The text is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a handwritten document with several paragraphs and numbers. Without clearer handwriting, it is difficult to transcribe accurately.
Washington March 17 1865

Sir, Lance Cpl.
Dear Sir,

Unless there is some way by which we can converse about the joint hands and causes with Mr. Harrell I fear we shall never
Wilmington, Del., Oct., 1883.

The last payment for the building of Rodney Street Chapel being now due to the Contractors, the subscribers to the BUILDING FUND are earnestly requested to pay at once the full amount of their Subscriptions to Mr. Wm. M. CANBY, No. 730 Market Street.

GEORGE W. BUSH,
Chairman.
December 16, 1777

Mr. Washington

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of the 15th instant.

I am glad to hear from you and to know that your health is improving.

Thank you for your kind words and your assistance.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Wilmington, Del., Oct., 1883.

The last payment for the building of Rodney Street Chapel being now due to the Contractors, the subscribers to the BUILDING FUND are earnestly requested to pay at once the full amount of their Subscriptions to Mr. Wm. M. CANBY, No. 730 Market Street.

GEORGE W. BUSH,
Chairman.
Tenders to be planted, calculated 1847

Tenders can be valued at £100.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Tenderer</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Payment</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>51.20</td>
<td>£146.00</td>
<td>July 1846</td>
<td>£150.00</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Cooke</td>
<td>49.40</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Greene</td>
<td>46.60</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>44.20</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Henry and family</td>
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<td>£19.00</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Martin</td>
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<td>T. C. Casey</td>
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<td>Farquhar</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>33.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lowry</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Harvey (former Cake)</td>
<td>31.20</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Heath</td>
<td>29.90</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 1848</td>
<td>29.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Shuttleworth</td>
<td>28.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Taylor (1920)</td>
<td>28.20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>27.20</td>
<td>£15.00</td>
<td>March 1848</td>
<td>27.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Boy &amp; Tanner</td>
<td>26.00</td>
<td></td>
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<td>26.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Cleveland (former Alice)</td>
<td>25.40</td>
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<td>25.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
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<td>22.70</td>
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<td>22.20</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>21.50</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The site marks x have gone through R. J. fate's hand.

26  20.80
x  27  20.80
x  28  20.80
x  29  19.10
30  A. Brown  18.60
31  Given away by family
32  17.60
33  17.10
34  16.60
35  to
36  16.40
37  Subtotal  15.80
38  15.20
39  14.80
40  14.50
41  14.20
42  14.00
43  13.60
44  13.30
45  13.00
46  Mr. Lowell
47  12.60
48  12.30
49  11.80
50  11.20

Items $40, Labor $10
Socks $10, seeds $27.50 $87.50
July 13th. 1849 Remitted check for $70.00
Aug 2nd. Check 33.88 paid J. Carey 30.62

16th. Check 100.00
Sep 3rd. 3/2 of charge on box from St. Louis (Joule) 3.00
Jan 21st. 1849 Remitted from Jacksonville $30.00 Cleveland 37.00
Feb 16th. from Etnis Medicine & N. H. Taylor 80.40
March 10th. J. Enders 32.16

May 5th. To portrait of charge on box from it incl. containing Enders private set 3.00
7th. To freight on said art sent to Ross Brown jet. to Liverpool 3.50

Paid Amer. Acad. set of Memoirs 7.00 302.58
Aug 28th. Remitted thru T. Keim at New York 70.90 433.48

Those abroad I will say as I receive.
I have 2 sets on hand making $34.10

The 15th, taken by me to pay to Bentham $20.00
Dec 31, 1849
Tenderer's wants the collections consigned to A. Gray.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. Suckerman</td>
<td>$89.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lichenes</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pikes, Lakes, by Harvey</td>
<td>31.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algae</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Henry</td>
<td>42.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Lowell, Mr. Greene</td>
<td>paid in advance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. J. Carey (clerk J. Carey)</td>
<td>38.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Cleveland</td>
<td>25.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. J. Carey (taken by self)</td>
<td>26.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Porter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Webb</td>
<td>33.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. W. Taylor</td>
<td>28.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Museum</td>
<td>32.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindley</td>
<td>33.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fielding</td>
<td>24.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Gray at Dept.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smithsonian Inst.</td>
<td>20.50 Advanced by A. Gray</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 sets in stewards' hands.

Tenderer's own set to British Museum, yet unaccounted for.

6 sets (43-48) delivered to Lowell. 2 balance his account.

Now in my hands 1 set 200 sp. 25.00

9 sets 191-1910
Dear Sir!

I have been very happy to learn from Dr. Engelmann that you were pleased with those specimens of my Santa Fe plants which have come to your hands. By your kindness and through your instrumentality I was enabled to start on my journey to Santa Fe in 1846. I also learned that you have expressed a desire to see me on a second expedition of this kind, but which desire I could not yet comply with from certain considerations.

Not the dangers, nor the risk of life, health, and property; not the many hardships and privation which are inseparably connected with such an undertaking are deterring me from entering upon it again; on the contrary these botanical excursions were enough to make me passionately fond of exploring.

It is rather the experience I have had since, which is of such a nature as to operate very injuriously upon my mind. The noncompliance with my repeated most fervent requests through Dr. Engelmann for an advance of some money is also not much calculated to encourage me in a similar enterprise.
When my provisions were nearly all exhausted, when I had to sacrifice one thing after another of my most necessary effects, to keep up a few days longer the scanty support of our lives, in order to collect something more of the vegetation of that region, I looked forward with the greatest confidence to these gentlemen in the East, who had induced me to go over to Santa Fe, and who would at all hazards have done me full justice as soon as I should have returned with my collections to Santa Fe, St. Louis. It was this hope that made me bear all the difficulties most cheerfully. Under the happy impression that the enjoyment of the fruits of my labour would compensate for all
But alas! it was to be otherwise.
When I came back to St. Louis I had transported about 1500 plants, and to put them up in such ready to be sent away. With this load of work I was occupied till the beginning of April, during which time I could do nothing else to earn anything to pay my current expenses, and I was therefore obliged to borrow money to keep from ruin.
Dr. Rushman had been on such occasions so good as to advance little sums which amounted to about $1000 dollars (all that he was able to do).
My brother who had accompanied me on my journey and assisted me as much as it was in his power, now found himself likewise in dire straits, and was for want of money obliged to enlist in the army.
In regard to myself I also find how little I have gained after all by engaging in this botanical enterprise. Yet I have expended about $1000 dollars of my own money
by it & gave up a business in which I was doing well, and in which I cannot at present engage again for want of means. To this may be added, the fact, that I have now before me, that the time it shall require some money, this money will be nearly all wanted to pay my debts which I had to contract during all this time.
I have now endeavoured to show how I am situated here, how I am anxiously waiting day after day and week after week for some glad tidings from you, and I believe that these my simple statements will be sufficient to enlist your good will in my behalf.

Very respectfully,
Your Old Servant,

Augustus Torrey.
St. Louis, Mo. November 31st 1848.

Dear Sir!

About a month ago I returned from a tour in the country where I had been in search of a place to settle down. Although I had found such a place to suit me, yet before I could conform to the idea of moving to it for good, and of subduing forever my wandering propensities, I once more concluded to consult Dr. Engelmann about the practicability of a favourite plan, which I still cherished.

This plan was to go this winter as soon as possible to the isthmus of Panama, to spend there three or four months in botanizing, and thence to go to California next spring for the same purpose that I had went to New-Mexico.

Dr. Engelmann, as I anticipated, tried to dissuade me from doing this, and advised me to stay here all winter and to go out next spring to Santa Fe again, from where I could easily go afterwards to California. He also told me that he was not authorized to advance money for any other route than that of New Mexico, and promised to inquire of you, in what manner I could be aided in this undertaking, especially about the situation you had alluded to in your letter some time since. In this I acquiesced at that time.
But giving this subject a more thorough investigation afterward, I found various reasons that made me prefer my first plan. I consulted this with Dr. Engelmann, who told me that he would ask you, whether the advance-money could be granted for the purpose of going to California, and at the same time he thought it would be best that I should write to you also and ask your advice about it.

So being as to allow me to communicate a few notions that influenced me in my decision.

1. I will conclude to go to Santa Fe. I would have to wait here till the 25th of May 1849, nearly half a year before I could engage again in a botanical enterprise.

2. The two months of May and June would be taken up in travelling to Santa Fe; I therefore could only at the time that I was to commence earning anything, from about the 1st of July, and lasting for only 24 months till middle of September, and then there was the long and heavy winter.

3. I have learned since that the country of New Mexico has become very unsafe and dangerous for travelling. The more accessible parts of the neighborhood of the Santa Fe, I have reconnoitred already and they will hardly yield enough to pay another year's expenses.

4. I do not think that I ever could find an object for at Santa Fe, to go to California, encumbered, as I have to be, with a great deal of baggage and papers.

5. The cost of transportation from San Francisco to Boston or New York by sea, are only about $1.25 per hundred-weight, while they are $8.00 per hundred-weight from Santa Fe to Indipendencia.

I also think that by the rapid settlement of some parts of California, I shall be able to collect in various histories but little explored, while the larger summer season of that country will also be in my favor.

I have now stated what I am willing to do, if I can get the encouragement, which you offer me so kindly for a similar undertaking to New Mexico. I hope I should not find much difficulty in getting a vessel at New Orleans for Buenos. But between Panama and San Francisco there will pay, as far as I can hear, the newspapers only one Government steamer; and therefore I fear that the chances for emigration at Panama are rather rare. But I have no doubt that, (if it can be done at all), your influence would procure me a free passage for myself and baggage from Panama to San Francisco. My brother would also be glad to accompany me in the capacity of an assistant. By this act, and by the advance of 500 dollars which by the arrangement of yearly payments to me through some mercantile house in California, I believe that I could get along for as many years as may be required to make a thorough, botanical exploration of that country, and that I could send in return with and well-preserved collections of rare plants.

If you approve of my plan, I would also request you to let me know, how many sets of Central-American plants I should likely be able to sell. In travelling I do not like to be encumbered with that idea of Santa Fe plants, which I have prepared and made up with the utmost care for my own use, and although I shall part with it most reluctantly, I am never the less obliged to sell it
It contains about 900 choice specimens, many of these in numbers sufficient to count for 2 or 3. I have made a condensed little herbarium of rare and plants, which is made up of very small specimens or only segments, but so that I am able to recognize the species. They are all pasted on paper, and this again put together in the form of a book, which will be very convenient to take along and to carry about me.

The sooner you can assist me in accomplishing my intended journey, the more I shall be indebted to you.

I remain,

Yours most respectfully

Augustus Fendler.
Hewins of Travelers Plants

British Museum - 34 dollars C ¾ 7-4-6

W. Watson Fagan 29 II 20 - 6-4-0

13-8-6

Freight, heat, &c by W. Watson, 18-0

12-10-6


A. B.
Washington D.C.
April 30th 1851

Memoranda for Robert

In July 1846 at the request of Col. Mackay, U.S.A., I furnished Mr. Augustus Fendall, Botanist, with a team, wagon to to prosecute his journey to Santa Fé in company. I believe with Dr. George Engleman, who was recommended to the notice and assistance of your, Kearny, by the Secretary of War, who, in an application to Prof. Abel George Gayle College, the articles furnished Mr. Fendall, have been charged to me, in the Secretary Dept, and I shall be compelled to pay for them, unless I can produce evidence that they were authorized by the Secretary of War, or that they were subsequently conveyed.
to some officer of the Department. But if such evidence can be produced, I would think Mr. Trudder a most ingenuous, to produce it to me as New Orleans, or if neither of these gentlemen are now residents of New Orleans, to inform me of their whereabouts, to tell me that I may communicate with them upon the subject. As the foregoing property belonged to the United States, it is probable, these gentlemen may be able to show a Receipt for it from some officer. Mr. Trudder having transcribed it to me for it. But if this cannot be produced, some letter or document, that they now possess, to show the property will be sufficient.

I should wish to be informed as early as practicable upon this subject.
Memphis, August 11th, 1853.

Professor A. Gray A.M.

Dear Sir,

The perusal of your kind favor of the 8th July, which reached me yesterday, gave me much pleasure.

Your liberal proposal in regard to the exchange of some of your botanical works for a set of my Santa Fe plants and some Memphis plants is not only highly satisfactory to me, but will induce me to exert myself a little more than usually in searching through the environs of Memphis. The oppressive and enormous heat which we have had for the greater part of this summer made me stay in doors more than I intended. But I hope to be in possession of a tolerable good collection of Memphis plants by the 1st of November, and will be very much pleased to send you the best specimens that I can find. The copy of the new part of Plantae Wrightiana will be indeed a treat to me.

I am also glad that you directed my attention to De Candolle's Prodromus, and it would be extremely gratifying to me if you could arrange an exchange with De Candolle in the way you indicated in your letter of those of my plants that remain in England amongst which seem to be lost containing 236 and another one...
Dr. Engelmann has sent to Germany eleven sets of my Santa Fe plants containing 1839 specimens, of which 1839 slips were intended for Mr. Shelton. For all these I have received nothing at all yet. I neither know what has become of them, nor if they are with Professor Brown, there would be a good opportunity for an exchange in valuable books equally accessible to me of worth in the German language or treating on tropical vegetation, especially as I intend to go to Bogotá and Caracas in December next of I hope my health. Until very recently I thought it perhaps possible for me to hold out at Bogotá but I find now that my business has suffered too much from the effects of the War Company, and that it is of no use to swim against the current.

My principal object in going to Caracas was to give to go into a business again, by which I can support myself. But I hope I shall have plenty of leisure to make botanical collections besides. If I collect again I shall aim to make the collection large and complete as possible. Do you think it will be worth while to collect again from 1000 to 1500 species of plants collected about Bogotá.

Yours very Respectfully and truly,

A. Paxton
Memphis, Oct. 23d, 1853.

Professor Asa Gray, M.D.
Harvard University

Your several favors of the 31st Aug., 26 Sept., & 3rd Oct. have reached me in due time. The package containing the books came to hand but yesterday and has been detained no doubt by the low stage of water in the Ohio river. I had been anxiously waiting for them, and you may easily imagine with what eagerness I opened the package and looked over the books. I am very glad indeed that you were so kind as to send also "Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom," which will be the very book I shall need in a tropical country. Please make yourself paid for this book out of any money (remitted for my collections) that may happen to be with you, and if there is none let me know in what way, most satisfactorily to you I may pay my debt.

Although since my letter of the 11th August I have been collecting a pretty large number of Memphis plants, yet I was so accounts of bilious fever and subsequent debility unable to collect
quite as many as I desired to do. As I am now
in possession of your Flora of North America
I shall proceed at once with selecting such species
for you as I think will prove most acceptable.
If you wish me to send them on direct to you or
to the care of Doctor Engelmann, who may have
an opportunity to forward them together with some
other plants he may have for you. This would
perhaps be the best way.
I am under many obligations to you
for your kindness in sending those valuable books.
I will write again as soon as I send the plants,
and remain Respectfully and Truly Yours

A. Fedder.
New York, Decr. 3d, 1853.

Professor Asa Gray A.D.

Dear Sir,

I left Memphis on the 16th ult., and reached New York on the 24th. Since then I have been waiting here for a vessel to go to Laguaira. There is none at present bound to that port from New York, and I may yet have to go either to Philadelphia or Baltimore if no vessel is to be had here. The little box containing the Memphis plants for you will be probably here in a day or two, when I shall send them on immediately.

Respectfully Yours,

A. Fendler.
Colonia Tower, Vienna, Decbr. 16th, 1853.

Dear Sir,

I wrote to you under date New York, Decbr. 3d, 1853, informing you that the steamer containing the goods for you was on the way to New York, but that I was obliged to return to New York till the 6th, or 7th, to receive some of my goods, which I had despatched at the post. You gave me a bill of lading from that office. When the goods came the ship was ready to sail. I left the bill of lading with Mr. Samuel I. Cary, Esq., who promised to send the bill to you and to forward the goods to Lisbon as soon as he should receive them. Although I have written to him here twice to Mr. Cary and also to Dr. Waymann & Co., I never have received a single line from the United States up to this time. The cause I do not know, but it seems that either the Post Office or the steamers do not carry any mail of mine which way to send letters to this country or that the letters may not have been posted, etc.

The only direct and regular communication between the two countries is by three packet-boats, one of which is called "Delaware," and another called "York," one going to the West India Islands. I left New York on the 4th December, in the steamer "San Francisco," and arrived at my port on the 9th of December, after a sea voyage of 3 days. On looking up the harbor and then sailing to the port of the same name. As soon as my baggage and goods had passed through the customs house (which took about 3 days) I went from the port of the same name up to Paris in horse omnibuses which was performed in 5 hours a distance of 50 miles. Soon after my arrival at Paris...
I commenced visiting places in the vicinity. Contemplating
boating on the Capital of Egypt, I was ready to accept
the offer of a day of 6 weeks. I went up to Victoria.
净水 a German settlement about 22 miles from the
mouth of the river, on the left bank some of the surrounding
village was first visited. On the way a visit to the town
was made to buy a small farm with the produce
which was to be purchased on the 22nd of May. The
visit lasted at least a day, which is very urgent as
is 5 to 10 years in France. The village in which the
city occurred at last very narrow and the town too
the city exceeding a large number of the the top of
which it occupied in a valley对着 this rive
the amount of the principal river and and the rise of the town.
It is the only, between the origin and towards to transport
in the direction of the town and other parts of the town.
Such a visit has much importance, because of the
amount and it time can only be
possible.

