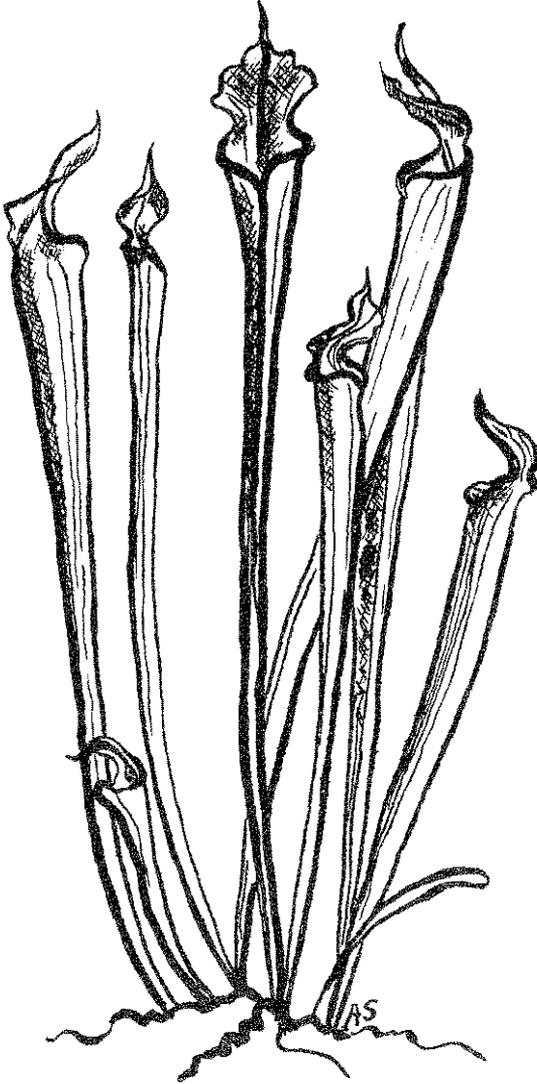


North Carolina Wild Flower
Preservation Society, Inc.

NEWSLETTER

Spring 1975



Sarracenia jonesii

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DEDICATION

We are pleased to dedicate this issue of the NEWSLETTER to Miss Bessie Pope.

We all owe Miss Pope our undying gratitude and appreciation for a job well done. Miss Pope has handled all the monies of our Society, keeping membership records, collecting dues, paying the bills, even reminding members who have not paid by the May meeting that they are in arrears. She furnishes the NEWSLETTER a mailing list and membership list. Anyone who has kept books and tried to keep tab on that elusive commodity money knows that Miss Pope has burned the midnight oil many times as she so generously and freely donated her time and energy to being treasurer of the NCWFPS, Inc..

Viola A. Braxton

Cover and other drawings by Ann Stronach of Wilson, North Carolina, and E. R. Lyon of Durham, North Carolina.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As our Society approaches its 25th year, what is the state of Wild Flower Preservation in North Carolina today?

In 1957, Lionel Melvin said "Our landscape is changing so rapidly now that entire species may be exterminated overnight." In 1969, Dr. Herbert Hechenbleikner pointed out that "to save acreage is to save wild flowers."

Among the areas which need to be preserved are Jockey's Ridge, with adjacent Nags Head Woods, and the New River in the northwestern part of the state. Our Fall Meeting was at Nags Head. Our Spring Meeting will be held on the New River in Ashe County.

In different parts of the state, land has been recently acquired for state parks, by purchase or donation. Some examples are:

14,000 acres in the Dismal Swamp area have been bought.

Merchant's Mill Pond in Gates County -- 30 miles from the Dismal Swamp area -- has been donated to the State.

Acreage has been bought around Crowder's Mountain near Charlotte.

In some aspects of preservation, however, there are pessimistic trends:

With Duke University's plan for phasing out its School of Forestry, what will happen to Duke Forest? Have the attitudes and practices of teachers and professors of Botany and Biology changed about the requirement of "collections"?

Are students being informed of the State laws requiring a written permit from the landowner when plants are removed?

Are our own Society members setting good examples?

Let's remember Dr. Alfred Mordecai's words in his 1951 memorandum to members of our Society:

"The purpose of our society is, or should be:

1. The defence and preservation of wildflowers.
2. To learn more about Wild Plant Life.
3. To stimulate interest in this subject and promote public education.
4. To conduct or study surveys with a view to determining what plants need our attention most, and what we can do to protect them."

Coming events:

1. Field Trip to Raven Rock State Park -- Saturday April 26th. Leader: Thomas H. Jones. Meet at 9:30 in parking lot with sandwich, lunch, canteen, and sturdy boots. Binoculars.
2. Dues paying time -- May 1st. Amount: \$2.00 per year - May to May. Send to our new treasurer: Mrs. Sydnor M. Cozart, 900 West Nash St., Wilson, N. C. 27893. (Miss Bessie Pope is resigning as treasurer after being in this most important, exacting post since 1957. Our sincere thanks go to her.)
3. Spring Meeting -- Elk Shoals Methodist Camp -- Sunday May 25th. Business meeting at 11 o'clock. Potluck picnic at noon. Walks on trails along the New River after lunch.

The Field Trip to Tory's Den on May 10th has been postponed due to Helen Allen's N. C. S. U. exam schedule. Mrs. Allen notes that the property has become part of the State Park lands.

