Ans Oct 22nd
Ans Same day

Dallas. october 18th 1858.

Geo. Engelmann M.D.
St Louis.

Dear sir

Doct. A. Gray, with whom I correspond since last year about botany has referring me to you for several class of plants, since a long time I had a great desire to correspond with you; but I have been so hard pressed day work that I had hardly any time this year to pay any attention to the study of plants. today I hope I will have more time to spare, therefore I ask you the permission to send you a few specimens for identification; ~~two~~

along with that letter you will receive a package containing only two specimens of grapes. the one perfectly smooth I consider to be ~~Octavius~~ cordifolia. the other I

believe is Ostivalis. the first one is always smooth in all its parts and the berry on shining small, and often ovoid enough. the other is more or less pubescent in all its parts. the bunch is generally thicker, and the berry are about the same size, but coated with a distinct bloom and always sweeter. both kinds grow together, but the latter generally is more abundant in dry and rich places where the former grows very often in very poor and rocky soil.

I will be under a great obligation to you if you can tell me if the two are distinct species or only varieties of one species? it is of some importance to me that I must know positively what is the true Cordifolia.

I have a few others ~~other~~ plants that I think you would be kind enough to examine; I will send them to you

as soon as I will have that I am not too much in your way.

I am going to botanizing on a large scale in Texas next year, and I will (if agreeable to you) sent you specimens and seeds.

Being a stranger and not very familiar with the english language, you will please excuse a few mistakes.

Very respectfully and truly yours.

J. Reverchon,

Dallas, Dallas Co. Texas.

Ans Dec 21
Ans Dec 24

Dallas Dec. 17th. 1878.

Zepas

Doct. J. Engelmann
St Louis Mo.

Dear sir

I have been a long time before answering your kind letter of Oct. 22d. but I have been crowded with work, and my little collection is not ready yet. I will sent better specimens of grapes next year, fruit and all. the species growing in this county are the following (if correctly named by me) vitis cordifolia. v. aestivalis var. cinerea and var. lincecumii. v. candicans and probably vitis riparia. We have also vitis incisa, vulpina, bipinnata & indivisa.

now for the quercus. q. nigra L. q. coccinea Wang. – q. obtusiloba, Mx. – q. prinoides, Will. – q. macrocarpa, Mx. – q. castanea, Will. and a species not well determined by me in Tarrant Co we find the quercus virens and vitis superbus.

I have determined these Caryas. car. olivaeformis, amara, tomentosa

But there are certainly other species and I mail to-day for you a few nuts:—

1 from Dallas Co. I have not seen the three agustin?

2. Carya ~~amara~~ tomentosa

3 from Van Zandt Co. called. 1877. probably agustin

4 Carya amara myristiciformis

5. 2 forms or species from Van Zandt. coll. 1877.

6 several forms of olivaformis. porcina

I have no specimens (leaves or flowers) of no 1. 3. and 5. and if you can name them by the fruits I will be very thankfull you can give the names

next season I will pay special attention to these trees.

Hoping to hear from you pretty soon I remain

truly yours.

G. Devereux

Rec Febr 7th

Dallas. Feb. 1st. 1879.

Doct. G. Engelmann
St Louis

Dear sir —

I mail today a package of dried plants that you will please name for me. some have name that I suspect are not correct and the rest got no name at all. there seems to be a great many species of cuscuta, unfortunately I am not provided with good many specimens I sent what I could find on my herbarium I hope to ~~give special~~ attention to them in futur; here ~~is~~ the list of specimen sent.

1. cuscuta, found in dry prairies.

2 — collected in fort worth, june 1877. on dry prairies parasite on acacia.

3. — parasite on iva ciliata in swampy places

4 — in swamps, on baccharis etc

5 — on iva ciliata in low grounds.

6. — on a species of acacia, collected in Brown county, aug. 10th. 1877.

7 — in swamps on ceptalanthus tell

8 — in swamps. on dianthera.

9 isoëtes — on mud but not floating. Burford's spring near Dallas. June 1877.

10. funcus nodosus var. texanus

11 — — var. megastachyus, seems to be very distinct species.

12 (umbellifera) on dry prairies. May. 1876.

