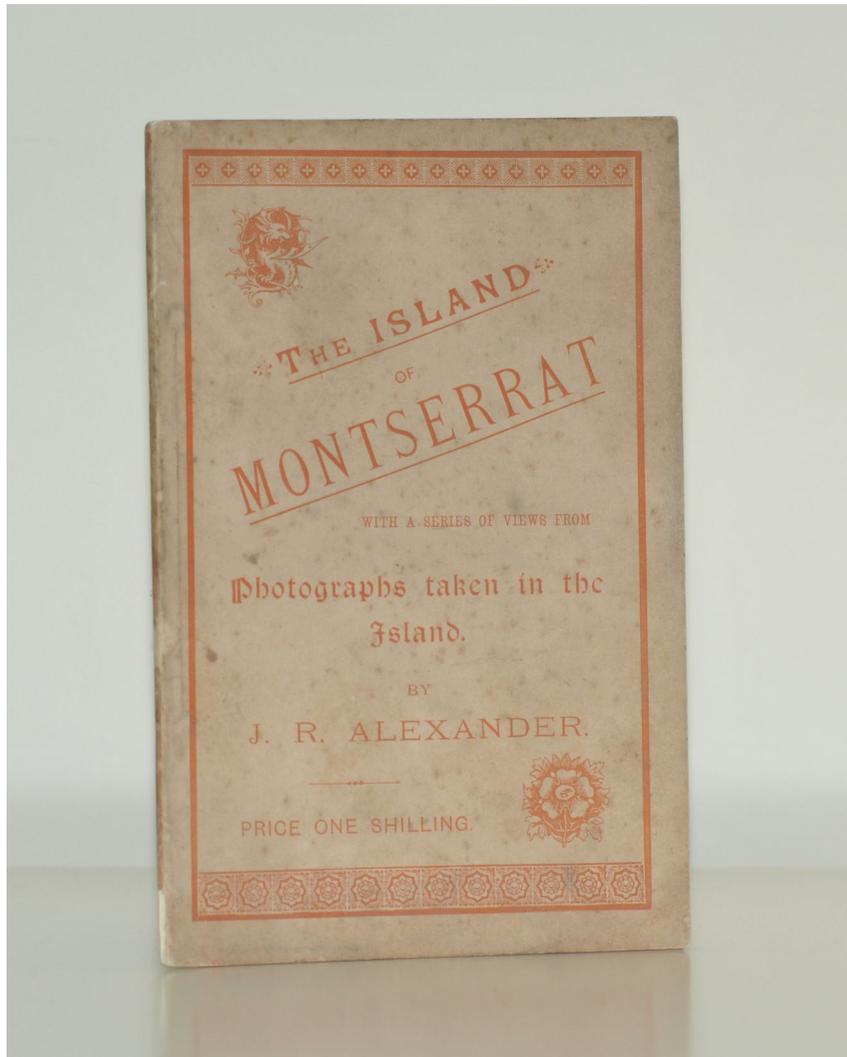




Reg & Philip  
Remington



## LIME TREE PLANTATIONS

**Alexander (J. R.) The Island of Montserrat, Its History and Development, Chiefly as Regard its Lime Tree Plantations,**  
with a Short Description of Lime-Fruit Juice and its Use as a Medical Agent and as a Beverage, FIRST EDITION, 8 sepia chromo-lithographed plates, taken from photographs, 16 pages + 7 leaves of advertisements, 8vo, original printed wrappers, Carlisle, 1886

Published for Evans, Son and Co. of Liverpool to promote Sturge's Montserrat Company's Lime Juice.

The Montserrat Company, formed in 1857 under the direction of Joseph Sturge, bought abandoned estates, encouraged the cultivation of limes, started the commercial production of lime juice, and sold plots of land to settlers.

The plantation covers more than 800 acres, and contains 180,000 trees, the fruit is gathered by the Negro women which they carry down in baskets on their head.

Lime harvesting is abundant from September through to January, but the plantation yields a considerable crop return all year round.

Also gives a brief history of the island, topography and its inhabitants.

£750



23

**At Novelty in Sauce**

**MONTSERRAT**  
**LIME-FRUIT JUICE SAUCE**

THE BASIS OF WHICH IS  
**MONTSERRAT LIME-FRUIT JUICE**

22

**MONTSERRAT PURE LIME-FRUIT CORDIALS**

The success attending the introduction of the "Lime-Fruit Cordial" being so great, the Sole Consignees decided to bring out other Cordials, with Lime-Fruit Juice as their basis, and combined with fruit and other flavours. These are all guaranteed free from alcohol, and have found much favour. They are—

Montserrat Lime-Juice Syrup . . . . .  
Aromatic Montserrat Cordial . . . . .  
Montserrat Clove Cordial . . . . .  
Montserrat Jargonelle Cordial . . . . .  
Montserrat Peppermint Cordial . . . . .  
Montserrat Pineapple Cordial . . . . .  
Montserrat Raspberry Cordial . . . . .  
Montserrat Strawberry Cordial . . . . .  
Montserrat Sarsaparilla Cordial . . . . .

*This is similar to Lime-Fruit Cordial, but sweeter and thicker.*  
*When diluted, especially with Airedale Water, resembles Orange Ale.*  
*Being so favoured as indicated in its firm and agreeable and refreshing beverage either diluted with water or alone, and especially with Airedale Water.*  
*These are guaranteed to be combined only with the purest of the respective Fruits, and are highly recommended.*

**MONTSERRAT QUININE CORDIAL.**

This is a combination of pure Quinine and Montserrat Lime-Fruit Juice combined by the addition of aromatics, but entirely free from alcohol. Owing to the medicinal virtues of Lime-Fruit Juice and Quinine it is recommended for the relief of Malaria, but is well known these combinations have often been attended with serious evils consequent upon the alcoholic stimulants they most contain. It is cheaper than Quinine Wine.

**MONTSERRAT LIME-FRUIT BITTERS**

Made with Montserrat Lime-Fruit, and forms a splendid Bitter, superior to Orange, Angostura, &c.

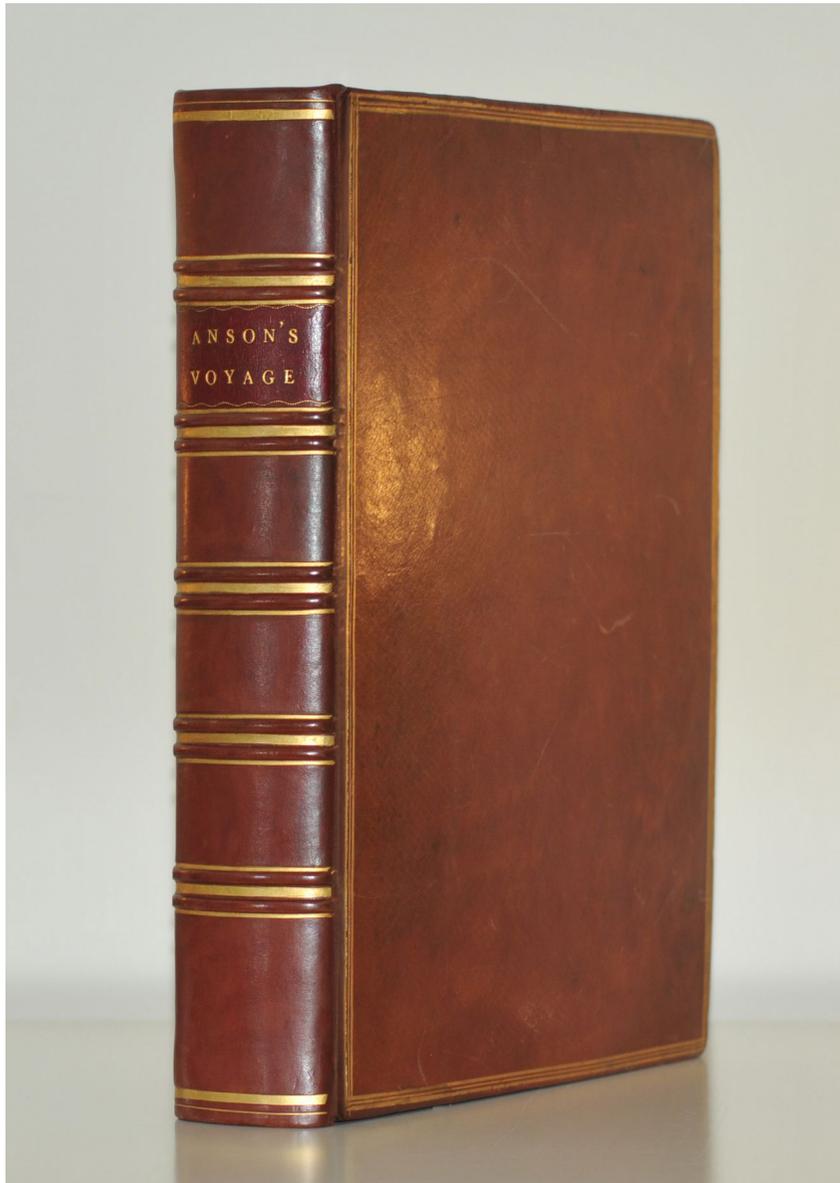
All the above Cordials are in Reputed Quarts only.  
Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c., everywhere.

THE above is quite a novelty, and is the more recent production of the Sole Consignees. LIME-FRUIT JUICE it is found forms a most convenient basis for SAUCE, and our readers are solicited to give this a trial. It has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be the BEST Sauce before the Public. It is also half the price of first-class Sauces.

