

NORTH
CAROLINA

wild flower

PRESERVATION
SOCIETY, INC.



Oak-Leaved
Hydrangea

FALL 1980

NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INCORPORATED

April 1981

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Cover Drawing by Jo Brown (Mrs. Norman S. Brown)
of Wilson, N. C.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

One of the benefits afforded to members of our Society is the opportunity to visit areas having spectacular, rare species of flora. Our field trip to the Biological Station at Highlands this spring was indeed rewarding, for there displayed in a natural setting was a collection of some of the more rare plants gathered from across the state.

To me, one of the most magnificent of the wild flowers is the Wake Robin, Trillium vaseyi. It has a limited distribution, and therefore is not commonly seen. I was thrilled to find specimens in the garden of var. erectum - the first I had ever seen.

Sunday morning we arrived at the garden early, before the scheduled field trip, in order to wander along the paths and once again savor those beautiful specimens. We were stunned to find only ragged stalks where yesterday there had been trillium. Someone had picked, collected, or otherwise vandalized them. I later learned from Tom Howard that a Pine Barrens Gentian present on the first walk at Weymouth Woods was not there on the second walk just an hour later.

The officers of the Society feel most responsible for protecting and respecting the property we visit on a field trip. On behalf of the Society, we are embarrassed when such instances of vandalism and disrespect for the property of others occur. It is one thing for a leader or guide to pick a leaf or bloom of a more common plant for teaching or demonstration. But it is unthinkable and unforgivable for anyone, especially a knowledgeable member of the Society, to collect or otherwise vandalize rare or endangered species. It is possible that

some non-member is the culprit. However, this is the second consecutive time it has happened when the Society has had a field trip.

As knowledgeable members of the Society, or as honorable people, I would exhort you to consider seriously your responsibilities to conserve and respect our rare and endangered species, and particularly your responsibility to respect the property of others, both public and private.

Emily Allen
President

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SO THIS IS AUTUMN
W. W. Watt

Now far and near on field and hill
We watch the death of chlorophyll
As early autumn rushes in
With xanthophyll and carotin.
I hold that ignorance is bliss,
Considering the fact that this
Is how a botanist perceives
The colorings of autumn leaves.



FALL GENERAL MEETING
LAKE WACCAMAW AND GREEN SWAMP
October 11-12

Field trips will visit selected sites at the Lake and nearby Green Swamp, famous for its carnivorous plants. There will also be a canoe trip down a stretch of the Lumber River.

Overnight accomodations can be reserved by calling Holiday Motel, Whiteville, N. C. (919) 642-5162. The motel is located on Hwy 701 North of intersection with 74-76.

Primitive camping is available at Lake Waccamaw State Park. Contact Tom Howard - Office (919) 692-2167 or Residence (919) 944-7883 for details on camping. Agenda for Meeting: All field trips originate at the Lake Waccamaw Depot Museum in Lake Waccamaw across from Boys Home:

1st trip: Saturday, October 11, 8:30 a.m.

Trip to Green Swamp - Leader Ken Moore

2nd trip: Lake Waccamaw - 8:30 a.m.

Leader Dave Burnie

12:00 Lunch on your own

1:30 Green Swamp - Ken Moore. Leader

Lake Waccamaw - Dave Burnie, Leader

5:30 Dinner

7:00 Plant Exchange

7:30 General Meeting

8:00 Program at Lake Waccamaw Town Hall,

Topic: Aquatic Communities at Lake Waccamaw. Speaker: Dr. David Lindquist, Dept. of Biology, UNC at Wilmington, Sun. Oct. 12.

Details of a field trip by Julie Moore and a canoe trip by Tom Howard will be announced on Saturday night.

OAK LEAF HYDRANGEA

by

Nell Lewis

Shadows are growing longer, and though the days remain hot, there is already a whisper of coolness in the air. It is the beginning of that inexplicable loneliness of autumn. The landscape will be an ever changing scene from now until the last leaf has drifted down to shelter the earth against winter.

North Carolina, with its enviable abundance of plant life rendering all seasons beautiful, becomes gloriously flamboyant as the full spectrum of fall colors washes down from the hills, across the plateau and on to the coastal plain. And the wonder of it all is as old as memory, yet forever new.

The oak leaf hydrangea, Hydrangea quercifolia, will add elegance to the autumn woodlands and wild gardens. The leaves will blush from their soft green of summer days to rosy pink before turning their final dark rich red. They cling to the plant far into the season, and they have been known to last beyond Thanksgiving when winter is tardy.

This stately shrub, up to ten feet tall, is of the Saxifrage Family, Saxifragaceae. Hydrangea is a combination of the Greek words "hudos" for water and "aggos" for a vessel or container, so named for the little urn shaped capsules or fruits. Its specific name, quercifolia, is gained from the shape of the leaves.

The opposite leaves, broadly ovate-oblong in outline, are from eight to ten inches long. They are three to five, and sometimes seven lobed, with the

margins finely toothed. The upper surface, with veins showing delicately, is smooth, while the prominently veined underside and the petiole are a velvety silver-green. Or more simply as Mrs. Almira H. Lincoln described them in 1854 in Familiar Lectures on Botany, "leaves oblong, sinuate and lobed, dentate, tomentose underneath; cymes radiate, paniculate!"

Large panicles of white flowers, up to twelve inches long, terminate the branches, beginning in late May and on into June, depending on location. The four-petaled, sterile flowers are often over an inch wide, and under magnification the veining is exquisite. The showy cluster attracts pollinators to the greenish, insignificant fertile flowers concealed within.

As summer ages these conical drooping clusters, they become splotched pink, eventually turning an overall rose or light purple. Gathered in their prime, they retain a tinge of this coloration, but left to nature, they become beige. Long lasting either way, they are used in winter bouquets, and perhaps no other flower lends itself quite so handsomely to a Victorian arrangement as do the oak leaf hydrangea. They may be lightly spray painted to add color of one's choice.

New twigs of Hydrangea quercifolia are red and somewhat hairy. As the plant matures the outer bark peels off in short, vertical sheets, exposing an inner bark of reddish-brown. This gives rise to the common name, nine-bark. Other common names are gray-beard and old man's beard, names seemingly too common for this elegant shrub. Even in winter it is interesting and can be classed as having four season appeal. It is surprising that it

is not used more often in gardens and parks.

Found along river banks, bluffs, woods, and coastal plains, this Southern species is wide ranging. It grows from Texas into Florida and on up through the Atlantic coast states, reportedly as far north as Connecticut, where it is subject to winter kill, but puts forth new stalks for spring.