A writer, who was born near a city in a valley, this time
few weeks in various parts of the region, as well as the
water, the town. The language is to the houses.
- There is no surrounding burnt, no heated winter's cold, rather
upstairs to decorate the country, our gates to blend the
well-adapted with wind and heat or that with very
dress with pouring frost. Lighting is warm and
rather harmless, therefore very smoking.

All the meteorological observations I was enabled to
make necessitate only taking the temperature from a
bar and paying some attention to the moment of the sun.

The observations are not made for want of instruments.
In one occasion I took the temperature from 68.3 + 0.5
July 68. - August 63. - Fig, 63.16. 63 -
June 63. - July 68. - Very seldom the temperature gets as low as 50°F
and yet never much above 75°F. - I saw 0°F. 38° 65°F
- upon the limits which are never exceeded in the eighteen
months of that I have made observations. The climate

Temperature ranges between 38° and 70°. I was told that in a
country and robbery, the temperature may be a 20 degrees
in the morning but the temperature in the evening in
another season. The temperature of this valley is the same in
a period of a trip, yet that is more rapid in the town
with regard to another day. The big and the rainy season,
in the dry season average from 1 to 2 during the months of January,
and the end of December. The time of the
winter in the same period for 3 to 4 as a year
and much more. The winter season is
not answerable. It is the season of the year in the
river, which occurs generally in June. There is a
day, but in a day there are some days in the town, in the beginning
of winter in any town. Rather enough in the autumn
is the best, but there are always some problems in the
period of time in any town. Rather enough in the autumn
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period of time in any town. Rather enough in the autumn
is the best, but there are always some problems in the
period of time in any town. Rather enough in the autumn
is the best, but there are always some problems in the
perio
Bowled I to work all around, the expected nature of the sky
coached the rain since by the sun went p'r'ly to end by an
hail. 16th. I wrote ye third day put by the new and efficient
agents about 10 feet above the ground but were still going
to the sea wind or there needed more and deep would
not till them more than 15 months the possibility told them
of more of work.

The prospect of the future would only say that I think the
Colony can be sufficiently repaired about 45
and live here. There is not a single doctor who could
make a living by his profession. I have met a way to me
to come to where there besides collecting (as I should not
get into a peaceful valley, but as it is) do not know how
any of years I may remain. My college stands on a
small hill, which is projecting from the slope side of
a mountain, overlooking the greater part of the Colony.
On the slope of this little hill on lane are trees planted
with Acacia, ferns, with apples, Palms (Cocos palms),
and a salata tree from 14 feet high.

We have the brown polished stem of the Palm, the classic
of a fountain, spreading gently in the tropical sun, an
ing unceasingly its sparkling little stream to the tops
of the young Palms. This fountain I made on a few days
without doing any work.

I saw already & know well of kinds plants. She
was all in a back lath to paint in greeks of which 150
or 40 varieties, not yet been planted in there, I have
not yet seen them grow. For the last few in the
weeks I have been employed with arranging my collections
but not yet the others. The go by weather only
in now flourishing urge me again to think & actively
in the work. The work be so very dense and impossible
without are - the uninhabited country is much
diversified. On 2 or 3 hours walk, can be in a year
when the tropical fruits in all the abundance even
while the products of the Colony in rice, beans, oats
wheat, potatoes, beans, grass etc. The cattle the herd
is more innumerable than tree like, blossoms at all times of
the year and can appear without seeds. Many can
raised in the Colony to any advantage, but in the from
but it is to be feared a abundance 5 miles from here. The
berries &c. raw berries can be gathered a few steps from my
door in great abundance during 8 months of the year.
blackberries are equally abundant.
Dr. Adams has collected 6 species of which 3 grow
in the valley, three of 9 to 10 species. Trees &c.
and sheltered are represented only by 2 or 3 species.
for a botanist it must be an interesting country.
I regret that I have no barometer with me. Your
botanist to as well as Lindley's vegetable kingdom have assisted
me much in arranging my collection. I do not intend
to send you 3 until it is an entire complete, and
until I am certain the safest way to forward them.
I am to be very happy to receive a communication for
you to know what it may be.
I remain yours,
Most respectfully,
A. Vandevor.
Please address to:
1. Hon. Leland
7. Colo. Idaho
2. Hon. Leland
5. Letter to Dr. Vandevor
Professor Asa Gray A.D.
Harvard University

Dear Sir,

It was with feelings of unusual pleasure that I received your letter of August 1st, and I will not conceal that these parts of it which relate to your dear friend Miss Elizabeth C. Morris and her recommendation were peculiarly gratifying to me and calculated to cheer my spirits in a solitude in which I held companionship with almost nothing but trees, and shrubs and flowers, and where the existing den and roar of an uninterrupted line of cataracts is the only music that I can listen to, and the indifferently navigated fall of the rushing and ceasing mountain-stream my most exhilarating spectacle.

About 4 weeks ago I had to go to Caracas on some business, and on this occasion I was so free as to pay a visit to Mr. Alderson's house, which is at Seven no grande, half an hour's ride from Caracas. I found neither Mr. Alderson nor his son, but two accomplished ladies, his daughters, who received me with much kindness; and in my leaving after an hour's conversation, in which they evinced a lively interest about the welfare of the Colony, they invited me to call again whenever I should come to Caracas. The little letter you sent me, I delivered as directed, and wish that you would be so good as to present my best respects and my thanks to Miss Elizabeth.
I am moved by her kind efforts in my behalf.

I also owe you great pleasure that you kindly offer to assist every one in respect to the distribution of my plants and I have therefore written this day to theSUCCESS of Camerun who is connected with the Board of British Bouquets, Philadelphia, and who may give me the desired information about the best way and time of forwarding my collections to you.

This firm, as well as the polypliaceous nature of the flowering plants I have already distributed into 12 and I think of sending them to Europe, with the first opportunity. I shall write again to you more fully and expounding about them when they are packed and sent off. The present letter is chiefly written to make you acquainted with my intentions of sending the collections as soon as possible, that you may be enabled to correspond or to publish something to that respect and secure me from 10-15 subscribers in time, because Mr. Medley, who is still here, has some time ago commenced again to collect forms, and he intends to send it an early state to Germany (I think to Berlin). I have seen Mr. Medley in the set of his former collections, when we agree to hand over the greater part of Ourangala, on the River of the mountains of Adiara, Camerun, to the greater part of that region, but the number of all his species of form will hardly exceed 300 or 300, while I have already 314, of which at least 290 are collected at the Colony or from 4-5 miles around it. They are several species not far off, when I never yet have been and which promise a very rich harvest of new species.

I think I could augment the number of species at all rates and develop many more new ones, if I am sure that they find a market on which I may rely. I am therefore anxious to secure subscribers to your, so that I need not fear competition, and then I shall go at it with renewed energy; and if my life and health be spared I think of bringing together a rather complete representation of the vegetation of this and other part of Ourangala. When in Camerun Medley named rather suspected that I should go as collecting plants in a place which, he thought of being thoroughly searched, and he said that I would be a hard matter to find any new species. He seems however to have altered his opinion in this respect, after I had been in the field for some time, for I showed him many a plant which was new to him.

If flowering plants I have about 350 species, although my search after these may be called but a superficial one. I think from 200-300 more species might be collected and of forms perhaps from 30-100 more.

From Dr. Engelmann I have received letters but from Mr. Cerry not one word. I would be very glad and thankful to you, if you could find out anything about the cause of Mr. Cerry's silence.

In regard to Mr. Cerry's wish I regret to say that since the receipt of his letter I have been fully occupied with arranging my plants and distributing them into sets. So that for want of time I could make only a few excursions and therefore could not acquire much the collection of fungi which I had made previous. I went however at once to the work of arranging and communicating the greater part of them and came as far as far as possible.
No. 237. when I found that it was absolutely necessary to dispose of my forms as soon as possible and therefore neglected all other things for the present. As soon as I have time again to make excursions I shall pay the proper attention to fungi also and hope of enlarging my collections of them considerably. Mr. Curtis says in his letter: "If you will entrust such a collection to me I will see to their publication and distribution, some sets will be taken in this country, and men in Europe. And in another place: "You can rely upon my doing as well by your collections and as favorably to yourself, as can be done by any one." These sentences seem to indicate nothing certain about the time of remittance, and I conclude that he will first publish and distribute them. But as I do not know how long this may take, I would rather sell the collection to Mr. Curtis in the same manner as I have done with my Santa Fe Mosses, hepaticae & leproses. An early remittance after receipt of the fungi would be very desirable to me. The more so as my whole income for the last 2 years since I left Memphis does not amount to one dollar.

I have also a collection of Coleoptera for Mr. Le Conte and he desires them. A considerable quantity of Mosses and Lichens I have not yet arranged.

So soon as you shall inform me that a certain number of subscribers will be sure to me, so soon shall I go with renewed ardor to collecting on the information of the contrary I shall be obliged to do it some other business to make a living. Dr. Engelmann wrote to me that it will be certainly to one set. Your kind offer to aid in the distribution of my collections is so valuable to me that I shall not only be thankful to you in words but shall also try to be thankful likewise, and if you will accept of one set of my plants as a token of my respect and gratitude toward you, you will afford me a great pleasure in doing so.

Sfora has been visiting Conques in the months of August, September, and October. It took its victims chiefly from among the poorer classes of inhabitants, especially the negroes. Of foreigners very few were attacked, and the Colony on account of its elevated situation was left untouched by this wandering disease.

Yours very respectfully

A. Tendlor.
Philadelphia, April 14th, 1856.

Dear Sir

After leaving your hospitable roof I arrived at New York early next morning and went to Mr. Putnam as soon as the stores were opened, delivered your letter and the little books and made a choice of 3 books viz: 2 vols. of Wells' annals of science and 1 vol. Bousin's vaults. Rural Economy. The bill I send you enclosed in this letter. On the same day I visited Dr. Torrey and found Prof. Henry with him who gave me an order to Mr. Green of New York for 1 barometer and 2 dry and wet bulb thermometers. Mr. H. Green showed me a barometer which he said I should have. I told him that he might get everything ready by Saturday morning April 12th. On that day I was to start for Philadelphia, and to be sure that the barometer might not be handled by anybody else but by Mr. Green and myself I left it with Mr. Green to the very last moment. When that moment arrived and I went to receive the barometer, Mr. Green told me that he was going to give me another one which was very different in appearance from the one he had showed me at first. The reason for making this change he said was, that the scale for reading off, extended farther in the one he gave me now, and
that with the one he had offered me first I could not
make use of on mountains above 4000 feet high.
I did not examine the instrument, he enclosed it in
a white wooden box case. In order to secure it still
more from breaking I paid him 5 dollars out of my
own pocket for a stiff leather case in which he packed
the whole.

As soon as he handed the barometer over to me I
took the utmost care in carrying it. I went straight
on to the ferry-boat and from there to the railroad cars
never allowing it for one single moment to rest on
the floor while the cars were in motion, but holding it
in my hands in such a way as to obviate any sudden
jerks. If it had been suspended on elastic springs it
would not have been safer. As soon as I had reached
the house in Philadelphia where I intended to stay
I opened the leather case and then the wooden one; but
what was my surprise and grief to find that the
glass tube of the barometer was broken after all the
attempts out there that were in my power to prevent such
an event. If all the barometers of Mr. Green are as
fragile as the one he gave me, he should tell his custom-
ners before hand, that they cannot be taken on a rapid
train. I have this day written to Prof. Henry as well as
to Mr. Green to inform them of what has hap-
pened.

Today I visited Mr. James, who took me to his
Residence. Mr. James went with me to the Academy
introduced me to some of the Gentlemen there and showed
me the collections of Natural History. It is a very
large, good and edifying old Gentleman. Dr. & Mrs. I found
not at home. None of Major McDowell, Mr. Marsh

have as yet arrived, but they expect one to be on very
soon. If you have any thing for me before I should
have Philadelphia please send to Mr. James.

I cannot but express again my most heartfelt
thanks to Mrs. Gray and yourself for the kind and
hospitality entertainment at your house. May health
and happiness smile upon you at all times.

Respectfully Yours

A. Fendler

307 St. John Pl.

Philadelphia
Philadephia, April 25th, 1836.

Dear Sir,

I received your favour of the 22nd inst. and am glad to see that you have sold one of the small sets of years. I wish Doctor Engelmann would send the promised money before I leave Philadelphia. I have received no answer yet from Prof. Henry. The price of Bouv. singault's: Economy is I think $1.30 from which $20 p.c. to be deducted as with the other books would leave $1.20.

A vessel has arrived here day before yesterday from Venezuela and will be ready to sail for La Guayra probably within 8 or 9 days.

If you send the money by mail: please have the envelope of the letter fastened pretty well fastened with paste, for the envelope of your last letter opened rather too readily.

I shall write again before leaving Philadelphia. Yesterday I paid a visit to Miss Morris of German town and was very kindly received.

Yours very Respectfully

N. Fendler.
Philadelphia, April 26th 1856.
Professor Asa Gray M.D.

Dear Sir

For the last 6 or 7 days I have been busy in getting the rectifier for my copper still made, and in buying many little articles to take with me, and as you did not mention any thing about letters sent to Mr. Jones in your last letter I did not go to see him during all this time until today, when I was agreeably surprised by a number of letters for me sent to his care. Mr. James did not know the number of the street I live in, and therefore was unable to send them to me. There was your favour of April 15th with check from Dr. Engelmann for 125 Dollars, also a letter from Dr. Engelmann, one from Dr. J. L. Geipe, one from Rev. Mr. Goodes and a Memorandum from Dr. Wyman.

Today I also received a letter from Prof. Henry of Washington city, informing me that Mr. Green of N. York will exchange the broken barometer and send me a sound one. I sent the broken one to him today.
The vessel for La Guayra will not leave here before Saturday next.

Yours very Respectfully,

N. Fendler.
Colonia Suez, January 2d 1837.

My dear Sir,

Your kind and very welcome favour of November together with that of Dr. Engelm.ew's, have been received by me on Christmas day.

I am very glad to hear that you have lately moved all my plants already sold or engaged.

I should be very much pleased to be in possession of your new botanical works (which I conjecture are already prepared) as well as Dr. Engelm.ew's. Of course, I am so much taken up with botanical and meteorological labours, that I have no spare time even to get and read newspapers, so that I do not know what is going on in the world, and who has been elected President of the United States. By the course of time I should remove to Caracas, or nearer to some place convenient for outward communication, I shall be happy to receive of your kindness and printed matter of information and truth.

Please tell the Rev. Dr. Carter that I am satisfied with the additional pay of 60. & Co., he means to give me, and that I intend to collect specimens of Flings, as well as other plants.

As to the remainder by Dr. Wyman, I can do very little, for the animals specified are very rare here, especially in the Colony. This is with the exception of small birds, one of the poorest countries for a hunter.

My collection of Seabirds is not very large yet, for I do not know what species and how many specimens of each exist. Such a man has already received from me, and if I may I shall collect too many, if I again collect indiscriminately.

But with regard to Mexico & Koppelwell, I can say that there more than a whole box full (one of those sized boxes I bought with me to the States). These made an attempt to separate and classify them some time ago, when I distinguished and enumerated over 50 species.
of wine, which I had not got through with half of the package. I found it rather a large size of work to make constant use of the wineglass, but I hope it will serve. An additional great deal of time and labour, if I can all agree, than before doing them up. I sent that many one things in separate boxes for I have noticed several clearly which I did not find previously.

To go on to this. Since I informed you of having 34 species of Pears in my collection and that I thought from 80 to 100 more would probably be collected in England, I was in a flight of fancy that I saw I have already 30 species. How many more there are to be collected, I shall not agree to say, but I can assure you that the collection is not at all complete. The number is a great deal greater than in America and there are two more statements of taking a note of the species at Oxford. I collected about the four or six new ones, among which are some very fine and curious flowering ones.

The number of flowering plants which I have collected since my arrival from the States is also considerable. The greater part of these I have already compassed and communicated, and amongst these, I found 200 species new to me, so that my inventory must now be up to 400. Amongst these that are not yet compassed I hope to find also a considerable number of new ones. The most of these plants I have collected on the country near Abilene, 240 feet above the sea. Squamata and Tambora are the principal names in this part of the country, while they are very rare on the hill. You can easily imagine how much I have removed my bag of compassers, not to mention all sorts of different species amongst this mass of vegetable life.

A few days ago I wanted a high mountain snow when I assembled all night, and when I helped them with flowers, finding all these at once a great deal larger, so that your different kinds are the better known now to me. These parts is said to be common in January and February, and yet, the climate and climate together with the diversified slope of No. 40, will vary some degree in climate from and the height at least at least all over all the house. In this place, a not wet and dryly wind grows a white wall, which is in a kind of its own kind, and I should judge might possibly make this little plant. I should judge might possibly make this little plant. Indeed, I should judge might possibly make this little plant. Indeed, I should judge might possibly make this little plant. Indeed, I should judge might possibly make this little plant. Indeed, I should judge might possibly make this little plant.