JOHN WOODALL, *Master in Surgery*, writes so far back as 1617, in a *Treatise on Scurvy*:—

"I dare not write how good a Sauce it (Lime Juice) is at meat, least the Chief in the Ships waste it in the great Cabins."

**STRONGER AND CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER SAUCE.**



## ROYAL PAPER COPY

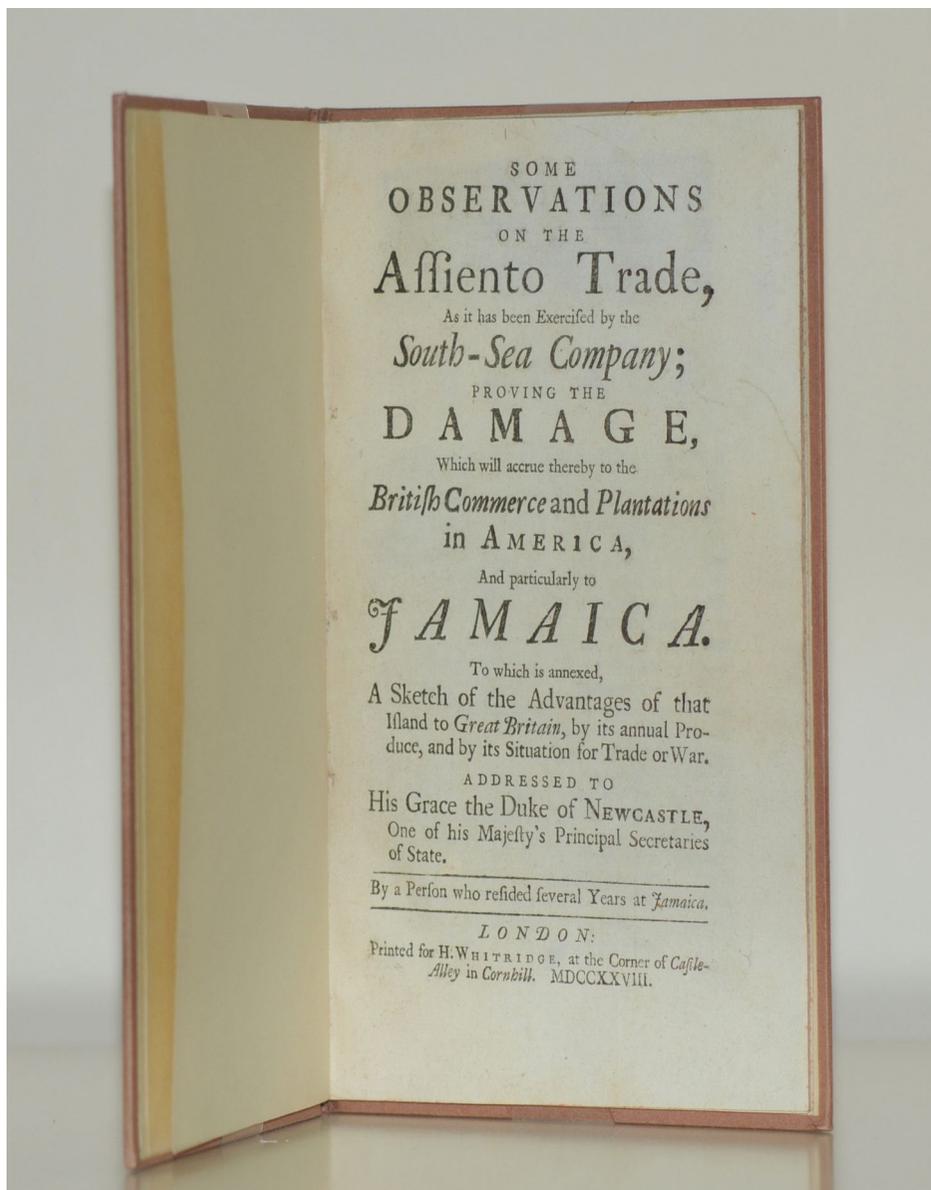
**Anson: A Voyage Round The World, in the Years MDCCXL, I.II.III.IV. BY George Anson Esq.**

Commander in Chief of a Squadron of His Majesty's ships, sent upon an Expedition to the South Seas, Compiled from Papers and other Materials of the Right Honourable George Lord Anson and Published under his Directions, Richard Walters M.A. Chaplain of His Majesty's Ship Centurion, in that Expedition, FIRST EDITION, LARGE PAPER COPY, 42 finely engraved plates, contemporary Russia, rebacked, raised bands, lines tooled in gilt, red letter piece, Printed for the Author, London, 1748

One of the special copies printed on "Royal Paper" complete with the list of the subscribers. The story of Anson's voyage is one of the great voyages in the history of exploration and naval warfare. England at war with Spain in 1739, equipped eight ships under the command of George Anson to harass the Spaniards on the western coast of South America, for the purpose of cutting off Spanish supplies of wealth from the Pacific area and to capture the Spanish treasure ship known as the Acapulco galleon.

The Spanish fleet sent out to oppose the British ran in to storms; provisions ran out and many ships wrecked. Anson and his men succeeded admirably in their mission, although at a frightful cost in ships and the lives of English seaman. Enduring a terrible outbreak of scurvy, and serve weather around the Horn, to both of which most of her escort succumbed, the Centurion made her way into the Pacific where she fought naval engagements, captured a Spanish town, laid siege to Acapulco, seized the Acapulco galleon off the Philippines, and returned home in triumph by way of China. The treasure amassed during the four-year voyage amounted to over one hundred million dollars (in today's currency), the biggest prize of all time.

**£4500**



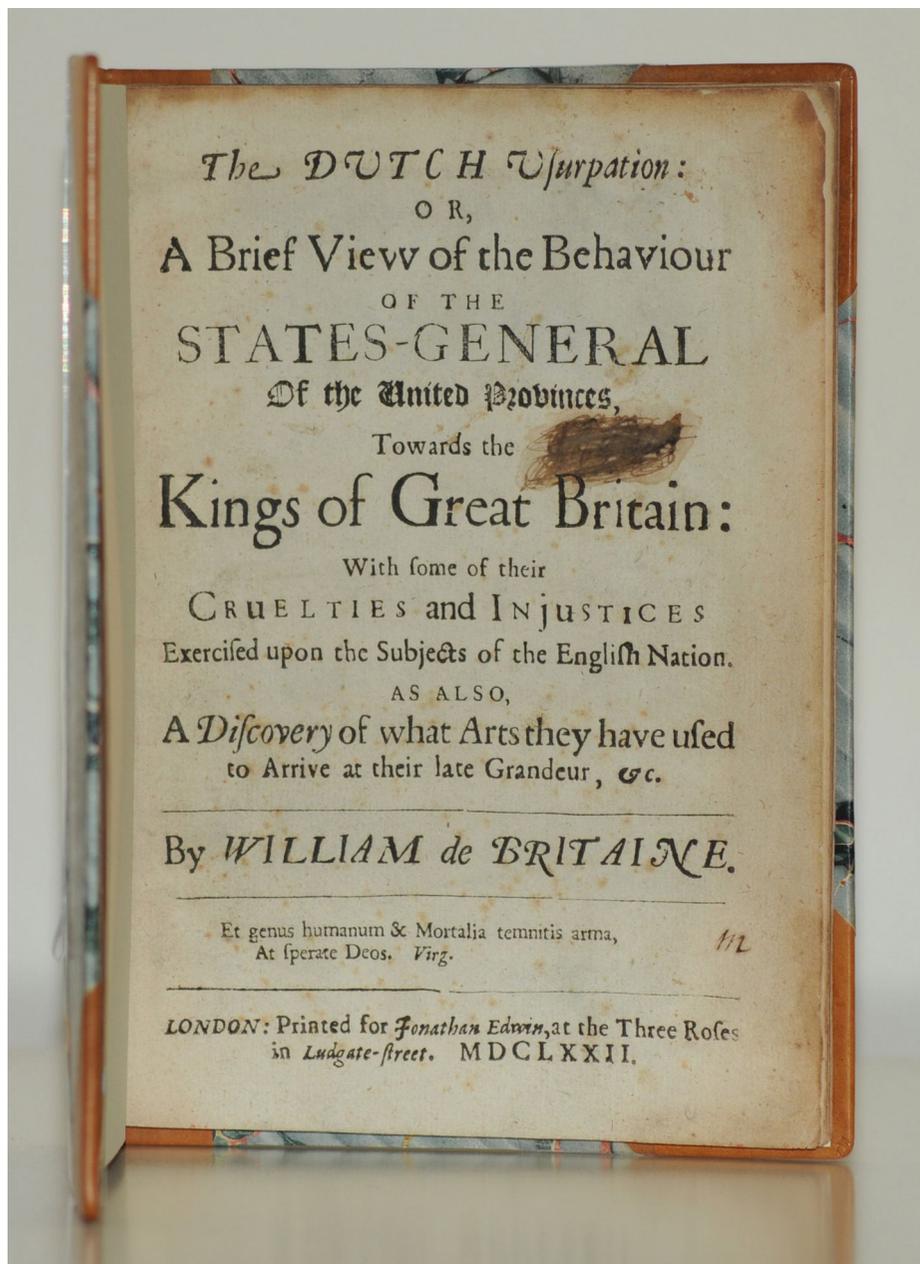
**Assiento: Some Observations on the Assiento Trade,**

as it has been Exercised by the South-Sea Company; proving the Damage which will accrue thereby to the British Commerce and Plantations in America, and particularly to Jamaica. To which is annexed, A Sketch of the Advantages of that Island to Great Britain, by its annual Produce, and by its Situation for Trade or War. addressed to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. By a Person who resided several years at Jamaica, 4 + 38 pp., 8vo, boards, leather letter-piece, H. Whitridge, London, 1728

Sabin 86683. Kress 3765. Sperling 483. Goldsmith 6598. Hanson 3721. Cundall. 562.