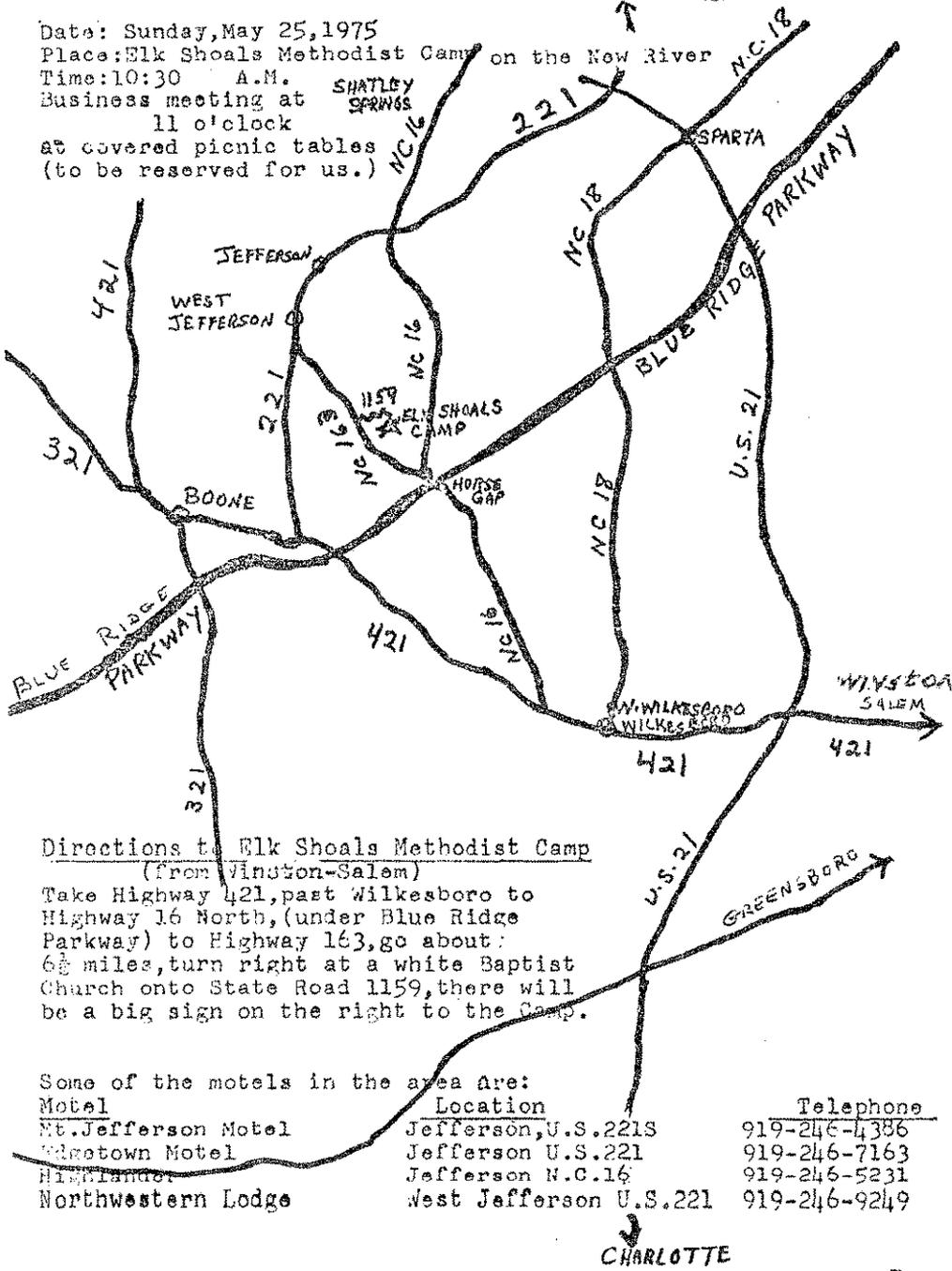
Looking forward to seeing you soon.

Jean Stewart

SPRING MEETING

NORTH
↑

Date: Sunday, May 25, 1975
 Place: Elk Shoals Methodist Camp on the New River
 Time: 10:30 A.M.
 Business meeting at 11 o'clock
 at covered picnic tables
 (to be reserved for us.)



Directions to Elk Shoals Methodist Camp
 (from Winston-Salem)

Take Highway 421, past Wilkesboro to Highway 16 North, (under Blue Ridge Parkway) to Highway 163, go about 6 1/2 miles, turn right at a white Baptist Church onto State Road 1159, there will be a big sign on the right to the Camp.

Some of the motels in the area are:

Motel	Location	Telephone
Mt. Jefferson Motel	Jefferson, U.S. 221S	919-246-4386
Wheatown Motel	Jefferson U.S. 221	919-246-7163
HIGHLANDER	Jefferson N.C. 16	919-246-5231
Northwestern Lodge	West Jefferson U.S. 221	919-246-9249

↓
CHARLOTTE

September 21, 1974

To the Editor of the N. C. W. F. P. S. :

The Fall 1974 Newsletter has just reached me. Being a specialist on Phlox, I was interested in two references to it.

On page 5, ditch banks pink with Phlox subulata at Morrow Mountain: I do not know where this mountain is, but in general Phlox nivalis is far more common in North Carolina than Phlox subulata so a check on its correct identification would be desirable.

The creeping white Phlox mentioned on page 33 is evidently the albino form of Phlox stolonifera, now being distributed by rock gardeners as cultivar 'Ariane.'

Employed in the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the 1920's, I was assigned by Dr. Frederick V. Coville to locate colonies of rare native plants which though of potential horticultural value were being ignored as "neglected natives."

Now, long-since retired, I am developing in a Philadelphia suburb a "Memorial Garden" for plants on which I have carried out exploration, to be grown, propagated, and distributed non-commercially.

Several desired from North Carolina I have been unable to obtain, such as Cuthbertia graminea,* Solidago verna and Vaccinium hirsutum. But a friend in Highlands has just sent me Senecio millefolium, one of the most beautiful of the Ragworts.

Edgar T. Wherry
Philadelphia, Pa.

