

NORTH CAROLINA *wild flower* PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INC.



Aruncus dioicus

DSW
1979

**Spring
1979**

NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INCORPORATED

Mrs. Emily Allen, President
1466 Oldtown Road
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27106

Mrs. Flora Ann Bynum
832 S. Main St.
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27101

Mrs. Clara Murray, Rec. Sec.
304 Dolafield Ave.
Durham, N.C. 27704

Mrs. Gretchen Cozart, Treasurer
900 West Nash St.
Wilson, N.C. 27893

Mrs. Lucille Grassia, Corr. Sec.
1920 Buena Vista Road
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27104

Mrs. Eleanor Pegg, Historian
32 Mt. Bolus Road
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

Mrs. Nell Lewis, Publicity
907 Greenwood Drive
Greensboro, N.C. 27410

Mr. Lionel Melvin, Director '78
P.O. Box 313
Pleasant Garden, N.C. 27313

Ms. Julie H. Moore, Director '78
Rt. 1, Box 21
Pittsboro, N.C. 27312

Mr. Bruce Shinn, Director '78
Rt. 1, Box 321-A
Leicester, N.C. 28748

Mr. Thomas H. Jones, Director '79
409 Midland Way
Laurinburg, N.C. 28382

Dr. T.L. Mellichamp, Director '79
Biology Department
UNC - Charlotte
Charlotte, N.C. 28223

Mr. Harry R. Phillips, Director '79
317A Pine St.
Carrboro, N.C. 27510

Mr. Gordon Butler, Consultant
Rt. 7, Butler's Nursery
Fayetteville, N.C. 28306

Dr. Herbert Hechenbleikner, Consultant
1701 Wendley Drive
Charlotte, N.C. 28210

Mr. Tom Shinn, Consultant
Rt. 1, Box 321-A
Leicester, N.C. 28748

NEWSLETTER STAFF

Mrs. Linda Mitchell Lamm, Editor
903 Raleigh Road
Wilson, N.C. 27893

Mr. Harry R. Phillips, Editor
317A Pine St.
Carrboro, N.C. 27510

CONTENTS

President's Message	2
Dr. Wells	4
A Tribute to Dr. Wells Larry A. Whitford	6
Which Goatsbeard Did You Say? . . . Larry Mellichamp	9
Trilliums Elizabeth Lawrence	15
Passion Flower Judy Cozart	22
Coral Honeysuckle Ollie Adams	26
Growing Venus Flytraps from Seed . . . Rob Gardner	29
Starvation Viola Braxton	34
Dismal Swamp Nell Lewis	39
Woodlanders Robert and Julia Mackintosh	44
Monarda Study Dorothy Spencer	47
Minutes of the Fall General Meeting	49
New Members	51

ILLUSTRATIONS

Trillium grandiflorum by Georgia Chapple, Wilson, NC
Remaining illustrations by Dorothy S. Wilbur,
Hillsborough, NC

Typing courtesy Sadie Greene, Wilson, NC

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Isn't it wonderful that after the terrible weather through which we have just passed, suddenly it's spring! What a delight to see once again the hillside covered with large colonies of Bloodroot and Trillium, and how gratifying to see these colonies spreading.

My personal gratitude and the gratitude of the Society must be expressed to those persons involved with the seed exchange program. Those who rendered invaluable assistance in the collecting, cleaning, and packaging are due our most grateful thanks. We'll be interested in learning of your successes and failures. Let's continue to improve and enlarge this service the Society provides.

Progress and growth in the business community is an every day fact of life. However, progress and growth in an ecological sense do not necessarily mean an expanding use of environment. We urge you all to become personally involved in your local area to insure that our environment is best preserved for the welfare of the community. Without personal involvement, developers will destroy the ecological environment of the area being developed. It is our duty to preserve these areas for the benefit of succeeding generations and to make clear that nearsighted goals need to be examined in the light of far reaching consequences.

Since so many choice spots are disappearing, be on the alert for zoning ordinances and

potential developments. When development is imminent, secure written permission from the owners and take your expertise and shovel to rescue those imperiled plants. This is a big resource for our local parks, natural preserves and personal gardens.

I'm looking forward to seeing you at the Walker farm for the spring meeting. They own a choice piece of land by the South Yadkin River, north of Statesville. Bring your picnic basket, walking shoes, and your seed and plants to share.

See you there.
Emily Allen
President

DR. WELLS 1884-1978

Dr. Bertram Whittier Wells, beloved member and consultant of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society, died December 29, 1978. He was 94.

Dr. Wells was born in Troy, Ohio, on March 5, 1884. After receiving his doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1917, he taught at Knox College in Galenburgh, Illinois, at Connecticut Agricultural College, and at Kansas State Agricultural College. He was head of the Botany Department at the University of Arkansas in 1918-1919. He came to Raleigh in 1919 and was head of the Botany Department of North Carolina State University from that year to 1949 and retired from teaching in 1954.

He is survived by his wife, Maude Barnes Wells.

The spring Newsletter was dedicated to him in 1974 on the celebration of his ninetieth birthday, and Gordon Butler wrote in that issue, "Dr. Wells came to us from another state and he saw, liked what he saw, and stayed. His many publications, as well as his book The Natural Gardens of North Carolina, add now and will for many generations continue to add greatly to the knowledge of those who want to pursue the wonders of nature."

Also on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday, North Carolina State University and the Botany Department held an exhibition of his paintings in the

North Gallery of the Student Union, and a reception honoring him and Mrs. Wells. Painting and the world around him continued to be his absorbing interests throughout his long lifetime.

L. M. L.

* * * * *

Memorial gifts for Dr. Wells may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Sydnor M. Cozart, 900 West Nash Street, Wilson, N. C. 27893.

EVOLUTION

Out of the dusk a shadow,
Then a spark.

Out of the cloud a silence,
Then a lark.

Out of the heart a rapture,
Then a pain.
Out of the dead, cold ashes,
Life again.

--John Banister Tabb

TRIBUTE TO DR. WELLS

by

Larry A. Whitford

Probably no one has done more to increase our appreciation of the beauties of nature and to foster conservation of plant life in the Southeast than has Bertram W. Wells. He lived and worked in North Carolina for almost fifty years and travelled extensively throughout this country; but he said he never saw a more beautiful wild flower garden than the Big Savannah, near Burgaw, North Carolina, which he first saw from a train in 1920.

His first major study of plant life was done on Big Savannah. Here, on almost two square miles of open meadow, thousands of flowers in dozens of species bloomed for over eight months of the year. Unfortunately for flower lovers, agricultural science has enabled the area to become a farm where the only blooms are corn tassels and silks rather than butterwort, red hot poker, and savannah iris. Dr. Wells first pointed out that since frequent fires are necessary to maintain the savannahs, the flowers are almost doomed to disappear.

Dr. Wells later studied the coastal dunes and marshes, where the beautiful sea-oat, cakile, and marsh morning glory hold sway. The importance of salt spray in maintaining the dune vegetation, which he discovered, is now recognized throughout the world.