Sometimes attributed to James Knight. The Assiento was a contract made between Great Britain and Spain at the Treaty of Utrecht whereby Britain was given exclusive rights of 30 years by Spain which gave Britain the contract to export slaves from Africa to the Spanish colonies.

£1250



**Britaine (William de) The Dutch Usurpation:**

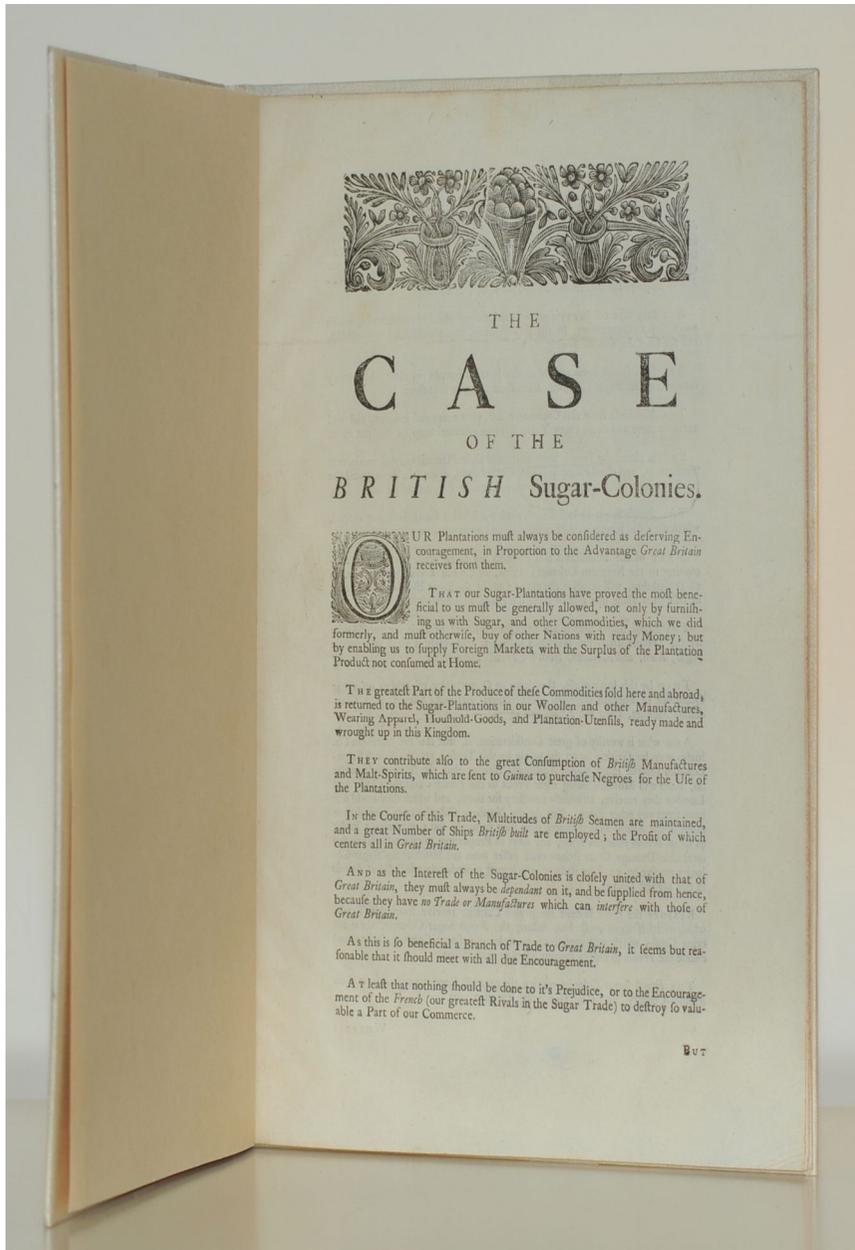
or, A brief view of the behaviour of the States-General of the United Provinces, towards the Kings of Great Britain : with some of their cruelties and injustices exercised upon the subjects of the English Nation. As also, a discovery of what arts they have used to arrive at their late Grandeur, sm. 4to, 4 + 35 pp. frontispiece missing, last blank, half calf, Printed for Jonathan Edwin, London, 1672

Wing B4804, ESTC. R235126

The Dutch captured the English East India Company's islands Amboyna, Banda and the Mollucca Islands, etc. and gained the English plantations of Cloves, Nutmeg, Mace and Cinnamon, etc.

£450





**British Sugar Plantations in the Americas.**

**The Case of the British Sugar-Colonies,**  
3 pp., [1731]

Hanson 4222. Kress 3927. Goldsmiths 6852. Sabin 102822

**bound with**

**A Bill for the Better Securing and Encouraging the Trade of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America,**  
7 pp., [1732]

Not in Goldsmiths or Kress.

Both with docket and drop-head titles, woodcut head-pieces, folds, a little soiling and even browning, together in modern full vellum binding, folio.

The author endeavours to trace the reason why foreign West-Indian sugar could be sold in Europe much cheaper than the British West-Indian sugar, thereby threatening the loss of the sugar trade. The reasons he gives are the extravagance of the planters, and that whereas in the old days Barbadoes used to buy up all the other sugars and re-export them at a reasonable price, they had since more than doubled the price and had forbidden the importation of the other sugars, which the Dutch and French in consequence exported to Europe themselves. Also discusses the French timber trade with the Mississippi and Cape Breton, etc.

**£1500**

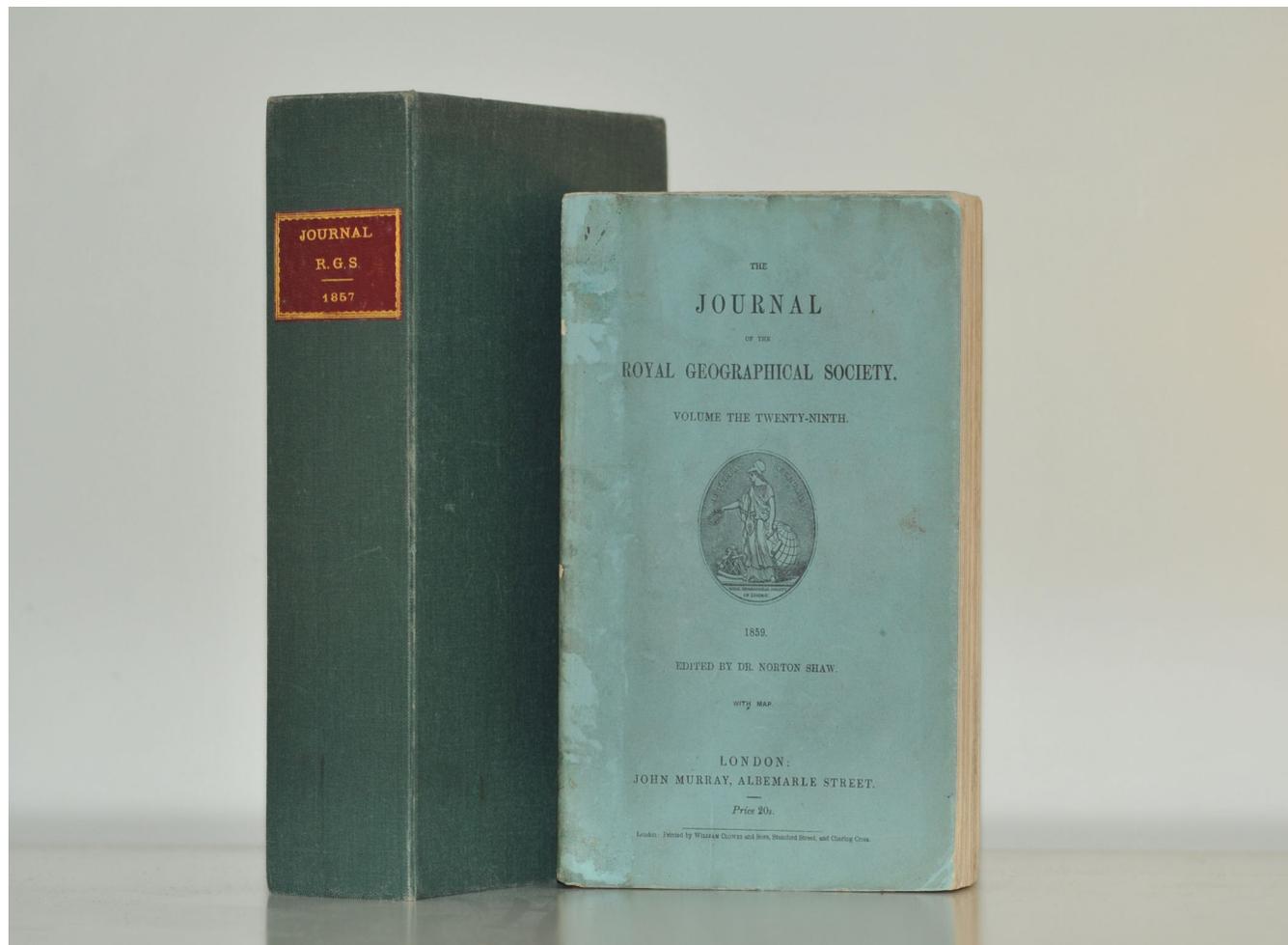
**Burton (Sir Richard F.) The Lake Regions of Central Equatorial Africa, with notices of the Lunar Mountains and the sources of the White Nile.**

As contained in The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, volume the twenty-ninth, 8vo, pp. ccxxiv, 464 pp., 6 (ads); large folding map; original blue printed wrappers (covers slightly soiled, some cracking to the paper spine), preserved in a cloth box, John Murray, London, 1859.