This hydrangea is not as hardy as an oak, but it nonetheless grows satisfactorily in average soil. While it does best in partial shade, it will grow in full sun if properly mulched and supplied with ample moisture. Drought is its enemy, and during severely hot, dry weather such as most areas experienced this summer, the plants require deep soaking once or twice a week. Otherwise, they droop badly and the flowers lost much of their lasting quality.

Propagation of *Hydrangea quercifolia* is not difficult. Cuttings of half-ripened wood may be made, and layering proves successful. There seems little need for either of these, however, Stolons from the base of the plant, when given time to properly root, may be removed and transplanted in early spring or autumn. In view of this, it seems a waste of time to grow plants from the tiny seeds, though a lovely seedling grew without help in my garden.

+ + + +

Nell Lewis is a Greensboro garden columnist and a specialist in graphology.

Hydrangea quercifolia

References:

New Britton & Brown Illustrated Flora
A Field Guide to Trees and Shrubs, Petrides
Manual of Southeastern Flora, John Kunkel
Small

N. Lewis

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The Oak-Leaved Hydrangea (Hydrangea quercifolia) was discovered and named by one of our earliest botanical explorers, William Bartram (1739-1815) of Philadelphia, in his adventurous travels throughout the Southeast. Of the numerous plants that Bartram discovered this is one of the few described and named by him.

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VENUS FLY-TRAP STAMP

An attempt is being made to have the U.S. Postal Service issue a stamp illustrating the Venus Fly-Trap (Dionaea muscipula Ellis). This plant is known to botanists and naturalists throughout the world. If the stamp is approved and issued around September 1981, it would coincide with the 13th International Botanical Congress to be held in Australia. Please write to the following address in support of this request.

Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee
Stamps Division
U. S. Postal Service
Washington, D. C. 20260

NORTH CAROLINA'S PROTECTED SPECIES

by

Julie H. Moore

As of July 1, 1980, 86 plants are legally protected under the 1979 Plant Protection and Conservation Act. With the publication of this list the Plant Conservation Program authorized by the act completed its first major task. The Plant Conservation Program is directed by a board of seven members appointed by the Governor from State agencies and educational and conservation organizations. Emily Allen represents the Wild Flower Preservation Society on the board. A scientific committee of seven serves the board by advising and gathering information on the biology and ecology of rare and endangered plants. The Commissioner of Agriculture selects the members from the academic community, conservation organizations and horticultural industry. The fourteen members of the board and scientific community are listed following this article. Personnel of the Pesticide and Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, provide support for the board and a full time botanist, Robert Sutter, coordinates the program within that agency. Enforcement of the prescribed regulations and inspection of nurseries to certify propagation techniques are the responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture.

This act supercedes earlier laws commonly known as the Garden Club law which sited a variety of rare and merely showy plants and the Forest Service Venus' Fly Trap law. Unfortunately, neither of these regulations were adequately enforced, though they did educate the public about wanton cutting and digging.

The list that follows identifies the species that are endangered (E) or threatened (T), such designa-

tion reflects the degree of danger from destruction. These species may not be sold in North Carolina unless they are also identified as of special concern (SC). This special concern status is used for species that are restricted in numbers or range in this state but are commonly collected from the wild and sold. It is also used to indicate species for which data is sketchy or taxonomic status is questionable but are of known rarity. This designation is a means of monitoring trade and determining source and how many plants are being collected yearly. Following monitoring, if necessary, decisions can be made to restrict trade. Ginseng and Venus' Fly Trap are not listed at this time. The Ginseng Law is currently monitoring sale of this species. Regulations initiating a monitoring program for the Fly Trap are needed and will be drafted in the near future. For more information on how the list was derived, the logic of the designations, the species themselves or a copy of the Act, contact Robert Sutter, Plant Conservation Program, N. C. Dept. of Agriculture, P. O. Box 27647, Raleigh, N. C. 27611, (919) 733-3610.

This list will change periodically as more is learned about the distribution and abundance of particular plants. For example, since the list was formalized several new populations of Bent Avens (Geum geniculatum) have been discovered and it could no longer be considered so restricted to be listed as endangered. The scientific committee recommends changing its status to threatened.

As yet, many species at the edge of their range in this state have not been listed because not enough is known about their status in other states; for example, the threadleaf sundew (Drosera filiformis). Also, as new species are discovered in North Carolina, they will be evaluated and added if necessary. Species may also be listed that in the past were only

uncommon but become threatened by habitat destruction or by overcollection for commercial purposes. Anyone can recommend that a species be listed but the "burden of proof" rests on them; they must supply the data to substantiate the need for protection.

The Plant Protection and Conservation Act will effect the citizens of North Carolina with regard to listed species only in the following ways. All species permits mentioned are administered by the Department of Agriculture.

1. As the owner of land supporting listed species, you may give the plants away for conservation purposes only. A conservation permit must be obtained by you or the recipient of the plants. You must provide written permission for particular species you are providing. YOU MAY NOT SELL ANY LISTED SPECIES FROM YOUR PROPERTY. However, this law does not restrict you from engaging in various agricultural practices, timbering, commercial development, etc.
2. As a collector of listed species, whether for scientific or horticultural purposes, you must have written permission from the owner or administrator. It must be explicit for the species and be dated for no more than 180 days. You must also obtain a conservation or propagation permit. You are required to identify the plant part, the amount and the population from which you intend to collect. The permit issued will limit the number you can obtain.

By keeping records on the populations that are being studied and collected from, the program can regulate to some extent the resulting human impact. If one population of Michaux's Sumac (Rhus michauxii) for instance, is used as stock by four propagators, the program will review

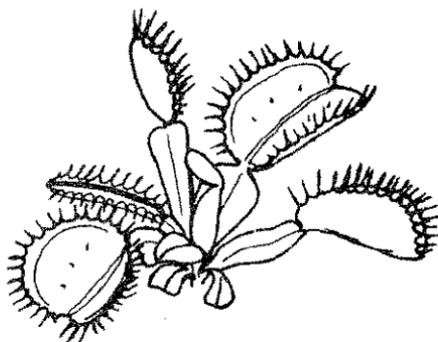
the fifth request for a permit and may recommend that a different population be used as a source.