Next, he explored the sandhill area and recorded many beautiful flowering plants from this area. Here many flowering plants, like desert

species, store food following winter rains, and later shed their leaves before coming into bloom. One vine has a massive root which grows five feet deep. Here also he discovered the moss-like Pyxidantha brevifolia, a species new to science, which is covered with pink flowers late in March.

Throughout his life, he kept his interest in Piedmont plant life. Among our plant immigrants, he noted the wild pansy which invaded our lawns over forty years ago, and the pasture thistle which came later. His study of plant succession in old fields was pioneer work. His series, horse-weed to broom sedge, to pine, to oak-hickory forest, is now familiar to botanists everywhere.

After he was fifty years of age, he hiked to over twenty high mountain balds where squaw-weed rubs noses with flame azalea. He proposed that these beautiful meadows are old Indian campgrounds. Near Toxaway Falls, he found Oconee Bells (Shortia galacifolia), probably the rarest wild flower in North America.

His early interest in wild flower photography led to many invitations to lecture to garden club and nature study groups. He hand-tinted a set of the large black and white lantern slides with water colors and showed them for years before color photography was invented. His book, The Natural Gardens of North Carolina, was written forty years ago. His unique ecological approach, the simple keys, and numerous photographs make it a classic. He was an environmentalist long before the name was invented.

After Dr. Wells' retirement at age seventy, his home on Rock Cliff Farm in northern Wake County soon became a Mecca for nature lovers. Here he lived for more than twenty years with his charming wife Maude, who shared with him his love of nature. They were happy here in this haven amid the towering trees, with the perfume of wildflowers and the songs of birds around them. She was a devoted companion and friend who also believed in the preservation of wild and natural beauty. Groups and individuals from Boy Scouts and bird watchers to professional botanists visited them there.

From the time he began to study plants as a high school student, Wells loved nature in all its aspects. To those of us who knew him well, we remember him as a friend, but especially as an inspiring student and teacher of plant life.

Dr. Whitford, an algologist, was a student of Dr. Wells and they remained in close touch through the years sharing their interests, experiences and friendship.



WHICH GOATSBEARD DID YOU SAY?

by
Larry Mellichamp

It is exciting and encouraging to discover that there are still many of our North Carolina native wildflowers that have not been widely accepted into our cultivated and naturalized gardens. This means that there are new plants which can be highly rewarding if we give them a try.

I am talking specifically about our native Goatsbeard, Aruneus dioicus, which is a member of the rose family (Rosaceae) and which has tiny flowers like Spiraea. Goatsbeard grows widely in the eastern United States, but is most abundant in the cool, moist forests of the Southern Appalachians where it is characteristically found growing on north-facing roadcuts and in the understory of rich deciduous woods. It may be quite abundant in both habitats, but is particularly spectacular when seen in solid stands along shaded roadbanks in June. It is very common along the Blue Ridge Parkway above 3,000 feet and on the North Carolina side of the Smokies along US 441.

Goatsbeard is a robust native perennial herb which may become four feet tall and may have several stems coming from a single crown. Along each tall stem are born several (up to 11) large compound leaves, as much as two feet wide. The largest leaves are in the middle of the stem, being gradually reduced above and below, but the entire stem appears quite leafy. The stem is terminated with a large compound inflorescence of hundreds (as many as 3,000) of very small individual flowers.

Each of the little flowers is like a spiraea flower, and the overall appearance is that of a large, triangular plume. The name Aruncus comes from the Greek where it means "goat's beard," with reference to the beard-like inflorescence. There is one rather strange thing about Goatsbeard, though in order to discern it you must look closely at the flowers (an act which should not be too unpleasant for wildflower lovers anyway).

The flowers are unisexual; that is, they are either all male, or all female, but not both. The plants, then, are either male or female, but not both. This is a condition which botanists call dioecious. It is rare among plants, but the rule among animals. The flowers on the male plant contain about twenty stamens, five tiny petals, and five sepals; the females are identical except they have three carpels which mature into seed pods (each containing 3-4 seeds) and no stamens. The flowers are heavily visited by numerous insects, pollination being effected by small bees which meticulously visit each flower on male and female plants, gathering pollen and/or nectar.

Now, some of you may be wondering how this Goatsbeard relates to the perhaps better known "Goatsbeard" of the western states that looks like an overgrown dandelion with its yellow flowers and enormous fluffy seed head. This western Goatsbeard is called Tragopogn, and there are several species. It is a naturalized weed in many places in the midwest, but is rare in the Carolinas. It is easily cultivated, the seed heads being desirable as dried ornamentals. It may be referred to as the Western Goatsbeard, except

that there is a species of Aruncus (*A. sylvester*) that grows from California to Alaska (also a desirable garden plant) that is certainly also a "Western Goatsbeard." How are we to handle this dilemma caused by the age-old problem of the same common name in different regions for different plants? I would recommend that Aruncus continue to be called Goatsbeard (since it was named by Linnaeus in the early 1700's as such) and that Tragopogon be referred to by its alternate names of Salsify or Oyster-Plant (referring to the edible root); or, as it is known in England, Jack-go-to-bed-at-noon (referring to the flowers which close by noon on a sunny day).

As if things weren't bad enough, there is another native Carolinas wildflower called False Goatsbeard. Its scientific name is Astilbe biternata, and is in the Saxifrage family. Many gardeners will surely be familiar with the genus Astilbe because of all the beautiful hybrids which come from Japan and Southeast Asia. We do have our own species in North Carolina, and it grows chiefly in the Southern Appalachians in the very same moist, rich, shaded habitats as Aruncus. The worst thing is that these two plants look so much alike that they are often misidentified by amateur and expert alike in the field, in the garden (where they are seldom grown), and in the scientific herbarium. Astilbe is a coarse, tall, perennial herb from a thick caudex-like rhizome, producing one to several stems with one large compound basal leaf, and several smaller ones up the stem. The terminal inflor-

escence is identical to that of Aruncus with many small, unisexual flowers. I have been studying the similarities between Aruncus and Astilbe for several years in North Carolina and have concluded that they are identical ecologically: same habitat, same general appearance, same insect pollinators, both are dioecious, both have similar leaves, etc. Thus, the name False Goatsbeard is appropriate for Astilbe because of its resemblance to Aruncus. The two genera may be simply separated by careful observation looking for the following differences:

<u>Aruncus</u>	<u>Astilbe</u>
. 8-11 leaves	. 3-4 leaves
. terminal leaflets simple	. terminal leaflets usually three-lobed
. leaves and stems smooth	. leaves and stems pubescent, often glandular pubescent
. leaflet venation pinnate	. leaflet venation palmate
. male flowers with 20 stamens	. male flowers with 10 stamens
. female flowers with 3 carpels	. female flowers with 2 carpels (2 seed pods)
. stipules and coarse hairs absent	. stipules and coarse hairs present