I remain respectfully and truly yours,

W. T. Thompson.
Caracas January 17th 1857

P.S.

Today I spoke to Mr. Boulton of Caracca, who advised me in regard to remittance that it would be best if you paid the money over to Messrs Talbot Brothers, and as soon as they advised Boulton, some of the Guaera of it, the latter house would pay it to me.

A. T. Fothering
Dear Sir,

Both your very welcome letters of Feb. 20th and of March 9th have been received, the former in due time, but the latter only three weeks ago. Perhaps your letter of March 9th was sent by the same Leroy, and in that case I am very glad that you have done so; for if you had sent it in the usual way, I would perhaps never have reached me.

To explain this, it will be necessary for me to state, that under date of March 3rd Professor Henry sent me a letter through Dallott & Co., in which he informed me that he had sent by this house twenty pounds of mercury for my barometer and a small package of papers. This letter I did not receive as usually through the Post office. It was brought to me from Caracas by a Colonel, and had a cut of 3½ inches in length in the envelope, so as to allow the contents to be taken out and put back again conveniently. On making inquiry I learned, that the letter had this cut already when it came to Caracas. I had previously written to Messrs. Boulton, Sons & Co. of La Plata, and had informed them, that I expected soon to receive 200 dollars from you, and some mercury ox from Prof. Henry, and begged them to inform me of the arrival of the money as soon as possible. But I received not a single line from Boulton, Sons & Co. in answer to my letter. The mercury I received afterwards from a merchant in Caracas.

On the 6th of June your letter of March 9th came by Post office and informed me that you had promised a draft for 200 Doll. to Messrs. Dallott & Co. Writing in vain for information on this point from Messrs. Boulton, Sons & Co., I was


to go to San Francisco myself, arrived there on the 9th June and received the 200 Dollars. But I was unacquainted with the question, and at the head of the post office (the consul and post office and the money and seemed to be well informed about the whole restaurant business of the town) whether the money had been sent already. This question agreed with the cut of Sef. Forbes’s letter and the answer about the arrival of the money was surprising for me to go on at the short notice, and so receiving the money I prepared came out on Saturday evening about the cut on the letter — no way thing else.

Before I say anything more I wish to thank you very much for the money you have sent me and your encouraging letters. It is certainly a great service of pleasure to a unnaturalist who works not only for the sake of scientific information, but that some matter and highly interesting taking an interest in his letters and by their study can urge him to follow his line of path (live and share it amid with flowers). They form a pleasant contrast to the surrounding coast of wild and rugged individuals who instead of mastering the power of science, seek to take advantage of the various weaknesses. They can, by their own casual passages of money-making.

Now the other you see that it is under a different and different nature and to get more money on these times. If I should have occasions in future to draw on you, the naturalists have an especial to beg you of private contributors.

Since my last letter to you, January 2d, I have made several excursions from 10 to 14 days and have crossed the principal mountain chains in the different places. One from Mariposa to Columbia to the very verge of the sea, the other from Calaveras and Tuolumne to the S. E. S. miles of Trinity. Calaveras.

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explored the neighbourhood and is obliged to make extensive excursions of from 8 - 14 days or 3 weeks, the case is different, and he soon finds that his earnings do not come up to his expenses.

Whenever I was engaged in scientific pursuits for any length of time I was soon obliged to go to work at some more profitable business, although that business might not be in accordance with my inclinations. And now I find again that the little capital, which I had earned at Memphis during these years by distilling opium, is rapidly vanishing, notwithstanding the most frugal mode of living. I am therefore under necessity to try my hand for a while at something else besides collecting plants, and have already commenced to make experiments in brewing beer and making brandy; and shall be obliged (with regret do I say it), to spend most of my time behind the still.

By no means do I wish by the preceding lines to convey to you the idea, that I am discouraged or that I have given up collecting plants. As long as strength and life and a few spare dollars remain with me, I shall continue to do all I can for my favorite pursuit, and even now, whenever time and circumstances allow me to do so, I shall do it with the same zeal as I have done heretofore.

Under date of January 12 I have sent a letter to Sir William Hooker, but have not yet received an answer. From Dr. Engelmann I have no news at all.

I think, I can augment my collections a little more before sending them on to you.

In travelling from Victoria towards Calvina, I find about 8 miles West of Turmero right in the middle of the road the famous "Hierang", an enormous tree, as well described by Alex. Humboldt. Its head, formed by enormous horizontal branches, is the most remarkable part of this giant of trees. A vertical section of its head would represent this shape.

Gray Herbarium
Harvard University
I measured the height on its greatest diameter from 816 to 820 feet, most carefully and found it to be 986 feet. Fifty years ago it was found by A. v. Humboldt to measure in its greatest diameter 192 feet, which would be equal to 634 feet. Hence it follows, that this tree has within the last 57 years increased the horizontal diameter of its trunk only by 2 feet 5 inches Engl. The branches are loaded with a wonderful mass of epiphytes and parasites, and it seems surprising that branches of nearly a foot in length standing horizontally out from the trunk can support for centuries besides their own astonishing weight and an extra load of heavy plants as Bromeliaceae, Orchidaceae, Cactaceae, Loranthaceae, Piperaceae, etc.

This extraordinary tree is but thinly covered with leaves. It looks as if it lacks vigour to issue new slender branches, for the ultimate branches are old, short, thick and of shrunken growth.

Sitting out from Portagne (a place nearly as high as the Colony), on February 3rd, in an excursion toward the sea coast my attention was directed to some new trees. The space over which they were distributed was but very limited on the direction N. and S., but extended more towards East and West, and was about 3500 feet above the sea. Their external appearance the shape of the trunk and leaves agreed exactly with the description given by A. v. Humboldt. Most of them were trees of 1 to 1 1/2 feet in diameter, but very tall. For 7 or 8 of these trees of different age and dimensions I made excursions to see the milk flow. Although it was about the same season of the year when Humboldt saw the cow tree between Valenzuela and Puerto Caballo, I never could detect from them much more than 1 or 2 drops in a second of time. There was not much difference in the flow of milk between the larger and smaller trees, and if I ever was disappointed in my expectations, it certainly was on this occasion as to the quantity of milk. The milk has an agreeable, mild rather rich taste, and becomes somewhat sticky between the
fugue. People who live near and have touch
these emotions in different years, do not pursue those
flowers of this time, but in comparing its leaves
with leaves of plants in my herbarium, I find the chief
resemblance in shape, structure and venation with some
species of fig trees. The wood is white and of considerable
hardness.

I passed the night following in the midst of an im-
measurably dense in a thin layer of dried grass, an ice
undoubtedly few inches (of elevation here) did not satisfy upon some isolated peaks) near to which a tiny was sent to have his range. Towards evening
the mists of rain poured down, but the mist was still
and undisturbed, except by the rising mountain
stream of some distance off, which appeared to the
clotted ear like the hollow existing of a ghost in
a great wood. One solitude hand near me, I
the great still more intimately by the occasional
voice which I sent from time to time through
the night, measured by anything living.

One damp and stilly primus still, when
throughout the air is able to be noted. The
frost of frost in forms was as red as species as
best resembles the number of individuals
the different legs. When we detect similar to the
effect of snow equally dense at 1500 and 8500
feet elevation. The only difference we see in the
color of species in different heights, and even here we find
many species to extend over a great area of different
elevation, but most species are native of a local lake.
We can therefore from the amount of forms whatever
in any given place not only will decline the mean
temperature of that place, as is sometimes done in
growing in proportion to the temperature of the
soil, this, unless have what temperature belongs to
the temperature growth of that very species, which
we must to draw conclusions from. The yearly mean
temperature for the regions of forms may only from
56° to 80°.

It is certain season of the year, when standing
some high mountains, especially early in the morning
we may see glittering white, coherent masses of
clouds floating up far below us high mountains.
The surface of these clouds representing various
and grand scenes. While from which is a most lovely
and startling contrast to the green mountains of the
winter mountains, porém as up every into a
higher and lesser summits of a proper view of
the scene. The between is sometimes most simple
and cannot be seen without feelings of pleasure
and surprise. The location of the upper surface
of these clouds was between 5 and 600 feet above the
level of the sea.

The journey has utilized I have taken from my
record.

With regard to the books you kindly offer to send,
I do not know what way I could receive the
best; for all the printed matter, which Prof. Day
has sent, I have not received a single letter, and to
Bentley, some & Co., say they know nothing about them.

Please remember kindly to Mrs. Gray, I am
ever happy to hear that my letters to you are not devoid
of interest to her also.

I remain respectfully and truly,

Ever Yours,

A. Toddler.
Dear Sir,

This day I have received your kind letter of March 4th, containing a copy for $200.00 for which I think you very much.

I should be very happy to visit you and to avail myself of your instruction, your extensive library, and the fine collections in your herbarium. But I find that it is high time for me to go at some other more humble business, at least for a few years to come.

I am sorry to hear that a set of my plants has been lost and that you have to put yourself to so much trouble.

Next Saturday a steamer will leave here for Boston, and I shall try to send four boxes of plants to you:

- Box No. 3 contains sets No. 7, 8, complete and the following sets of ferns: No. 18, 19, 20.
- Box No. 4 contains sets No. 5, 6, 15 complete, and of ferns: set No. 16, 17, 18.
- Box No. 5 contains set No. 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, complete and sets No. 16, 14.

Box No. 11 contains set No. 14, 15 complete, and of ferns: set No. 21. Also the Orchidaceae of my own set and the work of Schnitzlein, illustrating by plates the families of the vegetable
kingdom. This work has been useful to me in helping to arrange my collections, and I return it to you with sincere thanks.

You will find the number of specimens contained in each set marked on the cover. The following are the numbers of specimens:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>From U.S. total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>118 877 792 256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>108 525 633 891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>94 307 491 676</td>
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<td>67 464 407 576</td>
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<td>53 102 121 180</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>51 94 147 282</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>51 84 118 198</td>
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</table>

You will see that I had a few more items left which yielded 3 more lots, viz., 1821, 19

and 23. They are not large but contain nice and good specimens, and as these seem to be some protection for this class of plants, I hope you may be able to sell them also.

If it can get my own set as arranged by Saturday morning, I shall send it along with the rest.

Respectfully and truly,

Ever yours,

A. Tendler.
V. Cyanaceae.
47. Aboepita bellata. Ret.
49. - acutata. Ret.
50. (Cyanus elegans) Nee.
52. - Mexicana? Cham. & Sch.

III. Polypodiaceae.

1. Dicksoniaceae.
57. Palantium kaudrianaum. Ret.
58. Dicksonia rigidula. Ret.
59. - consanguinea? Ret.
63. (Lindaya Houttiana) Nee.

2. Pteridaceae.
64. Cheilanthes viscosa. Ret.
65. - microphylla. Ret.
68. - fimbriatum. Ret.
69. - oblongum. Ret.
70. - tenuum. Ret.
71. - Chitensia. Koch.
74. - repandum. Koch.
75. - concinnum. Ret.
78. - spectabile. Ret.
79. - patens. Ret.
80. - polypodium. Ret.
81. - tetraphyllum. Ret.
82. - rhomboidum. Ret.
83. - pleuromatum. Ret.
84. - obliquum. Ret.
85. - macrophyllum. Ret.
89. Alliarius flexuosus. Koch.
90. - ciliatus. Ret.
91. Doryopteris palma. Ret.
93. (Paris glauca) Nee.
94. - Paris? Nee.
1676. 1572. 1098. 1049. 120. 848. 788. 721. 665. 593. 538. 503. 452. 414. 182. 172. 154. 147. 142. 

- 29 514

3 packages, roses & hydrangeas
3 by: Fungis
2 by: Lilies

Syracuse, Feb 5, 1856

Invoice

Cash, Eady, Feb. 12, 31 Doll.
2 pack, flesse, Hydr. 99
Fungis, Lilies 86

1315.
Baltimore Oct 23d, 1838.

Professor S. F. Gray M.D.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Darracott

promised me to forward today four boxes of plants to you for the Steamer Joseph Whitney. These are the plants mentioned in my last letter. Of my own set No. 1 I have opened some packages and commenced writing the labels and notes for the different species before the labels, but I found that it was a job taking up much more time than I first anticipated. I would have taken me at least three weeks to get through with all of them. This would not only have put me to a great expense while at Baltimore, but also delayed my arrival at Saint Louis, where I intend going as soon as possible, to get into some kind of business before winter sets in.

I therefore shall send these plants to Saint Louis, where I intend working at them in my leisure hours.
Since the last account I gave you of my Orchideae, I have collected some more species, but how many I do not know exactly. Mr. Lindley will see what there is.

If you write again please send your letters to St. Louis in care of Dr. Engelmann, for it is very likely that I shall leave here today.

Respectfully and Truly Yours,

A. Wendler.
Saint Louis, Decr. 25, 1833.

Professor: E. Gray M.D.

Dear Sir,

Yesterday I received a you receipt through Dr. Engelmann & 61.80 for which I thank you most sincerely! I am gladdened by this proof of your kindness, but I have also to give you some melancholy news as to the state of my health. That I would had come back to this climate! But I was under the false impression that as the cold did not do me much harm three years ago, I could stand it now in the same manner. When I left La Grange I was in perfect health. On my arrival at Saint Louis I encountered the piercing Northwestern winds, snow, ice and rain in alternate and quite succession. For more than three weeks the sun did not make his appearance. In short I caught a very severe cold. My prospects for a good business were very fair indeed, and I hastened, not finding a suitable house for rent, to move into my own on the 40th of last month. Since then I had, besides other improvements, a deep well made which promises an abundant yield of water, so that I am nearly ready to commence operations. But my cold and cough has made such rapid progress, that all the medicines which I have yet taken, are of little or no avail. The cough affects me most distressingly. My
my heart and kindred. May be that yesterday I saw
under a great accompanied by a great bloody
morbidity. My inscriptions were very short and
handwritten, and my appearance began to be rather
unhealthy as well.

I do not know how long this condition was going
to last, but I thought I can not mention in my
gripes what really was my health, while we were
enjoying to stay here, and that there is only one
economy of a removal to the mountains.

Nor that I am afraid to be, for I have faced
debts more than twice; but when there is a great
amount of course by a friendly change of drafts,
and we are here to see, and not stay
where we are, the case may be compared to a man
also having accidentally fallen into deep water as
time to come himself, and appear me to go down,
and be dismissed. That even if I wished to go
with might I am unfortunately so situated,
that if I can not sell my property at once for
ready, I have to take the consequences of delay.

Nature seemed to have pointed out for me one
particular occupation in which I was best off
health, as long as I adhered to it; as soon
however as I feared the winter through the
cold winter and over the rugged mountains,
and continued to go into some other kind of busi-
ness, it soon turned disease to faster upon me.
I beg to doubt not, that I have an enjoy life
my lips in this country.

What shall I be of those who have written
upon the mountains so worth, exploring in the
distinct system of all the country back? However
he do I the

unwritten part of books a good field: but the
question is that part will probably not debug.
My dear Gray,

Your welcome letter with your wishes for a happy New Year came just on New Year's Morning! — Our best wishes to you and yours!

So you see I am beginning to work a little in Botany. Thank you for your kind offers to assist me; I shall certainly trouble you somewhat! So again the day!

I have in last evening got up a fine report, seems to go sound enough, to 

Your — also to me. The writer however, that he will not be able to print it. Nevertheless I will be well to have the best made out, and it wouldn't hardly, somewhere, which is better than to publish the long list of common plants. So very brother, also,

By the way I have got many
Writing collections of 1858 from Pol. hearing to find图文 in fine species and a few good things. She also sends new plants from South America - 1. But the best thing is the women of Boston daily. A few new years I think, Divisions (is there any other dicing every grasp of our flora?) nearly all are to Delicate with repentant Spikelets and very large on with S命, S命. I shall not a paper about it with drawing, the figures are 2 plants, 2 - 4 flowers forming a head or spikelet. Do you know any thing like it?

You see that I can't turn in 2181. He is a little different as the plants do not seem to agree with him; he writes very differently. If he gives me his present possession I will be time to talk to him about Shaw, or Wad, but he seems to prefer tropical plants.

The quarter progress with Shaw. I did not see enough of him, but my professor of art keeps me too busy! I am almost in the old way again, and am much considering how I can manage to devote more entirely to botany but do not forget my English and her love to my dear.

Received of Dr. George Engelmann the sum of $60 1/-$ dollars.

Maple's Dec 22 1858
A. Fendler.

What is the name of 477? The same in Hayes' Collections. It is an Echis species, perhaps species? I do not make out.

A small fragment of Lithospermum amatissimum to compare specimens here. I desire that Hayes has collected the same plant that Mr. Shaw has and others. It is worth to have small mallow than the original. If there were more, I would take it for a plant or flower which I do not know. What is Torrey's Hypostis off. from the Altes?

The above number 477 of Lithospermum is a curious plant which I can not find in DeCandolle, and which ought to be named. If under another, E. embolism.

I include in this letter a small plant of Hedonean Hygromatica of Dr. Hayden, my brother has collected the same. Also a fragment of Victoria or Mascarenean.
Saint Louis Mo, March 11th 1839.