3. As a buyer of a plant listed as of special concern, you should look for a commerce permit from the Dept. of Agriculture accompanying each plant or displayed for each species offered. If no permit is visible, ask to see one; it indicates the plants were propagated rather than collected from the wild illegally. If no commerce permit is available, DO NOT BUY and if possible, contact Robert Sutter, botanist, Department of Agriculture.
4. If you desire to propagate and sell special concern species, a propagation permit is needed to acquire source material (unless you already have stock). Once sufficient propagated material is produced, you must obtain a commerce permit which allows transportation and sale for each species you plan to offer. A compliance agreement follows for indicating the method of providing valid commerce permits for all plants sold. All operations offering plants for sale must have a valid Certificate of Plant Inspection declaring the nursery has been inspected by the Dept. of Agriculture and found free of injurious plant pests.
5. With regard to rescue of listed species from a proven threat, a conservation permit is required allowing collection and transport. In urgent situations such permits can be issued by telephone. The ultimate destination of the plants whether it be a nature preserve, botanical garden, or herbarium must be identified. As always written, dated permission from the owner is a prerequisite.

The act states, "Each person convicted of violating the provisions of this act, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), upon the first conviction and not less than five hundred (\$500.00) upon a subsequent conviction."

Basically the N. C. Plant Protection and Conservation Act is directed towards protecting endangered and threatened plants from over collecting and commercial exploitation. The property rights of the landowner are not restricted. The establishment of a Plant Conservation Program within the Dept. of Agriculture is a major asset in providing manpower and limited funds for observing and documenting occurrences of rare species and for educating the public and the nursery industry about these plants. If monies become available from the Federal Endangered Species Program they will be administered by the N. C. program.

I must emphasize that because many rare, unusual and attractive plants do not appear on the state list, this does not mean that it is acceptable to remove them from their natural setting. Collecting from the wild for whatever reason should be regarded as a last resort.



ENDANGERED SPECIES

- | | |
|--|--|
| Alabama sandwort
<u>Arenaria alabanensis</u> | EX Linear pipewort
<u>Criocaulon lineare</u> |
| Godfrey's sandwort
<u>Arenaria godfreyi</u> | Resinous joe-pye-weed
<u>Eupatorium resinosum</u> |
| Single flowered sandwort
<u>Arenaria uniflora</u> | EX Sweet gale
<u>Gale palustris</u> |
| Carolina spleenwort fern
<u>Asplenium heteroresiliens</u> | Smokey mountain manna-grass
<u>Glyceria nubigena</u> |
| Single sorus spleenwort fern
<u>Asplenium monanthes</u> | Dwarf polypody fern
<u>Grammitis nimbata</u> |
| EX Roan false goat's-beard
<u>Astilbe crenatiloba</u> | Schweinitz' sunflower
<u>Helianthus schweinitzii</u> |
| SC-E Mountain paper birch
<u>Betula papyrifera</u> var. <u>cordifolia</u> | Mountain heart leaf
<u>Hexastylis contracta</u> |
| Piratebush
<u>Buckleya distichophylla</u> | Dwarf-flowered Wild Ginger
<u>Hexastylis naniflora</u> |
| Porter's reedgrass
<u>Calamagrostis porteri</u> | SC-E Goldenseal, Orangeroot
<u>Hydrastis canadensis</u> |
| Wild hyacinth
<u>Camassia scilloides</u> | SC-E Sarvis holly
<u>Ilex amelanchier</u> |
| EX Small-anthered bittercress
<u>Cardamine micranthera</u> | Small whorled pogonia
<u>Isotria medioloides</u> |
| Fernald's bay sedge
<u>Carex aenea</u> | * One flowered rush
<u>Juncus trifidus</u> ssp. <u>carolinianus</u> |
| EX Biltmore sedge
<u>Carex biltmoreana</u> | SC-E White wicky
<u>Kalmia cuneata</u> |
| Purple sedge
<u>Carex purpurifera</u> | Southern spicebush
<u>Lindera melissaeifolia</u> |
| Broadleaf Coreopsis
<u>Coreopsis latifolia</u> | EX Rock false pimpernel
<u>Lindernia saxicola</u> |
| Tennessee bladder fern
<u>Cystopteris x tennesseensis</u> | Rough-leaf loosestrife
<u>Lysimachia asperulaefolia</u> |
| False violet
<u>Dalibarda repens</u> | EX Bog asphodel
<u>Narthecium americanum</u> |

* North Carolina endemics

EX - extinct in North Carolina

Nestronia
Nestronia umbellula

Roan rattlesnakeroot
Prenanthes roanensis

Stream mockbishopweed
Ptilimnium fluviatile

Sun-facing coneflower
Rudbeckia heliopsisidis

SC-T Magnoliavine
Schisandra glabra

Divided-leaf ragwort
Senecio millefolium

Wireleaf dropseed
Sporobolus teretifolius

Dwarf bladderwort
Utricularia olivacea

SPECIAL CONCERN SPECIES

SC-E Mountain paper birch
Betula papyrifera var. cordifolia

Heart-leaved twayblade
Listera cordata

Yellowwood
Cladractis kentukea

Torrey bluegrass
Poa languida

Rock Clematis
Clematis verticillaris

Pink-shell azalea
Rhododendron vaseyi

Georgia bush-honeysuckle
Diervilla rivularis

SC-E Michaux's false sumac
Rhus michauxii

SC-T Spreading avens
Geum radiatum

SC-E Mountain sweet pitcher plant
Sarracenia jonesii

Lewis' heart leaf
Hexastylis lewissii

Carey's saxifrage
Saxifraga careyana

SC-E Goldenseal, Orangeroot
Hydrastis canadensis

Carolina saxifrage
Saxifraga caroliniana

SC-E Sarvis holly
Ilex amelanclhier

SC-T Magnoliavine
Schisandra glabra

SC-E White wicky
Kalmia cuneata

SC-E Occonee bells
Shortia galacifolia

SC-T Gray's lily
Lilium grayii

Cooley's meadowrue
Thalictrum cooleyi

- | | |
|---|---|
| Wright's cliff-brake fern
<u>Pellaea x wrightiana</u> | Puck's orpine
<u>Sedum pusillum</u> Michaux |
| Heart-leaf plantain
<u>Plantago cordata</u> | Roseroot
<u>Sedum rosea</u> |
| Small's portulaca
<u>Portulaca smallii</u> | SC-E Doonoe bells
<u>Shortia galacifolia</u> |
| EX Bigleaf scurfpea
<u>Peoralea macrophylla</u> | EX Porter's goldenrod
<u>Solidago porteri</u> |
| * Well's pyxie-moss
<u>Pyxidantha barbulata</u> var. <u>brevifolia</u> | * Carolina goldenrod
<u>Solidago pulchra</u> |
| * Bladen buttercup
<u>Ranunculus subcordatus</u> | * Blue Ridge goldenrod
<u>Solidago spithamea</u> |
| SC-E Michaux's false sumac
<u>Rhus michauxii</u> | Spring-flowering goldenrod
<u>Solidago verna</u> |
| Bunched arrowhead
<u>Sagittaria fasciculata</u> | Prairie dropseed
<u>Sporobolus heterolepis</u> |
| SC-E Mountain sweet pitcher plant
<u>Sarracenia jonesii</u> | Carolina trillium
<u>Trillium pusillum</u> |
| Reclining bulrush
<u>Scirpus flaccidifolius</u> | Soft trillium
<u>Trisetum spicatum</u> var. <u>molle</u> |

