is said to be navigable about
as far as Rangoon; on the opposite bank of this stream
there are several small villages, one of which is
called Daoungde, situated below a range of jagged
hills. The Ebb setting in and the wind blowing
away we were obliged to come to an anchor at a
distance, I conjecture, of 14 miles from Martaban

(Both sides of the river had here a number of uncul-
tivated conical hills mostly naked. There was no time
to examine any of them, and I could only take a view
of the western bank, which was high and covered
with a soft, porous, yellow spongy substance
much frequented by the natives. *Yeltonia floribunda*
the common climber of these parts; a species of bean
with delightfully fragrant flowers. $\bullet \sim < /k^{**} \wedge eS \text{ ££}$
of the Wall-flower, and an ambitious tree rising

in some points the Elm was all I found here. Thermometer at 3 P.M. 75° under the awning, at 7, 75°

Wallaah. The fog during ^{the} morning was heavy and continued until 8 o'clock when it began gradually to disperse, after having wetted every thing exposed to it; the surrounding hills continued misty for a long time after. Frogs prevail at this season of the year in the whole district and must contribute very materially to fertilize the soil and invigorate its vegetation; it contributes to cool the nights and mornings to an extent, sometimes exceeding 20° of Fahrenheit, and may therefore by immediate exposure to it, cause individual instances of sickness in a climate, otherwise remarkably healthy. I am of opinion, however that the least caution in regard to covering is sufficient to prevent those not habituated to such fogs from suffering any ill effects from them. Neither did a wind blowing us we were obliged to wait until 11 when we got under way. Numerous hills appeared in sight all around us. On our left we passed a village consisting of a few huts only, they were lifted very ^{high} on a steeply ascending mountain side, and were adapted to a country, infected by tigers and elephants. In every direction appeared volumes of smoke ascending from the jungles, which is an un-failing indication of the approach of the agricultural season. The

scenery became very pretty and beautiful as we approached
Singla, a large village, situated on the S bank
exactly opposite the upper end of a long flat
which was N and S close to the other side of the
These hills consist entirely of Limestone and are of
a dark appearance and rugged form, frequently
rising perpendicularly to a height of 5 or 600 feet
they are more or less covered with shrubs & trees. The
latter of small growth except toward the base, and
a deep soil affords them great nourishment and
stronger hold, even their vertical sides are not entirely
destitute of vegetation. At 3 I landed opposite Sing
la and proceeded in a S.W. direction to a celebrated
cave, called Kiguar, distant about 2 miles from the
place of landing, and about one mile from the near
est R bank. Our path went among laurel grass and
groves of coconut and palouras, and another sort
of palm, still more tall and stately than the last men
tioned, and belonging to a widely different genus,
which is the same as that, of which the Latta Palm
of Malabar is a species. It is called Poo by the
people here and is a very beautiful tree. Instead
of flowering annually, it very rarely
enormously large panicle after 30 or 40 years
immediately afterwards dies down to the roots.

r&estT

It is an opportunity of measuring an individual
at Lamas on the slope x**Em? -Cc^^^A*--*^-. had some
lyformine and stood a lead tree etc. to the top
of the hill some was 120 feet. Spotted some gra-
cious flowers in a grove of Mountain Stagnos. For
the fragrant Stagnos (Melia formica) I saw here a
ntjr large tree with bark which I call Melanorhiza
leaves measuring in girth 11 feet 5 in. and in
height 40 feet with a diameter of 12 feet. Neither

this nor from any of those i^Ar<... has had
the ... been observed since. I am informed
~€- there being in these places none of those people who
apply themselves to that work. The people I had
an opportunity of ascertaining at Prome, whether
the tree is found in abundance it is very simple
and follows that joints of a small kind of bam-
boo sharpened at one end like a pen, are thrust into

JU?£*<I C6ctT-i*tZ* fjtCc.

the bark in a slanting direction in
the course of 24 hours one half or left is filled with
the resin when it is removed. 119 *E> such have
above are sometimes with A trees at once. In about an
hour I came to a decayed tree close to a large hill
I had been prepared to find a tree here, sf. <* which an ac-
count had long since been communicated to me
by Mr. Crawford, and which I had the good fortune
to meet with, near a pagoda at Martata. no way I
disappointed

disappointed. There are two individuals of this tree here
the largest about 20 feet high, with a girth at 2 feet
above the base of 6 feet, stands close to the cave, the
other is smaller. They grow on old square corners
of water lined with beets and stones. They are both covered
with pendulous panicles of large, or million, red
blossoms, and formed, superb object, hardly equalled
*****t*%f. fe*

of the East Indies and which I have
never not surpassed in magnificence and ele-
gance in any part of the world. I call this tree *Am-
brosia* (Theoria in Pison). Neither the people
here or at Mantaban could give me a distinct ac-
count of its native place of growth, but there is little
doubt, that it belongs to the forests of this province.
The ground was thick, even at a distance, with its
blossoms, which are daily carried as offerings to a

fee n.lmat-fiAf n

the adjoining cave. Round this spot
were numerous *Juniperus* in full bloom, inferior only
to those on ^{tree} bean and several *Stagurus* also in
flower. It is remarkable that the people
should have so good a taste, as to select
two sorts of trees as ornaments
which, belonging to a very small, but well marked
and distinct group in the extensive family of the
gymnosperms. At Mantaban I found a third
tree, *Mantbania variegata*, also of great beauty, plant

ted close to the Amber-stone and the fossils forming an
additional member of that beautiful natural
group. I had my painters with me on purpose to re-

« A - * J .

not say defect, which
being clearly visible of the specimens were well con-
sists of very hard Limestone, with occasional
veins of quartz & being struck with a hammer
it emits a peculiarly strong flinty smell, not un-
like that of ignited gunpowder. On my way I saw
two kilns, in which lime had been burnt from the
rock; and as far as I could judge from a little
that was still lying on the ground, it appeared of
the best quality. My time had been too much oc-
cupied with the sheathing botanical objects close
by, to admit of any minute examination of the
cave itself. It is spacious but not deep, and des-
cends very gently from the base of the hill. It
was literally filled with gilt images of Buddha in
the usual sitting or on a reclining posture, partly
made of marble, and partly of brick and on large
some of an her size, others small. The walls
was absolutely covered with small images im-
pressed on clay and indurated by fire, about as large as
the palm of a hand, except those parts, from which
statuettes were hanging down; most of these were
curiously carved. On returning I went to a cave in
the

extensive field of burnt grass in which I saw a number of buffaloes and ^{tm < U* ^} my boat at 7. Some the river side was cultivated some Indigo in some places the plant seemed thriving and good.

11 March The ^{morning} was clear and fine. I left the river at 8 o'clock and went up the river for about 10 miles to a village on the British side of the Salween. It is a large village close on a hill, which forms its boundary and projects there into the river ^{near} which it was built, as is also another opposite promontory, with numerous small white temples, which give them a neat and interesting appearance. Even on the tops of the higher hills, which one can hardly conceive possible to ascend on account of their steepness, similar small temples are sometimes erected. At the landing place to the village were lying several boats. I saw two looms and a forge at work. /A cultivated here cotton and some Indigo. of which I saw a quantity steeping in small glazed jars for the purpose of extracting from it a coarse & U dye. The Mango trees here are very large, one measured in circumference of stem 15 feet and more. The Tamarind does not grow here, nor have I to the best of my recollection, seen any since I left the Irawaddy and its estuaries. Up that river the tree attains a prodigious size, rivalled only by the ^{the} ^{thing} ^{yet} ^{do} ^a ^{very} ^{large} ^{quantity} ^{of} ^{fruit}

Thongam (or bronze tree) and the wood oil tree of these parts. After ascending the foot of the above-mentioned hill which, like the rest, consists of very hard and rich lime stone, I proceeded at least 2 1/2 miles across a large level, [^] cold, lately burnt down and destined for the cultivation of rice, to a hill situated in an E direction from Tugla. A great number of Buffaloes were grazing here and among them I observed one, which had the reddish & white color, which is so often met with at Penang, the rest were of the usual dark grey-brown color. The principal tree in the jungle surrounding this field is the Dhak or Palak (*Butea frondosa*) a superb tree when in bloom, before which period it looks very poor and unpermissing. Here as well as in Hindustan its leaves do not begin to make their appearance until the pods are fairly set. The forenoon was fiercely hot and when I arrived at the foot of the hill, I had more the appearance of a chimney sweep, returning from his sooty job, than a botanizing European, for the conflagration of the rank grass, consisting of the wild sugar-cane, had spared the tall stems, though it had thoroughly blackened them. I have no doubt that the ash produced by the universal practice of burning the jungles during the dry season, must have

salutary effect on the soil as a species of manure, and
altho' in Bengal a rice field exhibits an example, per-
haps unique in the science of agriculture, of perpe-
tual fertility, without the aid of manure, this
cannot be fairly said of these fields, which I obser-
ved the ground covered to some inches with refuse.
As I approached a reef among the hills the country be-
came woody and I soon found myself in a thick for-
est near a Kasan village. There were two wells here
with excellent water. In this forest, which ascends a
little way up the side of the hill, I made several fine
additions to my collection, among which were two
palms, one of them a species of Caryota, which I call
C. minor, different from the *Cumpama* of Malabar,
and the other a species of *Cycas*, probably the same
as the *Sodda Panna* of the Portul Malabar coast.
I had seen them before on the Shan hills, the latter
growing on the steep sides of ~~them~~ to a height, as far
as I could guess, of 12 to 15 feet. In Malabar the
nuts of the *Cycas* are prepared into flour, and ghee
is extracted from the Caryota. I could not obtain the
native names of either. Among the most remarkable
plants were *Lagotisemia grandiflora* of Beau-
lengh, and a species of *Wittmieg* (*Myristica scol-
tata* Wall.) both ~~are~~ very large forest trees; the
latter had large clusters of unripe fruit, in which

state, however, I perceived no aromatic smell or taste.
I also ^{found} a very handsome Grammatonum, with thick corolla
of red flower, resembling at a distance those of Stambou-
go roses, besides a good number of others. About the
hills was cultivated some Tobacco, Mustard and
betton, the latter very fine; several extensive plan-
-tain groves and lastly some betton vines, which were
allowed to root on the stems of high trees, their leaves
being gathered by means of bamboo pegs, which
had been inserted into the bark of the trees in pairs,
at a distance of a foot between each step. I return-
ed to Fugla at 3 P.M. and immediately pro-
ceeded on my boat. Independent of the
before mentioned two promontories, the river sides
become now and more hilly, most of the hills are
surrounded by plains, from which they rise very
abruptly. There are also several islands, some
hilly and covered with trees, others flat, though
sufficiently raised not to be overflowed, and
cultivated with cotton and plantains. The
banks, ^{are} ^{high} here and not so ^{low} ^{as} ^{at} ^{the} ^{mouth} ^{of} ^{the} ^{river}
-undation during the monsoon. I do not recollect
having seen any finer cotton than what I percei-
-ed here; the pods were large, the wool beautiful-
-ly white & silky and of good staple. Indeed I
think that it would in those respects even the P.
-badi

lasted bottom which I cultivated at Sittoupa near
Nanackpore, ^(See my charge as) while it was a branch of the British
Garden at Calcutta, and which in the opinion of
the Court of Directors, officially communicated to
in 1824, was superior to any in the London market.
The plant is 3 to 4 feet high and annual, though
I dare say, like all the other kinds of cultivated co-
tton, it may be raised so as to become biennial
or even perennial, as is the case on the West India
St. Domingo this cotton sells at 30 Rupees (about
per 70 lbs, equal to 305 Pounds avoirdupois) &
I might compute the equivalent of the 70 lbs. I ob-
served frequent groves of coconuts and palms
(including the two distinct palms I have spoken
of before). The flood was still perceptible up
here, at least the river is subject to a considerable
rise during the spring tides, the stream is beautiful,
clear, and the banks high, and on some places pre-
cipitous. As there we have not had less than 30
5 fathoms ^{water}. One of the hills on my right bank
is differing from the rest, being considerably high-
er with rounded summit, and almost vertical
sides; it was at some distance from the coast
and almost entirely surrounded. (See *S~
after leaving Sittoupa I passed a village called
Poutida on the left bank, near which I re-


marked the handsome *betula religiosa* in full flower, the tree is the same as that I found on the Chappadong and Kowaddy, though I have some doubt as to its identity with Foster's tree just quoted. On a tree like that, in which I have been engaged since August last, it is difficult to determine closely allied species, and when new objects crowd together every day, it is scarcely possible to give each individual kind its due share of investigation. My list of distinct species collected during this period, considerably exceeds 1800, but were I to number those separately of which I entertain doubt as to their identity, I could swell my catalogue considerably beyond its present limits. We now approached Phano, a village situated close to the river on its right bank, near it I observed from a distance several Teak trees which, excepting a few I could distinguish at little above Singla, were the first I had seen on the Salween.

18th March. The village consists of some raised huts occupied by Karens. I found some teak trees not more than half a dozen however, among the huts, but to the Westward, at a short distance, there was a grove of 60 to 70. The best trees had evidently been removed long ago; and what remained was short in stem

END

102 of irregular growth, branching out low down &
 this of the year the tree is almost destitute of leaves
 still it may be recognized by the large, pinnately
 fruit, which terminate the branches, though it requires
 some practice not to confound it with the *Naucho*, &
 another *bird's nest* tree which is common every where.
 There are some other trees, which I have repeatedly
 found mistaken by new comers for the *Teak*, par-
 ticularly a sort of *Carya*, and several species of *Dipterocarpus*,
 all of which are like the *Teak* deciduous and grow
 to be forest trees of very considerable dimensions.
 I measured the following individuals, taking the
 at random among such as had attained a mature
 age. I must remark here, once for all, that by the
 girth I mean the circumference of the trunk taken
 at 4 feet above the level of the ground, unless the con-
 trary is explicitly stated. This precaution avoids erro-
 ring in the measurement the frequent irregularities
 of projections and crevices, which certain trees
 and the *Teak* among them exhibit towards their base.
 In the next place I include in the height, that part
 of the stem only which is undivided and which has
 still a tolerably good circumference, not too dispropor-
 tionate to the lower girth.

	Girth	Height	
	ft	ft	
N ^o 1.	9.5	18	This stands in the village,
			all the others here, are small

1. 12.0 - - 8 It divides irregularly at ^{the} top
 2. 3.6 - - 13 The base much thickened before a low branch is sent off.
 3. 5.10 - - 20. This is a branch out of two, with which the stem ^{at its base} divides, the other measures in girth $\frac{2}{5}$ of a wooded ground
 4. 9.6 - - 7 A branch decayed at top, the main trunk thick but very short.
 5. 9.7 - - 8 Branches irregular
 6. 5.0 - - 18 Straight and regular
 7. 8.0 - - 16 
 8. 12.8 - - 5 Divides into three branches, one of these with a girth of $\frac{9}{16}$ of an inch height

^?/f/*f-42

9. $\frac{3}{5}$ - 12.55 Average girth and height

I have already remarked that the appearance of the trees was not good, generally speaking their stems were decayed and in some instances burnt. In the grove, which was rather higher than the adjacent lands, were several other sorts of trees, such as the **Shd^(r, // \$zi^t***, a sort of *Dalman* *melina arborea* (the *Jumbha* of Hindustan) and an *Artocarpus*. The last tree had its bark peeled off to a considerable height.

on enquiry I found that the poor people were in the ha-
bit of masticating it with their paws, in lieu of that
of *Tania japonica*; a use for which the great astir-
gony seems certainly to recommend it. The Koreans
told me that there was no Teak in ~~the~~ ^{the} direction
beyond what I had ^{had} seen but that I should
find plenty at Meayng. There were some cotton
cultivations here, the produce of which was beau-
tiful and plentiful. Some of the plants, but only
very few, bore a yellow cotton of the same desig-
ner as that I have seen at Seguen, opposite to
Soo, but I was told that this was a matter of ac-
cident; indeed the villagers seemed hardly aware
of the difference in the product, when I pointed
out to them. The price of that article was the same
as at Fungla. Rice is here very dear, the price be-
ing at present so high as 80 Mt. per hundred
bags, an unusual rate, which the inhabitants
could not, or would not quite satisfactorily ac-
count for. They admitted that the last Rice crop
had been plentiful, but alledged that ~~the~~ ^{the} war
and the subsequent influx of people to our ter-
ritories, had increased the consumption to an
unusual degree not account for the scarcity. The
mode of reasoning may answer as far as it goes
but it ^{will} not to my mind explain a phenomenon

in the course of these parts which as far as I know
has never before been experienced. Rice is to a small
extent cultivated here; also the common garden stuff
from a hill which confines the river a little to the S
of this village, forming a bluff point there, I got
several botanical curiosities, among which some
were altogether new to me. At 2 P.M. we started
a fresh S. breeze. High hills became very numerous &
we lost sight of Phance exhibiting a scenery at
once beautiful and novel. On the R bank a hill
rose perpendicularly from the water's edge present-
ing a vertical wall towards the river. I conjecture
I cannot have been left than 500 feet high. We
attempted to pass along the E side of a large island,
but the water, tho' deep at some places, became
so shallow that we grounded and were obliged
to show our Sticks back to the other channel, where
passed by the above mentioned hill. The island as
well as both sides of the river are thickly grown with ^{long}
(and to be understood with the latter word) what but the common
bottom trees, which are here perfectly naked even
if the year give them a very singular appearance.
~~pass the river a distance of several hours. Because~~
there I saw large tracts, ~~and~~ covered with plain
lains. A couple of canoes passed us on their way
down, indeed I have only seen few boats of any
description since I left Macabon.

The 11th. We went early in the morning along
the

anxious at least to ascertain the site and condition
of the lowest level parts on the Salween. It was evident
that the flood tide would come no longer as
the wind was too unsteady to allow me to place
reliance on it any longer.

15 March. Left the boat at 7 o'clock early in the
morning and soon passed two villages in
succession on the L. bank, the last of them called
Thayparouk. Having a number of people with me,
and one of the canoes being entirely occupied by
my collections, which it was necessary to take with
me in order that they might be dried, I was an-
xious to procure a third one at this village. An
old man offered me the use of one amongst several of
your canoes, but pretended that all the village peo-
ple were absent, and that he could not, in con-
sequence, assist us with mine. Now the fact is, I saw
least a dozen on landing, but they all absconded
either from fear or suspicion. These are little tricks
easily practicable in a people, who have long suffered
from oppressive tyranny, and who cannot at
once accustom themselves to think and act other-
wise than they have done from their infancy. I
do not by any means intend reflecting on the cha-
racter of the lower orders of the nations, who speak
the Burmese dialects, for I consider them far superior

is the generality among the Hindus and Brahmins
sons of our territories. Near the water side was
cultivated abundance of cotton and some Sa-
dige. I also observed several Castor oil plants
(*Ricinus communis*, Melchiorce of the Museum.) from
which, besides Oil, I am told is produced a sort
of red pigment. The price of the Cotton in our islands
the same, namely 30 Rs. per $\frac{1}{2}$ *Wip*, but I have reason
to suspect it much exaggerated. A large float of the
Sunda ^{sort of} bamboo, which passed us on leaving the
Village, was rated at 15 Rs. per *Wille* on the spot.
The sides of the river, close down to the water, are cover-
ed with large Willow trees, which is the second, per-
haps the third sort I have seen in the Sumatra coun-
tries it is called *Mamoka* by the natives who to a
degree recording even what I have witnessed in
Nipal, eat all sorts of ^{yt} sprouts, stalks, &
leaves, flowers. I have often seen my Bra-
minse wood-cutter gather these things from forest
trees apparently destitute of the least claims as
articles of aliment either to man or beast. Some of
the Willows appeared 30 or 40 feet high. I measured a
stem and obtained a girth of 42 Inches with a clear
height of 10 feet. Another tree, which is much smaller
however, grows in vast abundance intermixed with
the Willows, it is a sort of bamboo being *Mytille* (*Myrica*)
and

and is very common along the sea-coast. A sort of
creeping Fig (*Ficus heterophylla*) found a fern root,
all on account of its taking root and reproduc-
ing itself successively from the apex of its fronds,
the parent plant continuing still to thrive. *Sphen-
ocleone proliferum*, comprising several plants
described as distinct by Botanists) were to be seen
strengthen the banks. I saw a few *Seaks* along the side
growing among the *Bambos* jungle. I also just tra-
-verped us here on his way down to *Mouloupa*
from *Mouyong*. I forget to mention that another
passed us yesterday - he approached *Mouyong* -
about 10 miles S. off the Island of *Koa*. Long a num-
ber of *Seak* trees came in sight on the L. bank. I
stopped to examine this part. The bank was very
high and steep, overgrown with a thick jungle of
large trees, belonging to the *Cane* tribe. I found the
people had commenced cutting the trees out as a
way ^{maintain} ~~to~~ on purpose to cultivate the ground
but to clear the trees which they were actually enga-
ged in felling. A good number had been thrown down,
others still standing had their ^{branches} ~~branches~~ cut down
more or less, or their branches lopped off. Any, indepen-
dent of this fact, which at once demonstrated the
object in view, had the people intended to cultivate
only, it is obvious that, instead of having recourse to

The tedious operation of cutting the roots, they would
undoubtedly have burnt it for a Swamp as is a
-verse to previous labour, as any man can be it is how
-ever very likely, that the cultivation of the ground may
be a second ^{or} object. But nothing could be worse than
the miserable mode adopted here of felling the trees,
in no instance below, and generally above three feet
from the base. Whenever an ^{or} an accidental
impediment from a trunk of wood or the like which
might have easily been removed, came on the way
the axe was applied so high as 4 or even 6
feet above the ground. I am inclined to think,
that the people must have been in a great hurry
to secure their prizes; and although I saw not a
single soul on landing, every thing proved that the
work of destruction must have been carried on,
if not this very morning, at least on the preceding
day. But if this be the state of things in our imme-
-diate vicinity, much more must it exist at a
distance from any direct control or check. Few
forests can be fairly said to be inexhaustible, un-
-til they are placed under salutary laws, and ^{these} of
Sask have been too long and too constantly laid
under contribution, not to require prompt and
vigorous measures for their redemption. Among
the produce of the land on which we may with
safety

safely only for reimbursement of a great proportion
of the expenses for the support of the personnel later-
ly added to us, there can, I presume, be no ^{doubt} ~~conjecture~~
warranting that the Seal stands foremost. In my hum-
ble opinion, and a simple one, ~~it is to be desired~~
not a stick of that valuable wood ought to be
allowed to be carried away for any purposes what-
ever, but those of the Government, without their
express sanction, and that to declare all such
forests in our territories the property of the Company
will be an indispensable step towards saving in
as far as it is practicable, reclaiming these forests.
As soon as I shall have accomplished the inspec-
tion of the Athian forests, I shall be prepared
to submit at full length my ideas on this im-
portant matter. In the meantime I proceed to
give a more detailed account of the forest in ques-
tion. It stretches only a little way along the ^{western} coast
and, as far as I could ascertain, it does not ^{go} ~~go~~
inland. I am disposed to think that 200,000
trees may be estimated as the number contain-
ed in it -

N. Gith Right

F. S. F. S.

4. 5-5-6-0

2. 4-5 13-0

24 Girth Height

2. 1. 2. 1.

3. 1. 9 - 29. 0

4. 5. 1 - 23. 0 Girth of the upper end 32. 5. The
fine stick was cut at 1. 5 above
the ground.

5. 7. 5 - 24. 9 Upper girth 2/6. The tree was
standing, but the branches had
been topped off and a commo-
-ment had been made to divide
the trunk at 5/.

6. 9. 3 - 10. 0

7. 9. 10 - 22. 0 There was a stout limb rising
from the base, which I of course
included in taking the girth.
This and all the succeeding num-
-bers were untouched by the wood-
-cutters.

8. 10. 8 - 15. 0 A decayed branch obliged me to
measure the circumference at 8
5. above the surface of the ground

9. 7. 8 - 24. 0

10. 6. 4 - 15. 6

11. 10. 8 - 23. 7 Upper girth 7/3 Along fine tree
Average Girth 7. 10 2/3; Height 19. 7 1/2.

I must further remark on this forest, that the soil
is of a grey colour and seems to consist of fine red
clay and a small proportion of vegetable mould.
I took a specimen of it with me for further in-
vestigation. The trees that had been felled ap-
peared quite sound, the wood dark coloured and com-
pact. I availed myself of the opportunity for ex-
amining the bark and the sap-wood (Alburnum).
The thickness of the former was with very little va-
riation $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Inch, that of the latter from 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ and
even 2 Inches; there was no perceptible difference in
their diameters, with regard to the point of the com-
pass at which they were measured. ~~Taking therefore~~
~~the average of the thickness of the bark and the~~
~~of the sap-wood, this would be calculated from the girth~~
~~of the tree, the real thickness of the wood, but in~~
~~examining the timber, this deduction cannot be ta-
ken into account at all.~~ As we proceeded up to
the island called Kow-Lung-Yuen, the bed of ^{the} ri-
ver became full ^{of} with pebbles. This island is flat
and extends, it is said, to a considerable distance
North. At the very point of the southern extremity
there was a wherry, but serving as a Chokey. At
some places here the banks of the river consisted
of porous sand, some at others they were low and
shelving and sandy. On the latter are found a small
number

number of Turtle eggs. Alligators are very common
 here. I saw a very large one basking in the sun and
 allowing our boats to come pretty close, before
 he slipped himself to the water. It appears of the
 same round-scaled kind as that which I saw
 in abundance in the Parlang <^<*>L^ft jy-- the ha-
 wuddy *Stf^ Com-4- moulted species (*Lacerta gangetica*
 -ca. Cherrand of the Hindus) I have only seen in
 the Ganges, and yet among the fine collection of
 fossils, which Mr. Crawford made ^{During} on my stay on
 ife, -frTX-wsttsf S^\$& hawuddy, near Yemongseu, there
 were numerous specimens of the last mentioned
 animal. I went up along the W side of the island
 to a village called Kew-Lung, where I arrived at
 5 o'clock. It is small and has received a great de-
 -dition of inhabitants by the migration of the in-
 -habitants of Alayn, directly opposite, on the right
 -&-<^*^lsrtZt iff- the river, who told me without reserve or
 hesitation, that they had come to our protection
 from apprehension. But Alaha Boyna, who is descri-
 -ed as the father of Mantala, should
 - as they are content in al-
 -letting the river to be as I am unable to say,
 it seems certainly to be nearest our side. I saw
 a considerable quantity of bottom collected in the
 huts and a number of small boats loading it at
 the

the grant. There was also a large ^{y ^} in 1840, [^]
to a Mahomedan, it had brought up a cargo of
salt from Moalomyne, which had been sold
at 20 Rl per 1/2 Viss. At this village ^{2 I all the days}
^{in the path} ~~the~~ the huts swarmed with children, like bee-hives.
There was abundance of poultry. ~~Others~~ caught in
adjoining jungle by a simple contrivance, consisting
of a number of nooses attached to a string scarcely
thicker than a pack ^{w z t ^}. Immediately on my ar-
-rival one of the villagers brought me a number of
fresh Fowls eggs of a remarkably small size. The
man was absent at another part of the Island. I
estimate the distance of this village at no more than
35 miles from Moalomyne, notwithstanding I was
told here, that the Jungsalen Karea or creek was
three days journey higher up. Now I know, that
Capt Grant has determined that creek to be only
50 Miles from Moalomyne, and the boundary of
our territory in that direction about 20 miles ^{1/2} ^{1/2}
-there on, I therefore conclude that, from Moalomyne
Jungsalen must be about 15 miles. I proposed
to the old site of Moalomyne, but found it impossible
to examine to day the South forest, where it, I was in-
-formed, was in the vicinity. The village, ^{was}
burnt to the ground after all that could be done
-and, had been carried across the water, the fire
was

was perhaps caused by the conflagration of the sur-
rounding jungle. A narrow wooden bridge led us
to an adjoining stream, which was old and desor-
tified. It was situated close to the coast on a grove of
stately Mamouras, Mangroes and Goypha palms.

15th March. The morning was cloudy, but free from fog.
We moved over to ^{yf} at 6 and proceeded in a
W. direction through an extensive grass jungle, which
had been burnt lately, preparatory to being cul-
-tivated. About 2 ^y from the village, passing
between two hills at no great distance from each other,
we entered a very thick bamboo ^{through}
which it was necessary to cut our way. Almost all the
stems were in flower, and went which *6sl;y <ZJ*.SI^4+
takes place in the cultivated soil; these being always
propagated from offsets. After penetrating about
a mile I reached a teak forest, choked almost
with clumbers and underwood and containing
a variety of other trees; a few of the teaks on the
out skirts were straggling among the bamboo
-jungle. Some of the trees here were of a good size and
well grown. They were crooked and indefinitely bran-
-ched; a few had decayed trunks, though of greater di-
-mensions than those. I shall presently note down
the site is rather elevated above the adjoining jungle,
the soil the same that which I examined below
low

tion *Σ*~f • f*[<] art. two small dry nullahs, origin-
-ating from the above mentioned hills, traverse the
forest and some of the best trees were standing along
the margins of the channels, which were filled with
pebbles of indurated clay and sandstone, the sides
consisting chiefly of clay. Although the distance
of the forest is 3 miles from the river, there would
be no difficulty in transporting the trees, the ground
being somewhat sloping and pretty even, and a
sufficient opening could easily be cut through
the bamboos. Besides, in the rains the nullahs
would probably admit timber to be floated
down to the river edge. So far as I could learn the
forest, which of course belongs to the Baimeahs, extends
some distance to the W. The principal trees among
the Teak were the following Shengon or banyan tree,
(*Ficus religiosa* of Roxburgh, which name Poiret has
thought proper to transpose into the barbarous Persian
a preceding both unnecessary on the grounds adduced
by the Abbe, and not consonant with sound Schol-
-ary). This is next to the Teak the finest timber tree in
this province, it attains the most extraordinary size
both in height and circumference far beyond the
dimensions which the Teak ever acquires. The natives
prefer it to the latter for boat building, and I
have a notion that it may be advantageously sub-
-stituted

detached, on some occasions for other purposes. It is
nearly allied to the baob of Hindustan (*Shorea robusta*)
and like that abounds in Kavin or Damman. It dis-
lights on elevated situations near the sea; ~~and I un-~~
~~derstand on the coast of Singapore it is found in the~~
greatest perfection. As it was of very middling size, and
greatly inferior to the gigantic trees of it, which I
have seen elsewhere. I found likewise here, for the first
time, a new sort of *Pepua*, which on account of its
numerous large, and fragrant blossoms, call it *suava*.
The natives tell me its wood is hard and durable,
that its name is *Engyca*, and that there exists
a red variety below. The trees that I saw here were for
in number *entis* of no great size, *Baraya*, *Singa*
xylocarpa, *Kaucla* and the wood oil tree (a ge-
nus of *Dipterocarpaceae*) constituted the rest of the
trees here. I now subjoin the measurements of
Seak trees, which I took here:

At full height

J.S. J.S.

- 1 6.7 - 30.0 Somewhat injured below by the
falling of the jungle
- 2 6.7 - 22.0 D°
- 3 7.2 - 35.0
- 4 8.2 - 24.0 Long fine tree
- 5 6.8 - 28.0 D° except near the base.

At Jalk Height

S.S. S.S.

5. 9.2.30.0 Very fine tree except near the base,
ten feet or so might, at least be
cut for a spar S.S.
7. 7.10.15.5 At the upper end it divided into
two limbs, one of which about 2
feet long.
8. 5.3.25.5 Very fine another length of at
least 18 ft. might be added.
9. 7.9.35.0 D. The bark and sap wood do
not exceed 1/2 inch.
10. 11.7.12.0 Divides at top in three stout
branches each 12 feet long.
11. 6.5.25.0
12. 10.7.35.0

Average Girth 7 ft. 10 1/2 in. Height 35 ft. 9 1/2 in.

Returning from this village I went to the foot
of one of the hills. In my way to it, near one of the
nullahs, I found a curious sort of Bamboo - the
stem as thick as a moderate sized stem, slightly
marked lengthways with irregular white stripes
like the leaves of the striped Grass (Grounds colour).
My wood cutters could give me no further ac-
-count of it, than that it belongs to that kind of
Bamboo called Woa. Now, it was in full flower

I took a specimen of the stem measuring 8 feet
in circumference. The hills is of the same structure
as those noticed before, it has several small caves
at the base containing various stalactites. The
people told me that the rock yielded but a small
quantity of pure lime, owing probably to the nu-
merous veins of quartz which occur in it. The
specimens of a brown, hard rock, which I found im-
bedded in the limestone, on account of its super-
ior hardness it projected at places, where the
other rock ^A, has ^{*c} partly worn away. It was
very ^{c*^} hard, but when I reached ^{*e-} my camp, but as
I had no time to lose I determined at once to pro-
ceed to the other side ^{<i7--/o&} of the island where, on one
part of the river, I had been ^{^-^E-6-} told that
^{iep^} the island itself is very thickly wood-
ed, except on places cleared for the cultivation
of rice and cotton, of which latter a good quan-
tity is raised here. Besides the village heading
there is another on this island, said to be on its
extremity. Very little trade was reported to be
on it, yet I could distinctly see several trees near the
village, and viewed over from the village. In rounding
the island by its head to the other side, I looked
^{ffrt-o/} in vain for any. The river on that side was very
rapid, but smoothly ^{s/^a^t***-}, ^{,/*} was obliged to
^{fr} land

land on a sand bank at a distance from a Karen
village on the N. bank. Here for the first time since
I entered the Salween, I saw recent impressions of
-gor and Elephants. Compared to what I had seen
on the Irian, and especially the Shappadong, a place
which, in some places, you cannot move ten paces
without meeting numerous marks of these animals
the number on the river seems to be quite trifling.
The villagers told me they had no fear of them ^{as they} ~~which~~
seldom attacked any body provided he did not
enter the jungle quite alone. As a reason for this ab-
stemiousness on the part of the Tiger they said
that the population was so small that the beast had
not yet become acquainted with the taste of hu-
-man flesh. For my own part I will not deny, that
to a man who, like myself, has only traversed the Tiger
and Elephant jungles of Hindustan, especially those
of the Surraje of Sude, it requires some practice
to estimate the amount of the danger, by the pro-
-^{... print of} ~~distance of their~~ numbers, for I will be bound to say
that, for every one of those animals, which the above
places produce, one hundred exist on the bed of the
-river East of the Salween! It is very probable, how-
-ever, that the Tiger is a far more ferocious and dan-
-gerous animal in Hindustan, than it is here, from
the reasons which I have mentioned above. There
can

can be no doubt that the productiveness of these parts
in Elephants might be considered a source of great ad-
vantage, not only with reference to the Army, but in
various other respects likewise, not to mention the
value of the Ivory as an article of commerce. It is
a question whether it would not be practicable with-
out incurring any very great expence to convey
these animals in their youth to Bengal by sea, or
to the still nearer S. E. parts of our continental
possessions. At any rate it would be extremely
desirable to establish a regular system of catching
them either in Kyddas, or folds, as it done in some
parts of Bengal, or in Shes, or pit-falls, which
are used in Oude. Unless the number of these
sources and resources is reduced, it would be
almost in vain to think of attempting any agri-
cultural scheme of any extent. A sugar plantation
would under existing circumstances have no
chance of being reaped by the owner. Another con-
sideration, not to be altogether disregarded perhaps,
would be the probability of our falling in with
some white Elephants, a variety sometimes found
in these forest, which would enable us to demon-
strate unequivocally, how little importance we
attach to that source of one of the proudest trea-
sures of his Burmese Majesty. In regard to the

S*

a small premium put upon the head of each that
might be killed, would soon reduce their number
or frighten them away. The above mentioned Na-
-ruv Village had only lately been established
by emigrants from the opposite side, and had not
yet received even a name. There was one loom at
work and the women were mostly employed in
weaving cotton, which was of the usual average
quality. I was told here that Yung-sen Kase was
three days journey from this, that thence to Yu-
-byan Kase took one day, and that beyond this
place, it was hardly possible for small canoes to
pass, on account of rapids and rocks. After a
little delay I got two men to accompany me into the
forest, though they maintained that there was no
track hereabouts. On the other hand my Burmese
followers had prepared me to expect a forest of that kind.
There was no path whatever, in any direction, and the
difficulties were increased by a very large felling of
trees, which was carried on at present by the vil-
-lagers, or perhaps to clear the ground. Huge trees with
their bare branches, impeded our progress at
every step, they consisted chiefly of several Lager-
-strucous (fernwood of the Hind.) Gonolobus suborea,
a large tree with nodding bunches of white flow-
-ers Alantoidia Javanica (which I described and

figured 2 years ago in the Asiatic Society's Recor-
ders, from a tree introduced from Pegu, into the
Botanic Garden at Calcutta. Some of the trees
were girdling cut on *Terra japonica*, and a large
one with pale wood turning red on exposure,
which, as far as I could judge from a few with-
ered branches lying on the ground is a species of a
Bignonia (Genus of the Macarones), its trunk mea-
sured 55 in by 20 ft of clear stem. I almost gave
up the hope of seeing any *Trak* when, at a dis-
tance of about two miles to the N. of the vil-
lage, I observed from the high bank that about
two miles further on there was *Trak* close to the ri-
ver. Waiting here until the canoes came up we im-
mediately went up to the spot and had the satis-
faction to finish the day's work by the examination
of by far the best forest of that tree I had yet
seen. I mention this particular of the Kareem guides, in
order to show, how necessary it is not to place too
much reliance on their report, on any occasion
that may rouse their suspicion. The situation
of the *Trak* forest is 4 miles from the said vil-
lage, and 6 from the S. point of the island, on
a very high and precipitous bank, which is
gradually falling down in this vicinity. I had in
consequence of this last circumstance an oppor-

vicinity of examining the substratum of the soil. It
 consisted of coarse quartz sand and clay, becoming
 brown and strongly impregnated with iron as it de-
 scended; the upper soil, to a depth of one foot and a
 half, was of the description I have given on a former
 occasion. I had an opportunity here of taking
 samples with me for further chemical examination.
 The forest comprises almost entirely oak trees, im-
 peded however in their growth by a vast quantity
 of underwood and clamber. There were only few
 marks of Elephants. The following measurements
 were taken

A. Girth Height

F. S. F. S.

1. 7-4 - 30.0
2. 9-10 - 32.4
3. 5-5 - 19.0
4. 8-2 - 28.0
5. 9-9 - 25.0
6. 7-8 - 28.0
7. 8-2 - 40.0
8. 8-2 - 40.0
9. 11-4 - 5-10 Divides into two branches the lower
 set of which was 9/10 by 20 ft in length
10. 9-7 - 47.2 Top girth 5 2
11. 11-2 - 5-10 Divides into two branches, one was 8 1/2 by 20

March

A. Youth Height

F. S. F. S.

12 8.0 - 33-4 Top growth 5/7

13 7.9 - 28-8 Top growth 6/7 but there was still

a continuation of about 29 feet

14 8.10 - 23.5 Top growth 6/7

15 8.9 - 27.5 Divides into two branches one of these 4 2/7 with a top growth of 6/7

16 5.0 - 30-5 Top growth 2/7

Average Growth 7 F. 6 2/5 - Height 25 F 7 S.

The forest extends considerably inland, that part near the river which was examined contained as far as I could conjecture at least 3000 capital trees, but my people insisted that there were many more, at least not under 2000 great and small trees.

f\$£ //1,(JS as it may I cannot but think that this tract should without delay be taken under our own management, partly with the view of

falling such trees as may be ^{^4 ^y t S~^*^C, r} partly to clear the ground in some degree, remove the decayed trees as well as branches and thus pre-

servicing and invigorating the remainder. How far it may be advisable to extend the forest by artificial means is a subject which, with many others, I propose having the honor of submitting

my ideas on my return from the Mission. I beg to have

Wm. Hall
17

leave, however humbly to suggest the expediency of
speedy measures being taken to prevent any depredations
from being committed on the trees, an event
which I apprehend will otherwise soon commence
taking place.

Left this spot on the 5th of the month that night
reached the ~~river~~ the following morning
found a narrow channel on one of the hills which pre-
sented a perpendicular wall to the N side of the
river, and among a variety of interesting plants
had the pleasure to find here the *Jonesia*, of which
I have spoken above, growing perfectly
wild and in great beauty. On account of our
coming soon within the influence of the flood
tide, we did not reach Moalonyne until
the 18th March in the forenoon.

W Wallick the D.

Sept 4th Nolan's Garden below
on deputations

Printed

Johann
Nolan
Sept 4th

76
✓ Major General Leitch
to G. B. & H. S. S.

on the bed of the
6?a ' / 5 of the Saloon.

Sir
I have the honor to submit to you
the accompanying narrative of my journey to the
Teak forests on the Allron.

The circumstance of your having
done me the honor to associate with me in the execution
of this duty an Artillery Officer, whose
experience rendered him in a peculiar degree

qualified for instructions connected with his
profession, has enabled me to accomplish
the object of my tour in a manner far more satis-
factory to myself, than could otherwise have been
the case. Supported by Capt. Abbott's judg-
ment I have ventured to speak with confidence
on the value and importance of the resources of the
Allron supplies, which exist on the Allron, and I
should be deficient in the sense I entertain for
the great favor you have conferred on me, by grant-
ing me the aid of your valuable services, were I
to omit seizing this early opportunity of returning
my grateful acknowledgments for them.

vr

3 I hesitate not offering it as my
humble opinion that the forests in question will
prove a source of ^{excellent} supplies. They contain at the
moment several thousand trees of a size and qua-
lity capable of yielding every description of mate-
rial in use by our army. The wood is dark and
straight grained, and abounding in that specific
oiliness, which is supposed to resist so effectually
the influence of air and water. Late experiments
instituted at Cojoghore near Calcutta by Major
G. H. Campbell, have proved, that the Pegu teak is
better adapted for the construction of gun-carriages
than that from Malabar or Java. This circumstance
indeed, led me to a surmise that the Pegu teak
belonged to a distinct species, and the trees in the
plantation attached to the Hon^{ble} Com^{dr} Botanic
Garden at Calcutta, which were reared from seeds
imported from Pegu, seemed at first to counter-
act that supposition. The opportunities I have had of
examining Assam and Malabar teaks in their
natural soil, have now fully satisfied me,
that they are neither specifically different from each
other, nor from those of other countries.

4 In point of easy access and conveni-
ence of water carriage for the transport of timber
to Madras the forests proper

...outlets. From this station none of them is more
than a hundred miles distant; and several patches
of excellent teak are found at a much shorter
distance. They are either situated on the very
banks of the river, or in the vicinity of its branches.
There is not one among them, which I should deem
unhealthy at any time of the year, and during
the working season, that is from November to the
end of May, they are very healthy.

5. In my report I have only been able
to conjecture as to the position and distance of the
different forest-grounds, these being points, on
which I had not the means of acquiring any
precise information. I have, however, on every oc-
-casion that would admit of it, referred to Lieut.
Scotland's accurate map of his survey to the Three Pa-
-godas, of which you were pleased to allow me the
use. By identifying also in several instances parti-
-cular parts of the route of Capt. Grant, Surveyor to
the Revenue Department, I trust I have succee-
-ded in conveying a tolerably correct idea of the
route, pursued by Capt. Montgomery and myself.

6. The principal forest is found
above Mutehket on the Mycomben Myjoun or Sook
forest nullah, extending over an area of many
square miles, and containing at present at
least

least two thousand very large and excellent trees averaging upwards of 11 feet in girth with a proportionate height, and therefore fit for immediate felling. Some trees we saw, which were of a gigantic size, in one instance the circumference exceeded 25 feet. In order however to render this forest as well as the other tracts as productive as possible it is necessary to adopt early and effective measures, and relative to these measures I now have the honor respectfully to submit the following considerations.

No forest tract, which can with propriety be called inexhaustible, at least none that is liable to constant and extensive demands for timber. The quantity of Teak wood for public purposes, both military and naval is so great, and it will go on increasing to so great an extent in proportion as new sources of supply are opened, that the Mantaban forest, ample as they would be even impoverished, unless they were protected under a vigilant and strict superintendance, their supplies regulated with economy, and their extent gradually augmented. I hope I take a correct view of the case, if I consider all the Teak forests, which grow in these provinces, as the absolute property of the State, applicable only to public use, and not to be interfered with by

by any private individual whatever. Unless this
^As&n^i^Cg. be acted upon from the very outset, I
will venture to predict, that private enterprise
will very soon render fruitless all endeavours to
perpetuate the supplies for the public service,
and one of the principal and most certain sources
of revenue, will thus be irrevocably lost. The most
important step towards establishing a proper sys-
tem ^{for the} management of the forests, ^{is} without which
all others ^{can be} of no avail, ^{will} be a public decla-
ration to the above effect and ~~to prohibit~~ ^{to}
all persons not duly authorized from
cutting down ^{any} tree, ^{or} by any person,
not duly authorized. But this done, the detail of
the further management may be accom-
plished with comparatively trifling expence,
and with little trouble.

1. In the first instance it will be
proper to cut down all the full sized timber as
soon as ever it is possible, in order that a large
^{increase} ~~increase~~ of valuable timbers ^{may} be speedily
realized and room afforded for supplying fresh
additions to the number of trees in the forest. All
the young and undersized trees should be allow-
ed to stand unmolested, and their growth facili-
tated, any individual among them which was
found decayed should be at once cut down. Every
other

other description of trees in the least interfering with
the teak, ought to be removed, as far as this ~~can~~^{can}
be compatible with safety, with reference to the ne-
cessity of shelter from high winds. The places vacan-
ted by all these thinnings and fellings ought to
be forthwith supplied by seedlings, which ~~would~~^{will}
spontaneously spring up under the teak trees
in every direction, and which should be allow-
ed to grow up; only removing from time to
time such among them, as ~~stand~~^{stand} in the way of
others, or ~~do~~^{do} not promise to become good trees.

I will go one step further and recom-
mend that the limits of the natural forests them-
selves should be extended, and that some of the
high tracts of land, which ~~are~~^{are} so well adapted
for the growth of teak, ~~and~~^{which} are to be met with in
such abundance along the rivers, should be con-
verted into plantations. It may at first sight per-
haps appear premature to propose the adoption of
an undertaking, the expediency of which is not sup-
ported by immediate urgency, and the ultimate
benefit of which cannot be realized within half
a century, or more. To these two objections the answer is
very simple, the fact of their applicability to many other pub-
lic undertakings, which would prove the
beneficial for not being procrastinated until the
arrival

arrival of the unwelcome day of necessity. The
-cond objection is applicable to plantations of
all other sorts of timber trees, with this advantage
in favor of plantations in India, that they are
reared with less expense and trouble than those
in Europe, and become in general available in half
the time required ^{there.} Millions of money would
have been saved by Great Britain if, by early est-
-ablishing and reinforcing and
enlarging the internal resources of timber, the
necessity of foreign importation had been sup-
-plied. Surprising as it may be, the fact is not
the less true, that our Indian forests of standard
timber have within the last 20 years become very
perceptibly deteriorated, the forests which were looked
upon as holding forth the prospect of unceasing
supplies, have become exhausted, and even the vast
Saul forests of Hindustan have begun of late to
fact. It is a ~~curious~~ ^{worthy of being remarked here} circumstance that the tree, the
Saul, grows ^{perfectly} wild at Moalmyra.

10. I have repeatedly had occasion
to mention that Bamboos of large size for some
-important uses, are not procurable in Bengal and
also in the Western provinces. With respect to the last
situation the province is fertile to an extent, which I
should have hardly thought possible, had I not
personally



personally inspected it. It abounds every where in that
 most useful material, of every size and quality. I
 have in the accompanying report mentioned those in
 particular, which are met with in the direction of the
 track forest and which I consider especially fit for
 military purposes. There is no country on the world
 which produces Bamboos in the perfection and of the
 size which they attain in Pegu. I omitted to mention
 in the body of the accompanying ^{*A4.#} that, on
 my previous tour, I saw bamboos of the largest size
 called *Wah Poh*, near the Keding hills, 70 feet
 in height and 25 in circumference at the base.
 Those on *Pich Guan* are still more ample. I have
 my paper ^{***} stem brought from them, which mea-
 sures near the base the ~~en~~ girth of 33 inches
 giving a diameter of 10 1/2 inches; with sides 12 in thick.
 The *Shay Wauk*, or male bamboo, is 9 to 10 in thick and
 then quite solid, or very slightly perforated. It is small
 and used for roofing & grows every where and in the utmost
 abundance.

To Mr. L. O. Boyle
 25th April 1827

Enclosed

I have the honor to be,
 Sir,

Madras
 25th April
 1827

Your most obedient humble servant
 J. Wallace
 Lieut. Genl. Govt. Plantations
 on deputation

Report of a tour undertaken to examine
the Seat Forest on the Allan River,

By A. Wallis, M. D.

Full general foot plantations, on deposition

25 March 1827

~~25 March 1827~~ At 11 o'clock I left Montserrat in com-
pany with Capt. Montgomery of the 60th Regt. I had
had Mr. Wilton, whom Mr. General the late Sir John
Campbell had done me the honor to associate with
me on this occasion. We proceeded in the Bushamper
two gunboat, attended by a number of rowers des-
tined to convey us through the shallows. ^{*rj£**.*^} of
the river and then men to carry our baggage when
we should be marching.

The tide had just began to flow and we could perceive already the influence of the
approaching change of the moon by the strength
of the current. ^{^y^i} rapidly of its rise. To the
right of our right a small round island covered
with ^{tscS/Z} ^{€JT>^} ^{t>} and some trees, among which was
a solitary palmetto, we soon doubled a point of the
contourments, which it projects to the N. and where
a small battery is now erecting. It is impossible to
conceive a more common ^{£*n} position than that,
which the military station exhibits of viewed from
this point. ^{***<"} ^{..} it is ^{..y£*^V} of observing a com-

15th March

plate control over the Saluan, a fine stream formed by
the confluence of three large & important rivers: the
Saluan proper issuing from the South, the Oyo from
the N. East and the Altian from the South by another
name Montaban, the Burmese station on the opposite
banks are by this just the outlet and
town of - Moalmyne is found over a considerable width
only to the foot of a small hill, the river is then a
front extending a couple of miles along the main
Saluan river towards the mouth of the Altian it is de-
scribed therefore that whatever timber or other produce
is conveyed down through either of the above men-
tioned rivers, or is directly be landed & f ~ ^ i y
them on the bank within sight of that station -
In about half an hour from the time
of starting we proceeded along a flat island of
some extent on our left, and immediately after entered
the mouth of the Altian. The general course of the
river is from S. E. to N. W, at the outlet it is deep and
wide and, if I am correctly informed, communicates
with the Iyau by a large branch. The water continues
until to some distance its sides are thickly overgrown
with the sort of jungle belonging to such situations.
In this respect it differs entirely from the Saluan
which having sweet water and high banks it all
very much produces a vegetation of a different char-
acter.