*Editor's note

Cuthbertia graminea is also known as Tradescantia rosea var. graminea (Small) Anderson and Woodson, in the MANUAL OF THE VASCULAR FLORA OF THE CAROLINAS, by Radford, Ahles, and Bell.

THE HECTIC HISTORY OF THE UPLAND PITCHER PLANT

While exploring for little-known native plants, I walked one day along the Southern Railroad south-east from Flat Rock station, and saw in a damp meadow leaves of a pitcher-plant different from those of any previously recorded species. While their general shape was like that of the lowland Sarracenia rubra, they were relatively large and sparse. Returning the next May, its flowers proved not only to be larger than those of its relative, but also to lack the striking rose-fragrance of that. I accordingly named the plant Sarracenia jonesii, in honor of the leading student of pitcher-plant insects, Dr. Frank Morton Jones, of Wilmington, Delaware.

Further search showed the plant to occur near Etowah. And in streams flowing precipitously down the steep slope marking the boundary between the Blue Ridge and Piedmont, there grew a plant which in that unstable habitat produced only mis-shapen pitchers, but in sheltered nooks had normal S. jonesii ones.

To return to a rare plant locality after a considerable period is often disappointing, for one is likely to find that the hand of civilized man has meanwhile set foot there; and so it proved in this case. The type station got turned into a potato-field! Surely, it seemed, the large tract near Etowah would have proved unsuitable for agriculture; but behold, it became a golf course! and only mere remnants of the pitcher-plant survived in surrounding woodland glades.

The Upland Pitcher-Plant was also ill-treated taxonomically. In the Carolina Flora it was classed as Sarracenia rubra forma jonesii -- in spite of the customary use of this category for minor variants of species without any geographic peculiarities. Since if this were accepted as authoritative, the plant would be omitted from the forthcoming Flora of North America, I formally proposed changing its status to S. rubra subspecies jonesii, this category being widely used in cases where related plants differ geographically, which is certainly true here. In a forthcoming number of Rhodora, Professor Frederick W. Case plans to publish his detailed studies which hopefully will finally settle the status of the Upland Pitcher-Plant.

North Carolina wild-flower enthusiasts should keep on the lookout for additional occurrences of this striking plant, and make every effort to have the areas set aside as sanctuaries, or if this is not practicable, bring plants into established ones where the habitats are similar.

Edgar T. Wherry

Editor's note: Linnaeus named the genus Sarracenia after a 17th-century French physician and botanist, Dr. Michel Sarrasin de l'Etang of Quebec, Canada, who sent him the first of these carnivorous plants to Europe, which regrettably failed to be preserved.

GROWING NATIVE NORTH CAROLINA CARNIVOROUS PLANTS

Contrary to popular belief, most of our state's native carnivorous plants can be grown without a greenhouse outdoors. In fact, such treatment affords better conditions than the average home or greenhouse. The main reason for greater success outdoors is that the factor of required winter dormancy with cold temperatures and decreased photo-period -- the ignorance of which is the most common cause for failure in my observations -- is quite nicely controlled without any effort at all. Using the techniques briefly outlined below, nearly all of our species can be grown in the piedmont, sandhills and coastal plain, and most can also be grown in the mountains as well.

We will treat as a group the terrestrial carnivorous plants, saving the aquatic and terrestrial bladderworts (Utricularia) for a possible later article. In North Carolina, we have as natives four or five species (depending on your taxonomic preferences!) of pitcher plants (Sarracenia), three species of butterwort (Pinguicula), five species of sundew (Drosera) and of course the famous Venus' Flytrap (Dionaea muscipula). All of these can be grown as a group planting.

Necessary basic considerations are the need for winter dormancy (mentioned above, but it cannot be stressed too much), a constantly moist, acid poorly nutritive substrate with low salts content, good sunlight most of the day, and high humidity of

the level with which we are naturally blessed in North Carolina. (You did not look at it as a blessing before?)

As to "potting," and some sort of an impermeable container setup is needed to prevent drying out in small plantings, the best item to use for very small arrangements is a plastic washtub of the type sold in variety stores. For larger ventures, an ideal item is the inexpensive, flexible plastic mold children's wading pools available in sizes from three to six feet across. Since the lightweight plastic in the wading pool tends to deteriorate in time, buy two or three and nest them. Either container is ideal if buried in the ground to the rim for two reasons: 1) This will put the roots below frost level and prevent damage, and 2) The surrounding earth will support the tubs as they become brittle with age and thus prevent cracking and the need for frequent replacement. No drainage is required.

One ideal planting medium is coastal plain soil of Brunswick County. There is always digging and excavation going on, and several bushels of this horticulturally valuable material will not be missed. No attempt at an artificial mixture can ever approach this native stuff. Another excellent substrate which I use mostly is pure sphagnum moss. If you cannot obtain much of the live green sphagnum, it is all right to fill the bottom of your tub with dried sphagnum, but use the unmilled so-called long fiber sphagnum of the nursery industry. Then use the live green sphagnum moss to "top dress" your planting for looks and also for physiological reasons since the live moss will provide a continuously acid, healthier medium throughout the tub. Plant your pitcher

plants to the crowns, placing the S. purpureas among taller plants -- they tend to like protection from drying breezes. Since the smaller plants of sundews, butterworts and Dionaea are likely to be swamped by fast growing coarser species of sphagnum, obtain and plant one of the finer, slow growing tuft forming sphagnum species in one corner of your tub and place the smaller species of Carnivorous plants here. Butterworts like it a bit drier so put them up on a tuft.

Water is important. Here in the piedmont, I enjoy a granite bedrock well with water so soft that a conductance reading approaches that of distilled water. Most people will not be so lucky, and high salts content of water will build up and eventually kill off your little bog. A good sign or indicator to watch is the sphagnum itself. If it stays healthy and green and flourishing, your water is all right. If it turns black to brown at the tips, your water is unsuitable. In such cases, natural rains will keep most such outdoor tub bogs quite moist most of the year, but during midsummer "dog days," you should supplement with soft rainwater you have been collecting in a barrel from the eaves drainspout.

