A few days since I called on you at Marshall's house of a little from one ground at 2, and after a pleasant visit I am writing to thank you for the kind assistance and I would have been very happy to see you. It is not I who have written this note, but you who have perhaps a little to the fact that you might have mention my name to you. But I have a proposal for publication. The American species which I collected in different journeys especially in north Carolina, Georgia and both Carolinas, 500 miles in number, comprising the species collected by Beale in the White Mountain, and collected by Mr. Nuttall.

The Anthogranum Divisum, is the only species of which I have too few specimens and I would have been very happy to receive from you some indications about the locality where it grows and the best place where I think to go in New Jersey for the collecting of more, and also of Anthogranum plants. If I am quite dead, if I have had the pleasure to see you, you would have had much trouble to speak with me, and perhaps of this you will not be kind enough to give me by a letter the exact description which I want. I am now engaged in the geological study of Anthogranum for the study of the fossil plants, and I would find opportunity to make an excursion to the new things, and it is going to more on...
murrence to the great & small groups near PDK Virginia and shall be built in a week or so. You would
be the best person to find theophaneia in fruit.

In my journey in the mountains of the southern
bills I found many new mosses, especially Botry
phyllum. I had also among my phenagogous plant
a few one which I could not determine and which I
had with me when I called on you. Perhaps Dr. John
ing has communicated them to you. There is in
North Alabama, along the Cloten Mt. and Lookout
Mt. many fine localities where I found these plants
and some new ones. Did you want any information
about these plants which want a closer and longer
exploration than I could do, having too large a country
to explore, I would be very glad to give you the
most detailed account of my journey and also of the
best conveyances which might be used to go there.

Please to and excuse the letter and my
imperfect language and to believe that I am
my respectfully yours,

Leo Lequidney

My adress is Potthsville, Co.
Salisbury, June 3rd, 1852.

Dear Sir,

Returning from the Dismall swamp, I find here your very kind and amiable letter and assure you that I am very grateful for it and for the directions that you give me about the swamps of New Jersey. I will try to go to Fairless Bridge next week, it would be the best season to find Sphagnum in fruit. I prepared myself the Sphagnum from the bundle that you sent to M. Sullivan, but only when our friend had picked out what he wanted for communication; I have scarcely fifty Sphagnum left and they are poor. And as I prepared the American mosses at 100 Sphagnum the fine Sphagnum is one of the few species which is deficient in number. I hope that you will be pleased with the preparation and appearance of our mosses. The Sphagnum are in hand as those of M. Sullivan's Alleghan mosses and the greatest part have fruit, and there is also one hundred species more. If the collection goes well and is easily sold, I will prepare the hepatics for a second bundle. Do you think the price would be too high at $5 per hundred? The Sphagnum are glued on white paper and will be enclosed in a fruit folder or in a bundle, like those of Drummond.