25. March

... The sides are low and covered with several sorts of
 Mangroves, *Sonneratia* (perhaps not dis-
 tinct from *S. litoralis*) a new species of *Avicennia*-
sonnerati, *Sonneratia*, *Sonneratia*, *Sonneratia*, of the
 poisonous forest of which the Newmarr extract medicine
 is made, two *Sonneratia*, and a great abundance of
Rattans. These plants & gradually rising from the edge
 of small channels near the water edge, where their growth
 is retarded by the overflowing of the tides, to that of
 large trees, produce a very pleasing effect, the banks
 appearing as if planted by art. The *Sonneratia* (*Sonneratia*
sonnerati Linn. & *Sonneratia* *sonnerati*) is common on the banks
 of the *Sonneratia* and *Sonneratia*, *Sonneratia* *Sonneratia*, as well as on
Sonneratia *Sonneratia* and about *Sonneratia*, I have in vain looked
 for the *Sonneratia*. In respect to this valuable
 tree it may not be superfluous to introduce a few
 words here. It grows to a size in these parts, far sur-
 passing that I have ever known of in England. In
 the *Sonneratia* the common girth at 3 feet above the base, when
 it is *Sonneratia*, is 7 or 8 feet. In the vicinity
 of the *Sonneratia* called *Sonneratia* I got a trunk measured
 by my people, which had a girth of 13 1/2 at the base
 and 17 at six feet above the ground. This disparity of
 dimensions would make me hesitate almost con-
 sidering the tree as the *Sonneratia* of the delta of the Ganges
 and the *Sonneratia* of the coast, if they did not in all other res-
 pects

#-EQ^m f*2V +**

f SK^~,,

4 L

25th Calcutta

posts appear extremely like each other. As this is
 the most, I doubt not, well be found equally good
 with the Bengal soil, which has ⁺* & ⁺* & ⁺* ~~is~~ a kind of
 elasticity, hardness and durability and which
 it is not extensively employed for the construction
 of houses and pillars of ^{***} ~~wood~~ it is only
 because pieces of adequate dimensions are not
 available there. The charcoal made from it is better
 than any other sort for the manufacture of gun-
 powder, and as a more artistic of fuel it is excellent and
 is universally employed in Bengal for burning bricks.
 The tree is called Khonjor by the Bengalees and is
 employed for posts in house-building.

The entrance to the Altian is on the
 on the right side by a small hill with a pagoda at
 top which, together with a similar object at ^{***} ~~the~~
 continues in sight a good way up. At a distance of
 varying from 2 to 5 miles from the left bank ^{***}
 being nearly parallel to it in a N.W. direction, is
 a low range of hills, commencing at the ^{***}
 extending 25 miles in length, as ^{***}
 land in a valuable map of his survey to the ^{***}
 Pagodas which form the ^{***}
 villages ^{x...*} those of ^{***}
 it of ^{***} that ^{***} ^{A*}
 partly, allowed me to ^{***} this map with ^{***}
 person

15th March

permission to avail myself of it during my
was able to see several parts of our route by refer-
ing to it, especially the sides of the r*~*S&f.

The same paper in general description
two villages called Yumbungist and Nantien. The
former situated on the N. bank contains numerous
huts, and many boats were lying *£. *£

at anchor on the bank is small and elevated in the mid-
dle by a little creek. The river is here about 150
yards wide. From this point on all directions, the majority of

the trees appear to be susceptible of trans-
plantation, and most of them have probably **_**
for that purpose on former days. The bank as we went
onward became thickly

with Willows, trees and
a large sort of Ficus-like tree. The elegant flowers, apper-
ting to •i •i there were interspersed

with numerous bamboo, leaving evident
marks of recent and ample fellings for the Moalung
market, in which there is a great demand for that arti-
cle for the numerous houses required at present by
the Officers and by private individuals. Occasionally
a group of plantations were observed with indications
of temporary but, recently occupied by the
residents.

25th March

At one o'clock we passed a spot on the L side where Munggat, the Co-Rajah of the Talayan is at present establishing a village under the ^{to} 3 & of the British Government, and in an hour afterwards we passed ^x a village on the opposite side in front of which we found a gun boat stationed ^{at} 7%TAZX£2& of the river. At 3 P.M. we anchored in 16 fathoms at a distance of about 12 miles from Alvalon, in consequence of the tide having commenced, and the wind which had been hitherto fresh from the W. shifting to the Southward. —

26th March

In order to avail ourselves as much as possible of the spring tides we weighed anchor at midnight and at 5 this morning anchored a couple of miles below Pabung hill.

Being able from an examination, which I noted down in January last during a short stop up the river with all branches, to supply some of our organization by night prevents me from examining during the present tour, I shall here briefly insert them.

The hills on the Alluan consist of primitive Limestones and resemble in their dark, rugged and sharp appearance, in their scanty and scattered vegetation, and in their peculiarly insulated position those described to during my visit up the river.

March

In one respect, however, they differ, the hills ^{~*7} the
 Altiplan are entirely confined to the N. base, sometimes
 as ^{£*+*±.&.4'} close to the water edge, at other extending to
 a moderate distance, while on the other side they occur
 on both sides. Their height does not I apprehend exceed
 400 feet. The scantiness of their vegetation applies only
 to the steep sides and their craggy and sharp tops, be-
 low and especially near the base, the growth of trees
 and plants is very luxuriant. Among the former are
 the beautiful Cycas-palm, a species of Taguaea -
 which from the resemblance of the fruit, I call it
 vizigra, *Dumoulinia*, *Sipho*, *Centropogon*, *Cassia*,
Euphorbia, several *Ardisias*, the gigantic erect *Rattia*

tree, though it yields some of the materials from
 which it is made. In some parts of the
 low level part of the edge of a *Stralmit*, *Thunbergia*
 among the plants, I saw a species of
Mistletoe (*Miconia fragilis* ^{is}), *Loranthus*, a large
 species of *Moranta*, from the outer end of which
 fine cool winds (Siberian) pass in the distance, are man-
 factured; *Alpinia*, *Peltocanthus*, *Hemipogon*, *Leiossora*,
 and others.

Some of these hills called *Bahang*
 is remarkable for its account of its being perforated
 by a well. It is ^{if *4S^<} a hole runs right through it. It is
 lengthened form, its greatest diameter extending

n" &

23rd March.

As I along the river, to which it presents a perpendicular
and almost perpendicular wall. Towards its extreme
by it gradually shortens into a small enclosure, surround-
ed by a little fence and having a room at the base.
It is at some distance from this end, that the above men-
tioned excavation occurs, forming a vaulted canal
which traverses the solid rock, and is about 20 feet
long and 24 feet wide, the depth of the water in the
foot race of the floor being 8 feet, and the height above
the surface to the roof about 18 feet. This latter is vaulted
and in most parts covered with moss, but short cla-
detic, variously tinged with green and yellow -
partly from decomposition and partly from a uni-
form cryptogamic vegetation. In the indentures be-
tween these the vault appears variously scooped
out into small faces, forming one vast cavern, poly-

At a distance of about 8 miles high
on up the river, is a hill, remarkable on account of
a hot spring which issues a mile from the foot of it. We
visited this remarkable spot on the 28th January, walk-
ing from the mouth of a small, nearly dry nullah
below the former village of Allian, through a thick
grass jungle, in which there was no other path than
that made by elephants. After proceeding about 10
miles we came to a shallow expanse of water, which we
suff

sufficiently hot d/s. • < • it was visiting the spot from
 whence the spring itself issues. The water was tasteless
 and covered with a foamy, calcareous deposition the
 thermometer which in the shade was 98° rose on im-
 mersion immediately to 132°. In the neighbourhood
 not far from a village was a grove
 of locusts with some Palmyras and Caryota palms,
 several Ficus in full flower, *Plagiocarpus*, *Sida*,
Argemone, *Calceolaria*, *Senecio*, *Pyrola*, *Asplenium*,
 and other plants. In the margin of the Lake was growing a
 long leaved bromeliad and with the root and lower part
 of the stem immersed in the hot water a sort of grass,
 a species of *Scirpus*. Not of return to my narrative...

*~6

At our retreat p.m. we got under way
 again. The river had become more tortuous and narrower
 so that it was crossing the preceding day, its sides were
 high, and the vegetation on them, instead of being of
 the marshy kind, had now assumed the aspect belong-
 ing to that of high, moist and fruitful lands. It con-
 sisted principally of bottom trees, palmyras, numerous
 willows, Bamboos, *Castanea religiosa*, *2*, *1*, *^*
 various a large *Conocarpus* tree, a species of *Quercus*
 etc, very little of our former a new species of *Butterfly*,
 a *Ficus* with *v*fc-t#^ ^ instead, *Antonia* like *fr* ^ - an
 elegant tree with round clusters of white flowers, *Chrys*

26. March

of plantains to the north the banks were seen extensive
plains which ^{^j-t} ^{*/j2?SL^} were densely grown
with reeds but had now been burned and cleared. The
flood was very strong and rose 6 to 7 feet with great
rapidity. In the hour we passed the small outlet lead-
ing to the hot spring adverted to above, and soon af-
ter the site of Allran, of which village at present no
trace exists. Immediately opposite was a large out-
let leading to a small village. The Talaya chief be-
ing here at present we were furnished by him with
two guides, who were to conduct us to the forest. We
anchored an hour after sunset about ten miles
further up. —

27. March

At 3 this morning we went onward
and anchored at 8 in 2 fathoms. The flood came on
at 4 P.M. and enabled us to proceed again until
9 in the evening having on a rough estimate made
20 miles since yesterday evening, partly by means of the
current, and partly by the aid of varying but refresh-
ing breezes, which became less favorable ^{^t^i^L/i^} in pro-
gress, in proportion as the river became more inter-
sected and its windings more numerous, shall and
swollen. The ^{is} were now very high, than in ^{1, t-j?***!} some
times elevated as much as 12 & 15 feet above high wa-
ter mark, and frequently precipitous and broken.
Two sets of very handsome large Mellows contributed
the

St. March

the bulk of the jungle along the river bank of one of the
which I brought, well measured on girth 6 feet
around at the base, but I saw numerous still larger ones.
There was a canoe, but though not very large here were
also numerous, *Artocarpus lacucha* covered hill
with flowers and pods, a species of *Wood* but tree with a
flower larger with red and larger than those of *Dypt.*
saccharifera *limbata* *Dypt.* an uncommon species of
Eugenia with broad leaves and large panicles
attaining the size of a large tree, a new species of *Acacia*
prostrata - *V. J** / *e**. *j* » *l* - *%b* "A- *^*

Among the new plants is one I add to my
collection here were two, perhaps three species of *Dioscorea*
^. of which we saw various sorts meet a few words on the
place *£. 0^,* the rest it climbs, *^+n. r&£* trees, roots
along the rough bark of the trunk is a considerable ex-

tent. The character, which we saw this, *^^|* - not extremely
remarkable, consists in the producing along the stem re-
mains a bag, three inches long ***** r***, m~^* a third part
of *-11* +*-A* compressed form, and of a somewhat leathery
texture, green on the surface, but dark purple and shining
within each of them is attached to the *i*, in at the base,

also « 4 * small thickens orifice, on thing £ the
orifice or mouth is always found entering a root, often
from the *i*L *,*» s* branch sent out into many
fibres within the cavity of the bag, which is nearly full
of *^*

fzr

March

led by them. Can the irregular apparatus possibly be designed for the protection of the tender roots until they acquire sufficient vigour to adhere to the soil, at which time the covering bag would gradually decay and disappear? Or is it to be supposed, that the root fibres which form the inside of the reservoir some more abundant or support, only revealed there? In the latter case we have an unique instance of a plant feeding itself with its own roots. In the year 1840 we saw at Singapore another species of the same genus, but still larger specimens, which were remarkably differing in their structure from those of 1840.

18th, - & z. t

Went on at 3 In an hour passed a small on the R bank and a ^{Gutt} two miles distant from that a decaying village called, because the first resided a couple of miles above a small island, the first which occurs above the mouth of the river. Here we found it useless to attempt pushing on of ^{6 < **t} the gun boat, the strength of the flood being very inefficient, the water very shallow. It was a little lower than this place that we were prevented from going any further on the Steam Pipel. It must be observed, that the river has fallen considerably since that time (the end of January) and it would therefore be very difficult and even dangerous to bring any ^{... y. .;}

t&

y. .;

11th March

except canoes higher up than appearance of water so far
except during the season. We accordingly got into our
canoes at 11 A.M. and went on until sunset, after
walking about 12 miles from the place where we
had left the gun boat.

The Allian runs here nearly level
and is now winding to a very tedious degree, the stream
is perfectly clear and often very rapid and impetu-
ous especially at places, where it is interrupted by
islands, rocks, or sand banks. The bed and sides are every
where pebbly. The rocks consist of limestone, quartzite
sandstone, and extend out into the stream from
the sides, rarely rising up in the middle. Our canoes
although of the smallest description which could
be procured & used by us with any sort of safety,
got frequently aground, we were obliged in many
instances to employ all our men in dragging the
boats over sand banks, which had scarcely half a foot
of water on them, and we were more than once under the
necessity, by making the people walk forwards and back
wards, to establish a sort of temporary channel, through
which we had to pull the canoes. The greatest and most
impediments were also occasions by the large trees, which
had tumbled down from the precipitous banks, and
which were not rarely seen lying bodily (and trunk
and crown) across the bed of the river, barely admitting

us to pass between them and the shore, at times we had
 even to cut our way, by dividing large trunks, which were
 obstructing our passage. I need not say that all this im-
 pediments cease during the monsoon, in which season
 the largest floats may be conveyed down, and all
 sorts of boats carried far up the river and its branches.

The vegetable features continued pretty
 much the same as before, with the exception of a shrubby
 species of cardo-berry myrtle, often mentioned in my
 Indian report, which was exceedingly common. These
 trees however both on the island and the sides were of a
 more robust and lately growth, were crowded together, and
 very frequently supporting immense catkins ^{also} ~~also~~
 also. Extensive plains still occurred, and the muffled
 lanes of smoke and the ~~£st. £k-Csd£&**f<£J% ^JZ&*
 £st. £k-Csd£&**f<£J% ^JZ&*~~ mists, which
 rose near and far, and sometimes to an awful height -
 bore ample testimony to the effect of a wretched war, and
 the diligence, with which the scanty population are en-
 deavouring to rid the ground at once of jungle and of
 wild beasts. -

The wants of elephants became evidently
 by innumerable, especially paths or paths, accessible and
 cleared of jungle and rubbish - as if they could
 have been made by the hands of man, by which the
 voracious animal is in the habit of going down to the
 river in order to drink or bathe or to feed comfortably
 let

27th March

Therefore not unusual to see two such ghats, the one directly opposite the other. The deep and fine sand on the banks generally conceal quantities of tortoise eggs which our Burmese showed much dexterity in discovering by walking about and at each step pushing a small stick into the sand to a depth of one to two feet (the distance from the surface at which the cautious animal deposits its eggs). By means of this sort of probe they soon find out by the touch or sight, whenever they have broken an egg when they immediately set about digging down with hands until they come to the hidden treasure. In these places grow a Lycium-like Shrub, and a Madia. Jungle fowls, peacocks, shrikes, birds, Pigeons, Swallows and things, fishes were very common. We saw only once the trace of a tiger in the sands here. I had an opportunity of examining a Mongoose differing I think from that of Hindustan, and a large incision made nearly six feet long and probably the same as the Scaras of Bengal, it is called Lemas by the Burmahis who eat its flesh.

28th March

We started at an early hour and had for some time in sight straight before us a range of hills, which had also been seen yesterday afternoon. In the early part of the day our progress was much retarded by impediments similar to those of yesterday, but in evening the fog rose we passed several reaches which were

deep

England

deep and practicable

At 11 we came to a place where our guide informed us that we should find a track forest close at hand, where some trees had lately been felled. We accordingly went on shore, but before stating the result of our examination of the forest I beg leave to introduce a few remarks on the trees which I saw here, which I have seen lower down during my previous tour. It must be recollect- ed, that the Altian was several feet higher at the time I speak of than it is now, and that it was not very difficult to discover the trees growing soon at a distance, while looking from the deck of a vessel so high as the Sierra, but it would be impossible to do any such thing on board a small canoe. This circumstance would account for our not having noticed some trees below Altian and between that village and the island, which I saw on the former occasion, even if they had escaped us during my tour. The trees were of the following kinds, viz. among Dillennias, Stavelias, Guayas and Laguncularias. . . . from these they are not easily distinguished at a distance. They occur seldom, but at a considerable distance from the river, but they appear of equal size. In one spot below the island there were about 10 trees, one of which measured 5 1/2 feet in girth with a height of 20 feet. But it is certain there are no regular forests of that tree so low down, and

27. March

may therefore be safely assumed that they continued at the place where Capt. Montgomery and myself first saw them this day.

The forest in question is situated at a short distance from the R. bank of the river. We found that several trees besides Teak had been felled, and up pieces of branches, which were placed parallel to each other towards the river, ^{for} a ^{few} feet around, satisfied us that timber had at no distant time been floated down from hence. This method of facilitating the transport of timber is indeed very necessary in a country where neither oxen nor other animals are used for that purpose. We proceeded some into the jungle and counted about 20 fine Teaks. Besides these there were a number of others, some on a ^{very} decayed, these were but too small for commercial use.

The following measurements were taken on the spot

Girth Height

F. I. F.

1. 3.11 — 30 A branch from the base of the trunk has a girth of 37 1/2

2. 5. 5 — 42 Very capital, gently tapering.

3. 5. 10 — 24 This has been felled. At 12 feet at measurement & 4 ft. the upper girth was 5 feet. The trunk might be cleared

27th March

at £1W 15 feet higher

first height

2 d 5

25- 1. 5 - 30 long fine

6- S* J - 29 Filled gutts at 14 feet over 3p.

7- 5. 4 - 15 Capital

8- 11 - 1 - j. 1. 10

9- 7. 2 - 10 10

7/28, average gutt.

4

measured one of the deer gutts
 which the admitt. of a good piece being cut into
 one had a gutt of 18. 5. 10 the other 12. 5. 10. The best in the
 old time was only 8. 1. 10. the sup. wood is the British oak
 I remarked the following trees. A *D. glauca* with superb
 yellow flowers nearly as large as those of *D. speciosa* (a
 species which also grows in these parts, called *Cholla* or
Shin, seen in *Seling* * . ^ . yielding * , ^ 2; the fruit
Hackwells *spinalis* *statis* *alluvosa* *cylocarpa* *hook* and
 members of the large kind, though not of adequate size
 for present use. A noble tree probably an *Erigeron* (I could
 not determine it with certainty, its size and some things
 of the kind being such as render it impossible to get a
 branch down) measured 11 feet in gutt and 20 ft to the first
 branch.

As it is evident by looking that this
 oak may have supplied the oak timber, which was
 filled.

69th March

filled this year by order of Major Hemmick, last attendant
to the best authorities in these provinces, who has the Honour
not to allow one to inspect them. There only goes a few
notices respecting them.

S. Braggins, near Macalongo,

Two batches has arrived, one some

months ago now freezing about 150 ^{for} of each, the consignment of
only 40 tons has been received a few days previous to
my inspection. The ^{weight} average of the first and the largest con-
-signment Major Hemmick thinks is rather below the
true one, and as far as I could judge he is correct in this
supposition. Owing to their lying in a wet and muddy
-wet I could not examine the timber so minutely
as I could have wished it. Upon the whole the timber
appears sound and good, without knots or flaws. The
people say that they had cut several that were much
larger which, for want of hands they were obliged
to leave behind.

1st Consignment

Main Guts Length

F. S. S. S.

1- 5. 0 — 15. 0

2- 5. 0 — 15. 0

3- 5. 0 — 15. 0

Sum 15 0 — 45 0

2nd Consignment

24th March

Plain with Light

2 3 2 3

1. 1. 3. 1. 4. 2

2. 4. 1. 3. 6

3. 3. 6. 3. 7

Survey 3. 7. 3. 2. 7. 3

In our return to the camp we found the
 this guide had arranged who has been ordered to attend
 us, as they had accompanied Light Grant up to the
 then Ingotas during his late survey, were well acquai-
 ted with his route, and therefore better able to conduct
 us than the Ahtian men who we found out had only
 one hour as far as Alutichist and that solely for the
 purpose of searching after lost or eggs.

The present day we crossed at 11 miles
 105
 up a bank on the N. side where we were almost lost
 Grant has also halted on the opposite side we were
 told by the guides we should find Teak, but as there
 was not much time left to try to examine this point,
 we determined to postpone our visit until next morn-
 ing. I sent however my plant collector to the
 summit and then report was that Teak was
 growing close to the river.

25th March

During the night as well as during
 the preceding one we heard the low and repeated cry
 of elephants in all directions and sometimes not very
 far

20th March

far from us. Early this morning we crossed the river and ascended the high and steep bank at a place overgrown with bamboo surrounding a small delapidated pagoda. Within 50 yards from the river we had the gratification of finding that we were in a fine forest consisting chiefly of Teak and ^{n^)/E**E 'T'L- &&*4s&*} in description. A heavy of them were very large, and of these the plurality had been affected more or less at the base in consequence of the fire, which has taken place here formerly. Yet, in no case was the damage so extensive as not to leave untouched a sufficiency of sound wood requisite, often for the largest purposes, even on occasions where the tree has completely died. In few instances did the damage extend beyond the sap-wood and in no single case did it exceed the outermost layers ~~of~~ of the centre-wood, which has only become somewhat paler than those within, but not left only and scented. While writing ~~of~~ I have before me a mass of wood which we cut out on the spot from the lower part of two trees, that had been burnt unusually much, so as to be almost perforated, [^] it though their surface is charred the substance is as sound and fit for use as iron? Teak wood. We all know that poles and similar timbers are generally charred on ^{*rt-*X&<-ii> ^t^ ^ome} them against the injurious effects of water and insects, but I will venture to say, that very few trees besides Teak

31st March

would exist under similar circumstances the consequence
of exposure to several successive movements; for it was evi-
dent that the sun had not been burnt this season
and probably not the # winter. The Thompsons
cannot see (Folia montana) -

s 7
...ability in fresh water, but it must stand its exposure to the
atmosphere and the wind action, another giant of our
forests here, which contains more of an essential oil
than either of these, is little fit for use; and totally
unfit for dry exposure. Some trees had fallen down
on consequence of violent winds or of fires, which had
injured the base so much as to be unable to support
the weight of the tree itself. Others, though not many,
had been cut, and sized ranges of bark
lying on the ground and wanting to be dried
in the usual way by the application of heat, it was
perfectly sound except on the bottom where it had been
the fate of many other trees in being partially burned

We understand that Mr. ...

... * * ^ ... \$Z £, *% ~Ssa. but late ... visited this
forest and purchased ...

... & *Z^'4L*^ 4 ... ~~.J,
... stand about a mile ...
1?

to recommence again a little higher up beyond a narrow
ravine. We computed that we saw 10 to 100 ...

31st March.

within the compass of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in one direction and $\frac{3}{4}$ in
another, on a high and even ground. It will presently
appear, that the average girth taken from 27 measurements
approaches nearly to 14 feet, which being the case, it
would, I think, be extremely desirable, to fell here as
much and as soon as possible, in order to avoid the contin-
gency of future fires, which would soon ruin the forests.

Measurements

Girth at ft

7 1 8

- 1st - 8. 5 - 30 Round at the base otherwise a very fine tree
2 - 5. 2 - 30 Also a very fine tree
3 - 7. 5 - 30 Girth taken at 7 feet above the base
which was much burnt.
4 - 10. 9 - 60 Girth taken at 6 feet above the base, per-
fectly hollow from fire & capital tree
5 - 9. 10 - 30 An excellent tree
6 - 11. 5 - 30 Do
7 - 6. 9 - 20 Do
8 - 12. 5 - 25 Do with two fine top branches
9 - 7. 6 - 15 Do A much greater height might be allotted
to this tree but up to 15 feet the stem
continues nearly as stout as at the base
10 - 7. 4 - 20 Do
11 - 9. 3 - 20 Do Girth taken at 6 feet the base being
burnt right through. Round at
height

Kept in mind that on ^{no more} ~~case~~ ^{was} the girth
taken within the extent of the damage
affected by the fire...

Girth height

- 3 1. 3
- 202-11. 5-30 In excellent condition more than ordinarily before
- 12-9. 2-30
- 14-8. 6-15
- 15-7. 3-30
- 16-12. 6-40 I suspect the base burnt
- 17-10. 7-20 Base hollow from fire
- 18-7. 10-30 Capital
- 19-8. 7-30 Base below
- 20-13. 6-30 The base being burnt outside through its
terminus, the girth was measured 20 ft
up as 8 ft. A most valuable timber could
still be extracted from the base of this
and of No. 18 the two specimens referred
to above were taken
- 21-9. 2-40 Capital
- 22-11. 4-30 D
- 23-12. 8-20 D
- 24-2. 11-2. 8 Middle girth 4 ft 6 in. This was 14 ft
long lying on the ground, the width
of and preceding a vertical area, we
suspected that they had not finished

30th March

deep into the ground. ^{• I/f, j/s S} There were no signs of any intervening roots to cause a thin superficial hold; the root being of the same sort as that described on my Salix lous. **J*** The Botanic Garden at Cambridge this is, to the best of my recollection on all the cases, the roots stretching deep down, both at places where the soil is good, and at others, especially in the adjoining plantation, where it is indifferent or even bad.

^{2 1 2}
238 - 23-1 - 30 Another tapering beyond the normal proportion.

24 - 20-0 - 55 Top quite soft & compact mass quite therefore 7 ft in this valuable tree has fallen down (see note to 238 16)

27 - 12-1 - 30 About 10 feet a top beyond which there was still a piece of fine diameter wood length. Indeed a much greater height might have been given in most of the above stems, but we thought it sufficient to indicate only the height or length of the most valuable part of the trunk, as it would have been a lengthy and delating operation to have extracted our measurements to the rest.

Long. 7/1/17

Sh.

21st March

The other large trees besides teak were

Dillenia, *Lagerströmia*, a very majestic broad leaved
(most valuable timber tree in the Carnatic where
there are two sorts, one called *Sirimannu*, the other *Punshi-
mannu* in Telugu), the white barked *Blackwellia* often
alluded to by me. I took a piece of a dead trunk lying
on the ground belonging to a tree, which I cannot at
yet refer to any that I have fallen in with though it
may probably be among my collections as my notes
written told me it was common at *Perkhat*. (On my
return to *Alibonque* I have ascertained the tree to be
Lagerströmia fragrans of Roxburgh. It is called *Annah &
Bong* ("fragrant flower") and appears of an extraor-
-dinary hardness and compactness, the grain pale
-low and elegantly undulated. *Nattans* were very com-
-mon and of a great length. Upon the trees I found a
fine new species of *Alpinia* in flower, very plentifully
finally traces of elephants traversed the jungle in all
directions

The wood was
taken from
the bottom of the
tree on the
ground of a tree

We quitted the forest at 11 A.M. and

for nearly two miles saw a constant succession of
- tracks on both sides of the river sloping down to the edge
of the banks, unless there is every reason to conclude that
a great many might be found here. The track seemed
occasionally to disappear, but this may be account-
- ed for by considering that we were on so low a situa-
- tion

27th March

i**ty ~tlf-e <s^~\$£> 'ft <?*c- on shore at a ni.,^ class
/ si? /A S S S of about

a dozen trees standing on ~&T/& bank to mile from •SttC =>
place of starting, there were besides a few which were lying

- 1 - 8.5
- 2 - 11.0
- 3 - 10.11

All good trees of 30 feet and more in height

TT^F*^

Measurement about 1/2 mile from the last place

- 1 - /;7
- 2 - 5.9 1/2
- 3 - 5.6
- 4 - 11.3
- 5 - 6.4
- 6 - 2.1
- 7 - 7.0

All the trees which were at least 20 in the group had fine and regular leaves. There were appearances of frost. I took a specimen of the soil from the place

average 7/ f-fcl -

The water here was v**v shallow and rocky the rocks consisting of grey and pink limestone. The heat more oppressive than yesterday owing to there being but little wind. Thermometer at 3 p.m. 95° in the shade, immersed in the water 70°. We arrived at a reach where reed again appeared in plenty, on left side after an interruption of couple of miles - Measurement

27th March

4th

Measurement on the L bank

181—9.1 Amount at the base

5—1.1 fallen down with the roots torn up bodily

3—6.8

4—9.6

Average of 5th

The trees were all good some of them of a still larger size than those mentioned, but have been felled along whole since. At 5 P.M. we halted, having made but little way since the morning, owing to the excessive number of windings and the difficulties we had to contend with in getting onward.

28th March

In half an hour after starting early

the morning we passed a nullah called Gung Gung and then came to several towns where Teak showed itself frequently on both sides, becoming afterwards of more rare occurrence.

At 7 P.M. we arrived at the spot where Lt. Scotland had crossed the river on his way up, which was identified by an interpreter, who had accompanied that officer. The river

ran here N and S and we had hills straight before us at some distance. About 12 P.M. we passed the place from which Capt Grant had proceeded by land, but we

found our course considerably on a little further, or was about a mile to a high bank on the N. side, where we found a few patches of Teak probably not beyond a mile

or two N.W. from Mastedest and not above eight miles

S. S. March.

from the place whence we had started in the morning. We had

if

to the last forest on the Khyosentan River.

Our progress during the day was very slow and tedious having been frequently interrupted by small herds of the latter of which the people would give no account, as we were obliged to cut through, it consisted of a deep yellow, hard and close grained wood which, from long subsidence, had become very soft. It was in other respects quite sound. We came close up to a herd of 5 elephants of different ages, one of them quite small. They were drinking leisurely in the delightful shallow and only moved towards the point when they discovered our approach. We pursued them, but they disappeared quickly into the thick jungle. Noble clumps of the largest sort of bamboo were common as also the juncus (*Lygodium*) and rattans young palms, shrubs plants were growing wild along the banks.

f^Ct ?u* d' was the place where we had

ted is close to the R. bank. Within a limited extent of a few hundred yards we saw at least 40 trees of the description to which the subjoined average applies, but there were besides a number of mature and therefore smaller

p f

-L-l*~fcij Near the river were found a vast number of rattans and bamboos, both of the best description. The bamboo was of the $\text{E} \sim \text{L}^{\wedge}$ though not the largest that

27th March

I have ever seen and belong to the thorny, very straight -
kind, called Uroa-Kiya. They were from 50 to 70 feet

0

long; at 10 average circumference was 10 inches
and at 50, the thickness of the bark

was such. We were told that a man could only cut and
clear 20 stuns per diem by the usual process employed

by the natives, namely by dividing them at 10 or more
feet from the ground, instead of felling them at the

base, which would require much more labour in conse-
quence of the intricate manner in which the stiff and

flexible beams cross and intertwine each other, at the
above rate a man would be able to clear down 300 or 400

|| d-f

stuns in a month, ready for being floated down, in which
state they would cost only 15 Messico Pesos, supposing

the labourer to receive 8 annas a day. I should think the
transport to M. alone of the number just quoted would

|

not cost beyond 20 or at the utmost 15 M. Pesos, which would
give a total of 30 M. Pesos. In balance I have taken the total

of prices from 25 to 30 Messico Pesos per hundred of the best cut
firewood there, which, however, is not to be compared to

those I speak of, that even admitting, that they were equal
by price, the difference of price would amount to 10 per

y*

cent, a circumstance worth ^{consideration} of our own consideration,
because stone of a size adequate for domestic purposes

has for many years past not been procurable in large
quantities, and constitute a great disadvantage from hence.

Manama

25th March

Measurements of Trees in this forest

Tree Height

2 3 4

1 - 11.7 - 30 *Very fine tree*

2 - 11.14 - 30 *The trunk was encased by a strong
parasitical growth of lichen from the surface
of the ground to the crown*

3 - 11.6 - 30 *Beyond the height at which it ends off
a branch the stem continues at least 20 ft*

4 - 9.11 - 30 *Very fine the upper part would yield a
good timber*

5 - 8.5 - 28 *So very straight*

6 - 11.9 - 18 *D. so*

7 - 12.10 - 40 *So 11.6 feet above the base where the
girth was taken and which was much
bowed it had a circumference of 9 feet*

8 - 13.10 - 10 *The lower part forming several thin
projections, a thing not uncommon in
this tree. Divides into two stout branches
of 20 ft each*

9 - 9.8 - 30 *Very excellent*

10 - 11.5 - 30 *But more tapering*

11 - 13.8 - 30 *D.*

12 - 14.7 - 40 *D. The base angular. We estimated
that a solid plank might be cut
between*

Jt/S* March

between two opposite projections of 5/8 in
radius of 6 in. of bark and sap wood

13 — $7 \frac{1}{2}$ — 30 to also angular

14 — 15.0 — 16° 30' at top then fine large limbs

15 — 7.2 — 30 D

average girth 11 1/2 ft

I shall on conclusion give the mea-
surement of a tree, rather two trees, appearing distinct till
very near the base, where their aggregate circumference was
21 ft. Each stem or limb (for they were rather two seed-
lings, or a trunk very deeply divided) was measured
separately; one of them was 16 ft high by 14 ft girth
at 6 feet above the ground, the other 15 feet by
21 ft.

From the high bank we could discern
a few scattered trees on the opposite side of the river.

14th April

We were not ready to start until
8 AM when, leaving the canoe, we proceeded on a route
corresponding pretty nearly with the route laid
down in St. Scotland's map. It is necessary to bear in
mind, that of roads there are none in these forests,
nor are there any paths but those made by ele-
phants. We followed as far as we could the mark-
cut on trees by the gentlemen who had preceded us —
but several times we lost our way, and had to re-
trace our steps when we had come upon a wrong path.

17. April

and we proceeded in an easterly direction, afterwards our course was N. After passing several small dry nullahs we met with a few stinging Bees, one of these was very large and has been cut. ~~It was standing on the ground and had a long measuring of 7 ft. in by 20 ft. in height. At noon we arrived at a very good ground, somewhat well standing at least a hundred feet high, extending to the adjoining level land towards a dry nullah. Most of the trees were good but a number had suffered from frost, in one instance the trunk was very large but hollow so far up as 25 feet, above this height, continued very fine for many feet.~~

Measurements

	Girth height		
	1	2	3
1	10	10	20
2	10	11	11
3	7	7	20
4	13	2	10
5	5	10	20 including a hand which was low down
6	11	f	20

Average girth 10 ft. 10 in.

We passed immediately after this two small dry beds of rivulets, one of these was occupied entirely by the bank of an immense & the same trees, which had fallen down, the other ran along a jungle on which were plenty of trees, both young and old. The latter was

15. April

generally excellent. We took the following measurements

with a right
S. S. S

1 - 12.5 - 30

2 - 11.3 - 30

3 - 10.7 - 30

average path of 11/30

Beyond this jungle there was another
much more abundant in ferns. We measured here
chiefly along our path, but we saw numbers at a distance
on our right and left.

Measurements

S. S. S

1 - 11.1 - 30

2 - * - J~^ - 30

J - / . / - 30

4 - 8.0 - 30

5 - 11.0 - 30

*~*uL* of a boat bank opening
average path of 11/30 down from the bank.

At 2 A^~^ arrived at a well, about
20 yards wide, surrounded by water as clear as crystal.
The well was full of stones and pebbles. Our guides told
us it was the best water well. We had walked
about eight miles in a very sweltering sun and therefore
halted on the W bank.

Among the principal trees besides
which constituted the jungle we had traversed this day
and which were mostly very thick were the following:

1st April

a section, ^{of the} like * *Stinging nettle*, *Black, alluvial* > <ef. ^ft-J
pa. herb. a common ' the here of vast dimensions
 perfuming the air with its flowers, two species of *Pultanea*
 of the utmost abundance, one of them ^{sfr&L} •OC^T*AS several
 feet long and small, faceted flower (2 pentag, 4 lobed)
^{£t, ^-2 iTirC} ^p (*P. strictissima*), a species of *Crucifera*, *Brassicaceae*
 of large dimensions; *Rattana*; *Portulaca* and *Kanchara* of
 found the following other plants and trees, a *Cyperium*
 (*Eleocharis* of *Schumbr.*) with a stem round with strong lines
 an arborescent *Eleocharis* without any fructification
 resembling a nutmeg; *Capsica alata* (the most efficacious
 remedy we possess in India against one of that very
 common and troublesome disease the ringworm); *Megacarpus*
indica, and another species with fruit like *D. skeltonoides*,
 a large *Cathartocarpus*, a *Tetranthera* with whorled, vert.
 ly leaves, a species of *Linnæus* approaching to *Strobilifera*
L. obtusifolia, a *Less.*, two species ^{of} *Psychotria*, *Crataeva*
religiosa, *Melastoma*, *Kanchara* and several other
 plants ^y & found. The charming *Acrida rubescens* ^{was}
 and *Pinis palmuloides* were frequent on trees, *Art. banc.*
 of the mouth was encased was in ground with
 and the heads.

e

Some hours after coming to our ground
 one of our guides, a *Shamser*, who had already for me been
 -half a hour sportsman, shot an elephant about a mile
 and a half from our tent. We went to the spot and
 found

14 April

found the animal ^{f*fy 4-^0} near a small swamp. It was
 a young male, 5 feet high to the shoulder. The teeth were
 very perfect but small, their whole length $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the
 circumference at the base 8 mm. The ball had penetrated
 immediately ^{d^t} behind the root of the ear, it had been
 shot from a very small distance ^{fit itttf^ ft n-} and it had
 entered with an unerring hand a fraction to which the
 two are much addicted. In order to satisfy us of the
 shot being actually performed, the man brought it out
 but about two feet of the process which, with a large
 portion of meat that was quickly sliced off, was partly
 kept for immediate consumption and partly con-
 served for future use. Capt. Montgomery and myself
 intended to have made a trial of one of the feet, which
 we had heard was excellent on Cayenne as a
 delicacy, but we gave up the design. Blays was
 shot close to us in the afternoon, and a large lizard
 was shot down from a tree resembling one of the genus
 of *Phrynosoma* but differing in some respects. Soon after
 having our camp the Spaniards shot a very unusual
 animal of the cat tribe of which my draughtsmen took
 a drawing. The nocturnal animals, perhaps more than
 was numerous and frequent towards sunset than we
 had ever seen before.

15 April

Notwithstanding the ^{i&ytf'}
 which we took the precaution ^{t.^A-} of burning all night

2nd April

and which employed until a late hour by the
Hussars for the purpose of doing justice to the large
stock of provisions of fresh meat, which they had
procured yesterday afternoon, we were a good deal
disturbed by the near and loud voices of elephants.

We began marching in a
direction generally N.W. occasionally varying
the ^{W.} ^{and} we passed over was somewhat rising, at
other level and partly swampy and overgrown with
grass. We crossed several dry paddy mounds and
twice came near a fine rivulet.

At a distance of about 9 miles
from the ^{place} whence we had set out this morning
we crossed this rivulet. Its course was here
bed full of stones and the sides high. After halting
on the E. side ^{for} an hour we resumed again our march
about noon. Soon afterwards we approached a small
hill which we passed on our left. Here we found a forest
extending in the direction just mentioned and consisting
almost entirely of Teak. It this is the commencement of the
large Teak forest which constituted the principal ob-
ject of our tour. I refrain for the present from entering
into ^{any} detail about it, as I shall refer to it here-
after.

After passing some low ground on
which there was a brownish vegetation we now came

2^d April

to a narrow lengthened valley, confined between two parallel ranges of small hills entirely covered with trees - which surrounded us on all sides, and after a walk of about three miles through this forest we halted near the summit Khyoun (or Teaktive Kullah) at 3 P.M. There we caught some here the Kull with a beautiful and clear stream which, notwithstanding the advanced state of the season is still two feet deep in the middle, with a breadth of about 36 yards, with banks sufficiently high to defend the adjoining lands from inundation.

The botanical features of the country which we had gone over corresponded pretty nearly with those of yesterday. The soil for the most part consisted of sand and clay of a yellowish color, remarkably dry and acid, which was particularly the case as we approached the teak forest. I have remarked already that we passed some low and moist ground, on which the verdure was very refreshing, especially when contrasted with the barrenness in that respect of the surrounding lands. The teak forest in which that spot is situated, was interrupted for a small space; that tree offering only high and dry situations. We saw some very fine wood oak trees and other trees.

Elephants were as frequent today as they have been at any time before. We saw one yesterday. Having since yesterday been occupied

3^d April

24th April

in examining the last forest of iron proceed to describe it.

Of all the forests which I have seen this is by far the largest and most deserving of the name of a Great forest. It extends 5 or 5 miles from the above mentioned valley until it comes quite close to the river which it follows for a considerable distance on both sides disappearing towards a range of hills, which are visible to the S. The ground here is in general high, at a few places it is broken and ravine, at others intersected with nullahs, which fall into the bygone river. This river and its branches would unquestionably be quite adequate to convey with ease all the timber to the Allan, and it would, I apprehend, be difficult to find any spot more than two or at the utmost three miles from its bank or from one of its branches. It is quite unnecessary to expatiate on the important advantages accruing from this circumstance alone, and I shall content myself with observing, that some thousands of Trees, far exceeding the greatest size required for gun carriages, might be hewn down here and conveyed to Allahpore with ease, the inquiries being especially directed to the examination of these forests with reference to their employment for military purposes, we did not enter into any particular examination, as to their suitability for marine use. But we saw enough to warrant the opinion, that the

3^d April

forest in question would yield plenty of very fine
mast, and ~~LC&e-Lj^jitjSi,~~ a fact which is evident from
the different measurements, which will be subjoined.
In order to prove how numerous the trees are in some
parts of this forest, it is only necessary for us to
that during our return from a visit to that part of
- gain the ~~i^*^*~1/~~ river Khgum, on a line of less than ten
miles in extent, we counted somewhat more than 250
excellent trees, including only those, that were stand-
ing within forty yards of our path.

The proximity of this fine forest to
the frontiers of Siam, a country of which the inhabi-
tants are much decimated by the Burmese, well suffi-
ciently account for its having remained almost un-
touched up to this day, and at freedom to attain its present
degree of perfection. Only a small number of trees had
been felled, but none within the last two or three years
and a few had seemingly been blown down. One of the
former measured 9 feet by 8 1/2 ft, one of the latter 11 ft
by 20 of clear stem. The forest is about 22 miles distant
from the Three Pagodas, and a hundred from Alorajaya
to which station floats might be ~~a^Tit-t^^v-i-^rf*ivj,-=*r_~~
proper season, in a westerly time. The innumerable kinds
of the very finest description which abound in the sur-
roundings of the forest, might be employed to great
advantage for the support of the floats, at the same

2 April

They would prove very valuable not only at the millery
 station but also for transportation to Bungal as I
 have already explained in a former part
 of this report. - But above all things it is
 desirable to employ a number of elephants for the con-
 veyance of the timber to the nearest market. I have in
 a former Report, taken the
 liberty of suggesting the expediency of adopting every
 measure for catching elephants
 in the forests. I shall therefore only observe on this place
 that, with a sufficient number of such useful animals
 might be caught in one season, for all our timber forest.
 Buffalo, with my hat also with great ease be employed
 in these forests, the ground being for the most part even
 and unbroken.

7

A number of the trees has been more or
 less injured at the base from the effect of the burning
 of the underwood and jungle, which grows among them.
 The effect of a fire near the root of a tree is in the first
 instance superficial and trifling, it is confined only
 to the immediate spot, which has happened to be in
 contact with some dry material. The effect of nature,
 however, soon heals this injury by the production of a fresh
 bark to supply that, which has become affected.
 But if a more extensive fire takes place in one or more trees

2nd April

and the injury does not confine itself to the bark, it runs
into the sap-wood which decaying, ^{and} subsequent con-
flagration ^{with} heart the tree - permanent. It is thus
A
the rotted trees are sometimes seen partially or totally in-
vaded at the bottom and yet such is the strength and
durability of this admirable tree that even in the most
cases where the portion of the trunk nearest the ground
had become hollow quite through with the inner surface
converted into charcoal and nearly dead scarcely
an instance occurred where the remainder of the
trunk was not perfectly sound. It is obvious that the
prevention of this sort of mischief would be an object
of great importance in the management of these fo-
rests, but at the same time I am far from thinking that
fires do any essential harm unless on occasions when
from the cause I have attended to, a partial injury has
already been sustained. I think that it would almost
be impracticable to clear these forests from the gigantic
underwood which fills them and which requires
~~great~~ ^{^c^e *^*-p+****>} ~~and~~ strength to each man
without the aid of fire, what shall it clear the
from jungle, however a long ^{the} manner
is required would be to remove from the vicinity
of the trunks any dry pieces of wood or the like which
might contain burning longer than the grass jungle
generally does.

3rd April

I now proceed to give the result of measurements which were taken in four different directions in order that the respective averages might place the capabilities of this forest in a clear light.

Measurement (A) of that part of the forest mentioned yesterday before coming to a spot of comparatively low and wet ground, the trees without exception very straight and fine.

	girth	Height	
A1	11.10	24	
2	8.6	24	
3	12.1	24	
4	10.5	24	
5	7.8	24	
6	7.11	20	
7	8.5	20	
8	8.5	20	
9	8.0	20	
10	12.0	20	Base of the trunk angular
11	10.7	20	
12	8.7	20	
13	9.4	20	
14	11.11	20	
15	9.7	20	
Average girth			9 ft 8 in

Measurement (B) of trees on the valley

3 April

low between the hills

girth height

— 30 Capital the trunk wholly covered by a parasitical fig.

3~4* . S. — 31 20

3 — 17. 8 — 20 The crown of this tree was partly injured from the circumstances of a chimney, which was resting upon it, having taken y frt - in event which

4 — 12. 8 — 21

5 — 10. 5 — 21 A kindly sapling tree

6 — 9. 9 — 20 The girth was taken exclusive of a solid branch

7 — 7. 8 — 20

8 — 8. 9 — 15

9 — 7. 10 — 21

10 — 6. 3 — 20 Very capital

11 — 11. 5 — 20 Do

Average girth $11 \frac{1}{2}$ ft

Measurement (C) of trees beyond the

valley to the S.E. of our camp on the E. bank of the water

girth height

12 — 12. 1 — 20

13 — 12. 9 — 40

14 — 11. 4 — 10 One of the branches at the top very long

15 — 20. 2 — 10 Divided into several very stout limbs

3rd April

one of which was 25 feet long

Spine length
7.1 5

15-12-1-20

6-10-1-20 on a small hill

A

7-11-2-25

8-11-2-25

A

9-11-1-20 A> several in pairs at the base

10-8-5-20 I J! & J I en; } given as close to each other as

11-7-11-20 } to render it difficult to decide when

then they had not originally sprung
JA. r> from one root or from one trunk even

12-12-2-20 & very fine tree

13-11-11-20 Several small -frt-a*. vtCsf/rr^ & e*14/t-L

14-7-8-25 on a small hill

15-11, 2-25

16-13, 6-25 on a small hill

17-10, 1-20 above the ground

18-10-9-25

19-12-9-25

20-10-2-25

21-8-5-20

22-7-8-20 10 and 11 adjacent also

23-8-8-20 J 4 rfc. two

24-14, 4-20 divides into three branches one of them upright

25-11, 10-25

26-12, 6-20 Ae^AY jE*~* straight ten, then more

2nd April

a good many of this description around

girth height etc

	girth	height	etc
	7.1	8	
17	18.4	30	
18	12.3	35	Very fine
19	8.3	40	5'
20	9.8	40	5'

Average girth 11.5 7 1/2

Measurement (D) of trees on hill top

of the nullah.

girth height

	girth	height	etc
	7.1	8	
21	12.3	35	
2	15.3	30	2 very fine trees
3	22.5	28	5'
4	9.9	30	5'
5	12.8	35	5'
6	11.0	30	5'
7	10.0	30	5'
8	12.4	30	1 year since timber uprooted
9	14.5	30	Capital
10	10.6	40	
11	7.0	30	
12	2.2	30	backside of a low branch
13	13.0	30	
14	10.2	30	
15	12.1	40	
16	17.0	30	

7th April

fruit light

17-11.0-22 long, projecting angle to later

18-11.5-21

19-8.10-20

20-6.8-28

21-11.10-22 very small

22-6.5-25 so leaning very much get quite straight

23-7.5-20

24-11.3-20 very fine

25-8.7-20

26-11.8-20 divides into several short limbs

27-... i-20

28-11.0-20 long fine on a cutting ground

29-11.0-20

30-11.5-20

31-9.10-20

32-11.0-20 divides into three upright branches, the 2nd by far, ^K. < get best hand I have seen

33-11.10-20 very fine

34-11.5-20 a branch at 10 feet

change fruit JJTA 11/10/11

In order to place in one view the most of our specimens I shall here briefly recapitulate the measurements of all the trees measured...

Measurement

3rd April

Measurement	General lower Sixth	Smallest Dells	Average
A	13 ⁷ / ₁₆ 1 ¹ / ₂	5 ⁷ / ₁₆ 7 ¹ / ₂	9 ⁷ / ₁₆ 8 ¹ / ₂
B	11 ¹ / ₂ 8 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂ 3 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂ 0 ¹ / ₂
C	20 ¹ / ₂ 2 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂ 2 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂ 7 ¹ / ₂
D	24 ¹ / ₂ 3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂ 8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂ 10 ¹ / ₂

General average girth obtained by dividing the sum of the measurements by the number of them 11 5/16, which is a great deal more than can ever be expected for coming out perfectly.

The botanical features of these forest lands correspond with those of the tracts described previously. The chief trees and large observed were teaks, these consisted of Lagerstroemia, banyan, Nauclea, Dillenia, and Black wellia which are large deciduous trees with an even ash colored bark, and are on consequence not easily recognized from the leaf. I was a few weeks to my botanical collections and should have missed many more had our time not been chiefly devoted to sport. Of animals we saw a number of small grey, leaf-eating, performing astonishing leaps and making a singular plaintive sound. We endeavored to kill one but they would not allow us to come sufficiently near them. It is perhaps well to mention that the Burmese tribe have no account of killing these or any other animals if they occasionally showed themselves to slay a bullet or a

3^d April

in fact they never showed any objections or complaints in
telling others do it for them

4th April

Having examined the forest, which

we commenced our return this morning. Near the end
of the road we saw a large tree of the same
kind as that we had cut down, standing very straight and
upright at 2 feet and 1/2 feet at 4 feet above the ground,
the trunk to feel up to the first branch, and as straight
as a ... ***** there was one of 4r+i*+ of oil having been
taken it is from any of the other trees of this
kind which we passed.

22 1/2 h.

if a nullak when our guides informed us the French
party has also remained a day. Capt. Montgomery shot
here a large flying squirrel differing from two kinds
which I have met with in Nepal and at Sanyok.

5th 6th April

We started at 5 1/2 h. and after an

hours walking we arrived at the nullak where the ele-
phant had been killed on the 1st; at 8 1/2 we reached our camp
the other camp was situated with very
houses that were to be mentioned. The stream is far more
thickly populated than the lake, but it is to be hoped
that the settlements the Dalaya chief or that more with
many of his people will soon reverse this state of things. At
present there are but very few villages, the inhabitants of

26th April

which occupy themselves principally in fishing and in cutting bamboo. We did not see a single cotton or indigo plant, so common to the Sabon. After passing the old Akran village we hardly met with a canoe, and

^L*t~rLf # our march to the great lake found we did not see with a single human being. In short these beautiful, healthy and fertile tracts, together with most of the other

14-2 advance seem to have been entirely abandoned by that despotic and thoroughly bad government, from which we have wrested them, and it requires not much ingenuity to predict that, unless the

it which way, they will rapidly rise to that impulsion, to which their wonderful natural capabilities so forcibly entitle them. In this last respect our British possessions are second to no other /^u- ^ ^rj&~S. d~*~/^~r,

possessions with which I am acquainted, in point of timber forests, they stand altogether unequalled. That I have already advanced grounds in my reports sufficient to warrant this assertion, and I pledge myself *£&*£ to the fact on a future occasion beyond the probability of refutation.

We reached the gun boat on the evening of the 6th and continuing in our course arrived at Moalmyne at sunset on the 8th.

An incident happened on our way down, which I cannot refrain from relating before I conclude.