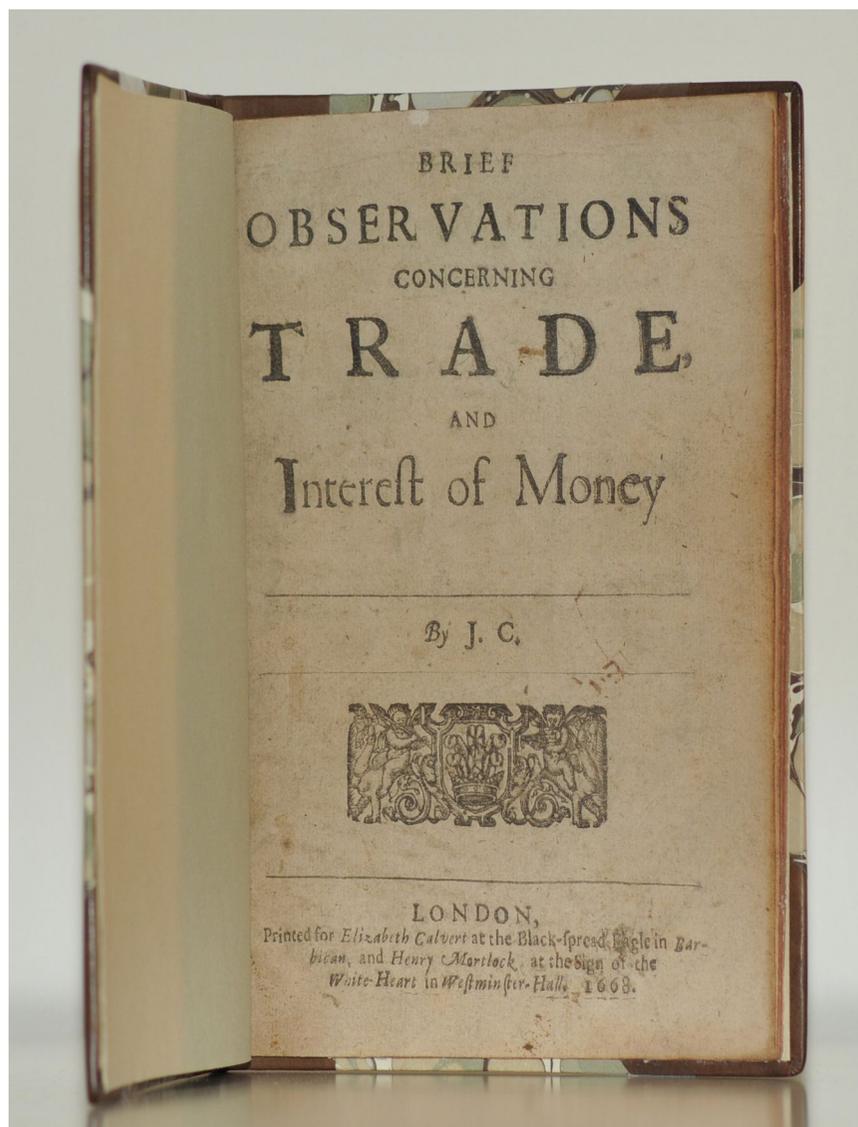
The first published edition of Burton's account of The Lake Regions of Central Equatorial Africa, with Notices of the Lunar Mountains and and the Sources of the White Nile, being the Results of an Expedition undertaken under the patronage of Her Majesty's Government and the Royal Geographical Society of London, 1857-59.

'Very rare', Penzer p.67.

£2500







[Child (Sir Josiah)] **Brief Observations Concerning Trade and Interest of Money**, by J.C. FIRST EDITION, 38 pages, sm. 4to(title slightly soiled), Printed for Elizabeth Calvert and Henry Mortlock, London, 1668

Wing C.3852

Sir Josiah Child become Governor of the East India Company in 1681. He proposed government controlled interest rates and restricted trade among the colonies which would benefit England.

"Their exact making of all their Native Commodities, and packing of their Herrings, Codfish, and all other Commodities, which they send abroad in great quantities; the consequence whereof is, That the repute of their said Commodities abroad continues always good, and the Buyers will accept of them by the marks, without opening; whereas the Fish which our English make in Newfound-Land and New-England, often prove false and deceitfully made, seldom containing the quantity for which the Hogsheads are marked in which they are packed."

**£1200**

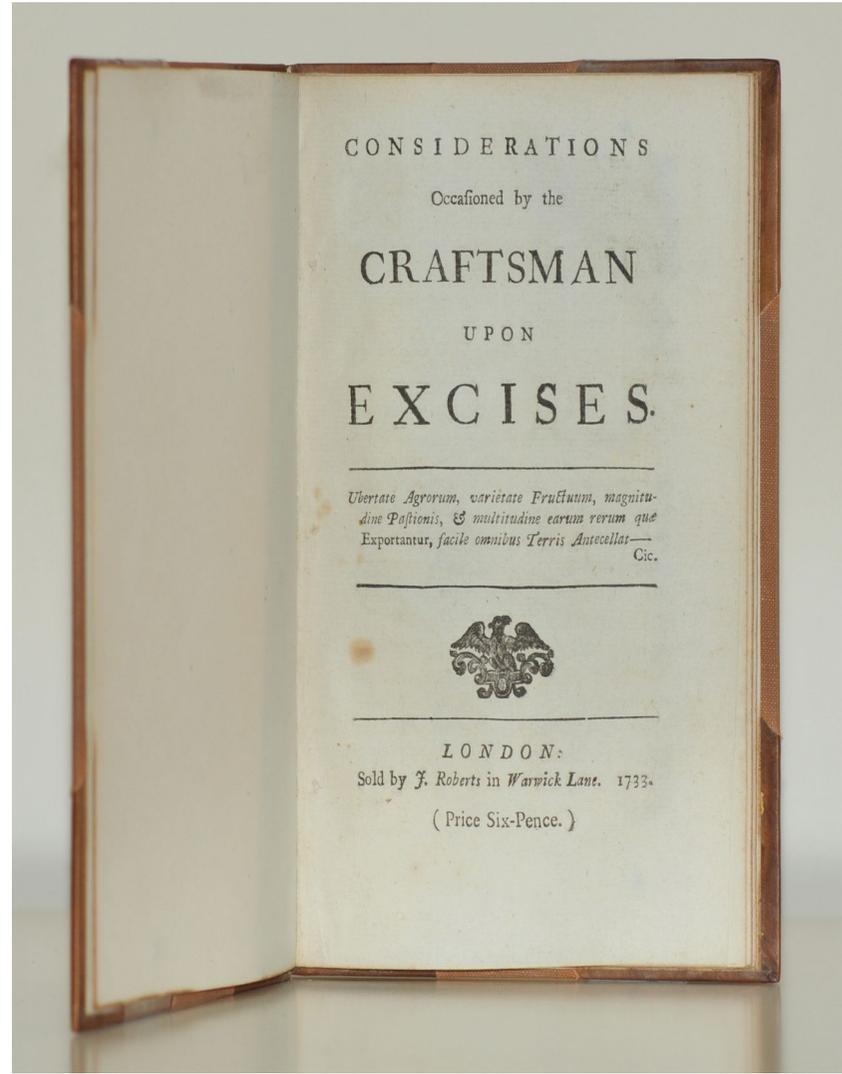
**Considerations Occasioned by the Craftsman upon Excises,**

32 pp. sm. 8vo, half calf, London, 1773

Kress 4080.

The writer suggested that both wine and tobacco were superfluous commodities. If the method of taxing them were altered, the price of necessities could be lowered.

£1200



**OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF CAPTAIN JAMES COOK'S THREE VOYAGES BOUND IN CONTEMPORARY STATE.**

**Cook (Captain James R.N. F.R.S.) Complete Set of the Official Accounts of his Three Voyages Round the World,**

FIRST EDITIONS, 8 vols, 4to, each narrative bound in contemporary calf, and 2 folio atlases, half calf and original boards, uncut, together 10 vols, London, 1773-84

**I. Hawkesworth (Dr. John editor) Account of Voyages performed in the "Dolphin" and "Swallow" and "Endeavour"**

by Byron 1764-66; Wallis, 1766-68; Carteret 1766-69; and Cook 1768-71, 53 engraved charts and plates, 3 vols, 4to, contemporary calf, gilt panelled spines, red and green letter-pieces, London, 1773

**II. Cook (Capt. James) Voyage towards the South Pole and Round the World in the "Resolution" and "Adventure"**

1772-75,[edited by John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury] 64 engraved charts and plates, 2 vols, 4to, contemporary calf(slight repair to joints), gilt lined, red letter-pieces and folio atlas, old style half calf, red letter-piece(some slight water staining to a few plates at the end) London, 1777

**III. Cook (Captain James) and Captain James King Voyage to the Pacific Ocean for making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere in the "Resolution" and "Discovery"**

1776-80,[edited by John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury] 3 vols, 4to, contemporary calf, red letter-pieces, containing 24 charts and maps and folio atlas, with 2 maps and 62 copper engraved plates, original boards, re-backed with old paper, uncut, London 1784