You can obtain plants from several North Carolina commercial sources, or you may be lucky enough to be the partial savior of a bog which is threatened for development and from which you can collect much valuable material. Many native orchids and other bog plants do well in this setup. Many of your carnivorous plants will flower and set seed which you can sprinkle over the bare areas. Sarracenia seeds will germinate in the spring after

winter's treatment of damp cold (stratification), seeds of the other species will germinate immediately after sowing in late spring.

With attention to the above details and many more you will learn through experience, native plant enthusiasts can establish a successful yard bog planting and contribute much to the study and ultimate preservation of our irreplaceable carnivorous plants which are rapidly disappearing due to habitat abuse.

D. E. Schnell, M. D.
Statesville



Drosera species
Sundew

CARNIVOROUS PLANT INVENTORY, August 1974*

Byblis gigantea	Nepenthes alata
Cephalotus follicularis	N. ampullaria
Darlingtonia californica	N. x balfouriana
Dionaea muscipula*	N. x boisiense
Drosera adalae	N. x boisiense rubra
D. anglica	N. boschiana
D. arcturi	N. burkei
D. binata	N. x chelsoni
D. binata dichotoma	N. x coccinea
D. binata multifida	N. x courtii
D. brasiliensis	N. x dirksoniana
D. brevifolia	N. x dormanniana
D. burmannii	N. x dyeriana
D. capensis	N. x edinensis
D. capillaris*	N. gracilis
D. filiformis filiformis (typica)	N. gracillima
D. filiformis tracyi*	N. x hookeriana
D. hamiltoni	N. hybrida
D. x hybrida (fil. typ. x iterm.)	N. x intermedia
D. intermedia*	N. kampoiana
D. linearis	N. x kosobe
D. madagascariensis	N. x mastersiana
D. neo-caledonica	N. maxima
D. paleacea	N. merrilliana
D. pulchella	N. x minamiensis
D. pygmaea	N. mirabilis
D. rotundifolia*	N. x mixta
D. schizandra	N. x mixta purpurea
D. spatulata (formosa; roundleaf)	N. x mixta sanguinea
D. villosa	N. x mixta superba
D. anglica x spatulata	N. x morganniana
Drosophyllum lusitanicum	N. x paradisae
Heliamphora heterodoxa	N. rafflesiana
H. minor	N. sanguinea
H. nutans	N. x sedenii
	N. stenophylla
	N. x superba
	N. thorelii
	N. trichocarpa
	N. ventricosa
	N. x williamsii

*Editor's note: starred plants are native to North Carolina.

N. x wittei	S. leucophylla x psittacina
N. x wrigleyana	S. leucophylla x psittacina x leucophylla
N. sp. (red pitcher)	S. leucophylla x purpurea
	S. leucophylla x rubra (Gulf)
Pinguicula alpina	S. minor x psittacina
P. caerulea*	S. minor x purpurea*
P. grandiflora	S. purpurea x psittacina
P. gypsicola	S. psittacina x rubra
P. ionatha	S. purpurea x rubra*
P. lutea*	S. x willisii
P. moranensis	S. x willisii x leucophylla
P. planifolia	
P. primuliflora	Utricularia dichotoma
P. pumila*	U. dusenii (praelonga?)
P. vulgaris	U. fibrosa*
	U. inflata*
Sarracenia alata	U. intermedia
S. flava*	U. juncea*
S. leucophylla	U. livida
S. minor*	U. longifolia
S. oreophila	U. monanthos
S. psittacina	U. olivacea*
S. purpurea purpurea*	U. prehensilis
S. purpurea venosa	U. purpurea*
S. rubra*	U. racemosa
S. rubra (Gulf Coast)	U. radiata
S. rubra jonesii*	U. reticulata
S. alata x leucophylla	U. striatula
S. alata x purpurea	U. subulata*
S. alata x purpurea x alata	U. tricolor
S. flava x leucophylla	U. uliginosa
S. flava x oreophila	U. vulgaris*
S. flava x purpurea	

D.E. Schnell, M.D.

CARNIVOROUS PLANT NEWSLETTER is a quarterly publication devoted to bringing communication among people interested in carnivorous plants, be they amateur naturalists or professional botanists. A subscription to this journal may be obtained by sending \$2.00 (two dollars) to Dr. D.E. Schnell, Route 4, Box 275B, Statesville, North Carolina 28677

NOTICE: Some errors have gone out to members concerning amount of dues payable. Please check your payments record; if you are behind with dues, we would appreciate you bringing them up to date. Remember: dues for May 1, 1975, through April 30, 1976, are due now.

JOHN BARTRAM'S TRAIL IN NORTH CAROLINA

While the Garden Club of North Carolina, Inc. is actively at work on the several Bicentennial projects sponsored by the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., the Garden Club has chosen another very special Bicentennial project of its own.

This project is locating and marking John Bartram's trail in North Carolina.

John Bartram, called by Linnaeus "the greatest natural botanist on earth," was born near Philadelphia in 1699 and lived to see his country achieve independence shortly before his death in 1777.

John Bartram is of especial interest to North Carolina not only because he visited the state a number of times, recording in detail the rich and varied flora he found there, but also because of a close family relationship with our state.

A direct descendant (David Gillespie Robeson) of his half-brother, Colonel William Bartram, still owns the Ashwood site on the Cape Fear River where Colonel Bartram lived. For a time John's son, William, was associated with his uncle in business at Ashwood, later giving this up to join his father in his explorations.