I don't think I can overestimate the values of these two plants for the wildflower garden or the shady perennial border. They are large and coarse, and thus make good background plants. Their leaves are attractive all summer

and turn a nice soft yellow in the fall. The stems should be cut to within six inches of the ground after frost has killed the tops. They are long-lived perennials (I estimated one Aruncus clump to be 15 years old) and become more vigorous and floriferous with age. The males are somewhat showier with their numerous stamens and larger petals, but females can be mixed in; both sexes are fragrant. They set seed freely if both sexes are in the garden, and many seedlings will appear. To prevent this, simply plant males. Both genera are very easy to grow from seeds in a cold frame, indoors, or in the greenhouse. Seeds may be collected October - March and May, and last for three years stored open at room temperature. (They may last longer if stored cold). Germination is rapid (one week at 70° F) and the plants grow rapidly, are easily transplanted, and may flower the third year if good growth is obtained. Division of clumps is easy when plants are dormant. In short, they are trouble free plants with no limitations to propagation. Why have they been neglected for so long? I urge you to obtain seeds of Aruncus and Astilbe (from N. C. Botanical Garden, Chapel Hill) and begin to cultivate these beautiful plants. And please try not to become confused by the names!

* * * * *

Larry Mellichamp is on the faculty at UNC-Charlotte in the Biology Dept. and a Director of the Wild Flower Society. Thanks to his research, many of us should find the Goatsbeards a welcome addition to the wildflower garden.

TRILLIUMS
by
Elizabeth Lawrence



Many years ago, John Lambert (Rt. Box 665, Mena, Arkansas 71953) wrote to ask me about the trilliums in The Little Bulbs, and we have been corresponding ever since. In 1976, he had, in his Fork River Arboretum (native plants only), 35 species and varieties, and now he has 46—more than twice as many as those recognized as valid in

Hortus Third. He has not been able to find a source for Trillium pusillum variety virginianum, which is uncommon, and T. persistens which is on the endangered list. He would like to hear from anyone who has access to these two trilliums. T. persistens (Duncan) is endemic to northeast Georgia and northwest South Carolina. T. pusillum ranges from southern Virginia to South Carolina, and from Texas to Missouri. The variety Ozarkiana came to me from Mrs. Mooney's High Mountain Farm, Seligman, Missouri, and bloomed in deep shade in mid March or early April, for a number of years before being taken over by ivy. The fragrant flowers on ten inch scapes were white with a faint wine flush on the reverse of the petals.

Mr. Lambert and I both correspond with Weesie Smith, who has a garden full of rare wild flowers in Birmingham, Alabama. "I had a special blessing on January 6th," he wrote in 1977, "a letter from Mrs. Lindsay Smith. She stated that a package of Trillium stamineum had been mailed to me the week before. It came on the 12th of January and had been mailed December 24th. The contents were in A-1 condition and of a most generous amount." This rare species was discovered by Michaux, and is described by Dr. Small, in the first edition of Flora of the Southeastern United States (1903), as occurring in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. The dark purple flowers are fetid and sessile.

Weesie sent me Trillium decumbens, a dwarf species endemic to northern Alabama and northeastern Georgia. It came on the 4th of February, with a dark red bud sitting peacefully on the three large

round, beautifully mottled leaves. It didn't bloom until the middle of March. Another year it bloomed the first of April, and after that it disappeared. I think it was smothered by a neighbor, Coreopsis auriculata, a Southern native that spreads rapidly by stolons and forms an impenetrable mat that is covered with golden daisies from the middle of March into May, and is a valuable ground cover for shady places if it is not allowed to take over its betters.

Mr. Lambert is also a friend of Mr. Charlie Moore and the Shinns. "I never will forget Charlie Moore," he wrote in August 1976. "He took me down to the Duke Power Dam site in South Carolina to look for Trillium vaseyi. We did not find it, but we collected T. discolor, which I still have." Trillium vaseyi was one of the five trilliums in bloom when the Wild Flower Society visited Mr. Moore's farm on the 19th of May, 1973. There were four other species, the sweet scented T. cernuum and the ill-scented T. erectum, T. catesbaei and T. discolor. The T. grandiflorum would have been in bloom if the deer hadn't grazed it.

A few weeks after his trip to South Carolina Mr. Lambert wrote, "Will wonders never cease! Just after I had written to you, a surprise package came from Tom Shinn with two of the needed trilliums. They were T. vaseyi (6) and T. rugelii (4). T. rugelii is a nodding pedicellate type. The petals are white, sometimes with a pale raspberry blush at the base of the petals, otherwise pure white, either way beautiful." This species, he says, was found in the Southern Appalachians by Lane Barksdale, and published in the Journal of the Mitchell

Society December 1938. The author has made three collections of this species by the Broad River in the mountains of Henderson County. It has also been found in Rutherford County."

Mr. Lambert and I also correspond with Edith Dusek (Mrs. G. W. Dusek, 26121 Avenue East Graham, Washington 98338), who says trilliums are her old, old love, but now she is making them her specialty. She would like to get in touch with anyone who is interested in sharing information about trilliums and exchanging plants or seeds of unusual forms of these and any other native wild flowers. She is especially interested in the Southern species.

"At present," Mrs. Dusek says, "I have 20 species growing in the garden. Some of these are present in more than one form. Most numerous are examples of our native Trillium ovatum. By selecting plants over several states, I have some in flower three months or so. Plants are also selected with an eye to flower size, petal shape, and the colors shown as the flowers age." T. ovatum ranges from British Columbia to central California. The fragrant flowers become rosy as they fade.

Edgar Kline (17495 S.W. Bryant Road, Lake Grove, Oregon 97034) lists Trillium ovatum and 11 other American species, among them three forms of T. sessile: the Eastern form, the variety californicum, and Rubrum which is considered a cultivar in Hortus Third. "Something called sessile," Mrs. Dusek says, "covers all red flowered sessile trilliums." Lester Rowntree, in Hardy

Californians, says the flowers of T. sessile are usually white, but sometimes a good mahogany red turns up, and sometimes "a pitiful attempt at being red and green and yellow all at the same time. It can be eight inches tall or two feet."

In Southern Wild Flowers and Trees, Mrs. Lounsberry says the leaves of Trillium sessile "are nearly orbicular, and about the purplish sessile flower there is a pleasant fragrance. Pennsylvania is the limit of its progress northward." It is strange that botanists never--well, hardly ever--mention fragrance, one of the most desirable characteristics of a plant, and one of the most important in identification. Caroline Dormon used to say she was half hound-dog and recognized things by scent.

Dr. Small describes Trillium sessile (Linnaeus) as having purple flowers and unmarked leaves. In our Manual, Dr. Ahles ignores it, and describes T. cuneatum (Rafinesque) which he calls little "Sweet Betsy," as the common species in the South with sessile purple flowers and mottled leaves; the variety cuneatum includes T. underwoodii (Small), T. hugeri (Small), and T. ludovicianum (Harbison). Trillium luteum, which is treated as a variety of T. viride in Hortus Third, becomes a variety of T. cuneatum. The plants I grew in Raleigh as luteum came from the Gardens of the Blue Ridge. The petals were Ridgway's Citron Yellow, the sepals pale green. The flowers are said to be lemon scented, but I did not notice any odor. I first saw Trillium underwoodii in the Totten's garden in Chapel Hill, and later at Botany Hill in Polk

County, where, on a hillside sloping down to the Green River, the flowers filled the warm April air with fragrance.