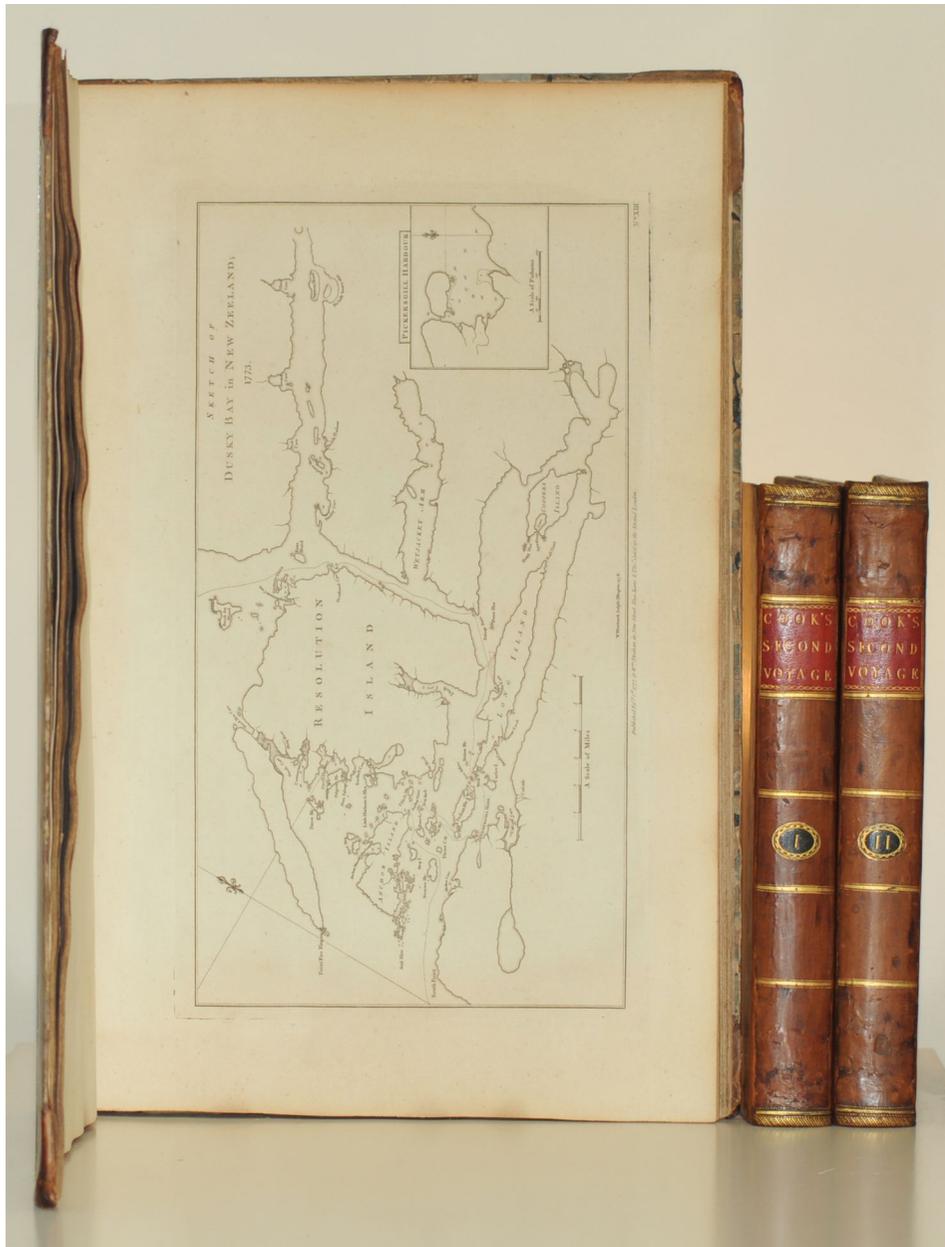
Beddie's Bibliography of Captain James Cook Nos .648, 1216 and 1543. Holmes Bibliography 5,24,47.

First Voyage, H.M.S. "Endeavour", 1768-1771: The publicity stated object of the expedition was to observe the Transit of Venus across the sun, but the secret purpose was the search for the mythical Great Southern Continent supposed to lie somewhere between New Holland and South America. "Endeavour" Left Plymouth on 25th August 1768; among those aboard were Sir Joseph Banks, the naturalist Daniel Solander, and the artist Sydney Parkinson. After completing observations at Tahiti, they sailed westward. On 8th October 1769 Cook became the first European to set foot on New Zealand. They continued to the west and on 19th April 1770, the east coast of New Holland came into European view for the first time, thus determining the limits of the Pacific basin. Cook named the land New South Wales.



*E. Rooker sculp.*  
N<sup>o</sup> 21.





Second Voyage, H.M.S. "Resolution" and "Adventure", 1772-1775: To the Pacific, aided by new and improved methods of determining longitude and latitude, refined his discoveries in the South Pacific. The search for a Southern Continent continued and Cook determined once and for all that it did not exist.

"Resolution" and "Adventure" sailed from Plymouth on 13th July 1772. The complement included the naturalists John and George Forster, the artist William Hodges and the scientist Anders Sparrman. Cook made the first crossing of the Antarctic Circle. March to June 1773 were spent in New Zealand waters then they worked variously north and east to Tahiti. At Huaheine, Omai a native of Utietea Island, was taken aboard "Adventure" and accompanied them back to England. In 1774 Cook continued through the Pacific from New Zealand stopping at Easter Island, the Marquesas, Tahiti and the Tuamotus. Further discoveries were made which included southern islands of the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, and Norfolk Island.



*A YOUNG WOMAN of OTAHEITE, DANCING.*

Third Voyage, H.M.S. "Resolution" And "Discovery" 1776-1780: Cook's third Pacific voyage was as important for the exploration of the North Pacific as the first two had been for the South Pacific. It was also the best equipped both navigationally and scientifically, and resulted in the discovery of Hawaii which Cook himself regarded as his greatest Pacific discovery, and in the disproval of the existence of a navigable northern passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The "Resolution" sailed from Plymouth on 12th July 1776, with Cook, John Gore, Lieutenants James King and William Bligh. The "Discovery" which sailed on 1st August under the command of Charles Clerke, also aboard were James Burney, George Vancouver, William Ellis, George Dixon, Nathaniel Portlock, Edward Riou and the artist John Webber.

First sailing south to check Kerguelen's Land in the Indian Ocean near the Antarctic, they called at Van Diemen's Land, and at Queen Charlotte Sound, New Zealand. In March 1777 the Island of Mangala in the Cook group was sighted, then in May they discovered the Haapai section of the Tonga Islands. The island of Tubuai was sighted on 8 August 1777.

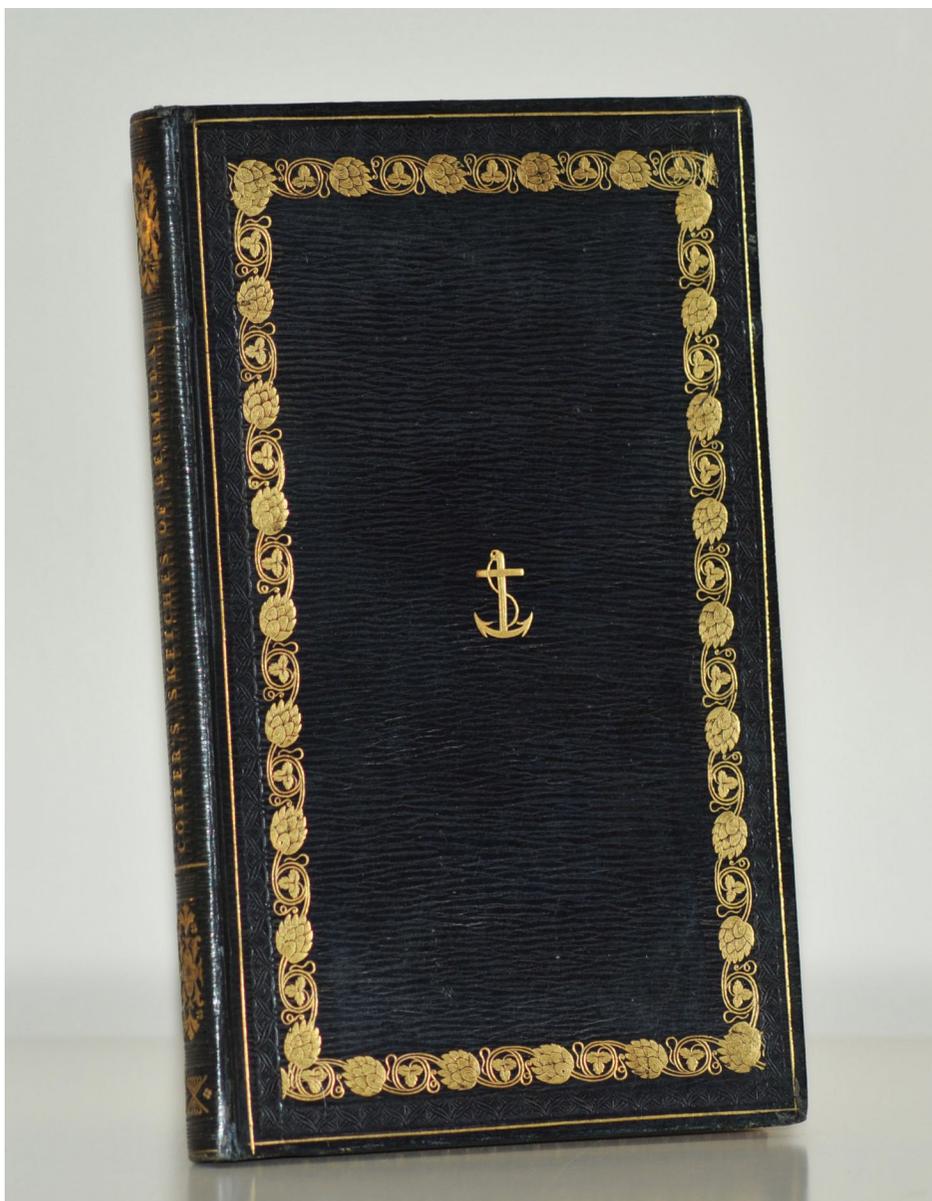
Sailing north from Borabora they discovered and named Christmas Island on that day, and on 18th January 1778 had their first sight of Hawaii, continuing on to California, they sighted the coast on 7th March, in the vicinity of Drake's New Albion. The ships worked their way up the American coast, passed through Bering Strait to latitude 70 degrees 40 minutes before ice made them turn back, surveyed a part of the Asiatic coast and the island of Oonalashka (Alaska).