13 (—) banks of the trinity rivers. April. 1876.

14 quercus cinerea

15 — var. — among the post oaks. does not see the flowers neither the fruit. very rare.

16. carya aquatica (~~myristicæformis~~ myristicæformis (of Dr. Engelman) ~~which~~

17 bahmeria — very different of Glundica altheæ given under that name.

18 celtis. (Hackeberry.) What is its true name?

19 Euphorbiaceæ — found on the cedar creek of the Brazos (Palo pinto Co) the 18th of August 1877. in light. salted soil.

20. Euphorbia — sandy soil, Weatherford aug. 20th. 1877.

21 Chenopodium vulvaria

22 Chenapodium — album.

23 polygonum — in waters. June 1877.

24 — amphibium, var. maculenberge — a —
tall, fine species, growing along the waters.

25 — found in the beds of west fork of Trinity
at Fort Worth. June 22d 1877.

26 — waters and damp places. seems to be O.

27. oxyphysa — seems to be different of O.
nyctaginens. — very often 4-5 feet high
very ~~high~~ stout grows in deep sands.

I will pay special attention about
what you say about grapes, and cassas
and try to collect good specimens.
here is the list of my botanical works.

Michaux Flora boreali americana

André Michaux's histoire des arbres forestiers
de l'Amerique septentrionale

Doct. Gray synoptical flora of America
(part II).

Watson Snider

Wood, botanist and florist

Chapman, flora of the southern states
Young flora of texas
and many pamphlets and contributions
from Dr. Gray and S. Watson.
I also subscribe for the botanical bulletin
and gazette, and for the speed work
on ferns of N. America by Dr.
Eaton.
most of my plants has been examined by
Dr. Gray and Watson and many correction
made by them. in fact the only reliable
complete work I have (the flora of Gray).
cover but a part of the american
flora, for the balance I am much in
trouble and any contribution from botanist
will be considered a great favor to
me.
hoping to hear from you soon
I remain very truly and respectfully

Yours: J. Reverchon

I have notified the publishers

Rec May 26
Ans same day

Dallas. May 30th. 1879.
?

Geo. Engelmann M.D.
St Louis.

Dear Sir

I have been very sorry to learn you have been in trouble and to have bother you in such time; Precision, also many thanks for the trouble bother in naming my specimens. I have taken good note of what you say about them.

I will let you in the time the fruits of our several grapes: I also send specimens of them. Inclosed I have already sent a specimen of each of our species. viz. Vitis candicans, Vitis aestivalis (var. lineecumi) — Vitis aestivalis var. cinerea and Vitis cordifolia — :

The first to blow is V. candicans. The next is lineecumi and cordifolia (about the same time) and the last V. cinerea. This blows 8-12 days after the cordifolia!

I mail for you a small parcel containing a few nuts of a species of Juglans found this winter by Prof. J. Bell at Fort Griffin. the tree grows 10-12 feet high, and seems quite different from nigra.

Yours truly

G. Engelmann

P.S. I hope to visit Dr Sohrne in a few days and find several interesting things.

Rec'd Jan 25th
Ans — 28

Dallas Jan. 21st. 1881.

Dr. G. Engelmann.

Dear sir

Last summer I sent you some grapes but I learned afterwards that you were not at home, ~~hoping that~~ you have come back, to-day I sent you a small collection of vitis, ~~ttes~~ and few others of which I like you would give the correct name. I have added two plants of my discovery, supposing you will be glad to have them in your collection

hoping that my package will reach you in safety and give you some satisfaction. I remain very truly

J. Reverchon

notes on some plants sent to

Dr. Geo. Engelmann, by J. Rescator.

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846 Euphorbia preslii, Gray. — cannot see the difference

with E. hypericifolia of Patterson.

1 Euphorbia — damp prairies. — May — 1880,

857. — — sands. — summer.

87 Spergularia mexicana, Hebr. — is that the true name?

883 Celtis mississipiensis? — form. the ⅔ of low

forest: grow also on dry upland.

884 — crassifolia? — found on ~~the~~ dry rocky

bluffs

1207. Carya porcina — only one small tree

with smooth bark. cannot find any nuts.