THREATENED SPECIES

- | | |
|--|---|
| Rugel's ragwort, Indian plantain
<u>Cacalia rugelii</u> | Swamp pink
<u>Helonias bullata</u> |
| Riverbank sandreed
<u>Calamovilfa brevipilis</u> | * Mountain golden heather
<u>Hudsonia montana</u> |
| Chapman's sedge
<u>Carex chapmanii</u> | Piedmont quillwort
<u>Isoteles piedmontana</u> |
| Wretched sedge
<u>Carex misera</u> | * Heller's blazing star
<u>Liatris helleri</u> |
| Smooth coneflower
<u>Echinacea laevigata</u> | Carolina lilaeopsis
<u>Lilaeopsis carolinensis</u> |
| Bent avens
<u>Geum geniculatum</u> | SC-T Gray's lily
<u>Lilium grayii</u> |
| SC-F Spreading avens
<u>Geum radiatum</u> | Loose watermilfoil
<u>Myriophyllum laxum</u> |

The Scientific Committee shall consist of:

Director of the UNC Herbarium:

Dr. Jimmy R. Massey
Dept. Botany, Coker Hall
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Superintendent of NC Botanical
Garden of University of North
Carolina at Chapel Hill:

Mr. Kenneth Moore
NC Botanical Garden
Totten Center-457A, UNC
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Representative of the NC Natural
Heritage Program:

Ms. Julie H. Moore, Botanist
NC Natural Heritage Program
PO Box 27687
Raleigh, NC 27611

Representative of the NC Nature
Conservancy:

Ms. Ruby Harbison
Dept. Biology
Western Piedmont Community College
Burkemont Avenue
Morganton, NC 28655

Director of the NCSU Herbarium:

Dr. James Hardin
Dept. Botany
NC State University
PO Box 5186
Raleigh, NC 27650

Director of NC Museum of Natural
History:

Dr. John Funderburg, Director
NC State Museum of Natural History
PO Box 27647
Raleigh, NC 27611

Representative of the NC Association
of Nurserymen, Incorporated:

Mr. E. P. Robbins
Gardens of the Blue Ridge
PO Box 10
Linville Road
Pineola, NC 28662

MEMBERS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA

PLANT CONSERVATION BOARD AND SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

The Board shall consist of seven members who are residents of North
Carolina, one of whom represents each of the following:

NC Botanical Garden of the
University of North Carolina:

Dr. C. R. Bell, Director
Dept. Botany, Coker Hall
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

The botanical, scientific community
in North Carolina:

Dr. James Horton
Dept. Biology
Western Carolina University
Cullowhee, NC 28723

A North Carolina citizens
organization:

Mrs. Emily Allen, President
NC Wild Flower Preservation
Society, Inc.
1466 Oldtown Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27106

The commercial plant production
industry in North Carolina:

Mr. Ted Richardson, President
NC Association of Nurserymen
Rhododendron Farm
PO Box 242
Mountain Home, NC 28758

Division of Forest Resources,
Dept. Natural Resources and
Community Development:

Mr. Bob Grady
Division of Forest Resources
PO Box 27687
Raleigh, NC 27611

The Department of Agriculture:

Mr. Al Elder, Director
Pesticide & Plant Protection
NC Dept. of Agriculture
PO Box 27647
Raleigh, NC 27611

The North Carolina public at large:

Dr. Ray Flagg, President
Carolina Biological Supply
Burlington, NC 27215

AUTUMN'S WILDINGS

by

Patricia Ross

One of the most spectacular scenes I can remember lay along a country road in fall where a massive display of goldenrod mingled with lavender and tiny white asters and rabbit tobacco. Tucked into this already gorgeous arrangement were the magnificent bottled gentians.

The beauty of this scene made me want to try some of the late bloomers in my own garden, for while I have a multitude of blossoms in the spring, and am content with the cool shades of green foliage in summer, by August when plants are on the verge of death from heat and drought. I'm ready for color in the garden again.

The cardinal flower, rescued from the route of Interstate 95 south of Wilson, was the first late bloomer I introduced and is one of my favorites. It reseeds and flourishes in a partially shaded wet area in the back garden, but it insists on moving itself to the front of the bog along the path and around the rocks which I use as a border. It would be nicer if it stayed toward the back, but no matter where it decides to be, I won't complain. In addition to its color, the cardinal flower gives a delightful bonus by attracting humming birds. We have only to walk around it to see the arrowhead or swamp potato, which blooms at the same time. This robust native has a lovely white blossom, but threatens to take over if we aren't careful. I have tried blue lobelia in the same place with no success.

Ironweed is another beautiful late bloomer and, thank goodness, it is content to stay at the back of the bog as it grows even taller than the cardinal flower. Its ideal spot is full sun, which we do not have. I had good luck getting ironweed started from a Botanical Garden packet of seeds. The Joe-pye-weed is happy here as well as the fall clematis, which I am going to let cascade over the back azalea border, if it will. I got that idea from Victoria Sackville-West after visiting her romantic garden at Sissinghurst in Kent, England. She was famous for having her climbing rose or clematis run up a tree or spread over a bush.

I still hadn't forgotten the beauty of that roadside scene I mentioned earlier, but since those flowers seem to settle in more open, sunny areas, I wondered how much success I might have with them. After careful study, I decided to try some in a lightly wooded spot along the drive, which is fairly dry and gets sun for a portion of the day. That fall I collected hundreds of aster, goldenrod, and sunflower seeds. I wish I could report that I now have a magnificent reproduction of that beautiful scene. Of course, I do not, but I did get enough color to add pleasure to the fall garden. The sunflowers did nicely. My common field goldenrod did not do as well as the Solidago sempervirens (seaside goldenrod) and the Solidago rugosa (rough-leaved goldenrod). Both plants, which were given to me by Ken Moore at the Botanical Garden a few years ago, bloom and multiply and are happy in these less than ideal conditions.

I had very little luck getting the pale lavender roadside aster established, but the stately New

England aster, purchased at a wildflower sale near Washington, D. C., thrives. My only complaint about the New England aster is that it grows too tall for its companions, so this year, early in the summer, I decided to cut it back. I am happy with the results. It has branched beautifully and is going to have twice as many flowers. I don't recommend this treatment for all plants that grow too tall. I cut a thermopsis back one year and had no flowers at all.