Dear Sir

I have just received your favor of the 28th ult. through Dr. Engelmann and am pleased to learn that you have some money for me. I am not much known in commercial circles here, and hence I would be under some disadvantage in trying to draw on you. I would therefore request you to be so good as to send me a check, either on Boston or New York, and to address the letter in care of Dr. Engelmann.

Since I wrote to you last I have sold my set of forms to Mr. Daniel C. Eaton for $50. Dr. Engelmann has also paid for his set of $25. Prof. Henry had my communications to him from Ponce de Leon, printed in his last report of the Smithsonian Institution and has sent me 50 copies. Accompanying this I send you one of them, as it may serve to elucidate somewhat the meteorology of the region where the greater part of my collections was made.

In opening my boxes I found a few pieces of trunks of true forms, some joints of large grasses, a few young leaves of palm trees as folded up in revolution, and a stalk of a small palm. These I should like to send you as soon as an opportunity may present itself for them to go together with some other things.
In reply to my letter to Dr. Badly, I send in this letter, which I hereby enclose, the following sentence: "Dr. Badly, I think if I pay for the lot at 4 L. per 100, it will be proper, and so I send you 4 L. for that sum.

From this I infer, that Dr. Badly was going to pay 4 L. per 100, but owing to the words "lot" and "L." not being for apart, he might have probably taken 4 L. as the whole amount, while at the same time he meant to pay 4 L. per 100. It seems to me that dried shoots are only to be worth a little more than dried grasses, especially when collected from a set, the remainder of which have hereby in value. But you are of a similar opinion on this subject, I see from your letter of December 26th, 1839, in which you say 30 or 40 for 300 shoots would not be too much.

Respectfully and truly yours,

A. Tondler

Prof. A. Gray M.D.
Harvard University.
Saint Louis, Mo., March 27th, 1859.

Dear Sir,

Your kind favor of the 21st inst. containing a check on Charles River Bank for $112 35c., for which I thank you very much was handed to me yesterday by Dr. Egelmann. My thanks are also due to you for calling the F. starting 5 dollars in connection to me the English payments.

If Dr. Lindley was advised to pay but $2 per 100 for my Orchidaceae, then I will ask nothing more, and he shall be very welcome to them if he finds them to be worth that much. But if in the contrary he finds, that the greater part of them, from being common things, are of no use to him, which I am inclined to infer from his letter, then I should be very sorry indeed that I ever offered them to him. Some they would be at least objects of remembrance of the amount of labor bestowed upon, and perhaps of an ever animated enthusiasm in searching for them.

Of the 500 species of ferns and Lycopodiaceae collected by me in Venezuela (now in possession of Mr. Daniel C. Eaton), 74 species of ferns have their variation anastomosing.

Ever Yours Respectfully & Truly,

N. Fendler.

Professor
(Ara Gray M.).
Harvard University.
Saint Louis, Novbr. 24, 1859.

Dear Sir,

I have just received your favor of the 21st ult., and in reply I wish to say that I am willing to dispose of my full set in the way you propose. Perhaps it would be best to send you the whole set at once. Shall I do so, or shall I send only the orders you have mentioned?

I wish to send a letter to Prof. Faraday of England on some subjects in Natural Philosophy. Please let me know his full direction.

Respectfully and truly,

Ever Yours

E. V. Fendler.

Professor Asa Gray M.D.
Harvard University.
Saint Louis, Mo, December 15th, 1839.

Professor Asa Gray M.D.

Dear Sir,

Your pleasant letter of the 9th ult. I have received in due time, and am very much obliged to you for your kind offices performed in behalf of my communication to Prof. Darwin.

I should like to carry on a correspondence with Professor Henry, as you advise me to do, if it was not so very hard to get an answer from him. I am in the habit of communicating to him facts gathered from actual observation, but did not know that he is also dealing in the more abstract subjects of science.

I would have sent my plants to you more than two weeks ago, but owing to the desire of Dr. Engelmann to send some of his plants along, I was obliged to delay sending until yesterday, when I received his package.

The following is a list of the packages of my Coniferous plants which I have sent you:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Number of Specimens</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Ord. 1-23</td>
<td>108</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Ord. 23-39</td>
<td>174</td>
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<td>III</td>
<td>40-315</td>
<td>173</td>
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<td>IV</td>
<td>52-63</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>70-71</td>
<td>153</td>
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<td>VI</td>
<td>72-74</td>
<td>162</td>
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<td>VII</td>
<td>75-90</td>
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<td>VIII</td>
<td>91-98</td>
<td>179</td>
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<td>IX</td>
<td>99-102</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>105-111, 117, 133 = 110</td>
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<td>XI</td>
<td>Endeg. 2-24</td>
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<td>XII</td>
<td>Endeg. 24-36 (14) = 123</td>
<td>123</td>
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<tr>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>Ord. for Prof. Dr. Buddele = 260</td>
<td>260</td>
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<tr>
<td>XIV</td>
<td>Papilionaceae = 148</td>
<td>148</td>
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<tr>
<td>XV</td>
<td>Cassia: Bituminose 114</td>
<td>114</td>
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<tr>
<td>XVI</td>
<td>Gramineae = 188</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 2603
The plants I have given to Dr. Engelmann.

Besides these packages, I send you also the long ago promised portions of your cactuses. The bamboo joint I was obliged to shorten about a foot to get it into the box, and the little fake stem (a full green opuntia) I had to break for the same reason. I also send you my notes on the plants collected in Venezuela, and as I have copied them upon the labels of all the different species in the present full set (A) you may keep these notes for your own set.

At first it was my intention to send the box by Steam Express, but finding that it got to be very heavy, and the expenses for transportation by this omnibus would come perhaps to $5 or $6 per ton, I agreed with Dr. Engelmann that it go by railroad. I offered to pay for the freight here to St. Louis, but was told at this point that I could do so only for the distance to Cincinnati. So you will please to pay the freight and charge the same to me.

You will perceive that I have arranged the packages of plants according to the order of the Natural System. With same species, however, I was in doubt. I therefore may have committed some blunder in assigning to them their position, and placed them into orders to which they may not belong.

Respectfully and truly,

Yours,

A. Fendler.
Saint Louis, Mo. February 15th, 1869.

Professor
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 5th inst. I received a few days ago and am very glad to hear that the box with plants has safely reached you. I ought to have sent it by express and rather paid a little more.

Although in the summer season the creamery business was worse than no business at all, and in fact a losing one, it was improving pretty fast as winter advanced, so that from the 1st of October up to this time I have had no reason to complain of it, and considering the great competition that exists here with regard to creamery and light of all kinds, I have been doing tolerably well.

The good season, however, will soon be over, and I have therefore commenced experimenting on crude tall-oil to vent out some chance for a new branch of business. I have also determined on making a short trip in a week or two to some of the flourishing smaller towns in the Illinois, sippie river, further south, to see what could be done there in my line.
You ask in your letter how I should like to go to California and capture some of the many parts yet little known. I need hardly say that my disposition and native mind is decidedly that way, for an unknown beauty to veer through nature’s wilds can never permanently be subdued. If at times discouraged by combinations of adverse circumstances, by fears, elusions and sufferings, I feel dissatisfied with such a life, and wish for a quiet home — no corner has that been been enjoyed for a little while, but the old prairie waves, wind and barrenness are on to the woods and the prairies to the mountains and lakes.

It seems however, that by buying a lot and building a house I have at last that myself down to the spot I now live on. Nevertheless, I think, I shall be enabled to give you a more definite answer to your proposition, after I shall have seen some of the smaller towns below here. Allow me to ask how many specimens of each species I could be sure of collecting, far from the exterior no person without ample means of his own could send in collections if he cannot get facilities from government or some other source for transportation, for it is evident that with such uncertain prices as paid}

in some parts of California, the value of the plants would not cover one half of the cost of transportation.

From Mr. Shaw, Dr. Englemann thinks little or nothing can be expected. He seems to have a peculiar view of botany, for he has not even yet opened the box with hard plants while Dr. Englemann has bought for him in Europe.

Thankfully and truly,

Yours

X. Fendler.
Professor Amory Y. Storrs.
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear sir,

Since February 5th, the time you received the box containing my set of Venezuelan plants, I have not been favored with a letter from you, and do not know what prospects you have for selling those plants. The Leguminosae, Gramineae, and the smaller orders not yet published in the Prodromus may have already reached their places of destination, but whether you have been successful in getting remittances or not I do not know. Thirty Dollars I received by your order from Dr. Engelmann on the 23rd of May. Since then I have nothing received. Is there anything due to me yet?

Business is dull as usual. I have, however, some hopes of being employed by Mr. Howe.
in arranging his extensive European
herbarium ... on what terms and conditions
I shall probably find out within a few days.

Although he has not opened the boxes yet,
he is apprehensive that these plants will be
of much trouble to him.

Respectfully and truly Yours

A. Fondin.
Dear Sir,

I have received your favor through Dr. Engelmann, who also paid me on your account $100 dollars, for which I thank you very much indeed.

If you should find that there is no chance at all for selling the remaining order of my set of Venezuelan plants, I think it probable that Mr. Shaw may perhaps be induced to buy if he could see them.

Since the 1st of last month I have been at the arranging of Bernhardt's, now Mr. Shaw's herbarium; but as a good deal of my time was, and is yet, occupied in work connected with the greenhouses and gardens I have not made much progress. So far I like my new situation very well and am properly treated by Mr. Shaw.

As I am now getting somewhat into the gardener's business, and have never
seen my namesake, Fendlera cupulata
growing or in a live state, I should
be very much obliged to you for a few
ripe seeds.

Respectfully and truly
ever yours

Professor Gray M.D.
Harvard University. A. Fendler.
Professor
Asa Gray M.D.

Dear Sir

According to your wish I send you hereby my photograph. It is made by one of our best photographers and shows how far in the rear our artists stand when compared with yours. My acquaintances tell me that the photograph shows somewhat to my disadvantage especially with regard to the eyes, but I think we have to let it go as it is. I should have sent it sooner, but it is only about a week ago that I had a chance of going to town, for I am kept very busy at present. Several species of the Australian seeds you kindly sent us have germinated already; also some Rocky mountain seeds which Mr. Shaw bought last fall.

I have carefully sown spores of Cuban ferns given me by Dr. Engelmann, but as yet there seems to be no sign of germination.

I have also commenced to collect plants indigenous to this locality for planting out in the open ground, and have arranged and labelled them according to the natural system.
The Sisyrinchium Bermudiana is a white flower variety in full bloom, and when its numerous flowers are opened is a pretty and showy flower. Its color is pure white.

Both yours and Dr. Engelmann's photographs have been handsomely framed and put up in a conspicuous place in the herbarium room, where I have the pleasure of beholding at any moment the faithfully represented image of yourself whom I have learned to esteem and to love.

Mr. Shaw had also your portrait as well as Dr. Engelmann's painted on the ceiling of the library room of the museum, with that of Linnaeus in the middle.

Respectfully and Truly
Ever yours

A. Fernaller
Travers Grove, 1 Louis Aug. 17th 1861

Dear Sir,

Complying most cheerfully with your request I have furnished Dr. Short and Dr. Engelmann with copies of the names of my Venezuelan Cressedaex & Minosorex as given by J. Bentham.

In my present situation I am somewhat removed from the excitement of these mournful times, getting the news only 3 times a week through the newspapers.

Thus far our once great and glorious country, hitherto the pride and boast of its citizens, foreign-born as well as native, when residing in distant countries I felt proud to point out to the inhabitants of those regions that great and prosperous nation of North America, and saw with pleasure their admiration of "the great Republic" and the American people.

Now shattered into two fragments which 3 years can never be cemented again, one glowing center the horrors of civil war, the other can never be well expected to have one great rival-power less. It is only another instance of the fact, that when the interests of different sections are so widely different
union an last only for a limited time and even the greatest and noblest fabric of the wisdom of man thus reared must fall; and notwithstanding our boasted civilization man and their passions are the same as ever when once aroused by animosity of and strife.

But there remains, as I think, one great consolation to the North: It has already on its side, and always will have, the prospect of increase of population and power on account of its greater number of small landholders, while the territory of the South is divided into large estates owned by comparatively few landholders. And indeed if it was not for slave labor these large estates would present the same desolate spectacle as their similarly circumstanced counterparts in South America if not divided in small portions.

In the meantime when the earth and in its various regions filled up by the hardy sons of toil, or in general all the small property holders, constitute there as in South America the real strength of the country. And as soon as this class of people is made to feel that their rights are curtailed by a large land and slave-holding class so soon will the strength of the latter be gone.

The North has no such dangerous elements within itself and I think will give much better after all.

But whatever this one side in the mixing of its population in any future of its own which may be, the happiest days of the republic have past by, and are gone—gone for ever.

These are merely a few simple reflections that cross my mind in looking at the state of things in this country.

Please don’t mind what I recommend in one of my letters not long ago about the dedication of a new sword. It was mistake in the man. The reason for the present request? I will give you some other time. I myself get along so far pretty well.

Respectfully and Truly Yours

Aug. Fendler

Dr. Fox Jew M.D.

Harvard University

Cambridge.
Dear Sir,

I thank you very much for the interesting pamphlet you were so kind as to send me a few days ago, containing your remarks on Darwin's new book on Dr. Hooker's outlines of the distribution of arctic plants, on the cedars of Lebanon etc.

Enclosed I send you some seeds of Sisyrinchium Bermudiana with white flowers. They are found here in moist grassy places in the spring, the flowers always preserving their character of a pure white color. I have also dried specimens of the plant for you, but have had no opportunity of sending them on.

The late order for drafting has caused some fluttering here; but as I am over 45 years of age I hope to be allowed to remain at home.

Very Respectfully & Truly

Prof. Asa Gray M.D.

Harvard University

Aug. Fendler
Dear Sir,

By the interesting pamphlet you send me from time to time I am admonished anew kindly I am yet remembered by you. The last one I received was the enumeration of the species of plants collected by Dr. Parry in 1862 for which I hereby tender you my sincere thanks.

So far I have enjoyed pretty good health with the exception of six weeks in early spring, when I suffered severely from scrofula. Being in the employ of another man and having but little time of my own I cannot in my present situation devote much time to science. I have now been 2 years and 8 months with Mr. Shaw, my brother has during that time been raising a little nursery of over 4000 budded peach trees, and we are about to look around for some land further to establish an orchard. Our means are but very slender we will have to go a good distance from St. Louis. My wages has been but 6 dollars a week and board; clothes are very high, besides this I had to render a good deal of assistance to my brother in starting
The nursery. So you see I could not have made much headway in the acquisition of capital, and as I have a great aversion to run into debt I shall, in buying a place, be obliged to look at cheapness more than convenience. In a few weeks I intend to ask Mr. Shaw to let me go on a land hunting excursion 40 or 50 miles south of here if our national troubles are not to make such a trip too dangerous.

A great many flowers in our botanic garden are now in bloom, and everything grows finely, and of course the weeds also, so that we at present have 20 hands employed mostly at weeding.

We had some fine showers of rain late in May and the weather generally has been very pleasant this spring. Here visitors have been to see the garden this spring than ever before.

Very Respectfully and truly,

Yours

Hug. Fendler.

Professor M. Gray M.D.
Harvard University
Cambridge
Mass.
Dear Sir,

I have been hoping from day to day to be able to let you know something definite as to the course I shall have to take this fall, and although I have as yet nothing satisfactory to communicate on this subject, I cannot, without feeling a kind of remorse, delay any longer my answer to your most kind and welcome letter of June, the 19th, which speaks in every line a most tender regard for my welfare. Would to God that my best wishes and prayers for you might be fulfilled.

I expected to have my arrangements for establishing an orchard completed long before this time, but the strange actions of Mr. Shaw, by which I was kept all the while in uncertainty and detained by illusive hopes, has retarded the execution of my plans.

On the return from my first excursion to secure a piece of Land adapted to fruit-culture, Mr. Shaw fearing I would leave him, offered me on a lease of 12 years an eligible piece of ground which suited me very well; no sooner had I commenced to work for him again, when he told me that he had considered the matter and would let me have another piece adjoining his garden instead of the place first promised. This second piece was much inferior to the first but to indemnify me, he said he would let me have it for 15 years instead of 12.
I could do nothing but agree to this proposal, but after I had measured the desired piece he made objection to it to his boulevards and wanted me to take a little more of the lower grounds. So that I could not agree as I had low ground enough already. I asked him about another piece which neither he had done nor was ready to sell for garden purposes, but instead of agreeing he offered me a low cut place which he had well known was entirely unfit for a郊区 home, not even fit for a vegetable garden. While he treated me, this he rented 35 acres to strangers at $4.50 per acre for 4 years, while I was willing to pay $250 for part of the same place and make permanent improvements thereon only for a longer time, say 12 years. Being that I could make no bargain with him. I left him on the 3rd of this month for Green ville, a little town 16 miles north of Stoughton. My, with the intention of buying one 30 or 40 acres and rather bad the life of a beach, a man than to conform to the capricies of a man that knew no other attachments to his fellow men, none but what his own selfishness dictate.