669 Cuscuta. — ~~the species~~ accordingly to your

determination this was a — new species.

918 Salix (given as longifolia but it is now then

doubtful) — along the waters.

Rev. Dear Dollar. Dec. 6th. 1881.
Ans — 12

Dear Sir.

At the late hour I took notice to sent you a few plants for identification.

The Marsilea no 1 I believe is uncinata; and no 2 is probably the same with little difference. due probably to the place they grow. no 1 grow in fresh water and no 2 in stagnant pool, drying in summer.

Scutellaria no 1. was first named by Doct. Gray Drummondii: but after I had stated to him it was perennial he said that must be another species. Can you I send it again to S. Watson. who label it: Wrightii which I think is a mistake.

Sc. no 2 was named by Dr Gray Wrightii; and I think correct.

Sc. no 3. was named by Watson Drummondii: which I believe is correct.

No 1 seems to be not described in the flora of North America. it is perennial grows abundantly on calcareous rocky prairies.

No 2 is perennial is abundant and of the bray-timber in rocky prairies often mixed with No 1.

No 3. is annual. found in rich bottom land. the only place I have collected it thus far is Village creek (Tarrant Co).

I hope you will be able to repeat some of those plants. and receive my heartful thanks by anticipation.

Very truly yours,

J. Reverchon

Rose Cottage near Dallas. Jan. 18th. 1882.

Rec Jan 28
Ans " "

Dr. Geo. Engelmann.

Dear Doctor

I mail for you a little package of plants. containing the entire leafy of the contested oak. (it lost its leaves every winter). 1 callitriche heterophylla. 1 polygonum Fowny Eng. found in the streets of Dallas. 1 celtis, relictata collected on Comanche's peak. in September. it seems different from all other species that I have, by its dentate floralas leaves: it is a small tree growing on rocks. 1 specimen of what I take for juniperus occidentalis v. texana: of which I have no description, all I know; that is differ from J. virginiana. by a bigger berry and a very different appearance it grows at the top of Comanche peak and on several high bluffs along the Brazos.

and finally several plants of Scutellaria brevifolia: unfortunately the flowers have lost their beautiful dark blue color; the plant grows on ~~rocky~~ bluffs of limestone rock.

I will try this year to collect along the Pacific R. Road, as far as the Guadalupe Mountains; a country, I think but little explored by botanists.

I thank you for the trouble you have taken about my plants especially for the scutellaria: the plant in question is undoubtedly a biennial, but as you say not a true perennial. the flowers are also larger that one named by me S. drummondii: this is positively annual, but it may be nothing but forms.

Very truly yours,
G. Revenchon

Rose Cottage near Dallas. Feb. 4th. 1882.

Rec Febr 6th

Dear Doctor

I thank you for the names you have kindly furnished me. You seems to be interested in Chara; I think I could find 4 or 5 species about here

I am perfectly satisfied that my juniperus from the Comanche's peak is J. conjungens. I had a good specimen from mature tree that I compare with yours and with the help of your paper on juniper I convince myself of the fact.

As for the polygonum tenue I am afraid that I may not find it again; having collected my specimens in the vicinity of Dallas. But I may found it somewhere else!

We have here two yuccas. Y. rupicola and Y. angustifolia

(probably var. mollis, as the leaves are not very stiff). This last one is very common. It is possible that there is another species, having the appearance of Y. filamentosa but I have not observed it very carefully. The Y. rupicola grows in one or two spots in western parts of the county, but it is common in the rocky prairies on the other side of the Lower Crosstimbers.

If I can accomplish any thing in the Pecos region, I hope to come across several other species of yucca besides many other interesting things.

Believe me yours very truly

J. Reverchon.

Rose Cottage (near Dallas) Nov. 26th 1882

Rec Dec 1st
An — 2

Dr Geo Engelmann
St Louis Mo

Dear Doctor

I have been very lazy in answering some of your questions but I had many troubles and have been a long time waiting for information about the famous Mountain grape and which I have got in altogether very unsatisfactory.

