

Under "Third class staples, "of which large quantities may be had /produced/
in some time:

=Coolit-lawang

Cinnamon, Pepper, Clove-bark, Manna, ~~Mc~~saao, sugar, coffee, wheat and redwood;

Ginger = *Lya* *Loya*

Sappan wood= Sibucow

Soft-dammer= Poote

Rice= Boogafs

Cotton= Kapass, or Gapass

Sandal-wood= *K*naio-chindana

Indigo=Ty-yoong

Dying-woods, such as: Cudarang, Bankal, Nanka, etc.

BIBLIOGRAPHIA HUNTIANA / Form B — Botanical articles

Author(s) *Dalrymple, [Alexander]*

Title *Essay, towards an account of Sooloo.*

Abbreviated reference *MLP 3569.*
Orient. Repert. 1(4): 499-578. 1793 [Jan.]

Notes *Paper dated 30 July 1792., "begun to be written in April, 1763, ".*

The chapter "Geographical description of Sooloo" contains scattered references to native and cultivated plants: as on p. 514, speaking of the coastal area, "The Alexander laurel is common enough, and by much the largest I have seen, ^{as much as} above two fathoms in circumference. There are several foot-trees on the island (Borneo?)". Staples, or produce, are enumerated on pp. 564-566, where we find, under "Timber of various kinds": Teak, Naru, Lawawn or Poone, Black-wood, Mahogany, Malawee, Birtangol, Dongon, Calaoit, Palo-maria, or Alexander laurel, Banaba, etc. *(over)* Parts of the account are said to have been published earlier, in the "Plea for extending the commerce of the East India Company and of this Kingdom, by an Establishment at Balamlangan, 8°. 1769; and as a paper entitled "Natural Curiosities at Sooloo", in the "Translation of South Sea Voyages," 4°. 1770, the latter also as a separate.

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