This may seem as judging the man unworthily but it is true nevertheless. For even relations tell me that they cannot stay with him. I would have left him long ago but my finances are such that I had to hold out a little longer, so I dread nothing so much as running into debt. A few days ago I was greatly insulted in my own room by a notorious Teetotaler, one of his hands, and Mr. A., kept this man in his empty and only when he saw that I was going to leave him, I will discharge that man, which he did. In giving me this kind of satisfaction, I thought best to accommodate him in staying a little while longer.

At Green ville, I found a piece of hilly land, 40 acres, suitable for an orchard, but only partially fenced in and cleared, and in other improvements in it at $25 dollars an acre. Before making up my mind to buy it I should like my brother to go and see for himself. The state of Missouri, outside of St. Louis, offers at yet no very secure place to live in, and for this reason I hastened to buy land in this State.

My full set of Vignoles plants contained over 2000 as many species in the U.S., and therefore stop. Of the addition of these plants your harbors are well prepared, and I wish you to understand that I do not wish to lose them incorporated with your harbors then with that of my own also. The naming of the piece of the lot I have to you as you can judge best of your value, and I have that I am in good hands when I am in yours.

I am much pleased to hear that Mr. Gray’s health is far from being good. I personally wish and hope that she may soon recover and in the best of health enjoy life’s happiness many a year yet to come. Please give her my best regards.

Very respectfully & truly,

Yours,

Aug. Treadler.

Professor Geo. Gray M.D.
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.
St. Louis, Mo. Novbr. 12th, 1863

My Dear Sir,

I received your kind letter of the 7th inst. yesterday through Dr. Engelmann, and I am very glad you agree to take the 1897 specimens of my America Planis that are still on your hands. As to the price Dr. Engelmann thinks that I should let you have the lot for 200 Dollars, being a fraction over 7 Dollars per hundred, to which I cheerfully consent.

I have left my situation at Henry Shaw on the 9th inst., and begin to prepare for moving from here as soon as we can dispose of such of our articles as we cannot well take along.

It is therefore particularly gratifying to me to see your kind disposition of waiting by the 15th of next month as it would be just in right time to help me along when money would, not only most desirable, but when I should be in actual need of it to pay for my land.
The Draft payable to my order on some Banking House in St. Louis would be sent to me in care of Dr. Engelmann.

I am very sorry to hear that Mrs. Gray is still confined to her room and that even you have lately been visited by sickness. although it is consoling that you are now on a speedy recovery.

Most Respectfully and cordially yours

Aug. Fendler.

Prof. Mr. Gray M.D.
Cambridge
St. Louis, Mo. Feb 7th, 1854.

Prof. N. Gay M.D.
Harvard University

Dear Sir,

In one of my letters I informed you that I was going to buy me a piece of ground near Altonville, Ill. After more deliberate consideration I found that the land spoken of was rather too far from market and a little too far north for fruit raising; so I concluded to take the 200 and look for another place nearer St. Louis. In the mean time the extraordinary cold weather of the first part of January (22° below zero on New Year's Day) put a stop to all my operations. After several unsuccessful efforts to secure a piece of land I succeeded yesterday in making a bargain at $10.00 per acre for 30 acres situated 3 miles south of Altonton in St. Louis county, a station on the Pacific R.R. 30 miles west of St. Louis. Altonton is a little village of about 200 inhabitants. The land I bought consists of ten acres of the very richest of bottom land and 20 acres of high bluff, forming a semicircle to the S.S. of the former. This crescent of hills, sloping principally to the S.S. with a steep descent in some places, has probably an average height of 200 feet, and consists in a great measure of small angular pieces of limy
Stone and gravel going to it at first sight a level appearance, but showing by the heavy growth of its timber, such as large alder and the different kinds of salix oak, that the interstices of this rough debris are filled with an abundance of rich soil, accumulated during centuries from the decomposed masses of leaves and other vegetable matter which every fall covers the ground to a considerable depth. These hills have the most complete natural underdrainage, for as soon as the rain falls it filtereth through, carrying the decomposed matter from the surface and depositing it, as in airehouse, in the interstices of the mineral fragments below. On such (and I should suppose Becks and other fruit) but especially the grape vine, would grow and thrive. I shall try how to plant and rear them.

The whole tract of the 3d acre supports a heavy growth of timber and nothing is cleared yet. So you see there is plenty of work ahead, but the value of the timber seems of itself to be a remunerative item. The place is quite romantic, and when once established in this my new home, I think I shall feel for the first time within the last six years as being again in my natural element, when from a cottage to be built on the farm hill-side I may then survey my little domain as it gets cleared up from day to day, and the bright sunbeam penetrates more and more the deep recesses of the dense forest, that has to make room for cultivated fruit, flowers and vegetables. Not all shall be cleared up, however, for the woodman's axe shall spare many a tree, ay, many a little grove, for I love to see the beautiful and grand objects of a forest too much, as to let them be exterminated on a place of which I have the control.

Excuse this fanciful sketch as it now rises up before my imagination, for life seems to open to me anew in more refreshing colors.

The severe frost of one year's day has done great damage to fruit trees, but especially to Peach trees, of which it has killed all above the snow, that is 4 to 6 inches from the ground. Grape vines and Pear trees have also suffered considerably.

My brother and myself intend to move to Atherton as soon as we can get off.

Respectfully & truly

Yours

Aug. Fendler.
St. Louis, Mo. March 5th, 1864.

Dear Sir,

Yesterday Dr. Engelmann handed to me your very kind letter of the 25th ult., in which you offer me a pleasant and permanent situation as Curator of your herbarium. Ever since the receipt of that letter I have been thinking and revolving your proposition over and over again, how I could best comply with your wishes for which I am always ready to sacrifice some of my own interests. But I can see no way to get out of my present entanglement. When your letter of the 25th reached me yesterday I had all my preparations for moving out to Atchison completed, and calculated on leaving St. Louis with all my plants and trees the day after tomorrow.

I have been under considerable expense, inconvenience and losses to reach this point where I could commence the planting of my trees and thereby get an early start with my orchard. This point I have now nearly reached and I am obliged to persevere a little longer, at least until I have planted the orchard, built a house and given a start to the establishment. Or as you expressed it in your own words in your kind letter of the 17th ult. until “you have got fixed a little, your brother can spare you, and let you come here.” This would be much more in accordance with my plan.
My brother is about 6 years younger than myself, and not married. He could not very well get along at Allston without me this coming season.

However, I do not know what may happen in a few months with regard to the Draft or other circumstances, which may give our affairs quite a different aspect and force us to relinquish the whole business.

I am very glad to learn that Mrs. Gray is convalescent. Please express to her my best wishes and highest regards.

Respectfully & Truly
Ever Yours

A. Fendler

Prof. Aoa Gray M.D.
Harvard University
Cambridge.
Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 4th inst. reached me last night. We have commenced clearing the land, in order to plant out our trees, shrubs & plants as soon as possible, before warm weather overtakes us. But finding that living at a boarding house is very expensive, we commenced building our frame-cabin day before yesterday. Besides this a fence is needed very much, to keep out cattle & other animals. All this we are obliged to do with our own hands, as laboring men can neither be had here for love or money. So you may imagine that we hardly knew what to do first.

From your kind letter I see that you want me to give you a more definite answer in regard to leaving my brother and coming out to you in the autumn. I wish I could do so, but it is yet too early to make any certain promise on which you could depend. My brother may be drafted, in which case I would be obliged to stay here in order not to let everything go to destruction. In about 6 or 7 months from now I could perhaps give you a more definite answer; at present it is impossible for me to do so.

Respectfully and truly,

A. Penhiller

P.S. See Gray M.D. Ever yours,

Cambridge, Mass.

Gray Herbarium
Harvard University
Dear Sir,

Yesterday I received your favor of the 31st ult., offering me the situation as Curator of your herbarium. Some days ago Dr. Engelmann had already communicated to me an extract from one of your letters containing the same proposition.

It seems very hard to me, as well as to my brother, that I should bid a long farewell to him and the little corner which I once thought of making my permanent home. If, however, I have not become tired of this place, and think I could have lived here contentedly to the termination of my earthly sojourn, so will I do if this offer is acceptable to you.

To accommodate you, however, and at the same time to better my pecuniary condition I will accept your offer, but should like to know by what time you want me to come. Will the 12th of September do?

I should not be willing to engage or bind myself for a certain long period, because something might happen that
require my presence in the West
to see to my interests there.
Respectfully & truly
Ever yours
A. Toddler.

Prof. A. Gray, M.D.
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.
Dear Sir,

Your very kind letter of the 15th inst. gives me another proof of the tender regard you have for my own feelings of attachment to my new home. You relieve me from all obligations towards you, in order that I need not make any sacrifices but those after my own wishes. I have always been, and shall never cease to be, mind felt how much I owe you, and hence it was almost impossible for me in my last letter to you to decline your proposal. And even now, after you gave me full liberty to choose, I felt at first ashamed to decline and to be thus outdone by your generosity. You were the only person for whom I was willing to make the sacrifice of leaving here; and as you now don't wish me to act against my inclination, I avail myself of your kindness, and say that I should rather like to stay here.

It would not only afford me much pleasure to handle your herbage, but I should also feel honored to have committed to my care specimens of the highest interest — plants that have been collected by many a daring explorer of mingled and recent dates — and amongst which I could see again the beloved objects for which I once toiled and travelled. But nature in its wild and living objects offers attractions which I can not well resist, especially when they can
to enjoyed in a place we can call our own. This together with the pressing interest there of state in this place induces me to decide in favor of staying where I am at present.

I am always

Respectfully & truly yours

H. Tooth.

Professor Geo. Gray M. D.
Harvard University
Cambridge Mass.
Albion, St. Louis Co., Mo.
June 5th, 1865

Dear Sir,

In your letter of the 26th ult. I find some of my inquiries satisfactorily answered. Some others, as for instance about board, you could not answer until you had gathered information. With regard to the filling up of rooms I could have wished your answer to be a little more precise and explicit. You say: "I feel, of course, that I ought to make provision for your expenses in filling up rooms." But this does not imply that you can conveniently make such provision.

You say: "living is high in Cambridge, no doubt." Is there no other place to board in cheaper than Cambridge? Is no one living in the gardener's house? I could board with? I don't like the idea of going very far to get my meals three times a day. I would nearly as soon go to keeping house or bachelor's hall.

As you cannot see your way clear about a salary for me from the garden, I would have to rely at present only on the $500 from the herbarium. Now
of the necessaries of life would not be very high, so that I could save a little out of the $300, and if I had a fair prospect as to my salary being raised by and by from $300 funds, I might be induced to leave a snug little home and come to you by the middle of August.

If, on the contrary, the necessaries of life should swallow up the whole of my salary, a change of place would not be either profitable or desirable to me.

I am therefore awaiting your letter about the price of board, and the assistance in fitting up rooms or before being able to give a definite promise as to my coming.

Respectfully and truly,

Ever yours,

A. Fendler

Prof. Geo. Gray M.D.
Harvard University
Cambridge
Mass.
June 21st, 1865

Dear Sir,

In answer to your letter of June 10th, I will say that in view of the assurances there given, I will take your offer and try how I can get along in the East, with the understanding that, in case I should feel inclined to return to my place here, I may be allowed to do so next spring.

I think I can manage so that I will reach Cambridge about the middle or end of August, if no sickness or other unforeseen circumstances prevent me from so doing.

Respectfully and truly,

Ever Yours

A. Fernoler

Ann Gray, M.D.
Harvard University
Cambridge
Mass.
Dear Sir,

Under date of June 21st I wrote to you accepting your offer of the 10% rent.

Your favor of the 22d, however, changes materially the features of our agreement. The prospect you held out to me in former letters of a chance of getting some additional little salary from the garden (now vanishes altogether) and the expected leisure hence from herbarium work, which I thought of turning to one private use, will now be required for work in the garden.

Under these circumstances it seems to me that I may employ my time here as profitable in improving my home, although the profits flowing from it may not be so apparent within the first few years.

As your proposal now stands I would not very well accept it, and as in doing so you will not be embarrassed (as having found some one else to take the place) I hope I will lose none of your good will toward me.
The desired number of Hieracium longifolium I shall try to collect
if they can be found in this neighborhood.

Respectfully and truly

Ever Yours

A. Fendler

Prof. As Gray M.D.,
Cambridge
Mass
Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 21st has been received, and in reply to it I wish to say that, considering the more favorable propositions therein advanced, I have again made up my mind to try for 6 months, from the 1st of October 1865 to the 1st of March 1866, an engagement with you on the agreement contained in the above letter, that you provide room, board, light & fuel (for a small stove) and a monthly pay of $30. So, if nothing serious occurs, you may expect me at Cambridge about the 12th of September.

I think I may be able to manage to get along without any advance in money. The railroad tickets from St. Louis to Boston, you want to provide, would be very acceptable and be thankfully received, but I refrain from expressing an urgent wish in the matter.

Respectfully and truly,

[Signature]

H. Pendler.

A.M.
Huntsville, March 16th, 1866.

Dear Doctor,

Your favor of the 8th I received on the 14th, while Mr. Meekan's letter written on the same day with yours, reached me on the 9th, and in which he says that he directed the publisher to send me regularly the numbers of the Gardener's Monthly. Accompanying his letter he sent me a little package of the seeds of Elaeagnus pungifolia for trial in Missouri.

Many thanks to you for thus having recommended me to Mr. Meekan, but whether I shall be able to fulfill his expectations as a contributor may be rather doubtful.

I am also obliged to you for the record of the weather of the 27th & 28th of February.

The climate here in Missouri seems to consider me as a newcomer, does not yet agree with me, and perhaps, will not change its sultry mood until I have had the care of the weather for some time. We have had cold rains and cloudy skies for nearly the whole time since my return from the East, and I have not got over my cough yet, although I am much better.
The feeling of independence, I enjoy in managing my own grounds, is sometimes mingled with a desire of being near you, as I have been so much accustomed to your presence and your agreeable and intelligent conversation.

How well the soil of my clearing is adapted to the growth of peach-trees is indicated by the fact that some of them: one year from the bud and two years from the seed, have attained two a diameter of 2 inches and a height of 8 to 9½ feet, and look remarkably healthy.

The pressing work on hand in my clearing leaves me no leisure hours for the further development of my new theory or even for reading scientific works. So I have to defer the culture of science a little longer.

Respectfully & Truly Yours,

Prof. Asa Gray, M.D.
Cambridge, Mass.

A. Fendler.
Allenbro, St. Louis Co. Mo.
April 24, 1866.

My Dear Sir,

Seldom, if ever, have I received a letter conveying to me such a lasting source of gratification as your of the 24th, containing photographs of two men who stand among the highest in any continent. To enjoy their friendship and confidence anyone may well be proud of, as I certainly am.

In the retirement of my woodland home, your and Doctor Torrey's features will be often contemplated, and your friendship be fondly remembered by one who shall always remain affectionately and truly yours,

A. Fendler

P.S. I have just this day sent my photograph to Dr. Torrey.

The weather, at last, has resumed mild features, the chills are bright again, nature begins to smile; in her beauties of Spring, and Spring-Beauties begin to bloom.

Prof. Amos Gray M.D.,
Cambridge.

A. Gr.
Alton, St. Louis Co., Mo.
August 21st, 1866.

My dear Sir,

Having planted
more tobacco than I can well take care of, and having my hands full
with building barns and fences
I can find but very little time
for letter writing or any other
writing. On the 12th of June I
received a letter from Colonel Al
award together with a copy of a
memorandum, how to make observa-
tions on the compass-plant. The
Colonel requests me to notice the
position of the leaves of that plant.
On one of my hills I found 14
young plants of which I measured
the angles the leaves make with the
meridian. The results of my in-
vestigations I sent to the Colonel
and have not heard from him
since.

Of the 34 leaves examined on the
hill eleven were in the true merid-
ian, one was due E. & W., and but 3
deviating more than 25 degrees
from the true north & south line.
Two thirds of the whole number of
leaves formed angles less than 10 deg.
One plant, shaded more than any of the other specimens, had both its leaves due N.

On the 29th ult. I measured some of the leaves of my Shiraz Tobacco plants raised from seeds kindly furnished by you. Leaves of 32½ inches by 16 inches, 23½ by 15½ by 15 are not rare. I find many well marked peculiarities, distinguishing the Shiraz at once from "Pioneer's Yellow", the kind most generally cultivated here.

Shiraz stands the sun and drought much better, keeps its leaves erect, which feel like parchment. It does not sucker so much as "Pioneer's Yellow", and ripens more slowly.

What position it will take in a commercial view I cannot say, but hope to find out in 5 or 6 months from now.

What is the size of your largest leaves of Shiraz in your garden?

Your herbarium cases must have filled up rapidly by this time.

How does your new gardener suit and how is Mr. Mann getting on?

At all, always hoping for more leisure at some future day, I have no clear idea when that day will come. Time flies fast with me, and another year has gone since my journey out and yet I long to take up some interesting points in natural philosophy and meteorology.

To do this I have to be posted with regard to the latest advancing steps in those sciences. But how difficult will it be to get at the sources of information in a wilderness like the one I live in.