Mrs. Dusek says, "Trillium luteum is any species with yellow flowers, be they sessile or stemmed. Any green or greenish flower is T. viride or T. viridescens, which is the same thing." It is not the same thing to Dr. Small, who describes T. viridescens (Nuttall) as having acuminate bracts, and thin petals, mainly purple or red; and T. viride (Beck) as having bracts obtuse or merely acute, and thick green petals. Mrs. Dusek's notes on Trillium luteum in the Bulletin of the American Rock Garden



Society (Volume 35, Spring 1978) are interesting, and I am looking forward to an article she has just sent to the editor on the western species.

I find three Japanese trilliums on Mr. Kline's 1978 price list: T. kamchaticum, T. smallii, and T. tschonoskii. I am always interested in genera, like Shortia, that have species in North America and in Asia, and nowhere else.

* * * * *

Elizabeth Lawrence is widely known for her numerous articles on plants and gardening as well as for her books, A Southern Garden, The Little Bulbs, and Gardens in Winter. She maintains a garden in Charlotte that has flowers blooming the year around and she is as generous with plants from her garden as she is with her knowledge.

Elizabeth was the only woman in the first class to graduate in Landscape Architecture from North Carolina State University in Raleigh.

ATTENTION: NCWFPS MEMBERS

The Field Trip Committee will sponsor an all-day hike on Bluff Mountain on Sunday, August 5. Bluff Mtn. has recently been described as North Carolina's most important natural area. Be prepared for a 20 minute strenuous walk to the top and a leisurely 3 hour walk on top. Bring foul weather gear, hiking shoes and a sack lunch. Participants are limited to 10 per hike leader, so register early. To register and for additional information call Ken Moore at 919-967-4559 or Harry Phillips at 919-942-1659 before July 15. Meals and accomodations are on your own. Area motels are:

Northwestern Lodge, W. Jefferson
919-246-9249
Highlander Motel, N.C. 88, Jefferson
919-246-5231
Bennet's Motel, U.S. 221, Jefferson
919-246-8845



PASSION FLOWER OR MAYPOP

Passiflora incarnata Linnaeus

by

Judy Cozart

My earliest remembrance of the Maypop is seeing it blooming on the river shore near my home in "little" Washington, North Carolina. It was always a thrill to me to spot one of these beautiful flowers, though I did not know the name at the time. I can't recall being brave enough to sample the fruits, though I am sure it was tempting. Now, many years later, since I have become a wild flower enthusiast, the Maypop remains one of my favorites. In fact, it grown on the ground around my lamp post and rambles over the hitching post.

Our native Passiflora incarnata is a hardy relative of the gorgeous passionflowers of the tropics. All but a few of the 300 species are natives of the New World. P. incarnata grows in every county of North Carolina, along roadsides, fields, and fence rows. The plant is a robust trailing vine making about 10 feet of growth each season before dying back with the frost. The smooth leaves are deeply three-lobed. The plant climbs by tendrils. The flower of any Passiflora is intricate and hard to described, but once seen, will always be recognized, no matter what the species. P. incarnata has a sweet-scented lavender, white, and purple flower about two to three inches in diameter. It blooms in summer and the fragrant greenish yellow melon shaped fruits one to two inches long ripen in the fall. The fruits "pop" if mashed and are edible. One tropical variety, P. quadrangularis or giant Granadilla is prized

for its showy flowers and fruits from which jellies, jams, sherberts, and delicate drinks are made.

The name Passion flower is derived from the fact that early Christian explorers saw symbols of Christ's crucifixion in the intricately formed flower. The legend of the Passion flower continues today: first, the shades of purple have signified Christ's passion on the cross since earliest times. Purplish parts that flare into a many-pointed star always number ten--apostles at the crucifixion (Judas and Peter absent). Centered is a sunburst of blue, white, and purple filaments of the corona numbering 72, which ancient tradition says was the number of thorns in the Crown of Thorns. Five anthers symbolize the five wounds. Three nails are there in the form of three styles with rounded stigmas. Cords and whips are seen in the coiling tendrils of the climbing vine; clutching hands of the persecutor-mob in the five lobed leaves. Lanced-shaped leaves in some varieties symbolize spears Roman soldiers pierced into His side. Some have angel-wing leaves. Some have odd whitish spots on the underside which are likened to the 30 betrayal coins. On the back of the flowers are three sepals symbolizing the Trinity.

Anyone can grow our Passion flower. It is not choosy about soil though it likes a spot in the sun where it can ramble. Actually, it is probably not a good choice for the flower border; much too aggressive. It could be used in a clear area, like a pine straw covered natural area in a yard that still gets some sun, or in an isolated situation to climb on some low object.

The Propagation Handbook published by our Wild Flower Society has this to say about growing the Maypop: "Seeds should be removed from the fruit and cleaned as soon as they are ripe. They may be planted immediately or stratified for spring planting. They should not be allowed to become dry at any time. Soft-wood cuttings taken in summer root easily."

My own Maypop was transplanted from a disturbed area. Every summer I look forward to enjoying these exotic flowers blooming in my own front yard.

* * * * *

Judy Cozart is a member of the Wild Flower Society Seed Exchange Committee and knows the haunts of rare wild flowers from the mountains to the coast.

I dreamed that as I wandered
by the way
Bare winter was suddenly
changed to Spring

Shelley

CORAL HONEYSUCKLE

by

Ollie Adams

One of my favorite plants has always been Lonicera sempervirens or Coral Honeysuckle. I have never heard of it becoming a pest in cultivation—indeed it must be coaxed a bit, and sometimes refuses to bloom at all. It always amazes me to find colonies of it on the ground in deep shade in the woods where you know it will never flourish. The birds plant them, of course, from a vine that has managed to climb to the top of a tall tree where it gets the necessary sun to bloom and fruit. My own vine is grown in this way, and twines in a small dogwood growing in a northeast corner formed by a wing of my house. It is already in bloom when the dogwood comes out, making quite a picture in the small garden there with a red, white and blue color scheme (a happy accident) and continues blooming until frost. As I write this in February, already I see buds at the end of one top stem which rises above the dogwood reaching out to the sun. In fact, my vine is doing so phenomenally well that I plan to propagate it by stem cuttings in late summer when it roots quite readily, according to our Propagation Handbook, and find out if I have a special strain that will give others the same results. Another joy is that it attracts hummingbirds, and since it is at a corner, I get to watch them from both my breakfast room and office windows.

At the Mordecai House in Raleigh, it has been planted at the base of a Fringe Tree,

Chionanthus virginica, to duplicate Ellen Mordecai's description in Gleanings From Long Ago of "woodbine" growing in "Grandsire Graybeard." (Virginia creeper, Parthenocissus quinquefolia, and in England, fragrant Lonicera periclymenum are also called woodbine).