Not only was the Cape Fear area between Fayetteville and Southport extensively explored and recorded, but John Bartram also visited and recorded the flora of the western part of the state as well. Of special concern at this time, when garden club members and other conservationists are working to prevent destruction of the New River area by private power interests is his record of entering

the state from South Carolina, "following the Yadin, then along parts of the New River, and on to the branches of the Staunton." During this trip, Bartram also records a visit to the Moravian settlement at Salem, but without detail.

Clues to the trail of this renowned botanist are to be found in Diary of a Journey Through the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, the portion of John's records which was published in 1942 by the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. Another valuable source of material on Bartram has been The Travels of William Bartram, edited by the late Dr. Francis Harper, a long and valued member of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society. The booklet published by Mr. George Myers Stephens, Asheville, William Bartram's Venture, has also proved helpful. The work of these two men, father and son, is so closely associated that it is almost impossible to separate the work of the two, so one must also read about William to learn about John.

While John Bartram's extensive contributions to American botany are internationally recognized as of prime importance and he is regarded as the foremost American botanist, perhaps his greatest contribution to botany was his son William (1739-1823). William literally grew up in his father's Philadelphia garden and followed in his distinguished footsteps in such an outstanding manner that he too is numbered among the great.

Discovering and marking John Bartram's trail in North Carolina is an exciting and rewarding project of the member clubs of the Garden Club of

North Carolina, their Bicentennial contribution to our botanical history and their recognition of the great work which was done by this great naturalist of whom we are so proud.

Ruth Landolina
(Mrs. W. C. Landolina, Sr.)
Winston-Salem

ANTENNARIA

"Good morning, my silvery green carpeters.
I salute you each morning on my early walk.
You're so unobtrusive, often stepped on, unnoticed.

"But look now, your graceful,
royalty-fringed fronds
Have risen above the ground-flat
leaves, heads turning
In every direction
like curious periscopes,

"Pussytoes, you shout so
for recognition.
It is granted. Who could
miss those velvet-soft
heads
Silently nodding at the world
walking the Spring path."

L. Desrosiers



Adopt the pace of Nature; her secret is patience.
Ralph Waldo Emerson

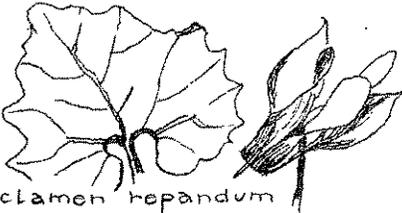
HAVE PATIENCE

"There was a man in the land of Uz, whose name was Job..." So begins the Biblical story which has become a proverbial example of patience. I can recall, while I was in school, there was a janitor in one of the dormitories who always had an answer to complaints. He would say, "Have patience. Have patience."

This was brought to my mind after I had planted some cyclamen seed one November. After about three months they began to germinate, but the total result was disappointing. Only a very few came up. When these seedlings began to die down in the summer I was ready to throw away the whole business, but changed my mind when I found small bulbs had developed from the few seedlings. The tray was returned to the shelf to wait for transplanting in the fall. Near the last of August, germination began again, and within a few weeks I had a full flat of new seedlings.

Nature does not cater to the whims of human kind, but she is ready to reward those who are willing to work with her and accept her ways.

Tom Shinn



Cyclamen repandum



Dodecatheon meadia

European Kinsman of our Native Shooting Star

WILDFLOWER PILGRIMAGE

The Annual Wildflower Pilgrimage will be held at Asheville May 16-18. Dr. Gwynn Ramsey of Lynchburg College, Virginia, will be guest speaker.

For further information, contact Dr. James D. Perry, Biology Department, UNC-Asheville, Asheville, North Carolina 28804.

MOUNTAIN ECOLOGY WORKSHOP --

MAY 18-24 (Sunday p. m. through Saturday noon)

A six day series of field trips and informal instruction to acquaint people with the varied plant and animal life, and their interesting ecological interrelationships is offered in one of the richest biological areas of North America. The program is sponsored jointly by the North Carolina Botanical Garden, the Audubon Colony and Blue Ridge Technical Institute. A staff of outstanding professional naturalists, including Bob Teulings, Lytton Musselman, Henry Wilbur, and C. R. Bell, will each work in turn with a group of 20 participants to study plants, birds, and other animals of the area. A special feature of the program will be to consider the uses and values of native plants in relation to the mountain culture. Other study will include identifying edible plants, a dye demonstration, medicinal plants, birds, mountain ecology, and wild flowers.

Fee is \$70. This includes basic instructional materials and lunch on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. For registration or further information write; The Audubon Colony, Sherwood Forest, Cedar Mountain, N. C. 28718, where the Workshop will be held.

THREE BOOKS OF INTEREST

Dr. Elton C. Cocke, Professor Emeritus of Biology at Wake Forest University, has written and illustrated a new book Trees and Shrubs of North Carolina. The 186-page paperback is designed to help persons with little or no training in botany to identify about 330 trees and shrubs which are native to the state or have become naturalized.

Cocke did his illustrations from actual leaf specimens, many collected while he was teaching at Wake Forest. Many drawings also show the tree's fruit, nut, flower, or seed pod. The book includes an easy to follow key for identifying woody plants and directions for drying and mounting leaves.

Cocke, who retired in 1971, was a member of the biology faculty for 33 years and was a former department chairman. His other publications include a biology textbook and a book on blue-green algae of North Carolina. He died in January 1975.

Trees and Shrubs of North Carolina was published by Edwards Brothers, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan. It may be ordered from Mrs. Cocke at Box 7325, Reynolda Station, Winston-Salem, N. C. 27109. The price is \$3.00 for a single copy, with 30 % discount for six or more copies.