And although I enjoy so much the independence and the wild scenery of this my lonesome woodland home, yet a curious and restless desire, to see the fog a little more dispelled that veils the mysteries of the relation between force and matter makes one feel somewhat envious of the good fortune of those individuals located in the vicinity of institutions like that of Cambridge University Library.

Respectfully and truly

Ever Yours

A. Föröder

Prof. Asa Gray M.D.

Cambridge Mass.
and happy life yet, full of all
the sweets and blessings that
this imperfect world of ours has
to bestow upon mankind.

Respectfully and truly
Yours

H. Fendler

Professor Asa Gray M.D.
Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Henry A. 5th

My Dear Sir

Many thanks

for your botanical notes from
the American Journal of July
and September. They contain several
articles highly interesting to me, especially so is that beautifully
written notice of the life and works
of the late W. H. Harvey.

On the change in the direction of
branches caused by low degree of
temperature I hope, I shall be
able to make some observations
next winter.

Enclosed I send you some seeds
of the "Shirza", or as you call it
in your last letter, "Shirza" Tabac
co. I also send you a piece of the
dried leaf. In very dry weather the
leaf has to be kept in a damp
place before it can be handled with
out breaking.
Some weeks since I received a letter from Brig. General [illegible], requesting me to make some more observations on the compass plant, but they were all withered on the dry hill, or destroyed by cattle. The one transplanted into my garden is green yet, but of very slow growth, the leaves have kept their N. & S. points, unchanged.

On the 25th ult. I gathered on the same hills S. alba var. scariosa, flower spike 18 inches long. All the leaves on the tall stalk of this plant were uniformly twisted half way or 90 deg. around from right to left or against the hands of a clock, so as to bring their surfaces into vertical planes, the latter having the stalk for an axis of intersection, while the base of each leaf kept its horizontal direction unchanged. Is this a common property with S. alba var. scariosa? I think I have noticed the twisted leaves in collecting the plant many years ago, but never paid any further attention to this curious fact.

I am glad to hear that changing gardeners has been to your advantage. The first good fruit from my new clearing I had this fall, 16 bunches of grapes from one catawba vine planted in the spring 1864.

Not long since I sent Mr. [illegible] a few notes on a big tree growing near lake Valencia, Venezuela.

A few days ago he wrote me that he had enjoyed your company at Cambridge, and that Mrs. Gray has been dangerously ill, but is recovering.

It pains me to hear that Mrs. Gray has been suffering. I hope and wish from the depths of my heart that she may have recovered by this time, and may soon be in the full enjoyment of health and strength. May here be a long
A Newton, St. Louis Co., Mo.
April 17th, 1857.

My dear friend, Mr. Gray,

Having received quite unexpectedly the pleasant lines from your hand, I consider myself more than fully indemnified for the delay of the way in answering my last
letter — and indeed, the fact that the Doctor has been so very busy has been in my favor.

Glad as I am that the Doctor is still my favorite science and so industrious and effectually work
would take the liberty of regretting to his mind the gift of Dr. Endicott
that I have been working, botanist, for
want him to live among you yet,
and in fact to relieve all his old
friends we are not excepted.

Many thanks for the kind informa-
tion in your letter.

With regard to the irregular form
of Indian corn I am sorry to say, but the idea was found, but not yet
resulted when gathered. It had
springy from the common corn, and
was not planted by me but of the
round squirrels, who ate the corn
from the corn cob and carried it, all
though the summer season, in many different places about my premises. So each hole they put 5 to 8 grains whole, when break later in the season, give rise to substantial fullness and growth, two or three feet high. But among these it was that I sent the abnormal care of men.

Our spring here was late again, very wet and backward. March especially was unusually cold, its mean temperature being five degrees lower than that of February. On the 27th of March we had 2 degrees below zero, which in connection with the snow killed more than two thirds of all our peaches, while grapes by the frost have suffered a few days ago. Snow did not trouble us much this winter.

I was lately offered 137 Dollars by the editor and publisher of the “Rural World” of St. Louis, if I was to write a series of articles for 30 members of his journal. As my first article may not be entirely void of interest to me, and to be fair, these must be a copy of the first day by mail.

The busy season has commenced with us for grain crops. Although the outdoor work may be rough at times. With the enjoyment of fish, in productivity improving our little estate and to make it more and more comfortable and pleasant, is more than counterbalancing all toils and hardships, and the hope of soon testing the results of our labors, the grapes, and the peaches, the apples and pears, strawberries, raspberries urges us on to renewed exertion and hopes of a bounty of spirit. Only two things are needed to make me quite contented; the one being a little more capital to carry out my plans of improvement.

Please give my best respects to Sister Mary.

Hoping that these lines may find you in renewed strength and good health, I remain

Very respectfully and truly yours,

A. Fendler.
Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 17th of April addressed to Mrs. Gray you will have probably received in due time.

I am happy to learn from Dr. Engelmann that Mrs. Gray's health was improving at the time she heard from you, about three weeks since. At this house I had also an opportunity of seeing the latest edition of your Manual of Botany. For want of time, I could only very superficially glance over its contents. I noticed, however, that it contains plates of the Cephalcia. If you have any duplicates of these plates to spare and if it would not subject you to any inconvenience I would ask you to be so kind as to send me a set of the same, which will make my volume of 1860 more complete. The Garden-Botany I suppose you omitted, because it would have increased the size of the volume too much.

I am still plodding away in my rural occupations without seeing any chance for much leisure. I have, however, managed to write a few articles for the "Annual World," for which I received fifty Dollars and hope something more is coming to me.
by this time.

On the 3rd of September, 1853, was honored
for the first time, with an address of the American
Botanical Society, several of my Eastern friends
were present, and delighted my readers with the chance
of attending in person. This being that it might
occasion a participation in such respectable proceedings among
myself, an essay on the cause and nature of growth,
which was accepted for publication in the memoirs
of the society. In speaking of this essay on the plant's growth, the criticism has been
either generous in its estimate.

Allow me to direct your attention to a point
in vegetable physiology which, as you will know, has
never ceased to be a topic of discussion, namely
to the influence of the pressure of the atmosphere
on the health of plants.

Then we read that even among learned men there
was a misconception with regard to the pressure
of the invisible vapor of the atmosphere. They
were tending to the old theory that aqueous vapor
prevailed in the air and was a cause of disease of
the earth, while it could not
independently. They do not by any means,
though proved by Bottnick's research, that any vapor
when solid (not included in metals) can be referred,
and precluded in the presence, by no other gas or vapor but
by that of the air itself. One of the atmospheres
against vapor pression is a force equal to one inch
of mercury, and the aqueous vapor contained in the
interior of a plant growing on dry soil, pressed only
with a force of 
inch of water. It is evident that the
atmospheric vapor from the outside is forced
into the interior of the plant through the pores and
stomata. To what this excessed direction of vapor
in the course through the cells and tissue of plants
be considered as detrimental to the elaboration
of healthy juices and the formation of vegetable
products?

From page 55. Since Jaques, of S. V. John's Church,
they have at last raised the point against vegetable.

The last few years have seen out of the most rich
and protected hedges over known in this region.
It has not yet ended. Spring is trying up
as well as the century, and for the first time it
in the midst of this fourth, a strong and healthy
flowing spring appeared in my land in a place unlike
its relation to moist. The new spring is about my
house, about 50 feet higher, on the steep slope of
a long hill.
This year, although we have had not much for sale, yet we enjoyed a continued round of fruit gathering. First strawberries, then currants, next raspberries, blackberries, then grapes and, finally, early and late peaches.

The leaves of the forest trees are falling just all around, yet the weather is beautiful and mild. We have had so far only one severe, white frost this fall.

Please remember me kindly to Mrs. Gray.

Respectfully and truly,

Ever Yours,

A. Hendles.
1108 Gilpin St., Wilmington, Del.
Novr. 13th, 1874.

To Dr. A. H. Day,

Dear Sir,

Mindful of the many proofs of your kindness towards me, and as a token of my high esteem, I have this day sent to your address by mail a copy of the little volume which I mentioned in my letter of July 23rd. It has just come from the hands of the binder.

Although you are, no doubt, as fully and deeply engaged in botany as ever, I never the less cherish the hope, that your well-known ability with regard to philosophical inquiries will not let you lay this little work aside without first having given it a patient examination. The new views therein unfolded are the results of an ardent and persistent desire of satisfying as much as possible my own mind as well as the minds of others, with regard to some of the highest and most important problems that men
of intellect have proposed to themselves
for solution. Your wide reaching influence
can do a great deal in the way of making
the existence of the book known to your
friends. I would be very thankful for any
efforts of lending a helping hand for the
diffusion of the book now on sale. I will
send it postpaid to any address in the United
States, Canada, England, and Germany,
on receipt of two dollars. I have a lot of
printed circulars on hand, and need on-
ly the proper addresses to distribute them
where they may be most welcome.
I have bought me a little dwelling
house and lot, as I intend to make Wil-
mington my home.

Respectfully and truly
Ever Yours
A. Fendler.
NOW READY.

ILLUSTRATED WITH LITHOGRAPHS.

Bound in Cloth, 8vo., $2.00.

To be obtained direct from the author,

AUGUSTUS FENDLER,

Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.

Please remit price of book in Post Office Money Order or, where these cannot be obtained, in Registered Letters.

The book is replete with original conceptions and new ideas concerning the most important topics in physical science. It analyzes things that, so far, have been considered as absolutely simple and ultimate. It points out the cause of gravitation, and of molecular repulsion; the nature of heat, light, magnetism, chemical affinity, and muscular energy; the source of heat in the sun; and the three ultimate primary powers that are at the bottom of all phenomena, of all motions, and of all the mechanical work done in the universe. It contains sketches of the probable state of the pre-phenomenal, and of the development of the phenomenal universe. An answer is also proposed to the question that is repeated by every searching student of nature with regard to the economy of the universe, viz: what becomes of all the immense stores of heat continually emanating not only from our sun, but from millions upon millions of similar suns, called fixed stars. It treats of the constitution of the sun, the conservation and correlation of forces, and their conversion of one mode into another, and deduces the impending fate of all celestial orbs.

An attempt is also made of conveying to the mind of the reader a definite idea and a more substantial conception of what has generally been indicated by a mere name, such as "Supreme Being," "First Cause," &c., and of delineating what has been styled "the greatest mystery of the universe," enveloped according to some, in a flood of light, according to others in impenetrable darkness.

This little work may be recommended not only to the more philosophic of naturalists and physicists, but also to those speculative philosophers who are conversant with science, and to minds of intelligence generally, who are in search of the ultimate causes of nature; all will find in these pages abundance of material for reflection.

AUGUSTUS FENDLER
Letters 41-45
Missing From Collection
Dear Sir,

Your welcome letter of August 12, holding out so great an encouragement with regard to my intended voyage to Trinidad, increased my restlessness and made me wish to start from here at once. But there were some formidable obstacles to be surmounted first before I could go and make Trinidad my future permanent home. One of these was the sale of my house and lot, which in these exceedingly dull times and in the present prostrated state of business stood a poor chance of success. The prospects in this direction were so disheartening that I already had made up my mind to stay here another year, and to await the brightening up of business when all at once, without any ever having put up any advertisement, a stranger came and bought my house and lot on the 14th of October for $8500.00, cash. According to agreement I
gave him possession of it on the 25th of October, and live now again at 612 Jefferson Street. Thus was removed one obstacle of my going to Trinidad. But there is another one hardly less formidable, and that is the sale of the remaining copies of my book. It is true, I have made no efforts whatever for the last 18 months with regard to its sale, because I did not know exactly how to go at it. It is not so much the sale itself, but to know the heads and hands best fit to receive it, which concerns me most. The mischief is, that in the past age we now live in, everything else besides matter, although the former can plainly be shown to exist also independent of matter, is at once rejected by scientists, who prefer to be carried along with the prevailing tide rather than to take the trouble of investigating the essence and nature of matter. The strong current of apathy for every kind of entity that is not matter will, no doubt, take a more favorable turn sooner or later, but — may be, long after we [or at least the material parts of us] have been mouldering in our graves.

With regard to the trouble increasing dimness of sight of which I complained in my last letter, I am happy to say that by reflecting upon the probable cause of it, I was able to remove the same without the help of any physician or medicine, merely by the application of cold water to the brow and the top of my head, counteracting thereby the effects of an immediate flow of blood towards the brain.

There are some other minor considerations which are apt to delay my departure from here, and therefore I am unable to designate any special date for it.

Respectfully and truly Yours

A. Fondler.
Dear Sir,

I tried Cassino with regard to the sale of my book, but could effect nothing. I succeeded better with another publishing firm, which ordered 26 copies for sale on commission. The remaining copies I shall leave with our friend, Mrs. W. H. Canby. My intention is to leave here for Trinidad if possible about the end of February, before the equinoctial gales set in, if I can find a vessel bound for Port of Spain, which seem to be rather "few and far between."

In one of your letters, in which you advise me to let you know when I would be ready to go, you were kind enough to offer me Goode's "Flora of British West Indies," which includes "Trinidad... but you did not say on what conditions. Thinking that I can profitably employ some of my present leisure hours in the study of the volume just mentioned, I should be very glad and thankful to get it any time you may deem proper to send it."

Happening not long ago to read a controversy between yourself and Hecbom with regard to the insect agency in fertilizing plants, I
became all at once conscious of how much I lost by neglecting to make experiments during my stay in Venezuela with regard to the numerous apple trees then growing on my place in Colonia-Tovar. These trees presented the remarkable peculiarity of bearing seedless apples. Why they should do so seems pretty clear to me now when I take into account the following circumstances. In the first place, the air at Colonia-Tovar is, where I used to live, exceedingly damp, and thus might have kept the pollen very moist and sluggish; 2d, there never occur any violent winds, no gales, nothing but gentle currents of air not strong enough, during my four years residence there, to disturb the lovely boughs up shingles of the roof of my cabin; 3d, there is comparatively speaking, a great scarcity of insects, especially such as are apt to visit the flowers, and I never saw any bees or other insects working at the apple blossoms. True there are plenty of other species of trees and plants that bear seeds, but whether they are frequented more than the apple-trees by insects I do not remember. Or, what an opportunity did I miss to investigate these interesting questions, as I might have tried to fertilize artificially some of the apple tree blossoms, in order to see whether they would have seeded or not. Not a single seed could I ever find in all my apples. The trees were very much given to sprouting from the root, which furnished already means for propagation. May these trees not have sprung from seed-bearing specimens brought from drier, more stormy, and more bee-infested regions? And would an apple-tree of taken from the United States and transplanted into the soil of Colonia-Tovar cease to be seed-producing, and assume the habits of those found there now, producing on one and the same tree apples of all shapes: globular, oval, elongated, depressed, tapering, irregular, with ridges, small, large, middle-sized, striped, not striped, some on long slender stalks, others sensible, some single and separate, others crowded in clusters, &c. puzzling and defying, I dare say, the pomologist endeavors to establish well-defined varieties.

Yours very truly

A. Fendler.
Wilmington, Del. May 6th, 1877.

Professor Asa Gray

My Dear Sir,

I have just recovered strength enough to write my first letters after a time of most distressing pain and suffering. In the first place let me thank you and Mrs. Gray for the kind sympathy you expressed for me in a letter to Mr. Canby which he read to me. My recovery has been so slow that I, as yet, feel hardly strong enough for all the troubles incident to a breaking up of a settled condition of life, for the bustle and din of New York, and the embarkation on board of an ocean steamer. Yet when I see the women and children hastening to clothe themselves in their garb of green and adorn themselves with a thousand flowers I am getting impatient, and long to be out in the woods of some tropical mountain region. I have therefore made up my mind on Tuesday to leave Wilmington to-morrow morning and New York on the 10th, to go per steamer "Carina" to Bermuda, from there to St. Thomas by another
Steamer, and thence to Trinidad by a third one. I shall try to write again on leaving New York.

Yours very truly,

A. Fendler.
of residence in 31° 45' 42" N, 78° 21' 44" W. The annual mean temperature is 81°, with extremes of 107° in summer and 45° in winter. The state is divided into 47 parishes, each with its own characteristics. The capital, Saint John's, is a busy center of trade and commerce.

The currency in Antigua is the East Caribbean Dollar, which is pegged to the US dollar. The economic activities include agriculture, tourism, and finance. The island is known for its rich natural resources, including citrus fruits, spices, and minerals.

My dear sir,

If it takes me time to write this letter to you, it is due to the length of time I have been in the Antigua. The trip was not as comfortable as I had expected. The boat was overcrowded, and the conditions were not as pleasant as I had hoped.

The voyage from here to Trinidad was not less than 23 days, the time it always requires. I have no doubt I could have made the voyage in a sailing vessel if I had time, but I had to choose. The voyage was made in a small boat, and we were delayed at various points due to weather and stoppages connected with the route of travel. I was accomplished by more than four of local customs. The first one from here to Bermuda, the second from Bermuda to St. Thomas, the third from St. Thomas to the Bahamas, the fourth from the Bahamas to Port of Spain. The fare for passage in the second cabin from here to Bermuda was for each passenger £7.20. Our trip from Bermuda to St. Thomas was £30, always payable in gold. The hotel bills during the stay of detention amounted to £25 - £27 2s. per day. So that at the end, I have been left with a balance of £27.27.