5th to 8th April

concluding this report. We had [^]not [^]safely seen numbers of elephants on our journey and had several times come sufficiently near to fire at them, on one instance a male was killed as I have already mentioned. At some distance above Aspanee Capt. Montgomery succeeded in intercepting several of these animals, as they were retiring from the eastern jungle on the right bank of the river. After firing five shots at them, & which drove them away, he was about returning to the canoe when he discovered a large male [^]offering than 50 paces from him, attentively looking at him. Utterly unprepared for so sudden a visit, [^]his gun having been fired, [^]*** turned to [^]run [^]back to the boat, but the animal, incited [^]probably by the attack made on its fellows, no sooner saw Capt. M. on the move than he rushed furiously towards the rear [^]head which my fellow traveller in this awful vision then had placed himself. One side was a thick eastern jungle not penetrable except by an elephant, and the distance to the canoe was too great to afford any chance of escaping [^]by flight. He remained behind the tree and on the animal rushing at him discharged a blow with his gun upon his trunk so effectually, that it turned off, gave a loud cry and ran into the jungle. Capt. M. lost no time in returning to the boat. It is almost impossible

44^

r x

5th to 8th April

or of a more extraordinary escape from it. The whole
 business was a matter of scarcely a moment and it ap-
 pears to me that nothing in the world but the presence
 of a man, which prompted my companion to use his
 knife as a bludgeon, could have averted his death. It is
 so humble of the animal in the contest with the elephant
 is too disproportioned to warrant a single individual
 attempting it, and the animal is too useful and too
 to be hunted like other wild beasts for the mere plea-
 sure and sport of killing it, and on this opinion I have
 every reason to believe my fellow-traveller now fully
 coincides. As the property of the State I understand, that it
 should be killed but once, and its teeth yield to the
 teeth, and as to carrying them away from the forest, the
 sport would be best affected by catching a number
 of them.

Atman Report
 Mch - Apr 1857

Entered

(Signed) W W M D
 Lieut Genl Govt of the Provinces
 on deputation

To

J. Swinton Esq^r
Secretary to the Government
in the Political Department.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit
to you for the purpose of being laid
before His Excellency, the Right
Hon^{ble}. the Govern^{or} ^{Genl} General in
Council, the accompanying reports
of two excursions on the Salween
& Mhoan ^{Rivers} ~~courses~~, undertaken
partly with the view of examining
the lead forests ~~which~~ exist in
the vicinity of ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~places~~.

2

I ~~trust~~ ^{humbly} ~~trust~~ ~~to~~ ~~express~~ ~~my~~
~~hope~~ ~~that~~ His Excellency in
Council will be pleased to approve
of my having ~~the~~ ~~liberty~~ of
communicating copies of the reports
to Major General Sir Archibald Campbell.
I did this with the view of his being
part

as early... possible in
put in possession of whatever information
I was able to ~~find~~ ^{7,} relative to the
natural resources of the provinces,
~~under his~~
~~which he has the political charges~~
~~of take the liberty to~~
~~have the honor to~~ forward, enclosed, the
copies of two letters, dated the 23rd ult.
and this day, which I ^{by the honor to} addressed to
the Major General on the above men-
tioned occasions; and ~~my~~ permission
to refer you to them relative to
several points, which I had either
no fit opportunity of introducing, or
of sufficiently explaining in the
body of the reports. -

3 It would be taking up
the valuable time of the Government
to no purpose were I to enter in this
letter into any of the subjects detailed
in the accompanying ^{more}
especially as there will ^{3U- a} proper
occasion

occasion for recapitulating them on the
general account of my reputation, which
will be duly submitted at ^{the} its termi-
nation. ^{of it} There are however, two points
~~upon~~ which I cannot refrain from
expressing my anxious solicitude
that His Lordship informed
will do me the honor to concur ⁱⁿ
I allude to the ^{repeating immediate measures for} importance of removing
me into the valuable Teak forests
of this ~~two~~ province for the exclusion
of the ~~particular~~ State, and ^{with a reservation on fangly} such
other forests or trees as may
be recommended, ^{benefits} for that purpose,
such as the Thengon, Bondy and
Bombar. ~~These~~ ~~are~~ ~~to~~ be
restored to be in the next place
I hope the Liberty next shoud
be recommended to His Lordships
favorable consideration the

at Melomayne of a ^{Constitutional} ~~Establishment~~ ^{for} lumber yard for
 half-brought materials, by which
 a great saving would be effected both
 in point of ~~expense~~ ^{expense} of freight and time
 not only as far as regards the
 charges for ~~freight~~ ^{freight} ~~expenses~~ ^{expenses} of ~~people~~ ^{people} shipping, but also
 in the expenditures of ~~the~~ ^{the} timber.

4 ^{with} ^{reference} ^{to} ^{the} ^{direction} ^{of} ^{the} ^{tree} ^{on} ^{which}
 I was ^{interested} about proceeding with
 when I had the honor of addressing
 you, near Bangor, on the 19th
 February, they seem to state, that
 the amount secured as to the
 production of black ground ^{was}
 found none of that species of timber,
 but that the satisfaction of meeting
 with forests of other most valuable
 trees ~~was~~ ^{was} on several trees which
 I examined. A narrative of this
 excursion shall be soon transmitted
 to you

y[^]Jb

I have the honor to be
 Dear Sir
 Yours truly
 J. B.

N: 120

Subm
29 / 11 1897

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this date, and have perused with great satisfaction, the advantageous plan arranged by you for the benefit of the Honorable Company's Interests, in procuring an immediate supply of Teak Timber to be forwarded to Calcutta, by which the Supreme Government, may be enabled to form a judgment, upon the expediency of forming the Establishment, of a Half wrought Timber Yard, at this Station, to be conducted, as it is now proposed, by the Artillery Department;

I have much pleasure in according to your request, the necessary sanction, to your intended Expedition, up the Allraun River, for the purpose of procuring a quantity of Teak Timber, with the necessary implements, &c. &c. &c.

Yours faithfully,
J. G. ...

ZJ: <?/SSS- S, / < // ^

£t*

A / /

S

?

*

your very other assistance in my journey in South America
your most obedient servant for the service

Alonso de Leon de
Alon;

Your most obedient servant

Alon. de Leon

Alon. de Leon

to
Dr. J. M. de
Alon. de Leon
Alon. de Leon

Major Genl. Sir Humphreys

29th April

1827

Entered

Only to his date
Filing of books and
the other &c

Chautauq
Sept 10th 1880 - Mr
Pittsford

Enclosed, in a
transmit to you
enclosed, the copy of a letter, which
had the honor of addressing Major
and Mrs Archibald Campbell on
the 29th ult. together with his
reply of the same date relative to
my proceeding ^{up} on the Alton
River in order to make arrange-
ments for cutting down a number
of large trees for ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~purpose~~ ^{purpose}
to be used.

2 I am aware of the disad-
vantages and difficulties of attempting such a
~~the measure~~ ^{the measure} at this advanced
season of the year, but I am con-
vinced, on the other hand, that
it is of importance to produce some
concrete proofs of the value of
our resources in ^{the} timber forests
of these provinces. The encouragement
which I hope to realize, ^{be it ever so small} ~~however small~~
if brought, would be due allowances are

Wheaton
1st May 1827

in Bengal, with some addition
to their salaries proportionate
to the high price of the
necessary articles of life in
this parts

4 Finally with reference
to the proposition of ^{establishing} creating
a half-dressed teacher year
(Jliufa*)
they have respectfully to request
that it might be offered and
charge might with very great
advantage be entrusted also
with the ^{local} conservation of
the forests in question.

5 The anxiety I feel
that these so valuable resources
may not be improved upon by
any private individual - and
they will succeed by so, unless
they are protected by the timely
adoption of decisive steps - has
emboldened me to solicit the
attention of His Lordship and
Council to the preceding topics

and I will I humbly trust, please some of the
in my behalf should I appear to have secured the
direct promise of my lord's order with or there are
connected with Mr. Black (Wheaton) (William Jackson) the
Government (Wheaton) or the (Wheaton) Committee.
I have the (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10)

Burlington of Providence
 Chief Clerk for the first time
 I have the honor to acknowledge
 your letter of the 21st inst. in
 regard to the matter of the
 Board for the first time. I have
 referred the same to the
 Committee on the subject.

I have the honor to acknowledge
 your letter of the 21st inst. in
 regard to the matter of the
 Board for the first time. I have
 referred the same to the
 Committee on the subject.

The withdrawal of the great funds
 denatured (on the 9th February) prevented
 me from sending the letter by the ship
 in which he proceeded.
 I have afforded my sincere
 efforts in the highest
 degree of satisfaction to ^{you} because, from
 your letter under reply that his
 name, the P.H. the S.D. in Ct has been

do on the Ut^rr of

pleased to hear from ~~many~~ ^{of} ~~approach~~ <\$. -Z?

A^*-Jt by and A* ^^-a^A-^frUx, ^*

~~of the~~ ~~of the~~ ~~of the~~ S J^ 4b~-

of my ~~wondering~~ ^{6*4"} ^{the 4} ^{provision} ^{**r?}

as ~~my~~ ~~would~~ think my ~~voice~~

might be of use, and ~~the~~ ~~pleasure~~

to express my humble hope that, in the

completion of the ~~enquiries~~ ~~which~~

you ~~will~~ ^{S ^N} ^V ^{then} ^{the result will be}

such as to satisfy the ~~Exp~~ ~~in~~

Council that neither ~~of~~ ~~has~~

~~system~~ been idled away; nor have

the objects of my ~~denutation~~ ^{been} ^{left}

unaccomplished. In the ~~mean~~

time I ~~say~~ ^{X,} ^{the} ^{liberty} ^{to}

refer to my ~~subsequent~~ ^{despatches}

\$ ^{tfLc} ^{^^C*} ^{..*^} ^{try} ^{with} ^{to} ^{let} ^{be} ^{at}

^{added} ^{the} ²⁹ ^{ult.} ^{^7} ^{the} ^{day}

for an amount of ^{my} ^{proceeding} ^{to} ^{be} ^{at}

enquiries in which there have been inquiries
since I come to these parts.

I have the honor to refer
your report for the information of Mrs
B. that six chests, contain-
ing dried specimens of my *Indo-Chinese*
collection, and a large package
of seeds, containing among others
those of the *Thitzee* or *Varnis*

on the *Enterprise*
embarked for
Canton, Botanic
Garden at Malacca

I have the honor to be

Sr,
Glasgow the 10th of June 1827

W. W. The
Mrs Botanic Garden
Malacca
W. W. The
Mrs Botanic Garden
Malacca

[Faint, illegible handwriting at the top of the page]

[Faint, illegible handwriting, possibly a signature or name]

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

[Faint, illegible handwriting at the bottom of the page]

Replies

Queries

Judging from the consumption since 1st January 1824 to 1st Augt 1826 the annual expenditure

Quantity of Lead purchased by the Commdos per annum on an average, deducting the several kinds, and

of Lead may be averaged as follows for one year:

heavy besting ^{ord price} 200 @ 200/100 average price of cast

Commdos. 4500 - 70/100

under ordinary circumstances.

Halfpence - 20 - 200

Prom Arties - 250 - 16/100

Common do. 125 - 12/100

Suggies - 50 - 40/100

Gun carriage pieces 1000 - 16/100

Knives 1200 - 15/100

Suggies 1200 - 30/100

From the market would cost annually 84,850 R

Annual Expense to Government

Could apply to Building purposes - further annual quantity of 50,000, if it be deemed worth the cost incurred.

Annual quantity which the Government could turn to good account if procurable (This allusion to the enormous price demanded

demanded

Lucris

Regis

demanded for Lasprou
Bambay to the new
Mint)

If all the Lax which the present use, could be purchased at Rouen and brought here free of charge for freight, what would the saving be? The freight is generally calculated at 1/2% of the expense.

Cffk*^ y^- "4 ft'A* e^*u^- Should estimate the saving of at 3/4 of the present expense (but cannot judge here of the means of felling and extricating) but if a Government Establishment were set here 100 must for cutting and floating timber as to be cut in and round make a contract with the Individuals? The tax forests, as said, are not five days from the mouth of the Rhone.

YLJL

Replies

Lucius

Should think that the
 sale of the lumber
 might cover the expense,
 but my reasons for the
 conclusion are vague
 & founded only on suppo-
 sition. $\langle Srr \text{ or } ^{ts}U \rangle$
 The marine department
 half as much as the
 Commercial the total
 public wants, wants to
 $*s\ell^{\wedge}J / 2 \langle r\$\text{ik} \rangle$ value for
 of such a amount. Now
 if the Steam Vessel could
 bring up twice that
 quantity, the expenses
 would be for
 about a lot of money,
 but not more as the
 market would be
 appreciated by the
 quantity imported
 and the absence then
 of Govt purchases.

It just could import
 more lumber than
 the Commercial at
 a moderate expense
 by the employment of
 the Steam Vessel, to
 low for Prof. Shinn,
 the favorable morning
 would not the sale of
 the superfluous lumber
 in the future market
 cover the expense of
 bringing the parham
 returned for $J^{\wedge}+L\ell^{\wedge} \langle ? \rangle + *S \sim$
 are? No private trader
 could import at so low
 a rate as Government could,
 supposing the plan of
 constructing and toning
 to be finished

$/^{\wedge}\$y\epsilon \text{ SU}^* \cdot \text{''}^* \wedge$

St only

Answer

Papers

It only remains after this
to calculate what would be
the expense of the Steamer
No 1, chargeable on the
Leah, and what the per-
cent and charges of felling
and rafting timber.
I should think the whole
would be under the
Leah. For great and
improbable of Teak wood
frustrate itself and
would not find a sale.

The answers to those
queries I propose to give
to Capt. Johnston to enable
him to bring forward
a plan for the consideration
of Government.

Answer to Johnston
making paper books
1857
I should have expected
you in Johnston
paper by Capt.
Johnston 4/1/57
1857

To
Mr. P. A. Campbell R. B. & C. S. S.
Political Agent in the
Ceded Provinces.

Sir.

I regret to inform You that
I have found it impossible to effect the
object of my projected visit to the nearest
head of the Athara river, respecting
which I did myself the honor of addressing
You on the 29th ult.

2
On the 10th I started with the
party of Pioneers and the Artillery Sergeant
whom You had the goodness to place at
my disposal; besides my own establish-
ment, to which I had added five native wood
cutters from the village of Nacaty. It
will please to recollect that, on the
9th (the day preceding that of my departure)
a heavy fall of rain had taken place,
and that the state of the atmosphere,
for some time previously, had been such
as to indicate an impending change in
the monsoon. I expected, nevertheless,
that some intermission would occur between
what is generally called the South West
and the ^{usual} setting in of the Rains ~~season~~.
Such would make me, at least in some
degree, to attain the object of my trip. But
happily I was entirely mistaken. For five
successive

descriptive day, it rained so incessantly and so
violently that I found it would be absurd
as well as useless to persevere any longer
in this fruitless attempt to reach the point
in question for any purpose of utility.
I had ^{had} ~~reached~~ on the 13th ~~day~~ about
12 miles above Apamea, which latter
in ~~regarding~~ to Leub. Notland was
53 miles in direct distance, and adding
 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the windings of the river, 70 miles ^{by water} for
Moalanga. After waiting here for four
and twenty hours, during which it was
not possible to proceed the one way or the
other, I determined to return forthwith
and accordingly commenced descending
on the 14th following day; I arrived at
Moalanga on the 18th.

3. It is scarcely necessary to observe
that the appearance of the river and its
banks was totally different from what it was
when I visited the region ^{very} little more
than a month ago. The stream had ^{swelled} ~~swollen~~
to a very considerable degree, and its sides
had become proportionably low, at some
places, especially above the influence of
the tide it was very impetuous. ~~the~~
difficulties, however, arising from sand
banks, shallows, fallen trees, &c. had ~~now~~
entirely ceased; but they were ^{now} in some
measures succeeded by others, caused by
the rapidity of the current. The vegetation
along the banks was strikingly altered;
especially

especially as far as regards the deciduous trees
~~superior~~ ^{prevailing} here, such as the Jarroal,
 Cuddum and Simool (*Ligustrum*, *Stawler*
 and *Bambusa*) which so lately appeared
 quite naked; they were now in a state
 of the most luxuriant foliage. In short
 every thing around me pointed at the
 actual presence of the monsoon; and
 I was perfectly ~~convinced~~ ^{convinced} the latter had
 commenced earlier ~~than we here have~~
 lower down, ~~and thus~~ ^{along with it} the seasons for
 felling timber had popped bye. and in
 a remarkable fact, that the rise of the
 river was so sudden and rapid at the place
 above Apooon, alluded to in the prece-
 ding paragraph, as to overflow the ground
 on which my tent was pitched and the
 adjoining bank to a height of ~~more than~~
 eight feet in less than four and twenty
 hours.

4 On my way back I was fortunate
 enough to fall in with a few Teak, stand-
 ing close to the riverside, ^{on the right bank} about a mile
 and a half above the former Akoon
 village. ~~and a few~~ ^(P) ~~of the~~
 These were ~~only~~ ^{by the} ~~five trees~~ ^{standing} ~~near each~~
~~other~~ ^{in full foliage} ~~and~~ ^{other kinds} ~~they~~
 were in full foliage. One of them was a
 remarkably fine and large tree; the rest
 were indifferent. **• Svyz. - * < + ? ** and soundings.
 There was no other Teak in that vicinity.

There were in
 only five trees,
 all in full
 foliage; they were
 surrounded with
 variety of other
 sorts of trees. One
 of them

Had here an opportunity of ascertaining the proficiency of the pioneers in felling and sawing of which I availed myself on the spot. They came to subjoin the dimensions and proceeds of the felling of the largest tree.

N^o 1 The trunk: Length 17 f. 3 inches; girth at the base, where there are several large propuleas 19 f. 9; at the middle 11 f. 6; at the top 6 f. 10; main 11 f. 5 inch. At the top two large boughs caused considerable irregularity. The growth of the trunk, there near besides a commencing decay which I could trace in a slanting direction nearly two feet down. I accordingly had the stick sawed across here.

N^o 2. Upper part of ditto: Length 35 f. 5; girth at the base 8 f. 7; at the middle 5; at the top 4 f. 7; main ~~4~~ 6 f. 6

N^o 3. A bough: Length 30 f. 10; main girth 4 f. 5³.

N^o 4 ditto Length 24 f. 6; main girth 3 f. 10; at 13 feet from the thicker end it forked at an acute angle over the sharp corner breaking in the fall could not be used longer the 2 f. its circumference 2 f. 11.

N^o 5 ditto: Length 13 f; main girth 8 f. 3.

N^o 6 ditto: Length 4 f. 10, girth throughout 3 f. 8. — This piece I took with me

as a specimen of the ~~Abn.~~

* that the road appeared exceedingly fine, for we did not feel a wheel and strong south.

There were, besides, a quantity of smaller pieces which it is unnecessary to enumerate in detail. I shall only observe here

5 It took the negroes exactly ~~the~~ the tree close to the ground; sawing it in two took four

hours more, and the rest of the operations of cutting the branches, and burning each piece at several places with the Hunt. Company's mark, occupied them exactly a day and a half. It must be observed that the work was several times interrupted or retarded by showers of rain, and that both the process of cutting and sawing was rendered unnecessarily tedious, owing to the wet state of the wood. Had an occasion to employ the Seneguese wood-cutters except on removing two or three branches previous to the tree falling, and in removing the few other stumps that stood on the ground, yet I had sufficient opportunity of verifying the estimate I had already formed of the superiority of the work of the pioneers both as to the mode and time of executing the work, and the expenses incurred. The latter item forms of itself a strong

objection to the employment of Burrows
 on works of this sort, was not a man
 among them will work for less than
 12 axes a day (be it as head cutter, best
 man or common labourer); and besides,
 they are ^{^Z& kASxA*''''*} only one half of the
 quantum of work, what the pioneers
 would get through in the same given
 time. This consideration is founded on
 circumstances, which cannot be expected
 to change soon, and it is strengthened by
 the ^{the} ~~very~~ amount I have ^{obtained} ~~been able to~~
~~procure~~ relative to the ^{quantity} ~~quantity~~ of
 the pioneers in the clearing of prairie,
 felling trees and cutting roads. There-
 fore I am induced humbly to submit
 to you the advantages which would
~~result from~~ ^{result from} an adequate number of
 that class of people, ^{being} reserved exclusively
 for the different works alluded to.

6 The following are the dimensions
 of the ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~four~~ ^{four} trees. There was besides
 standing the base of a trunk, nearly
 dead, measuring a girth of unremoved
 of 84 feet.

Height	Girth	
39.10	base 10.0	top 4.7
	The lower part of	

Height	Dirth base open	of the stem hollow.
30f —	7f6	Very tapering.
18f7 —	8f7 — 5f7	Somewhat worked on the stem; at 5 feet above the ground a thick branch
6f0 —	8f5 —	Trunk short and badly branched.

I have already remarked that I had
these trees incased, it was done by removing
six inches of the bark and sap all round
the trunk, near the ground. My object
herein was to try the effect of the
Leak of performing this operation
after the sap had begun to ascend
copiously.

7 With the view of securing
the proceeds of the above mentioned
felling from depreciation, I sent my
interpreter to the village on the Akhau
rullah, requesting the head-man to
take the necessary steps to that end;
but he ^{was absent} near absent on a visit to
Kualonye. I therefore ^{respectfully} respectfully
recommended that you will please
to issue such orders for the preservation
of those timbers as may by you be
deemed

expedient or necessary. In the present ^{greenland} state of the sticks it may ^{be} impossible to convey them down to the coastments except by means of a vast number of Bamboos of which there were none ^{growing} in the vicinity. The river is sufficiently ^{wide} here ^{in that direction} to admit of fleets being conveyed down at any time, both before and after the monsoon.

~~8 In conclusion they leave to state that I arrived back at Maaloupe on the 18th after an absence of 8 days~~

Shew the honor to be,

Yours

Maaloupe }
 20th May }
 1827 }
 W Waller MD
 Capt. Genl. East India

Waller

Copy of Genl Waller's
 to Maj Genl Pitt Rivers
 20th May 1827
 Penzance

My dear General
I beg to thank you for the
Pleasant

With reference to the my letter of the 3rd inst. I
have the honor to be honored to you, enclosed, the copy
letter I dropped this day to Major General Sir A.
Campbell, explanatory of the cause of my return from
tour to the nearest Postoffice on the Atlantic
coast, and without having been able to accomplish
it, not for that it was undertaken.

My want of success on the occasion
was caused by circumstances, which could not be
avoided. My Malaga under in prosecution
of the design alluded to under appearances in the
atmosphere which were certainly indications of
more weather, and I was felt unwilling to relinquish
plans altogether without a trial, a plan of
that Sir A. Campbell had so entirely approved; and
especially as there was a hope that the regular passage
would be off for a fortnight or three weeks at least
that the chitta pursuit, ^{in the parts} would not prove so much
more tedious than over the regular lines of heads
than. All these circumstances are fully explained
in the accompanying letter, and I most humbly
yet confidently trust that His Excy the R. H. the
General Vice President in Pl will attribute
the failure ^{to the want of energy or expedition on my}
part. My perhaps location. In justice to the anxiety
expressed in my previous despatch on the subject
of the intended excursion, I may perhaps be allowed

v
w)

/ A f 7

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[Faint handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

^ i

K<

K

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vj

^;x'

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»Hr

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K

i^y?

D
V

v ^

Handwritten text in cursive script, likely a letter or document. The text is written on aged, slightly stained paper and is oriented vertically. The handwriting is dense and fills most of the page. The ink is dark, and the paper shows signs of wear and discoloration. The text is difficult to decipher due to the cursive style and the angle of the page.

Handwritten musical notation on a page, featuring a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation is dense and appears to be a complex piece of music, possibly a fugue or a highly technical exercise. The handwriting is in a cursive style, and the ink is dark. The page is oriented vertically, and the text is written from top to bottom. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings, though they are difficult to discern due to the cursive style and the density of the notes. The overall appearance is that of a manuscript page from a historical music collection.

of obeying to the fullest extent the orders of Government
I must have accepted of an invitation from
Mr ^{Mainy} Woodhouse the Civil Commissioner on the
Napierian Coast, to accompany him to Looy
in a few days hence. My examination in that
particular will, I expect, be completed, in the course
of six weeks or two months, after at the furthest,
considering the circumstances to which I am
subjected in the preceding paragraph. My
excursion at the Botanic Garden that towards
the latter part of the rains, I humbly submit
will be especially necessary with reference
to a number of ^{plants that require} plants of great importance
which must be performed; while, from the season
already advanced, not a single ^{one} indeed can
be accomplished here at that ^{time} period. Therefore
most respectfully solicit ^{permission to} ~~and request~~ of return
to my duty at the Garden early in August, for
~~apartments should be secured for the purpose.~~
A great undertaking ^{of importance} still remains to be accomplished
that cannot be attempted
There is still remaining ^{to be amplified} an undertaking of great
importance, without which our knowledge of the
resources of the province in timber ^{must} will
be ~~incomplete~~ ^{limited} and incomplete, namely
in ~~the~~ rivers, from the Sabon down
to present ~~in~~ the view of ~~ascertaining~~ ^{ascertaining}
every ~~part~~ ^{part} ~~and~~ ^{and} extent of the ~~best~~ ^{best} forests
they may so ~~conveniently~~ ^{conveniently} be ~~ascertained~~ ^{ascertained} ~~as~~ ^{as} to
be ~~ascertained~~ ^{ascertained} ~~as~~ ^{as} to ~~ascertain~~ ^{ascertain} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~best~~ ^{best} ~~forests~~ ^{forests}
5

Investigating the nature, extent and capabilities of
that belt of Lead forests which is with the greatest
degree of probability computed to exist there.
But this task cannot be entered upon until the
month of January ^{or February} when, if it should
be the pleasure of the Government, I might
easily return for that purpose, in which case
I should propose ^{to} leaving my establishment here
during the interval.

I have the

Very truly
Yours
W. W. M. D.

Qualoupe

20th May 1827

By the order of the Secretary

Handwritten text, likely a letter or document, written in cursive. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and blurring. There are several lines of text at the top, followed by a large, stylized signature or name in the center. Below the signature, there is a date: "20th May 1827." The text continues with several more lines, some of which appear to be a list or a series of entries. The overall appearance is that of an old, handwritten document.

Per. Ship Print

J. Wallick,

N.B. English Address. To be
examined in Lat. 50° N. Long. 1° W.

J.S.

To
Major General,

Sir Archibald Campbell, R.A.S. &
R.S.D.

per ~~per~~ ~~per~~ ~~per~~

Sir,

On the eve of departing
for Aberdeen preparatory to my pro-
ceeding to Tokyo on prosecution of
my duties, ^{may I} permit me to offer ^{you} my
warmest and most respectful acknow-
ledgments for those many and signal
favours, which you have ^{been pleased to} accumulated
upon me during the four months
in which I have continued ~~in~~
in these parts of the East of ~~the~~ Empire.

It is not for me to venture
pronouncing on the result, which
may have attended ^{my} ^{endeavour},
to obtain ^{what} and communicate correct
information on the various objects
of enquiry, to which my attention
has been directed. I am not without
some hopes, that ^{my} ^{endeavour} ^{will} ^{be} ^{successful} ⁱⁿ ^{some} ^{degree}.

Yours
faithfully

that
failed in conveying to the genera-
ment the inviolable ^{what} impression

on my own mind: that a more
^{from this is} glorious country in point of scien-
tific and agricultural interest
now ^{as well as}

fourth of the noblest timber trees
that is ^{and} capable of ^{yielding} realizing a
very great variety of useful substan-
ces, applicable to all the purposes

of life; ^{that} that, in my humble
judgment, scarcely an important
vegetable production can be ^{noticed} mentioned

that is ^{not} either ^{to} be met with
in these territories, ^{near territories,}
or has not ^{been} received

its representative or substitute;
and finally, that very few years,
indeed, ^{will suffice} ~~of a population~~, will be

requisite for the purpose of converting
the ^{the} ~~population~~ from the state of utter
abandonment in which he so lately
received

parts of the East Indies, which I have
ever visited, either in novelty, beauty
or ^{in diversity} number of its plants. -

From records in substantiating
the reality of
these promising
features

But, if I should be so fortunately
that my ~~endeavour~~ ^{endeavour} to substantiate
the ~~features~~ ^{promising features} just pointed out, ~~have~~
proved ~~unsuccessful~~, it is to ^{you alone} that
unceasing support, encouragement
and protection, which it has been
my lot to enjoy at your hands,
to which ^{for which} I am entirely ascribed -
that ~~circumstances~~. Should therefore

&v.

to an injustice to my feelings, were
I to quit your roof without being
honourably ~~honoured~~
to ~~convey~~ ^{convey} to you the
expressions ^{of} the most profound respect
and ~~highest~~ ^{most} highly
and ~~highest~~ ^{most} grateful and ~~the~~
most lasting obligations with which
I am

amount
Philadelphia
24th May 1827 (1827) W. Wallcut M^d
Turk Street East. Phil
an amount

W. Wallcut

Wm. O. Campbell
24th May 1827

To
George Winton Esq
Secretary to the Government
in the Colonial Department

Sir,

I have the honor to
transmit to You, accompanying
a copy of a letter which I addressed
to Major General Sir Mitchell
Campbell yesterday, previous to
proceeding to King's Place ~~my~~
~~my~~ departure from ~~the~~ London
in pursuance of my word to convey
~~separately to~~ ~~you~~.

JN.^^X^.* > ^ /w-at^-if

Amherst
25th May 1827

W. Wallcut Esq
Superint. Post Office
in London

Long
of Buchanan
25 May 1877

W. L. Chapin

Eastern

Haulb. Campney's Steam Vessel
Enterprise 27th May 1837

I ft K*^.*\ %*

was joined by Capt. Johnstone at half
after five this morning £ proceed aboard
the Haulb. Campney's Steam Vessel Enterprise
in order to inspect the body of the sailmaker
of that ship, named James, a black man
who had died about 7 o'clock today. -

In the presence of capt. Johnstone
commanding the Enterprise f ca^f Sell
commanding the Haulb. Campney's Steam
Vessel Hawcuddy and Mr. Crawford, £**+*+.
commanding the Haulb. Campney's Steamer
Dean, and assisted by James Watson
Substantant Surgeon of the Madras
Establishment I examined the
body, aboard the above mentioned
Vessel, in one of the after cabins, whether
it had

it had been conveyed for convenience sake.

presented

of any injury; but an opening
from the left side of the
thoracic region over the false ribs, and
of these, the third, was found fractured
in the middle, the injured **A** lobe surrounded
by a good deal of extravasated blood.

The cavity of the chest exhibited
no injury whatever, except
laceration on the posterior part of the
left lung which in other respects, as well
as the right lung were quite **^** **^** **J** **;**
The heart well contracted and nearly empty.

On opening the cavity of the **J**
about two pained of dark fluid blood
was found contained within the pericardium
flttt*'** and a large clot of coagulated
blood

blood adhered to the anterior surface of the
omentum. That part of the cavity, corresponding
to the fractured ribs was suffused with
blood, without any appearance of a wound.
On the upper surface of the spleen, near
the thick margin was found a rupture
about half an inch in length leading
to a cavity in the body of the spleen, which
was completely filled with dark, coagu-
lated blood; in respect to its coagulum
may have been about two ounces;
in other respects the spleen was perfectly
firm, sound and healthy. — The liver
perfectly ^{^Zl. £} gall bladder half
empty. There was not the slightest appearance
of disease or injury of the neck or thin
arteries, the stomach or the kidneys.
The stomach contained a quantity of a
liquid

My dear Mr. Campbell R.D. No. 7
& & —————

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday date and in reply beg leave to state that in conformity with your suggestion I shall proceed to Bengal on the Bomb Company Steam Vessel Enterprise in an arrangement which is the more expedient under the present circumstances to thank your letter upon which it is certain $\text{E}^{\text{L}} > \text{E} \quad \wedge \text{C} \wedge \text{T} \wedge \text{J} \wedge \text{V}$ effect but while on these parts except as a mere gatherer of specimens during the first fortnight there or four months of the monsoon while my presence at my post on the Bomb Company steamer Garden at Calcutta will be of service during that very time.

In order however that the business of collecting and preserving seeds and plants may suffer no interruption during the interval of my absence I have deputed my plant collector and his family to remain on this coast until my return and I now take the liberty to solicit your concurrence in the plan and your granting the people your protection while they may continue here. It is my intention to apply to Mr. Murray for permission to send the establishment forward to Tavoy in order that they may collect specimens of a number of trees of which that gentleman

has supplied me with a series of valuable wood
samples

3 The following is the rate of monthly
Extra allowances which have been granted to the
people and which I request you will please to order
to be issued to them commencing from the first
of the present month.

Wiz - William James head collector P. Rs 53 -
Tunkle Khan maulana — — — 5 -
Abdul mohamed 50 — — — 5 -

Total P. Rs 66 -

My parents not being able to proceed in their work
without my personal superintendance will accom-
pany me to Calcutta

4 In order to provide for certain dis-
bursements from the necessity of hiring a house for
the people engaging the services of a couple of work-
men to accompany them in the jungles and
preparing specimens of wood purchasing native
or China paper for the dried plants of which several
reams may be required these I request
you will have the goodness to pay for payment
at your treasury and contingent bills as may
from time to time be presented to you by Mr
James not exceeding the monthly sum of one
hundred Rupees commencing from

the /- J^v-^JL. £2 0-j
the /- J^v-^JL. £2 0-j
the incurred I request you will be pleased to charge
to the debit of the Botanic Garden at Calcutta
to which I shall in due time account for them

5
In conclusion request your
forgiveness for the trouble I have given you
on this occasion and for soliciting an extension
in favor of my establishment of that support
and protection by which I have so long and so
essentially benefited

Yours &c

(sd) W W Wood
Woodward
28th May
W W Wood
Woodward
and Son

1827
To the Honorable General Campbell
28 May 1827

W-21

Entered

To the Honorable
Council of the
Trove

Permit me to present you enclosed
with the copy of a letter I have this day addressed
Major General to His Excellency and to solicit
that in case you should comply with my wish
respecting my establishment which I have herewith
you will be pleased to advise me the same
time for month as I have suggested to the Major
General -

I am more particularly anxious
for permission for any people to accompany you
to Trove because by such an arrangement I
shall in some degree be compensated for the great
disappointment & experience in being prevented
from having the honor to proceed with you in
person conformably to your polite invitation -

Yours
J. H. M.

Received
28th May
1837

W. W. M.
J. H. Call
and Dr. H.

To Com
to A. Manning }
28th May 1857 }

No 22

Patent

Chesham

Chesham to the best

to you my arrival in London - the
court from the Coast of Scotland
some road on the W. Coast of Scotland
my compliance with the recom-
mendation of Major General Campbell
contained in a letter, which I have
to enclose a copy

2. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire
will be pleased to observe that
a circumstance ^{zLUL*- Jb*v&L*-*<A} unconnected with
my dismission induced the Major General
to recommend my immediate return to
England; namely an unfortunate occurrence
on board the above mentioned vessel, the
sinking of a bucket of water, which required
my professional assistance in the case of the
above letter, in giving the body of a patient
who was reported to have come to an
instant death. And which has since
been ^{medical office} ~~professional~~ ~~and~~ nor any magistrate
to spot ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~case~~ ~~of~~ ~~suggesting~~
the expediency of my personal attendance
in order that all delays might

f^ * | | r k Y M L M ' * " V . ? V ^ t e V ^ | > / b % ^ * •

& * W w u

hi |

m

[Faint handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and the quality of the scan.]

contracted, I apprehend, during my last
~~tour~~ ^{tour} up the ~~St~~ Altman river during
the ~~one~~ ^{the} ~~most~~ ^{the} ~~severe~~ ^{heavy} rains,
which we in less than four
and twenty hours after embarking
~~and~~ ^{and} entered the Enterprise, and
that I am only now beginning to
recover from it.

Yours &c

Wm W
Lusk

Borden

25th June 1827



[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

>
|

^^

to have wanted to have seen the place
which was visited on the 28th of June
Reminded you of the day of
Friday when we found the supply of
your kind letters that my return in
perhaps before you have at school
which was promised by L. & W. for
Saturday after you could not come
on Saturday, I was forced to accept
of L. & W. that day I did not
knowing the supply of letters
which is now a little better than
before in the days of Monday
before but a short time after
had done to the place which is a little
more to do. It is better than
before and I am sure with the
5 days after returned to me I
should I like very much to find
staying to be found at a little better
than by L. & W. that I had
to the staying in the house which is

later. About a week further to the south
of London for a description of the road
London to the south coast. I had
found the Mussowen tented I had the
New Garden into complete order. I had
Charles Pritchard who had been taken
to land it contained "Mullum in
pores" the it had only been once
found in a month. The D. Mussowen
Road takes me in now about 8 feet high
the Newland about 4 - 7 feet but
found little or any quantity. Having
prepared my new Garden pushed
towards the side down to the road at
the side of the hill stream, which was built
near the road without road.
The road is lying craters. The
black was built as you find in the
stone. The best part the lower
exposed coast there, around
at the side of the road was changed. The
road leading to the highest part

... about as well further to the ...
... reasons for, & description of the ...
... as well by ...
... excursion with Mr. Hall ...
towards ... This was the ...
... part of my trip ...
... of ...
... of which you shall hear by ...
... to ... a few days ...
... departed - ...
... to ... I ...
... to ... as ...
... to ...
... which ...
... on their former visit, ...
... on the 17th ...
... on the 18th ...
... to ...
... of the ...
... if you wish to have an account
... of the ...
... in ... The ground plan ...

...just finished. I have also to prepare
a plan for the business together with
... .. which was also planned
... .. the receipt of the
... .. which
... .. had heard by
... .. of having
... .. from
... .. the
... .. in
... .. to
... .. the
... .. in the
... .. of
... .. in the morning he
... .. in
... .. he was very
... .. the
... .. as well as
... .. of
... .. that
... .. the
... .. to

... I would apply to you, but fear
it is too much of an original matter to
be submitted for review to the works of other
to see whether Proton now Delia dolls
are Delia Jupiter - now head of Proton
Proton. His unexpected with the existence
of some of the best books on Indian
... to which by the way I am
... to you for such as Proton Blond
... Proton Proton Proton Proton
& Proton Proton Proton Proton. So
... Proton Proton Proton Proton Proton
... Proton Proton Proton Proton Proton
... Proton Proton Proton Proton Proton
... Proton Proton Proton Proton Proton
... Proton Proton Proton Proton Proton

^x^ ^ ^ ^

... you can find enough
to find him by Proton and Proton Proton
... Proton Proton Proton Proton Proton
... Proton Proton Proton Proton Proton
... Proton Proton Proton Proton Proton
... Proton Proton Proton Proton Proton
... Proton Proton Proton Proton Proton
... Proton Proton Proton Proton Proton

... chief to have from Proton
... a few days afterwards Proton Proton
... with the Proton Proton Proton
... Proton Proton Proton Proton

fully able to purchase whatever he requires
I am lucky in having a good old
friend here, that had had the luck to pay for

him with 10 small notes, and rather
that than 100 times as ^{^uS>} ^{^<^} any

thing about my "proposed appearance" respecting
the National Garden, for ^{^C^d} [^] a

little to the Senate. I hope to discuss carefully
what has been done or not ^{&~} my entire

life told when I am abroad will
have to ask ^{/^—} ^{*~} S2- ~-7?

as well as some of our allusions
could be to pay for the expense [^]

lastly of for Boston. I have spent
hundreds of hours in my library [^]

writing - I think with philosophical interest
has a pretty steady by 200 or more

hours. I am going to send them to
Garden. The bibliography is complete, it is hard

to make him know, he is the
Baltimore for his own

to Peter, giving a most interesting account
of Peter's death. I have seen it was a happy
he is pretty well to be in his room.
how is Hamilton's Commentary? ^{4th} ^{1st} ^{2nd} ^{3rd} ^{4th} ^{5th} ^{6th} ^{7th} ^{8th} ^{9th} ^{10th}
The Boston Philanthropist to be done ^{J. F. Hoyle}

The incidentally mentioned study to a very
kind part of your letter which is when you wish to
be able to convey more to talent to find in various
countries & you select attention. As of course, I
should be glad as the opportunity of being allowed
to be an independent independent of the great
mass should be desired from being your own
experiment. But how it could be made
should be particularly as should be as long
away from my God I have heard of the papers will
be in only in my mind. In hope rather
you should still wish it. I would like to see
some success in getting on the road of science
healthily the same. Having that description
of what I say to be called back into the world
of being better & show you return to the part of
the country where you had first returned. The
hope may be true as you come away with
seeing all you wish. Tell Collier I am much
kindly

Zl $A \sim r^{\wedge} /$

r^* y

— glad to hear that it is an expensive book.
which will be better in a few days, when I am at it in
the house. I am just here and I am
very glad to hear of your success.
I am glad to hear of your success.
I am glad to hear of your success.

L
J. Adam Esq^r M.D.
Secretary to the Medical
and Physical Society

74

I request you will do me
the favour to lay the accompanying account
of the *Widal Garden* before the meeting
of this evening. The two drawings were
executed by my draughtsmen during my stay
in that Country, and may be entirely relied
upon as faithful representations of
the plant in its flower and fruit
bearing condition.

I derive myself the pleasure also
to send you a few dried seeds of the plant
for inspection and examination. It is now
two years since they were gathered by my
own hand; yet I can assure you that
there is very little, if any, difference,
in their appearance, taste and, ^{and} _{and}
from what they were on the very
day

day when they were taken out of the
ground.

We have no Copies of the
Drawings shall be much obliged
by their being returned to me. Now
the Society seems the papers of sufficient
interest to be inserted in its Transactions
I shall be happy to have them retained
for the purpose of forming an
engraving.

Regretting sincerely that
unavoidable business prevents me from
attending this evening.

I have the honor to be

Dear Sir

Yours most obed^t Serv^t

W^m H. Wallis

Mr. Bibb Garden
6th Oct 1827

Open me
I have
Yours

Edw 1827

to my house 20
St. Pauls Church

70

C. Molony Esq
Acting Secretary to Government
General Department

Sir

I request you will have the goodness
to lay before the Right Honble the Governor
General in Council the accompanying
Medical Certificate of Mr Presidency Surgeon
Nicolson, countersigned by the Members
of the Medical Board, dated 26th Ultimo

2 From the opinion therein given
it will be seen, that a Voyage to Europe
is indispensably necessary for my recovery.
On the subject of Mr Nicolson's Remarks
at the foot of the Certificate, I beg leave
to add the following explanation. On
my way down from Nepal, whether I
had been sent on a Botanical Tour
the preceding Year, I was seized towards
the latter end of 1821 with a most severe
and protracted remittent or Simple Fever,
which obliged me in August following to
proceed to the Straits of Malacca, from
whence I returned in the beginning of
January

January 1823. Exactly 9 Years afterwards my
duties obliged me to visit the very same
Marshy Country, the Ferrage, in traversing
which, three Years previously, ^{r^^9^H}
I lost my life; being deputed by the Govern-
ment, at the recommendation of the
Committee of Plantations, to examine and
Report upon the Sissoo ^{L***E O^at^Xy .***}
which constitute the Jungle of that tree.
In August last Year the Government was
pleased to send me on a Botanical
Journey to Ava, Pegu and Tenasserim,
chiefly with a view ^{ctf-***f} Reporting on the
Timber Forests and other resources of our
lately acquired Territories on the East In-
dian Coast. I returned to my Post in
June last, ill of a fever, bearing but too
unequal features of its origin in the
Forests of Martaban, and its connection
with the Ferrage remittent, I had suffered
Six Years ago. Since my arrival I have
several relapses, and my Constitution
impaired to such a degree, as to give
in the opinion of the first Members of
Profession, that through renovation,

can only be effected by a total change of Climate; that is a Voyage to Europe. In this opinion I not only concur, but my own feelings now plainly tell me that, unless the measure, which has been recommended, can be adopted, I shall not long survive the repeated attacks of Fever, which I have lately experienced and from which, at the moment of writing this letter, I am far from being exempted.

3
It is with much reluctance I yield to the necessity of attending matters of a tedious detail on the valuable time of the Government, nor should I deem myself justified in trespassing in that respect, did I not entertain sanguine hopes, that the urgency of my case will in some degree atone for the liberty I am taking, and plead an apology on the present occasion. In what I am about submitting, not a single assertion will be advanced, the truth of which I am unprepared to substantiate by the production of incontrovertible proofs. My object is to establish a point which, if luckily for me it should be received in

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a favorable Council, would enable me to avail myself of the enclosed Certificate in the manner which the purport of it implies.

My former intention to introduce

* few words respecting my Indian career antecedent to that period, when I took charge of the Honble Company's Botanic Garden. I arrived in the Country in 1807 as King and Company's Surgeon to the Danish Factory at Suamproe. Soon after my arrival the events of the War in Europe led to that settlement being taken possession of by the British Government. This took place in January 1808, when I, together with all the other Danish Inhabitants, were made Prisoners of War. I was, however, immediately released from my Parole by order of the Supreme Government, and put in charge of my former duties, with a change from their previous designation, to that of Surgeon to the Danish Prisoners of War. In 1812 an attack, or rather the consequences of a dysentery, obliged me to apply for leave to visit the Mauritius. I returned to my duties at Suamproe

eW

e^J

^

Serampore, after an absence of 5 Months,
 and continued there until towards the
 end of 1813, when I resigned my Situation
 under the sanction of Government, in order
 to establish myself at Calcutta as a
 Practitioner. It is proper to observe in
 this place, that I had an offer, in the
 year 1809 of being employed, under the
 late Dr Roxburgh, then Superintendent
 of this Garden, as travelling Botanist, a
 Situation which the Smallness of the
 allowance allotted ^{^S' ^(> ^L^} prevented me
 from accepting, the amount of these being
 inadequate to cover the necessary expenses
 of conveyance only. I was, however, in the
 habit of frequent and close intercourse with
 the Institution from the first day almost
 of my arrival in ^{//^iTC^t^AY^ ~}

Before proceeding I humbly
^{2*gAA*si'CT t£_j dt-f^& dij^L **>} in Council will do
 me the honor to peruse some
 Documents accompanying this
 letter; they will corroborate
 the preceding narrative, and
 prove that, although not
 actually in the Double Com
 pany's Service until 1813, I
 have

V_*~A~

- the Commission for Serampore
 23rd July and 13th Aug 1808
- order from the Dept of the Botanic Garden
 1st July 1809.
- from the Secy to Govt in the Pub Dept
 6th Sept 18th March 1809.
- from the Commission for Serampore
 1st Oct 1810.
- do 15th April 1811.
- from the Chief Secy to Govt 14th Aug
 1812
- Commission for Serampore 20th
 Sept 1813.

I have had the honor of being uninterruptedly
in their employ during nineteen years; that
is during the whole period I have been in
India, with the exception of about one year
when I was permitted

£^~~&

6 In 1813 I was nominated for
Home to the Medical branch of the service
in the Kingal Establishment, and was
admitted accordingly as an Assistant Surgeon.
I was soon afterwards ordered to join the
advancing towards Nepal, with a view to
my being employed as Naturalist to the
Expedition; but this intention was altered
in consequence of the approaching departure
of Dr. Hamilton (late Buchanan) the
superintendent of this Garden. I was therefore
directed to remain at the Presidency, pro-
-tempore to my receiving charge of that Insti-
-tution. In the beginning of 1816 I was appointed
Officiating Superintendent, and on the 1st
August 1817 I had the honor of being per-
-manently placed in that Post by Order
of the Honble the Court of Directors, in a
Public General letter dated 17th February of
that year, of which I beg leave to annex
an Extract, together with the Copy of a letter
from the Acting Secretary to Government in

W.

the Public Department, dated 15th July 1817
referring to it. Since that period I have
uninterruptedly continued at the head of
the Institution, indeed I may say from
the time of my being first placed at the
Garden, in 1815, for it will be seen from
an Extract from a subsequent General Letter,
under date the 23rd of September, accompa-
nying a letter from the Acting ^{4jrjejCsC**y *tf--}
the 27th February 1818, of which I have like-
wise the honor to enclose a Copy, that the
Honble Court was graciously pleased to pre-
sent me with the difference between the
Salary of Actual Superintendent, and the
Allowances I drew while Officiating only as
such, reckoned from the first day I took
Charge: an act of munificence, to which I
had no pretensions, and which therefore,
I could never have contemplated soliciting
but which virtually fixes my period of
Services, with respect to the Botanic
Garden, very nearly thirteen Years back.
In May 1826 I was promoted to ~~be~~
of a full Surgeon.

7. How far I may have succeeded
in realizing the objects in ^{*^!f++\^!<at.&^!>t_} ^{fT*}
my being placed in one of the noblest

(and

and most enviable scientific situations
the world, it is not for me to pronounce
an estimate. That I have unceasingly
endeavored to fulfil my duties to the
At* C e£ svty abilities is certain; that I have
frequently had the happiness of finding
my humble exertions distinguished by
high approbation of the Government, is
equally certain. Yet it is but too obvious
to my own feelings, that I have not always
been able to accomplish my intentions.
Keep pace with my wishes, however earnest
and faithful these have been. Much work
doubt has been left undone, of which the
performance required greater knowledge and
experience, more energies of body and mind,
better health and a stronger constitution
than have fallen to my lot. Many a day
has been necessarily interrupted by sudden
accessions of severe illness, incapacitating
at the time for any exertions, as well as by
excursions, and far worse than that, frequent
recurrences of shorter attacks of indisposition,
amounting almost to a continued state of
ailing, and harassing beyond expression to
a constitution, already shaken by a long
evidence

residence in a hot Country, and by frequent
exposures to its worst and most pernicious
Climates, have often, and especially of late
years, shewed thorns in the paths of those
parents which, in times of health, never
failed to render my life a truly happy one

8 I entreat it may be born in
mind, that I have stood quite alone at the
head of this Institution, unaided by any
Assistant or help whatever, except in the
mere manual or practical Work of the
Garden. This, it is true, was also in some
degree the predicament with respect to
my predecessors, but what was possible
in their time, has become a matter of the
utmost difficulty, if not of absolute im-
possibility at the present period, when all
and each of the manifold ramifications
of the Garden have increased beyond all
comparison with former years. This is more
especially the present state of things with
respect to its connections, the importations
and exportations, the extent of $\langle \text{L} \& \text{S} e^{***} \wedge \rangle$,
and the accipiens to the Museum. The Cor-
respondence alone, Domestic and Foreign,
extending to every part of the globe, which I
have

have deemed it incumbent on me to
carry on, in order to promote the prosperity
of the Garden, is so laborious, and requires
so much time, that it would of itself in-
stitute sufficient employment for the
occupation of the usual office hours of
any one person. For it ought to be recalled,
that the overbalancing proportion of routine
letters and replies, which form the major
part of the duties in ordinary Offices under
Government, and even in those of Merchan-
tile Houses, and which for the most part
trouble the Clerks a great deal more than
their Masters, is almost entirely excluded
from my Office, owing to its peculiar nature.
I readily admit, that another Individual
might, perhaps, have contented himself with
a less extended epistolary correspondence,
and to him the rest of the multifarious
duties of the Situation would have pro-
ved troublesome. In my case all these
duties have augmented year after year, in
direct proportion to the increased wealth,
influence and utility of the Institution.
which it was my bounden duty
and constant endeavor to retard or check,
but

but to protect and Advance. These are not
vague assertions, they admit of proof as
easy as it is undeniable: and that proof
Sir, exists in the records of my office, and
in the Garden itself.

9 After thus candidly avowing
my apprehensions of not having in every
instance performed, what may perhaps
have been expected of me, I venture to
rely with implicit confidence on the
generous interpretation of the Right
Honble, the Governor General in Council,
while I briefly advert to some of those
matters, connected with the immediate
object of the present representation, in
which my success has been marked with
the distinguished approbation of the
Supreme Government.