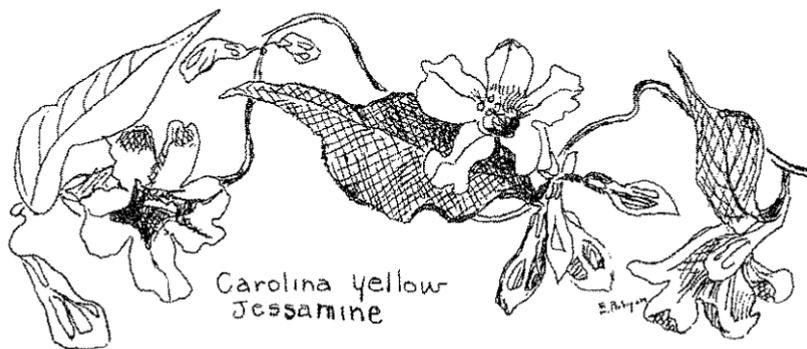
The Complete Book of Herbs, by Kay N. Sanecki is an herb book which includes many of our native plants such as Bergamot, Gentian, Mullein, Chicory, Mallow, and Elderberry. It is a beautiful volume (8 1/4 x 10 1/4 inches), with information on growing, using, harvesting, drying, and processing herbs, as well as their history. It has 274 pages, 15 color plates, and 120 line drawings. This

complete herb book may be ordered from The Herb Grower, Falls Village, Connecticut 06031. Price is \$9.95 plus 50¢ postage.

Bluebells and Bittersweet; Gardening with Native American Plants, by Bebe Miles, is a book that not only makes the strongest case for taking our neglected native plants back into our gardens, but tells exactly how to do it, plant by plant. Questions gardeners ask are answered: color, height, season, horticultural needs and habits. Introductory chapters explain how to match the plant to the site to take advantage of variations in moisture, acidity, sunlight, and temperature in your garden, where to obtain plants, how to propagate plants from seed, from cuttings, by division, and by layering. There are line drawings, lists of suppliers, and plants suitable for specific purposes and more than 175 photographs of plants - 47 in full color. Mrs Miles gives credit to Dr. Edgar T. Wherry, who has done so much to disseminate information about our native flora through his popular guides on ferns and wildflowers.

This book was published by Van Nostrand Rheinhold Company. It is available at local book stores and libraries.

Linda Mitchell Lamm

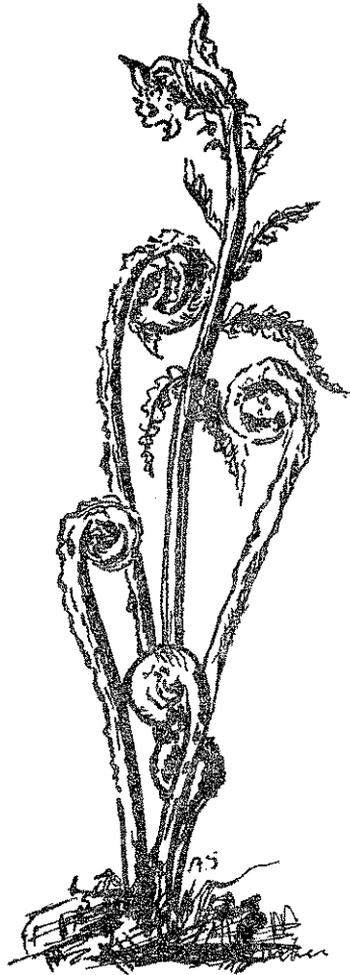


Carolina yellow
Jessamine

Osmunda cinnamomea L.
Cinnamon Fern

One of the more than 200 medicinal herbs collected in North Carolina for the crude drug industry.

Roots are said to have a tendency to check bleeding and to increase body tone.



Reference:

Index of Plants of North Carolina
with Reputed Medicinal Uses

Saving trees & shrubs from the bulldozer



The Upsy Daisy Plant Uplift Society isn't a joke. Once you know what it does, you may want to start one. The aim is to save trees, plants and shrubs that would be destroyed by new highways or housing developments.

In September 1969 Malcolm B. Johnson, editor of the *Tallahassee Democrat*, Paul Wills, associate editor, and Charles E. Salter, formerly of the Florida Forestry Division, became worried about the impending fate of plants along the right of way for the new Interstate Highway 10. Construction would soon destroy hundreds of dogwood seedlings, holly, red cedar, cherry, laurel, oaks, pines, wax myrtle, mulberry.

Johnson wrote a column for his paper suggesting that people be allowed to take what plants they wanted ahead of the bulldozers. Response was favorable but mild. Four months later the bulldozers were ready to roll, but the contractor

agreed to delay until citizens held a plant dig.

An article in the *Tallahassee Democrat* announced a wild-plant-gathering party in cooperation with federal and state highway authorities and the road contractor. Readers were told to enter the woods at their own risk, stay within the area to be cleared, bring their own shovels, trowels and sheets of plastic or burlap to protect the roots of plants.

On a cold, rainy weekend over 1,000 Tallahasseeans turned out. Amateur and professional naturalists were on hand to identify plants. Squads of nature lovers trudged out of the woods laden with plants.

The success of the operation quickly resulted in the informal organization of an Upsy Daisy Plant Uplift Society to salvage plants and shrubs threatened with destruction by road builders or developers.

So far the society has sponsored ten digs in the path of new highways and

CHANGING TIMES *The Kiplinger Magazine*

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housing developments. Early this year a dig had an added attraction: all the firewood you could saw and haul. Woodcutters carted away firewood worth hundreds of dollars.

The Tallahasseeans not only dig, they plant, too. Some 3,000 trees, mostly pines, were set in the bare hills of the I-10 interchange last year, and this January dogwoods, ornamentals and flowering shrubs were planted. Some of the plants returned to the area were those taken ahead of the road graders.