I should like to hear from you. Your letters come by the way of 'Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad'. From time to time I shall go to the Post Office to inquire for letters, but I have not written before my sending this letter. Please tell me all about the state of my health, and remember me kindly to the girl.

Yours truly, yours,

A. Wonders
a guardsman, and a fine young colonel, present to the elation and delight of the town, which is sure to contain over 2000 inhabitants.

After 34½ months in residence, and the first few days were occupied by me in going to town and buying all the different little things necessary for bachelor's housekeeping.

On May 11st we left New York, the 14th landed at Hamilton, Bermuda, after a stay of 2 days went on board a sailing boat from Hamilton to St. George, Bermuda, to await the arrival of the British steamer "Alpha." On the 18th left St. George, and arrived at St. Thomas on the 22d; left the latter place on the 26th, and next day before the vessel left with a fine view of the morning, and before breakfast as Montserrat on the evening. On the 28th stopped at Guadeloupe, Dominique, and Martinique. On the 31st arrived in front of Bridgetown, the principal seat of the island of Barbados. I found this to be a very important business and shipping port, and counted as pretty large sailing vessels, besides a large steamer at anchor. The island of Barbados is unlike all other East Indian islands, either low or mountainous, and every spot of ground seems to be under cultivation. On the morning of the 1st we left Barbados, and after touching at St. Lucia, and St. Vincent on the 5th of June, we arrived on the 9th, and the 9th of St. Croix of Virgin. All these islands, whether we see in our book, can engage the east of us, and at all of them, the mail as well as freight and passengers are taken on and put off.

The same day we had safely landed at the big place on the east coast. The rain continued coming down and continued to nearly fill the town in succession, with a gloomy beginning, as we have at every menu in the do and window shutters, for the house, which is a new building, has neither base nor window glass. And when, moreover, the neighbors told us that this was the beginning of the rainy season, and that we could expect no other weather for the next seven months, I began to think that after all we had made a mistake in selecting this island for our future home, especially as the rain in my back and the curvature of my spine had not as yet been much relieved by the tropical had which in the winter here was so much healing effect. So with me the prospects for long continued residence were, at least for the future, very shadowy indeed. Fortunately the weather persisted as of our neighbors proved later, and for the last 2 days we had a clear sky and no rain, though now it is raining again. I am as24, yet and can take only short and slow walks in the immediate neighborhood, to see what the country looks like. By personal care will be tried to find a place in which to establish myself permanently. On the 14th, we visited the barbadoes island, was to see some of the wealthy men, especially along the main coast and other plantation sites, and the splendid, which until now the magnificent of vegetation, which every respect of Magnificent and every thing that have seen. The beauty in form, such gorgeous colors portions out among such an abundance of vases, bronzers, and scattered masses of flowers on nearly every tree, is indescribable as to objects of the same kind, as the most delicate manner cannot be found to convey to modern existence for portion of the shore and beach, garden scenery and the surrounding luxuriance of vegetation. Men and their habitations similar to the country beside the river and the hills, and fields of giant trees, and the bush town itself, which is formed from the neighboring hills, lies hidden beneath their branches. But most of these trees have probably been introduced into their present region. Their coasts, for instance, are masses of mixed vegetation, not the temperature, on the shore, at all by
Dear Sir,

My dear Sir,

For a single line

I am writing to you to report that I am still in Spain, and have sent you a letter in the April issue of the New York Botanical Garden. Whether this is the first of any of the next letters or not, I am sure it will be read by you, and that you will find it interesting. I have been looking over the letters that I have written to you, and I hope that they will give you an idea of the work that I do here. I have been busy all day, and have no time to write, but I do not wish to be long in writing to you, as I have many things to say.

I am going to send you this letter, and I hope that you will find it interesting. I have been working on my book, and have sent you a letter in the May issue of the New York Botanical Garden. I hope that you will find it interesting, and that you will write me soon.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Address for the present]

[Postmark]

Out of print?

[Address for the future]
I am sure of my fullest confidence, for I feel that the great volume of
work, besides a number of photographic plates, therefore, that I shall need at least twice as much time, and trouble as business, to finish the work, and
the advantage of a larger number of species, so as to get up 50 or 100
in the year. If this be the case, and the species, the longer, the better, it
will be expected to get a good deal of the work in the first instance. 

The result is the conclusion of the statement, as well as the long continued and complete work, as was already
mentioned above, and the result of the two years, are the same principles,
which I have been able to reconcile to the two principles, and to reconcile them to the business of collecting plants, and
have tried to make the best of it. It is not always easy to reconcile the two principles, and to reconcile them to the business of collecting plants,
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I have, therefore, endeavored to do my best, and to make the best of it. It is not always easy to reconcile the two principles, and to reconcile them to the business of collecting plants,
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my life the buoyancy of youth and the enduring strength of middle age I have long since passed. May your life and health be spared for many more years to come, to the benefit of botanical science and the encouragement of some of its most noble disciples.

Farewell! and at times think of the many steps of a struggling under a fierce tropical sun or trying to climb the rocky and tangled mountain sides in search of some flower that may be new to him and who will always remain

Yours cordially,

A. Fendler.

Dear Sir,

July 23d, 1849.

Yesterday proved to be a discouraging day to me, for receiving two letters at once, one from you and the other from Dr. Endlmann. To you at the 25th Letter, from a kindness and encouragement as it is, I will respond at once here.

I am happy to hear that your Cali...
the new species, a white man in one of their colored lectures. These little tales will be able to bring a few more species to completion. From descriptions both I have tried to make out the names of the same already collected by me, but have not yet been sent to Mr. Prentice, the Director of the Botanical Garden, having been told that he was absent. I shall do so presently, and send my specimens with those of his herbarium as to names. As for labels, I had 1000 large labels printed. Will it be necessary for me to write the name on each label, or will your catalogue allow me to have all the text? I shall have the temporary names of the names and the printing of the catalogue to the lesson where to investigate and study them.

Here also in North America, there seem to be the minutes of flowering, at least in regards to the cultivated ornamental shrubs and trees in most of Spain. At present, hollies take the lead and show itself in great splendor. Think of specimen of this beautiful shrub to find 25 or 30 feet in diameter, with such an abundance of crimson leaves, 8 to 10 inches long, as to hide nearly all the green leaves.

The season for flowers came to a close last the 15 of August, to be succeeded by what is here called "green leaves." Next came the season for breakfast, ending about the 14th October, and now we are entering the season for dinners.

I have lately been along the whole extent of our little rail road, and met up to the Amierra, a little town near the city of Granada. The place, however, did not suit me, and so I perhaps yet permanently establish myself in the vicinity of the city of Seville.

Your kind offer to write to the people about some aid in transmission of my collections to new gardens gave me much pleasure. For now and then you will send me a copy of the official journal, and I should consider it as a very great favor, being added to so many other extended kindnesses to me. About sending it, I will see what I can do when, as you say, the Ferns grow scarce, and then I will see what I can do for the largest.

The temperature here still fluctuates between 70° and 90° with occasional gusts of wind and almost十足 rain. I had a letter from our friend the other day, who, as at the same time sent me some newspapers and told me of your waving those about collecting flowers and birds.

I find your expression "above toadstool" very well chosen, at least with regard to me, for at times it has beenly enough that the best part of
Your kind letter of April 20th finds me a little on the hand, in the 23rd after I had already boarded up and sent to schoolhouse the first installment of one species, now to be shipped by you, as directed by the Bank "Jesse Simpson." I therefore, on my arrival, found myself on the advice to send me the following three letters, I have been obliged to read and speak to Captain Bedford, in order to put the box on a safe place and meet a few on the arrival on Boston.

The box contains 55 sets of trees, each set forming a separate package with the number of the set and the number of specimens it contains marked on the outside of each package. Set No. 35. I wish to be sent to our friend, Capt. Barnet. There is no little difference in quality between the different sets, except that the first six even may have somewhat larger specimens, especially sets No. 1 and 2, which you may choose for yourself and the Joseph Warner. Depend of the other numbers, except No. 35, as you may think best, choosing for Capt. Barnet from all the five most numbers. All the rest, from No. 36 down to No. 42 ind., contain 75 specimens with No. 35 and 44 contain 77. No. 45 & 46 contain 79, No. 47 & 48, No. 49 & 50, and No. 50 contain 79. The remaining specimens for the last named sets I can single together, with the rest installed. All the trees were collected within 40 miles of the city of Boston, the highest elevation not exceeding 2000 feet. In my own set I have now 122 species, some of them, however, I could not find no fertile plants yet.

Secrecy had I issued packing and mailing up the box when the first name of the rainy season descended, continuing for two days. The dry season just passed lasted from the 17th of July, the 26th of August, and is considered by the natives coming of
Extension of drought. In many parts it is during the period of April and May, the crops naturally high. The cultivated and cultivated crops vary much, and so along the mountainous districts, while many of the trees, not entirely denuded of leaves, but lost the upper part of them. Many leaves of the banana were packed to a bunch by the intense heat of the sun's rays, coffee trees were protected from giving their flowers, the bread fruit dropped from them and other advantages afforded largely by any great deal. Some communities are completely stripped of leaves. In many cases, however, the crops are growing, and the crop is growing again. Orchards are very rare, even the cultivated ones are scarce, are flowerless, and almost dead from the effects of the extraordinary drought.

Although in my last letter I have spoken favorably with regard to climate, fertility of soil, and the low level of vegetation of this island in general, I cannot speak so well as to the majority of its inhabitants and their manners. I am而言, prejudiced, superstitious set of individuals I have never seen in my lifetime. Of this kind of people I have talked with will appear from the following, to me very interesting. It is a little story. I think when I wrote my last letter to you [and about the time I was trying to make my home a little more comfortable], what I was regarded, and what kind of an admirable experience was in store for me. I have been so much occupied with my plans and with improving my stock acquired property that I had no spare time to mingle with the mangal race around me. On the 23d of March, while I was busily engaged distributing plants, and my brother working the soil for reforestation, a group of the police entered suddenly upon us and after making me a warrant, in which I was ordered to appear, and accused of committing counterfeit 5-dollar gold pieces, began searching the whole of my premises from top to bottom, in, around, and under the house, exploring every nook and corner, and all the contents of my trunks and boxes, leaving nothing undisturbed, tearing every thing inside out. Other men spread over the ground and picking the rest of the gold, while people were gathering in crowds around the house and the supposed accident. But this was not yet. The chief or captain of the police, appearing on the premises, I offered to show him a letter of recommendation from Rev. Joseph Roberts, but all in vain. He went away and the search continued. At last I began feeling to perform in the heat, the shops, not even a single 5-dollar piece, they next went east. That afternoon I went to the chief of police to ask for an explanation. He said he was very sorry the search had taken place, and I should never be disturbed and mistreated again. He gave me details as to his informants, and gave me to understand that being strangers, our secluded kind of life together with the supposed absence of evidence were enough to excuse me. However, perhaps the no strange aspects of reforesting plants, but driven the suspicions of the neighbors upon us.

Thus this little affair seemed but lightly upon my mind, and I passed from my immediate occupation the forest, you may well imagine, not only to the erected or the story I am now going to relate, the search upon me, with which I am surrounded. I have been told upon accounts of the various, but are silent about his expectation. Long before this search took place, negro women, passing my house, could be seen to turn up their eyes and exclaimed and to make the sign of the cross. A great many of the negroes here believe in Osiris and in Osiris, that is in a unison, of whom they disable practices. The common people stand in great dread. Another class of people, who went themselves among the new inhabitants, seeing us not long before, those of brown paper to the sunshine, and no one making papers, the search seems to have also been conducted by negroes, because they saw us buy men bread from the house, they could afford to take it to the army and hired around on various occasions. I made my property instead of letting it, and was taken in hand. On this account alone I was frequently dealt with. But enough of it. If I had known these friends before my arrival as I do them now I would...
Your kind letter of June 9th made the quickest trip of any letter received by me this far from the United States, and I am exceedingly glad to learn from it that the box of plants I sent you are in your hands and in good condition and satisfactory.

Speaking about that little unpleasant affair of mine with the police, you ask: "can you bear to have me tell you that it was all your own fault?" No, I need not say that from your benign heart and friendly disposition towards me, I can bear cheerfully almost any amount of reproach, whether deserved or undeserved. So, my special case of last March, I only wish to make a few remarks in order to set myself right before your eyes as to the accusation of neglect on my part. As soon as I learned from you that Sir Joseph Hooker had written to me and to Mr. Paxton, I immediately went to see the latter, who handed me a letter from Sir Joseph in which he informed me that he had written to Mr. Paxton and Dr. Kendall about me. This was the only letter I received from Sir Joseph. Dr. Kendall
I understand in a very small island near a sort of cypress, and it could not make his acquaintance. Mr. Porter. The once visited half a dozen times or more and regarded him as a friend of mine. You say: "Are you had letters which would have ensured you instant protection and appreciation"... and you never delivered them? Why did you not deliver them? I received no letters to deliver to any body. The one already spoken of from Sir Joseph was brought to me and was a letter of information more anything else. Yet I offered this very letter for perusal to the Chief of Police and also told him that I was well known to Mr. Porter. But all that was to no purpose, he even would not look at Sir Joseph's letter held in my hand before him. Nothing less than a personal acquaintance with the Chief of Police or some of his officers or some influential person else at hand on the spot, could have presented the search, for there was no time to be lost in such an important business. You also say if it had been known that Porter and the Governor were my friends I would have been looked up to. To show how Mr. Porter himself is looked upon by the class of people living in my neighborhood I made only mention that he was bespoke and even had stones thrown at him by the crowd while riding once on horse back through this district. This Mr. Porter told me himself. On asking him a day after what the trouble had been seemed to be very intangible, but could nothing for me.
My Dear Sir,

My letter of June 25th, you will, no doubt, have received in due time. Just now I am very busy with living paper. I keep a large lot of newly collected plants from the island in this extremely moist and cool climate, especially the most glossy ones. They have not much room here, and as the days of the Indian summer are about at hand I am obliged to put my letter in little boxes. These, however, especially as my weakened eyesight prevents me from reading and writing at evenings by artificial light.

I cannot expect to find many more plants unless I visit some new regions, which I intend to do soon. I have, however, gone largely into collecting Thunbergian plants, I go there every clear day and intend not to be interfered by the more formidable glossy species, such as Rubus, peruviana, and others. However, as I shall call it every thing of the kind I can get hold of. On the other hand I do not wish to pass by the achlyous one, even if they should happen to be rare, as it is impossible to me to know what plants have been collected by others and which have not. And as it is of price to me to have a collection with which to work, I shall not give up the attempt, if possible.
In the spring of 1877, I came to Utah, having been invited by Professor Gray to come and assist in the work of establishing a botanical garden. The climate was very different from that of the East, with its long winters and short, dry summers. The summers were extremely hot, and the winters cold. The work involved a great deal of outdoor labor.

I was assigned to the task of collecting and preserving plants. This was a challenging task, as the climate was not suitable for many of the plants I was accustomed to. However, I was able to find a number of interesting species that were new to me.

The people of Utah were very friendly and welcoming. They were eager to learn about the plants and flowers of the area. I was able to establish a strong relationship with the local people, and they were very interested in my work.

My health was good, except for a few colds during the winter. The climate was very dry, and I was able to maintain a healthy lifestyle. I was able to work long hours without becoming too tired.

I received letters from several friends back East, and from my family, who were very supportive of my work. I wrote back to them every few weeks to let them know how I was doing.

Truly and sincerely,

Ever Yours,

A. Fendler

Professor Gray, M.D.

Salt Lake City

3rd October, 1877
Professor Asa Gray

My Dear Sir,

your letter of October 6th reached me yesterday. In it you say: "I have your last," which I suppose alludes to my letter of August 31st, for I sent you another letter on Sept 24th.

The sentence "I am not clear that Trinidad Flowering Plants will pay you," coming as it did, quite unexpectedly, except to cool my ardor for collecting, flowering plants in particular, and I must hardly say that it excite a somewhat depressing influence on my mind after having collected already so many of this latter kind of plants. I think however, there can be no great risk in making up eight sets, one for you, one for myself, and six sets for sale.

As to Lopholes and Muscet I have so far met, at least in the low elevated regions, with no great success, hope however to find the higher mountains more remunerating in this respect.

It seems that I am getting gradually a little stronger and in better health, and I am just beginning again to enjoy life in the presence of so many strange...
just objects of this magnificent tropi-
cal vegetation, though at the same
time I cannot fail to be impressed adver-
y – not to say languishingly – with the sur-
rounding incongruous swarm of human-
ity. Newspapers are not much read
here, and we wonder when a small
weekly sheet (much below the standard
of a Wilmington one cent paper) is
sold at 20 cents a copy.

During the month of October and the
latter part of September we have had
no superabundance of rain. This
period constitutes the "Indian Sum-
mer" of Trinidad, which, however, is
now at an end.

In my last letter of Sept 24th
I mentioned that the best way of remitting money
from the United States to Trinidad
would be a draft on London.