The intense purple of the New England aster mixed with the goldenrod and the light lavender of the obedient plant makes a happy combination.



In the fall, every native gardener dreams of having the lovely blue bottle gentian. I don't think I have enough sun. A friend sent me some seeds, from his mountain garden, in a Christmas card one year, but I had no luck in growing them.

There are other fall bloomers I would like to try. I believe the turtlehead would like our place and perhaps the swamp milkweed and boneset. Beware the jewel weed! I moved two plants to our bog. The next year I pulled out hundreds, yet I have had no success getting it to grow across the stream in the woods where I don't mind if it goes wild.

Perhaps you have had success (or failure) with the often forgotten fall wildflowers. Let the staff of the Newsletter know your experiences, which we hope have been harmonious and abundant.

+ + + + +

Pat Ross, a staff member of the Newsletter, has a collection of wild flowers in her garden for all seasons.

+ + + + +

Several people have asked how they can get Elizabeth Lawrence's book Gardens in Winter, illustrated by Caroline Dormon. It was reprinted by Claitor's Publishing Division, Inc. in 1977 and is available by writing to them at 3165 South Acadian Street, Post Office Box 3333, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821. Caroline Dormon's Natives Preferred and Flowers Native to the Deep South are also available from Claitor's.

FALL SOWING

Most of the common annuals are spring-planted and summer-blooming. Those that are fall-planted and spring-blooming add a great deal to Southern gardens in March and April and May. . . . I have found that fall sowing is the important point in the culture of early annuals. To be at their best they must get started while it is cool and make their bloom before the hot weather comes. Another important point is early sowing. September seeds make strong plants before frost comes, and these give the best spring bloom. But it is hard to sow seeds in beds still full of flowers, and those that must be sown in the places where they are to bloom are a problem. Those that can be sown in the seed beds in September, and set out in the borders in spring in the spaces between dormant perennials, are the most useful.

Mr. Tong (who was born in England and had an Englishman's love of plants) always said that seeds should be sown in September or November, never in October. September seeds get a good start and can take care of themselves; November seeds stay in the ground all winter and come up in spring; but October seeds come up too late to get hardened before cold weather, and they are apt to be killed.

Excerpt from
Elizabeth Lawrence's A Southern Garden

Mortal dooms and dynasties are brief things,
but beauty is indestructible and eternal, if
its tabernacle be only in a petal that is shed
tomorrow.

Reginald Farrer: "The Rainbow
Bridge"



NEWS FROM THE HENRY FOUNDATION

by

Josephine deN. Henry

More than half of 1980 has passed, and we are proud and happy to announce that in the spring issue of The Bulletin of the North American Lily Society descriptions of three new American species of the genus *Lilium* have been published. These, added to the known eight species growing east of the Mississippi, bring the total to eleven. Perhaps a list of these will be of interest.

1753	<i>Lilium canadense</i>	Linnaeus
1762	<i>L. philadelphicum</i>	Linnaeus
1762	<i>L. superbum</i>	Linnaeus
1788	<i>L. catesbaei</i>	Walter
1813	<i>L. michauxi</i>	Poirot
1879	<i>L. grayi</i>	S. Watson
1915	<i>L. michiganense</i>	Farwell

The following have been added as the result of collecting by Mary G. Henry and Josephine deN. Henry. The first two were collected by Mrs. Henry in 1940.

1947	<i>L. iridollae</i>	M. G. Henry
1980	<i>L. mary-henryae</i>	M. Roane and J. deN. Henry

The first of the next two was collected by Josephine deN. Henry in 1977 and 1978 in Mississippi and the last during the summer of 1979 in Georgia.

1980 L. gazarubrum) M. Roane and
1980 L. fortunofulgidum) J. deN. Henry

During the life of Mary G. Henry, we were noted for our collection of lilies, and we are now well on our way to reestablishing that position.

In addition, we are continuing to supply the USDA Northern Research Station in Peoria, Illinois, with dried samples of Cephalotaxus harringtonia for the extraction of esters of several alkaloids which have possible use in the treatment of leukemia and diverse other applications.

More collecting is in order with further searches for *Styrax*. The detailed search of Texas continues for the new species we have, which has been described but must remain unnamed until some are found in the field. Another is also being sought, which does not match this nor any named species, which turned up under an incorrect designation in an Herbarium in Texas.

Later in the season there will be more investigations of our native *Rhododendron* and *Lilium* species in the field.

Once at home, all the various finds are hopefully made permanent members of our collections for observation, study, and preservation.

+ + + + +

Josephine deN. Henry is President of the Henry Foundation for Botanical Research, Gladwyne, PA. 19035.

Route 2, Box 107
Liberty, N. C. 27298
June 17, 1980

Mrs. S. M. Cozart, Treasurer
N.C. Wild Flower Preservation Society
900 W. Nash Street
Wilson, North Carolina 27893

Dear Mrs. Cozart:

I am enclosing a check in the amount of \$105.00. This is for my regular 1980-1981 membership dues and the \$100 is for a "Lifetime Membership" for Conner.

Since she was the first President and the co-founder of the North Carolina Wild Life Preservation Society, I feel she should have a Lifetime Membership. It was through her effort that the Society was organized and the first meeting was held here at our home.

I am giving her this for her 80th Birthday, which is June 27; so please acknowledge this to her so she will get it on or before that date.

We have missed being at the meetings, but we think of you all and keep up through the News Letter. Best wishes to everyone.

Herbert Smith

+ + + + +

The Society sends affection and greetings to Conner and Herbert.

BY-LAWS
NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER
PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INC.

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of this organization shall be the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc.

ARTICLE II.
LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS

The principal office of the Society shall be:
North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation
Society, Inc.
Totten Garden Center, 457-A, UNC-CH
North Carolina Botanical Garden
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

ARTICLE III. CORPORATE SEAL

The Society shall have a seal upon which shall be imprinted its name and the words "North Carolina" and it shall be kept by the Secretary of the Society.

ARTICLE IV. OBJECT

The object of this Society shall be to bring together in a non-profit organization people interested in conserving native flora of North Carolina through propagation, education and protection.

ARTICLE V. MEMBERSHIP

Sec. 1. Qualifications. Membership in the Society shall be open to all persons interested in its objectives and this membership shall be sustained for as long as they pay annual, sustaining or life-time dues.

Sec. 2. Dues. Annual dues shall be determined by the Executive Board and shall be payable on or before May 31 of each calendar year.