Coral Honeysuckle was introduced into England in 1656 but does not seem to be especially popular today, possibly because so many more floriferous and fragrant hybrid honeysuckles abound there. Hillier's Manual describes it as "succeeding best on a wall," so it is also of doubtful hardiness. There are many early references to this member of the family Caprifoliaceae in early American garden literature as well. Jefferson lists it as an ornamental in 1781, and John Bartram also grew it. Lady Skipwith, America's first woman gardener of note, had both "English and Red Trumpet Honeysuckle" at Prestwold in Virginia. The genus was named for a sixteenth century German physician and herbalist, Adam Lonicer, and doubtless had medicinal uses.

The vine has broadly ovate stalkless leaves two to three inches long and the upper leaves are perfoliate (round discs which the stem pierces). The narrow tubular flowers which, sadly, are not fragrant, are in terminal clusters. They are red outside and yellow inside—an exciting combination which somehow seems to be cooled by the slightly bluish green of the foliage. It is semi-evergreen, and in the winter the few leaves left at the ends of the stem turn purplish-red. The vine is a twiner

which will not damage its host. It does best in half shade to sun and is not particular about soil. It is one native that definitely does better in cultivation and is attractive in many situations—attached to lampposts, drainspouts, mailboxes and the like. Try one in a dogwood!

* * * * *

Ollie Adams helped recreate the garden at historic Mordecai House in Raleigh and served as its first curator. A graduate of Inchbald School of Garden Design in London, she conducts tours to the great gardens of England through the North Carolina Museum of Art in Raleigh.

APRIL

"O! how this spring of love resembleth
The uncertain glory of an April day,
Which now shows all the beauty of the sun,
And by and by a cloud takes all away!"

Two Gentlemen of Verona
Shakespeare

GROWING VENUS FLYTRAPS FROM SEED

by

Rob Gardner

The Venus Flytrap is an especially satisfying plant to grow from seed for several reasons. It is a rare native plant that is losing its habitat on a daily basis. This is a result of drainage programs to make more land available for roads, farms, forestry, housing, etc. Flytraps are also under some pressure because of commercial collecting. Although there are some sources now that actually do grow their own plants, the overwhelming majority of Flytraps being sold today are unceremoniously (and usually illegally!) plucked from the ground and sold in wholesale quantities throughout the United States and the world, and most of these plants are coming from our Coastal



Plain area. These are good reasons to want to learn how to propagate Dionnaea from seed (as opposed to buying plants, although there is nothing wrong with purchasing plants which you know the supplier has grown himself or has purchased from someone that grew them), but the unique qualities of the plant itself are the real reason to want to derive the great satisfaction of being able to justifiably boast--"I grew it from seed."

Fresh seeds are collected in June or July and sown immediately on top of whole fiber sphagnum moss. (Any extra seeds are cleaned and stored dry in the refrigerator). Some growers use peat moss, peat and sand mix, coastal plain soil (or a fabrication fashioned after coastal plain soil) and a number of other mixes, all of which probably have their merits. If you do use sphagnum (not milled sphagnum), moisten it before sowing your seeds by putting it in hot water. This enables the sphagnum to moisten much more quickly than if cold water is used. Allow it to cool to room temperature before sowing your seeds.

I usually sow a quarter-flat or a 4-5 inch potfull and transplant them in two to three growing seasons. Germination usually occurs within a month. These seedlings are kept in their germination flat until they are large enough to transplant. There is no trick in getting these seeds to germinate (unless it's using fresh seeds) and many people are quite surprised to see such a unique plant germinate so easily. It is essential that the sphagnum never be allowed to dry out, as is the case with all germinating seedlings. One hour of

dryness can spell the ruin of your seedlings! Some people line the flat or pot with plastic to assure constant moisture, but then you invite the problem of too much moisture, which can be just as bad as too little. I would recommend that seeds be sown in a pot or flat large enough to prevent frequent drying out, and most important of all, put it somewhere where you can conveniently check on it several times a day. Your attention to these seedlings is the major limiting factor to their survival!

This may be obvious to many experienced seed growers, but I'll mention it here anyway. When routinely watering your seed flat or pot, always water from the bottom. This will avoid splashing or washing all your seeds to the lowest point in your flat and greatly streamline the process of transplanting, to say nothing of minimizing competition between seedlings!

What is a point of disappointment to many people is the realization that they have lost many seedlings over the first winter. Although Fly-traps can be forced to stay in active growth through the winter, their dormancy is a necessary part of a healthy plant in the long run. So, you do want the seedlings to get a rest, but don't expose them to the full force of the winter. In the fall when days shorten and start to cool off, taper off on their water and keep them just barely moist. (But never them to dry out!). Heel them in somewhere where they can receive the benefits of dormancy (30-40°F) without having to endure the brunt of the winter.

Some people satisfy this dormancy need by putting their seedlings and plants in the refrigerator

for at least three months. Each pot or flat is properly labeled as to species, date sown, source, special notes, etc, put in a plastic bag and shelved. An occasional check on each pot is essential to monitor its moisture. Putting your seedlings in the refrigerator may appear strange to some people, but it's actually a good solution to the problem of dormancy provided you don't have a prohibitively large collection.

Once you have wintered your Flytraps over the first season, you can begin normal summer treatment: Plenty of light, adequate water (rain water, distilled water, or deionized water to avoid salt build-up which Flytraps and all carnivorous plants are very sensitive to), and their own container when their size warrants.

The major question that may remain to be answered is this: Where can I get Venus Flytrap seeds? The answer is The Carnivorous Plant Newsletter Seed Bank. A packet of seeds is fifty cents. Direct correspondence to Patrick Dwyer, Director, St. Michaels Episcopal Church Gardens & Arboretum, 49 Killean Park, Albany, N. Y. 12205. Incidentally, The Carnivorous Plant Newsletter is an excellent quarterly publication on the world of carnivorous plants in general. Correspondence regarding subscription should be directed to Pat Hansen, c/o the Fullerton Arboretum, Department of Biology, California State University, Fullerton, California 92634.

Good Luck and Good Growing!

* * * * *

Rob Gardner, staff at the N. C. Botanical Garden, continues to inform people about the interesting features of carnivorous plants. His articles on the cultivation of native plants appear regularly in the Newsletter.

IT'S NOT TRUE BLUEBONNET

Texans will be surprised to learn when they read the book, Wildflowers of Texas, that the bluebonnet they regard as the state's official flower, isn't.

There are four species of the genus, *Lupinus*. The popular but pseudo bluebonnet is pretty *Lupinus texensis*, which abounds. The real thing, *Lupinus subcarnosus*, is an inconspicuous species.

Dr. Harold F. Rickett, author of the volume, said the plants (*lupus* means wolf) were thought to devour the soil, but they actually enrich it.

STARVATION
by
Viola Braxton

Is it just around the corner for mankind?