10 My Situation has not
been a Stationary one of ease and quiet, I
have already had occasion to allude to
the several Journeys, which I have performed
since 1826, namely, $\wedge \text{E} j \text{E} \wedge 6 \quad \ll \text{E} \sim \wedge t \wedge c$, com-
prising a period of seventeen months;
one to Penang and Singapore, of five Months
duration

duration, one to the Suroo and Saul Forests
of the Turrage of Oude, Rohilund and the
Valley of Guyra, which occupied nearly eight
Months, and fourthly to the Burma Do-
minions, including some of our Territories to
the Eastward of the Salween River in Ash-
shaban, which expedition lasted upward of
ten months. The success which the Government
has been pleased to entertain, as to the re-
sult of each of those undertakings, admits

Letters from the Secretary to Govt
in the General Dept 25th Aug
1827 & 28th January 1828.
Extract from the 18th Report of the
Plantation Committee of Govt 1828
Para 3 & 4
of Reply to 2^d from Chief Secy to
Govt dated 28th Decr 1825 Vol 1,
p. 6 & 12.
Letter from the Secy to Govt 25th Sept
dated 6th July 1827.

only of being conveyed by en-
tailing the liberty of enclosing
Copies of several Letters, & in-
clude the variety of Indian
Plants, which have by these
means, as well as by the
aid of numerous Collectors
whom I have stationed in different parts
of the Country, been added to the Garden
far exceed the aggregate of any preceding
equal period of time, added to those imported
from Foreign Countries, they have almost
doubled the number recorded in the
Catalogue, that was printed in 1812. The
number of specimens preserved in the
Museum, exceeds all comparison, including
those

those only collected by myself and my people,
during the last seven years, they amount to
upwards of six thousand species, of which
the majority is perfectly new. The Collection
of Botanical drawings preserved in the
Library, executed under my direction, inclusive
of those made while I was in Nepal and
in the Burma Empire, exhibits representa-
tions of twelve hundred individual Plants,
Eleven twelfths of which are quite unknown
to European Botanists. The series of Specimens
of Wood is proportionally extensive, and
I have upwards of one hundred Glass Squares
containing Herbaria and Fruits preserved in
Spirits.

11 I hereby leave to make a declara-
tion in this place, which will, I trust, serve
to satisfy the Government and the Confidence,
with which I have estimated the extent
of the above stupendous Collections. As an
Apology for my making it, I hereby leave to
insert verbatim a Para contained in my
Preface to the Bot. of Peshawar Flora Indica,
it applies in every respect to the present
occasion. It would have been impossible
for any one, in the least attached to the Study
of Botany, to have visited those favored
Countries

"Countries, and not to have made large collections
"of Plants, such is the prodigious extent of the
"Riches, and such are the comparative facilities
"of gathering those. But to have been supplied
"as I was during my researches, especially in
"Ripon, by the matchless magnificence of the
"Honble East India Company, which left nothing
"unprovided, that could in any manner tend
"to ensure success, and yet to have failed
"realizing the objects of my journey, would have
"deservedly stamped my labours and my name
"with indelible disgrace. In short, if I did
"succeed in reaping an ample harvest, it was
"because I could not possibly have missed
"the object under those glorious auspices, which
"fell to my lot." Since the period when the
"above observation was printed, upwards of
"three years ago, many large additions have
"been made to the Museum, and amongst
"these, more than two thousand Species of
"Burmese plants alone. Having promised thus
"much, I hesitate not declaring my readiness
"to risk the continuance of any Credit I may
"have earned in the execution of my duties,
"I venture ever to stifle the only thing I am
"worthy in this world - my Situation at this
"Institution, on my being able to furnish so
"satisfactory

satisfactory proofs, that my harvest far exceeds that reaped by any travelling Naturalist, or any party, Naturalists, during a corresponding period of time.

12 To be permitted having the honor of personally presenting all these treasures to the Honble the Court of Directors has always been the highest object of my ambition; to be indulged with that privilege now, is considered a matter of such consequence to me, that nothing less than my life depends on it, for unless the generous indulgence of the Government is extended so far, as to enable me to go Home on duty, my circumstances will not allow of my attempting the Voyage either on Sick leave, or on the Furlough, to which my Standing in the Service entitles me. But I humbly and most respectfully Submit that, independent of the arguments I have adduced, there are other considerations, which combine to render such a measure, if not necessary, at least expedient and useful.

13 My time has been so much occupied by the immediate business of the Garden, that my scientific pursuits have continually suffered interruptions. I have
hitherto

hitherto only
having had time to publish but little of the
immense stores, which have been accumulated
from the sources described in a preceding
part of this letter. Indeed it would scarcely
be possible for any person to do justice to
such treasures, without having an opportunity
of consulting personally those eminent men
whose verbal advice and suggestions would
be of more value in that respect, than
any Botanical Library, however rich and
well selected. I have by me the Manu-
script account of several thousand Plants
made principally during my various journeys
which I am naturally anxious to put
into a form, that will enable me to submit
it to the opinion of the Scientific World.
But it is next to impossible to do this
effectually or satisfactorily in this Country,
debarred as **sC t* ?i*r*i^ eK^T^Ti* it is of all the
advantages, which abound in Europe. With
regard to the truly superb Drawings preserved
in the Library, the difficulties are still
greater. I have repeatedly attempted to
obtain a fair representation of some of those
which were executed in my time by engraving
on Stone or Copper; yet notwithstanding a

my writings and, I may say, personal
the result has not proved satisfactory,
-xtsftr&c set rA-t; colouring the failure
been complete. The State of infancy in
which the Graphic Art &&&/ C*?tsft v<, times in
India, has invariably, I don
-row and Shame on co tyft a ^y * the Plate
attached to my humble efforts, with the
Smallest and most pretensionless produc-
tion of a similar description, which has
issued from the Press at Home. To be enabled
to publish the most remarkable of these
drawings, and to put into proper shape
the materials, which I have heaped to-
gether for so many years, to have an
opportunity of conversing with and con-
sulting those eminent men, who take
the lead in the sciences of Botany, Horti-
-culture, and the *f* > ^i^^ astronomy, to keep in
Some degree pace with the yearly accelerated
march of science & such I have been
distanced by an absence from Europe
^ ^ & C i ^ C E * * £ t 4 X * / J L t * * * * ? < r * * * < ^ that restriction
in effect. Be
in which was
Institution

Institution would be materially benefited
by ~~such~~ such a Voyage of its Superintendent,
who would by that means have an oppor-
tunity of comparing the progress of other similar
Institutions, of ascertaining the best means
of improvement, of establishing new and
renewing old Scientific connections. Perhaps
I may flatter myself with a hope, of being
called upon to afford, on the Spot, such
verbal information, respecting the resources
of the various parts of India, which I have
visited, as will not prove wholly unacceptable
to the Honble Court of Directors. My connection
with the Plantation Committee, and more
especially, my ^{C**0*} &T4>t, y<& our newly acquired
Provinces, have made me acquainted with
particulars, especially with regard to the im-
portant question of Timber Supplies, which
the Supreme Government might perhaps deem
me not unworthy of having the honor pres-
entably to submit to the Honble Court. Thus
I should still, altho' absent from the Garden
during a Couple of Years, be performing the
functions of its Superintendent, and accom-
plish even more by such an absence, than
could be attained by any other means.

of this Garden the Government have deemed
proper, in the true spirit of liberal and
generous Patronage, to confide in the judgment
of the Superintendent, whenever his absence
has rendered it necessary that a provision
should be made for its temporary charge.

//u^U^M

burgh was obliged on account
of his health to make three distinct Voy. to
Europe between the time of his first coming
to the Garden in 1793, and that of his death
which happened in 1813; Once to the Cape
and twice to Europe. At his recommendation
Dr Fleming, late President of the Medical
Board. Mr Henry Colbrooke, a Member of the
Supreme Council, and lastly his own Son and
Assistant Mr William Roxburgh were per-
mitted to officiate for him. A similar im-
dulgence has been conferred on me, by the
Government having sanctioned my trans-
ferring the charge of their Institution, during my
several deputations, to the following Gen.

Stewart, at the time a
Member of Council, and of the Honble the
Court of Directors. Mr William Sydes Esq, President
of the Sudder Dewany and Nagamut Adawlat,
the late Dr Abel, Apothecary General, and lastly
Mr Charles Sushington, Chief Secretary to the
Gov.

Government. By the adoption of these arrangements
the Government have avoided incurring that
Extra expense, which would otherwise have
become necessary, by approving of a similar one
on this, to me most trying occasion, I shall
be enabled to adopt the best, if not the only
alternative that remains for the permanent
restoration of my health. That object gained
I would hasten back to my duties here, and
it is saying but little of what I feel at the
moment, if I do assure His Lord's help in
Council, that I should resume my work with
the increased zeal and exertions, which are
result from a restoration to my former health
and strength. I beg leave to observe here,
that Dr. ^{<tt>**Ct&iCrii, a} ^{^*f~&'} although ^{two}
attached to this Garden, was permitted soon
after his Statistical Tour in the Peninsula
to proceed to Europe in the Capacity of Surgeon
to the Marquis of Willoughby.

B In the event of His Lord's help
in Council being pleased to comply with my
request, by adopting the measure, which I have
taken the liberty to propose, I am authorized
to state, that a Gentleman of the first Rank
(and Respectability is willing to officiate for
me during my short absence, on the same
footing

footing, as was agreed to on former occasions.
The state of order and regularity, to which the
internal management of the Garden has
been reduced, resembling the perfection of
Clock work, justifies my pledging myself,
that no inconvenience whatever will arise
on this occasion, and that on the contrary
its prosperity will at once be consulted
and promoted. -

16 Such are the grounds, on which
I lay most respectfully to found my
present application. I advance them not as
claims, for I possess none but those, that
belong to every honest man, who has faithfully
executed his duties to the best of his ability,
duties which, in my case, have been most happily
delightful / *labor ipse voluptas* / and which
have been amply rewarded by the em-
oluments attached to the Institution, over
&£*. &*s/si.64^4 been my fortunate lot to pre-
side for so many years. All I can plead is the
peculiarity of my case. On the one hand the
inopportune struggles I have made to get
rid of a disorder, which is pronounced
irremediable except by a Voyage to Europe,
on the other hand the certainty that, unless
I saw before me the clearest prospects of my
being permitted to return to my Post, it would
be

be far better for me not to abide by the opinion
expressed in the accompanying Certificate,
^UC -& faff;: f/ by chance and remain where
I am, and lastly my utter inability to go
to Europe, if I lose my present allowance,
which afford the only means of effecting this
object. These, Sir, are the features of my case,
and in soliciting that you will lay them
before the Right Honourable the Governor General
in Council, I most anxiously and respectfully
hope, that that generosity and liberality,
which I have so often before benefited, may
also be extended on this to me, of all other
the most important and momentous occasions.

Honble Comramps
Botanic Garden
5th November 1827

Thame Sri
Signed Nathaniel Wallich M.D.
Superintendent

We do hereby certify on honor according to the
best of our professional judgment after careful
examination, that we consider the case of
Surgeon Nathaniel Wallich Superintendent
of the H.C. Botanic Garden, and Superintendent
General of Government Plantations to be of
a nature as to render a voyage to Europe

absolutely necessary towards the recovery of his health.

J. Sigmond L. Nicholson

6*L y Surgeon

Calcutta
October 26th 1827

- James Mack P.M. Med Board
- H. Hill P.M. Med Board
- A. Ogilvy P.M. Med Board

Dr. to Wallich's public duty having obliged him to traverse the Hills of Nepal in 1825, 26 & unhealthily disturbed the Western Season in 1825, and lastly the Foul fogs of Calcutta in the early part of this year, and having suffered from the diseases peculiar to these different places to be severe a degree as to render an immediate trip to Sea in each instance necessary - and having since his return from Ava suffered from two relapses of Fever, followed by a constant state of ill health, I am of opinion that he ought to return to Europe as the only measure likely to ensure his permanent restoration to health.

22

J. Sigmond L. Nicholson

Pres^y Surgeon

To
A. Wallich Esq

Sir

I have the pleasure to inform

<£%* <' - / * ^ 0 € < +

consideration of the circumstances

State

Stated in your letter to me of the 12th Inst, the
Right Honble the Governor General in Council
has been pleased to authorize me to release
you from the obligation of your parole. You
will therefore consider it as cancelled.

Chinsurah
23rd Feb 1808

I am Sir
Signed J. H. Ernst
Comptroller for
Swampore

To
Mr. Wallich Esq.

Sir

I have the pleasure to inform
you that the Right Honble the Governor General
in Council has been pleased to appoint you
and Mr. Holmsted to attend the Danish sub-
jects at Swampore as Surgeons and to allow
each of you R 100 per Mensem in lieu of your
subsistence, and R 20 per Mensem each
for native medicines and servants to assist
in preparing them.

It is of course expected that you
will never make any charge whatever to any
Danish subjects, whom you may attend, either
for medical attendance or for the services.

You will be pleased to send
me jointly with Mr. Holmsted a list of any
Europe medicines which you may require, and
I will apply to the Company's Apothecary in
Calcutta.

Calcutta for them I propose that they should
be kept in an apartment in the Public
Warehouses at Swampore for the common use
of Mr Holmsted and yourself.

Chinsurah
15th August 1808

I am Sir
Yours
J. H. Ernst
Commissioner for
Swampore.

To
H. Tucker Esq
Secretary to the Government
Public Department

Sir

"K.

inform the Right Hon^{ble} Governor
in Council, that there is just now an oppor-
tunity for this Manual establishment, as
well as the other branches of Natural His-
tory, & A**.*4 considerable advantage at
little, or no additional expense, to be ac-
complished, by employing Dr. A. Wallach, for-
merly Surgeon to the Danish Settlement
of CfiU aL+^t, *** 06 s+t-f-Zt/ a Prisoner of War
at that place.

So far as I can judge from
what I have had had an opportunity of
knowing from my own observations, and
from letter ***y*L<*4+^&& *z*y from his having been
the

the pupil of the illustrious Pahl. I have every
reason to think he will be an acquisition. He
is not only willing, but anxious to be transferred
from his present situation to this Garden;
and when I find he has made himself ac-
quainted with our late discoveries in the
vegetable Kingdom, he may be advantageously
employed, Should Government think proper,
in exploring the unknown productions in
Botany as well as in Zoology, and minerals
still abundantly diffused over the *Humble*
Company's Territories.

Botanic Garden
1st February 1809

Yours
/Signed/ W. Roxburgh
Sup^t

To
Dr William Roxburgh
Sup^t of the Botanic Garden

Pub: kept

Sir
I am directed by the Right
Humble the Governor General in Council, to
acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th
ultimo, and to inform you, that His Lordship
in Council approves of your availing yourself
of the services of P. A. Wallish, in the Botanic
Garden should he be willing to give his at-
tendance on the same allowances which
he

"Its &sf ^*JL*4**4S

receives at Suamproe, but that Government cannot grant P. Wallich any additional Salary while he may be employed in the Garden.

Should you be of opinion that P. Wallich can be usefully employed hereafter in Botanical researches in the interior of the Country, the Governor General in Council is willing to grant him an extra allowance of 200 Rupees per Month to defray his travelling expences during the period in which he may be actually engaged in these pursuits at a distance from his present place of residence.

Council Chamber
the 11th March 1818

Sf

I am Sir

Yours
Signed W. P. G. Tucker

Secy to Govt

To
P. Wallich Esq.
Surgeon

Sir
I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date proposing the establishment of a Native Hospital at Suamproe and I have the pleasure to signify to you my sanction and approbation of the proposal; as it is of importance at this unpropitious season that no time should be

lost.

lest. You will be pleased immediately to proceed to take the necessary steps for carrying the measure into effect.

Mr Stabelow will be desired to furnish any little advances that may be requisite and you may at present consider yourself authorized to avail yourself of the assistance of a Native Doctor the Salary and other points connected with the arrangement will in the mean time be taken into consideration.

Chinsurah
1st October 1870

I am Sir
Yours
G. Forbes
Commissioner

To
Mr Wallich Esq
Surgeon to the Settlement

Sir
Bengalore

I have the pleasure to inform you that His Excellency the Vice President of Council has been pleased to place you on the same footing with the Head Surgeon of the other Settlement and to grant an addition of 75 Rs per mensem to your present allowance to commence from the 1st Instant.

Government in consideration
of the number of convicts now employed at
Bengalore

Scampon having been pleased to authorize
the enl^d J / a Native Doctor under
your Superintendance to attend the jail
and perform such other duties as you
may require from him for the relief of
distressed Native Inhabitants, you will
be pleased to select and report to me
a person duly qualified for the Office,
stating at the same time the proposed
Amount of his Salary.

f Ai^^om as^L

17th April 1811

I have the

Hon^{ble} Gordon Forbes

Commissioner

To

M Wallich Esq

Scampon

Dear Sir

Sir

I have submitted your letter
of your today's date to the Right Hon^{ble} the
Governor General in Council, and am
directed to inform you, that in compli-
ance with your request, His Lord's ship will
address a letter to the Governor of the Isle
of France, recommending you to the notice of
His Excellency -

You will receive from the
Commissioner at Scampon a communication

on the subject of your allowances during your
absence.

Wm. Williams
the 14th Aug 1812

I am &c
J^{rs} N. B. Edmonstone
Chief Secy to Gov

To Mr. M. Waller

Esq^r Surgeon

Sir

Having laid before Government
your application to be allowed to resign
the situation of Surgeon at Singapore,
I have the pleasure to acquaint you that
the Right Honourable the Governor General and
Council has been pleased to comply with
your request and to permit you to establish
yourself in Calcutta on your being relieved
by Mr. G. M. Kennedy Assistant Surgeon.

In delivering over charge to
Mr. Kennedy, you will be pleased particularly
to draw their attention to the
Native Hospital and to the Jail.

Chinsurah
the 21st Sept 1813

I am &c
J^{rs} Gordon Forbes
Commissioner

70

N. Wallich Esq. M.D.

Pub Dept

Sir

I have the honor to acquaint you, that in pursuance of your nomination, by the Honble the Court of Directors, to be Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at this Presidency, the Honble the Vice President in Council has been pleased to appoint you to that Situation from the 1st Proximo.

You will accordingly be pleased on that date to take charge of the Garden, and of the Public Property attached to it.

I am Sir

Y^r Obedt Serv^t

Actg Secy to Gov^t

Council Chamber
the 15th July 1817.

Extract from the Public General Letter from the Honble the Court of Directors dated 13th February 1817.

We are informed by the 15th Para of your letter in the Public Department, dated the 7th October 1815 that upon the departure of Dr Buchanan for England, you desired Dr Wallich, an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, to receive

Temporary

temporary charge of the Botanical Garden at
Calcutta.

20 Although the Situation of
Superintendent of the Botanical Garden
at your Presidency is, on account of the pe-
culiar attainments which it requires, that
the Person nominated thereto, should be
one among the few Appointments in India,
the nomination to which we have thought
it proper to retain in our own hands, yet
as we have reason to believe, as well from
your recorded testimony, as the opinions of
Persons in this Country competent to form
correct judgment upon the Subject, that
Dr. Wallich is possessed of those attainments,
and that he is in all respects eminently
qualified for the Office, we are induced,
in Consideration of these circumstances, to
confirm this Gentleman's Appointment
and accordingly we direct that, immediately
upon the receipt of the instructions you
appoint Dr. Wallich Superintendent of the
Botanical Garden at your Presidency -

21 We further direct, that in Case
you should have nominated any other Person
to the Office abovementioned, the Appoint-
ment be forthwith revoked, and the same
conferred upon Dr. Wallich.

N Wallich Esq. M.D.

Pub. Insp^r

Sir

The Honble the Court of Directors having been pleased to grant to you the difference between the allowance drawn by you from the Civil Department and the Established Salary of the Superintendent of the Botanical Garden during the period in which you officiated in that Capacity, between the departure of Dr Buchanan to England and the Appointment of Dr Hare to that Situation, I am desir'd to intimate to you, that Instructions have been issued to the Sub Treasurer for the Payment of the Amount due to you under these orders on your bill being audited by the Civil Auditor.

A Copy of the Courts orders on the Subject, is enclosed for your information

I am &c

[S^d] A Foster

Actg Secy to the Gov^r

Council Chamber
the 27th February 1818

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honble the Court of Directors dated 23rd Sept 1817.

Part. 220 It appears that you granted to Dr Wallich, whom you had appointed to succeed Dr Buchanan temporarily as Su^{perintendent}

/udH i f •&< ** s&* &-g€& **/Z
of the Botanic Garden, only
a moiety of the Salary of his Predecessor, but
as we have appointed P. Wallich to succeed
P. Buchanan permanently in that Office,
as advised in our letter of the 17th February
1817, he is to receive the same Salary
as P. Buchanan enjoyed; to commence
from the time P. Wallich entered upon the
duties of his said Office.

/A true Extract/

/Signed/ A Trotter

Actg Secy to the Gov

To

P Wallich Esq M.D.

Superintendent of the H. G.

Botanic Garden

Recd Sept

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the 21st Inst. with
the Box which accompanied.

The Governor General in Council
has learned with great satisfaction the com-
-plete success which has attended your
expedition to Nepal in the prosecution of
your Botanical researches. In expressing
this gratification, His Excellency in Council
has the additional pleasure of conveying
to you his high approbation of the Zeal
perseverance

perseverance and scientific discernment
the exertion of which has enabled you to
disseminate prejudices and suspicions at first
entertained by the Neapolitan Government
of the real object of your pursuits, and
even to conciliate the Confidence of one
of its principal Members, His Lordship
in (&t*n^c<s& ^itA** £) that you will Speedily
have it in your power to forward the
Accounts and Specimens of your Collections
for the Honour the Court of Directors, to
whom the Successful result of your mission
and the favourable Sentiments of Govern-
ment regarding its accomplishments
will be Communicated at an early period
of time.

3 You are authorised to draw
500*l* per mensure on account of your
travelling Charges from the 10th of July 1820
to the 15th December last inclusive.

4 The Box containing the small
Ch. & alluded to by you is returned
with this letter.

I am Sir

Council Chamber
the 25th Jan^y 1822

187
to Sushington
Secy to the Gov^t

To

M. Wallace Esq M.D

Superintendent of the Botanic Garden

Good Dept

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge
receipt of your letter of the 7th Inst

2 The Governor General in Council
is happy to learn that you have succeeded
in procuring such a valuable collection of
Plants &c from Prince of Wales Island and
Singapore.

3 Your procedure in permitting
Mr Porter temporarily to remain at Seerang
in charge of the Nursery recently established
there under the sanction of the Honble the
Governor of that Island and as Acting
Master of the Free School at that Island
as also in leaving me of your Apprentices
to assist Mr Porter is approved by Govern-
ment. The Governor General in Council has
likewise been pleased to approve your
having authorized the disbursements of
about 50 Rs per Month when necessary on
account of contingencies as a temporary
Charge, and to pass the Statement referred
with your letter amounting to Spanish
Dollars 162.71 Rs on Saca Papers
on account of the expenditure for the fuel
there

AW:

three months of the Establishment

4 An Extract from your letter will be forwarded to the Honble the Governor in Council of Prince of Wales's Island, who will adopt such measures with respect to placing the Nursery at that Station on a proper footing as he may deem proper.

5 With respect to the formation of a Botanic Garden at Singapore, I am directed to state, that the Lieutenant and Governor of Fort Marlborough has brought before Government a plan for that Establishment which has been sanctioned to the extent suggested by him and stated in the accompanying copy of a letter this day addressed by me under the orders of the Governor General in Council to Raffles, and modification of the plan if requisite, will be considered when proposed through the Channel of ^{the} Lieutenant and Governor.

6 In consideration of your having devoted so much of your time and exertions to the benefit of the public Service, and the fact of no expense having been incurred by Government in forwarding for the performance of your duties during your absence

absence, the Governor General in Council
is pleased to authorize you to draw the
arrears of your Salary without being subjected
to the usual deductions. The necessary
instructions will accordingly be issued
to the Officers of Pay and Audit.

7. You will hereafter receive the
orders of Government relative to the
lections of Mr. Finlayson.

8. The Statement received with
your letter is returned enclosed.

Council Chamber
23 January 1823.

I am Sir
Yours
C. Lushington
Actg Chief Secy to Govt

To Sir T. S. Paffles
Lieutenant Governor at

Good Dept Sir Fort Marlboro'

I am directed to acknowledge
the receipt of your despatch dated the 19th
of Nov: with its enclosures relative to the
Establishment of a Botanic Garden at Singapore.

2. The Honourable the Governor General
in Council sanctions the formation of an Es-
tablishment of the above description at Singa-
pore, and authorizes the allotment of the
portion

portion of ground divided in the Deed
purpose with an expense not exceeding the
Sum of Sixty Dollars per annum for the
Support of the Garden, but the Governor
General in Council declines to execute any
Engagement for perpetually appropriating the
Spot in Question for a Botanic Garden as
reasons of a Public nature may possibly
require its future alienation.

3 The Governor General in
Council has remarked with great appre-
-bation the strong testimony borne by you
to Dr Wallis's zealous exertions during his
stay in the Eastern Islands for the pro-
motion of the science of Natural History.

4 The suggestions contained in
the concluding part of your letter will
form the subject of future consideration.

5 A Copy of this letter will
be furnished to Dr Wallis.

6 The Deed received with your
despatch is returned enclosed.

Fort William
23rd Jan'y 1823

Thos G. C. Lushington
Acty Chief Secy to Govt
A true Copy
1823 C. Lushington
Acty Chief Secy to Govt

Extract from the tenth Report of the Plantation Com-
mittee of Feb. William -

3

Dr. Wallich's Reports comprise
Sipoo Forests partly within the Territories of
the Honourable Company and partly in those of
the Kingdom of Oude. Among the latter he
particularly recommends a vast extent of
Forest lands situated on the East side of the
Kowmala River as holding out the prospect
of very valuable Supplies in the Course of
10 or 12 years, provided a perpetual farm is
taken of them without delay, which he
expresses himself confident may be obtained
through the King's Government. Among the
Forests in our own provinces Dr. Wallich
next adverts to those occupying the Island
of the Gogra commonly called Chandur
Choke. These are extremely important
and in every view deserving of being pre-
served for our exclusive use by being
emancipated from the destructive depre-
dations, which are annually committed.
The Contingency of the Islands reverting
to the possession of the King of Oude, -
Doctor Wallich thinks may be averted by
proper embankments and finally the
Sipoo Forests in Oude to be an ^{and} ^{island}

represented as worthy of being preserved
for the use of the Service tho' the facility
of transportation is not equal to that
possessed in the other Quarters.

The Right Honble the
Governor General in Council will
observe with pleasure, that this general
outline of the result of Mijra Gerrard's
and Doctor Wallich's deputation as
far as regards the main question of
the present condition of the Sipoo
Tracts as yet visited is particularly
Satisfactory and Confirms the Cor-
rectness of those opinions which led to
the Close investigation now recorded
Their Reports ^{^% ^T ^" .£ ^! « 'C_ <ff e * t - ^X} leave other
topics which the Committee by leave
to recommend to the notice of His
Lordship in Council.

Extracts from a letter to Genl. Sir C. Cunliffe
President and Members of the Planta-
tion Committee JV& 9 ^ * * ^ . The Chief Sec-
etary to Government dated 22 October 1875

I am directed to ^{W <t-C&*~*u,fiZt4}
the Secy / ^ ^ ^ ^ a Secretary's letter dated
the

The 5th Instant forwarding the tenth
Report of your Committee and the papers
referred to in the letter -

2 The Governor General in
Council is happy to find that the expec-
tations which Government always cher-
ished of there being abundance of Sugar
confirmed by the Researches of Major Green
and Doctor Wallich, from whose Reports
it is evident that a plentiful Supply may
be maintained by a moderate degree of
attention to the Conservation of the Trees
in which it abounds -

5 There is one Suggestion in Dr
Wallich's Report which has produced no
observation on the part of your Committee.
In the 11th Part of that Document Dr
Wallich recommends that measures
should be taken for increasing the Supply
of food and fodder for Elephants and Cam-
els in the vicinity of the principal
Stations by planting & encouraging the
Plantation of such Trees as furnish those
necessary articles. His Lordship in Council
attaches considerable importance to this
Suggestion, which will be taken into
consideration in the Territorial Department.

an additional proof of his established
Character for activity energy and assiduous
research and the Governor General in Council
cannot withhold his Commendation from
the very detailed though highly valuable
Communication of Major Gurrard.

To
N. Wallich Esq.
Superintendent of the
Botanic Garden
Sir

Your several letters of the 25th
April and 1st 20th and 25th May having been
under the Consideration of the Right Honourable
the Vice President in Council. I am now
directed to Communicate to you the following
observations of His Lordship in Council.

Your several Reports on the
Vegetable Products in our newly acquired Territories
on the Temperate Coast have been perused
with much interest and His Lordship in
Council considers you to have discharged
the important duty assigned to you with
great zeal assiduity and Success, while the
Result of your Researches is highly Satisfactory
as well with regard to the Resources to be
drawn from our new Territories as to the
additions which have been made to Botanical
Science - His Lordship in Council trusts that

on the return of the fair season it will be found practicable to depute you again to the Tenasserim Coast for the purpose of completing your Survey of the Forests on the Altian River and those on the direction of yoh, and also of examining the Forests of Sary and Alay

To Secy to Govt
 Genl Dept. S. Wood
 1827
 Secy of Revenue

Communicated to the Civil Commissioner for the affairs of Tenasserim who will be enjoined to attend to your very judicious suggestions regarding the preservation of the Forests which must of course be considered the property of Government. A reference will also be made through the Military Department to the Comd. of the Army to take into consideration the subject of procuring Teak and forming a Depot at Koalmayne by the establishment of a half Wrought Timber Yard under a proper Officer, as suggested in your Reports.

Your deputation allowance will of course cease from the date of your return to the

Council Chamber
 8th July 1827

I have the
 Pleasure to be
 Dear Sir
 Yours
 D. Wallich. M.B.
 Supd. M. C. M. G. G.

To
N. Wallace Esq. M.D.

1/11/1841

O/t P&* nic Gardu s&-

Dear Sir

CLS-

I am directed to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of 11th 1841
with the Medical Certificate and
other documents which accompanied
it, and in reply to transmit to you
the enclosed copy of a Resolution this
day passed by the Right Honourable
Governor General in Council.

2

J' am further ' *X ,,

It is desired that you will report for the
information of Government, the particular
period of your embarkation for England,
the name of the ship on which you
propose to embark, and the extent of
your collections, which are to be made
in the course of your voyage, and that the necessary directions
may

may be given to the Board of Trade
to provide the requisite freight.

2. The original papers which
accompanied your letter are herewith
returned.

Council Chamber,

The 15th November 1827-8

rec^d 22

I am

Sir

Your obedient servant

W. L. G. G.

Secretary to the Board

W. L. G. G.

We do hereby Certify on ^{177V} our according to
the best of our professional judgment
after careful examination that we

^£&\$U^/*~' iJ*i/L£t*4 f^,^ a&U«£p? ~\$t£s WO. \$%orf%oi
:j/f* t_ 1?• 11 Ots Wtief. < it £ft<a&

Plantations to be of such a nature as to
render a Voyage to Europe

absolutely necessary towards
the recovery of his health

S. Newson
Presy Surgeon

Calcutta
October 26th
1827.

James Keck 1st M. Med. Hon'd
Mys. 2nd M. Med. Hon'd
A. Ogilby 3rd M. Med. Hon'd

Doctor Wallich's public Duty having obliged
him to traverse the Hills of Nepal in 1820-21
the unhealthy district of the Western Terai

in 1825 and lastly the Teak Forests of
Martaban in the early part of this year
and having suffered from the diseases
peculiar to these different places to so
severe a degree as to render an immediate
trip to Sea in each instance necessary
and having since his return from Ava
suffered from two relapses of Fever, followed
by a constant state of ill health, I
am of opinion that he ought to return
to Europe as the only measure likely to
ensure his permanent restoration to
health.

L. Knolson
Presy Surgeon

Mr. Majorant's Copy

Chairman of the Honble the Court
of Directors of the East India
Company.

Sir

I am induced to address
you in the earnest hope that you will
favor the application I make on
behalf of my husband D. Mellick (Capt
of the Honble Comp. Botanic Garden).
He is most anxious to obtain leave
to be absent on furlough for three years
during which time he engages that
the duties he has hitherto fulfilled
shall be continued by one he can
entirely trust to discharge them faithfully.
, ^C ^£s- &rs^.. ^C%? he can himself resume
them. To yourself & the Honble
Court of Directors he bears the
application of the whole or part of
his salary. His earnest wish is to
remove on an infirmed constitution &
to bring with him for the service
of the large collections of the gardens
of Calcutta, which have been
brought together by indefatigable
assurances, which if he regains health
to answer, he will prosecute with
redoubled

redoubled ardour.

To you and the Honble
Board he looks with sanguine hope.
that you will grant this permission
with an assurance of a continuance
of the appointment, which he had
ever been anxious to deserve. Now
I in treat you add, this to his already
deep felt debt of gratitude.

I remain only a few
days in London and await your
reply with anxiety.

I have &c

(Signed) Sophie Wallich

Minopole Street
2 June 1825

true Copy

Wallich

Resolution of Government in the General
Department dated 16th November 1827.

Read a Letter from D^r A. Wallich Super-
intendent of the 'Hortle Company's'
'Botanic Garden' dated 5th Instant with
the Medical Certificate and other
Documents which accompanied it.

Resolution. - The Governor General in
Council observes with reference to
the nature of the Medical Certificate
furnished by D^r Wallich, that there
can be no question as to the absolute
necessity of his being permitted to
make a voyage to Europe for the
recovery of his health, and therefore
it only remains to be considered with
reference to the remarks and propositions
submitted

submitted in **f r^c y ? L ^ ^ ^ ^**

and likewise with advertence to
the course pursued by Government
on former similar occasions, on what
terms it is proper or desirable that
Dr. Wallich shall be allowed to
avail himself of the permission thus
granted.

'J ^ ^ / O i ^ ^ h ^ , ^ / ^ ^ ,

< ^ = 2 / & £ c < * x s £ 4 > r u >

f < s £ & .

Superintendent of the
Botanic Garden which for
the reasons assigned in their Order
dated 13th February 1857 the Hon^{ble}
Court of Directors have deemed it
proper to reserve in their own hands
His Lordship in Council does not
consider that even if Dr. Wallich
were permitted to proceed to Europe
on men's leave of absence, his App^{nt}
pointment would thereby be permanent

been on various occasions recorded in
s^ul- jfr^r-c, ^{the} proceedings of Government. It
cannot indeed be doubted that the
fruits of those labours when properly
matured, and given to the public by
means of suitable publications, will
form a large and very valuable ac-
dition to the science of Botany, redou-
bling no less to the Credit of the
Noble Company who maintain so
noble an Institution, than to that
of the Individual Officer by whose
zeal and attention such results have
been produced.

Much therefore as it
to be regretted that the ardour with
which Dr. Wallich has pursued the
interesting objects of his public
employments
impaired his health, i/

an Council conceives that this regret
would still further be greatly en-
hanced were the opportunity to
be omitted of allowing Dr. Wallich
to convey to England the extensive
collections made by him for the pur-
pose of being presented to the Honble
Court of Directors, and with a view
to his availing himself, under their
directions, of the superior facilities
which he will find in England, for
arranging and publishing to the
Scientific world the fruits of his
extensive researches in a manner con-
ducive to the best interests of
Science, and commensurate with
the munificent aid afforded to
those interests by the Honble
Company in supporting the Institution
of the Botanic Garden.

For

For the ^{^ S C ^ Z < Z 4 > *ism < & * ? ••} of
the ^{a £ - & & n * * s} desirable objects, the Governor
^{< 3 & & ^ i r * x ^} in Council ^{J Z ~ ~} ^{^ ^ .}
Dr. Wallich, as solicited by him,
shall be permitted ^{r * ^ ^ s s - ' C ^ ' ^ r Z n r < ~ . e *} to
^{- ^ D} England, and that adequate freight
shall be provided for the conveyance
of the Collection of Specimens and
Drawings which he may consider it
necessary to take with him for the
purpose specified in the preceding
paragraph; His Lordship in Council
finds with regret that the rules of
the Service and the usage in former
cases will not warrant this Govern-
ment in permitting Dr. Wallich to
draw any part of his Allowances
as Superintendent of the Botanical
Garden during his absence, but
as the arrangement by which the
Superintendance

Superintendance of the Botanic
Garden is to be provided for during
that period will not involve any
expence to Government & the Lords
in Council resolves that the allow-
ances of the Superintendent shall
be kept in deposit in the exchequer
till that the Honble Court of
Directors, (to whom a special recom-
mendation to that effect will be
submitted) when they shall be aware
that **23** Dr. Wall's ill health has
& 4 T) because ^ wholly by —> 7-?^W>^ and
arises in the execution of his duty,
and in consideration of the im-
portant objects to which his atten-
tion will be directed during the
voyage and while in G,
will be pleased to Or t*

1?

to draw the allowances attached
to his Situation; for the periods
during which he may be absent.

to the Copy

L. Wolsey

Subject to the order

Presented on the
15th of March 1841
under the 15th of the
1838 Act

With letters from
the High Court of the
Court of the King
dated 15th of the
1841

Endorsed

Edw. C. Waller

L. Mann Esq M.D
Secretary to the Medical Board.

Wm. Woodhouse

They leave to send
You from the Experi-
mental Medicinal Nur-
sery of his Garden
for the use of the Navy
Twenty Depository three
hundred Roots of
the Sella India of
Rastenburg, which, I
believe, will be found
equal in every respect
to the European offici-
nal kind (S. Indica)

R.M.B.
20th Nov 1822

I have the honor

to be
promoted
Wm Woodhouse

Collected by G. H. D.
at the 21st November 1894

Palmer

Examination of the three leaves
of the Indian Roots for the
no. of the H. S. System very

To
J. J.
L. E.
Mum

the water of Paddy, pear, ^{Ar} *Agave Cantata*, *Ephorbia* *Siam*,
Calli and *Persicifolia*, the water of *Prinos* *arabica*,
cauliflora *deplanica* and *Madagascar*, *Peruvianum* ^{^ 5 £ r}
 and *Madagascar* *Sacchar* these have got ways lead also
 been built, the two principal of the same order, a free
 communication has been formed with every part of the
 Garden, by means, in a variety of new roads, under which
^{£ 5} *paths* drains have been made whenever proper by the water
 water courses, the wall constructed by Government has been for
 some time ^{Jr» ^ £ & z £ & r 0 i C'} *reconstructed* *roads* no less since
 than her way and the irrigation has been facilitated by some
 improvements in the *Prinos* *shrub* by which further is
 diminished, and the quantity of water brought up at each
 revolution increased, a tank has likewise been dug for
 water plants, its banks clayed, and the excavated earth
 formed into a *row*, which as well as the others in the
 Garden, together with the path now in *Construction*, have
 been ploughed smoothed and laid in grass, the *Constructed*
 parts as well as the borders have been touched to the
 Garden will appear from the Catalogue in the *States*
 and progress of the *Experimental* *Physic* *Prinos* *Shrub*
 has the honor of reporting to you by object in the
 late

Dear Miss P.
 I am glad to hear
 you will be in
 London by the
 10th of the month
 when you will
 see Mr. Wallich

No my cousin Mr. Kene
 has a very fine garden and all kinds
 of hot houses and green houses I have
 promised to send him occasionally
 some seeds in pursuance of the plan
 by which we have naturalised some
 American plants in Scotland
 May they be paid off you for me
 this when by any ship that may
 be going or send it to Messrs. Macbratton
 for me the seeds I shall send in small
 quantity so that I hope they may
 go at the same time but if they are
 sent by Bangs don't wait for the
 but dispatch the like. I hope you
 have by this time received some
 seeds I dispatched for you some
 more with bulbs I shall be sent off
 Believe me to be
 your affectionate
 friend
 J. G.

Léonberg le 22 Novembre 1847.

Monsieur,

1. L'étant employé tous les moyens possibles pour encourager la Culture de Rizier & la fabrication de la soie, j'ai pensé que vous pourriez puissamment honorer mes efforts & je vous en ferois connaître ce que j'attends de votre zèle.

2. Il paraît qu'il existe au Bengale divers espèces de soies autres que celles de cette Côte & plusieurs autres autres dont les feuilles sont employées pour la nourriture des vers à soie; il feroit fort utile de les introduire ici. à cet effet je vous engage à vous en adresser un certain nombre de boutons; en enveloppant chaque pied dans de la laine que l'on humecte de temps à autre elles se conserveront très bien. Une grande quantité de grains de versiers vous seroit aussi très précieuse; je ne sais si on la recueille au Bengale mais je vous envoie à tout hasard, celui d'une institution sur la manière de la préparer. Il faudroit avoir soin de mettre dans de la terre de sèches les graines que vous ferez pousser par vous, sans cela l'eau salée leur feroit perdre

À Monsieur Crieur administrateur des Etablissements
français du Bengale à Chandernagor.

La propriété foncière.

Les vers à soie d'habitat d'Inde & T^hai
si on ne renouvelle pas la graine, aussi les nôtres de
trois fois plus petite & que ceux d'Europe; il serait
Donc plus à désirer que * ^, réussissions de; ce qui de
Pérou. Il y a, je pense, qu'au Japon
de vers; & il nous faudrait des graines de Chama d'Inde
Le vers qui donne la soie blanche est le plus commun;
il a *6 < *~p, *£-' de Chine, & si vous pouvez nous en
adresser ce serait pour nous une conquête précieuse.
Il sera nécessaire de prendre beaucoup de précautions
pour l'envoi de la graine de vers à soie, par ce qu'il
vaut d'être soignée au bout d'un certain nombre de jours
je vous engage à essayer de nous en adresser, en
petite quantité, par le Capot & par mer, sans être
de premier voyage, résolvant d'un cas de la même
nature qui retarde la naissance des vers; mais il
faudra avoir soin de mettre les œufs à la poste le
jour même de la poste. En faisant passer les
papillons sur un morceau de papier, les œufs
pourront être inclus dans une lettre, & vous les porterez
ainsi vos envois, jusqu'à ce que l'on d'un est la
même. Quant à la voie de mer on pourrait
indépendamment du moyen que je viens vous indiquer
mettre quelques cocons mâles & femelles réunissant
dans une grande boîte percée de trous, les papillons
pourront y naître, s'accroître & pondre; & la
période ordinaire entre la filature du cocon & la
naissance des vers est assez longue pour que vous
puissions espérer une sure réussite de ce dernier moyen
si vous et serait nécessaire de couvrir la boîte à son
Cependant l'usage.

5. Des conséquences sur la Culture de soie
& l'éducation des vers au Bengale, vous le savez.

D'après ce que vous apprendrez de lui qu'il faut
absolument envoyer un agent dans le Bordwan pour
en la Culture de mûrier et lui étendre, je vous
saluons à la fin.

Aguez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma con-
solation et distinction.

L'Administrateur Général
des établissements français de l'Inde
signé: Charles de Bussy
Louis de Bussy
le Capitaine de Bussy
J. Bussy

Monsieur. 15th Dec^r 1807

In conversation with the Hon^{ble} Com^{dr}. Cadet
for morning we have come to the following proposal
of J. Bussy to purchase that gentleman with
J. B. Richard of Commercally and
M^{rs}. of Keopay, requesting him to give his
opinion as to the best mode and time of carrying
into effect the object contained in his letter

2) I will endeavour to procure all the information
from native cultivators in his vicinity
relative to the silk worms, and if possible to get
a quantity of eggs.

3) We'll prepare a number of plants of
the China and best Bonval Mulberry
(young plants) for transshipment to
day by such opportunities as cost. We
may have the good luck to apply.

J. Adams
King's Head Board

9.

Sydney Cove

I have the same quantity
to present to you, for
the use of the N. S. Company
an additional supply
of 400
of ~~converting~~ roots of
the ~~...~~ india. ~~...~~
added to the 300 roots
which were sent with
my letter of the 20th inst
constitute the whole
quantity which I can
furnish this season
with reference to the
provision which made
for the supply of
next year

M. N.
23rd Nov 1827

I have
J. Adams

Sutton Co. Md
dated 23rd November 1897

Entered

Transmitting four hundred
Sills inside Port.

Sr

N. Walsell Esq. a 2
Superintendent of the Herbarium
Company's Botanic Garden
Calcutta

Sr

On my former reports I had
begged the honor to inform you that I was preparing a
plan of the Herbarium Company's Botanic Garden at this
place together with a Catalogue of its contents; but I am
happy to say are finished last March, for their ready &
transmission I have to request your favourable consideration
in consequence of its having been chiefly occasioned by my
wish, to render the Catalogue more perfect, by filling up
its several parts, as well as by adding all the new plants
that will be sent up to the Hill. —

The true reason for the purpose has
been requested by Calcutta for these reasons, & the Com:
municable Reception of Genera & Species which have been ^{and} to the
Garden and Kites since since last year & the arrival
by means of both Subterraneous and Surface drains, has
conducted to the surrounding boundary wall, & hence
it is caused by a deep cut to the London Street;
a noble bridge has been formed on either side of the ditch
the

3^d as you will observe by reference, that the Species which
 appear... determined belong to Genera of which the species
 from their number and similarity, require... methodical
 and leading for their Accurate or even approximate determi-
 nation; Considerable progress has however been made in the
 work, and a second Copy of the Catalogue shall be fur-
 nished, as its parts are successively finished * * * well as a
 Collection of dried specimens for its elucidation by the first
 favourable opportunity.

As the plan represents the Garden as it
 is, and has changed in its general plan and extent from
 its former state, they have to be regulated the different sec-
 tions have adopted, by which I trust the general appear-
 ance will be improved while the

4th — $\wedge > \wedge z f - t L^*$. 4th $\wedge > \wedge z f - t L^*$ $\wedge > \wedge z f - t L^*$ $\wedge > \wedge z f - t L^*$

4th In the first place all the new and
 many of the old parts of the Garden were cleared of jungle
 the surface levelled or raised, as well to improve its appearance
 as to prevent the lodgement of water; which has become

Subsequent to the preparation of the Catalogue of several
 works chiefly in Volume B $\wedge > \wedge z f - t L^*$ by which the labour
 of reference and Comparison has been much increased

animal house, which are collected in separate
and preserved for use, the borders have been planted with
the different trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, in such
a manner that a view of them in the year is not
obscured by those in fruit -

I wish to draw your attention to the
the Garden has been divided into several departments, as
for ~~***f?Z*~4?ZfL^& <ff~~ departments, another for nurseries of
and ornamental trees and shrubs for general distribution
of the plants introduced from the West, some are planted
in a nursery, others in an artificial Rock work, which
has been constructed since you visited the Gardens, and
again in flower pots in the Conservatory which you
commanded and which is now finished, and 40 feet in
the Linnaean Garden has been formed in another part of the
Garden, and in its vicinity has been established the
Botanic Physic Garden, as well as the nursery of
trees for the Dock Canal -

The Contents of the Linnaean
Garden will appear from the Catalogue of the States
and part of the Experimental Physic Garden I have
had the honor of reporting to you by object in the
letter

and Aramontal Trees and Shrubs, as well as for Pine
and Kitchen Garden Seeds -

The Trees and Shrubs which the
similarity, Botanical Analogies or sensible properties
promise to be useful as medicinal agents. In the
Agricultural Department I have endeavoured to
increase the Supply and improve the quality of Fruit
Trees and Kitchen Garden Vegetables, the former by
grafting, pruning, training &c. and the latter by paying
more particular attention to soils. than is usual in
the Country, seeds have also been procured from different
stations, by which means the quality of some ^{vegetables} has been
improved, and other sorts have been introduced which
were not before common in the Gardens. I have also
ordered a Supply of Seeds for England of which I have
just heard the arrival in Calcutta, the Protectors
you were good enough to send up from the Agricultural
and Horticultural Society will most gratefully
forward these views: I have since been enabled to see
the numerous applications which are now made from
almost every Station in the adjacent Provinces for Fruit

and mounted Trees and Shrubs, as well as for Pine
and other Garden Seeds -

1 The Trees and Shrubs which the
neighbouring Stations and particularly the one and
valuable plants sent up from the Calcutta Botanic
Garden have been propagated in the different modes
which were indicated for each -

2 From the Hills Seeds and Specimens
containing the introduced, and plants are brought down
at all favourable seasons, as the natural habitations
of these are in general in the vegetable mould from
by the fallen leaves of trees mixed with the strata of the
soil whatever it may be, attention has been paid similar
as nearly as possible to the progress of nature, by mixing leaves
and the herbaceous parts of plants with either a stony
sandy soil; or by filling up the interstices in the artificial
soil with formed of superficial Limestone under the shade
of large trees into some vegetable mould, the plants in
the Hill nursery of which the soil is similarly enriched
are protected from the sun in the first hot weather
by a temporary shed of reeds, these in the conservatory
are placed in the shade all day and in the open
air from evening till it is warm in the morning; the
watering is performed by the sprinklers attached to the

repairing of roads and borders, "4Zy> ??? &4,&y
 continual irrigation in the borders and cultivated
 parts. I must have detained you so long on these
 details, but ~~it is a~~
 such additions which have been made to the Garden,
 they seem in order to show the nature and extent of
 these, as well as to elucidate my reasons for making the
 changes, to accompany the Plan of the Garden as it now
 is, with one as it was in 1820. From this it will appear
 that, alterations have been made on three sides, on the
 north on account of the narrowness of the Garden on
 that side, as well as for the advantage of taking
 in a piece of rising ground for making a tank, on the
 opposite side. The ground within the enclosure was low
 and surrounded on all sides with higher ground which
 prevented the water in the rains from running off, this
 was cut down and the earth ****-J- *t~ &L.-+6Z*** then
 laid back, on the east side or towards the West Gate
 a piece of waste ground was taken in at the time
 of the Establishment of the Equestrian Academy, a account
 of its [^] vicinity to the principal wall of the Garden,
 and laying out the grounds attention has been paid
 to adhere as much as possible to the English style
 of Gardening. -

Besides these operations, the Garden
 of Course requires constant clearing of weeds, &

Repairing of roads and borders, Cutting of grass and
Continual irrigation in the borders and cultivated
parts. I regret having detained you so long on these
necessary or important to the State; and it will be
be repaired upon to touch to the Subject.

The Right Honble the Governor
was pleased to honor the Garden with a visit on the
evening of the 7th March and again on the 18th and I am
happy a having it in my power to inform you, ^{and}
pleas'd to express his approbation of the State and General
appearance of the Garden. In addition to the above labor

12 My time has been occupied in making detailed descriptions
of all the plants which appear to me new or of which
descriptions have not been published. Many of these
might have been prepared for publication, if my leisure
hours had been left unobscured upon by a variety of
other duties, or had I had it in my power to accompany
my descriptions with figured representations of the
plants, my own drawings are of too rough a description
to be intelligible to any one but myself.

13 In describing these plants I have
endeavour'd to compare them as much as possible
with those they most nearly resemble, in the works
of authors who have written on the Botany of India
or of Countries which in their climate and vegetation

Discoveries made by travellers, into the river have
 consulted the works of Plinius & Pomponius of Ptolemy &
 Ptolemaeus and Kottbill as well as those of Kott and Hume
 which you were kind enough to send me for the purpose
 of Comparison, the works of Hauke, Humber, Linnæus & Trichet.
 For the Botany of the Hills I have consulted your Sentences
 & your *Prodromus Floræ Nepalensis*; I have compared it with
 that of the Andes in the works of Humboldt & Bonpland
 by Kuntz; & with that of North America in the works
 of Pursh and Michxaux. The works of Pallas & Poirer on
 the Botany of Northern Asia and Mount Caucasus
 I have not yet been able to obtain; and Humber on the
 Plants of Coromandel I have not yet received.