Members of the society wear shoulder and cap patches embroidered with their emblem—an upthrust green fist grasping a wilted daisy encircled by the name of the society and its motto, “The Intrepid Tres-

passers.” You can get a patch by sending \$5 to Funders, Inc., 277 N. Magnolia Dr., Tallahassee, Fla. 32302. The money goes to the fund sponsored by the *Tallahassee Democrat* to help needy kids get a week at summer camp.

If you want to organize a society, be sure to bring in your state and federal transportation and forestry services. If they agree to cooperate, they can help in locating areas for digs. Other essentials for success: advance scouting of the area, guides who can identify the plants and good publicity.

September 1974

NORTH CAROLINA GARDEN GUIDE

North Carolina's first full-color flowers and gardens guide now is available. The 12-page brochure includes a directory of the Tar Heel state's principal gardens open to the public.

The free guide was produced by Charles Crone Associates, the state's advertising agency, in cooperation with The Garden Club of North Carolina, Inc., for the Travel and Promotion Division of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development.

Copies may be obtained from this Division, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611.

THE HERBAL GARDENS OF WACHOVIA

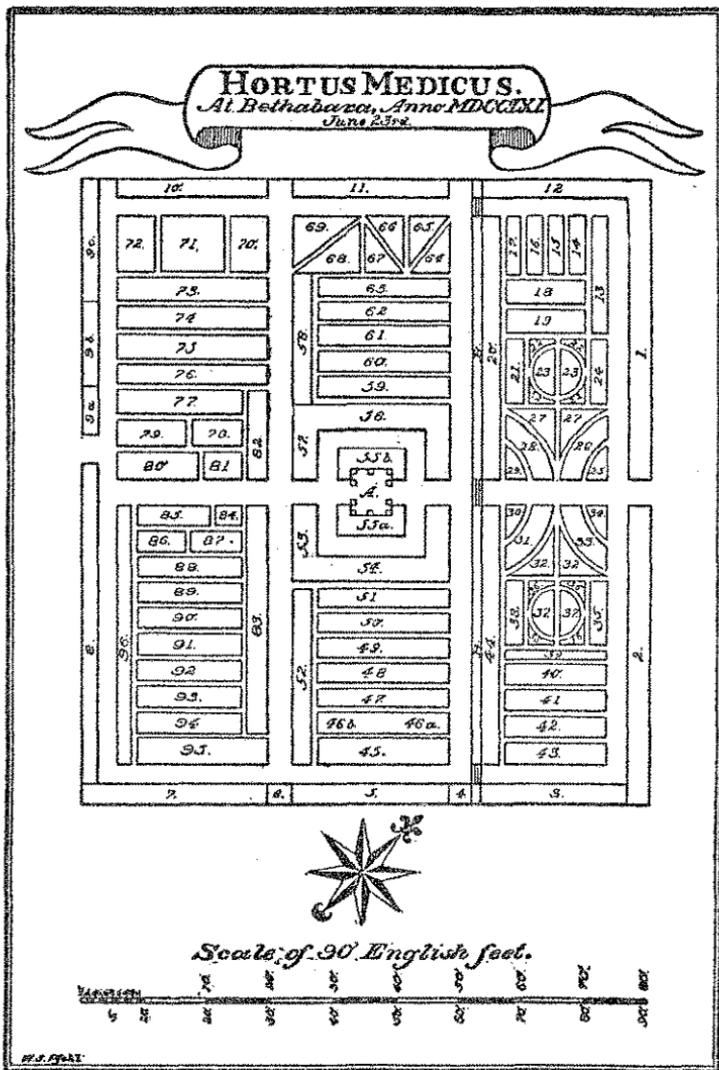
Shortly after the Moravians settled on the tract of land in North Carolina which they purchased and called Wachovia they established herb gardens, plans of which were preserved in the Moravian archives in Old Salem. The two existing ones are of the Upland Garden dated 1759 and the Medical Garden (Hortus Medicus) dated 1761. The German names of the plants given in the beautifully designed and well kept documents have been mostly identified and translated into English. Duplications of these plantings are being used in the Emma Griffith Garden located in Old Salem on the grounds of Matthew Miksch, a trained gardener, who settled at Bethabara in 1764 and located in Salem in 1771. Some of these plants are no longer in common use and are extremely difficult to find. Often, when no listing is given in seed and plant catalogs, the obsolete herbs are located in old gardens of private estates as was the Lungwort donated from the grounds of Mrs. J. A. Warren and her daughter, Caroline, at Chapel Hill.

Although the Moravians in the very beginning made surveys of the local flora and had knowledge of some of the medicinal uses of native herbs, none of them appear in the existing drawings of the early plans. That is not to say that the Moravians didn't introduce them to their gardens later. Old World dependables were brought in such as Lovage, Comfrey, Fennel, Caraway, Catnip, Lavender, Dill, Rosemary, Southernwood, Horehound, Thyme, Hyssop and Sweet Marjoram, to name a few.

We think it proper to credit here those early Moravians who contributed to the knowledge of the local flora of Piedmont North Carolina which included many of the native herbs found in gardens of a later date. First there was Christian Gottlieb Reuter (1717-1777), a surveyor of Wachovia, who in the land register gave a list of plants in 1760 under cultivation and again in 1764. Second, there was Samuel Kramtsch (1758-1824), who came to Salem in 1788 as Head of the Single Brothers. He corresponded with the leading botanists of his day and is credited with two booklets in the Moravian archives on the flora of the Salem area. Third, and perhaps the best trained botanist, was Louis David von Schweinitz (1780-1834), who was pastor and administrator of Wachovia from 1812 to 1821. During his stay there, he made a survey of the local flora listed under the title of "Flora Salem-
itana" which he evidently took with him when he left Salem for Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1821. This work was recently uncovered by Flora Ann Bynum at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia and a copy secured for the library at Old Salem. This later work of von Schweinitz was of help in clarifying the names of plants in the older lists.