Sec. 3. Privileges of Membership. Members shall be eligible to participate in the affairs of the Society, to vote and to hold office, and shall receive any publications of the Society. At the request of any member, any issue acted upon by the Executive Board shall be presented to the membership for a decision, except where prohibited by the Charter of Incorporation.

Sec. 4. Termination of Membership. Membership shall be terminated at the request of the member and/or on failure to pay the annual dues.

ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS

Sec. 1. General Meetings of the Society. There shall be two meetings of the Society each year, one in the spring and one in the fall, at a date and location determined by the Executive Board.

Sec. 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the President of the Society, the Executive Board, or the Recording Secretary upon written request of three Trustees, or upon request of one-third of the members of the Society, or upon resolution of the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 3. Notice of Meetings. Written notice, giving the time, place and nature of the business to be considered, shall be sent to each member for the general meetings and for special called meetings.

Sec. 4. Quorum. Ten percent of the membership of the Society shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VII. ELECTIONS

Society elections for Officers and Trustees shall be held at the spring meeting in years of even date. The newly elected Officers and Trustees shall be installed immediately preceding adjournment and shall assume office at the close of the meeting. The retiring Officers and Trustees shall give their successors essential records and reports pertaining to their respective offices within two weeks.

ARTICLE VIII. TRUSTEES

Sec. 1. Members, Term, Election. There shall be a Board of seven (7) Trustees (or Board of Directors) elected by the membership. Six Trustees shall be elected to four year, staggered terms, three Trustees being elected at each election and one of the three shall be the immediate Past-President. The President of the Society shall be the seventh Trustee, serving a term coterminous with that as President, and this Trustee shall be Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 2. Duties. The Trustees shall have the control and direction of the affairs of the Society and shall manage and control the real and personal property as outlined in the Charter of Incorporation. The Trustees shall act only as a Board, and individual Trustees shall have only that power as might, from time to time, be bestowed upon, or delegated to, such Trustee by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall authorize financial commitments of the Society, and no Officer, committee or member shall undertake any financial commitment except as authorized by the Board. The Trustees shall designate depositories for Society funds and/or securities. The Trustees may add officers to

the Society and define their duties.

Sec. 3. Vacancies, Removal. When a vacancy occurs on the Board of Trustees, the remaining Trustees shall elect a successor to hold office for the unexpired term. Any Trustee may be removed at any time by a majority vote of the Trustees.

Sec. 4. Meeting Place. The Board of Trustees may hold its meetings, have an office, and keep the books of the Society at any place it may designate.

Sec. 5. Meetings. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held before the spring meeting of the Executive Board. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman, or by any three Trustees, by giving ten days written notice to such Trustee, but such notice may be waived at any meeting at which every Trustee shall be present.

Sec. 6. Quorum. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX. OFFICERS

Sec. 1. Officers; Term of Office. The Officers of the Society shall be the President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer. They shall serve a two-year term.

Sec. 2. Selection of Officers. The Officers, with the exception of the Corresponding Secretary, shall be elected by the membership. The Corresponding Secretary shall be appointed by the incoming President.

Sec. 3. Duties.

- A. President. The President shall be the chief officer of the Society, presiding officer of the Executive Board and Chairman of the Board of Trustees and may call meetings of these groups. The President shall report to the Society from the Board of Trustees and shall have general supervision of Society affairs. The President shall appoint the Corresponding Secretary, the Historian, the chairmen of Standing Committees and other committee chairmen as needed.
- B. Vice-President. The Vice-President shall assume all the duties and powers of the President during the absence or disability of the President and shall serve as Program Chairman of the Society.
- C. Recording Secretary. The Recording Secretary shall record all proceedings of the meetings of the Society, the Board of Trustees and the Executive Board. The Recording Secretary shall have custody of the seal of the Society and shall affix same to any instrument when authorized by the Board of Trustees and shall attest to it. The Recording Secretary shall assure the continuance of the Society's Charter of Incorporation in accordance with the requirements of the office of Secretary of State.
- D. Corresponding Secretary. The Corresponding Secretary shall notify members of the Society, the Board of Trustees and the Exec-

utive Board of all general and special meetings and shall handle the President's correspondence.

E. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall transact the financial business of the Society. The funds shall be kept in a depository designated by the Board of Trustees. The Treasurer shall keep such records as are necessary to show the accurate and true financial status of the Society and such records shall be open to the Trustees when requested. The records shall be audited annually by an Auditing Committee. The Treasurer shall keep a current membership list and provide the Corresponding Secretary with same. The fiscal year shall end May 31.

Sec. 4. Vacancies, Removal. When a vacancy occurs among the Officers of the Society, the President shall call a special meeting of the Trustees to elect a successor to fill the office for the unexpired term. Any Officer may be removed at any time by a majority vote of the Trustees.

ARTICLE X. STANDING COMMITTEES

Sec. 1. Appointment. The President shall appoint the Chairmen of Standing Committees for a two-year term.

Sec. 2. Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall consist of three members appointed by the President, two from the Executive Board and one from the general membership. The Committee shall be appointed at the fall meeting of the Executive Board prior to the spring election. The

Committee shall prepare a slate of Officers and Trustees to be presented to the membership for election.

Sec. 3. Program Committee. The Vice-President of the Society shall be the chairman of the Program Committee. The Committee shall provide programs for the Society's spring and fall meetings and such others as the Executive Board may schedule.

Sec. 4. Auditing Committee. The Committee shall prepare the annual audit of the Financial records of the Society.

Sec. 5. Publications Committee. The Committee shall be responsible for the Society's Publications. The Chairman shall be the Editor of the Society newsletter and shall appoint an editorial staff.

Sec. 6. Publicity Committee. The Publicity Committee shall publicize the activities of the Society.

Sec. 7. Historian. The Historian shall be responsible for keeping the permanent office file of the Society's documents, publications and records. The Historian shall be responsible for a yearly summary of the Society's activities and achievements and submission of same to the Society's newsletter Editor for inclusion in the spring issue of the following year. The permanent collection of the Society's documents, publications and records shall be maintained in the Totten Library at the Totten Center at the North Carolina Botanical Garden.

ARTICLE XI. EXECUTIVE BOARD

Sec. 1. Members. The Executive Board shall be composed of the Officers of the Society (which Officers are one and the same for the Society and for the Executive Board), the Trustees, Past-Presidents of the Society, and the Chairmen of Standing Committees.

Sec. 2. Duties. The Executive Board shall carry out the directions of the Board of Trustees, conduct the business and maintain the records of the Society, exclusive of those functions which reside in the Board of Trustees. (See Art. VIII, Sec. 2).

Sec. 3. Meetings. The Executive Board shall meet twice a year, once in the spring and once in the fall, prior to the meetings of the Society, and at a date and location determined by the President.