The United States with its diversity of foods is the best fed nation in human history. Garrison Wilkes says, "We are far more vulnerable than many realize because few of these foods are native to this country." Many of our most important crops originated in regions beyond our borders. Wheat, soybeans, tomatoes and most citrus fruits were brought here from other countries.

Personally, Walter and I knew the late Charlie Eways of 1813 Walker Avenue who many years ago brought this unusual fig tree from Palestine and grew it here in Greensboro. Mr. Eways took great pride in this fig with an exceptional large fruit and palatable flavor. The first crop of figs were as large as pears and then the second crop would have smaller fruit. As it grew Mr. Eways divided it with many of his friends and neighbors who are enjoying this contribution from across the briney deep.

Our native plants, if we tried to exist on them, would be mostly blueberries, cranberries, sunflower seed and Jerusalem artichokes. Our agricultural wealth consists of good crop land and plants that have been specifically selected and bred for high yield. These yields would never have been possible without diverse genetic resources to draw on; these resources are now in danger of disappearing.

The number of plants that actually feed we humans is amazingly small. Some fifteen plants account for three-quarters of all plant calories consumed. These include five grasses: barley, corn, rice, sorghum and wheat; three legumes: the common bean, peanuts and soybeans; two sources of sugar: sugar beets and sugar cane; two tropical tree crops: bananas and coconuts; and three starchy roots: cassava, potatoes and sweet potatoes. This list does not account for many vegetables, but the above list of food plants stand between health and starvation for the human race. Not only is the number of plants that feed the world becoming smaller, but so is the genetic variation which is the basis of breeding new varieties.

The geographic regions where many of our basic plants originated have remained the areas of greatest genetic diversity, according to geneticist N. I. Vavilov, a Russian plant breeder, in 1920. Vavilov was the first geneticist to study and identify the nine major centers of origin. Almost all of our food plants have come from a land area of less than 1/40 of the continents of the world. They are located in mountainous regions long populated by agricultural people, steep terrains and arid regions that provide natural barriers. These areas are in Mexico-Guatemala, Andean South America, the Mediterranean, Ethiopia, the Near East, Afghanistan, India, Malaysia-Indonesia, and China.

For some fifty years the plant breeders have used these genetic banks to improve our food plants. These useful genes have been used to provide resistance to fungus diseases, insect attracts,

and to improve nutritional qualities of the harvest.

The rapid population, coupled with the change in agricultural technology throughout the world, threatens the existence of these genetic reservoirs. "The genetic diversity we are now destroying is an irreplaceable heritage, the only hope of freedom from want and hunger for every civilization."

The alarm for the loss of native strains lies in the irreplaceable genetic wealth stored only in the living native varieties that can become extinct once they are dropped for introduced seed. Quite literally, the genetic heritage of a thousand years can disappear in a single year should all of the seed be cooked and eaten instead of saved as seed stock.

On-site preservation of strips of land carefully chosen in existing regions where they were first domesticated should be a priority with international agricultural and environmental management. Keeping intact small areas to provide genetic diversity for modern agriculture is important. "The agriculturalist would be, in essence, curators of living collections where genetically diverse plantings and hybridization with the wild relatives would continue."

Our influence over our environment to increase food production for the teeming thousands gives us less margin for error. We must maintain a strong research program in agriculture as insurance that massive losses arising from the genetic vulnerability of our major crops do not happen.

Varied racial and ethnic immigrants brought to the United States from their homelands and acclimated in gardens and fields across the country the genetic diversity that has created a general national wealth.

Early settlers from England and Germany brought barley. Ship captains brought back tea and spice, but with these a bonus of wheat from Calcutta and rice from China. Spanish Missions introduced grapes, figs, and oats across the West, ideally suited to arid lands. All these crops had been grown in far-flung places for thousands of years; at one time they were growing wild with meager yields. Wheat was once wild in the Near East, soybeans in China, corn in Mexico, the cole vegetables in the area surrounding the Mediterranean.

Today's world is fed by domesticated plants that did not exist except as wild progenitors four-hundred human generations ago. The long selection process that most of our present food plants have gone through over the years has made them completely dependent on our care for their survival. This domestication has put their survival in our hands because we must prepare the soil and plant the seed at the right season, keep out other vegetation, protect their growth and then harvest. Domestication has thus made these plants our captives, but the ever increasing population demands food, food and more food that could never be supplied with wild plants. The irony of this situation is that we in turn are held captive by the very food plants that we have domesticated.

"To fail to anticipate change is to be ill-prepared for the future. The kind of agriculture we are now practicing requires the preservation of germplasm diversity if future breeding is to meet the ever changing threats to pathogens, insects and environments and a dwindling genetic heritage."

Compiled January 18, 1979
for the February meeting of
the Greensboro Wildflower
Club

Reference

Horticulture Magazine

June 1978

Breeding Crisis For Our Crops

By Garrison Wilkes

Associate Prof. of Biology

University of Massachusetts

Boston

* * * * *

Viola and Walter Braxton of Greensboro have been among the most faithful members of the Wild Flower Society. While Walter was serving as President, a new editor of the Newsletter was needed and Viola volunteered. With the help of Walter, "her friend and typist," (see fall 1971 Newsletter) Viola was the able editor for ten years.

DISMAL SWAMP

by
Nell Lewis

Members of the North Carolina Wildflower Preservation Society, Inc. chose a fascinating area of the state for their autumn meeting and the weather responded with one of its variety shows. The sunset display over Ahoskie on Friday, November 3, was deep rose laced with gold and the heart thrilled with the wonder of its brief, matchless beauty; cold wind swept gray sheets of rain across the Dismal Swamp the following day, breaking the long drought there; and the sun shone brightly on Sunday and the gentle breeze carried only a threat of autumn's chill.

The weather did not, however, crush the enthusiasm of the people who gathered at Merchant's Mill Pond State Park located in Gates County between Gatesville and Ahoskie on November 4th and 5th. Pride in our state is justified as we think of our great towering mountains, rolling hills, flatlands and swamps; valleys and meadows; huge lakes; rivers and streams that flow forever toward the miles of beautiful coastline of the Atlantic Ocean; varied animal life; and plant life that is the envy of the world.

For some of the members this was a very special meeting. It was their first visit into what remains of a stretch of wild marshland in north-eastern North Carolina that eases on into south-eastern Virginia, known as the Dismal Swamp. What a fantastic place, this everchanging world of wetlands, this place of light and shadows, this place

where one feels that somehow he should speak softly, lest he disturb that illusive spirit that seems to brood over the swamp.

According to Cecil Frost, park superintendent, the 1,825 acre Merchant's Mill Pond State Park was created in 1972 and is one of the newest of the state's park system. It combines features of both swamp and the hardwood forest typical of our mountains. The mill pond, almost three miles long, dates back to 1807 when Bennett's Creek was dammed to provide power for three grain mills and one lumber mill. There are more than 60 virgin baldcypress trees believed to be about 1,000 years old and thousands of other cypress and tupelo gum trees 100 to 200 years old in the park.