Hopefully, Peter Hatch, horticulturist for Old Salem, Inc., will be able to restore fully the herbs of more than two centuries ago to the Emma Griffith Garden on the Miksch property, thus completing the project begun by Mrs. Spach and her friends.

Lionel Melvin and Flora Ann Bynum



A drawing of the 1761 plan for Hortus Medicus, the Medical Garden at Bethabara, taken from History of Wachovia in North Carolina, by J. H. Clewell, 1902. The original of the plan is in the Moravian archives, Winston-Salem, and it was done by Christian Gottlieb Reuter, surveyor of the Wachovia tract.

FALL MEETING REPORT

The Fall Meeting of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society was held October 12-13, 1974, at Kill Devil Hills, North Carolina.

The speaker for the evening, introduced by Teeny Stronach, was Mrs. Walter Baum, granddaughter of Inglis Fletcher, one of the charter motivators of People to Preserve Jockey's Ridge. Mrs. Baum showed slides of Nags Head Woods and Jockey's Ridge, citing efforts to save the area from destruction by nearby development. She announced that the area was declared a national natural landmark in June 1974. A contribution of \$5.00 will purchase one square foot of the Ridge.

Treasury balance of \$867.44, with \$215 in the Scholarship Fund, was reported for the Society.

President Jean Stewart appointed Ken Moore, Lionel Melvin and Tom Jones to investigate and plan natural habitat hikes in different parts of the state during the year apart from regular meetings of the Society.

To co-operate with Operation Wildflower, seeds may be sent to Mrs. Clayton Beane or Mrs. Albert Walker, Chapel Hill. A guide for seed collecting may be secured from Dr. Ritchie Bell of Chapel Hill.

A contribution was made to the Elizabethan Gardens in honor of Mr. W. B. Carroll, who aided in the construction of a wild flower garden there. A contribution was made toward preservation of Jockey's Ridge.

Sunday Field Trips included Nags Head Woods, Elizabethan Gardens, Bodie Island Lighthouse and Pea Island.

(Taken from minutes made by Emily Allen, Acting Secretary)

NAGS HEAD FALL FIELD TRIP, OCTOBER 1974

The field trip began on Sunday morning as we left the Holiday Inn. The site visited illustrates how the Outer Banks shift from sand to a forest-stabilized dune. The uniqueness of such a well developed forest this close to the Atlantic Ocean was overwhelming. Our guides were Tom Matthews, Julie Moore, and Ken Moore. The group proceeded through the woods, making brief stops to view the surrounding vegetation. The first points of interest were a beautiful stand of Indian Pipes and Devil's Walking Stick, and our friend, the Rattlesnake. The trip continued to the end of the sand road, where the settlers have cemeteries because its elevation allows for a high and dry area. On the return trip, we all visited the sound by foot; it is at this point that five converge (Albemarle, Roanoke, Currituck, Croatan Sound, and the Alligator River). Our guides pointed out, among many other unusual plants, Duckweed (Lemna perpusilla), one of the smallest flowering plants, Lobelia canbyi, Bayberry (Myrica pensylvanica), wax myrtle (M. heterophylla), and Duck Potato (Sagittaria falcata).

We then observed and discussed the occurrence of two of the many freshwater ponds that are scattered throughout Nags Head Woods. These two ponds, divided only by the narrow road, are interesting because one runs clear while the other is densely populated with surface vegetation. A study of these ponds is underway by state universities. The final stop before a picnic lunch at St. Andrews by the Sea was to view the rare occurrence of Hudsonia tomentosa. It was unusual to see this small shrub this far south.

It is the Society's hope that we can preserve the woods and dunes so they can take care of themselves. Let us follow the advice of Carl Sandburg as he described this potential state park: "Save the dunes. They belong to the people. They represent the signature of time and eternity. Their loss would be irrevocable."

Pauline P. Walker

SAVING AN IMPORTANT HOLLY

After weeks of public interest on the issue, Mr. Jack Justice of Pittsboro, North Carolina, declared that he would save one of the largest known holly trees in the state. Justice agreed to keep the tree in the new parking lot which surrounds the 60 foot high Ilex opaca (male) with a trunk 31.1 inches in diameter. It has an estimated shade tree value of \$7548.00* and it will grace Pittsboro with its first park of benches, flowers and an identifying plaque.

Tom Glendenning

*International Shade Tree Conference. Shade Tree Evaluation, 1970.

Department of Biology
East Carolina University

Dear Editors,

I have intended to join this organization ever since I first learned of its existence from Mrs. Stronach last fall. Mrs. Stewart gave me a copy of your fall Newsletter at the last CCNC meeting.

I am sorry that I could not meet with your group at Nags Head. The Nags Head Woods is close to my heart and is truly a unique natural area worthy of preservation--home of the Carolina pink and false heather, also some interesting aquatics in the fresh ponds, such as *Limnobium*, large *Utricularia inflata*, and floating liverworts (*Riccia* and *Ricciacarpus*).

Dr. Mark Brinson (ECU Biology Department) recently found maidenhair fern along the scarp of the Roanoke River in Martin County. This fern and several other mountain plants, including mountain laurel, follow north facing river scarps well into the coastal plain. We have galax along the Tar River here in Pitt County. Some of these river scarps should be protected from logging and other development. The Martin County site is adjacent to Fort Branch--a Confederate fortification and state historic site.

Sincerely,
Vincent J. Bellis

GRETCHEN COZART NEW MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN

Our new treasurer and membership chairman is Mrs. Sydnor Cozart, 900 West Nash Street, Wilson, North Carolina 27893. Dues are payable May 1st of each year for the ensuing year. Statements sent to members include unpaid previous dues.

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