Sec. 4. Quorum. A majority of the Officers and shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE XII. BY-LAWS

The Board of Trustees of the Society shall have power, by vote of a majority, to make, amend or rescind the By-Laws of the Society. Each member of the Board of Trustees shall have been given notice of the proposed changes in the By-Laws at least ten days preceding the meeting at which a change is proposed.

ARTICLE XIII. EMERGENCY PROVISION

The Board of Trustees and the Executive Board are authorized to perform the essential functions of the

Society, including holding elections, by telephone and/or mail, if necessary.

ARTICLE XIV
DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY

In the event that it becomes necessary to dissolve the Society, the Board of Trustees shall have the full and complete authority to accomplish same and to transfer the assets of the Society to non-profit conservation groups within the State of North Carolina.

ARTICLE XV
PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

The authority on parliamentary procedure shall be Robert's Rules of Order, Revised.

Adopted 9 March 1980
Board of Trustees, Lionel Melvin, Chairman
Weymouth Woods Sandhills Nature Preserve
Southern Pines, North Carolina

For additional information on wild flower cultivation, refer to the North Carolina Native Plant Propagation Handbook, compiled by the members of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society, available through the Botanical Garden. Price: \$3.50 postpaid. Make checks payable to:

North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc.
Totten Garden Center, 457-A, UNC
North Carolina Botanical Garden
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

MINUTES OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER
PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INC.
SPRING MEETING AT HIGHLANDS

Spring was still dogwood blossom new in Highlands when the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc. held its annual spring meeting there May 24-25, 1980. And the weather held to its NCWFPS, Inc. pattern! Rain swept across the mountains in moods, to be followed by sunshine that burned against the shawls and scarves and caps of fog worn by the lofty peaks. The fresh, cool wind sang a melody all its own that nonetheless harmonized with the joyous songs of birds.

The old resort town of Highlands, at 3823 feet above sea level, is the highest incorporated town east of the Rocky Mountains. Situated on a high plateau of the Blue Ridge Mountains just west of the Eastern Continental Divide, it is surrounded by peaks exceeding 5000 feet. It lies within the Nantahala National Forest, and the forest is well named. Nantahala is an Indian name which means "Land of Noonday Sun."

Members met at Highlands Biological Station at 9:00 o'clock Saturday morning for a tour of the station's Museum and Botanical Garden and Trails. The museum features the flora and fauna of the area, as well as Indian artifacts. A curiosity is a polished slab from an ancient tree of incredulous size, its hundreds of years of growth rings holding forever the secrets of the hills.

The trails that wind through the botanical garden are a naturalist's delight. Few flowers were in

bloom, but ferns were tall and lush. They were shadowed by huge rhododendrons, and the quiet little creek that flows among them to reach a nearby pond appeared so clear and sweet it belied the reality of the world's pollution.

Bog plants were struggling with marsh grasses for their place in the sun along the edges of the placid pond. Various species of Sarracenia were just beginning to bud, and only the foliage of the lovely Helonias bullata was up. Water lily pads covered the pond, and when darkness enfolded the hills, bullfrogs hoarsely called one to the other.

Saturday afternoon offered a choice of activities. One group of members visited Scaly Mountain, while another went to Whiteside Mountain with its vertical side of cold stone, where vegetation finds scant soil pockets to gain a foothold. Here are the highest sheer cliffs in eastern America. Here, too, during the month of October between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the shadow of a great prowling bear can be seen cast across the mountains. If residents of Highlands know which peaks lend the shadow, and why only during that particular time, they do not share the mystery.

Other members visited waterfalls of the area. Bridal Veil Falls tumbles out over a paved turnout from the highway, but it is tame in comparison to Dry Falls. With a thunderous, deafening roar, it descends the mountain, plunges over the last rocky ledge to form a turbulent, bolder-studded creek that races madly out of the hills on its way to becoming a quieter stream. It isn't "dry" by any means, but ample space is left between the high falls and cliff

for courageous souls to dash under.

A short business meeting was held at the Museum Saturday night, following a plant and seed exchange. A motion was made and carried to dispense with the minutes of the last meeting. Treasurer Cozart presented a financial report. In the absence of Harry Phillips, chairman of the seed exchange, President Allen read his report. Harry says 25% of the membership wrote in for seeds. He asked that members continue sending seeds in. He needs help in sorting seeds. Tom Shinn suggested that seeds be cleaned before being mailed to Harry (why not have the sender clean, package in small quantities, and label the seeds. Then when those who send in their self-addressed, stamped envelopes with their request written on the inside flap, Harry's helpers would only have to place the package inside, seal and post! N. L.)

President Allen announced that Gertrude Howell and Jane Welshmer will handle orders for the Propagation Booklet and Patricia Ross will join the staff of the Newsletter.

Members were asked to fill out a personal file sheet, listing their special areas of interest in the plant world, their expertise in same, their willingness to serve the organization, and in what capacity, and to note if their garden was open to visitors. That delightful Gordon Foster of fern fame would call it an "obituary sheet"! Julie Moore will be in charge of the information thus gained, dispensing it when and where needed.

It was announced that the autumn meeting is tentatively set for Lake Waccamaw.

President Allen relinquished the floor to Jean Stewart while the chairman of the Nominating Committee presented the following nominees for office:

President	Emily Allen
Vice President	Thomas Howard
Recording Secy	Clara Murray
Treasurer	Gretchen Cozart
Corresponding Secretary	Lucille Grassia

Directors: Ray Noggle
Bob Hyland
Mrs. Robert Connor

Hal Daniels moved that the nominees be elected; the motion was seconded by Bruce Shinn and passed by member vote.

President Allen welcomed the guest speaker, Dr. Dan Pittillo of Western Carolina University, who is also president of the Bartram Society. Dr. Pittillo is a "native mountaineer fond of the Appalachians, and with a deep appreciation of the area." He traced the history of these dark, mysterious hills with their complexity of cross ranges. By means of slides, he showed how they had been folded over millions of years, and the succession of plant life that has forested them from ancient times to today.

His program took the audience to places few people have seen, where trees tower, water rushes, wild-life live uninhibited, and delicate wildflowers bloom, seed, and die to live again, where man has not laid his devastating hand of progress.

The meeting adjourned, and as members went their own way into the night, it was with a sense of awe and appreciation for a place as old as time, yet new with springtime.

Dr. Pittillo conducted a tour of a portion of the Bartram Trail on Sunday. Plant life in the Highlands area was not new to members of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc., but those of us who live at lower elevations marveled at the lushness of the growth there, the serenity of the hills, and the pure beauty of the world around us.