The species don't grow here and from what information I have received from a scientific person the grapes grow on sun dobe and at Fredericksburgh it is a bush. hardly climbing with small leaves and whitish large berries of a good quality. another person has given me something similar growing on the borders of naked plains; the fruits were ripe in September; the bunch were large, long, white, of excellent quality, without foxy taste. I will try next

~~to~~ to be next year — to solve that problem

that has come unbidden either for the botanist — and the grape grower on account of the oak (qu. durandii var.) I have examined a good many specimens in this county. They are very uniformly the same with the exception of the lobes sometimes entire and sometimes more or less lobed. ~~the cat~~ some leaves on young shoots are much larger, green on both sides and regularly lobed. The 2 calyxlobes of the fruit separate very readily. I had collected some good ripe acorns for you but by some accident they I could not find them when needed. But as I had sent some to Dr. Letterman I hope he has shown them to you. all I can say is that acorns like most other species, ~~the~~ vary in size and shape: from  to 

I have mailed for you a little packet containing several specimens of the qu. Durandii v. argentea; with these is the

ones Mr Letterman. Dos Lathen with him you will have; no difficulty in establishing the characters of that oak. Q. Prinus.

No 3 seems to be a form of Q. stellata it is the same I sent you acorns two years ago.

No 4. is another form of post oak. a scrubby bush. about 3-6 feet high making dense thickets in the sandiest parts of the lower Cross-timbers; seen the males flowers in april but unfortunately neglected at the time to collect any.

No 5 is the nut of Q. Poeskock grafe the same you had formerly from me. this grows in sands. in point rock has a strong sassy taste; I thought it was the Q. lanceacuni of Buckley; We have no other variety deep the vitis æstivalis V. cinerea. that is quite different; it has not sassy taste. large bunch small grain. climb very high & found in rich bottoms along the the streams.

x Q. vitis æstivalis

accompanying three weeds then natives umbelliferous plants that I am anxious to have the names. At one time both have been named. Asa Gray proposed at Harvard. Next they are so, other than that I have not done at them for correction.

No 1. grows abundantly in the vast plain west of the Brazos. — Lights valley Texas. Optional. grows erect or natured.

No 2. Apio Popsi grows here, in damp sandy. begin to bloom when quite small. and as soon as February. generally the stems are spreading flat on the ground tho' sometimes erect. always much smaller than no 1.

If you take any interest in astragali I can sent you 5 or 6 species that have no name yet (that is to say, that could not be made out at first glance at Harvard) having no pretension to think they are next to science. Believe me dear Doctor, sincerely yours affectionate.

J. Bourgeau

Rose Cottage. Dec 27th. 1882.

Rec Dec 29th
Ans —

Dr G. Engelmann.

Dear Doctor

I think I have found out the umbellifera that puzzle you. You will find inclosed the description as I found it on a book of explorations and surveys; and as it may happen that you have not the book in your possession I have copy all that is said about the plants.

In the botanical Index of Watson, it is given as synonym of opium poppi: but you will see yourself that the description don't fit that plant, and seems to correspond with mine in every way.

The plant is very common on the plains west of the upper cross-timbers. I first found it on Indian

creek in Brown co. and from there to the headwaters of the Concho and the Colorado, it is extremely abundant wherever in the valley. a good many were dry and in seed in Sept. unfortunately I had no ripe seeds. previously I had found few specimens on the banks of the [illegible] (in this county) coming without doubt of the headwaters of that river.

hoping that these note will be of use to you, I remain,

Dear Doctor

yours most truly.

J. Reverchon.

Rec Febr 23 Rose cottage Feb. 19th. 1883.

Dr. Geo. Engelmann

Dear Doctor.

Last year you had the kindness to name for me several plants I had brought from the western part of Tex. among them was a Andrachne Ramenana, Müll, a small shrub. ~~the other is too~~ there is another plant of the same genus growing abundantly in rocky prairies. When name was given to me as phyllanthus polygonoides nat. the other day looking in my herbarium I find on the label as synonym of the same plant Andrachne Ramenana nat.

I have inclosed a small specimen so you can judge by yourself and give the right name. and by so doing oblige greatly. yours.

Very truly and respectfully (Corr.)

J. Reverchon.

P.S. the plant herewith inclosed is a small perennial. but not woody at all.