Hoping that you are in good health
and prosperous in all your endeavors

I remain

Very cordially & truly
Ever yours

A. Fendler.
Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, Nov. 24th 1875.

Professor Asa Gray

My Dear Sir,

Your valuable letter of Oct. 31st, enclosing a bill on London for the amount of £2, 19, 11 and 6d. Eaton's printed list of my Terms came to hand two days ago. I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of both, and to thank you most sincerely for all the trouble and inconvenience you have taken to relieve me of some difficulties upon yourself, in order to smooth the rough and declining path of one whose weak point it may be said to be his love of rambling evermore through the wilds of nature's fair domain, and who sees in you the most steadfast friend he has.

I was told that in selling the draft, I would get only £4.80 per pound. Sterling from the Colonial Bank here, though in selling the same bank asks £4.90. I have tried some of the merchants, and succeeded at last to get £10.50, which is at the rate of a little more than £4.90 a pound sterling.

Hence & Hepatica, I have been able to collect to some extent, and hope to mit
with better success as the season advances. I understand seem to be more rare. I am glad to hear that Mr. James is still alive and engaged in botanical labors.

With regard to flowering plants and Terns, I have been at work as busily as ever, and in the coming dry season I intend to visit the more remote regions of the Island. Mr. Proctor has been to the top of Tacarigua some years ago; he may be ready perhaps for another ascension by the time I intend to explore it.

I am glad of having received a copy of Prof. Eaton's list of my Terns. I have this day written to him thanking him for his well-timed remarks with regard to the good condition of the specimens of these birds I would like to have another copy of the printed list.

The coffee crop is coming in slowly and sells at 24 cts. a pound in the shops. Oranges begin to ripen; yams will be ready in December; plantains sell now 3 or 4 for 5 cents, some weeks back even as high as 4 for 10 cts. Great quantities of what are called "provisions of the ground" are imported from other Islands and the neighboring coast of Venezuela. The number of inhabitants of the whole Island of Trinidad is about 110 thousand. Sickness has prevailed during the last two months to an unusual degree.

Both of us, my brother and myself, enjoy pretty good health at present.

With the best wishes for your health and prosperity, I remain cordially and truly,

Ever Yours

H. Fendler.

P.S. The merchant who bought the bill of London wishes me to request you to send me the "Securit of Exchange", so that I may press the claim to him. I am not sufficiently in financial matters as to judge about the propriety of this request.

A. F.
My Dear Sir,

Your letter of Feb.

19th enclosing the 2½ of Exchange, I received on the 20th of January. It was a strange slip of the pen when in my last letter I acknowledged £2 instead of 2½, and might have led to a serious loss if it had occurred in a more important connection. Following your advice I have written to Sir Joseph Hooker, under date of Feb. 26th, asking him to what extent phanerogamous plants I may collect, and informing him of my desire to send part of my collections direct to him. I also gave an account of what I was doing in the way of collecting specimens. As yet I have received no answer from him.

Meanwhile I have been hard at work, have undertaken more extensive excursions into the interior, finding many interesting phanerogamous plants as well as several strange-looking Ferns new to my collection. Having to take advantage of the present dry season and to make long excursions, I have not had time to arrange my Ferns into slips, and before doing so should like to add...
more to what I have got.

It afforded me much pleasure to find
that the low moist woods of the central
part of the Island are much richer in
Mosses than other parts heretofore visited.
I have collected many, but shall endeavor
to collect more, and to send them together
with the next lot of Ferns. Lithens,
however, are scarce. My latest excursions
have been 36 miles to the East of Port of
Spain; if I can I shall go a little farther
to the N.E. To lie out in the damp
woods is not very agreeable to one who is
subject to rheumatism, and hospitality one
seeks in vain [even with regard to a night's
lodging] among the few inhabitants of these
regions, unless one gets among men of the
Spanish race. So these excursions are
made under many disadvantages and
even danger, for the region alluded to
is well stocked with the much dreaded
coral-snake, one of the most venomous
reptiles. Not unfrequently we hear of
people having died from their bites.

My health is about as good as I can
expect, but my eyes are rather failing
and give me trouble on this account.

The crop of our little garden turned
out pretty good, one of the orange trees
giving us 1006 oranges, and plantains
and bananas ripen in succession. My
place, however, is too small and a bigger
one of equally fertile soil and as convenient
situated as the present one is hard
to get.

The rainy season is near at hand, hence
I have to hurry up with my excursions.

Hoping to hear from you soon and
that you are all in good health.

I remain Yours
Very truly

[Handwritten signature]

April 26th
13512
[Handwritten note]
Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, West Ind. Oct. 22d, 1879.

To Prof. Asa Gray.

My Dear Sir,

Never did I receive in one day so many friendly letters as on this day I received. Yours of the 17th and the 20th Sept., full of kind words and encouragements. Many thanks for the First and Second Bill of Exchange for £8 16.0 which I found enclosed in your letters, and which I sold as usual at the rate of $4.85, receiving $42.68.

Up to the latter part of Sept., we have had very wet weather, and just at the time when a dry spell, the so-called "Indian Summer," which usually begins with the first of Oct., was about to offer a new chance for collecting, Mr. Prestoe, the Government Botanist, whose Clerk had left him, requested me to accept the situation thus made vacant in his office, for three months, ending with December 1879, when he hoped to get some one else to relieve me. Not being flush of money and desiring...
of rendering some assistance to Mr.

Foster who befriended me heretofore,

I accepted the offer. Under these

circumstances I shall scarcely be able
to do anything in the way of collecting

plants until the dry season is fairly

setting in, when I shall endeavor to

collect and distribute as much as I

can, so as to have the sets ready for

shipment by May 1880. The Mosses

and Lichens I intend to send on at

the same time. I am glad to hear

that the naming and distribution of

my Venezuelan Mosses has at length

been undertaken.

I am much gratified to learn that

Dr. Engelmann's visit to the shores

of the Atlantic has been highly

beneficial to his health and strength

and that he seems to take a cheerful

view of life again.

A short time ago I was informed

by our good friend Canby of his pleas-

ant trip to the North Carolina

mountains. From the account he

gives of the excursion I am happy
to hear that Mrs. Gray, having recovered

from her late illness, was one of the

party. Please remember me kindly
to her.

I remain faithfully & truly

Ever Yours,

H. Fendler.
of the serpent’s embrace to a length of seven feet. The body was brought to the Police Station of Arima, for inquest before burial.

My health has been pretty good with the exception mentioned above. I shall write again to you soon after having shipped the box.

Hoping that this letter will find you in good health and happiness,

I remain Yours

faithfully & truly

K. Penderer.

Prof. W. Gray, M.D.
Cambridge, Mass.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, W. I.
May 28th, 1880.

My Dear Sir,

My last letter to you was dated October 22nd, 1879. At that time, I was full of hopes and aspirations as to what I was going to accomplish during the coming dry season of 1880—i.e., from January to the end of May—in the way of exploring new regions and collecting rare plants. But I was sadly disappointed in the main feature of my expectations.

A more dismal, wet and chilly period I have never seen in any other part of the tropics than the one here during the latter half of December up to the 25th January, the latter half of February, middle part of March, and nearly the whole of April. Trinidadians say they have never experienced anything like it. Compared to this depressing spell of weather, the regular rainy season may be called very pleasant indeed. Not only was I prevented from going abroad, but also from distributing the persons already collected, into sets, for fear of spoiling the specimens by the damp atmosphere. And when, some six or seven weeks ago, I had in patient and tired of inactivity and ventured on an excursion I got very wet and contract
ed a severe cold, which gave rise to an ugly and painful tumor on my face and laid me up for several weeks. As soon as I got well the rainy weather set in again, as I determined to make one stay at home. I managed, however, to visit two remote places which I had not seen before.

Making good use of the intervening dry days I succeeded in putting the Terns I had on hand into 50 sets. Set No. 1 contains 68 specimens, the other sets tapering down in number of specimens, so that the last five sets contain 25 specimens each. No. 5.

I wish to go as a present to our friend Canby.

The Terns are all boxed up, together with four packages of Mosjes and Liver-worts and one of Liebena, besides Wright's copy of Grisebach's Flora of the Brit. W. Ind. I have also, in accordance with the request of Professor Eaton, written some notes on the Terns of Trinidad, and put them in Grisebach's book. With regard to the latter I shall address a few lines to Mr. Wright, for Port Eto. The box was not large enough for bigger items.

I intended to send the box direct to Boston by sailing vessel, but could not do so, and shall now try to send it with the next New York steamer, the "Bahama," which will be due here about the 6th or 7th of June.

Having had last fall a good chance, as an employee to Mr. Predee, to become more thoroughly acquainted with his disposition, I found out what a strange kind of man he is, and prefer not to trouble him any further. Hence it is that I have not spoken to him for the last six months.

It is well known that in Trinidad there is no scarcity of serpents; but I was not prepared for the following bit of news, which appeared in one of the newspapers and which happened on a remote district, near a cacao estate hidden and isolated within the depths of extensive low and level pine-wood forests, where shade and dampness reign forever, and where from time to time I roamed about, and had the pleasure of gathering among many a rare form new to me. "On the 9th Decr. some men at work in a cacao plantation on the river Name, belonging to Mr. Argentine heard cries of alarm. On reaching the spot from whence the cries had come, they saw a man enveloped in the folds of a monstrous serpent. They were not sufficiently armed, but presently returned in larger number, and with cutlasses slapping the snake through several of the folds, killed it and disengaged the man's body. The man had been some time dead, and was stretched by the enormous pressure..."
Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies
June 9th, 1880.

Doctor Asa Gray

My Dear Sir,

Under date of May 25th I informed you of my intention to send a box containing specimens of dried Funa &c. to your address.

Yesterday the Agent here of the Quebec & Gulf Ports Steamship Company took in charge the aforesaid box and promised to have it forwarded to Boston, by the "Bahama", the first Steamer due here in a day or two. The freight, amounting to three Dollars, I paid as far as Boston, and enclose the Receipt for the same.

The contents of the four packages of Mosses and the one of Fungi I did not attempt to arrange, on account of the dulness of my sight.

Trusting that the box will arrive safe and find you in the enjoyment of good health.

I remain

Cordially & truly Yours

A. Fendler.

P.S. I have written to Mr. Charles Wright with regard to his book.

Gray Herbarium
Harvard University
What would have been the result had I complied with my host's invitation to take a little more of that liquor?

Wishing you a pleasant and prosperous voyage to the shores of Europe, and a safe return to your own great and flourishing country.

I remain sincerely affectionate,

Ever Yours

A. Fendler.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies

August 5th, 1880

My Dear Sir,

I was very glad of having received your favor of the 4th of July and the Bill of Exchange it contained for £7, 10/0. Many thanks for both.

The news that you will soon leave home for a year's residence in Europe for the purpose as Dr. Engelmann writes me, of studying the Composer, seems to indicate that you are still blessed with a vigor of mind and body that must be highly satisfactory to yourself, as it surely is quite pleasing in the highest degree to all your friends. May the precious gift of good health be long granted to both Mrs. Gray and yourself.

I have had no time yet to go to town, in order to sell the Bill of Exchange, but will do so very soon.

My health is tolerable good, and I am still anxious to go on excursions into our mountainous districts, as soon as the roads and the weather will permit me to do so. The roads in many of these districts are quite impassable in the wet season; but the most health-endangering performance to me at last is the wading across so many rapid-running streams when we will be overwhelmed by tumbling along under a scorching sun. With good
The collecting of herbs I can safely say that every specimen I may gather hereafter will cost me more than its commercial value amounts to.

The following little incident may serve to illustrate the ignorance and one of the old practices found here.

Having ascended one of the highest ridges of the land of these mountains, about 10 miles from town I took occasion to visit a man known as Pepe Fernand, though his real name is Joseph Turdillo, to inquire of him about a piece of land that was offered for sale in his neighborhood. Everyone seemed to know the man, though his cabin is miles away in the mountains, in an out-of-the-way place. When I at last reached his premises I found no one there, but noticed as something unusual a great number of bee-hives stuck all around the base of his cabin and numerous outbuildings – the first bee-hives I have seen in Fernand. After a while a woman came up and called aloud Fernand’s name, who soon made his appearance. Neither he nor any of his neighbors could speak English, and as I could not understand their language I could not learn much about the land I wished to see. The man seemed however to be contentedly disposed. In order to see how the land lies I exposed my little pocket compass in his presence, though at once he seemed to become alarmed, and made me understand that he thought that instrument was for the purpose of showing the spot where money was hid in the ground.

Of this notion I tried to dissuade him but, it seems without success. Not soon after he invited me into his room, and as is customary here, asked me to help myself to the small contents of a bottle he set before me, in way of refreshment. Not to show any distress I poured about two small handfulful of the liquor into a tumbler, mixing it with plenty of water, but became somewhat suspicious after drinking it, on noticing that Fernand himself had not touched any of the bottle’s contents. About ten minutes later on my way back, I experienced a strange state of mind such as never before I had happened to be in. There were neither dizziness, stupification, nor exalting symptoms. Visions and strange incoherent thoughts flashed across my mind continually and vanished at once as quick as they came. Any theme I made an effort to think on slipped from my memory and instead thereof quite a different uncalled-for theme presented itself with the same futile results, until I became frightened at my own thoughts, and terrified at my condition of mind. Meanwhile I had missed my rest in the mountains, and it was only with difficulty in a round about way, that I regained it. After a few hours brisk and steady walk, this unpleasant irritation of the brain had gradually subsided, and my mind regained its normal state. This may teach us how to treat refreshments offered by strangers.
Port of Spain, Trinidad. May 16, 1881.

Dr. Asa Gray
My Dear Sir,

Your Postal Card of Sept 1880 I received in due time. I hope this letter will find you in good health. From Prof Eaton I have received the cheerful news that the box of Ferns (second issue) had safely reached him; he has sold part of them and hopes sooner or later to sell all the rest of my Ferns.

With regard to Mosses, Hipatrieae and Liverworts I communicated to Prof Eaton. Your urgent wishes of having them sent to Dr. B. Miller; but he thought of sending them to Mr. William Mitten, an Englishman who has published an excellent account of the Mosses of South America. and who, I hear, has promised to arrange name, distribute and sell them for me.

Since my last letter to you I have been employed for about six months, from August to the end of January, in the office of Mr. Pridie, the Colonial Botanist, in computing and bringing out the means and results of meteorological observations taken.

N. Fendler.
at this place during the last 10 years, and bringing them into diagram form. From the end of January up to the middle of May I have been busy in arranging and numbering my phanogamous plants and distributing them into sets.

Up to the end of November last the weather here was excessively wet, it then turned to be unusually dry and continued in this way to about the 24th of May, when the wet season may be said to have set in again.

In regard to health I have had not much to complain of, but find nevertheless, that a long-continued exposure, for 4 years, to an annual average temperature of 80°, affects me rather unfavorably, unduly exciting my nerves; and when during the long dry season just passed, the heat of midday grew at times to be really distressing, the thought rose in my mind of it would not be best to choose me a home in the mountainous districts of Jamaica, say three or four thousand feet above the level of the sea.

I hardly think it worth while to collect any more plants here in Trinidad, and will send my collections of phanogamous plants, as you some time ago advised me to do, to Sir Joseph Hooker, Kew Gardens, London, and write to him at the same time.

I have not made more than six sets in all. Set No. 3, our friend Banty will buy, and the remaining five sets I have boxed up and addressed to Sir Joseph. I intend to send the box by next steamer going to leave Port of Spain in a few days.

Set No. 1 consists of 10 packages containing 807 specimens, No. 2, 642
No. 3, 479
No. 4, 424
No. 5, 365
No. 6, 365

The specimens are numbered from 200 up to 1228. No. 1 to 200 I have left open for others.

There are many specimens [especially in set No. 1] which gave me much trouble in preparing them for the herbarium, and on which I expended an extra amount of labor, four or five times as much as is required for ordinary specimens; for instance, the Bromeliads, Orchids, Musaceae, Aroidia, Palms, some Cacti, and some Spiny Pina cee, q. c. q. — Although they ought to bring more than the rest, I will let them go at
Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Ind. February 25th 1882.

Professor Asa Gray,

My dear Sir,

I am very glad to tell you that a few days ago I received from Sir Joseph Hooker a check for £38. 15/- = 136 Dollars as the proceeds of sale of the herbarium specimens I had sent to his care. Shortly before Christmas he had already notified me of their sale being effected. I thus have got over all my troubles with regard to them, and hasten to thank you also, for, no doubt, by your kind mediation I am much indebted for the success in thus disposing of them.

The year 1881 has been rather a disastrous one for Trinidad. An unusual amount of sickness prevailed here to a great extent, and the
yellow fever in particular claimed
many a victim, chiefly from the
ranks of the unacclimated Euro-
pians. Many people left the
island to escape the plague, and
business turned to be very dull.

Although not attacked by yel-
low fever I suffered much from
minor disorders which reduced me
very much, and terminated into
congestion of the liver, speedily
cured however as soon as the char-
acter of the disease had been clearly
determined. Since the end of last
month I have been steadily impro-
ving, and at present have nearly re-
covered my usual strength. My
brother also has suffered very
much, but is getting on pretty
well now.

Roses in bloom and oranges rip-
ening fast, though three months
later than last year. I am
leading rather a quiet life until
some new field for exertion may
happen to present itself.

Good health, prosperity and
long life to you; this is my
sincere wish.

Faithfully & Truly Yours
K. Fendler.