Sailing south on 26th November 1778 they discovered more of the Hawaiian chain(Maui) then worked their way round the coast of Hawaii to Kealakekua Bay, anchoring there on 17th January 1779. On 14th February Cook was tragically killed in a shoreline skirmish with the native Hawaiians.

The long-delayed official account of the third voyage was so eagerly awaited by the public that it was sold out on the third day after publication, and though the published price was £4. 14s. 6d. as much as 10 guineas was offered by would be purchasers.

**£35,000**





**CONTAINS THE SHIPWRECK ACCOUNTS OF HENRY MAY AND SIR GEORGE SOMERS**

**Cotter(Richard) Sketches of Bermuda, or Somer's Islands,**

FIRST EDITION, folding coloured map, frontispiece and 3 lithographed plates(2 folding), 8vo, contemporary navy blue straight grained morocco, elaborately tooled in gilt, a.e.g. viii, 69, [1.]pp. London, Effingham Wilson, 1828

Stunning copy of a scarce work on Bermuda.

Cotter was well placed to write this work being resident for 4 years, he gives accounts of the shipwreck of Henry May in 1593 and also the wrecking and landing of Sir George Somers ship Sea Venture and his 150 crew, passengers and the establishment of the colony.

The volume continues with the geography of the island, noting the principal places of anchorage, Bermudan society, local architecture, crime rate, natural resources, agricultural produce as well as their native population.

1591. April 10. Three ships sailed from Plymouth, England for the East Indies. They were the Penelope, Merchant Royal and Edward Bonaventura. In the latter was English seaman Henry May, transferred by his Captain, James Lancaster, to a French vessel. The French ship was under the command of M. de la Barbotiere.



Captain de la Barbotiere sailed from Laguna, Hispaniola, on the voyage described Seventeen days after leaving Laguna, Captain de la Barbotiere and his pilots thought they were out of danger of the Isle of Devils or Bermuda. They got their wine of height for a safe latitude, drank long and deep, with a minimal deck watch, but erred severely in their navigation. At midnight on December 17, the ship struck the north-west reefs of Bermuda and was so badly damaged that out of fifty five men, only twenty six reached the shore alive. Henry May and Captain de la Barbotiere were among the survivors. It is the wreck of this French ship on the Bermuda coat of arms. The crew cut down Bermuda cedar trees and built a seaworthy craft of eighteen tons. They caulked her seams with lime salvaged from the ship and oil extracted from local turtles they caught for food. They ate turtle meat fish, birds and wild hogs.

In 1609 Sir George Somers was made Admiral of the Virginia Company's Third Supply Relief Fleet, The fleet of 9 ships, with Somers aboard the flagship Sea Venture, set sail from Plymouth with fresh supplies and additional colonists for the new British settlement at Jamestown. Also aboard were John Rolfe (who would become known as the husband of Pocahontas) and the governor-designate of the settlement, Sir Thomas Gates. On 25th July during a hurricane, the Sea Venture was separated from the main fleet and was wrecked off Discovery Bay, Bermuda. Somers and all aboard the Sea Venture were presumed dead by those who continued on to Virginia.

In fact, the ship was wrecked between two rocks or reefs and all 150 crew and colonists were saved. This marked the beginning of the colonisation of Bermuda, England's first Crown Colony. At the time Bermuda was known as 'Virgineola' in tribute to the Virgin Queen, Elizabeth I. But with King James I now on the throne, the islands were renamed the Somers Isles, still today Bermuda's official alternate name.

**£4500**

*written by Amos Waller Esq'*

A  
**LETTER**

FROM A

*Member of the last Parliament,*

TO A

NEW *MEMBER* of the Present,

CONCERNING

The *Conduct* of the War with *SPAIN*:

WITH

Some *OBSERVATIONS* on the *HANOVER NEUTRALITY*, as far as it may relate to, or affect *Great Britain*.



LONDON:

Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe*, in *Pater-noster*  
Row. M.DCC.XLII.

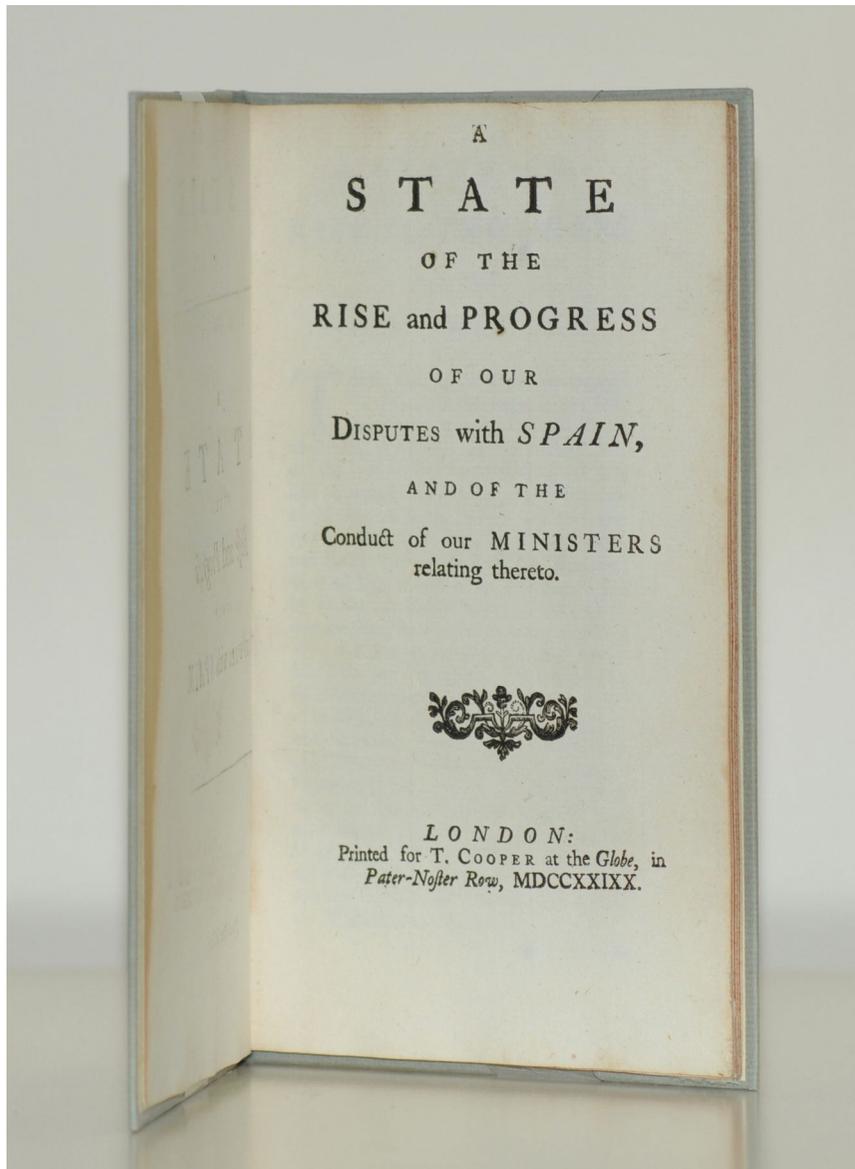
**A Letter from a Member of the last Parliament,**

to a New Member of the Present, Concerning the Conduct of the war with Spain: with some Observations on the Hanover Neutrality, as Far as It May Relate To, or Affect Great Britain. [4],72p, London : printed for T. Cooper, 1742

Sabin 40303

Concerning a feared Spanish attack on the West Indies, the conduct of the war in America, Admiral Vernon's operations at Carthagen and Porto Bello, etc., and attacking the incompetence of the English Ministers in these matters.