My object in consulting these various
 works has been not only to get an insight into the Botany
 of Countries which by their latitude or elevation at all
 resembled that of the portion of the Country to which
 my attention has been directed, but also to obtain as
 much information as possible of the different
 productions of Countries which from their similarity in
 climate & to that of those on the Hills, offered a rational

^^^^y^^^^^^ .ifc&*~i^ ^ ^ ^ 1 ^ t^jf

in other places -

29

The expenses I have above stated, would have been considerably increased, if I had not been indebted to your liberal kindness for many of the most necessary works which I possess such as Decades & some of the works of St Augustine & others, as well as many others

30

The facts which have been detailed, will I hope be sufficient to convince you that very considerable expenses has been incurred in procuring the requisites to do justice to the duties of my appointment, and that expenses must continue to be incurred, tho' not I hope in the same degree, if I wish to keep pace with the present accelerated progress of the national business in every part of the world. It may perhaps be said that the expense has been voluntary on my part, I cannot therefore be excus'd as a ground of complaint, but, tho' the true in some measure out of view, that the choice was of such a nature that I was compelled to select that course, which entailed only pecuniary inconvenience to myself, while the other, tho' more

new president.

might easily be transferred to and successfully cultivated
in India or the hills.

15 That there is every prospect of this
being in some degree to a very considerable extent, in part
not only from the similarity in climate and vegetable
productions, as well as from the success which has already
attended the efforts to introduce the useful productions
of other countries, but also from the fact that the
more valuable plants indigenous to India, have already
been transferred to and cultivated in countries which
possess many valuable productions peculiar to them.

16 ~~As~~ ~~the~~ instances of the interchange which has already
taken place in the useful productions of the old & new
world, they & subjoin the following list, to the record
of which I have added a few plants which have become
so common as to be thought natives of India, together
with some others sent up for the Calcutta Botanic
Garden which have succeeded remarkably well in
the Schimperian one.

From Asia chiefly India or the the best	introduced to America	From America to Asia
Rice	-	Potatoes
Sugar	-	Tobacco
Coffee	-	Pineapples
Cinnamon	-	Ginger
		Opium

<i>Pongamia</i>	- - -	<i>Carica Papaya</i>
<i>Linum</i>	- - -	<i>Asiat. Popata</i>
<i>Citrus</i>	- - -	<i>Amora Chirimbai</i>
<i>Alnus</i>	- - -	<i>Lycium</i>
<i>Samanea mirtola</i>	- - -	<i>Mahoe</i>
<i>Cassia Fictula</i>	- - -	<i>Pereskia aculeata</i>
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	- - -	<i>Synone mexicana</i>
<i>Helix asperna</i>	- - -	<i>Phumora alfa</i>
<i>Cyrtus Cyam</i>	- - -	<i>Erberia Martia</i>
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	- - -	<i>Alomaria setifera</i>
		<i>Stilpina caroponia</i>
		<i>Montana diandra</i>
		<i>Canna glauca</i>
		<i>Jatropha multifida</i>

7 The Sugar Cane, Rice and Tannin are supposed by many
 to have been introduced from India into the New World,
 but as the subject is doubtful I have preferred omitting
 them in the comparison; or more closely examining the
 Grasses in Pook's Flora and those in Humboldt's Synopsis,
 a great resemblance will be perceived in the plants
 of North America even as to species with those in my
 Catalogue, while the Botany of Mexico has a closer &
 approximation in respect to Genera with that of the
 Empire of Japan. It may therefore be safely concluded
 that little difficulty will be experienced in illustrating the
 allude to the fact of the great number of Genera
 and Species mentioned in Plinberg's Flora Japonica which
 are likewise found in India and the Isles, and that

Thirty 4 Southern of the head of the Persian Gulf
across Arabia; nearly thro' Suez & Cairo. over the
P9* < *i < s * * * ^ 0 ^ = w i * * S > Babany & Morocco, across the
Atlantic ocean, to the Alps between Red and New 6*
and popping the Pacific ocean across the very center
of China and Tibet, embraces in its course a great
variety of interesting Country than perhaps any other
and as temperature is dependent upon latitude & may be
deduced by a formula simple & sufficiently correct for
practical purposes, it follows that the vegetable
productions of these various countries, at least in
the neighbourhood of the above parallels, must bear
a considerable resemblance to one another; for climate
is known to be the great regulator in the distribution
of vegetable forms -

9. a reference to detail would fully
confirm this supposition but as it would lengthen the
already too extended report I will reserve them for
a future opportunity, and in the present to discuss
the Subarctic form

The plants of China which have
 been introduced into the Subtropical Garden & are now in
 Flourishing State, are the Scotch Broom, Ranunculus, Logwood,
 Longear, Flat Peach & Digitated Cotton, Spiraea corymbosa,
 Dianthus chinensis, Rosa chinensis and Althaea rosea. The
 numbers are few but they are all that have been
 introduced, and they appear so perfectly naturalized
 as to excite the wish to make a more extended trial
 and to include in the experiment an attempt at the
 cultivation of the tea plant, which does not appear
 by any means so delicate or so limited in geographical
 distribution as is generally supposed.

It is said to delight particularly in
 sheltered valleys, the declivities of hills, on the
 banks of rivers, where it enjoys a southern exposure
 to the sun. These various situations do not however
 appear to be essential to its welfare as it is found
 on the rugged tops of mountains although it appears

20° 44' of Latitude

21

The countries in the Southern Hemisphere which £to^* / the nearest approximation in latitude and temperature to Northern India, are the Cape of Good Hope and New Holland, and $\text{N}^{\text{>}}\text{H}^{\text{^r}}\text{yC}^{\text{^C}}\text{^A}$ parts of these is about the 33rd parallel of latitude; tho' the Botany of each is distinguished from that of the other by possessing a number of Genera peculiar to itself, yet is there the most affinity between that of the two countries & a marked difference from that of every other. $\text{a, } \text{<£\%}^* \text{ a}^*$

Common, we must not from this Circumstances conclude that the plants of the Cape and New Holland will not succeed $**k < d^{\text{^t}} < \text{^j} / uXf-$ rather take into consideration that

"& have both possessed themselves of every species of vegetable and fruit now known in other parts of the world some of which are natives of and the greater part flourish in India; their own peculiarities $\text{A}^* \text{> } / \text{> } \text{> } \text{"}$

things may no doubt be as easily transferred $\text{d}^{\text{^4+}}$

From countries to the northward of this
 such as India & Persia several plants have
 been introduced; among the useful ones may be enumerated
 the Saffron, Gubone and Magna physalis. I have
 taken measures to obtain a greater variety by means
 of the northern merchants who brought me down the
 Saffron, & hope to be able before the time next year
 to report the successful issue of my endeavours. --- ^ T -

23 Having I fear intended too long in your time
 in showing what has been done in the Garden, and
 likewise what is likely to be its future progress, I must
 I may yet request your attention, to what has more
 immediate reference to myself and the nature of my
 appointment -

24 In the first place, tho' it is not expedient
 to inform you that much time & labour are requisite
 for the prosecution of the studies connected with my
 appointment, it may not at first sight be so obvious that
 they are attended with very considerable expence, tho'

Study of any of the branches of Natural History -

25

Instead of only a few elementary works, I possess
Goussier's abridgment of Willdenow, & Hill's Icones with
justice to the duties of my appointment, if I did not possess
myself of a library at whatever expense or pecuniary sacrifice
this was to be effected; that I might be ^{more} desirous to become
acquainted with the present advanced state of the
science, and thus be better enabled to contribute towards
its future progress. For this purpose I procured the
elementary works of Sprengel and DeCandolle, that of Light
on Fruits and Seeds, the systematic ones of Willdenow and
Romeo & Schuller, together with Melloni's Dictionary and the
Encyclopedie Botanique of Lamarck and Bosc, Koster's
Recherches sur le Natural System of Classification
the works of Jussieu, Brown & DeCandolle and Gay's
Museum plants; those on Indian Botany have already
enumerated and the ^{more} ^{new} ^{~T~&***} ^{will be found}
&**, the accompanying list -

26 These works were not only necessary
 for the purpose of Comparing the Botany of this Country
 with that of others, but also for the purpose of introducing
 and estimating their various useful productions. To do this
 with any rational prospect of success it is necessary
 to be well acquainted with their natural habits, climate,
 soil & mode of Cultivation. This information so useful
 and necessary, situated as I am, can only be obtained
 from books. These books from being generally accompanied
 with Plates, are of a very expensive nature; and from
 the variety of subjects, the number required becomes
 considerable, and already amounts in my Collection to 28
 folios, 63 quarto and octavo. Taking these generally
 at 25 R^s 11 P^s implies the volume, the sum $\bullet^{\wedge}\xi^*y$ /K*L^[^] cost
 me ⁵⁷⁷⁵ 25 R^s 11 P^s, to which if the expense of Carriage by
 Land or by Sea, Road or River, be added, the sum expended
 will not be less than 4000 R^s. Independent of the books
 more essentially requisite for the studies immediately
 connected with them. I thought it incumbent
 upon me, not to neglect so favourable an opportunity
 for studying the other branches of the natural history
 both of Man and the Isles, and as these could not

em**^ξ*>O t^TjLr a^^^zi^

could be done without the assistance of books, as
Botany was obliged to procure a limited number
on each - & 4 - but for the variety of subjects that
have accumulated in number, and as they are not
less expensive than works on Botany, the expense has
been proportionate. The works on Zoology as will appear
by the annexed list amount to 7 guineas and 15
shillings. Taking the former at 25 and the latter at 10
a volume the cost has been 900 livres independent
of the expense of Carriage of the works on Mineralogy
and Zoology there are one 4^{to} 4^{to} 18 volumes and the expense
of purchase about 300 livres. The receipt of the list
may perhaps not appear so evident, but as the nature
of the soil in which different plants grow, depends on
that of the rock from which it is chiefly formed, the
former can be more limited by these only who are
acquainted with the properties and varieties of the latter
Many other works might have been inserted
in the list, such as Egyptian, Arabic, Persian
as well as several Voyages and Travels, which I have particularly
collected on account of the Astronomical information they contain
27
Moreover the letter to you by myself
as an observer of the Phenomena of Nature. Both in the
Hills & Plains - ^ - > C

Philosophical documents together with a Mineralogical Cabinet,
a lot of the former is likewise destroyed; the expenses
incurred has been upwards of 1000 Pounds, and 6 complete
the set, an order has been sent to England to a considerable
amount -

38

Independent of the success which nature
& j*~***-£.^^jti^--^^^aV perhaps, it was absolutely necessary that
I should commence my experiments on the culture of Plants,
with great accuracy. The climate & mean temperature
of the place in which they were to take place; and
for this purpose it is necessary to know not only the mean
temperature of the place, but that of the different
hours, those months. This can only be ascertained by observations,
and of observations there are none to which I could refer
so that the only course left me, if I wished to avoid
trusting to chance for the success of my experiments, was
to purchase documents & accumulate observations -

∴ With respect to Humuligerum Botany it was not
only necessary to determine the various heights from which
different plants were raised, or interesting facts in their
geographical history, but also to ascertain the climates
to which these heights corresponded, in order to know
what temperature they would require for their naturalization.

will not keep those affairs un-
 derstand that it is to their own benefit and for
 that purpose I think you to bring the subject of the Cotton
 before the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor General
 a Council having agreed that a case in which there
 has been inconvenience has been incurred in the prosecution
 of scientific pursuits, may be taken up by the
 Government -

It is not likely that the delay in making
 appointments, the delay in making appointments must be in proportion
 to the delay in making appointments of the delay attached to one
 case or by comparison with that of the other. If this
 were the case it would certainly diminish, but would
 not remove because all grounds for compensation for
 expenses incurred, as the dates of both appointments
 are being postponed and the business stands for one, which
 with others is their own, but by no means in proportion
 to the dates of the other.

For the Director of the Bureau of the
 against Japan, and has charge of about two thirds of a
 Provincial Staff, which on account of the expense
 in the medical allowance is not equal to the other

half of a regular Botanicist, tho' the expenses & the manner
are the same -

34 The Superintendent of the Botanic Garden by Salary
is 200 Pounds a Year, Subject to a nominal increase
of 10 Pounds a day while travelling in the West. His salary
is still retained, because being in the first place granted
for the specific purpose of visiting an extraordinary expense
incurred in the execution of duty, cannot be considered
as an additional instrument, and accordingly because
when allowing it, I give up nearly an equal sum
to the officer who takes charge of the Botanic in my
absence; and that he is not likely to feel from being increased
are actually diminished -

35 The Books and Instruments which I have enumerated
were all ordered in the greater resolution to be taken before
I had had the appointment four years, by allowance
during that period for the Botanic Garden amounting
to 4000 - The expenses incurred to about 1000 Pounds, indepen-
dent of my having been obliged on my arrival to build a
house, which is now used for the preservation of the
Herbarium & Museum of Natural History, as the Green
Kitchens from being thatched and built of mud, were not
able to hold Vessels of every description -

From this it will appear that I
for for having benefited from what is commonly
a good appointment, I have been a ^{^zriLL^&o 4C*£.^}
a necessary part of their own and consequence in
will and likely to know so.

of being that sufficiently shown the inadequacy of the
salary to the ^{^CL *} the duties, which will appear the
more apparent if the allowances be compared with that
of any other appointment of a similar nature .i*t or of
which the necessary expenses are so great; I therefore
request that you will be good enough / .*»-<" the
subject of ^ ; j with the following request to the
c ^<^~^w,-... re*- the Major General in
Council a

11 In the first place in consequence of the
large proportion of my small allowances being absorbed
in the necessary expenses; I have to request that some
amount to my salary be authorized, or some allowance
be made to meet the constant expenses incurred in
the performance of public "> 'obon **> -

12 2nd That it is requisite to entertain a number
of native Dragooners the strength of the Establishment
of the Botanic Garden for the purpose of drawing them

Want M' 3z£ ..<*.»• all of which the numbers are great
and constantly increasing. The author may be said to
having figured representations to illustrate descriptions of
natural history is too obvious to require comment.

-v^r

A-JU^L JO4&* f further to A^A. 1^2 L'

the carrying; ; t^&L+t- fa ' r~ 6J-&TZ* f /4**~' C?^A~

<O

^ ^ ,t- r^ cto-u^J^e* LA if& £*S V*** ., €S . ^r*^

& generally be ... v^ttf J?+^A- -1?

.2*/ *V Si *j4t,*e L- ' -J tf» :^

I have the honor to be

C-r

i your obed^t Servant

John Gorton
Lisbon
the 1st of Decr 1727

John Gorton
Superintendent of the
Lisbon

To Mr. Wallcut Esq. M.D.

Superintendent Botanic Garden

Calcutta

Sir

I have the honour to report to you
for the information of the Medical Board, that I
yesterday dispatched by dusk bany a small box
containing Extracts of *Datura Stramonium*. The
plants from which this was prepared were
grown in the Experimental Physic Garden
established on the Mussowry Table. The seeds
were sown in the beginning of May, the plants
were seen by Mr. Kames in the middle
of July of most luxuriant growth being upwards of 8 feet high.
As no preparation had been made for the purpose of
preparing extracts. It was not found practicable
to make use of all the plants, but a small quantity
of juice was expressed in wooden mortars & put down
to the press in bottles where it was evaporated to a
proper consistence. A fresh quantity of the same
was seen by Mr. Kames. These I found produced plants
which were four feet high at the end of September
when I visited them. — a few days.

fJL

The *Datura Stramonium* was seen

previous to being seen in the Garden, common on
the Muscovy Range; this now it springs up among
the rocks of the Garden itself soon but sufficiently
plentiful not to require cultivation - I have made
with it however frequently in the other parts
of the Hills which I have visited, specimens
have been brought me from other places: it may
- therefore, as you observe, be much truly con-
sidered a native of all the mountains ^{parts of} of
North America, as you found it in all the
mountains & valleys of Nepal you visited. It may
also be enumerated among the plants which extensively
diffused throughout the world as it is common 11-

Great Britain & every part of Europe; when it is
proved indeed to have been ^{originally introduced from} originally introduced from
North America or Peru as it is equally common in 12-

I feel more inclined however to believe that it is
from Asia that the Thorn Apple has been introduced
into Europe. "as Gerard (1597) informs us that the
"some apple has brought in Seed from Candahar
"by Lord Edward Lough" Millard's Dictionary. It is indeed 13-

1 14
in ^{the} ^{fields} in the fields, and as it is so extensively
diffused throughout the Himalayan Mountains
whenever they have been explored: it is more than
likely that it is also to be found in the continuation.

of the Chain to the Northward, although it has found
its way into Persia, & thence into Constantinople; like
many other useful plants which have travelled the
same route. Tho' it is not a native of the Plains
of Hindostan, I have seen it chiefly diffused
anomalously in the Botanic Garden, and there seen
it growing in villages between the Jamma & the Temple
Pools near the foot of the fort. | f-. +.-s- */ &&>-

It may therefore be asserted without
indulging a greater degree of confidence than the
result will justify, that almost any quantity of
the Eastern Stemonium may be prepared in
the Mussour Garden during the ordinary
August & September -

In the Medicinal part of the Botanic
Garden of this place, beside the Eastern pastures
near down in the beginning of the S. Mon-
:nium towards the conclusion of the Rain, but
owing to their being some scarcity of singular than
usual, the plants have not been so numerous
as in former seasons. Some of the Eastern of each
has been prepared which has transmitted by
Bark, during the month and if approved of
by the Medical Board, larger quantities may
be cultivated in subsequent years.

From the Museum to the

Gen. Hist. of the East

John F. Knight

Surgeon B. B. Garden

Sobanpore

B. B. Garden Sobanpore

1st December 1827
red 29th January 1828

Just. W. S. Johnson

1st Dec 1827

Johnson

Johnson

Shipt. Robt Carden
Sahamunpan
dated 1st 4/8th Jan 1828.

Entered

Respectfully Medicinal
Museum. Continuation of
letter dated the 4th Novem-
ber 1827.

10th Dec 1929

My dear Wallace

How at length the pleasure I am
 given the plan of the Garden as it was when the
 things you will find there is considerable difference
 in the layout of the Garden. I had cleared the
 central parts & cultivated ^{the} ground by which means
 the road is opened. The total ensemble improved from
 the central parts are in cultivation - I know the
 side jungle - The difference is the state of the Garden
 of course you cannot see it in a plan - The
 road now as they came - but the borders have plants
 the road side that is the plants were in clumps with
 little drains between them - all huddled together &
 concealed by fruit trees - The cultivated plants in
 the garden are now separated not held with
 pot-poke borders - I find there is the state
 of what you might call field cultivation
 that is a long piece covered with fruit trees
 & between them the spaces filled up with all
 kinds of vegetable produce. With the exception
 of two or three little patches of black plants there
 have no new series, or in short say they like -
 garden. The plan **Ji— ^ t u** is a question to the state
 of the Garden in the field. The that Garden

as he liked. When ever eating in the kitchen
I heard a mild man - so my friend Thomas
made up his mind to go - so that you may
safely consider that much labour has been
bestowed in making the Garden what it now
is - even in respect of calling sloping. Hedges
at the ground with old trees. My colleague
will let you know that Mr. Smith has been at
the Scientific Department - the amount here
I'm much more, had there been a Historian
here, or any catalogue, or books. I'm obliged
to begin de novo, and if that will please
Common Notice. I should have been obliged as for
the assistance for the Garden is concerned
to have considered it in some place. Besides
the plants in the catalogue there are numerous
numbers which I'm now inserting in the
revised copy. Besides a quantity of plants
of which I do not know the names, or
which have not yet flowered. I think you
will have no deficiency in the following way.
To be come. The expense that there
has been at you may form a good estimate of from
the paper I sent you yesterday. In about 1100 without
any thing, independent of building - house. 41

20. Following does not cost life here
by someone never actually life here may
C. Will. Lyons had subseq. length dates.
My friend Susan was in the country
he has had a look. Person is his only hypothesis
which I had before I came into the country: after
10 years study he sends a book of plants and
is medicines with their native names. The
Botanical ones are still deciduous. The
I have seen with the others for many months and

Therefore think there was ground for believing
myself rather important (detected). But however
in wishing to have my appointment fixed on
better footing. The Hindu then to Government. He
said he had several promises to the see evidence for
my books to be allowed to come from. is a trifling
my expenses have not been too on the shop
to be left the too expense is worth for books & stationery
has not had an idea how to do for the books
which I shall include in my next volume? The
etc. to my request. The Lord of Directors sent a letter
of thanks the other day for my former conduct and
they ought to thank me for the time and for showing letters
I have sent all my money in this sacred appointment
as I must have received and your attention. I shall
not leaving my fortune in your hands.
I remain in kindness
J. M. Jones

The Subscription one.

To Mr. Wallis Esq
Superintendent, Botanic Garden
Calcutta

Sir
In continuation of my letter
respecting the medicinal Garden, I beg leave to commu-
nicate for the information of the Medical Board, that
a party which I dispatched to the Choor Mountain
at the conclusion of the rains has returned with 250
pounds of dried Rhubarb roots, specimens of this, as well
as a pound of the powder, is this day dispatched by
Dank Bandy; similar quantities shall be sent to
the Medical Depots at Calcutta and Dacca, and
the bulk of the article be forwarded to Agga. The
residue ^{! * A * A * A - ' J *} shall be kept until some further arrangement
be made on the mode of its disposal.

2
I have also much pleasure in com-
municating that the Rhubarb plants removed
from the Choor to the Mysore Garden continue to
thrive remarkably well, so that I have been encouraged
to increase the Cultivation gradually, & take advantage
of favourable spots outside the Garden for planting a
few of the roots, & hope in time to see the Rhubarb

3. a well state covering the northern face of the
massive range -

4. a fresh supply of the Rhus bark bark
can be procured, or prepared, from the above mountains, in
abundance, as the snow is then melted from the parts occupied
by the Rhus bark plants -

5. The cultivation of the acorn Coleus,
of which I formerly wrote, has also succeeded both here
and in the Hill Garden, but the plants are not so luxuriant
in the latter and the roots were rotting. If I am instructed
I shall be happy to send any quantity of the dried roots to
the Medical Dept -

6. The young plants of the above to refer to the
the attempt at the cultivation of *Hypericum* was had
attended with complete success both here and in
the Hill nursery. They leave to inform you that I this
year had a larger portion of the medicinal Garden
than last year and in September, owing however to
the deficiency of rain this season, the plants have
not grown so luxuriantly as last year. The quantity being
about 100, or 150 above three feet high. The people are
now employed in making the extract of the bark of the
Medical Dept -

6 In the Hill nursery, the seeds were sown
about the beginning of May & the Hibiscus plants were
seen by our eyes here in a most luxuriant state, being
about five feet high in the middle of July, as the want
of apparatus had hindered our making use of the
other oxeye plants, so it prevented our employing the
Hibiscus; some bottles of the juice were however brought
down & inspected at this place, a specimen of this Hill
tract. I humbly had the honor of sending you.

7 From the above it is evident that the seeds
of the Hibiscus, as well as of many other European plants,
may be yearly obtained, these sown in the Hills in April
or May, being fit for use in June and July, while the time
for sowing European plants in the Plains being September
and October, their produce can be obtained from Decr.
to March. But on this subject I shall do myself the
honor of entering more into detail in a subsequent
report.

8 On my enquiries respecting the remedies
employed by the native Americans I was informed that
the seeds of the Setacea (Cuba) the Hibiscus (Choroceras
virgatus) & of a plant which they called Redmij were
much and beneficially employed, sedatives and anodynes,
upon leaving the seeds of the latter, plants of Atropa
Physalodes of Linnæus, Ricandra, Physalodes of

Costus had their appearance, being struck with the
resolvent medical virtues of this plant & corresponding with
that of so many other of the Munroa and encouraged
by its affinity to Belladonna, I determined upon attempting
the cultivation of *Altopa physalodes*. In the nursery
I saw the plants about 12 feet high at the
end of September & in the Garden here they were now
from 3 to 4 feet high. a part of the Extract prepared
from the former I have done myself the pleasure
of sending by Dow & will in a future occasion
give some details respecting its medicinal virtues.
In the mean time they mention that I substituted
it for Opium in the Specimen in title of some
Rheumatic Patient, who expressed themselves in the
morning, as having suffered less pain & enjoyed more
sleep, than they had done on previous nights; tho'
they were uninformed of any change having been
made -

9 The *Trigonum* and *Colonyth* Extracts of
which I last year sent specimens, can this season be
prepared in larger quantities if it is the wish of the
medical man -

10 When viewing the seeds of these medicinal
and plants of the no doubt of being able to cultivate
a greater variety, most probably the greater pro-
tion of those formerly mentioned as being to be

Have the honor to be

Sr.

Your most obedient servant.

Wm. F. Hyde

Capt. Astor's Cavalry

Richmond

Wm. F. Hyde
21st January 1828

A. S. 18th January 1828. My kind regards is respectfully
kindly. My love to inform you that about 2^{1/2} hours
of the last week has been sent to the office. Details
together with about 20 pages of the extract by the hands.

rec^d 31st January

2
10
1851

N. Wallich Esq.
Surgeon Botanical Garden.

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant and to acquaint you that under the explanation afforded, and the guarantee to refund furnished by you, Messrs. Mackintosh & Co. on your Indian Allowance are sanctioned by the Honble the Court of Directors during your absence one year long, the amount of Rs 10000 Money and 10000 Allowance will be advanced from the Public Collection, as a loan bearing Interest at the rate of 4% per cent of annum, and on your becoming again acc'table for Rs 10000 of Rs 10000 respectively to this Office the amount will be paid.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obedient Servant.

A. M. S. D. S.
Secretary & Military Fund.

Calcutta.

Military Fund Office
the 25th January 1851.

Key to the
Library

24 January 1828

Page to 18: end

Spells & Alphabet

Money

5
I have the honor
to transmit to you, for
the purpose of them being
laid before the Board,
the accompanying ^{copy of} letter
to my address, from the
Supt of the H. C. P. S. at
Sharanpore, dated the 1st ult.
together with two plans
and a catalogue of the
garden and a list of
botanical and other works,
an natural history and
of philosophical instruments
which that office has
been ordered to purchase.

2
It has repeatedly
been a source of regret
to me to bring the views
of Mr. Rajah to the favorable
notice of the Govt. But on
the present occasion I
feel, that it should be wanting
both in what is due to the Government
Govt and to a most worthy
colleague were I to allow
it to escape without taking

17
ing, in the strongest manner,
I possibly can, to their most
favourable and liberal
consideration, that eminent
scientific skill ~~and ability~~
that unremitting zeal, and
that well-earned success
resulting from hence, which
have marked Mr Raper's
excellent throughout
his botanical career.

3 ^{of} /Zt < w o ^ saying

my ~~self~~ interesting reports
epistles, a faithful picture
of the meritorious exertions

I am speaking of, and

that ^{my} ~~my~~ great confidence

that ^{my} public testimony
will not be required in

an order to induce the

Government to ^{confer} ~~bestow~~

that reward ^{has brought} ~~upon~~

which they have ever been

ready to grant heretofore in

similarly ~~well~~ marked instances

in ~~the~~ ~~same~~ manner,
similarly

and success. I shall be pleased
for submitting a few remarks
~~connected with the subject~~
~~of the present reference~~
which may serve to throw
some additional light on
the subject of the present
reference

4 I had the satisfaction
of examining the
paper very minutely in
1825, and on the 1st May
1826 I ~~had~~ submitted a
scheduled report ^{prosperting it}
~~under the name~~. To that report
they leave to refer for an
an account of the papers
made up to the period
in question. Last year
the R. A. the Genl. General
was pleased to honor
the garden with several
visits and I ^{feel} persuaded
that I shall be favored with
the concurrence of the
Lordship - If I
say that the contribution

and prosperous condition
and for expediency, ~~should be based~~
~~example being~~ those
speculations which were
entertained ~~at~~ the
outset, when the establishment
must have occurred under
the British flag.

The beauty and riches of the

^{are such that they} garden, would do credit
to any part of India; but
at Lahore, where
the climate and soil are

so ^{peculiarly} ~~unpropitious~~
for any ~~such~~ ^{immense} undertaking,
nothing but ^{determined}
and irresistible perseverance

of this nature,

and ~~unfavourable~~ ^{unfavourable} ~~to~~
could have produced ^{of}
results so gratifying and
encouraging; ~~it is~~ ^{therefore}

~~the~~ ^{the} ~~state~~ merit of having
effected all this is ^{entirely}
due to Mr Porter.

5. With respect to
the amount of Mr Porter's
salary

5 There are two sources of very great expense, which Mr. Boyle has been obliged to yield ^{by} out of his own funds

5 Mr. Boyle has been obliged to ^{to} defray very large sums out of his own private fund an amount of a house to live in, a library and a philosophical apparatus: ^{matter} ⁱⁿ ^{terms} which, ^{they} ^{being} ^{submitted}, are in almost every parallel instances defrayed at the public expense. With regard to the first, namely a house, it was necessary to erect one ^{or} near the garden, and of a description

which would under serve
the large ^{number} ~~collections~~ of
specimens and ~~houses~~
which have been ^{lately} ~~and are~~
~~constantly~~ ~~collected~~
collected and are daily
accumulating. To have
~~built~~ ~~not a house~~

constructed

built a bungalow, ^{only} would
have been exposing the
collections to almost
inevitable destruction,
and ~~to~~ ~~apart~~ ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~no~~
~~art~~ ~~too~~ ~~great~~ ~~at~~ ~~a~~ ~~loss~~
if a comfortable dwelling
~~is~~ ~~and~~ ~~a~~ ~~comfortable~~ ~~sort~~
of dwelling house is were
deserved by a man of
science, who devotes his
days and ^{often his} nights to the
service of his post, —
~~the~~

purchased by Mr. Parke
to the amount of upwards
of 7000 Rs

6 With regard to
the literary aids of books
and instruments, they
leave to observe, that
without the former
it would have been impos-
sible to have performed what
has been accomplished
by that office. No one
in the East conversant
with botanical pursuits,
or those which have for
object any branch of
natural history will
deny, that without the
aid and means afforded
by a copious ^{instrumentary} library
~~of that description~~
it is wholly impossible
impracticable to make any satisfactory
progress. I will appeal
even to our travelling
botanical ~~not~~ ^{artists}, whether
it is possible or possible

that

to perform his duties satis-
properly without carrying
a good number of slaves
wants with him, of ^{and}
on occasions where they
could only be effected
at great personal incon-
venience and expence.

Especially ^{that} is a well known fact
that his words of his de-
scription are very expensive
and therefore require greater
pecuniary sacrifices than
are compatible with a
very small income; such
as that of Sir Dr. Royle
derived from his situation
as ^{sup} ~~sup~~ ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{the} ~~the ^{garden} ~~garden~~!~~

inured by ^{him} ~~him~~ ^{an} ~~an~~ ^{amount} ~~amount~~ ^{of} ~~of ^{the} ~~the ^{expences} ~~expences~~
~~expected~~ for a limited
set of philosophical instru-
apparatus, ~~and~~ ~~al~~ ~~the
~~very~~ ~~expensive~~ ~~in~~ ~~the
selection should not be
deemed absolutely con-
with~~~~~~~~

but his moderate charge
I confidently trust that,
on the ^{grounds} of a magnificent
Government, they will
be deemed justly incurred
and deserving ^{to be} reimbursed
because they have already
been ^{to the} aid, will continue
to be the ^{offering} ~~source~~ of ~~many~~

a number of important researches
and discoveries into the natural and
physical history of
some of the most interesting
and regions of the
Kingdom of India
Empire.

I am, Sir, your obedient
servant.

They leave to recommend
that I may be permitted
to send the whole whole
ment of drafts from
employed at his garden

the ~~possibility~~ ^{of opposing} of experience
to Europe: an arrange-
ment which ~~will~~ ^{is} ~~at once~~
~~service than being~~
~~advantageously~~ ~~will~~ ~~employed~~ and the
idea of that gentleman
may ~~not~~ be realized ~~perhaps~~
any further expense ^{to cost} ~~except~~
that of a boat for the
convenience of the
people. —

Yours

W. B. Jones
11 Jan 1820

with the same ~~idea~~ ~~of~~
other things, ~~the~~
express ~~confidentially~~
that the ~~possibility~~
to the ~~possibility~~
it will ~~not~~ ~~be~~

of the
movement

To,

M. Wallich Esq. M. D.
Superintendent of the
Botanical Garden

Calcutta Sept 21st 1834

I am directed by the Governor
General in Council to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter dated 17th Instant,
and of its contents.

2. The Governor General in Council
has perused with interest the report
submitted by Mr. Royle, of the flourishing
and improved state of the Botanic Garden
at Calcutta, and His Lordship in
Council has much pleasure in recording
the satisfaction ^{f & *S-CS} with which Govern-
ment have received this proof of Mr.
Royle's exertions in superintending that
Establishment.

3. The Governor General in Council,
however, regrets that the principles,
upon which the public expenditure is
now regulated, will not admit of the
Government

Government awarding to Mr. Royle a Com-
pensation for Books and Philosophical
Apparatus purchased by him as proposed
in the 6th paragraph of your letter.

4. The proposition contained in the
7th paragraph is however approved of
Government and you are authorized to
send the Establishment of Draughts-
men attached to the Botanical Garden
to Beharumpore, and to charge the ex-
pense of Boat hire for their convey-
ance in your Accounts.

5. The Plans and Catalogue
which accompanied your letter are herewith
returned, for the purpose of being
preserved in your Office.

I am Sir

Council Chamber (Signed) B. Holroyd
The 31st January 1825

Actg Secy to Govt

Copy sent Govt Secy
11th May 1825
T. L. Speck

Mr. Pugh
L. B. S. Johnson

I have the honor to
acknowledge the rec^d of
Your letter of the 1st Decemb^r
together with the several
documents therein referred
to; and in reply they please
to transmit to you, enclosed,
copies of a letter addressed
to the Abbot and the 17th ult. in
submitting your statements
deposited, and of the reply
to the same dated the 11th ult.

2 Having been put
you in possession of
the correspondence that
has passed on this occasion
it only remains for me
to furnish you with the
accompanying copy of
a letter from the Abbot
sent to you in the
Abbot, under date the 29th ult.,
which will at once explain
the subject of the 3^d par.
of the said reply.

3 With reference to
the 4th par. of the same
I have to inform you

be ordered to proceed to
Lahore upon receipt
any delay. Shall be
have the satisfaction
of addressing you
respecting the

Shamir
Wm
1/11
J. P. Taylor Esq
London
1878

7th Feb
1878

Private

~~Mr. Taylor Esq
London
I have the pleasure
of acknowledging the
receipt of your letter
of the 21st inst. and
in reply to inform
you that the same
has been forwarded
to the proper
authorities for
their consideration
and I shall be
glad to hear from
you again in a
few days.~~

ous to the Chest &c being ^{t*^J*^&-}

3. I further beg leave to solicit that His Lordship in Council will be pleased to sanction the following arrangement which will very materially promote the public object of my visit to England and which will put the Government to no expense whatsoever.

4. I am extremely solicitous of taking with me Mr. William Gomez, at present on the Sena Perim Coast, but who is expected to come round with his collections immediately and James Watson a country born lad, Apprentice at this Institution. Gomez is a native Portuguese, who, having served his Apprenticeship with me, during which he accompanied me on my tour to Tipah in 1820 & 1821, was nominated to the charge of the Gardens preserved at this garden. At my recommendation the Government was pleased on ^{14th} August last to Appoint him as plant Collector and Keeper of the Teak plantation at Sylhet, with permission for Henry Bruce late Apprentice

used

under me to officiate for him until his
return. My chief object in requesting
that Mr. Gomez may be permitted to ac-
company me is, that he may assist me
on the inspection of the collection of skins
of my truly stupendous collection of skins
of which he has for a long time had the
charge and with many curious particu-
lars respecting which his experience has
made him well acquainted. Mr. Bruce
who would have succeeded Gomez in charge
of the collections preserved in the garden
were they forwarded to the India House may with the concur-
rence of His Lordship in Council, contin-
ue to officiate at Lytham under an ar-
rangement
at
present attached to the situation in ques-
tion will be
so that Bruce
& d y (y
and place, would re-
ceive an adequate allowance as acting
only, while Gomez would have an addi-
tion to the usual salary attached to the
charge of the collections that would cover
his

* tr ,r-, a? Otyi-^i ^c^t- i

0^- <?ty^? • y*&£-i^t*t*qf

y y ^ v -^y ""*

Srf£ & d y (y

•£*s-e~cj~y<y *-&-e.^ <C<s^>*&'Z+<-*^

-zsk?

his expenses while abroad. My mother
for requesting that Apprentice Watson
be permitted to accompany me in part
that he may assist home, both in the
of the above mentioned, and in taking
of a large assortment of growing plants
which I am desirous of taking home for
the Honourable Board of Directors; but
by that he might, during my stay in
in England derive advantage from the
superior opportunities that will be offer-
ed him of learning his profession thor-
oughly, becoming a good practical gar-
dener and thus accomplishing the object
in view in his being articled to this garden
to a degree which no other opportunity
could enable him to attain. The allowance
provided for him as an apprentice, namely
30 Rupees per month will be sufficient
for his support while in England. With
the lad himself & his parents (he is the
son of Serjt. Major Watson of Borsah)
are extremely anxious that he should
accompany me.

Honble Company
Botanic Garden
8th January 1828

I have you
Signed / N. Wallich M.D.
Superintendent

To

W. Wallich Esq. M. D.
Superintendent of the
Botanic Garden

Genl. Dept.

Sir

I am directed by the Govern-
our General in Council to Acknowledge
the receipt of your letter dated the 5th In-
stant and in reply to communicate to
you the following orders &c.

2. With reference to the 5th & 6th

Paragraphs I am directed to state that as
the extent of the Honorable Company's In-
vestment for Europe will occupy more
tonnage than is available in the Hono-
rable Company's regular and Chartered
Ships of this season, and as consequently
extra tonnage on private ships must of
necessity be engaged, the Governor Gene-
ral in Council has no objection to the ar-
rangement proposed by you viz. that
the freight required for the collections which
you are about to convey to England shall
be provided in the ship on which you
may

may take your own passages.

3. With a view to effect the above
Object you are requested to place your-
self in communication with the Board
of Trade, and to apprise that authority of
the extent of Tonnage which will be re-
quired as well as of the name of the Ship
on which you propose to embark, and
you will of course be careful so to regu-
late your own part of the arrangement
as that the Board of Trade shall not be
compelled to settle for the rate of Tonnage
on unreasonable terms, it is desirable
also if possible that the extent of Tonnage
which you may require shall as far as
possible be confined to the amount speci-
fied by you viz. 30 Tons.

4. With regard to your proposi-
tion of taking with you to England
William Gomez and Apprentice Watson
on allowances to be drawn by them of
Rupees 100 and 35 respectively, and of
placing Henry Bruce in charge of the
Teak Chest in Sylhet on a salary of Ru-
pees 100 per Mensem, as these arrangements
will

will not involve any addition of expense
on account of the present fixed Establi-
shment, and as His Lordship in Coun-
cil concurs in opinion with you that
advantage to the Institution will
be gained by permitting M. Gomez and
Apprentice Watson to accompany you
to England, He is pleased to authorize
the above arrangement subject to the
pleasure of the Honorable the Board
of Directors to whom a recommen-
dation will accordingly be submitted to
permit the two individuals above named
to draw their respective salaries during
the period they may be absent and to receive
the same in England.

5. It is however to be distinctly
understood that the above arrangements
are authorized on the express condition
that Government are not to be put
to any expense on account of the above
individuals for their passage to England
on their return to this Country.

6. The necessary communica-
tion will be made to the Board of Trade
with

with a view to enable them in con-
-munication with you to settle for paper
for your Collection.

Yours &c

Council Chamber }
The 11th January 1828 }
Edw. May Jr. Secy

To

J. G. Pelovici Esq.
Acting Secretary Marine Board.

Sir,

Having understood from a personal conversation with the Secretary to the Board of Trade to whom I was referred on the subject of freight for my Collections in Mr Acting Secretary Melny's letter to my address dated the 10th ultimo, that a communication had been made to your Board relative to it and that I was accordingly to address you on that occasion, I now beg leave to submit the following encumbrances:

I have taken my passage on board the Brigantine Captain White who expects to sail about the end of this month. He has agreed to convey the extensive collections here prepared for the Hon^{ble} the Court of Directors. These consist of the following articles:
1st Cases comprising packages, which are to be placed in the Ship's hold.

3rd Chests containing dried specimens, each measuring

Length 2.8
Breadth 2.6
Height 3.4 1/2

1 ditto containing specimens of Woods

Length 3.3 1/2
Breadth 2.1 1/2
Height 2.13 1/2

1 ditto ditto

Length 3.7
Breadth 3.0
Height 2.0

1 ditto ditto

Length 3.6
Breadth 2.7
Height 1.6

1 Chest containing dried Specimens of Woods etc

Length 3.5
Breadth 3.0
Height 2.5

1 ditto containing bones unworked

Length 2.2
Breadth 1.10
Height 1.2

1 ditto ditto skins **S4L~~& **?**

Length 2.4
Breadth 2.7
Height 2.3

1 Case containing squares and bottles with flavors and parts of
Spices

Length 2.5
Breadth 1.4
Height 1.2

4 ditto ditto each measuring

Length 2.10
Breadth 2.3
Height 1.0

2 ditto ditto each measuring

Length 2.7
Breadth 2.0
Height 1.0

1 Log of Ebony

Length 4.0
Girth 1.0

1 ditto

Length 7.0
Breadth 0.6
Thickness 0.6

1 d: of Stappas

Length 6.4
Breadth 2.0
Thickness 0.4

List of Specimens of Wood, grown in the Botanic Garden Calcutta, contained in Chest No. 39 of the collection proceeding to the V. K. Hall for Brent. All these marked with an asterisk are natives

- 1 *Saurus bilocularis*
- 2 *Nagia Putranjina*
- 3 *Mimosa capensis*
- 4 *Terminalia bialata*
- 5 *Cupressus sempervirens*
- 6 *Melia superba*
- 7 *Saurus Persica*
- 8 *Alschynomene grandiflora*
- 9 *Mimusops Elenghi*
- 10 *Santalum album*
- 11 *Celtis orientalis*
- 12 *Bignonia Chelonoides*
- 13 *Celastrus verticillata*
- 14 *Urtica puberulima*
- 15 *Cassia nodosa*
- 16 *Gardenia dumetorum*
- 17 *Hibiscus toricuspis*
- 18 *Pomina spinosa*
- 19 *Indigofera atropurpurea*
- 20 *Phormia acuminata*

1 Log of Red Sander	Length	8.11
	Breadth	1.8
	Thickness	0.5
2 do of Suck	Length	9.8
	Breadth	1.6
	Thickness	0.15
4 pieces of Tapa from Bamboo measurements on gutta about 2 feet 4 inches and in lengths, followed		
		7-
		4.3
		4.1
		3.4
2 Glass articles which are not to go into the hold		
4 Chests of growing plants	Length	2.6
	Breadth	1.7 1/2
	Height	3.0
2 ditto ditto	Length	3.1 1/4
	Breadth	1.8
	Height	3.0
6 ditto ditto	Length	2.9
	Breadth	1.7 1/2
	Height	3.0
12 Cases containing Roots packed in 3 Mof each measuring	Length	1.10
	Breadth	1.4
	Height	1.2
12 Baskets containing parrutical plants	Height	1.4
	Width	1.7 1/2
3 Cases of Seeds / size not yet ascertained		
1 Chest containing dried specimens for examination during the Voyage	Length	4.9
	Breadth	2.4
	Height	2.10 1/2

1 Trunk containing dried specimens for examination during the
 Voyage

	Length	3-10 1/4
	Breadth	2-2
	Height	1-9

With regard to the stoves arranged under the cabin
 the height I conceive may be at once settled at the arrival
 of the day, but it will be a matter of some consideration to fix
 the amount payable per Ton of the other articles. I have thought
 it proper to measure the twelve Chests of growing plants with
 lids placed vertically, instead of converging as they do when they
 are shut. The latter must stand on the Deck, and shall accordingly
 be constructed them so as to fit the places assigned to them by
 their White. The rate of water required for each Chest will be
 a Pint daily. The twelve boxes of roots, twelve baskets of per-
 sial plants and three boxes of seeds must be placed between
 decks, on a perfectly dry and airy place of the Ship, admitting
 my having daily access to them, with the view to their preser-
 vation. The hold or any similarly confined place would be a certain
 death to their contents which, with the growing plants, constitute
 perhaps the most magnificent Collection that has ever left this
 any other Country. With regard to the two large Trunks, which
 I have placed at the end of the second Deck, I beg leave to say
 that they contain specimens, which I must have seen and
 accept during the Voyage as they contain specimens, on which
 I am to be engaged in board the Ship in prosecution of one of
 the objects of my voyage home. They are much too large to
 take in my Cabin.

In conclusion I have to request that the Board would
 be pleased to arrange with Captain White for the conveyance of
 the same

understand the exceedingly rare animals to the India House, vizt

- A Male and a Female Mustelion.
- A tame set of Antelope; A Seal of Major General Hard-
wick from the Himalaya.
- 3 Sampsons / the superb Himalayan Pheasant /
- 2 Partridges from Nepal and
- A brace of full sized Mountain Dogs.

5. Finally, I request, that the Board will have the goodness to order a person properly qualified to take the proper measurements of all the packages ^{are} mentioned above, in order that I may directly commence embarking them, especially those things, which are destined for the holder

H.M. Company } I have &c
 Botanic Garden }
 4th February 1828 } Signed / A. Walker M.D.
 Superintendent

To, No 707
 A. Walker Esq M.D.
 Superintendent of the H. Company
 Botanical Garden.

Sir: With reference to your Letter of the 14th Instant, I am directed by the Marine Board to acquaint you, that Passage for the conveyance to England for the Collections described therein has been engaged on the Private Ship Brind, Captain Thomas White.

Marine Board } I have &c
 The 20th February 1828 } Signed / W. Palmer
 Acting Secretary }
 To,

To

W. Palmer Esq^r
Acting Secretary to the
Marine Board.

Sir,

In order that I may be made acquainted with the terms
and conditions on which ^{^Sbn^t- &&•£} L^o C^ommage has been engaged on board the
Ship *Orient*, announced in your letter to me of the 22^d. Instead of
by 4? J~ J? that the Board will be pleased to grant some part
of the correspondence that has passed on the occasion with Captain
White, the Commander of that vessel.

Honble Company
Potance Garden
25th February 1828

I have etc
Signed J. Wallich M. D.
Superintendent

iJZL^A

No 736

To

M. Wallich Esq^r M. D.
Superintendent Honble Company
Potance Garden

Sir,

In compliance with the request
expressed in your letter of this date I have
been directed by the Marine Board to transmit
to you for your information the enclosed copy

Letter from Capt. White
dated 16th February
Reply of the Board dated
the 22^d

of a Correspondence with Captain
White, Commander of the *Orient*.

Ship *Orient*.

J

Marine Board
The 25th Feb. 1821

Sheweth
Signed W. P. Palmer
Acting Secretary

To
W. P. Palmer Esq^r
Acting Secretary
Marine Board

For
I beg to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter of yesterday's date and ⁱⁿ reply
have to state with reference to the Copy
of Dr Wallis's Letter there to annexed
that I will receive on ^{&0-4^, ^v s5te. (Jsz.} ~~board~~ ^{board}
for conveyance to England, the Articles con-
venerated in the in the first Class, to be
stowed in the hold, at the rate of Six Pounds
sterling per Ton; the Twelve Chests
Growing Plants to be placed on the Deck
and supplied with water at the rate of
Twelve Pounds sterling per Ton.

With regard to the remaining
Packages, comprised in the 2^d Class,
which requires to be placed in a dry and
airy part of the ship, I am willing to
allot a portion of a Cabin between
decks

decks, for their reception, to which Dr. Wallich, can have ~~100~~ ¹⁰⁰ ~~rs~~ ^{rs} for the sum of Sixty Rupees Four hundred. The Live Animals. I will receive for the sum of Sixty Rupees three hundred, and make every provision for them during the voyage.

Calcutta
15th of February 1823

I have to
Pleasantly
Yours
T. White

No: 705

To

Captain T. White
Commander of the Private
Ship Orient

Sir,

I am directed by the Marine Board to Acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 15th Instant, and in reply to acquaint you, that they accept of your Offer of Tonnage for the Conveyance to England on the Ship Orient of the Seed Plants and Animals enumerated in Dr. Wallich's Communication of the 14th Instant, a Copy of which

which you were furnished with my
Letter N^o. 554 on the Terms demanded
by you viz^t

1st Clap to go into the Hold 36 Cases ac-
cording to the actual Dimen-
sions or measurement at £ 6 per Ton

2nd Part of 2nd Clap viz^t 12 Cases of growing
Plants to go on the Deck at £ 52 per Ton

Remainder of 2nd Clap which Dr. Wallack
desires to have constant &
ready access to during the
Voyage, measuring about
3 Tons, and which you pro-
pose to take and allot a
portion of Cabin for them for £ 100 or £ 80.

The Live Animals ————— £ 400 or £ 40.

2 Two Thirds freight will be
paid to you in advance if required, on
Bills of Lading being duly executed, and
Remaining one Third two months after
the arrival of the Ship in England,
on the production of a Certificate from
Dr. Wallack at the East India House
of your having complied with the —

Terms

Terms of the Engagement.

I have the

Marine Board
The 22nd February 1828

Signature of W. P. Palmer
Acting Secretary

(True Copy)

Signature of W. P. Palmer
Acting Secretary

Sr

H. J. Siddons Esq^r

Collector Government Customs.

Sr

I have to request that you will please to order the undermentioned articles to pass from this Garden on board the Ship Orient, Captain White bound for London proceeding to the Honble Board of Directors conformably to the sanction conveyed to me in a letter from the Acting Secretary to Government in the General Department dated the 11th of the month vizt

57 Chests containing Specimens of dried plants, seeds, woods & other rarities.

Communication of the 11th Instant, a copy
of which you were furnished with my
Letter to the East India Company, and
you will

1st Class to go into the North - 25 Pass. - according
to the actual dimensions and
measurement at _____ £ 6 per Foot.

1st Part of 2nd Class - 12 Pass. of young
Plants to go on the Prop at £ 12 per Foot.

Remainder of 2nd Class - which Dr. Lister
seems to have constant and

ready access to, during the

Voyage, returning about 2

Months, and which you propose

to take up at a portion

of a Ship for the purpose of the same.

The East India Company's goods you

2
The Goods Freight will be

paid to you in advance of payment, on Bills

of Lading being duly received, and returning

on the 2nd of the month after the

arrival of the Ship in England, on the

production of a Certificate from Dr.

Lister at the East India
Company,

C? <>V
Logs of Wood.

3 pieces of petrified Wood

2 Large Trunks containing Specimens

12 Chests containing growing plants

12 Boxes of Roots

12 Baskets of parasitical plants

3 Chests of Seeds and

Sundry Animals.

Wheatley Company's

Botanic Garden

25th February 1828.

I have Dec

Signed A. Wallich M.D.