Except a few Sphagnum, probably the same as the one collected by Drummond near New Orleans, (I have no my microscope with me) and Sphagnum macrophyllum, Strodes and some other Sphagnum which I collected before in Alabama, I did not find in the Dismall swamp anything interesting for Botany. The flora is very poor, but the swamp is remarkable on account of the formation of the peat which I have observed in such southern latitudes. I think I could find the same formation in full activity as South as the everglades of Florida. Drummond's latter is, as I supposed it, formed by a depression or sinking of the ground evidently the depression continues at our epoch. But I have not time to give you
many details about what I saw there—You want some indications about the localities which I found more interesting in the southern mountains, I will try to give them to you, though I have not here my notes, nor the names of the plants which I collected. I began my journey in S. W. Tennessee near Dover, went up the Cumberland to Nashville, thence to Huntsville, Ala. and crossed the mountain from W. to E. so that I finished the exploration exactly at the same place where the party of whom you speak is beginning his researches. Mr. Sullivan had explored very closely French broad-ree: my time and money were out, so I stopped a few days only at Asheville, N. C. to go from thence to the summit of Black Mtn. This locality is very rich for the cyclophorum plant, but except Clematis Rondey and some orchids, I did not collect any Phlox or gum plant. Nevertheless, I think that a station of one week at the base of black Mtn. 15 miles S. of Ashland, at an old hunter's cabin, whence one may be comfortably, would give good results. This place is surrounded by very high mountains of difficult access and where probably one might find many interesting plants. As I told you, I visited only the highest peak of the Black Mtn. and remained only three days in this small valley. Proceeding from Ashville through Pendleton, a very fine place for a long station is Clarksville, Ga. One may easily go there by stages—Toccoa Falls, Tallulah Falls, Union Gap, Donah Mtn., Tray Mtn., Union Gap at the top of blue ridge, all these localities are easily visited from this place and all, especially Tallulah Falls are very rich. There is at these falls a good hotel where your friend could perhaps stop a few days. I was there only two days and I much regretted that I could not follow up the river till far in the mountains where there are dark recesses where good for new plants, I think. It is the only place where I found in abundance Lepidium apetalum with plenty of the four species. I obtained there Phlox macrocarpa. It is fruit. From Clarksville W. up the valley of the Toccoa river, one sees a few miles on the right Tray Mtn. the highest summit of the ridge.
I could not visit it, the way is difficult and I found nobody who would come there as a guide. But the summit is not many feet higher than Union gap and covered of trees like the best. It is of no interest for the cryptogamous plants. On the left is Yonah Mt. now broken where I found a new Machamerium but no rare phanerogamous plants. 15 miles further up is Union gap where one arrives by a deep and dark valley with a splendid vegetation. Here space is there a tree still 50 to 100 feet high. At the summit of Union gap on the peaks which dominate the road both sides, I found a fine Trillium, T. catesbaei, I think and many other good species. The road down the mountains on the other side, along high, wasser rivers is also very interesting. Towas fall to south of Clarksville 12 m. I found there a very remarkable and new Archacheria. But the place is too dry for the phanerogamous plants. Between Clarksville and Asheville, I stopped two weeks at Tuckam P. H. to explore from the place Table rock, beamish, both very fine locality for the scenery but too well known and visited by botanist, and there is nothing new to be found. At the feet of Table will Mt. I collected few specimen of the handsome Begonia red, unknown I think, for I don't remember the name of these southern plant, described by Elling. I visited also because Mt. Glassy Mt. Dorthea P. H. Cherokee Mt. all poor and dry granite Mt. I would not advise any botanist to go there except perhaps to explore closely the Cherokee Mt. Perhaps Dahlgren's, Ellijay in Gilman C. Co. would be interesting stations. But there is great difficulty to approach these Mt. There is not stage and the only mode of travelling is on horseback. I crossed from Clarksville from here Mt. stopping at Gainesville. The country looks like what they name the blue ridge, between Clarks and Gainesville, is not very interesting. The ridge is low, it is the tree Chattahoochee Mt. 500 feet high. No man I could not collected there a rare plant though a D. living at the sulfur springs near Gainesville affirmed that he had found a small handsome plant nearly like a violet and which was nowhere described. As he could not show me the plant and as I am too well acquainted with the botanical attachment of those county Doctor,
I would scarcely think it worth going there expressly to look at the undescribed
plant. The good doctor had told me he had heard from you and from Dr. Gray, he told me he had not
both your names, but he had never seen the words of any one of you. From Rome, Mr.
very interesting for one day visit, one has to take the car on the railroad to Rome. Go
then take the stage to Vado New (as it hence is certainly the best and most profitable
station for a botanist). I was there these weeks, but I would I had lived at the place
three months, for I had had very small expenses of money and the result of my journey
would have been better. The only loss of time and money to return from one place
and another and to explore in three months a large country. A good station is enough
for a whole year and if I have a good opportunity, it is my purpose to go directly in April
to these mountains of Alabama and to explore them leisurely at least for three months.
I was told that since only the mountain are dry and barren. Vado New lies
in a valley between the high Ms. and Sand or Thomas Ms. both parallel ridge
running from N. to S. It is not possible to tell what abundance of flowers covers
these mountains. They are not very high, a hundred feet perhaps, but in their
broad sandy surface they run a great many rivulets forming marshes, or deep
channels, or water falls where the vegetation is much diversified and truly admirable.
If I had my note, I would give you a long enumeration of the rare plants which I sold
them. For the mosses only I had three New Phazes, a new Phaze, many Bays and
plenty of the rarest species. The Tennesse is very interesting. The country around which
especially I found very rich. I collected there a new Dendrodon and a Ruscine which
I think also rare. You may find a specimen of it in the bundle of plant
left at Mr. Gray for examination; perhaps this bundle has been sent now to Mr. Gray
The three months of travelling south, I spent $2500. Too much for me, but as it
where in South, journeying is very expensive. Mr. Bullivant gave me for the
journey $1000 only. But I hope that I will sell enough of my collection of mosses
enlarge these expenses, and of it is the case, I will probably go next year
to the Ms of Alabama for an exploration of a few months.

This letter is very poor, Dear Sir. But you will excuse it on account of
my ignorance of your language, of the absence of your notes, and of the want of
information. I have there very good work with the collecting of the fossil plant
flora. I have there very good work with the collecting of the fossil plant
flora. I would be very happy to be worth of your friendly remembrance
and assure you that I am very respectfully yours,

Resqueur.