The rare Dryopteris celsea and D. cristata ferns grow in a swampy area where honeysuckle vines do their best to choke them out, where Hydrangea petiolaris climb such trees as maple, sycamore and mulberry to escape them. The ferns, which also include D. spinulosa, Ebony spleenwort, Osumnda cinnamomea and species of Athyrium, have hybridised, a fact which sent the pteridologists in the group to their knees with magnifying lens while the just plain naturalists simply enjoyed the wonder of it all.

Even a pelting rain did not dampen the enthusiasm for a canoe trip on the mill pond where knees of cypress trees lurked darkly to challenge expert canoeists. There where the water ranges from one to eight feet deep, where baldcypress and tupelo gum are firmly anchored by their swollen trunks and draped with veils of gray

Spanish Moss, Tillandsia usneoides, where the beavers build their lodges and birds of prey soar overhead, ever watchful, and the professional drummers of the woodpecker family practice their trade.

High and ancient trunks of trees still stand across the placid pond to nurture new life. Growing from their hollowed center and the cavities of time on their sides are many species of plants. Bright red hips of swamp roses, brilliant fruits of chokeberry, Pyrus arbutifolia, round seed heads of buttonbush, Cephalanthus occidentalis, and seed pods of a Hypericum species all share proof that in spring and summer these gray trunks stand like colorful and carefully arranged vases of flowers.

Superintendent Frost identified many of the aquatic plants that flourish in the dark waters of the pond, some so minute that only magnification can reveal their amazing structure and beauty. The tiny mosquito ferns, Azolla caroliniana, spread in bronzy-red mats where the summer sun had warmed them, but remained green where shaded. Pads of water lilies seemed large in comparison with this exquisite fern.

In another section of the park a climax beech-oak ends along a scarp that gives way to a bog of large baldcypress and tupelo gum. One cypress was so closely guarded by its own knees which were up to four feet tall, it would have taken several people to reach around its girth. Tupelos had large gall formations high on the main stems, the result of parasitic mistletoe roots providing avenues for bacteria and disease to enter the trees,

according to Frost. Nature has clothed the unsightly galls with resurrection ferns, Polypodium polypodioides, to lend them a semblance of beauty.

A highlight of the meeting was a delicious dinner followed by a slide program presented by Frost. Pictures of rare plants that grow deep within the swamp were shown and a history of the area made one more acutely aware of the importance of the unique habitats that remain in this section of our state.

A stand of Atlantic white cedar in the Dismal Swamp was described as "closely spaced telephone poles with a Christmas tree atop each one." They rim peat bogs where fires in seasons past have burned the peat from under tree trunks, exposing their roots, leaving them much like giant spiders inching their way across the scarred land.

Over ten years ago, the U. S. Department of the Interior announced that "127 million acres of marshes, bogs, and swamps have been reduced to about 74 million acres, and these are disappearing at a rate of one percent each year." What of the wildlife, both plants and animals, that are dependent on these habitats? Considering that man works with devastating speed, they will not have time to adapt their needs to other environments, to survive, these plants and animals that have held tenaciously to the only kind of life they know.

Perhaps the whisper one seems to hear across the swamp is the restless sigh of nature for what might have been, had man dealt as kindly with the land as the land has with man.

* * * * *

Nell Lewis writes a weekly column on nature and gardening for the Greensboro Daily News. In addition to being a writer and a gardener, she is also a master graphoanalyst.

The wood grew green, and flowers sprang up,
The birds began to sing;
For the music it was magic
And the piper's name was-Spring!

E. L. Marsh

The wood grew green, and flowers sprang up,
The birds began to sing;
For the music it was magic
And the piper's name was-Spring!

E. L. Marsh

WOODLANDERS -
PLANTS OF THE SOUTHERN PIEDMONT
AND COASTAL PLAIN

by
Robert and Julia Mackintosh

Last summer we became members of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society, delighted to find a group who shared our interests and concerns, and impressed by the pioneering work and major accomplishments of this society, its growers, and of the N. C. Botanical Garden towards the conservation, propagation, and culture of native plants of the southeast. Hoping that our venture will contribute to these same goals, we are in the process of establishing a specialty nursery aimed at propagating and selling a wide selection of superior plants native to our area which are not now commonly available commercially. We want to encourage the use of these handsome but often neglected plants not only in the "wild garden" but as major elements of the landscape alongside imported favorites, as has been done so successfully in the gardens of Historic Williamsburg.

During the fall, we began in earnest to gather material for propagation, trying for as complete a collection as possible of ornamental plants of the Southern Piedmont and Coastal Plain, particularly the woody ones and groundcovers. We made numerous excursions by car to south Georgia for seeds of palms (Sabal minor, Serenoa repens) and the Fever Tree (Pinckneya pubens); towards the coast for the Red Buckeye (Aesculus pavia), the Spruce Pine (Pinus glabra) and the Running Oak

(Quercus pumila); into the Piedmont for the Yellow Buckeye (Aesculus sylvatica), and to the sand hills for the Sand Myrtle (Leiophyllum buxifolium). We scrambled up hillsides and pushed our way along seepy streams to collect seeds of Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia) and Styrax species and to make cuttings of Gordonia. We were given seeds and plants by friends, Callaway Gardens, Totten Center, and we ordered some from nurseries when we could find them listed, and at this point have some 150 species in one form or another. We are trying a little of everything now, but we are particularly interested in the deciduous azaleas, the Piedmont forms of Rhododendron, Stewartias, Magnolias, and the Wild Gingers (Asarum or Hexastylis) in addition to the others mentioned. We are still anxious to find superior forms to propagate--plants such as Aesculus pavia with deep red flowers, Stewartia ovata var. grandiflora, or Magnolia virginiana var. australis, a sturdier tree than the more common one.

At present, our small greenhouse is filled with cuttings: the Gordonia is doing well along with Leucothoe populifolia and Lyonia lucida, over heated cable and under plastic. Seedlings of nine different native azaleas species are shooting up thickly under growlights. Outside in beds are seeds still dormant that we planted in the fall, for which we must wait patiently. But in the garden hepaticas are blooming now despite our recent ice and snow.

We have a long way to go before we can have plants ready for sale, perhaps by 1981 if all goes well. We must do much research on growing them,

preparing catalogs and mail orders, marketing and shipping. We also want to investigate the Oriental counterparts of species in our native genera such as Asarum and Styrax--a fascinating group of plants which should fit well with natives. We have already received encouragement and help from several places, including lots from Ken Moore and Harry Phillips at Totten Center, and have found the Society's Propagation Handbook very useful. But there are still many unknowns ahead of us. We would be glad to have response from others, particularly about sources of superior forms to propagate. And, if you are in Aiken, though our operation here is small and doesn't show for much, we'd be happy to have you see what we are doing.

* * * * *

The Mackintoshes' work with native plants will serve to make needed commercial introductions of some of our more interesting native species. We welcome them as new members of the Society.