Superintendent

Copied
and returned since
with the copy to the
in the first copy
and in the first
copy the name of
from 8th January
to 25th February 1828

- 45 *Bixa purpurea*
- 46 *Tabernaemontana coronaria*
- 47 *Murraya exotica*
- 48 *Passiflora chinensis*
- 49 *Lycatalia Longans*
- 50 *Passiflora spinosa*
- 51 *Wrightea tinctoria*
- 52 *Commersonia schinata*
- 53 *Semecarpus Anacardium*
- 54 *Crotalaria Tona*
- 55 *Morinda bracteata*
- 56 *Butea parviflora*
- 57 *Euphorbia antiyucorum*
- 58 *Alchorandendrum phlomidoides*
- 59 *Hibiscus populneoides*
- 60 *Momusops hexandra*
- 61 *Momoda Anara*
- 62 *Barringtonia acutangula*
- 63 *Gardenia lucida*
- 64 *Ficus curva*
- 65 *Hibiscus tiliaceus*
- 66 *Brauntonia* , a. Wall?
- 67 *Buchanania angustifolia*
- 68 *Casuarina muricata*
- 69 *Ancrocha Carambola*

- 70 *Juniperus elata*
- 71 *Boerhaavia unguis-cati*
- 72 *Gonolobus oblongifolius*
- 73 *Eriolaena Wallichii*
- 74 *Eucalyptus resinifera*
- 75 *Rottlera tinctoria*
- 76 *Pauhinia retusa*
- 77 *Strobilium longifolium*
- 78 *Euphorbia*
- 79 *Diospyros kaki*
- 80 *Clorodendron phloroides*
- 81 *Uraria odorata*
- 82 *Bassia latifolia*
- 83 *Morus mauritiana*
- 84 *Hardwickia pinnata*
- 85 *Tetranthera macrophylla*
- 86 *Etretia laevis*
- 87 *Euphorbia Torucalli*
- 88 *Laurus Camphorifera*
- 89 *Anacardium occidentale*
- 90 *Stemodia undulata*
- 91 *Mimosa lucida*
- 92 *Dalbergia robusta*
- 93 *Tamarix indica*

94 *Lapium Sebiferum*

95 *Melia robusta*

96 *Sterculia guttata*

(D) *res glutinosa*

Leocarpus rugosus

99 *Chaulmoogra odorata*

100 *Gonneratia apetala*

101 *Sterculia angustifolia*

102 *Panas fragrans*

103 *Garcinia paniculata*

104 *Caesalpinia Sappan*

105 *Casuarina equisetifolia*

106 *Eucalyptus resinifera*

107 *Mimosa polystachya*

1828

of specimens
of Woods
from the N.E. States
Garden Plants
with unknown
the present
and white
pink hands
the paper
the paper

KWIKS

M &

r^N5

INK JL^RI | ^
?>4J! J^?1 NO] 3

MM

-V~*~

<<

*5

1836

To
A. Wallich Esq. M.D.

Superintendent of
Botanic Garden

Sir,

In compliance with
the request proposed in your Letter of this
day's date, I have directed, by the Museum
Board to transmit for your information

the annexed Copy of a Description
of the Bones of the
Mammals of the
Island of the
Phoenix

Yours
Obedt Servant

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most Obedt Servant

Museum Board
The 25th February 1836

W. M. Palmer
Clerk Secretary

Ex 26

between decks for their symptoms to which
D. Walker, and have for access for
the sake of a few papers from the
the late Pennant

proceedings for the sake of some papers
sent to me, and which were given
for them during the voyage -

Bartholomew

10th of February 1831

Dear Sir

J. A. White

My dear Sir

Captain J. White

Commander of the Ship

Ship's Cabin

Sir

I am directed by the
General Board to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter of the 11th inst
and in reply to request you that you
accept of your offer of Passage for
the Surgeon to England on the 11th
Inst. of the said Ship. Plans and
Animals, enumerated in D. Walker

Commander

Thanks, of your having completed with the
the same of your Disengagement.

Yours
H. H. [unclear]

James Brown
The [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

[unclear]
[unclear]

W. M. [unclear]
[unclear] Secretary

Highland
Marine Board

25th Feb 1828

with Annotations

Entered

Perly to some
date

To,

The Secretary of the
Agricultural Society
Calcutta.

Sir,

When some years ago
I proposed to the Society the
adoption of an arrangement
to insure a supply of Fruit
trees from Europe I was far
from anticipating the com-
plete success which has at-
tended that measure. For
this we are indebted to the
judicious instructions sent
to England by our Secretary
Dr. Wallis. The interest
taken in our Society by Mr.
Roscoe the zeal and atten-
tion of Mr. Shepard who
more particularly superin-
tended the commission &
to the care taken of our pack-
ages on board a ship.

It was I believe ap-
prehended at the time by
some that we were squander-
ing our little means in a
hopeless adventure or at all
events

events in one which tended
to no general good and which
could lead only to the greater

of the community.

I confess I did not see
myself to this persecution
for when I saw all around
me many of the middling
classes of life and of the
lower orders supporting
themselves and their families
by the production of the com-
mon fruits of the country
the Mangoe, the Plantain
and Pine Apple & other

cc^t^6 &

the Westward the
Grape & orange with
others I could not

&

'f.

discover a reason why
the introduction of new
exotic fruits should not
yield the same beneficial re-
sults if open a new field
for the industry and exertion
of the lower orders and a
new source of gratification

^JfosKj^t/^f *"

Classes of Society without

any distinction of country
or Caste.

It is gratifying to me
to find that A-t-t-jf /E-***^t-6-^<tf>
has not only been attended
with acknowledged benefit
but that the measure is
far from trenching on our
friends has actually added
to them and it is not very
often that much good has
been done without pecuni-
ary sacrifice.

I am emboldened by
this success attending the
introduction of European
fruits to propose a measure
to which that introduction
-or very naturally leads the
establishment of a nursery.
It appears to me that for this
purpose Bhaugulpore will
be a very eligible situation
the Pine the fig the com-
-mon small Apple and the
antichoke succeed there well
and our Bengal Almond
~~was~~ first brought westward
via Bhaugulpore.

I would suggest the

renting of ten Bregah
& 5 more
buildings for a term of 5
years renewable at the pleasure
of the Society for a term
of 5 years by notice
to the Proprietor during the
fourth year that the lease

for further periods and make
themselves responsible for
rent thereof. It afterwards to
be renewable in the same
manner from period to period by
notice given during the year
antecedent to the last year
of each period until such
lease expires by notice not
being given.

I apprehend that no
difficulty would be found in
procuring good land for
purpose probably with a
annexed to it - on the above
terms - at the rate of 3 or
4 Ripples cent per Bregah.

The object would be to
provide a sufficient supply
of stocks from year to year
without

"4

settling Traches for the different
European kinds of Peach, Nectarine
Plum & Apricot of the common
small apple and of the Wild Pear
and Quince from the Bells for our
Apples and Pears and of the Pea-
russ or Wild Cherry for our Cher-
ries - to establish a Vineyard &
consequently to prepare a large sup-
ply of young Vines from cut-
tings to form nurseries of the
best kinds of Plantain (seldom
to be had up the Country) and
particularly of that kind which
furnishes what is called the
Manilla Pump (the *Musa tex-*
tilis) as well for the use of the
Hindus as
to form an orchard of the
best Mangos, Oranges & Citrus
to multiply them annually
by inarching & budding. To
make extensive beds of articles
of Strawberries and of sweet
Herbs as *Stygium* &c. and of
other species not now common
to introduce new sorts of Pea-
tatoes and superior Descriptions
of Wheat in short to establish a

With regard to our best sort of Indian Wheat which we are very apt to
sicken & very good species from the want of seeing better specimens I be-

attention to its views and
I not having an income above
100 Rs a Month and that the
maunds be sold at a very moderate
price so as to encourage the
extensive culture & more particu-
larly that perishable nature
of Mangoes, Artichokes
and other articles so that with
cost of carriage they may not
be extravagant on their way
say in Calcutta on a compari-
son with other articles in the
Vegetable market.

9*72

^Tu. A^Aasi^Ur** •

of dried
dried artichokes, perhaps of
-ins (if our fleshy kinds are
and of seeds and the sale of
will be another stem of our
and means.

Now I am well aware that
is not very easy to calculate the
probable productiveness of such
ways and means and that
was do not look very sharp
into their Siran's accounts to
see how much they pay
for a few Parlour, Bangalore
Ran terrace & Common
on the more important

extravagant articles in their pro-
per season of Turkeys, Cauliflow-
ers, consider a garden an ex-
penditure yielding little or no re-
turn. I speak from experience
that a garden of 10 Begahs ex-
tent and well kept up will re-
pay itself if half a Begah be
cultivated in Apples and I of its

&f /tie; s&n&s_£s6tas fastsms .

S

Something therefore may
be expected when the principal
object is the preparation of va-
luable trees and the sale of
them. I do not wish to be too
sanguine to be found promising
much and performing little
but unquestionably some pro-
portions will be covered. If I did not dread the
promising much and perform-
ing little I might be tempted
in my zeal for promoting this
object to speak a little more
big. But I am deterred. Let
us then look to our probable
annual expenditure on this
account.

rent of Land for raising, say - 50
D^r D^r for site of building 2
Warden (European) - 50

Patna JLdht at 6 ex.

experienced in grafting - 12

8 Mollies at 3 - 24

Contingencies - 10
Rs. a Month 100

I have added the rent of an additional five Begabs for my Choppers for plants $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ on houses or stables $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ as to leave the 10 Begabs for the Nursery quite unobtruded on.

And with regard to any outlay in the last instance of smalls being **A^^b** and a few huts for the settlement might cost about 3000 and a small bungalow (a room 22 ft square an inclosed verandah 1 1/2 feet wide divided into four sides 8 ft corner room 8 ft false verandah 8 ft wide with a few fans to accommodate an occasional visitor Member might cost between 500 & 800 Rs. And I have no doubt that this latter set would be well and seasonably expanded by occasionally attracting a visit from our Member under the double notion of inspecting our State & benefiting by the salubrity

the climate.

Such is my view on the question I submit for the consideration of the Society - We shall become known to the ^{U^} in a tangible form & while doing substantial public good our attention [€] ^{£ir*6} not be at all distracted from the speculations the communications of any corresponding with us. We shall be pursuing practical lessons but no way ⁷ inattentive to theoretical suggestions.

^{sjLui^} our means fully equal to the execution of that plan and that the plan itself like the importation of plants from Europe will tend to ⁼ create our resources.

I am

Reported Minute
for the year
1880 & 1881
by the
Board

To Doctor Nathaniel Dalziel M.D.
Secretary to the Agricultural &
Horticultural Society of Calcutta

Sir

On the occasion of your approaching
departure from India, I am
requested by the Agricultural &
Horticultural Society of Calcutta
to convey to you in appropriate
terms, their sense of the benefits
which they have derived from

your exertions as their Secretary.

From the period of the first
establishment of the Society your
attention to its interests has
been zealous & unremitting.
You have not merely given your
active assistance at the several
meetings held by the Society, but
obliged us by many valuable com-
munications. But, by the means
you possess'd thro' your important
office, as Superintendent of the
Horticultural Company's Garden
Establishment in the neighbourhood
of your own residence, character
in England, as a scientific
Botanist, you have been able

to put our Society in communication
with Gentlemen of Science & Art
enabled us to obtain Supplies
of growing plants from England
in fact, to transplant plants from
the West, horticultural produce
was at no great distance of
time, travel & either from
the East, giving thereby a
sanguine hope of realising some
& many of the important objects
we unite us together as a Society

It is therefore with
cordial satisfaction that, I offer
you our warmest thanks & in
proportion as I participate
in the feelings of privation
w^{ch} your absence, will
produce, shall I hail your
return among us to your
w^{ch} desired post, whenever that
desired event may come & in
the mean time congratulate
you on the present progress
of our Society. I heartily wish

Trust Agent & Share
Society of
Catholics
29th February
1828.

1481

Adjutant General's Office,
Camp of Fort William,
the 29th February 1828

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and in reply to acquaint you that your application for permission to proceed to Europe on account of your health will be submitted to Government, as soon as you have furnished the Certificates and information required, as stated in the accompanying form of application.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Hobbarrow
Adj. Genl
of the Army.

S.
Surgeon Wallich M.D.
Superintd. N. B. Botanic
Garden.

Mr. Rogers
Garrison
291 Broadway
1828

From Mr. Knapp

Chalmers

Mr William Jones
in view of the two persons
for whom I obtained
residence in the ~~vicarage~~ ^{vicarage} of the
parish to accompany
^v*v to Enford, ~~for~~

with in your letter
dated the 10th January
having returned in
a long protracted and state of health

from the vicarage
from which he has long suffered
illness and being in

such respects was averse
to quitting his family
on such a voyage, I
have the honor to
believe that he may
be permitted to assume
charge of the vicarage
at Enford to which he
is ~~now~~ ^{now} appointed

stead

provisionally to ^{the date of} my
application ~~to~~ of the
6th of that month,
and that the orders

of the 2 conveyed in
your letter referred
to above, may be
limited to apprentice
James Watson only

at having taken the liberty
of entering and reply
I have taken the liberty
of entering and reply
I have taken the liberty
of entering and reply

2 I beg leave to
express my great
~~appreciation of the liberty of~~
and having
on the valuable
time of the bus² by
accepting the liberty
and inclination
W. Jones to accompany
me to Europe, when
doubtless by application
Name

AWS 3rd Dec 18

To

J. Adams Esq^r M.D.

Secretary Medical Board

Sir

An idea prevails at home among those who are qualified to form a just opinion on the subject, and it has been particularly insisted upon by the authors of Medical Botany a work at present issued in manuscript that my Rhuon Candy and not Rhuon palmarum is the plant which yields the true Rhu bark. This being the case it becomes a matter of great importance that every effort should be made towards cultivating the species on an extensive scale; an object which has been carried into effect by Mr. Boyle the zealous and indefatigable Superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Scarborough.

2. I have just received the accompanying small package of the dried Rhois of that Plant from the Chon Mountain. They

were

were sent down to me by Mr. Boyle and
to me superior to any I have hitherto had
satisfaction of forwarding to the Medical
Board, either from that quarter or from them

For the Company's
Business Garden
5th March 1828.

I have &c

/Signed/ N. Wallis M.D.
Superintendent

/True Copy/

Superintendent

Chancellor
H. Gent & Co

The undersigned

Have the honor to transmit to you enclosed, certificates of the Accountant General and the duty Audit Auditor, dated this day, of their respective no demands against me in their respective departments

W. W. W.
4th March 1828

Thos W
(sd) W. W. W.
but

Certified that the General Books of his Presidency closed up to the 30 April 1826 do not exhibit any demand against M. Wallcut Esq (or Trust of the Botanical Garden) in the Bank of S. J. C. & Co.

F. P. Wallcut
Officer of the Accountant General
4th March 1828

Wm. H. Keane
Actg Genl.

Certified that at present there are no demands in the books of the Office against M. Wallcut Esq, or Trust of the Botanical Garden, and they to the Plantation Commission

Thos W
Officer of the Accountant General
4th March 1828

(sd) C. J. Glas

Botanic Garden
3rd March 1838

My Dear Sir

According to your most kind promise they to
entrust me your patience with the following observations I
feel very happy in saying that the conduct of the Garden is
such, that these Men. and times will only be very few, which
by as I have had the happiness this morning of explaining
in a three points, which are the essential ones I have to inter-
viate.

The head people here, namely Mr George Pottor who is the
chief gardener, his brother Mr James Pottor, the head Brewer
and Morty Bella the Under of the garden are people in whom
I can rely with perfect confidence.

Respecting the Head Gardener Mr Geo Pottor, I have alre-
dy had the pleasure to ^{visit} fully some mornings ago. He is at once a
most respectable steady and well informed man whom you may
trust in every respect. You may rest assured he will in no account
intrude on your time, or in any manner trouble you unless it
may be absolutely necessary, which necessity can only very rarely
occur.

Every 4th or 5th day of the Month he will intimate
his readiness his readiness to wait on you with properly authen-
ticated bills, both of the regular establishment and those of con-
tinuance for ^{the} ^{same} ^{purpose}. It is not possible that any charges
can be
the c

Wm. Pottor

exception under his charge; he has to guarantee the reasonable
ness and the necessity of the expenses charged made. Nothing
enters or leaves the garden without his knowledge.

Mr. Potter is so thoroughly acquainted with the prac-
tice and rules of the garden that he is able to afford every infor-
mation you may at any time require to obtain respecting them.

Whatever orders you may please to issue to him he will
always be careful to carry punctually into effect. In case you re-
ceive any application for plants &c. or in case you should be desir-
ous to forward any apartments to my particular place a know-
ledge or a word on the applications itself will be enough to guide
Mr. Potter. He will sign every delivery card list and the like.

An object which is of very great importance and which
was first ^{??f>} mentioned by Mr. **J6** during my absence in the
is the deepening ^{!^T/ti^^} of the tanks and reservoirs on these grounds
and the extension of some of them, chiefly the Wallah to the West
of the Superintendent's House. As I have just hinted the con-
struction was commenced during the time when Mr. Lushington
had charge of the Garden; but much remained to be done.

An estimate relating to the above mentioned Wallah is
presented to you in the course of this month.

Had it were possible to substitute Midnapore Gravel for the
common Soreby which is employed in the Wallah it would be
of very great advantage, provided the economy of this measure
as to immediate expenses can be made to correspond with the
many other advantages of it. The expenses we are annually obliged
to incur under the item of Soreby are far from insupportable
and owing to a manifest deterioration in the manufacture of Soreby

which has taken place of late years, a beautiful
and elegant covering for walks. The soil is brown & micaceous.
Rocks are decayed, mixed with sand therefore much lime appro-
priate for the specific purpose I allude to, and for more likely
to become pulverized than they used to be formerly. If we have
been advised "can be effected, a sufficient supply of Medina-
na Gravel can be procured at a cheap and moderate rate,
it would be very desirable to imitate at least on a
small scale.

I have had the satisfaction of advertising in concert
on the morning to the ~~useful~~ of the Soil, plantation ad-
joining to the Garden. I have indeed fully explained the mat-
ter in 1781. I was called upon to debate on the propriety
of detaching a site of additional ground for the use of Dub-
lin College. It is therefore needless to say any thing further
but I have ^{4^} vision to hold and tract, the whole /fri*. ? ^1
resulting *** in any further addition of the extent of land in
question may be credited in the public accounts to the extent
of the said site of against the expenditure incurred in main-
taining ^{* ^ c ^ r ^ i ^ v ^ . ^ * > ft -} a parceling ^{* < . ? & & t} ground for
building purposes, and the like, benefits and advantageous
appropriations appear to me peculiarly well suited for rein-
forcing part of the expenses incurred by the Company in estab-
lishing and keeping up the plantation. It has (L ^ t ^ s & z * ~ £ ? li >
been a great improvement, which leads through the grounds, &
should be reserved for a public road or walk in lieu of that
along the River side, although I would not absolutely insist
upon it. Such a reservation would indeed be very desirable, but
not

not very necessary Mr Potter will point out the line, which
 should be the boundary of the Garden in the
 line of the Small plantation, had the pleasure of pointing it
 out to you this morning. There is one point however, which
 you especially seemed to be desirous to bring to my attention
 in the want of a convenient better place of park for
 whole of the plantation. The latter forms a narrow strip of
 ground; the garden itself is much larger in area. */*
 it joins the plantation to the N. or N.W. side of the
 one ground on the back of the latter in such manner
 the whole of the left or N. side of the said Pulla is one
 whereas only a part of the other side belongs to it. It would
 be a matter of very trifling expense indeed to obtain further
 right on the other side a narrow strip of ground either by
 lease out of the proceeds of the detached plantation land
 by surrendering or selling a proportionate parcel of the land
 in purpose to cover the charges of making the proposed
 addition.



The present very inequitable condition of the part of the
 Pulla School of and the case with which it is possible to
 Alameda

To
The Honble the Board of Directors
of the East India Company.

Honble Sirs.

I have already had the honor to report my arrival from Calcutta. The circumstances under which I left India are, I believe, fully detailed in the communications from the Bengal Government, and I will not, therefore, trespass at any further length on the time of Your Honble Court, but earnestly entreat, that You will condescend to give a favorable consideration to that communication.

My object is to obtain permission to remain in this country for a period of 18 months, for the joint purposes of reestablishing my health, and of publishing, under the sanction of Your Honble Court, such a portion of the Collections in Natural History as have been sent home by the India Government under my charge — ~~and~~ which I may be enabled to ~~publish~~ ^{publish} ~~the above~~ ^{the above} period; and also to make arrangements before I return to India, for the ultimate publication of the whole, without any charge to the Honble Company.

St

Most respectfully exhibiting in
early instance of your Honour's Court, with
the view of my taking immediate measures
for the accomplishment of the object I have
taken the liberty to submit, I have the honor
to be, with the highest respect,

Honble Sir,

Your faithful and devoted servant
London
29th July 1828
W. Wallis, Esq.
Surgeon Bengal Establishment

wholly unprepared as I was for such a trial - two Ladies accompanied by a Gentleman and a Child came straight down from Howrah by water at Noon - to pass the day at my house. I am not sure but that awful catastrophe has put me in a sort of Fever - distracted it has made me. But forgive me My Dear Sir, and believe me with the highest respect.

Your most grateful & obliged Servant
Signed, N. Wallis

The Hon^{ble}

Sir C. Metcalfe, Bart

yes

yes

yes

Discharging notice of the obituary I already sent you

I need I am sure tell you how deep
 \.^ &&* M ^
 accomplish at the same time
 desirable it would be in my case
 The opportunity of reading your letter by
 " your having mailed me I sent 3 for the
 Margate ship Herald in there
 the liberty to express my warm sensibility
 in your disinterested kindness & with
 your own permission I ventured to
 say ^ > ^ they the following gentlemen
 was anxious & it is father to some me
 New was no one to I could without
 freedom & confidence refer for suggesting
 bear that object could be most speedily
 & effectually accomplished
 I wrote Mr. Double Hugh Lindsay all
 an excellent & minute friend Mr. G.
 & James Taylor late of
 Calcutta the 2 first gentlemen you
 already know & Mr. Taylor writes lines at
 65 Whitpole Street if it is not asking too
 much I would feel greatly obliged by
 your calling to it a friend I am in every
 man I refer every thing that may
 possibly fall in your way to effect by a
 warm & friendly recommendation to the

jE-jn*-<*- ^

^^W

Madras, and Mr. Williamson, who are charge of the infant colonies
and lately established at Poona by Lord Dalhousie.

The Agriculture of India is a branch of knowledge to
which it may be said for a very recent period subject to direct
attention. The labors of Mr. F. C. M. The statistical accounts
announced by Dr. Hamilton, besides those of one or two
other authors, have thrown much light on the subject. The
most mentioned author led the way, and his admirable treatise
on the husbandry of Bengal will always continue a treatise
of subsequent writers. The Agricultural Society of Calcutta
pursues its inquiries with diligence and activity, and the fruit
of its labors will quickly escape from the tardy Indian
except another association, which was formed, five years ago,
Medical & Physical Society, deserves every praise for its vigorous
and successful operations, some of which are intimately

connected with the subject of the present address. A volume
of its transactions have been published, the first two finished
at the beginning of this year. But finally, the parent of all
philanthropic associations in the East, the Asiatic Society of
Calcutta, is second to none in the world in interesting and
valuable researches, and beneath a 16th volume of these
was in progress at the Staff Bengal, and it is one which
I am confident, will uphold the Society's reputation. It would
if it were very lately formed, and recently devoted to Geological
and Natural History, which had already ^{promising}
prospered under the providence of the Edward Ryan and
with the aid of Mr. J. Calder, one of the most active members.

*~*JU ^c^S> ^,JLJ

I shall feel very happy indeed if I should have
succeeded in affording a few hints as to the destination,
to which Mr. Frost's circular might advantageously
be directed in the first instance, the sole object of the
present address will, in that case, have been entirely
realized. I would respectfully suggest, that a number
of copies be forwarded to each of the above departments,
with a request, that they might be judiciously distributed
among such gentlemen, as should appear from their situation
and qualifications, most likely to promote the object in view.

In conclusion, May you will pardon the
rather insignificant and the great length of these
which were written under many disadvantages
with kindly regards to the observation, with which I am
assured them, and upon which alone I find my apology
for this tedious intrusion.

>v£

Haas

excuse if you have good nature & discretion
I have seen your nephew Mr Lambert
frequently and you sailed for England
I so happens that we are on the most
familiar & intimate terms It really
does not occur to me at this moment
that I have been able to interest the
Honble Sir Charles in my welfare (at least
any) There is scarcely any public news
we worth relating, indeed in my present
at this time all over India I has of course
a most steady and alarming increase in
some parts of India whole villages
have literally been depopulated
fearful calamity I have not a
letter from England since I left it therefore
I will venture to hope that when you
have leisure & opportunity you will get
from most other notices at least from
some sympathy & good nature returns
a long letter. May I be allowed to
offer my kind & respectful compliments to
Waltham to whom although I have occasionally heard
acquainted I have occasionally heard
her name mentioned in terms of
high respect & commendation I shall
sincerely wish your health & every

£ ^ < £

£4

/^^>^^**b2>^4^j

t0-tJ*^d d

when I was & wanted your
believe me
My truly fervent
affection is a great
one long
affection
rest

Wm. H. Waring

W. H. Waring Esquire
Mr. Richard W. Mackintosh
W. H. Waring Esquire
London

1854

RECEIVED

Carrot
 Dutch white Dutch } #
 Dutch red }
 Common round white } some
 Morocco yellow }
 Amber yellow }
 Carrot long orange round
 Parsnips }
 Choyan } 1/2
 Long green } 1/2
 Green }
 Beet }
 Common long red round
 White round
 Radishes }
 Heart shaped }
 Earth green }
 Purple } some
 Long white }
 French round long round
 French }
 Long round } 1/2
 Each ribbed round }
 Red round } 3
 Indian long round
 Round white, ribbed round } 3
 Lett
 Amber round } 1/2
 Green }
 London } some

Chives
 Spanish chives }
 Dutch chives }
 French chives }
 Lettuce }
 Romaine }
 Iceberg }
 Green }
 White cut }
 Green cut }
 English }
 Common round }
 French }
 Imperial }
 French round }
 Artichoke } some
 Caper }
 French round }
 French round }
 Common } some
 French }
 French round } some
 Hamburg } some
 Rampion } some
 French }
 French }
 French }
 French }

White Dutch chives 1/2 #
 Red chives 1/2 #
 French green chives 1/2 #

French chives 1/2 #
 French chives 1/2 #

of the following a packet of seeds, a small
 paper with instructions
 Barber's pulp
 Artichoke pulp
 Mustard pulp
 Artichoke pulp
 Artichoke pulp
 Artichoke pulp

from on board the Orient which I understand
will reach the Docks in the course of today
to their final destination, or to some in-
termediate place, where they may be
taken due care of. I regret to say that
out of the various animals from the
North of India which I embarked on
two Tibet dogs are also, respectively.
I likewise respectfully submit the view
of the North Court.

I have &c.

Signature of A. Wallis

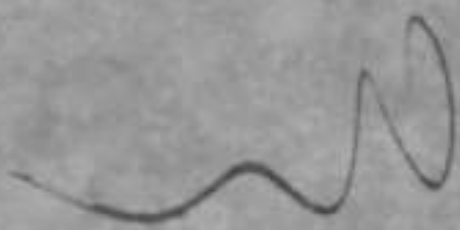
London .7,

Copied by Wallace
to Capt. & Wallace
The Duke of Devon
1828

It would ill become me to make
any observations on the extent and value of
of the Collections which /L~.L~*J
but I humbly trust, the result of their re-
visions will prove to Your Honble Court,
that the support, which has been granted to
the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, has pro-
ved ^{every} the anticipated benefit, both as regard-
ing the improvement of the Natives of India, and
as enabling the Government to appreciate
the value and importance of such an
^{Establishment}
Institution, by developing the vast resources
of the Indian Empire, in matters connected
with the arts and sciences, with agriculture
and commerce. More especially does it
apply to the late acquisitions on the
Eastern borders of the British Terri-
tories in India, the products of which
I humbly venture to state, are calculated
to yield ^{more than} ~~revenue~~, exceeding the amount
which will be required to meet the ex-
penses for their administration. In my
of this view I respectfully, but confidently
beg to appeal to the opinion, expressed by
the Government in the Documents, which
have been forwarded to the Honble
Court.

Copy
To the Honble. Court
of Directors
29 July 1828

Copy
To the Court of
Directors
29 July 1828



Richard Eyre

Deputy Secretary

India House

& W Eij

any other of the correspondence -
these would be particularly interesting.

We have had winter within the last month
very little rain this season, and indeed some now
(altho' for several days past a great deal has fallen)
many of our tanks are not near so full as
have been them in the month of July - We have
planted the piece of new made ground in the 6th
Division (where Pao was last season) and made
a fine Clump of Palms, near the 4th Clump,
where we formerly planted Hedgehogs. We have also
bought figs for planting the north East of the large
Wall

General Cornhill has informed you
that there is a report prevalent in Calcutta
respecting the abolition or at least diminution
of the garden - I trust it is unfounded.

The repairs of the garden I am happy to say
are now nearly completed ^{3~^} ^{;/;*,+,,,**-} ^{!*.<} that they
are a very great deal of credit to the engineer he
however has been a little indulgent to me in my
house.

These and pray for that the change you
has been of the most essential benefit to your
health I beg to offer with the greatest deference
my very best respects to Mrs. Wellich and remain

Honoured Sir

Your affectionate Servant

Ed. Mearns

N. Wellich Esq. & Co.
The The The

...ft< ... and Laurins, O~^ £ the more modern ...
of the ... Bradford, Hamilton, Colbrook
West. ^L SiZjy^ /% * ~Z ...
mandan & X+t they ts*~*4: ...
^ &*~***<~^ fectu*~^; ~~~> ...
;r? &*~^f£*J »~^, J ...
i^~u A - ^ - ^ b /iu r^i< ^ ^ T ^ I ^ C
^ v - ^ ^ ...
te^e^* /Jt^*^T t ...
/r- " * - y ' r - ^6^> in fIM^*
... matter of surprise, all that ...
in bringing Indian ...
has been effected, ...
of the ...
the highly favored land of arts and sciences, ...
continues ^zzee (...
the ...
and infinitely ...
The approach of its plants, ...
only solely because its geographical extent is so vast and ...
prelusive. Unfortunately the same has hitherto had only a ...
limited number of volumes at any given time, ...
to enter into its service or many fresh contributors ...
and the most desirable object Mr. Forster's letter ...
calculated to accomplish. We may then hope, had a ...
sandy with it no very distant period ...
its efforts with those of other parts of the ...
the delightful study of Botany.

... that what I have said above may ...
constituted into any thing like an ...
then or at this present moment ...
from it' that readily be acquitted of ...
I mention such names as Dr. Carey, the ...
promoter of natural history, Mr. ...
zealous superintendent of the ...
St. Juan the experienced and ...
to the ...
Himalayas

-^~w, ^f*~^~^~*^J * & **rf&
ifr'frpCIJL ?<^M^~^wftt I*r£^+~£^

W. W. W.

July 31, 1902

John W. W.

Apartments of the Countess
38 Parkville Court
16 August 1870.

Sir

I have the honor to inform
you that at a Meeting of the
Committee of Correspondence
of the Medical Botanical
Society of London, held on
this day, the Right Hon-
orable the Earl Stanhope
in the Chair, you were
unanimously elected a
Member thereof.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Yours most obedient servant

John P. Gosly
Secretary

Collected & Collected by
Phil & Phil Docke

24

24

24

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Hon^{ble}
the Court of Directors dated the 5th September 1828.

Para: 14. The difference between the sum
of 1000 Rupees a month and the whole of
the allowances of which D^r. Wallich wants
have been in the receipt in India, is
not to be drawn by any other Person
nor held in deposit for future disposal,
but to be carried in the Treasury
to the credit of the Company.

True Extract

Extract from —
faa. Genl. Order
from the Comd.

Ct of Directors
17th Sept 1828

Memorandum

/usdtL**-yL. •

East India House
the 18th September 1828.

Sir,

I have now to convey to you the decision of the Court of Directors of the East India Company upon the communication from the Bengal Government referred to in your Letter to the Court of the 29th July last -

Although the Court entertain a most favorable opinion of your merits and services; in the situation of Superintendent of the Company's Botanic Garden at Calcutta, and are disposed to believe that your presence here may essentially promote the objects contemplated in the establishment of that Institution, they are nevertheless under the necessity of declining to give effect to the recommendations of the Bengal Government that you should be permitted to draw the whole of the allowances attached to the Office of Superintendent during your absence; but on a view of all the circumstances, the Court have come to the Resolution of allowing you to be absent two years and a half from India, and to draw for that period through your Agents at Calcutta one Thousand (1000) Rupees per Annum in consideration of the services to be rendered by you in this Country which allowance will be issued on the production of proof of your residence at the period to which payment may be claimed. -

Nathaniel Wallich Esq. M. D. -

Yours

You will not be allowed to receive any part of the difference between the sum of one thousand Rupees a month, and the whole of the allowances of which you were in in the receipt in India -

To the Assistant who accompanies you in charge of the Collection, will be paid to his agents in India for the same period absence on proof of his existence by whom adduced.

I have further to signify to you the consent of the Court to the publication and arrangement of the Collections in the manner proposed by you, in which you will be bound by the desire of your Assistant upon the understanding that the Company are not to incur any additional expense whatever on this account.

I am,
Sir,

Your most obedient
 humble servant

Robert Clive

M. Guedes Calcutta 17th Oct 1828.

Honour'd Sir,

After expressing my sincere hope ^{this} long before
you have arrived in safety in Old England, and found
every thing agreeable to your most sanguine wishes,
I must apologize for my long silence.

I was desirous to have written soon after my
last, but knowing your anxiety respecting Mr Watson
I was in hopes of being able to communicate
some more interesting and pleasant tidings than
till now I have had in my power.

Watson sent in his bill for 600 rupees
some time ago, for his expediture incurred from
October 1827 to March 1828 inclusive, and after a
very great many references and writing for his
documents respecting it, his bill was ordered to
be paid. I am not sure if you was aware
before your departure that the Anti-Society of
Calcutta had taken the Possession under its
care from the hands of Government, they have
now done so, as Watson writes me, and have
allowed him 100 rupees p^o month from the 1st
April last.

Mr Gomes went from Lun. to take
charge of his office at Sylhet, on the 3rd of

and Mr. Bruce returned here on the 14th August and
brought a good collection of plants, the
amounting to \$10.12.6 after Mr C. Mitchell's
written explanation respecting the amount
and paid.

& K

Mr Williamson of the New Bot. Garden at
Pome is dead and Dr. Sush has succeeded him
the superintendent. He has written to me for
since the death of the former gentleman
had from time to time, but Mr C. B. 1841
much like the trouble of granting plants
I should however help troubling him as the
Post Master General would not comply with the
request for me to be authorized to grant

I intended to have given you the books
all the correspondence that has taken place
since your departure but find it will be more

iu<n~t< 4&— fit*

than these I think will be interesting
I shall return the ^c y^Lct t - ts <A-r
nothing particular
so all personal excepting perhaps the following
Dr. Royle with for permission to make occasional
botanical tours - the answer of Government, although
not absolutely prohibitory was ^{jg} A
his wishes.

The Humeon Plant Collector bill paid
for 36h.12 - and paid into Mess^{rs} Colvins
by desire of Mr R. Colverson on the 6th Aug.

P.S. They to be kindly remembered to Watson and his
and trust he is well, and makes himself
I have written on foolscap paper he. because they
cheap double for the paper sent me by Mr. P. Ryan
P. Ryan



17th

Adelphi London N.D.

Mr. Richardson, Madantool VC
Bishopgate Street
London



4. 11/18
Parcel 1808

100
1890

Evening
1890

with
hand

Richard Eyre
Deputy Secretary

India House

Having brought my family
to Turinham Green, where I have finally
fixed my residence during the period of
my stay in this country I feel anxious
not to waste any of time to enter upon those
public ~~affairs~~ ^{to which I am} pledged by the leave of
absence granted to me by the generosity
of the Honble Court of Directors. I therefore
solicit that you will do me the favour
to obtain ^{from} the sanction of the Court
the sanction for my having the free use of all the
drawings and manuscripts, which I have
had the honor of depositing on the shelves
at the India House or such as of those
parts of the collection brought home
under my charge as may be ~~indispensably~~
necessary for accomplishment ^{r^*_y} of the
proposed objects.

With regard to the manuscripts
they leave to observe that ^{! X*-t->y jE*--du^}
most part written during my various jour-
neys in the space of the moment and under
circumstances

circumstances very unfavorable to ^{the completion} ~~distinction~~
 ~~of any elaborate or complete publications,~~
 ~~they can be of little~~
 use to any one but myself; and that to
 ~~revises these~~ and publish such among the
 relating to matters of ^{science} ~~business~~
 ~~may appear to have some interest~~
 will ^{constitute} ~~be~~ the principal part of my
 labors.

The collection of drawings
 contains hereto a series of copies made expressly
 for the Hon. Comptroller's library, ^{of course,} ~~not~~ to be removed from ^{his}
 ~~But~~ request permission to take the
 11 volumes, containing ~~all~~ the originals
 to my own house, because several
 of them will be ^{required to} ~~be~~ daily consulted in
 the prosecution of my ^{work} ~~labors~~.
 ~~But~~ I need not assure the Hon. Comptroller
 that every possible care will be taken
 of this valuable collection, as well
 as of each all other articles ~~which may~~
 be entrusted to my custody.

There are 35 large chests of
 dried specimens of plants which have
 been ^{examined}
 ~~examined~~ and are now ^{ready} ~~being~~
 being ^{removed} ~~removed~~ from thence. I am ^{of}
 ~~of~~

up an apartment in my own house for the
reception and arrangement of such a proportion
of their contents, as it ^{will} ~~can~~ conveniently contain;
but this must, comparatively speaking, amount
to a small part ^{only} of the whole. With regard
to the remainder of ~~the~~ ^{my} ~~specimens~~ ^{collections}
~~I~~ ^{have the liberty of} ~~submitting~~ ^{to submit} the following
remarks. The arrangement adopted in the
Hort. Company's Botanic Garden at Calcutta,
namely that of boxes, - the one according to
Shimper, as far as it was practicable, the whole
collection of specimens was placed in the
dext. It will be necessary for me to take
the several genera of several natural
families in hand at one and the same
time; but ^{by far the greater number of} ~~many~~ ^{these} ~~specimens~~ ^{these} letters
are scattered among ^{the} ~~specimens~~ ^{of the 22}
^{according to Shimper for the sake of the} ~~specimens~~ ^{collections} ~~of the 22~~ ^{genera}
^{of the 22} ~~genera~~ ^{of the 22} ~~genera~~ ^{of the 22}
natives, therefore, of great importance, not
only that all the contents of my said 35
boxes should be taken ^{as far as possible} ~~out~~ but because
that they should be ^{disposed} ~~arranged~~ in such a
manner, as ^{will} ~~may~~ admit of easy reference
to them. A tolerably large ^{number} ~~number~~ ^{of} ~~boxes~~ ^{of}
suffice for the ^{best} ~~best~~ ^{purpose}, provided it
is fitted up with ^{board} ~~boards~~ ^{open} ~~open~~ ^{shelves}
on all sides, an addition which, I apprehend,
would be attended with a very moderate

according to Shimper for the sake of the
Hort. Company's Botanic Garden at Calcutta, and has been

expense, some common deal planks, and
plained work, would answer perfectly
well for this temporary object. I have
made enquiries at a part of the town
at once near the British Museum, and
the Linnean Society's houses, to the likes
of which, as well as to that of Mr. Brown
I have been indulged with the promise
of a room.

I find that, at the end
of the process, one large, two smaller apart-
ments, well suited for the reception of the
specimens in question. It is obvious that

-ft*

to consider that to do adequate justice to
extensive a collection, would require many
many years of exclusive attention to it
and that with the most earnest industry
I should be impossible for me to gather
more than a limited portion of it during
the period of ^{ft*s*} /^{^t*->>-<v->-ce^-\} I feel confident
that my anxious solicitude for the sake
of every obstacle, that might possibly
or impede the execution of my intention
will meet with a favourable and liberal
interpretation. It is evident that without
without the aid of ^{an extensive} organized botanical library
at hand, it will ^{not be} be as possible for me

East India House
the 25th November 1828.

Sir,

I have the pleasure of the 20th Instant
on the subject of your intended Botanical
Publication before the Court of Directors of the
East India Company, and I am Comma^r
to acquaint you that they have resolved to
subscribe for forty Copies upon the terms specified
in your Application.

I have at the same time to convey
to you the permission which you solicit to
send the work to the Court.

Yours,
Sir,

Your most obedient,
A
humble Servant,



A. Wallack Esq. M.
Y.
J.

with the words I propose to accede to ^{the} ~~absence from~~ ^{the} ~~the~~

to proceed in any satisfactory manner, the number of scientific books, which I was able to bring that I took home with me, was necessarily small, and limited to ^{those} ~~such~~ ^{but could not be improved with} ~~as were~~ ~~most~~ ~~important~~ for my ~~own~~ ~~use~~ during the voyage, still they may serve to facilitate my researches with respect to that part of the collection,

These specimens **v4LtJL** ~ suggested above that I might be permitted to accommodate in my own house, especially as I enjoy the advantage of free access to the botanical library of Mr. Lindley, ^ ^

<^>vn--<--Vcm^sCt. [^] - /

All the other parts of the collection ^{of which I had charge for several} ~~than I brought with me~~, such as specimens of flowers & fruits preserved in spirits, specimens of woods, ⁰ ~~specimens~~ &c have been deposited in that part of the museum at the India House, which has been prepared for their reception. With the Honb. Court's permission I can easily refer to the articles ^{and the rest} composing this part, whenever occasion **"r?^"** ^{is} ~~is~~ it.

Every ~~one~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~smallest~~ ~~article~~ in the collection being the exclusive property of the Honb. Company, I shall consider it my bounden duty to preserve them from injury and restore them after having used

Before concluding
this letter, I beg to
voice more to admit
to the subject of the
dried specimens, the plants,
to give a full mark of
25 To the Royal
Council and to be
pleased to send
to the plan shown
submitted I shall
consider it my
honorary duty to
procure the
from injury to
accuracy of
to select for
a complete set
first access to
Museum of the
J. Hooker.

I speak here of the dried specimens of
which shall do my best to arrange
and perfect series for the Compendium
Book, In 9 cases out of 10 there are duplicates
and in most instances even multiplied
of each sort, amounting often to 20, 30
or more specimens, to wound these in
the Museum would not only require
an enormous space, but it would
in other contents
over the rest, an amount of the narrow
insects, which they would engender.
I think it would be ~~to~~ useless and
to further that Depository with more
than a couple of specimens of each
plant, but these the best and choicest
of the whole collection beyond
the rest, namely the multiplication of

Therefore by pointing to
I most respectfully
request to remain
that I am proud to learn the Council has been pleased to adopt
at their session for available means of the Honble. East
India Company, to the principal public
and private collections in the United Kingdom,
and, therefore the means will admit of

and of the ~~entire~~ ^{part} out, to be shown
to these apartments with regard to
society of ~~entire~~ ^{and difficulty}
~~the~~ ^{the} natural families of plants
which they ~~intend~~ ^{propose} to describe and
publish for me; ~~these arrangements~~ ^{highly powerfully applied}
in the great ~~and~~ ^{and} good object in view

without the advantage
has offered ~~to~~ ^{by}
these means, it
seems to be beyond
my power to perform
the undertaking, I
have proposed to
publish to that extent,
which I do not mean
to attempt, I therefore
intend to present
the Board with
a small number
of them

the promulgation of the natural
productions of the East Indies
already adverted to be especially
of all kinds to encounter in
through a part only of the collection
will be shown, therefore, have
valuable such apartments as have
been maintained, will be to me,
Therefore request permission to

by placing complete series of the families to
be undertaken by those botanists
their disposal; ^{intentionally observing} always ~~keeping~~
the principle ~~has~~ ^{is} repeated ⁱⁿ
that the most perfect and complete
series is always to be reserved
for the Company's Museum

Warrington Green
Terrace
20th Octob. 1798

W. Waller

^{in general}
mentioned ~~papers~~ with me solely and
exclusively for public, and scientific
purposes, I most respectfully solicit
that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's
Treasury will be pleased to grant me permission
to receive them free of duty, on my
pledging myself to carry them out
again to India, at the expiration
of the term of my postoffice, which
will not extend beyond ^U two years from
this date.

Yours &c

W. Waller, M.D.

8 Turnham Green Terrace
W. - Oct 1828

County
To J. P. Stewart Esq
W. H. Wickens

20th July 1828

1760

6/11

Treasury Chambers
13th November 1828.

Sir,

Having laid before the Lords
Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury
of 'V'Sjifyfafr&fa^ n^rf^s^y^f^ tzgt&x^
duty free of some Foreign Books on
Natural History brought by you to this
Country from Calcutta, on your
undertaking to carry them out again
to India, I have it in command to
acquaint you, that my Lords cannot
feel themselves warranted in sanctioning
the delivery of these articles free of duty

I am

Sir

Your Obedt. Servant

Robt Dawson

Dr. Wallich. S. D.
Southampton Green Terrace

Joseph Banks
Esq
India House

I take the liberty of requesting that you will
have the goodness to direct the Hon^{ble} Board of Directors
to grant me the favor of subscribing on the part
of the Hon^{ble} Company, for the Customary
**** **
f r
Copies of a botanical work for the publication
of which I have made arrangements with Mess^{rs}
Baillart & Wirtz, entitled: *Planta Rariorum Indiae
Occidentalis iconibus illustrata*. It will be compris-
ed in three volumes folio, containing in ***J?J***
colored engravings to be published quarterly in
numbers of 25 plates with a proportionate quantity
of letter-press, at the rate of 2 L. 10 Shillings each
number.

This work will be in the strictest sense
the fruit of the Hon^{ble} Company's */sty S* • A* patronage.
To them belong exclusively the *Specimen* Drawings
which are to form the basis of it, and to their im-
mortal support I owe the visible opportunity
I have enjoyed of searching into their vegetable riches
of the East Indian Empire. I therefore would be
solicitous that I may be honored with the distinguished
privilege of subscribing the work in question to the
Hon^{ble} Council, as a feeble testimony of my heartfelt
unwearied gratitude.

Shall the honor to be

Sir,

V. V.

3 Lambton Green
London.

(Signed) H. Walpole

20th November 1728.

Sir,

Letter which I had the honor
of receiving from the Treasury Chamber,
under date the 13th inst has approved me
of the decision of the Board's Commission
on the application, dated
the 20th ult.

It has occurred to me, that
a want of clearness in the statement
made the liberty of submission, relative
to the subject and description of the
Foreign Books, ^{which are now} ~~which have~~ anxious
to receive free of duty, may possibly
be the cause of this unfavorable result.

K*.***< IC4 W

Under the impression I venture
once more to appeal to their Lordships
in the hope, that the following explanation
may perhaps induce them to rescind
the orders, which have been passed
on the occasion

st^K/tA^i-^t.^V^—& fa .

Mylo observe, £s/ < ~ ~

home with me from India, for the benefit
East India Company, not less than
tens of collections of subjects of the
history, chiefly Botany, accumulated
my charge of the botanic garden at Kew
and my various journeymen in Hindostan
Nipal, the Malay Archipelago, the
the Burma Empire and in the lately
acquired territories on the coast of
Siam. The whole of his great
consignment of specimens the Board
of Directors of the Company have
in the spirit of the most liberal
resolved to distribute among
Public Institutions, and the private
private collections in this Kingdom
and the means of carrying these
into effect had been delegated
in pursuance of ~~them~~ ^{it is intended that} a vast
of growing plants, roots & seeds
already been divided between
Majesty's garden at Kew, and

and the means of
carrying them
into effect has been
delegated to me

c*

formerly invited to them, -
-ting I did not attend, that
I was utterly ignorant of
the intentions of the Society
relating to me and that, if
I had fortunately been aware
of it, I should most assuredly
have done my best to
prevent its being carried
into effect in its present
shape. With this solemn

I must now no longer
retain the address, which
was forwarded to me in
October for that purpose and
which no other consideration
but the one just alluded to
could possibly have induced
me to delay presenting.

2. A letter of thanks
addressed to me by the same
body, dated the 20th September

3. An Article in the
Journal of the Royal Insti-
-tution for the present month,
relating to the patronage
bestowed

of the Horticultural Society at Greenwich. The
remainder, consisting of 35 very large sheets of
dried specimens of plants now in course
of preparation for being distributed.

In order to be able to

the objects under my charge on board the
ship, I was obliged to provide myself with
the most essential scientific **J&t £** books
being from the Company's library attached
to the garden at Calcutta.

~~number of~~ ^{some} work in Natural History,
chiefly foreign; for all and each
of which, having with a few exceptions
only been sent out from England.

The duties have necessarily been paid
at the $U^{*+^{\wedge}}$ $*J$ exportation, some for
 $Jfc^{*~t^{*}}$ £^{***} $c^{*~|^{*}~<^{\wedge}+^{\sim}}$ them which were
sent out to me ^{in behalf of} ~~from~~ their authors.

Equally indispensable to me in the use
of the said books in the laborious
arrangement, which must precede
the final distribution of the collection,
especially at this distance from town,
and remote as I am from the public

ERUDITISSIMI VIRI JOHANNIS RAY, A.M.

QUICQUID MORTALE FUIT,
HOC IN ANGSTO TUMULO RECONDITUM EST.
AT SCRIPTA

NUN UNA CONTINET REGIO:
ET FAMA UNDEQUAQUE CELEBERRIMA
VETAT MORI.

COLLEGIUM S. S. TRINITATIS CANTAB. FUIT OLIM SOCIETAS
NEC NON SOCIETATIS KEG1E APUD LONDINENSES SODALIS.
EGREGIUM UTRIUQUE ORNAMENTUM.
IN OMNI SCIENTIARUM GENERE
TAM DIVINARUM QUAM HUMANARUM
VEUSAXISSIMUS.

ET (CUT &&TEB SOLOMON (CUI FORSAN UNICO SECUM)
A CEDRO AD HYSSOPUM,
AB ANIMALIUM MAXIMIS AD MINIMA USQUE INSECTA,
EXQUISITAM NACTUS EST NOTITIAM.
NEC DE PLANTIS SOLUM, QUA PATET TERRAE FACIES
ACCURATISSIME DISSERUIT;
SED ET INTIMA IPSIUS VISCERA SAGACISSIME PERMATUS,
QUICQUID NOTATU DIGNUM IN INVERSA NATUR.V
DESCRIPSIT.

APUD EXTERAS GENTES AGENS,
TUJUE ALIORUM OCULOS FUGERANT, DILIGENTER EXPLORAVIT
MULTAQUE SCITU DIGNISSIMA PERMUS IN LUCEM PROTULIT.
QUOD SUPEREST, BA MOKUM SIMPLICITATE PEREDITUS
VST FUERIT ABSQUE INVIDIA BOCTUS ;
SUBLIMIS INGENIUM,
ET, QUOD RARO ACCIDIT, DEMISSI SIMUL AKIMI ET MOOESTI
NON SANGUINE ET GENERE INSIGNIS.

SED QUOD MAJUS
PROPIUA VIRTUTE ILLUSTRIS.
DE OPIBUS TITULISQUE OBTINENDIS
PARUM SOLICITUS,
HIC POTIUS MERERI VOLUIT QUAM ADIPISCI:
DUM SUB PRIVATO LARE, SUA SORTE CONTENTUS
(FORTUNA LAUTIORI DIGNUS) CONSENSUIT.
, IN REBUS ALIIS SIBI MODUM FACILE IMPOSUIT,
IN STUDIIS NULLUM.

QUID PLURA?
HISCE OMNIBUS
PIETATEM MINIME KUCATAM ADJUNXIT.
ECCLESIAE ANGLICANAE
(•).QUOD SXIPIEMO MAWITU CONFIRMAVIT)
TOTUS ET EX AMMO ADIJECTUS.~ ' ~"

sft BENE LATUIT, BENE VIXIT VIE BEATUS,
QUEM PRÆSENS ÆTAS COLIT POSTERA MIRABITUR.

The 200th Anniversary

John T. Ray

29th Nov 1828

J. P. Young Esq
Society Medicin-Botanica Societatis

Sir,

Very ^{u^t/7 Ah"} Dear Sir will have
the goodness to intimate my name to
the Socy that it is my wish to
see **4X** my name from the list
of their corresponding members.