Respectfully submitted,
Nell Lewis
Secretary Pro Tem

MINUTES
FALL EXECUTIVE MEETING
NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER
PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INC.

On August 17, 1980, the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society Executive Board met at the Totten Center, North Carolina Botanical Garden, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Emily Allen, president, introduced two new trustees, Dr. Ray Noggle and Bob Hyland. It was announced that Jane Welshmer will be in charge of the Propagation Handbook distribution. She will be assisted by Gertrude Howell.

In the absence of the treasurer, Gretchen Cozart, Linda Lamm gave the treasurer's report:

Balance on hand	\$2,018.21
Scholarship Fund	\$ 892.80

Harry Phillips emphasized a greater need for society members to collect seeds because of a reduction in funds at the Botanical Garden.

Emily Allen reported that there will be a reduced rate by using bulk mailing for the Newsletter and other correspondence to Society members. All mailings will go through the home office of the Society at the Totten Center in Chapel Hill.

Julie Moore informed us that the Dr. B. W. Wells' property on the Neuse River is being made into an Environmental Interpretive Center. John Lawrence, who is heading up this project, added that any articles or correspondence of interest will be welcome. These articles will be placed in the library as a memorial to Dr. Wells. It was suggested that the Society make a gift of the film, Natural Gardens of North Carolina, to the library.

Gordon Butler reminded members of the importance of planting trees whenever and wherever we can.

Dr. Noggle requested that members write letters to the Postal Service in regard to using the Venus Fly-Trap as a subject for a commemorative stamp.

Tom Howard announced that the fall general meeting will be held at Lake Waccamaw the weekend of October 11 and 12. It was requested that notices be sent to the membership immediately, informing them of the time and date.

Respectfully submitted,

Clara Murray
Secretary

26121 - 150th Avenue, E.
Graham, Wash. 98338

Dear Members:

You may be interested to know that there is now officially a new species of Trillium--as it turns out, a rather rare one--confined to this state and northern Oregon. Study continues on this and its hybrid with T. albidum as well as a curious one which fits uneasily as T. albidum. Perhaps the answers to that one will be forthcoming soon.

Sad to have to report the loss of perhaps all of the yellow form of T. angus tipetalum in a flood. It is not known at this time if any remains in private hands for restocking. It just does not pay to have all the eggs in the same basket. Even Ma Nature seems determined to put "paid" to some of our floral treasures.

Sincerely,

Edith Dusek

+ + + +

The poets jubilantly sing
of everything concerning Spring;
It's very seldom I have heard
them give the Fall a kindly word.

In other seasons I survive,
but in the Fall I come alive--
Spring is for poets, I agree,
but Autumn's really made for me!

ONE IN EVERY CROWD?

by
Tom Howard

Have you ever felt betrayed? Then you know my state of mind at the conclusion of the 1980 spring meeting in Highlands. It was then that I learned specimens of the Wake Robin Trillium erectum var. vaseyi, growing in the biological station's botanical garden, had been stripped of their blooms.

It was deja vu. As a leader of a hike at the 1979 fall meeting at Weymouth Woods, I personally know a Pine Barrens Gentian present on the first hike was not there on my second walk an hour later.

At the past two meetings of the NCWFPS, plant material has been picked. I'm upset. These acts cast doubt on the feasibility of scheduling future trips to rare plant locales. These deprecations must cease.

I'm aware that the vast majority of persons attending the Society's meetings abhor the stealing of plant material and would not engage in it. This note was written to encourage the reporting of any such activities. Additionally, it serves a warning to those who would betray the Society's credibility that such actions will not be tolerated.

"The thief steals from himself."

Ralph Waldo Emerson

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Wrongs against wildlife are
wrongs against the future of
mankind.

WE WELCOME THE FOLLOWING NEW MEMBERS

Anderson, Mrs. Kathy J.
13501 Greenoble Dr.
Rockville, Md. 20853

Bush, Allen
Rt. 2, Box 223 B
Fletcher, N. C. 28732

Cabot, Mr. Frank
Cold Spring
New York 10516

Carpenter, Mr. E. R., Jr.
4030 Walters Court
Fairfax, Va. 22030

Cheek, Mr. Paul H.
Box 545
Elon College, N. C. 27244

Cleary, Mrs. Betty May
9527 W. Stanhope Rd.
Kensington, Md. 20795

Cronin, Eunice A.
Dept. of Biology
Belmont Abbey College
Belmont, N. C. 28012

Dinger, Mrs. J. E.
3304 Andover Pl.
Suitland, Md. 20023

Eason, Mrs. Edward F.
Rt. 2, Box 269 A
Creston, N. C. 28615

Fendig, Mrs. Albert
P. O. Box 1568
Highlands, N. C. 28741

Fitz-Simons, Mrs. Ann S.
904 Belhaven Dr.
Cary, N. C. 27511

Greiner, Mrs. Edith H.
10 Tenth Ave.
Kitty Hawk, N. C. 27949

Hamrick, Mrs. Kathryn
1815 St. Roman Dr.
Vienna, Va. 22180

Henley, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth
Route # 3, Box 414
Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514

Hill, Mrs. Ruth S.
1508 Shenandoah Rd.
Alexandria, Va. 22308

Hollifield, Mr. Kip
Rt. 3, Box 45-B
Marion, N. C. 28752

Horton, Mr. James H.
Dept. of Biology
W. C. U.
Cullowhee, N. C. 28723

Julian, Mrs. Ira
334 Cascade Ave
Winston Salem, N. C. 27107

Keeny, Mr. & Mrs. Bob M.
5009 Ellenwood Dr.
Greensboro, N. C. 27410

Kilgore, Mr. Ron
807 Esplanade, Apt. 2
New Orleans, La. 70116

Mathews, Alison
Rt. 2, Box 223-B
Fletcher, N. C. 28732

Merriman, Mrs. William W.
2834 Exeter Circle
Raleigh, N. C. 27608

Nature Science Center
Museum Drive
Winston Salem, N. C. 27105

Nebus, Mrs. Ruth Justice
155 Van Brackle Rd.
Aberdeen, N. J. 07747

Parise, Mrs. Cecelia
15419 Good Hope Rd.
Silver Spring, Md. 20904

Paxton, Mrs. Kathryn A.
4509 Carrico Dr.
Annandale, Va. 22003

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St. Inigoes
Md. 20684

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**NORTH CAROLINA
WILD FLOWER
PRESERVATION
SOCIETY, INC.**



900 WEST NASH STREET

WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA 27893

NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INC.

Mrs. S.M. Cozart, Treasurer
900 West Nash Street
Wilson, North Carolina 27893

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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