£450

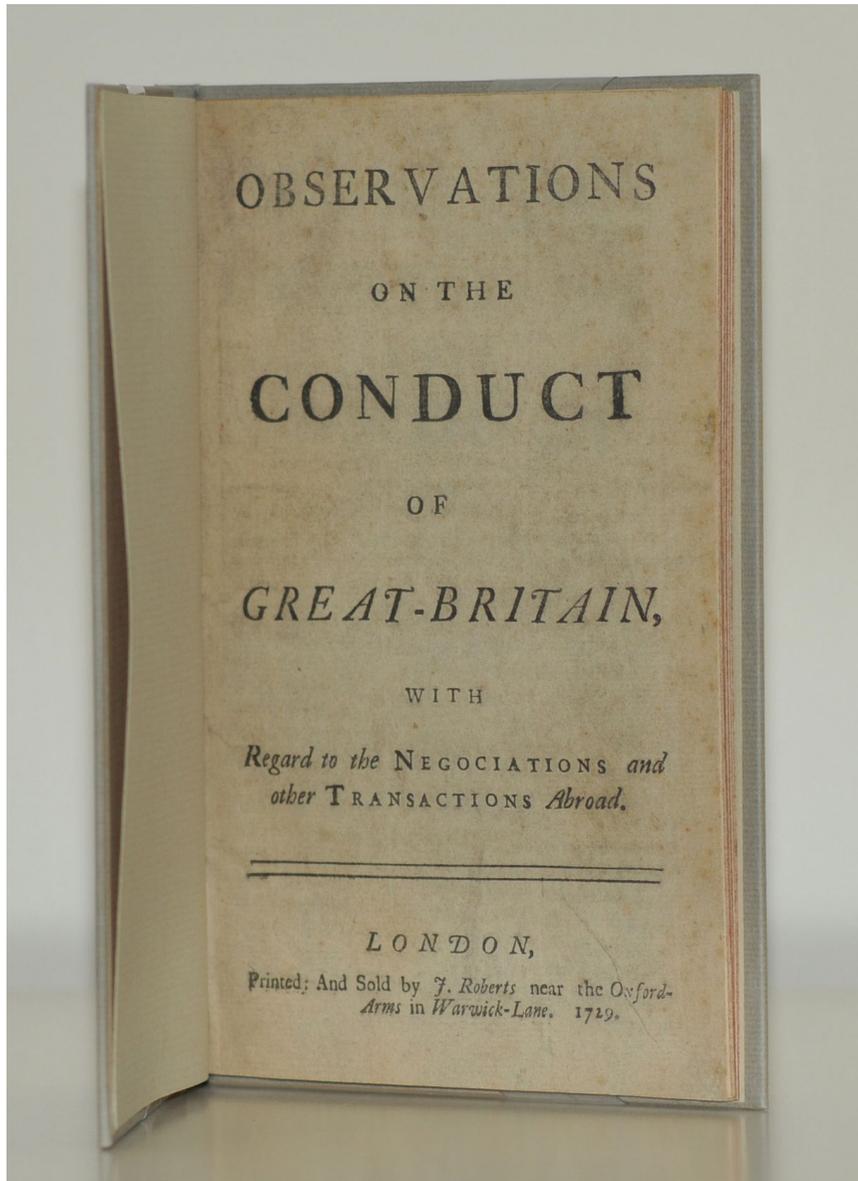


[Marchmont (H. Hume, Earl of)] *A State of the Rise and Progress of Our Disputes with Spain,* and of the Conduct of our Ministers Relating Thereto, 4 + 79 PP., 8vo, boards, leather letter-piece, T. Cooper, London, 1739

Kress 4446. Sperling 555. Goldsmith 7658. Sabin 90630. JCB 611.

An important pamphlet regarding the British rights to trade and navigation in American waters, the Spanish alarm at the new British colony of Georgia, the Assiento contract for supplying Negroes, etc.

£250



**Observations on the conduct of Great-Britain,**

with regard to negotiations and other transactions abroad, 62 pp., last blank, 8vo, boards, leather letter-piece, J. Roberts, London, 1729

Kress 3819. Sabin 56514. Goldsmith 6660. ESTC T41776.

"Relates to Admiral Hosier's and other British Expeditions to the West Indies against the Spaniards, and defends the Government of Sir Robert Walpole in its relation with foreign states" Sabin.

Includes four page of tables of ships captured by the Spaniards in the West Indies, 26 British and American vessels are recorded with the names of their owners, masters, when and where captured and damages sustained.

**£250**

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

PRESENT CONVENTION

WITH

S P A I N.

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L O N D O N :

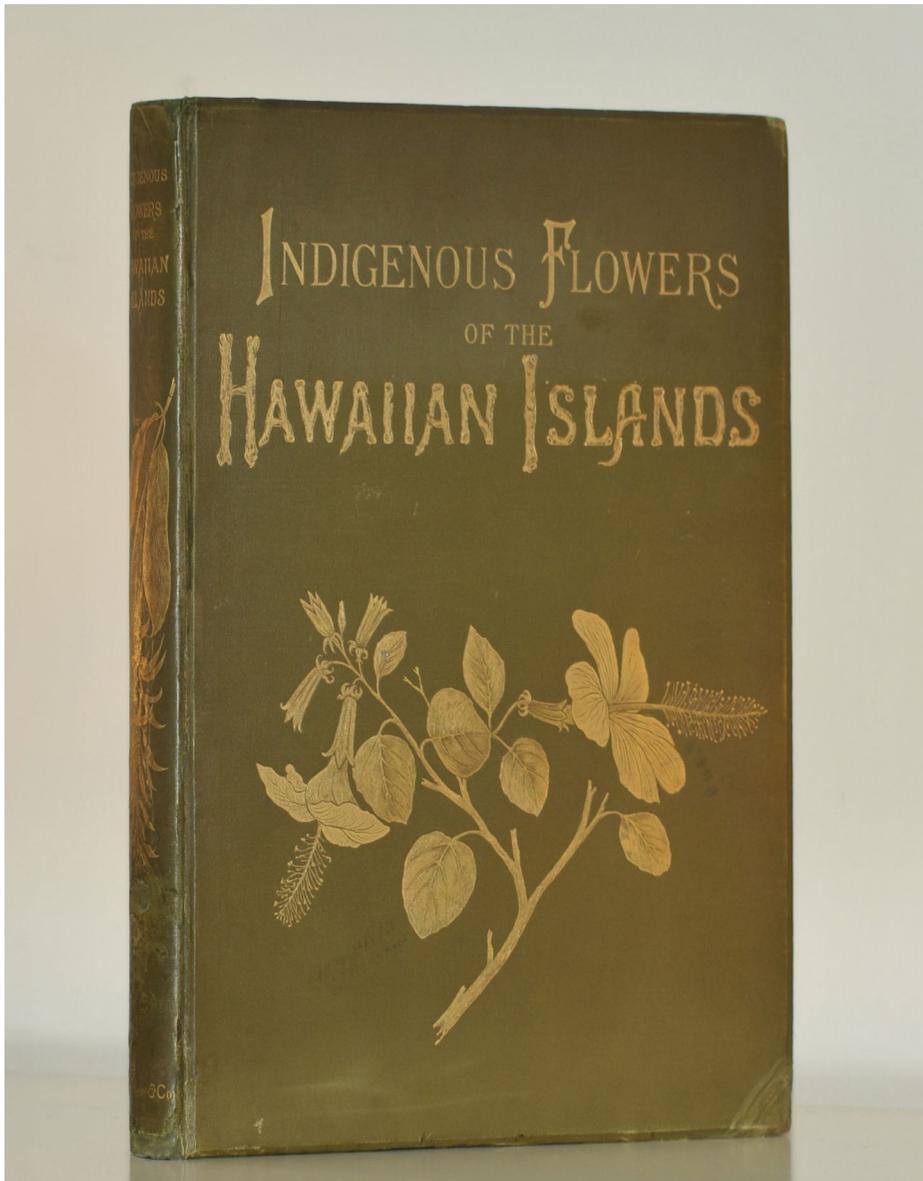
Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe*, in *Patern-*  
*oster Row*, M,DCC,XXXIX.

[Roberts Benjamin] *Observations on the Present Convention with Spain*,  
4 + 60 pp. modern boards, leather letter-piece (some ink annotations and  
underlining), Printed for T. Copper, London, 1739

Sabin 56550.

Discusses the Treaty of El Pardo, signed on January 14, 1739, which is printed in full. At the convention described in this volume England and Spain agreed to avoid war, to meet in conference to settle their respective pretensions to American trade and navigation, and to discuss the borders of Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas. Furthermore, by this treaty Spain agreed to pay 95,000 pounds in damages to the South Sea Company. The two powers did enter into conflict later that year, however, when the War of Jenkins Ear erupted in October. The hostilities were precipitated by an incident that took place in 1731 in the West Indies by Spanish coast guards who boarded his ship, pillaged it, and then set it adrift.

£250



**Sinclair (Isabella) Indigenous Flowers of the Hawaiian Islands,**

Painted and Described by Mrs. Francis Sinclair, Jr. FIRST EDITION, 44 chromo-lithographed plates after Sinclair by Leighton Brothers, small folio, publisher's green cloth with gilt pictorial spine and front cover, edges gilt; (spine repaired and some wear to covers). London: Sampson, Lowe, 1885

Forbes 3736; Nissen 1848; Great Flower Books p. 76.

Isabella Simpson was born in Scotland. She spent some of her life in New Zealand and after marrying moved to Hawaii. This was the first book to illustrate flowers from Hawaii in colour.

Encouraged by Sir Joseph Hooker, Isabella published her watercolours and observations in a book on flowers of Hawaii. Finally in 1884, Isabella and her husband made the long voyage to London to put her findings into print as Indigenous Flowers of the Hawaiian Islands.

**£2500**

SOME  
OBSERVATIONS  
AND  
REMARKS

On a late Publication, intitl'd,  
Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa,

In which the real Author of this new and curious  
ASIATIC ATALANTIS,  
His Character and his Abilities are fully made  
known to the Publick.

---

Destroy his fib or sophistry in vain :  
The creature's at his dirty work again. POPE.

---

THE SECOND EDITION.