In anticipation of the
Society's compliance with the above
wish I beg leave ^{to request} to return ~~you~~
my diploma.

I am &c

/s/ W. W. Waterhouse

5 Turnham Green Terrace
22^d Dec 1828

To Jas Messrs - Bosc
22/57
22 Dec 1828

To,

J. Auber Esq.
Secretary at the
India House

Sir,

The object of this address
is to solicit that I may be
& £*** ts W* ~c /# remain one
additional year in this coun-
try from April next when
my present leave expires,
in order to bring to a final
termination the arrangements
and distribution of the Honble
Company's East India collections
in South Street.

I beg to call to your
recollection that my origi-
-nal leave of 2 years expired
on the 16th September last
and that, in consequence of
my application dated the
10th April last year (when
it became necessary that I
should be permitted to return
to India in order to be at my
post

work is undonable, likewise
that it would be a great and
misfortune to me
were I to give it up by quitting
England before its completion
Justice to myself, however,
requires that I should repeat
my declaration that it is not
in that circumstance that
I wish by any means to give
myself up for a prolonged stay

in the
land. The grounds on which

<- £*^X^^^£j>44sA.iLiJ^/yt£ X^M/

My views to form their
decision are those which
have been detailed in the
preceding pages; they are
connected with the realization
of those hopes and expectations

interests of the
bodies and leading men of
science in all Europe and
North America which have
originated

post in Calcutta written

(in the prescribed period) the

Honble Court gave me per-

mission to remain in another

year in England and to draw

my allowances from the 1st

September until the 15th April,

that is my leave of absence

from Bengal was extended

to 3½ years with allowances

during 2 years of that period.

The and pro-

visions under which

the Government of Bengal

allowed me to proceed to

Europe, have long ago been

laid before the Honble Court.

In my letter of the 2^d April

last I took the liberty of en-

tering into a detailed state-

ment of the progress I had

made in the execution of the

laborious duties which were

the sole cause of my detention

in England: namely three

of arranging, printing a

descriptive

descriptive catalogue of and
distributing throughout the
botanical world the stupendous
mass of specimens which
had been entrusted to you
by the Honble Court for that
express purpose. I likewise
had the honor of addressing
to the extraordinary impref-
sion which had been created
by the Honble Company's mu-
nificence, among the men
of science of this country of
the continent of Europe and
North America. It would be
encroaching needlessly on your
valuable time were I to re-
petitulate all these facts; in
this place they have been
detailed in my previous
communications, and they
have been recorded in the
letter of thanks addressed
to the Honble Court by about
40 public bodies and private
individuals who have already
largely

largely benefited by their
liberality.

But I humbly beg
permission to support my
~~former~~ solicitation for one
year additional leave to
remain in England by for-
warding to you some further
documents which will clearly
demonstrate that the senti-
ment of gratitude and
respect unvocally exerted
in consequence of the great
obligations conferred by the
Company on the cause of Na-
tural Science has afforded
no abatement.

A letter addressed to
the Honorable Court by the Botani-
cal Committee of German
Naturalists and Physicians,
assembled last year at
Hamburg, dated 22^d September
last. On this document I most
anxiously entreat permission
to observe that, although
formerly

bestowed on Botany and
Horticulture by the Honble
Company.

Prof. DeCandolle's
classical work now publish-
ing Vol. 4th in which the Com-
pany's liberal donations
are frequently recorded en-
treating of the few and ex-
-tropical families of plants
of which the description of
the species in the collections
in question has been entrusted
-ed to him.

A notice in the
Volume of the Transactions
of the Society of Arts respect-
ing a forthcoming report by
its Secretary on samples of
500 sorts of East Indian
words presented by the Hon-
-ble Company, and exhibiting
the largest and most interest-
-ing series that has ever been
produced on any occasion.

I trust I may likewise
be

be permitted to add in besides
the foregoing testimonials
a variety of communications
addressed to a Nobleman
(Lord Ashley) well known
to the ^{Company} in con-
sequence of the acknowledged
interest which he takes in
the promotion of science and
which ^y connects
with the affairs of India
it might be supposed would
feel gratified in receiving
testimonies of the sense con-
firmed generally of the
Noble Company's liberal
W.&Ls&I-J-f ^{usage of Natural History}

It is of the utmost im-
portance to me that the grounds
on which I respectfully found
my present application should
be clearly explained. I therefore
beg leave to repeat that those
grounds relate exclusively to
the arduous and laborious duties
in

in which I have been incessantly engaged, by orders of the Honble Court ever since my arrival in England, and which consist in the arrangement and distribution among the botanists of this and foreign countries the duplicates in the Honble Company's vast collections under my charge in Trith Street. These collections amount to 3000 species and comprize 200,000 duplicate specimens, forming the largest store of objects of Natural History that has ever been brought together from any quarter of the world or on any previous occasion. The princely benevolence conferred on the cause of Botany by this distribution of the Honble Company's property has been publicly

publicly acknowledged and
proclaimed from one end of
Europe to the other, as the
noblest and grandest that
was ever bestowed upon the
Science of Natural History,
and it has ranked the Gentle
Company for above other pa-
trons and benefactors of that
Science.

Whether any other in-
dividual could have got
through a greater proportion
of the above undertaking
than I have done, in the same
space of time even had I as
I have been in the progress of
it by the personal aid of the
most distinguished English
and foreign botanists who
thru any person but myself
would be likely to carry the
remainder to a speedy and
successful termination it is
not for me to say. That I have
worked

worked incessantly and with-
out intermission ^{fr-W**} early
in the morning till late at
night & may with truth
affirm. On these points, how-
ever, I humbly beg to refer
to the opinion contained in
all the accompanying letters
especially in those of Mr Robert
Brown of the British Museum
and Professor DeCandolle of
Geneva the two greatest botan-
icists of this or any other age.

Two thirds of this
^{LA^-c*^t ^C^^^i} ^{Me sZs***} ^{t<t.} ^{termination}
have now
been completed; and I now
most earnestly solicit the
Honble Court to grant me
leave to remain one year
longer in England from
April next during which
I pledge myself to bring
the remaining third to a suc-
cessful and satisfactory
termination; assisted as I
well know I shall be by a com-
petent

Termination of that most generous
-law cooperation of all betimes
• without which my anxious
efforts and wishes would after
all have proved ineffectual.

If I had possessed any
other resources but those
derived from the liberality

&j£4&L*f

Honorable Employer, I
• now be under the

painful necessity of soliciting
that my allowances might
be continued to me during
this extended leave. But
circumstances as I have
no alternatives, and I feel
consolation from the confidence

•& Sfte>, /% Ay*i*^' -9^% ^

of my superiors and the
-ject will not on that account
be viewed in an unfavorable
light, more especially since
no additional expence what-
-ever is incurred on account
of my temporary absence
from Bengal.

I have hitherto possibly
possibly abstained from ad-
-verting to the large botanical
publication in which I am
~~engaged~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~present~~
stand apart from the main
subject of this letter. Since
I had the honor of addressing
you in April last 3 num-
-bers have appeared, and
a 4th will be out before the
end of this month. Six num-
-bers remain therefore for
publication and hence for-
-ward they will be issued
every 2^d month instead of
every 3^d month, so as to limit
the conclusion of the work
within the term of the exten-
-sion of my leave which I
am now soliciting that my
reputation as a botanist
and as a servant of the
Hon^{ble} Company is very
deeply involved in that
work

originated in the enlightened
and liberal patronage and
encouragement bestowed
upon science by the Honble
East India Company, who
alone possess the means of
conferring that great and
which has
already called forth such
universal applause and
admiration. -

I have you

Signed, J. Wallich

65 Fish Street Soho

21st February 1805.

P. Hulse
Sunderland
India House

I have the honor to
transmitting to you for the
purpose of its being presented
to the Hon. Company's
Library, the accompanying
copy of ~~the~~ ^{number of} first part of a highly
interesting and valuable
work by Dr Richard
Wright of the Hon. Company's
Medical Service
and lately in charge of
the Botanical Establishment
at Madras, entitled "Observa-
tions of Indian Botany"
principally of the Southern
parts of the Peninsula
which has just been published by
Messrs. Colclough & Co. in
Durban

Dr Richard Wright, ^{of the B.C.} Assistant
Surgeon Medical Service and
Acting in charge of the Botanical
Establishment at Madras, has
been highly interested
and successful work has
just been published by
Messrs. Colclough & Co.

had been and was by

Dr. Hooker, the regular professor

of Botany at the University

of ~~the~~ ^{the} State selected Botanical Society

to have the honor to be the ^{honorary} member

of the Society, it is to be considered that

the Society has

been very successful

in its work

14th - March 1853

East India House
21st March 1831.

Sir,

I have received and laid before the
Board of Directors of the East India Company
your letter dated the 14th Instant forwarding a
"Illustration of Indian Botany" by Dr.
W. H. Edwards, M.D. Medical
I am much obliged to you and I am enabled to request
that you will convey to Dr. Wright the expressions
of the Board's acknowledgments for the obliging
present, which they have been
deposited in the Company's Library in this
House.

I am,
Sir,

Your most obedient
Humble Servant

P. Halliday

Dr. Wallich

No. 51

House of Commons.

Select Committee on East India Affairs.

June 23rd die February 1831.

Sir Henry Barnell Bart
in the Chair

Ordered,

That there be laid before this Committee, Extracts of such Letters, and Papers as may be in the possession of the Court of Directors relative to the character and qualities of cotton wool which is cultivated in British India together with the natural History of the Plants which yield the same, and also copies of any Dispatches which have been written to the several Residencies in India upon the same subject, and the answers which may have been received thereto.

(Signed) H. Barnell

Chairman

Parliamentary
27th Feb 1831

The Chairman on presenting compliments to Mr. Waller
expressed his thanks to him for having the part of
the report which is embodied

Original sent to Sir
India House with
my letter of 28th Feb
Sir,
Navy Office 19th March 1831-

M. J. Crawford, who was employed as civil
Commissioner of the East India Company in
the Burmes Territories, having in a letter
addressed to the Commissioners of the Navy
in May 1828, respecting Timber to be procured
in the Forests of Pegu, referred to you, as being
in possession of the most ample information
on the subject - as you were deputed to in-
spect the said forests; I have it in command
from the Board to request that you will
be good enough to favor them with such
information as may be in your power. -

I am

Sr

Your very humble servant

(Signed) J. Smith

Dr Wallich
61 Fench Street Soho

J. A. Huber Esq
India House
Sir,

I deem it my duty
to transmit to You
the enclosed letter from
the Secretary to the
Navy Board, dated the
19th Inst. and to request
that You will please
to lay it before the
Hon^{ble}. the ~~Com^{rs}~~
Directors in order that
I may be honoured with
their command on
the subject of it.

The letter requests
me to supply some
particulars relative
to the nature of the
Timber Forests of Pegu
or rather, as I conceive,

should like to see further particulars

J. Huber Esq
Secy J. Baines

State the liberty
of requesting that You
will do me the favour
to inform the Hon^{ble}. Court
of Directors, that the
young man James Watson,
whom I brought with
me to England three
years ago, with the
consent of the Bengal
Government, has been
nominated by Lord
Gadwall to be Superin-
tendant of the Botanic
Garden at Ceylon, with
a salary of £200 per
annum, to be increased
after 5 years of good ser-
vice to £250, besides
other allowances of
Horse and Horse 10
and free passage to his
place of destination.
Mr James Watson

of the British territories
on the coast of Martaban,
~~which formed a part of the~~
~~objects of my official~~
~~inquiries in the years~~
~~1826 and 1827, but which, however,~~
as a servant of the East
Company, I have no right
to supply, without their
specific sanction and authority, casting me at the time
~~presumpting the more so,~~
~~as since authorizing~~
me to have access to ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~my~~
official reports among the
~~records at the India House,~~
on the subjects which I ~~sub~~ ^{subsequently}
submitted to the Supreme
Government of Bengal in the year
1827. I have the

By J. Waller
at Fort St. George 28th March 1831

East India House
14th April 1831.

no 25th Oct

Sir,

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have considered your letter requesting permission to remain another year in this country during which period you also request that your allowances may be continued to you; and I am commanded to inform you that the Court have been induced to grant you an extension of your leave to remain in England, and the continuance of the allowance of 1000 Rupees per Mensem (payable in India) for the further period of one year from the 1st of the present month (April) upon the faith of your assurance that the duties assigned to you and the publications of your work, shall be brought to a conclusion within that period, and upon the distinct understanding that you cannot receive a further renewal of leave with any pecuniary allowance.

I am Sir your most obedient
humble servant

P. Hall
Sr

Dr Wallich

To

J. Parker Esq

San Francisco

East Side House

Sir,

I have the honor to send you
 herewith the 4th and 5th parts
 (stitched into one) of Dr. ^{Hoggers} Political
 Miscellany, with the 1st supplement,
 and to request, that it may be
 deposited in his behalf in
 the library of the Warbl.
 Company.

I have the honor to

be

Sir,

With Sr. Lds
 7th April 1831

Jammob Student and
 humble servant

W Wallish

Copy
To Secy E. D. Compt
7 and 1831

Forwarded the tickets
of St. Nicholas the
4x5 parts of the
Miscellaneous
with an Appendix

To,

G. Smith Esq.

Secretary to the Navy Board

Sir,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo and to assure that you will do me the honor to submit to the Navy Board the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the East India Company, dated the 11th Instant in reply to an application made by me on the subject of your communication.

I have &c.

(Signed) T. Wallich
61 Fench Street Soho
16th April 1835.

Chamaerops Ashteyana Wai

Ch. caudica dato, ur It 'u vagina reticulata, basi in marginem
lta intarpe, fess furfuracea, ligula reticulata, foliis, spathis
spathis pa...

Nepalensis

r

Wait

iffmM*** iimMiuA *(mud ml

ur It 'u vagina reticulata, basi in marginem

iu << t << >> fcjrf << CMI A << WJL <<

WUi JuL <et

At ft tU MI \ftmJktmii *jjEmJmj MM

.maty ft

TrJU < *#* > t*\$*J*fQ*&*Y**> 4ifS

t<J^> Hi/c forty.

y /*
MM II

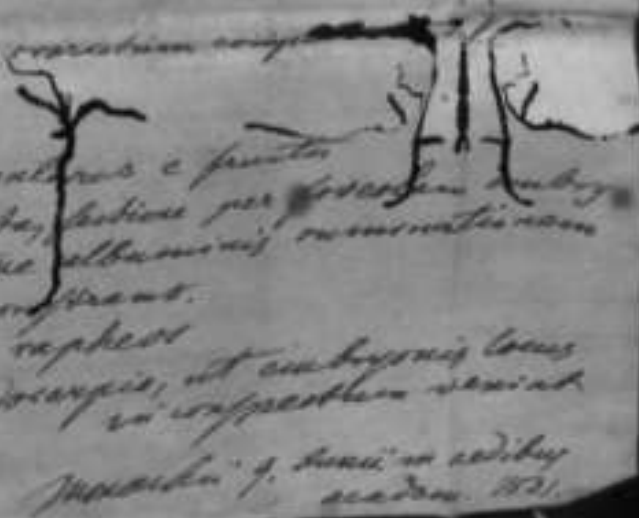
m

r

...des disco radicem subsimplicium compositum...
...centricas circulares satis app...
...partem dorsalem, qui supra...
...5-10-pedalem constituit, glabelliformis. Petiolus tripedalis et longior...
...parte trionte in vaginam antefus. Est autem haec vagina cylindrica, oblique truncata,
...in latere ventrali altior et acutiuscula, contexta fibris complanatis rhombes decussantibus
...et intimi strati a dorso versus latere ventrale rursus, internodiis densum
...decussantibus) atque in parte dorsali carinata. At ft tU MI \ftmJktmii *jjEmJmj MM
...lignabilibus. Petiolus pars superiora...
...superiora facie carinata convexa, in superiore plu...
...serrata plana et leviter bifariata, gollium lita...
...superiora laminae palle alterata, viridis, ad marginem fuscis nigricans atque in parte infi...
...na dentibus suberectis parum prominis armata, glabra, exserta basi, qua inty pariter
...ae vaginae paleas cineris crispis pubet. Lamina suborb...
...bipedale, cretans pinnis bis et pi...
...angulararem (in quam paleas apert...
...aliqua per tot...
...nymphalium lat...
...vires, leate vicia...
...diffusi, porrecti nervis intermetis...
...lateralibus t<J^> Hi/c forty.
...incompositi, spathis...
...infrastrati, tris...
...pedali longitudine simplex, sursum...
...intromittitur foridum lasibus non manibus amplectente, quale in Chamaerops de. viden...
...affinis, ibidem compresso-auri...
...aliqua ad hanc circumscriptionem magis accedens, petiolum crispum, atque multum spatha infra...
...pedali aut sesquipedali, pedunculo lineariforme adnata unguis vaginans, sursum libera...
...superioribus, apice livida, fere tereti, ancipiti, vltis planiuscula ad utrumque marginem

Explicatio Tabulae

- I. *Chamaerops Martiana* Wall. 40^{es} minutis mag
- II. Folium integrum, magis imum
- III. Apex trunci ut dispositio petiolorum vaginantium appareat
- IV. Segmentum a petioli parte postica, a venter visum, ut facinae lepidotae appareant
- V. Squama a petiolo, magis 45^{es} acuta.
1. Apex ramuli floriferi m. n.
2. Apex ramuli fructiferi m. n.
3. Bractea cum foliolo duobus pedunculatis (bracteis) in speculo.
4. Flor. adhaerens clausus.
5. Flor. apertus
6. Idem a basi visus
7. Calyx
8. Corolla
9. Genitalia in corolla replicata, ab apice postiorum carpellorum
10. Nomen ut utroque latere
11. Pollen
12. Pignus folius floris, cum bractea, bracteolis et pignulo.
13. Flor. fructuum maturans, post procreantiam
14. Pignula una
15. Pignula duo, dimissa tertio, ut facies, qua sebi applicatur appareat.
16. Pili e ventera ovarii duos.
17. Ovarium horizontaliter dispositum, ut ovulum in funiculo brevi cylindrico suspensum videretur.
18. Ovulum separatum, in funiculo. Observatur prope hilum ad eam dextram / partem locum adhaerentis stylis / ovary / by longis
19. Testis horizontaliter tenens ovarium compactum maximum ovaliformem.
20. Bacca e calyce soluta.
21. Squamae lepidotae irregularis e funiculo
22. Bacca horizontaliter disposita, facies per foramen embryonigeram ductas atque albuminis ornamentationem simpliciter bilobam monstrans.
23. Bacca semina e latere ventera
24. Bacca, aperta, perispermio carnis, ut embryonis locus



que in sectione capite umbilicali inter a puncto aethiopicis perfum producta in pulvis
 nozillo coros, magnitudi - fimois coffea arabica. Testa supra-fixa, bene firmata
 ambrosia, albumini superficie interna glabrisse. macula
 aures, in rebrati latore, quare capite insculpta est, omnes centrum fuisse hinc in
 a testae de introsum producta est, ut fidei tenuissimae figuram aut videtur in
 lumbosque sanguinem imminationis principium, exhibeat. Albumen fimo. profundi con-
 agines - cornuum, in facio doctali paullo infra medium testula insculpta, et glabris
 profundo oblate, acia fimois fore attingente alpe laminaula. Scana in albumi
 abstantie facta lacte, cui Embryo incubitur, labor, alby, trahenti. curio, est
 Suali planifolia peram latius peripherica, etiamtate estylidema in un uctore
 a, obata.

Three days ago I received the box announced previous weeks of
 spread it with unexpressible pleasure, I saw and admired the most elegant species of things,
 Lincaulon, Pandanus etc., which your kind confidence bestowed to me, - and I facilitated
 for making out your Nepal-Atlas, which you wished to communicate under the name of
 Apleurostis. I am angry to say, that I must find totally convincing your opinion, that
 that good vegetable, cannot be separated from Characrops. I dare therefore advise to you, to per-
 sists it with the name of Characrops afflynona, which perhaps to the noble lord will seem more
 acceptable, because he does not know the difference of honour conventionally given amongst
 Botanists to the nomination of a genus or of a single species. I have vainly, but with
 the aid of your very excellent description I got down a 's' per one
 my own description. If that can be of use to you for the
 I shall be happy to see your name written with my own name
 cause you wrote me, that the plant was from being that you
 in your kindness number 6th, then from being that you
 from the in-do painter and from the friend Dudley, I thought it would be good,
 an instance the misser of that description, had to expect from you a notice who
 for the pl. affat is not yet made. In that case I will immediately make it in
 I would not do for number 7th. Pray you, be so kind, give me very im-
 caption of that letter some account upon this matter. I will then spare a
 thing out all species of plants and even the differences and signs. These little things
 much to do, and I desire therefore soon tell to what a period you will have them
 any of your drawings are of great value to me, they shall not be lost with the other
 I am very much pleased with the fine things you were so kind as to send me for my Mother
 and regulation are those Castanea and Quercus and for all the Fagaceae! I will with
 your drawing and description of that most singular plant as soon as possible. - My paper
 a finished and shall be sent to you and to some other friends in a very early period.
 regarding that former finished equally the same genera, of which number 2^d of my
 sent to each you. All these things I shall send through Mr. Huxley's hands, who kindly has
 care of all, within I desire to my friends in England, and which I receive from them.
 perhaps there is no other botanist, to whom you will entrust your Aroidae, I would be
 daily taking them, because since some time I have occupied myself with that frag-
 lar family, that even from Arum and Caladium alone I made out 9-10 genera
 differences, pointed out by the number, the file of the roots, nature of the stigma
 the all-horned etc. But if you will kindly confer that task upon me, I will be
 have, has made from you may send to me for observing this, I am afraid that every
 will be of use with microscopes if they should be well done, the stigma and other
 parts being from a very different nature. If a very long time pass, I had rather
 pleasure of seeing your own excellent friend at Broux. Pray give him my best
 compliments and the pleasure of seeing him. I am very much obliged to you for taking me with him to
 should I be, if he would come that summer for taking me with him to

[* <w

•Zlt,t*t> <L> t****¥*V f?

Handwritten notes on the right margin, including the number '6' and some illegible scribbles.

1007 v. Martini
29 April 1831



33
93

RECEIVED
30 APR 1831

To L^o Nathan Wallich Esq.
Superintendent of the Calcutta botanic-
Garden etc now at

61 Fenchurch Street London

per handwriting.

London

period of my extended leave to remain
absent in this country,
in order that I may engage
some other person to aid
me in my duties here.
They to observe that the
Hunt-Company has been
in and no extra expenses
whatsoever in account of
Watson, beyond the
said 35 Rs per month
payable in India, and
finally that his place
as an apprentice has
not been filled up at
the garden.

Shamir &c

W. Wallut

61 Trib Street Solo

17 Mar 1831.

pages, which are constantly
at any rate to all parts
Europe is such, that I
find it difficult to
replace

Enclosure
from Watson
W. Wallut

17 Mar 1831

East India House
the 26th May 1831

Sir,

The Court of Directors of the East India Company having, since my Letter to you of the 14th ultimo, received from the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy a request that the Court would permit you to afford to that Board such information as you may possess respecting the Naval Timber to be procured from the Teak Forest of Pegu. - I am instructed to signify to you the Court's permission for your affording to the Navy Board, the information which they are desirous of procuring upon that subject.

I am

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant

Wm. Caster
fpp

Dr. Wallich

Navy Office 1st June 1831

I have the Command of the Commissioners
of the Navy to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter of the 16th Instant, and to
request that you will furnish
them with any Information which
you may possess, respecting the
Adval Timber to be procured from
the Lake Forest of Logue, it appearing
by a communication from the Hon^{ble}
The East India Company that they
have authorized you to do so.

I am,
Sir,

Your Very Humble Servant
G. Smith

Doctor Wallich
Superintendent of the Company's
Botanical Garden at Calcutta
11 South Street + a Shop

(This was sent to the India House to Mr. Daines with other particulars
Decemr, the 20th June 1791)

Alphabetical List of the Determinations
of the Botanical Specimens, distributed
by order of the Court of Directors
of the East India Company.

1 Prof. Agardh, Lund in Sweden

2 M^r St Ar JL ~* i Edinburg

3 M^r Geo Bentham - London

4 Dr Blume - Brussels
the University at Berlin
the British Museum.

5 Baran Bory de St Vincent. Paris

6 M. Adolphe Brongniart. Paris

7 M^r R. Brown. - London

8 Prof. DeCandolle Geneva

9 Prof. DeCandolle, Jun^r. Geneva

10 M. DuRoi. - Paris

11 Baran Benj. Delessert. - Paris

12 Prof. Fischer. - St. Petersburg

13 Prof. Graham. - Edinburg

- 15. Dr. Grenville - Edinburgh
- 16. Mr. A. Haworth - Chelsea
- 17. Prof. Henslow, Cambridge
- 18. Prof. Hooker - Glasgow
- 19. Prof. Hornemann - Copenhagen
- 20. Prof. Adr. de Jussieu - Paris
- 21. Prof. Kunth, - Berlin
- 22. Mr. A. B. Lambert, London
- 23. Prof. **Jit**man, Hamburg
- 24. Prof. Lindley, London
- 39. Linnæan Society, London
- 25. Prof. von Martius, Munich
- 26. Prof. Meisner, - Basle
- 42. Museum at Prague (through
Count Sternberg)
- 27. Mr. Arch. Menzies, London
- 28. Prof. Nees von Esenbeck, Prof.
Nees
- 29. Prof. Fred. Nees von Esenbeck, Prof.
Nees

- 30 Mr John Prescott, - St Petersburg
 31 Prof Reinwardt. - Leyden
 32 Prof Schille Richard Paris
 33 Prof Scheller, Landshuth in ^{Bavaria} ~~Bohemia~~
 34 H. Schweinitz, Pnylvania.
 35 Prof Koppenzel, Halle.
 36 Mr. Stokes, London
 37 H. Trinius St Petersburg
 41 Imperial ^{Academy} ~~Herbarium~~ at Vienna
 43 Prof Wahlberg Stockholm
 44 Prof Williams Oxford.

61 Trichostema (L.) DC.

20 June 1844

List of
Destinations
of the W.B. Lewis
Anti-Slavery
28 June 1831.

To,

G. Smith Esq.
Secretary to the Navy Board

Sir,

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of
your letter of the 1st ultimo
and I beg you will do me the
favor to acquaint the Honble
Commissioners of the Navy
that I feel proud and happy
in obeying **V • S** therein
expressed. But as I have had
no opportunity of personally
examining the forests of Bion,
except very superficially in
the immediate neighbourhood
of Rangoon, I am obliged to
confine the observations I am
about submitting to those
visited by me in 1827 on the
coasts of Martaban and
Tona Perim. I take the liberty
further to intimate, that the
Honble Board of Directors of
the

Mr. Q?n4&T&*-*'t' & £ a Com[^] has
presented a very large col-
lection of specimens of woods
which I brought with me
from India, to the Society
for the Encouragement of
Arts in London, on purpose
to be submitted to the test
of a thorough examination
by a number of professional
men connected with that
institution. That portion
of the apartment which has
reference to the production
of timber on the said coasts
is very complete and com-
prises alone upwards of one
hundred sorts; and I am
confident, that the Court will
readily consent to a transfer
to the Navy Board of one of
the series, which have been
prepared, on a wish being
expressed to that effect. A
notice has been inserted in
the appendix to the first part
of

Calcutta. I have seen stems
of an enormous size, measuring
33 inches in girth at the base,
and I brought to the Museum
at the India House speci-
mens of very nearly that
dimension.-

I have yca
/ signed N. Wallich
65 Frith Street Soho
13th July 1831.

of the 48th vol. of the Society's
transactions lately published
which I have the pleasure to
send you herewith jFff-r £*I^CM.
tion, announcing that the
specimens are in progress
of being investigated, and that
the detailed result will
probably form part of the next
half volume.

Under the foregoing
explanation I propose limit-
ing myself on the present oc-
casion to some remarks on
the most interesting kinds
of timber trees produced on
the above mentioned coasts.
The Teak claims in every res-
pect the first attention. It grows
it in tolerable abundance on
the banks of the rivers Athan
and Saluen in Martaban,
partly in scattered clumps
and partly forming forests
extending to a considerable
distance both along the banks
and

and inland, and containing
in the aggregate, number of
good trees which under a
proper management, would
yield a valuable supply
of timber both for Naval and
Military purposes. At the
time I visited these forests
I counted several thousands
of trees of an adequate size
to furnish the largest arti-
cles in use by the Army, and
the Honble Board will pre-
sently have an opportunity
of judging, whether
correction making a similar
assertion with regard to the
capability of the forests for
the supply also of fit mate-
rials for the Navy. The wood
is of the finest description
and equal to the best qual-
ity procurable in the Ran-
goon market; it is straight
grained, of a dark colour
and abounding in that spe-
-cific

-cipio cilineps, which consti-
-tutes its chief character for
-durability. But what renders
-these forests peculiarly service-
-able is the circumstance that
-they are so alubrious at all se-
-sons of the year, and that
-they are situated either im-
-mediately on the banks of the
-large rivers, or along the nu-
-merous branches of these, they
-are inconspicuously easily ac-
-cessible and admit of the
-timbers being with ease floated
-down to Noalmynus and
-Amherst during the rains
-which last from May to Oc-
-tober. None of the forest tracts
-which I examined was more
-than a hundred miles remote
-from the first mentioned mi-
-litary station, and I met
-with several small groups
-of excellent Teak at a far
-shorter distance. The only
-considerable forests, however,
-occur on the Attran, a river
-which

which runs in a northerly
direction and originates pro-
bably in Siam. One of these
is situated above Mectitoot
on the Mycombon Khjoun
(Sankh-jouet-roulet) and
covers an area of many miles,
it is very promising and it con-
tained when I ^{was there} at least
2000 capital trees, with stems
averaging upwards of eleven
feet in girth at about four
feet above the level of the
ground. Some of the trees
were of a truly gigantic size,
in one instance the circumfe-
rence at the base of the trunk
exceeded 24 feet. I have reason
to believe, that no *Toak* occurs
in that direction beyond the
one just alluded to. I did not
meet with a single tree of that
description along the course
of the Chappodong river, which
rises some where about Mectitoot,
perhaps at a distance of
20 miles, and falls into the
sea

sea 60 miles below Amboin.
But farther down the Sunda
Island coast near Java and
Mieque it has been reported
that the tree is produced plu-
tifully, and I have little doubt
that a proper search would be
attended with favorable results.
The forests on the Salween, which
is the largest of the two, and
runs nearly due south, are of
a secondary character; but still
they contain a number of valu-
able trees, and they would
have been superior even to
those on the Attram, if they had
not been exhausted and
injured by the destructive
manner in which the natives,
in common with the natives
of all India, generally treat
their best forests.

I have long ago recom-
mended to the Bengal Govern-
ment that all the forests of
the two in question in the lately
acquired Burmese territories
should

should be extended and places
under a proper management;
and that plantations should
be formed without delay. The
province of Martaban abounds
more than any part of India
I have ever visited in a luxu-
riant profusion of the most
valuable productions, the
number and variety of fine
timber trees produced there
is, I believe quite unparalleled,
But in regard to the teak
such is the quality of it, such
the beauty of the climate where
it grows, such the numerous
advantages which present
themselves there, ^{the} proximity
to the main British possessions
& that I venture to offer it
as my firm conviction, that
the province might and ought
to be made to furnish the Bri-
tish Navy with a perma-
nent supply of the very best
timber in the world. To this
end I would suggest that
plantations

plantations of Teak should
be established on an adequately
extensive scale which it requires
very little foresight to predict
would within a comparatively
very moderate lapse of years
become productive of almost
incalculable benefit. This is a
subject I have long had in
my thoughts, it is intimately
connected with the enquiries
in which I have been engaged
during these many years and
it is one respecting which I may
perhaps be allowed to claim
some little experience. I beg
leave most respectfully to
recommend ^{v^} the measure to
the Board's serious consideration,
well assured that the measure
might with ease and economy
be carried into effect.

The next to ^r £ ch d
art is the **Zsi**,
signature be tree
in India, reckoned by the
Burmese as little inferior to
teak

teak in quality, and for exceed-
ing its point of dimensions.
It grows in ^{0<-^£ O*s&4} abundance
near the sea-shore where it
constitutes one of the prin-
cipal features of the forests.
It is used chiefly in the con-
struction of canoes, the largest
of which are often formed
by one single excavated
tree. There are several other
not identical clasts with
the Heyngan which attain
a great size and afford val-
uable timber. They all abound
more or less in a beautiful and
clear resin, which is easily
extracted and is superior
in quality to the Gummas
or Resin obtained from the
Saul of Mindaitan.

It may perhaps
not be deemed improper to
mention in this place two
substances which are pro-
duced in vast quantities in
the Binnac territories and
which

which in my humble opinion
deserve being brought into ex-
tensive use for marine pur-
poses. One of these substances
is the Wood-oil derived from
an immense forest tree of the
same tribe with those just
mentioned and found every
where on the Senafrican coast,
the other is the Petroleum or
Earth-oil of the banks of the

9 / &*

former is an
excellent and cheap substitute
for Linseed oil, possessing
moreover superior preservative
properties; the latter I know to
be an infallible remedy against
the attack of insects, especially
the white ant, and I believe it
would effectually resist the
worm.

The Duggoo, Annona,
Banatha, Phaurapae, Kinnige,
Saunpino, Casinos & arctite
trees of the coast, the timber
of which is esteemed applicable
for naval objects. Respecting
all

all these I beg for the present
to refer you to the forthcoming
report of the Society of Arts,
assuring you of my readiness
to afford any additional inform-
ation which it may be
power to ^{7<^*JL/}. There is however
one material, which deserves
a few words before I conclude
this address, namely the Bamboo.
The largest and finest which
I ever met with were produced
on the rivers of Martaban and
on an island called Baloo Phoun
(Pulo Phoun) near that coast.
The following were very com-
mon dimensions of the ordi-
nary thorny sort called 'Koa-tya':
height of useful stick 60 to
70 feet; circumference at
the base 15 inches, at the middle
10 inches, thickness of sides
one inch. Vast quantities of
sticks might, I am persuaded,
be had under proper arrange-
ment for one eight of the
cost of the same article in
Calcutta.

J7

Cory
to Mrs Lewis of the
Mary Board
John Lewis
July 13th
1831

East India #i /it
16th July 1856.

Sir

The Court of Directors of the East
India Company have considered your Letter
stating that Mr. James Watson who accompanied
you to England, has been nominated to the
situation of Superintendent of the
at Ceylon, and requesting that the allowance
which was assigned to Mr. Watson may be
continued in order that you may engage some
other person to aid you in your work in
this Country; and I am Commanded to inform
you that the Court have resolved to allow you
to draw in Bengal for the period during
which you may actually incur expense for
an Assistant in place of Mr. Watson, between
the 15th June last, and the date to which
you have been permitted to continue in this
Country, on your present footing, the

Wm. A. Wallich.

allowance

allowance of 35. See a Paper for Mendem, being
the payment which the Court assigned to
Mr. Watson. —

I am

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant.

A. A. A.

ent
Specimens of Polym
them made by Mr
May 1 1881, from
the collection set
on the Porcelain

U~ /sfCCf/**/

Sir

I am the Commandr of the Commission
of the Navy to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter of the 13th Instant, in return
to their enquiries relative to the
different descriptions of Timber growing
in the Burmese Empire - And I am
to / /v..... the Board's best
thanks for the Information which
have afforded in this important
t.

(ft C-rl-6

1

Your Very humble Servant
Smith

Dr. Mallock
4 Faith Street
Soho

P. Baker Esq

I request you
will do me the honor to
lay the enclosed proof
of a proposed prospectus
of a botanical work
which I have
of which I have
before the Hon. Court
of Directors and to solicit
their good pleasure in
dedicating it to them
in the name of the
entirely to
percent, is intended to
comprise one of the most
extensive as well as curious
parts of the Herb. Company
to the
Herbarium, namely the
Ferns of the East Indies;
it will form a continuation
of my own work now
in course of publication.

corresponding with it in
~~both~~ ~~which~~ it is in every
respect to correspond, as
to form and size &c. and
intended to be commenced upon
with early next year.

When the ~~three~~ publications
is ~~completed~~ ^{finished}, and to
be completed within
three years ^{after} of that period.

As it would be utterly
out of my power to conduct
personally this undertaking
his distinguished astronomer
prof. Hooker of Glasgow
and Dr. Brewster of Edinburgh
~~have~~ ^{been} ~~promised~~ ^{promised} ~~me~~ ^{in his personal} ~~and~~ ^{and}
have generously offered
their valuable services
in this ~~cause~~ ^{in the manner} as
~~explained~~ ^{explained} in the prospectus.

otherwise would be as unjust as the
crooked justice that sold his body before
he died to Sir Ashley Cooper, but
what did the little rascal do, but
get drunk with the spirits he drew
out of the preparations & then fall
on the Museum fire & spoil his wife's
carcase. I will endeavour to deal
honorably, but you must contrive
keep me out of sight of any more
new Phocas or I will not answer
the consequences.

To Mr Wallich well - Are your
eyes well? - I trust so, but shall
like to have your word for it - off
them my very kind & grateful
branches - Say every ^{thing} kind too for
to Brown in person - Lindley -
Stokes - Menzies - Brewster -

I cannot call the furniture of
down in Fifth Street indisindigestible
- though I have no doubt
give many a one dyphip

^^_4f££*f

/+*x^&

by private means, or
without the support
for large ^{appropriate} subscriptions.

But ^{unfortunately} ~~no~~ ^{public} publication
of this kind can probably be
attempted in this country
unless with the support of
an adequate list of
subscribers, and the
smallest number that
has been stipulated by
the publishers was
hundred.

The ^{Rev.} ~~Rev.~~ ^{Langens}
who ^{has} ~~has~~ ^{generously}
patronaged ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{sciences}
and ^{literature} ~~literature~~ ⁱⁿ
behalf of ^{his} ~~his~~ ^{country}
with ^{his} ~~his~~ ^{generous}
will ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{hope}.

will not

shall ^{not} ~~not~~ ^{generous}
and ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ ^{memory} ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{the}
present ^{un} ~~un~~ ^{derstanding}
that ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{work} ^{will} ~~will~~ ^{be}
undertaken ^{with} ~~with~~ ^{its} ^{labour}

which is intended to illustrate
with a very beautiful
part of the flora of those
countries.

I have no doubt ^{since} ~~since~~ ^{it} ^{will} ^{have} ^{advantages}
since it will ^{have} ^{advantages}

~~both~~ ^{from the} ~~scientific~~ ^{and} ~~reports~~
on the ~~graphical~~ ^{part} of it,
^{especially} ~~has~~ ^{been} ~~any~~ ^{that} ~~my~~
own ~~unaided~~ ^{efforts}
could ~~possibly~~ ^{contribute} to
it is ~~not~~ ^{less} ~~certain~~.

Under the ~~above~~ ^{previous} ~~explanation~~
they have ~~most~~ ^{very} ~~respectfully~~
to ~~solicit~~ ^{request} that the
Haut Court will be
pleased to authorize
a ~~subscription~~ ^{of} the
usual number of 40
Copies.

It is ~~proper~~ ^{to} ~~be~~
stated ~~obviously~~ ^{that} the
enclosed is only a ~~proof~~ ^{copy}
of a ~~proposed~~ ^{prospectus}
with ~~an~~ ^{the} ~~purpose~~ ^{purpose} that
the ~~time~~ ^{time} and ~~conditions~~ ^{conditions}
of

The ^{unintended} mark might
be rendered more obvious
on the occasion of this
or the occasion of the address
as an ~~unintended~~ ^{intentional} point.

~~The~~ ^{so} ~~address~~, and
that the seduction ^{should be in it} of
well known be subject
When ^{mentioned} ~~mentioned~~ the
Kant. Cant

61 Franklin St
13th Aug 1831

Have to

^{Copy}
To Secretary Amherst

13th Aug 1831

Felices Amherst
Ravens

Sept 1831

~~The present number of the
number of subscribers is
the number of subscribers is
the number of subscribers is~~

40
5
213-6-8
690-0-0

III

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Set of sections of Palm-stems, made
(from the specimens, which arrived on the
Persian) on the 16th August 1834

- No 1 Root part of *Saguerus Pumphae*
 - 2 Transverse sections
 - 4 Quarter sections
- 2 *Laticia toboonica*
 - 1 Top-part
 - 18 Transverse sections
 - 2 Halves of Root-part
- 3 3 Parts of the top. of *Saguerus Pumphae*
- 5 *Boraphus flabelliformis*, Root-part
 - 1 Transverse section
 - 4 Quarter sections
- 6 Middle of trunk of *Boraphus flabelliformis*
 - 5 Transverse sections
- 9 *Licuala peltata*
 - 16 Transverse sections of stem
 - 2 Halves of Root
- 10 *Areca oleracea*, root. part
 - 4 Quarter sections
- 11 Ditto, middle of stem
 - 2 Transverse sections

No 14 *Arca Catechu*, Root-part

2 Transverse sections

2 Halves (vertical)

15 Ditto, stem (middle)

J Transverse sections

17 *Phoenix dactylofera*, Root part

2, quarters sections } vertical
4 Eights

18 Ditto Stem (middle)

3 Transverse sections

20 *Chamaecyparis humilis*, whole stem

2 parts (root + crown part)

21 *Cycas circinalis* (Root part)

2 Transverse sections

1 Half

2 Quarters } vertical

22 Ditto (middle of stem)

2 Halves (vertical)

23 Ditto

1 Crown

24 *Cycas revoluta*

2 Transverse sections of Root

2 Halves of Root (vertical)

No 26 ditto
1 Crown

27 Pandanus amaryllifolius, lower part
2 Transverse sections

36 Caryota urens, crown of pool
1 Transverse section

1 half do } vertical
2 quarter do }

37 Ditto, middle of stem

3 Z, transverse sections

39 Cocos nucifera Root-crown

1 Transverse section

4 quarter ditto - vertical

40 Ditto middle of stem

4 Transverse sections.

Edinburgh Sept 21 1831

~Z

My dear friend

He has set me down for a such scamp - a good for nothing fellow, with whom it is out of sight out of mind? a voluble - that honest thodge in the play confounded with his horse Genius - a d-d lazy beast? Perhaps you have not done this, but I suspect you have more than once said to yourself 'I wonder what a friend Greville is about' why truly, I reply, it is difficult to say; I have somewhat resembled the tumbler pigeon which goes head over heels but does not get on in a straight line - neither have I got to the bottom of anything though I was very near seeking the

which is a symptom of indigestion, at
such - but I should like to know how
to pass on - you may give it my
regards too - It is hard that your
should be confined of so many families.
then you get to the famine of you
may fairly tell your friends that
you are in the straw.

God bless you my dear friend &
give my love to - I have
written, as you often do - current
calculus - for Graham has sent
me word that he leaves town
tomorrow - & I have lots of
things to do - some not so pleasant
as the scribbling of this epistle -
Love yours affectly

W. P. Brewster

Sept - 22 - 1831.

I had nearly forgot to say that
I have put up the epoxy on the

Drama which you are to give
from yourself to Mr. Baker
There is a very little production
from me by yourself in the
tracks you come on a list of
please with -

D. J. Brewster
22nd Street N.Y.C.

now song on all our journey deep?
When shall the British have be free?

East India House
1st Sept. 1731

Sir

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have considered your Letter dated the 13th ultimo submitting the Prospectus of a proposed Botanical Work to form a Continuation of the Florula Asiatica Ravices, now in course of publication, and requesting the Court's Patronage of the same; and I am now commended to inform you that should the proposed Publication be carried into effect the Court of Directors will subscribe for Six Copies of the Works.

I am,
Sir

Your most Obedient
Humble Servant

Wm. Carter
Sept. 1731

W. M. Waller.

At a ⁶vonmuMiv of Correspondence W
the 27th September 1831.

A letter from Dr W. Wallich dated the
22nd instant, stating that /A person entered
into t, \ the Mr. Higgins for tL Rent of
Apartments in Frith Street, fn the reception
of the Company's Botanical Collections
expired on the 20th June last, in cons-y{(Ci<<u
Mr. Higgins's lease.

ffL<l fit nt^s «e, (acci <c(U\ £fa Owner to conk*, ^;
in the Apartments at the same weekly rate,
but that the rest of the House being unoccupied
he has been obliged to hire a Servant at the
rate of seven shillings a week to take care

IC e(A.u /h unmitter's sanction
Jffi th<-j adcti fury a f CAAi9i.< aKm\ rAm. Authority for
laying in ^ a small stock of coals sufficient for
heating one of the Apartments during the Winter,
the Owner of the House having agreed to deduct three
shillings from the weekly Rent during that
time, being read,

Resolved that the Secretary be authorized k pay the
additional charge of 7/6 a week incurred by
Dr Wallich on account of a Servant to take
charge of the Apartments in Frith St
/K which the Botanical Collections are
deposited.

deposited, and that Sir Wallack be
permitted to provide a small quantity of
coals, upon condition that a deduction
the rate of three shillings per Week,
shall be by him, be made from the Rent of
Premises during Winter. —

No return of your attack - Mrs. Hens
to day been ill in the same way, &
to bed with a headache like you -
is however better tonight - I hope tomorrow
will be quite well again - ^{especially as} she has
the evening - Many thanks

I had only time to see that my
capital things - precisely what I was in
want of - To ^{su^~*~> *s} I shall give them a
closer inspection - If you think the en-
closed letter would not be misplaced
or presumptuous, I will request you to
forward it for me, but if it should ap-
pear ill timed pray burn it - I am ever
anxious to express my sense of the
obligation under which I feel the S.P.C.
has placed us, but at the same time
am fearful of saying too much lest it
should have the air of what is com-
monly called flattery, & of which I
do not think that I have much
in my composition - However I leave it
to you to decide what you think best -
I am happy to hear that you have had

the for your
to be in your
in 28th Nov
at Cambridge

Cambridge 22 Nov 1831
ad 25 Nov

My dear Sir,

a large party of Palms arrived at the
for your attention **rf~ <*y** commissions.

which I felt considerably **^** **J^>. S<~"** **^**
troubling you with - knowing how **^**
your time is occupied

your message to Sedgwick - kept from
the absolute necessity of well

stripping your razor every time after it
has been used. Mr Rogers's razors are
brought (as Mr R. says) to so fine an edge

that if any moisture should be left
upon them it infallibly rusts **j%J**

a clean & smooth piece of leather **i***
that is ***U-c*** keeping them clean

Jt^JZ **^** **^/^^** red writing thus
common but I know that

not have any time to spare in
morning & in the evening **~n** see paper

comfy -

Believe me

My Dear Sir

Very sincerely yours

St. Louis Mo

~~1/10~~

1/10/10

1831

1831

A
251025
1831

1831

John Mallich
14 of Smith Street,
Soho
London

2 sheets only

1832.

Asst Secretary
India Office
to Mr May 1832

Edmund J

promising do not
like exceeded.

~~M. A. S. S.~~
Secy to the Zoological Society

By order of Mr
Prison Houghton Hodgson
of the Hon. East India
Company's Civil Service,
Assistant to the Resident
in Nepal I do myself
the honor to send
You herewith
the undecomposed
drawings and descrip-
tions of Animals,
mostly of Nepal and
the Himalayas, with
a request that you
will ~~send~~ have the goodness
to present them
in his name to that

- 23 University of Edinburgh
- 24 Trinity College, Dublin
- 25 Baron Bong. Desloisart, Paris
- 26 Prof. A. de Jussieu ditto
- 27 Prof. A. Richard ditto
- 28 Baron Bong de St. Vincent ditto
- 29 M. Duran ditto
- 30 M. Adalphe Brongniart ditto
- 31 M. Cambesdes ditto
- 32 Museum d' Histoire Naturelle, ditto
- 33 Prof. DeCandolle, Geneva
- 34 Prof. van Martins Munich
- 35 Prof. Sigismund Kunth, Berlin
- 36 University of Berlin
- 37 University of Vienna
- 38 Prof. Schorn Hamburg
- 39 Prof. J. W. Horneman Copenhagen
- 40 Prof. Nies von Esenbeck, Bonn
- 41 Prof. Meisner Bâle
- 42 Prof. Hooper Bâle
- 43 Dr. C. Blum, Brussels
- 44 Prof. Sprengel, Halle
- 45 Prof. Schultes, Landskuth (in Bonaria)
- 46 Prof. Fischer, St. Petersburg
- 47 Dr. Trinius, ditto
- 48 M. J. Prescott ditto
- 49 Prof. Agardh, Lund

Name or
(hyp) NW

List of Descriptions and Drawings

1 Description of Antelope *Hadzronia* ^{Abel}
(Dr. Waller has thought it taken
the liberty to accept to his power
a letter to him from the late Dr
Abel in which he first proposed
to give the name *nomi* to the
~~Abel~~
animal.)

2 *Antelope tubalina*, Hadz.

3 *Felis moormensis*, Hadz.

4 Drawing of *Antelope Hadzronia*

5 " of *Antelope tubalina* ^{Abel} Hadz.

6 " of *Felis moormensis* Hadz.

(78) " of the Wild Dog of Natal
(head & feet)

(79) " ditto full size

9 " *Buccos ropaleusis*, Hadz.

10 " Do head & feet

(hyp) NW

Very
To Mr. Long in the

Good's best in

London

1831

1832

1833

1834

1835
1836
1837

P.

P. Ruper Esq.
Secretary at the
India House

Sir,

The time has now ar-
rived when the second exten-
sion of my leave of absence
from India, granted to me
in April last year, is about
to expire.

It is with deep regret
that I am compelled to state
that, notwithstanding the
most strenuous efforts it has
not been in my power to re-
deem fully the pledge on
which the Honble Court of
Directors were pleased to
grant their last indulgence,
and that part of the duplicate
specimens in the collections
under my charge still remain
for distribution.

In making this decla-
-ration

eration I must throw myself
entirely on the generosity of
the Honble Court, anxiously
hoping that imaginability to
complete the duties allotted
to me will not be attributed
to any other cause than their
very great extent, and the
difficulty, originality, of as-
signing any precise period
for their completion. •Vfc^r.**^
however, succeeded in dictat-
ing such a number of the
duplicates that I may cal-
culate on finishing the
remainder before September
next; or that of any ?/a.i^rT**_*_*
should then Y,f/ it may
be disposed of easily after
my departure. fstst-e.

In order to enable
Honble Court to judge in
what manner I have dis-
charged the duties assigned
to me I beg permission to en-
close to this letter a list of

55 destinations, partly in this country, partly on the continent of Europe and in both America, to which the donation of specimens has been extended under the sanction of the Honble Court, and to which several hundred of consignments have already been made.

It is needless to dwell again on the sensation which has been excited by the Honble Company's munificent patronage of the science of Botany on this occasion. It has been manifested in numerous letters of thanks addressed to the Honble Court since 1829; it has been the subject exclusively, of several specific publications, and has been frequently and gratefully alluded to in others.

I take the liberty to ob-

serve

desires here, that the herbariums
under my charge have been
considerably augmented du-
ring last year by the arrival
from Bengal of an extensive
consignment which the
Honble Court directed me
to put in a course of distribu-
tion; and likewise that the
arrangements connected with
the duplicate sections of
palm-stands also sanctioned
last year have further re-
quired much additional
time and labour for their
performance. My duties in
Fifth Street have occupied
my time daily from 9 in the
morning until 5 in the
afternoon, with the exception
of two short visits to my
family in the country, and
they have not allowed of my
devoting a few weeks to visit-
ing my native country after
an absence of 26 years.