"With full-scale production of cottonseed protein, cotton becomes the only major crop in the world furnishing both food and fiber for humans."

-National Cotton Council

REGION III OF HERB SOCIETY OF AMERICA

MONARDA STUDY

by

Dorothy Spencer

Bergamot, Oswego tea, horsemint, bee balm, oregano de la Sierra, mountain mint, lion's tail, golden mellissa, Indian nettle. . . all common names for the various species of the genus Monarda.

The Monardas in all their species are the subject of an in-depth study by the Members-at-Large of Region III of the Herb Society of America. We will try to grow and propagate by seeds and divisions each of the seven species and their varieties listed in Hortus III. The information on each will be recorded on the official "Herb Garden-Plant Data" input sheet of the U.S. National Arboretum so that the results may be put on a computer and made available to horticultural scholars. In addition to recording the basic plant information we plan to provide an

Herbarium of Monardas as well as photographs, sketches, etc. Because the Monardas are one of our important early American plants and were used by both the Indians and the settlers in various ways, we are also going to compile a list of local names and uses.

Region III of the HSA includes the southeast from Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky, south to Florida and west to the Mississippi River. Additional herbs, which are being studied in other areas of the country as part of this project of the Botany and Horticulture Committee of the Herb Society are, Artemisias, Oreganums, and Salvias.

* * *

Dorothy Spencer is a member of the Piedmont Herb Society and the Herb Society of America. N.C. Wild Flower Preservation Society members are urged to participate in this study of the genus Monarda and send any information to:

Mrs. Christopher Spencer
311 Warren Street
Greensboro, NC 27403

MINUTES
FALL GENERAL MEETING
NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER
PRESERVATION SOCIETY

November 4, 1978

Emily Allen, President, called to order the fall General Meeting of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society on November 4, 1978, at the Tomahawk Restaurant in Ahoskie, N. C. She welcomed guests and members. A motion was made and passed that the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer be omitted. However, the balance on hand of \$1,925.23 and the Scholarship Fund of \$469.62 are to be included in the minutes.

There were no committee reports. The activities of the day were reviewed. These were guided field trips to the Dismal Swamp and to the Lassiter Swamp Trail, and a canoe trip on Merchants' Mill Pond. The members' spirits were not dampened despite the all day drizzle.

Ken Moore encouraged members to help curtail the exploitation of native plants in any way they can. He gave information about Winder's Wildflower Nursery, (2925 Peoria Road, Springfield, Illinois 62702) which is offering plants they have propagated. Members can write for a catalog.

Cecil Frost, ranger at Merchants' Mill Pond State Park, was introduced and thanked for his wonderful hospitality to us and his tremendous help in

planning the weekend program. He gave a very interesting and informative slide presentation concerning the history of Merchants' Mill Pond.

Mr. Daniels moved the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded and carried.

Respectfully submitted,

Clara Murray
Secretary

Gertrude Foster of Falls Village, Conn. writes in Herbs for Every Garden, "Lemon bergamot, Monarda citriodora, was sent to me from the mountains of North Carolina by a cousin of Thomas Wolfe's." If there is a member of the Wild Flower Society who grows Lemon bergamot and would share seeds or a plant, I would like to cultivate it for the Herb Society of America's Monarda study. Please send to:

Mrs. W. T. Lamm, Jr.
903 Raleigh Road
Wilson, NC 27893

WE WELCOME THE FOLLOWING NEW MEMBERS
March 20, 1979

Alexander, Mrs. Robert P.
2601 Park Lane
Charlotte, N. C. 28214

Baird, Ms. Bess
Rt. 2, Box 568A
Weaverville, N. C. 28787

Baker, Mrs. Sybil H.
Route 3
Windsor, N. C. 27983

Bates, Pres., Mr. Leon
Alabama Wildflower Society
226 James Place
Florence, Ala. 35630

Bell, Mr. Frank
Tuxedo, N. C. 28784

Boney, Mrs. Betty C.
1113 Franklin St.
Burlington, N. C. 27215

Brummet, Mrs. R. Lee
810 Kenmore Rd.
Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514

Cabot, Mr. Frank
Cold Spring, N. Y. 10516

Cannon, Ms. Cordelia Penn
540 Woodland Dr.
Greensboro, N. C. 27408

Dean, Ms. Willie Cathalene
3712 Parkwood Dr.
Greensboro, N. C. 27403

Ford, Mrs. Elizabeth H.
3192 Plyers Mill Rd.
Kensington, Md. 20795

Frayser, Dr. Lois
4215 37th Ave., N. E.
Seattle, Wash. 98105

Gantz, Mrs. Robert J. M.
130 Cliff Rd.
Southern Pines, N. C. 28387

Gardner, Mrs. Martha M.
4206 Azalea Dr.
Raleigh, N. C. 27612

Ginn, Mrs. Dorothy M.
401 Kyle Rd.
Winston Salem, N.C. 27104

Henley, Mrs. J. Paul
Rt. 2, Box 217-B
Newland, N. C. 28657

Johnson, Mr. Alan
Rt. 5, Springhill 21
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

Jones, Mr. Daniel D.
5038 Vale Lane
Birmingham, Ala. 35244

Jones, Mr. Thomas H.
409 Midland Way
Laurinburg, N. C. 28352

Koster, Mr. John W. Jr. Box 1233 Black Mountain, N.C. 28711	Schuber, Mr. John, Jr. 2222 Selwyn Ave. 505 Charlotte, N.C. 28207
Manning, Ms. Kathy W. 150 Edgewood Circle Winston Salem, N.C. 27107	Shell, Mrs. Deborah P. O. Box 594 Clyde, N.C. 28721
Morrison, Mr. Lee A. Rt. 2, Box 198 Morrisville, N.C. 28560	Supplementary Educational Center 1636 Parkview Circle Salisbury, N.C. 28144
Randall, Mrs. Van 1400 S. W. Blvd. Newton, N.C. 28658	Tisdale, Mrs. Josephine R.E. 1511 Walker Ave. Greensboro, N.C. 27403
Riddle, Dr. W. F. 1415 W. First St. Winston Salem, N.C. 27101	Warner, Mr. M. Stephen Hadnot Creek Farm-Hwy. 58 Swansboro, N.C. 28584
Russell, Mrs. Theodore C. 3319 Coleridge Dr. Raleigh, N.C. 27609	Williams, Mrs. Katherine W. 844 Shadylawn Rd. Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

Note: The full membership of the Society will be listed in the fall issue.

NORTH CAROLINA
WILD FLOWER
PRESERVATION
SOCIETY, INC.



800 WEST NASH STREET
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA 27892

NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INC.
Mrs. S.M. Cozart, Treasurer
900 West Nash Street
Wilson, North Carolina 27893

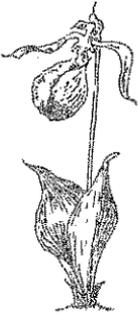
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Regular:	\$5.00	New	[]
Sustaining:	\$25.00		
Life:	\$100.00	Renewal	[]

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