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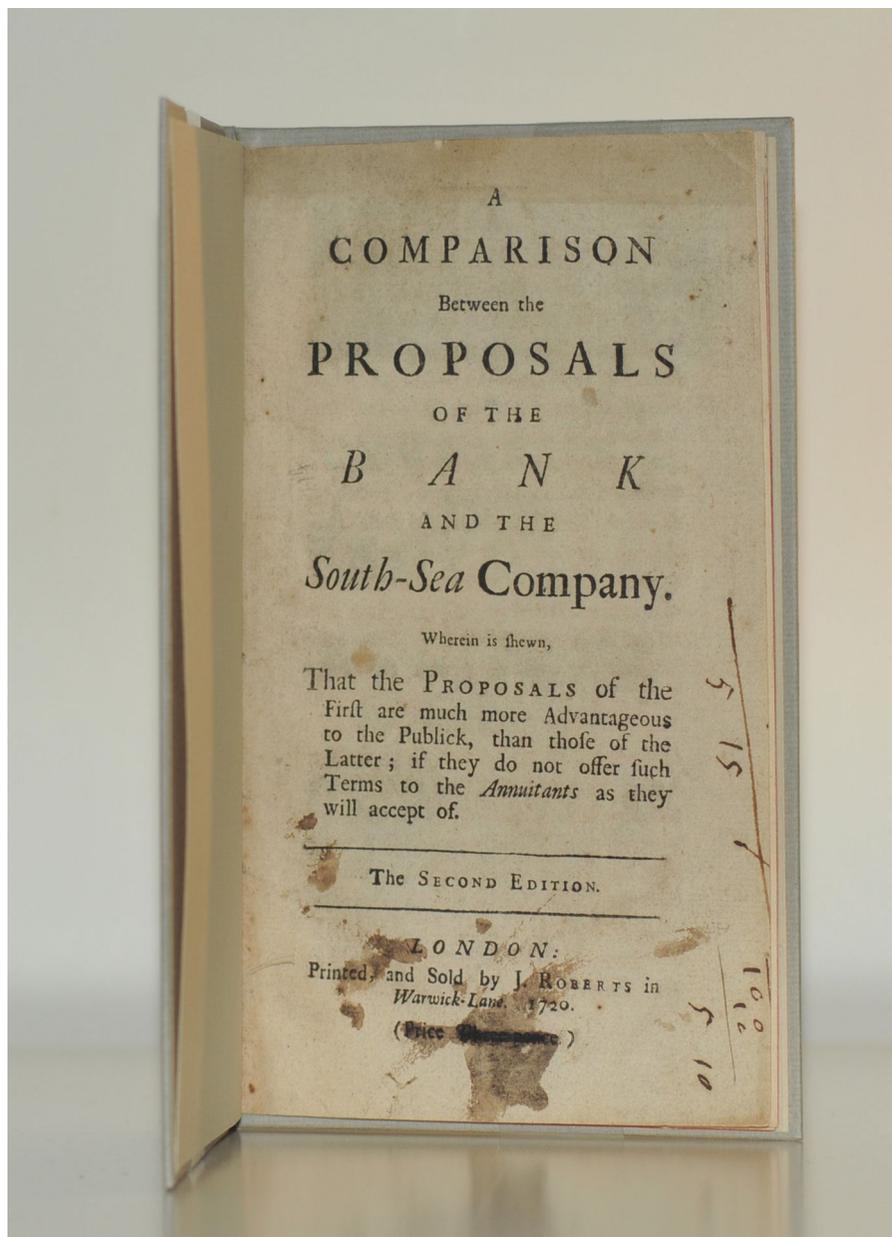
LONDON:  
Printed for the Author, and Sold by J. Stockdale, Piccadilly ;  
Scatchard and Whitaker, No. 12. Ave-Maria Lane, and  
by all Bookfellers in London and Westminster.  
M,DCC,LXXXII.

**Some observations and remarks on a late publication, intitl'd Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa,**

in which the real author of this new and curious Asiatic Atalantis, his character and his abilities are fully made known to the publick, second edition, 167 pp. 8vo, modern wrappers, London, Printed for the Author, 1782

The writer claims that the author of 'Travels in Europe, etc. W. Mackintosh went to India without permission and was employed by Sir Philip Francis to destroy the reputation of the Governor General Warren Hastings.

**£250**



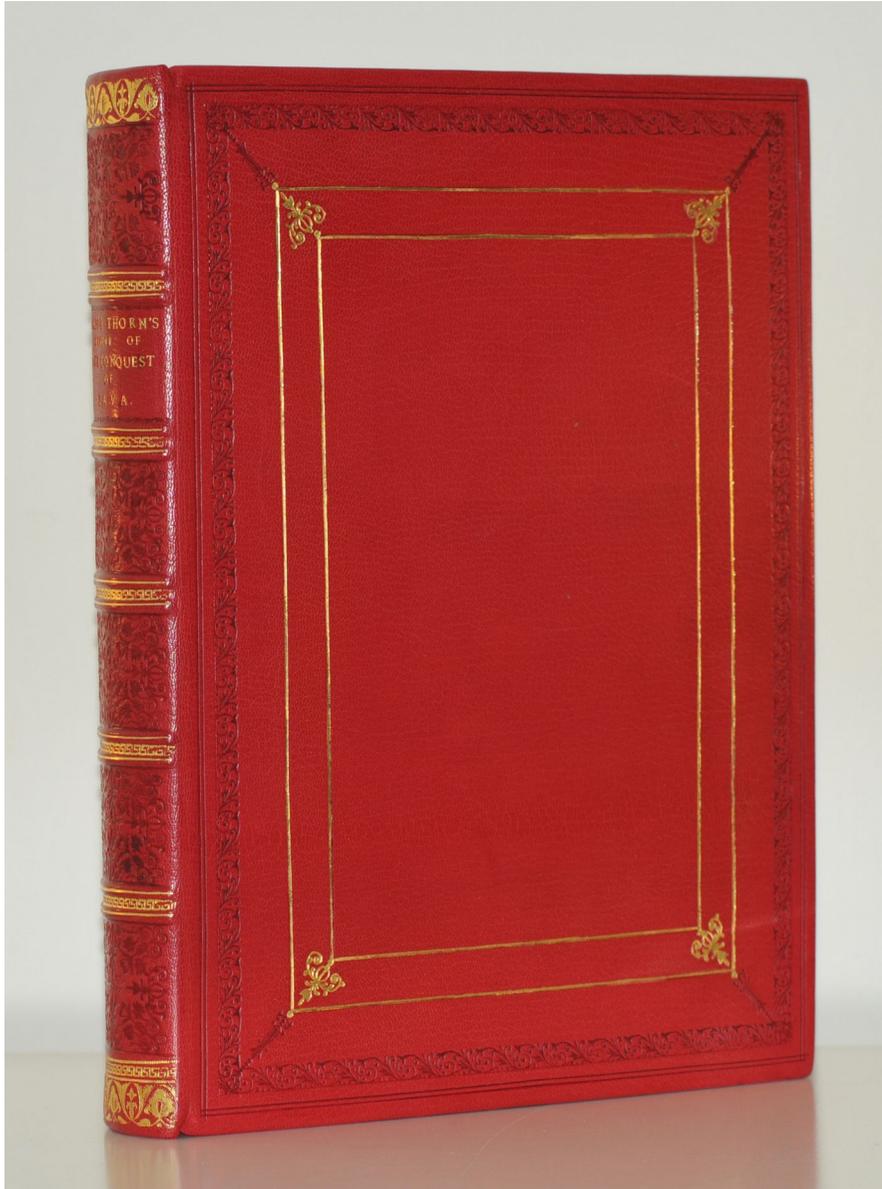
[Trenchard (John)] **A comparison between the proposals of the Bank and the South-Sea Company:**

wherein is shewn, that the proposals of the first are much more advantageous to the public, than those of the latter; if they do not offer such terms to the annuitants as they will accept of. second edition, 18 pages = leaf of advertisements, 8vo, boards, leather letter-piece(title stained), J. Roberts, London, 1720

Goldsmith 5885. Kress 3331. Sabin 15028. Sperling 147.

A series of new measures were implemented in order to restore confidence and the estates of the company directors were confiscated in an attempt to remunerate South Sea Company investors. The remaining South Sea Company shares were allocated to the East India Company and the Bank of England. A proposal was even made in Parliament to place bankers in sacks filled with snakes and thrown into the Thames River.

£750



**Thorn (Major William) Memoir of the Conquest of Java; with the Subsequent Operations of the British Forces in the Oriental Archipelago.**

To which is Subjoined, a Statistical and Historical Sketch of Java; being the Result of Observations made in a Tour Through the Country; with an Account of its Dependencies, FIRST EDITION, 35 maps, plans and plates (mostly folding) 4to, finely bound to style in full red morocco, gilt raised bands, compartment tooled in black, cover with a lined boarder,London, 1815

Abbey's Travel 553

Extra illustrated with 10 finely coloured plates from Raffles: History of Java, second edition, published by Bohn, dated 1827. His book is notable for its fine aquatint views of Batavia. The author was Deputy Quarter Master General to the Forces serving in Java. Thorn describes the campaign and hostilities with the Sultan of Mataram. He journied throughout Java and records his experiences and general state of the country. He also describes the Islands of Madura, Timor, Rotto, Lombock, Bali, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, Abboyna, Banda and other Eastern Archipelago Islands. Includes also a section on the commercial intercourse with Japan.

**£5500**



Castle and Wharf at Batavia.