The

The 10th part of my
Planta Rariora is out of my
hands and will be sent to the
India House in a few days
hence; the remaining two
parts, completing the work
will be published before
September next. -

I am aware that the
rules of the service to which
I have the honor to belong
- 2 £ Qutst, Jlst- 4s
'&*-e'
that I should be back
at Bengal before the 5th June
1833, when five years will
have elapsed since my
departure from thence, and
all I solicit on the present
occasion is that the Honble
Court will generously enable
me to remain in London as
long as it may be compatible
with the above limitation,
for the purpose of my bring-
ing to a conclusion those la-
bours in which my credit and
character are so much at stake.
Soliciting

Soliciting that you will
do me the favor to lay the
subject of this letter before
the Hon^{ble} Court. -

I have &c^a

Signed N. Wallich
61 Fifth Street

14th March 1832.

List of private individuals as well as
public bodies, who have received donations of
duplicate specimens of plants, sections of palms
and of woods from the Stoublé Company since 1829.

- 1 Mr. R. Brown, London
- 2 Mr. A. D. Lambert ditto
- 3 Prof. Lindley ditto
- 4 Mr. George Dontham ditto
- 5 Mr. A. Menzies ditto
- 6 Mr. G. Stokes ditto
- 7 Mr. A. Haworth ditto
- 8 Mr. Bakley ditto
- 9 British Museum ditto
- 10 Linnæan Society ditto
- 11 King's College ditto
- 12 London University ditto
- 13 Society of Arts ditto
- 14 Prof. Henslow Cambridge
- 15 University of Cambridge
- 16 Prof. Williams Oxford
- 17 University of Oxford
- 18 Prof. W. J. Hooker, Glasgow
- 19 University of Glasgow
- 20 Prof. R. Graham, Edinburgh
- 21 Dr. R. H. Greville ditto
- 22 Mr. W. Arnott ditto

- 50 Prof. Wohlberg Stockholm
51 Prof. Reinwardt, Leyden
52 Rev. Dr. Schweinitz, Pennsylvania
53 Public Museum at Prague
54 Ditto Ditto at Berlin
55 Ditto Ditto at Florence

61 Fifth Street }
14th March 1832. }
Signed J. A. Wallich

Navy Office, th 19 April 1832

Sir,

I am commanded by the Commissioners
of the Navy to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter of yesterday, & to
thank you for the Papers which
you have transmitted on the
subject of the different kinds
of East India Trade
I have laid before the Board
of your wish

I am,
Sir,

Your very humble servant

A. Norton

Dr. Wallich
61 Faith Street Soho

East India House
1st May 1832

Sir,

I have laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your Letter concerning a further extension of your pen-^{ing} and in reply I am commanded to acquaint you that the Court in consideration of all the circumstances of your case have resolved to grant you permission to remain in this Country the further period of six months from the 1st April last and to continue to you during that period the allowance of 1000 Rupees a month upon condition that the Duties assigned to you and the publication of your work shall be completed within the said period of six months. On fulfilment of which condition and not otherwise, the allowance will be ordered to be paid to you or your Agents on your return to Calcutta.

Dr Wallich?

I am further to inform you
that you must make arrangements
for your annual in Bengal by the
1st March 1833 otherwise that you
will be out of the service under the
operation of the Act of the 33rd Geo: 3
Cap: 521. doal) 70.

I am
Yours

Honourable Colonel
Commander in Chief

E. Mackay

on some of the not to making
the approval of the land
that may be measured
whether has been made to the
consequently the thing is
convinced with the India House.

Signed W Walker
at Treble Cove
7th June 1832

Mem^o
On the 20th of the month the Council of
Directors passed a resolution by which the
calculations in Treble Cove was to be presented to the
Society. In consequence of this the
and on the same evening I sent from
a letter addressed to the president of the Society
by the person who had the honor of writing the
the next week in the afternoon. I wrote a note
and referring to his resolution asking to be
at one o'clock in the evening with the
Society to have the letter read in public. I
received a promise to be summoned for July the 23rd
one o'clock when I was assured that an address
was to be presented to the S. D. Company from the
in behalf of the Society by advertisement. I read to the
President, the day a letter passed was Tuesday the 26th
P.M. a Council to be held at 1 o'clock on Wednesday
beforehand sent by the address

to send you ^{the} accompanying his letter
a memoir of Prof. DeFauole
Genl of France, being the first
of a series, intended to be
devoted to illustrate the

of the Burmese countries
prepared from the materials
of the East. Company, to which
I refer in my paper to
memoirs on which I refer to
author, according to its
description

n#~^

Wm. Walker
- May 1832 }
Wm. Walker

Memorandum

The sub. Papers
Botanical Collections,
under my charge in Feb.
We are now approaching
what state which I think
it is highly reasonable that
a commencement should
be made in reviewing
it to its final destination.
The number of papers which
have been printed in
the Lithographic text, of
which a copy is attached
to this Memorandum, ~~and~~
should be seen ~~at~~
at the present moment
to 7000, and at the termina-
tion of my labours
on August next will
exceed ^{a little} 8000 - the ^{sum total of} number
of papers

at which he originally extracted
it.

With a view to ~~show~~ ^{ascertain} the
actual state of the collection
as to bulk I may mention
that each species is in
an envelope covered with
large brown paper, enclosing
one of cartridge paper holding
the specimen itself, but
as it happens in general that
each species ~~has~~ ^{has} been received
from more than one locality and
and also contained in several
of the herbaria of which the
entire collection consists
it will be evident that the
space occupied by each
species is often very con-
siderable. I may also observe
that in the extent of localities
as well as the ⁱⁿ ~~number~~ ^{excellence} of

of the appropriate collection
considered as a whole.

authentic specimens preserved
in each separate herbarium
constitute the great interest
of great value attached to
the collection. But the consequence
of the circumstances in that

the collection liberally
fills ~~entirely~~ the apartments
which were engaged for
his reception in the
first instance, though
already upwards of
200,000 duplicates have
~~up to the present time~~
already been detached from it.
The merit attaching to the
importance to that collection
made by myself, I do think
the utmost possible value
for those other parts which
have resulted from the
labours, & assiduity of
others, the ~~communication~~
which will be seen in

falls to the arranging
catalogues
so that the entire horizon
may be said to form the
first and south portion
among those secured

from any one quarter
of the globe. It will ^{appear} ~~be~~
seen from a map ^{now in the hands of Mr. Brown Smith} which is to
well arranging the last
part of the ^{geological} work - the publication
publication of which I

am now engaged and is intended
which is intended to point
about alone near the
numerous and distant
localities recorded in
the work itself as well
in the catalogue, that
the area comprising all
these places extends
from long $^{\circ}73$ to ^{long} $^{\circ}114$ and

and from Let 32 to the Equator
measuring therefore a space
equal to 40 ^{degrees} in longitude
and 32° in latitude. The
^{herbarium} plants have been collected
during a period of nearly
half a century by Drs
Rupel, Rauhaupt, Reiter,
Kunze, Meyer, Klein,
Weyl, Fendler, Gussone,
Rosa and myself, besides
a number of gentlemen
not proposed by botanists

Such then is briefly
the ~~abstract~~ ^{and detailed} nature of
the herbarium which has
been ^{collected} committed to my
charge for the purpose of
distributing its duplicates
throughout the scientific
world; and I now desire
to announce remaining
the ^{principal} chief portion of it

Lesson received from
knowing of the herb fungus
and which has been described
obscure, a disease which is
essential to ^{AP* i^*-ε/**i} me
to complete my ^{duties} labours.

I am proceeding to submit
the ^{following} proposition which has
originated from a long and
painful consideration
of the nature and objects
of the labours in which
I have been engaged. I am conscious
that I sincerely act on that
anxious wish ^{to} characterize
all the proceedings of the
Herb. Journ. in relation ^{with} fungus ^{Bill of}
to the ^{herb} botanical interests, ^{the} botanical part
of the ^{Journal}.

As a ^{collection} of dried
plants ^{admits} ^{of} being exhibited
in the museum which is
adapted with other branches

profound history. Some also
birds insects, minerals
it may be arranged and
planned to view on a mound
as not only to please the eye
of the simple curians but
to enable the naturalist
to study & contemplate
each object without disturbing
the others in regards
with dried plants.

For at present the specimens
collected to which I refer
is as it were in its
own travelling or placed
in boxes and
bags

(A) The plants between
the papers, arranged in close
array in ~~some~~ ^{well secured}
the papers, and from the
very nature are not
in one case at least out
of a hundred, objects of
interest or beauty to any
but the proposed collector,
has more than how to
make a proper use of them
and to exhibit their
utility as to mankind
^d^r^
properties - medicinal

but that of ^{colossal} diffusing knowledge beyond
and the scientific need, that
it be deposited in the
Philosophical Society of
London which is already
sanctioned by our government
of the immortal heroes
of the immortal virtues.
The Society, the ^{present} ~~subject~~
and unquestionably the
most honoured of ^{all time} any
created man ^{by}
Historical Science would
be a happy return for such
an act of ^{merit} munificence by ^{extending}
the collection available to
be made while at the same
time the utmost care would be
taken of the treasures
thus transferred to
them.

with my entangled
series of the past century,

Ever truly Entertaining for myself
for the proportion of them
then leave the freedom to ^{be} ~~be~~ suggested and ^{I would solicit} ~~submit~~ ^{superior}

Comp of
Kerners and

Date 7th June 1832

and delivered to the following
morning to Mr. D. L. L.

Also addressed it a good

deal by way of opening

it into a mine & a

Mr. Kerrens.

The Committee, appointed by the Council of the Linnean Society to superintend the arrangement of the vast Herbar presented on the 20th instant by the East India Company, amounting about 8000 species, & to at least 50,000 specimens of plants, collected during the last half century by distinguished naturalists in the service of that Company, from between Longitude 73 & 114 E. & Latitude 32 N. to Equator, are anxious to provide requisite Cabinets, &c. by voluntary Subscriptions from the Fellows of Society.

Subscriptions are received by Edward Porter Esq. V. P. & Treasurer of the Society. Mansion House Street. - &c.

Robt. Brown V. P.
 St. Wallich
 G. Bentham
 J. Poelln.

Council Room
 Linnean Society
 June 29. 1832
 The following Sub

Mr Brown	_____	£ 10 - 0
Mr Lambert	_____	£ 10 - 0
J. Marten	_____	£ 10 - 0
J. Hooker	_____	£ 10 - 0
Mr Porter	_____	£ 10 - 0
		£ 50 - 0

Pl forward £ 50 - 0

London Socy

E. J. Company

Herbarium

29th June 1832

Passiflora
lescurii

The Mulberry, *Morus*

many other plants of great
agricultural importance
is not difficult to trace
to its original country
or its original species.

In Bengal there is

but one sort of Mulberry
reared for feeding the

Silk-worm. It differs

in perfectly pure form

cultivated in Europe,

and is called *Morus*

indica by Willd.

After there are again

two varieties: the

there is a doubt whether they
ought not on a scientific
point of view to be treated
as two species, but it is
better, perhaps for practical
purposes to look upon
them only as varieties of
one species.

Have said that the
Foot or dwarf tobacco
is by far the most
important. The preference
is given to it, as an
object of cultivation, on
account of the extreme
rapidity of its growth,
the luxuriance with
which it produces ~~young~~
shoots, ^{and} the quantity and

principles of its passage, and
the facility with which it
flows.

— A plantation
of moderately rich
light, elevated soil, not too dry, not
too wet, for any quantity

(if any) manuring,
entire exemption from
incursions from rivers,

occasional claustrum
and weeding — these

form the principal
points to be attended

fo 1st*. Kll+sj

cultivation. A^tiu

MSXJL L no ^cc^C

sail to which he

reference is given, and
hall

will last ^{several} ~~several~~ years,
and it may be renewed
with great ease

cuttings. To secure
a plentiful crop of
~~seed~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~days~~

seed and price leads
the ^{land} plantation should
be replanted every
fourth year.

that a great difference
exists in this respect among
all the like districts.
In the carrying of this
plant as in all other
agricultural undertakings
the natives of Bengal
are actuated only by
immediate prospects of
profit; it is difficult
to induce them to exchange
~~the~~ ^{the} ~~kind~~ of cultivation
attended with the maximum
of care, trouble or expense
and consequently rewarded
by the smallest pittance
— the vicereine maximum
of profit, or for any other
mode however lucrative
and

and secure. This interest
principle - this new incentive
operates powerfully in
the work of the board
to which these notes refer
Nothing can be more precarious and
more fluctuating "C^A^A"

A
The production of the
theology, and I am
of the hopes that there
are ten times more
reasons feared than
there are "OL+4*" to feed
them with

The climate of Bengal
in which all these ^{contaminated}
India favorable for the
cultivation of the word.

The peninsula cannot
for this reason use
complete rock Bengal
in this the production
of sheep idols

This is probably among to
its winter ~~at~~ sail and
almost there. From four
to $\$c < r^* y^{\wedge} **$ gathered
annually, and ~~are~~ the
tender hosts are used
as well as the beams
for feeding the season.

* While here one young
be beams are given
have stopped; when
old they ~~stop~~ they
quite themselves

May remark here that
the *Mithras* is not
the only tree on which
the season is fed. The
Ricinus plant ~~factories~~
is a plant or Castor oil
plant, and several sorts
of Laurel (*Ternandrea*)
are beams used for
that purpose.

* i ** C

[Faint handwritten notes]

The produce varies extremely
in quantity & ^{value} price. Bengal
Biggest (about 3/4 of the total) will produce 50
Cane, ~~...~~ 50 baskets ~~...~~
~~...~~ as a ~~...~~
weighing from 80 to 100 lbs each in
one sack for the people in
Bengal; in other
places the produce is made
many times heavier.

The power of the sword
is not always the broader
the narrower the
manufacture of the
etc.

Notes on the history
of the ... in ...
for the ...
long to the ...
...
1832

Königliche Kabinete

Christiansburg den 25^{ten} August 1788

Belieb!

Res^{te} R^{te} Sept

Offenlegung der Sache für mich unangenehm
ist die Danksagung, die ich von Ihnen
erhalten habe, und die ich Ihnen
hiermit zurückgeben will. Ich habe
die Danksagung, die ich von Ihnen
erhalten habe, und die ich Ihnen
hiermit zurückgeben will.

Ich habe die Danksagung, die ich von Ihnen
erhalten habe, und die ich Ihnen
hiermit zurückgeben will. Ich habe
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erhalten habe, und die ich Ihnen
hiermit zurückgeben will.

Ich habe die Danksagung, die ich von Ihnen
erhalten habe, und die ich Ihnen
hiermit zurückgeben will. Ich habe
die Danksagung, die ich von Ihnen
erhalten habe, und die ich Ihnen
hiermit zurückgeben will.

Mr. Taylor Brown bedes frem kongt min velsig
vorte M. Oren. De Konge, han gaa mig
med det kongelige velsigelse
tid siden her som, til hvide de vorte
stent. Konge. ...
Brown om et Exemplar af Schiønha
Brevet om det nye gæmske
Indstættelse mig: M. Oren
fortælle mig med det kongelige
og konge og konge

Tor
Bryt

Blyt
25 Aug 1832

61 Fish St. Lane

~~21st Feb. 1832~~

28th Sept 1832

Dear Sir

My name $\text{£} > \#^{**} \wedge r \sim \wedge / \&$

that I had ~~sent~~ ^{sent} to the Society
has the remainder of the herbaria presented
by the Hon. East India Company, which have ~~been~~
now been delivered ~~in~~ ^{into} lots.

Among the packages there ^{are} several families which
I have not been able to arrange ^{for the} distribution
such as the Euphorbiaceae, Terebinthaceae,
Lupinaceae, part of the Rubiaceae and Gramineae,
^{and} some smaller ^{families}. But I am happy
to say that the gentlemen of the Committee
nominated by the Linnean Society to
carry into effect the arrangements connected
with the said herbaria, have most kindly
offered to complete his part of my
labours, and ^{Mr} ~~Mr~~ Lindley ^{and} ~~and~~
Noble have likewise promised their valuable
aid on this occasion.

The following ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~my~~ ^{my} ~~own~~ ^{own} ~~collections~~
Dr. T. Booth
Linnean Society Duplications

Mr. Beekman has kindly offered to do the proof
with regard to the following numbers, the ^{originals}
of which ^{are still} are distributed; namely No. 980 to 1118,
2112 to 2131; 3308 to 3465; 3467 to 3545; 3762 to
3850; 5001 to 5041; 6401; 7022 to 7069. ~~He has~~
has politely promised ^{me} to undertake the ~~work~~
~~manuscript in respect to the~~

* The numbers that are wanting
to complete the ~~series~~ ^{to be sent} to the Society will be
forwarded ^{to the Society} by these historians
to whom they were lent to enable them
to finish the Manographs undertaken
by them.

One complete copy of the ^{Manographs} ~~Manograph~~
of the ~~Manograph~~ ^{Manographs} ~~Manograph~~ and some other
sets have been transferred to the Society
Library. —

In consequence of the ^{Manographs} ~~Manograph~~
preparation of my duties ^{which have been} ~~being~~ ^{very} ~~many~~
England I have not been able to ^{execute} ~~perform~~
~~what I always intended~~
perform ~~or~~ ^{preparing} a good series

of specimens for the Botanic Garden at Cambridge.
The herbaria contain ^{still} a vast number
of duplicates; and I feel confident that
the Society will ~~be~~ kindly supply ~~me~~ with
the ~~above desiderata~~ ~~names~~ ~~on~~ with
a selection as complete as their means
may enable them to supply. ~~In the absence~~
Believe me

I am

Yours

* A number of specimens have been
lent to ~~several~~ ~~several~~ botanists who have
undertaken the monographs of
particular families, ~~and~~ ~~who~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~returned~~
to the Society and will ^{again get sent to} ~~be~~ ~~returned~~
again to the Society. ~~The numbers that~~
~~are wanting to complete the series~~
~~will be~~

Comy
To the Leary of the
Linnæan Socy
28 & South 0832

To,
P. Ruben Esq.
Secretary at the
India House

Sir,

I have the honor to
report to you, that the Her-
barium which was placed
under my charge in Faith
Street has been transferred
to the Linnean Society of Lon-
don in conformity with the
orders of the Honorable Court
of Directors, and I beg leave
to enclose a receipt in full
signed by the Secretary and
dated yesterday.

I have likewise the
honor to transmit to you a
Memorandum of the details &
notations of 661 packets of
dried plants comprising
upwards of 226,000 dupli-
cates, and of 85 sections of
stems of Palms, which have
been distributed from the
Honorable Company's Herbarium
among

amongst public and private
collections in these Kingdoms,
on the continent of Europe
and North America.

A final and
complete series of sections
of Palaeontes consisting of
... was forwarded
to the Museum at the
India House on the 10th April
last.

A Catalogue of
the Herbarium has been print-
ed in lithography by order
of the Honble Court, complete
indexes are in the press, and
two entire copies of the Cata-
logue will be forwarded to
you in the course of a few
days; each set consisting of
280 files.

There are three ma-
nuscript catalogues of the
herbarium of Drs. Ruppel,
Hamilton and Steyer (form-
ing part of the Honble Cou-
...)

papers & collections now trans-
ferred to the Linnean Society
which were placed under
my custody from the library
~~at the India House at the~~
time I received charge of these
herbariums & by leave most
respectfully to submit, that
the diff. catalogues in question
or correct copies of them, would
form a very valuable and
important addition to the
late donation. -

My work entitled
Plantae Asiaticae Rariores
was finished on the 8th of
this month when I had the
satisfaction of forwarding
to you the 12th and last part
with my letter of that date. -

On my arrival in this
country I brought with me
11 volumes of drawings of plants
made at the Botanic Garden
at Calcutta, which I was
permitted to have the use
of

of during my stay here. A
number of these drawings
are now published and they
are there no longer re-
quired at Calcutta, but the
remainder I r. 0 0'y < + 4 ^ e j k . d' - .

intention to carry back with
me in order that I may have
copies made for the
purpose of being sent
to the Honble Company's li-
brary at the India House,
where I have already, im-
mediately on my coming
to London, placed several
hundred copies of drawings
which I took home from
India. All the original draw-
ings made during the super-
intendance of the late G.
Pitburgh consisting of 20 Vo-
lumes, are deposited at the
library there, copies of them
being from time to time
sent home to the Honble Court.
I shall of course take great care
of

/ s2

JL

of the drawings which I may
be permitted to take back
with me, and copies shall
without loss of time be pre-
pared and forwarded to the
India House.

As my leave to remain
in this country expires of this
month I solicit permission
to return to my duties at the
Botanic Garden by the earliest
vessel that may sail for
Bengal next month, and I
humbly solicit that the allow-
ances which the Honble Com-
has been pleased to grant me
from the day of my quitting
Bengal in ~~1724~~ & con-
tinued until I became
the charge of the Botanic
Garden. In reference to this
request I may perhaps be
permitted to observe, I have
incurred various expences
not charged to the Honble Com-
pany that connected with
the

the duties I had to perform
amounting to a considerable
sum, such as in packing and
forwarding the numerous
parcels specified in the
enclosed memorandum, in
postage an account of the
very extensive correspondence
relating to them &c.

I have &c.

(Signed) N. Wallich

Trinity Street

25th September 1832.

~~10th~~ 10th February
At the India House

30 Sept

1092

Alphabetical list of the public and private botanical collections which have participated in the distribution of the duplicate & '46,4SX3!!& **JLS^.

Herbarium in the Linnean Society London.

		Number of specimens	Number of plants
1	Professor Agardh, Lund in Sweden	6	
2	W. Anderson, Edinburgh	11	
3	M. Balthay, London	3	
4	M. Bentham, London	16	
5	D. Blume, Brussels	8	
	iron Bory de Saint-Vincent, Paris	1	
6	A. Brongniart, Paris	J.	
8	M. R. Brown, London	25	5
9	M. Cambes, Paris	2	
10	Prof. P. DeCandolle, Geneva	24	
11	Prof. A. DeCandolle, Geneva	9	
12	Baron DeCandolle, Paris	9	
13	M. Duran, Paris	1	
4	M. S. Endlicher, Vienna	3	
At	Prof. Fishers, St Petersburg	8	
14	Prof. Graham, Edinburgh	68	
17	D. Greville, Edinburgh	26	
18	M. Neworth, Chelsea	4	
19	Prof. Huxley, Cambridge	11	
20	Hooker, Glasgow	#2	
21	Hornemann, Copenhagen	8	

		Parcels of Paper commisshyftende	senten of 1/2
22	Prof: Suysens, Paris	11	
23	Hunth, Berlin	25	
24	M. Lambert, London	20	
25	Prof: Lehmann, Hamburg	12	
26	Lindley, London	24	
27	von Martins, Munich	19	
28	Meisner, Bale	12	
29	M. Mengier, London	3	
30	British Museum	29	11
31	Museum of Kings College, London	4	4
32	London University	"	12
33	Trinity College, Dublin	5	5
34	v. Histore, Naturalle, Rijk		
35	(Public) at Christiansand in Norway	3	3
36	Florence	5	
37	Munich	4	
38	Prague	5	
39	Turin	5	5
40	Prof: Nees van Eindhoven, Brabant	20	
41	M. Provelt St. Peterburgh	9	
42	Prof: Reinwardt, Leyden	5	
43	Richard, Paris	11	
44	Rooper, Bale	5	
45	Schultes, Landshut in Bogenall		

With respect to your application
for the continuance for a further
period of the allowance which the
Court have authorized you to draw up
to the 1st Instant, I am commanded
to acquaint you that the Court
having referred to their Resolutions by
which your leave of absence, with a
portion of your allowances, has been
extended from time to time, are
under the necessity of declining to
comply with your present request.

£

I am

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble Servant

A. White

	Parcel of specimens	Sections of Palms etc.
46 D. Schweinitz Philadelphia	7	"
47 W. Shepherd, Liverpool	1	"
48 M. Smith, New garden	1	"
49 Linnæan Society of London (before the great donation was made)	17	"
50 Geological Society, London	"	8
51 Society of Apothecaries, London	2	"
52 Prof. Sprengel, Halle	13	"
53 M. Stokes, London	2	"
54 Prof. A. T. Thomson, London	2	"
55 G. Trinius, St. Petersburg	7	"
56 University of Berlin	10	"
57 " Cambridge	"	7
58 " Edinburgh	3	8
59 " Glasgow	"	7
60 " Oxford	"	6
61 " Vienna	"	"
62 Professor Wahlberg, Stockholm	5	"
63 M. Ward, London	2	"
64 Prof. Williams, Oxford	6	"

Altogether 641 Parcels of dried specimens and 83 sections
of the stems of Palms.

65 Frith Street Soho }
30th September 1832. }

/Signed/ N. Wallich

Linnean Society
Soho Square, London
Sept. 29. 1832.

Received of Dr. Wallich
(551) ^{— 3/4} hundred & fifty
one Bundles (25) & twenty
five Boxes of dried plants,
being the whole of the East
Indian Herbarium [^] in
his charge - presented by the
Hon. Court of Directors to
the Linnean Soc ^{C-C&4&Jf^~}
London. -

(Signed) Francis Postels
Secretary

London, 1. Oct. 1732

My dear Sir

Having just returned to England from the Continent, I do myself the honor to present to you a small Sample of Seed, which I procured in Spain, being a white Bitch, or grain, that in India is called Gram - a corrupted Portuguese word, and in the Hindi language -

Gram Cristinum *Channa* ॐ

It appears to be of a better species than any I recollect in Hindustan, - this sort being used in Spain, by the Penitents, and not other culinary purposes, and I cannot better insure the introduction of the same into India, than by leaving the seed in your Office, for the purpose of being transmitted, to the Superintendent of the Hon^{ble} Company's Botanic Gardens, for trial; and if a further supply should be deemed necessary, I could take the liberty of addressing The Hon^{ble} Mr. Addington, Secy. Navy Extraordinary at the Court of Madrid, requesting His Excellency to obtain and forward such to your address in London. - This Specimen

It is in my power to introduce the same,
as might easily be done, by my writing
Dr. Remond, late an Assistant Surgeon
in the Bombay Establishment, who is now settled
at Meppia as a Medical Man; - and I feel
satisfied, that in such case he would make
up three, four, or any number of the
Plant, (that vegetates simply by the
falling of each leaf on the hot and windy
rock side of Mount Kta) to be sent to
Leyden or Marsailles for the three Presidents
of India. - The fruit in question grows the
each separately, on the top and lateral and
branched or leaves, and radiates as it were
around them; it is very brilliant, when it
ripens, from its red and yellow tints,
pulpy, and full of Saccharine matter, about
Vitamins and Bismute, I should suppose
the best in Summer to be nearly as great
as in some parts of India; and it appears
to me, that this new species, both of the
Betch and Prickly Pear, might very
advantageously be transplanted to a country
where I have long resided and in the prosperi-
ty of which I shall always feel the liveliest
interest.

I may add, that to the present
Pico d' Ischia is as the Mauna of
Sicily - and even more so, since it grows
in abundance on the most hot and
rocky spots, while the Mauna (in Persia
at least) falls but sparingly.
I ever see all over Sicily, plantations
of this hardy plant, dwelling in its
places, relieving by the pleasant
juicy fruit it yields so freely, the
parched travellers and Persians life
time spent, in travel, during the last
two years, would not then be lost -
I have the honor to be

Sir
your most obedient servant

John S. Harriot, Esq
90 Reg. Infantry - Bangalore

P. Anson Esq Secretary
do do do

Leaden Hall Street
London

Copy J. Harriot
To J. J. Harriot Esq
1st Oct 1832
Enclosure in
letter to Mr A.C.
(Vol 6 1832)

To,

J. Auber Esq.
Secretary at the
India House

Sir,

I beg leave to request
the permission of the Honble
Court of Directors to proceed
to Bengal on the *Ermonth*,
Captain D. Warren which
which will be cleared out
from London on the 10th in-
stant, and which will un-
doubtedly be the first ship,
of those advertised for this
month, that will put to sea.

The other ships an-
nounced to sail are the
Horatio, direct for Madras,
and the *Luzan* for Bengal
touching at Madeira. The
former, however, being an
untried vessel, as she has
lately been built on the bottom
of a *Dumb* vessel; and the
latter being uncertain as to
the

the day of her departure,
and destined to touch at
Madeira besides not being
to my quite positive as to
her not calling at the Cape
I have, after consulting many
experienced India Captains
preferred the Amethyst which
although she does touch at
the Cape (under a guarantee
not to remain beyond 48
hours) is without comparison
the fastest sailing ship of
any that will leave this
season.

I have &c
J. Wallich
61 Fenchurch Street Soho
2^d October 1832. }

East India House.
25 October 1832.

Sir

In reference to the suggestions contained
in your Letter dated the 30th ultimo, regarding the disposal
of the Manuscript Catalogues of the Herbariums of
Drs Russel, Hamilton, and Heyne, and of the Drawings
of Plants made at the Botanic Garden at Calcutta
and brought with you from India; I am commanded
to inform you that the Court are desirous that the
Catalogues in question should be deposited with the
Secretary of the Linnean Society in order that Copies
thereof may be taken for the use of that Institution, the
Originals being then returned to the Library in this House,
and that with respect to the Drawings above alluded
to, the Court see no objection to the course which you
propose to adopt.

I am

Sir,
your most obedient
humble servant

P. Walker
S^r

Dr N. Wallich

East India House; *J
1st October 1832.

Sir,

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have considered that part of your letter dated the 30th ultimo in which you request permission to return to your duty at Calcutta by the earliest vessel that may sail for Calcutta in the present month; and the continuance of the allowance of one thousand Rupees a month, which you have drawn from the time of your quitting Bengal in 1828, up to the date when you may resume charge of the Botanic Garden; and in communicating to you the Court's permission for your return to Bengal agreeably to your request, I am commanded at the same time again to caution you as to your absence from that Presidency exceeding the prescribed term of five years which in your case will expire on the 8th March 1833.

With

Dr. N. Wallich

Extract Letter from Colonel Harriot
Dated 1st October 1832

Having just returned to
England from the Continent, I deem myself
the honor to present you a small sample
of seed which I procured in Spain being
a white October Grain, that in India
is called Gramma a corrupted Portuguese
word and in Hindi Language दलिया

It appears to be of a better
species than any I recollect in Hindustan
this seed being used in Spain by the
Peasantry, for soups and other culinary
purposes, and I cannot but wish
the introduction of the same into
India than by leaving the seed in
your Office, for the purpose of being
transmitted to the Superintendent
of the Honble Company's Botanic
Gardens for trials and if a further
supply should be deemed necessary, I

would

could take the liberty of addressing the
4. Mr. W. M. Addington H. C. C. Curry
Extraordinary, at the Court of Madras
requesting His Excellency to obtain
and forward such to your address
in London. This specimen was
obtained in Old Castile, and I have
no doubt, that Sirhut, Oudee or
Malwah, in Hindustan, and
Bengalore in the Deccan, would
offer a climate very favorable for
its introduction into India

To
P. Auber Esq.
Secretary at the
India House

Sir,

Having embarked on
board the Exmouth and
being on the eve of sailing for
Bengal I solicit permission
once more to address you.

My intended voyage
to ^{ST p 11 < fX-t,ft' **+ K&s*,?}land expired
on the ^{r i^r ££t sij *t**} 1st of the month, before
I could have been
impossible for me to bring
to a close the duties assigned
to me by the Honble Court
of Directors. The last packet
of the Honble Company's
Herbarium was delivered
to the Linnean Society on the
28th September and my
botanical work was also
concluded during the last
month.

From the day on which
my leave ceased, to that on
which

which I trust be in Bengal
conformably to the Act of
Parliament in my
absence from India of Mi-
nistry Officers to 5 years,
there are 5 months and 3 days,
and I confidently hope and
trust, that I shall arrive in
good time at my post. I have
embarked on the very first
and fastest sailing vessel
of this month, I have done
so, after consulting a number
of experienced Commanders
of ships, I have done all I
could possibly do to ensure
myself arriving too late.
Still there is a possibility
of that calamity befalling
me owing, **vfi&CMA** con-
trary winds that have pre-
vailed of late and the con-
sequent delay in getting
out of the Channel; and
sX/ I should be so unfortunate
as to come within the ope-
ration

oration of the said Act of
Parliament, I most respect-
fully entreat the Honble
Court ~~to~~

the circumstances of my
case, and to avert the ruin,
which my removal from
the Service would inevita-
bly entail on me. -

I have &c

(Sig.) N. Wallick

Ship Bmouth

Docks of Deal

17th October 1832

London 1st February 1833

My Dear Wallich

ft?/\$~
P. 1

That ill conditioned wretched Time goes on
without remorse at his old tricks, and has again left
me behind. Scarcely a month has elapsed by and scarce
left a trace since I wrote to you.

I do not attempt to say a word to you on the subject
most dear to you here — your Wife and family. You
will hear from Mr. Wallich and from Booth all about
them but I rejoice that she goes on well since her
confinement, and is fast recovering her strength. Booth
tells me that it is arranged by a letter from you that
Mr. Wallich is to leave England ^{to} ^{join} you
As this is different from the plan which I understood you
to have decided pray let me know how far it affects your
ultimate views upon the point on which we talked before
you left England, as I fear that if a favourable opportunity
were to arise, and I were to act upon it, I might be acting
contrary to your present wishes. No time I conceive
will be lost by my writing till I hear again from you
though in no case is it likely that anything could be done so soon.
Nothing is as yet positively known about the Company's
Charter, but I am now told that it is proposed to renew it
for a short time — one or two years — with a view to its more
full disputation hereafter — I can hardly believe this, although
the quantity of important matters which will this year press upon
Parliament ^{might} make it so far a convenient arrangement.
But it seems to me that the ten trade powers so important a
portion of revenue in its present form that Ministers will not like

to run a risk upon it, and as the good people of England are
to get more and more decided to have their own way in all
important questions, every fresh step upon will strengthen
the opposition to the Company's privileges. I fancy that here
now see this and should therefore wish to set this question
rest. As for other parts of politics they are too complicated for
letter, but as Schiller says of the Glaciers der Befreyung the
occasional changes in every state in Europe and that it would
of wars need records for more than a hundred years, "it is

>*v All the force of popular political opinions and reforms will
for along time. ... similar effects. In fact
it is likely that party feelings will be ... though
the gloomy forebodings which some of my friends entertain

tu, ^& ***** Ap**

I conclude ... ^ . +&£ft Jkfc*!^?*

to ... *}+*+* <A* !%Z> A*C-JUi^* /nsOZp ... stamped his character in our
of view, and disgraced himself by the continuance of all his
to our friend Brown - see page 153, and that you may be
means of judging fully upon it. I add here the passage on which
he has formed his misrepresentation for he has taken care
to refer to the place where any enquirer might find the true
the case. It is in the appendix to Capt King's Narrative of a voyage
of the Intertropical and Western Coasts of Australia, published
1827, in a paper on King's with the on the structure of the
notes Onulum bar After advertizing to what he had before
in Humboldt's Voyage, and the Ann. Trans. vol. X. Brown says (p. 12)

"In the state of my knowledge the subject was taken up in 1818 by
distinguished friend the late Mr. Thomas Smith, who, eminently qualified
investigation where minute accuracy and great experience or micro-
observation were necessary, succeeded in ascertaining the very general
of the foramen in the membrane of the Poultion. But as the foramen
these membranes invariably correspond both ... the under the eye

"nucleus, a test of the direction of the future embryo was consequently
 found nearly as universal and more obvious than that which I had
 previously employed." - I should have told you that in the preceding paragraph
 Brown says that he had in some plants found a foramen "but, as I was
 then unable to detect this foramen in many plants which I had seen
 I did not attach sufficient importance to it." Now let me ask
 you what estimation Mr Lindley merits? I hope I shall never set
 eyes on him again. There is an amusing blunder in page 430 when
 he gives a translation of a Table of Abbreviations from Bauer which
 Brown gave him (under which any Botanist with a head would recognize
 as Bauhin) - in III the indicia are said either to "increase" or
 "decrease" or adhere to the fruit. The original by error of the press
 was printed "degenerate" instead of "conspicuous".

Among things on which I wish to trouble you I am anxious
 to have portions of woods of climbing plants, small palm
 and ^{and a few odd seeds, among the Hakea rotunda} tree ferns, and I should be especially obliged to you for some
 small ^{and a few odd seeds, among the Hakea rotunda} I saw out in various directions the
 variety of some specimens of Psarolites which confirm Collet's
 figures, and make ^{the subject.}

I wish you would if it occurs to you glean from your talented
 friends some instances of the latest dates at which any
 very large work of art or architecture have been erected
 in any of the states of Hindostan, particularly any which have
 been erected when the state had been decidedly in the decline
 of its power. Do there any such anywhere since the British
 got footing in Bengal?

I got your letter of the 11th December yesterday. It seems
 to me that your progress is good, and I sincerely trust that all the
 you have found that your anxiety was greater than was necessary
 Brown & Bradrip and all friends desire remembrance
 (Sabbia seeds enclosed) Please me Dear Wallis
 Always truly yours C. F. Smith

Rowe & Son London July 1853

Dr. Walluck

From E. J. Lee's Botanic Garden

J. M. Lee Calcutta

Rowe & Son
1-6th July 1853

To

Col. Caumont C.B

~~Military Secretary~~ to Government

under the Military Secret

I have the honour to
report to you my return to
this Presidency ^{from Europe} under the pre-
scription of the Board, the consent
of Directors of the East India
Company, and the pleasure

W A T T U V C .

I have the honour to

be
Yours,

Yours most obedient servant

Calcutta

7th March 1833

W Wallis Esq
Surgeon Bengal District

107
F. Tol. Beaumont Esq
beg to quot in
the Mills sent
7th March 1833

To N Wallich Esq. M.D.

Genl Dept. Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable
the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter of yesterday, reporting your
return from Europe, and in reply to desire that
you will resume charge of the Office of Superintendent
of the Honourable Company's Botanic Garden at Calcutta.

I am

Council Chamber

Sir,

the 8th March 1833.

Your Obedient Servant

W. B. B. Secretary
W. B. B. to Govt

W. B. B.

No. 294

J. Wallich Esq
Surgeon Honble Company
Botanical Garden
Calcutta

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th Instant, and to acquaint you that although you were not actually in the receipt of full Christian Allowances during your

England yet the monthly allowance of 1000 Rupees granted to you is so greatly superior to a Surgeons salary here upon the probable ^{of} ^{only} the amount of outfit & Allowance and Passage Money ^{to} you in January 1828 as a loan, that the Directors desire me to request you will refund the amount of 3000 Rupees with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum equally to the terms on which you received the advance in question -

The Directors are also of opinion that the grant of return passage Money claimed by you is for the same reason inadmissible; the benefits laid down in articles 19 20 & 21 to the S
Subscribers

If 1 ~-i

Subscribers proceeding to England for the sake
of their health, being founded on the reality
of their allowance & that the law for the
of their respective rights -

A copy of my letter of the
8th March 1833 regarding the change of public
donation of £1000 is herewith forwarded

I have the honor to be

Your Most Obedient Servant

Calcutta.

Military Fund Office

26th March 1833

Rec^d 29th May

[Signature]
Secretary Military Fund

May

Copy sent to
29th March (1833)

Rec^d to 13th May

To

N^o 261

N. Mallick Esq^r

Surgeon

Calcutta

Sir

With reference to my letter N^o 261 of the
 21st January 1838, I am desirous that you will
 be so good as to state if you were in the receipt of Christian allow-
 ances during your absence on furlough, and if so, your
 quarters to refer to the amount of money and
 allowances, advanced & you are now bearing interest at the
 rate of 6 per cent. per annum, pending the decision of the
 Honble the Board of Directors on the question of your
 allowances during your absence on furlough.

Calcutta

Military Office

7th May 1838

I have the honor to be

Your Most Obedient Servant

W. M. G. M. G.

Secretary Military

Rec^d 11th May

For the A. Utility
Fund, of New
~~York~~ 1899

H. Martineau Esq
Secretary of the
Militia Fund

Dear Sir

I beg to acknowledge
the receipt of your
letter of the 11th instant and
to reply to it for the
information of the Directors
of the Militia Fund that
both in the present of the Honble
Council of Directors to the
Parliament Government relative
to the Militia Fund and in their
communications to me
during the period at the
London House it has been
repeatedly stated that the
Honble Council desired con-
sultation with the Government
before of the Government
before of any remaining
particulars of the Militia Fund
in London but that in

^ — * * * tr^K Zi

£* v ^ - X ^

considerations of certain duties
to be performed by me in
England, they were of benefit
to grant me a monthly
allowance of 1000 Rixdollars
for a period of 2 1/2 years,
subsequently extended to
the 30th September last, when
they ceased altogether.

Look on my case
in a favorable
light and

Under this expla-
nation I must earnestly
hope that the Directors of
the East India Company
could do every thing in
their power to facilitate
my departure from
Calcutta to Europe, having
my business in this country
settled & completed in 1828.
It is with great pleasure
that I submit to you
the details of the regulations
announced for my outward
passage may be the same
The circumstances under
which my departure for
the East India Company
was completed in 1828.

has been ^{actually} from a statement
that they have been considered
with more propriety since my
return to Bangalore in conse-
quence of the disasters which
have befallen the numerous
communities of Calcutta
and my agents among
them ^{have} ~~been~~ ignorant of
any outward passage money
being ever granted by the
Fund was the cause of my
not making the requisite
applications for the same
to the Agents at home before
my departure

I take this opportu-
nity of stating that I paid
on the 28th October 1830 the
sum of £15. 10. - being
the difference of the old and
new rates of subscriptions
to the Fund as a remittance
to Messrs Lockhart & Trail by
agreement to their letter to me
of the 1st of that month, in which
they referred me to a letter
to me from the Chestman
of the Military Fund of the
Church Lane containing

transmitted to
the India House
to my address

There is one other thing I have an urge to discuss, as well perhaps of some
kind of nature - I had I think heard of a very fine group of children
observed in the school to which I was sent some time ago. I had heard
as an ordinary case, might I say of the kind of children, sometimes
I found a "healthy" outbreak of such a nature when such a thing
is observed you are in the habit of such a nature when such a thing
is observed that there is a possibility for such a thing. You will say that
one will be a case of such a nature. The thousand of children in
the school to which I was sent when I was in the habit of such a thing
that of the school. I had not first seen how highly I had seen
that in the habit of your school. I had not first seen how highly I had seen
to see in the habit of your school. I had not first seen how highly I had seen

**^~"JS~*

i . — t^^

There is one other thing I have an urge to discuss, as well perhaps of some
kind of nature - I had I think heard of a very fine group of children
observed in the school to which I was sent some time ago. I had heard
as an ordinary case, might I say of the kind of children, sometimes
I found a "healthy" outbreak of such a nature when such a thing
is observed you are in the habit of such a nature when such a thing
is observed that there is a possibility for such a thing. You will say that
one will be a case of such a nature. The thousand of children in
the school to which I was sent when I was in the habit of such a thing
that of the school. I had not first seen how highly I had seen
that in the habit of your school. I had not first seen how highly I had seen
to see in the habit of your school. I had not first seen how highly I had seen

&&*£*

7-!~^

+*#£??<

There is one other thing I have an urge to discuss, as well perhaps of some
kind of nature - I had I think heard of a very fine group of children
observed in the school to which I was sent some time ago. I had heard
as an ordinary case, might I say of the kind of children, sometimes
I found a "healthy" outbreak of such a nature when such a thing
is observed you are in the habit of such a nature when such a thing
is observed that there is a possibility for such a thing. You will say that
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the school to which I was sent when I was in the habit of such a thing
that of the school. I had not first seen how highly I had seen
that in the habit of your school. I had not first seen how highly I had seen
to see in the habit of your school. I had not first seen how highly I had seen

±£*r~

(possibly) Tea plants which may then be living & send them up on the
Chick to you - together with other matters with strong description, &
preparing I should have on such a case to send you - ^{they are} these are
2 possible jars of the Tea (Koolah) which you desired, and of which
(if you partake) touch you much enjoyment - but however
your Stomach - this is the Shan tea of which I sent you a Pleasure
on my letter of (I think) the 24th July - & you have enjoyed it, I have
procured from the Shan Merchant, that more of this Tea, which
he takes out of his pickles - and they shall be dispatched by the same
boat with this letter, together with other kinds of pickled ones
hereafter -

The genuine Shan Tea - is very common, there is not
the slightest difficulty in sending you a chest full of it, but
unfortunately the pickled jars before the rains, or at the com-
mencement thereof, but is therefore I am too late to supply
you, - but I shall hold your wish if I can do so as soon as possible
even now if it can be done -

The last Pleasures, - or rather indications, with these are
the most of, are all on the vicinity of your Phya - ^{the} Pleasures
of this mountain, ^{but you have} Pleasures, must be considered, as
pure indications, - from with an experienced geologist might judge
if they be merely the partial secondary remains of an extent or value,
sometimes found in the upper secondary formations, - or whether
they be the ascending narrow veins, of a richer & valuable stratum
of coal - I regret that my confusion knowledge disables me from
forming any opinion on the subject - but with reference to the
so vegetable impressions of any kind have yet been met with,
- in coal or rock - though I have read, the nature of which is
the same, gives a certain proof of its origin, - formed, but that
one you is not what you desire - these left report Phya, the
nature of this object - but fortunately the chief thing say the only
you have been but a partial there in his investigations) engineer
of the last provincial deposits of the Province, is a good friend
of mine who has promised, should he be left on any respectable
journals or impressions, on his records, that he will enable
me to comply with your desire -

Obtaining of the Camphor, ^{usage} see of the other fragrant plant (like
is also in meadow) with is very common of the Box - I will take
care to prepare among the earliest - of the air plants, quite
like a good supply, as soon the rains will permit me to camp
the roads, send them to you packed as you desire -

Phytolacca - I saw some very young, appears to have found a very
good one - I shall very soon consult Roxburgh when he
comes - My discovery of the plant, some of the tea branches
brought me in a piece of the wood, some of the tea branches
- the 'the tender' form 'a teaming fact' - but there are some things
in which this plant resembles the description of the Phytolacca
you have sent me - the leaf is not unlike
one species of yours, ^(the habit of) at least in form & position - I had the leaves
the produced only on the ^{young} branches, these young
green - the best I have seen ^{of this kind} - I will send you
the seeds as a curiosity, the seeds are very - however
I shall continue my inquiries, I may perhaps discover the 'real
Simon's plant' - to send a specimen to you during my
absence, - the specimens of the wood of this Chamber, which shall be
I put into

that into a long sheet, with two or three knots for lashing them
together (his letter) & desired Richard to let them stand
untouched - He's certain nothing before they can be dispatched,
nor afterwards on any case, by the first opportunity after my
return, to let me be able to send you such letters as you wish
for them in the American Mail to be sent, with the baggage of the
back to me, as a ~~matter~~ ^{proof} of my sending it, provided I should
take. There's nothing new to say on his head - The ~~things~~ ^{things} about
you, ^{as to you} I have a doubt to the degree you mention, the large
pieces of minerals - the kinds of minerals or fossils - but say nothing
for the present, but perhaps to send you some specimens of the best
pieces are not the best callous to - Report that with any of the
letter by me, worthy of being sent -

- But with your reasoning with justice, I think it would be better
to send, sent in proportion to the quantity of the things. The value of the
articles is not great, & very valuable, but it was ruined by a small
quantity of rain, which caused it to be sent on the ground - in short, I
had no more against partaking of the things of the kind of things
came to the letter - but I have made a full list of the things

as specimens of minerals of the earth, which I think
I think it would have been not far from the date, that you may
see later - but I think on the date of the letter -

Your letter with the two of the letter, which was duly received, with all
the parts of the letter, which were very interesting - certainly, as
you observe, we have the things to remember -

The packages of things you have kindly forwarded on the 22^d of the
last evening - I am living, & am staying in the house of the
last night, and I am commanding here - There is one garden, but I have
induced another to try, who has one to try the seeds - I shall expect
such seeds & plants of those which flourish in this province, and
my observation - The seeds of the seeds I planted largely in the
last evening, transplanted to my garden, the superfluous ones - I shall
be sure to send many more, - of the latter, many of the seeds of the
last evening, were when I was sent away by the heavy rain, so by
the same cause, several seeds were lost - I shall, however, have flourished
in the pots, but unfortunately, the 's' seeds were then in fact, and
I have been very much surprised, & much of them I would have
seen - I shall, be able to send you some seeds of the same
kind, with the seeds, more care to distinguish -

- I shall, as often as I shall be in my power, attend to your suggestions
to send a letter to the very letter, with the same kind of things
in a diameter, I shall send you the three tea seeds, to be sent
to you, as soon as I shall be able, to the extent of all capacity
of the letter, with the seeds, more care to distinguish -

- I shall, as often as I shall be in my power, attend to your suggestions
to send a letter to the very letter, with the same kind of things
in a diameter, I shall send you the three tea seeds, to be sent
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of the letter, with the seeds, more care to distinguish -

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to send a letter to the very letter, with the same kind of things
in a diameter, I shall send you the three tea seeds, to be sent
to you, as soon as I shall be able, to the extent of all capacity
of the letter, with the seeds, more care to distinguish -

Her. Sea Leads -

Chromolaena - shrub - leaves lanceolate (from *chromolaena*) *flowers of the* *flowers* *and opposite - triple ribbed, with 3 distinct veins, upper surface entire, also the lower surface of some, margin entire, mostly - some of the terminal leaves after the flowering season, attenuate - veins on the edge into shape of leaves - Petals 5, corolla 20 or more - color light pinkish purple. Stamens 10 or 15 with curved bracts which form the disk with pink filaments, 5 or 6 anthers yellow like tender leaves - Tubular field - 5 or 6 petals inferior - also enclosed in this letter -*

spuffy - upper surface smooth shining dark green, lower surface lighter margin entire - bears small white jasmine shaped flower - petals 5 - Stamens 10 - flowers in July - found on the margin of the beach, close upon the high water mark - low shrub grass meadow -

4. *Her. Phytolacca - small shrub - leaf ovate margin entire* *alternately unequal on leaf, having the lower margin flattened* *where the upper surface the veins of a dark purple hue* *the under greenish - the flowers (from water)* - yellow - semi obovate, base shaded, triple, pendulous, with a very short petiole - ~~the~~ small spiny enclosed in this letter

5. *Laon Chula - shrub - odorless white flowers* (from *Laon Chula*) *leaves terminal, subsessile in 3 or 4 pairs, closely* *embracing each other - lanceolate or oblong with acute* *apex - margin entire -*

The fruit of these is the only one I have been able to examine since I began to feel my way, and part of the description I had was written some time before the plant was in flower, appears now very odd, but as I related what I saw in the leaf of my judgment, I have not altered it - the pedicel appears very little like in gathering the seeds, the siliqua was not brought on me, what I felt the pedicel - I have sent two packages one with the seeds one without, as the seeds are very minute - the seeds that I saw very many have attacked one of the seeds, but these ~~pedicel~~ pedicel is not as thick as the little sample I with I have seen in the leaf - I have not examined any siliqua during this journey - 2 or 3 of the above I only observed I should before my sleep - I suspect it to be a creeper, or climber - but the leaves have numerous discolored spots denoting the frost - the fruit, fourth, fifth, are all ornamental when in flower, and not the common sort of the tender season - but these are not at all - there is a very beautiful ~~sample~~ *sample* of the same species ~~lost~~ *lost* you said, also of the or two other flowering trees with the in my composition - by which I hope -

Besides the specimens of leaves of two of the plants mentioned above, I enclose also the terminal leaves of a branch of the sample or large tree I wrote of - the ~~sample~~ *sample* fruit, & the other fruits are somewhat bulky I hope about as are in the enclosed condition

The following is a list of the specimens of wood, which I have left at Kyoan Phyo before you had the opportunity of the 1st plant of a branch of the young *Quercus acuminata* about 6 or 8 feet from the ground - near Kyoan Phyo - 2nd *Q. acuminata* I think 1 foot long - petals 5 or 6 inches thick, and 11 or 12 feet long

