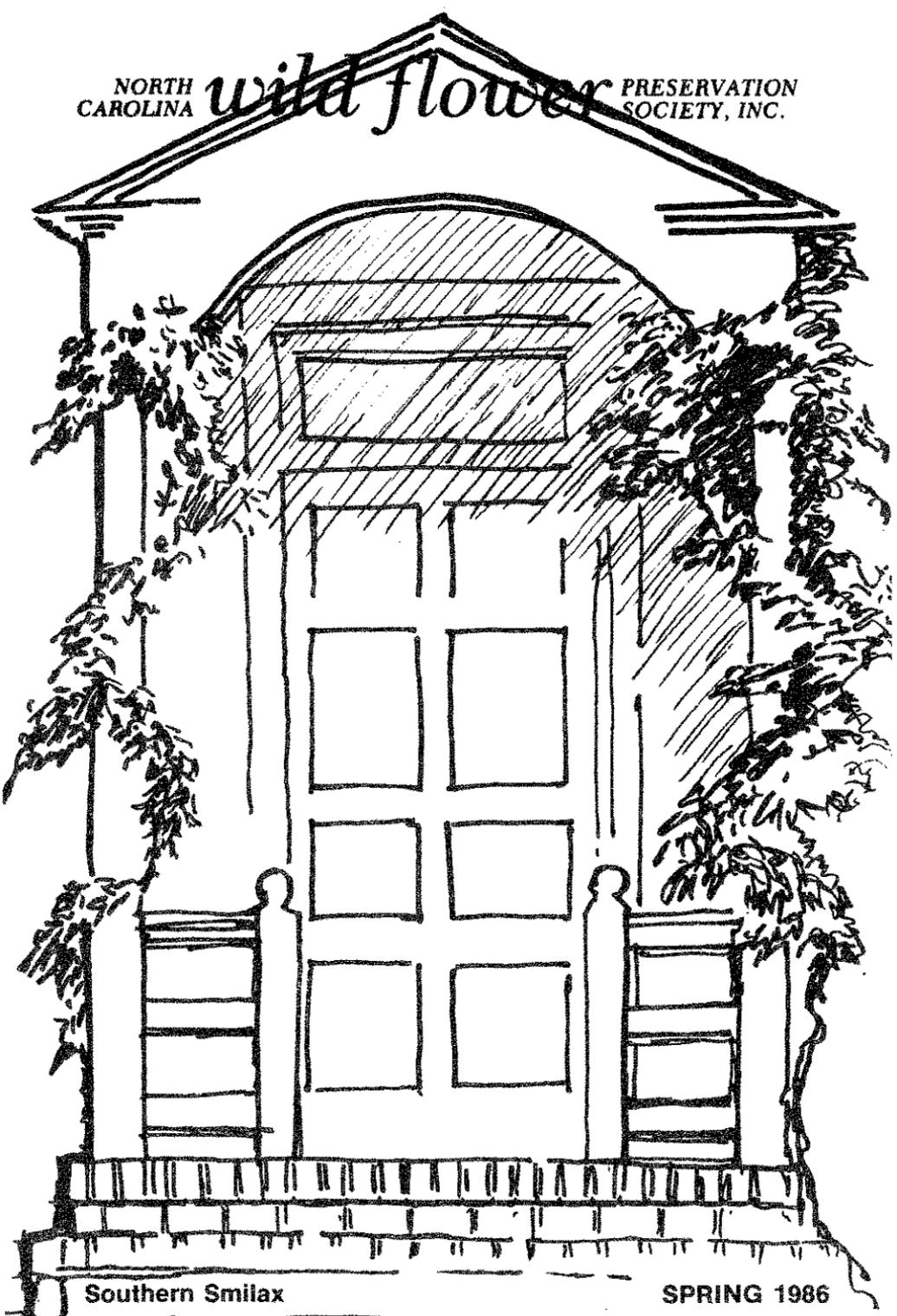


NORTH
CAROLINA

wild flower

PRESERVATION
SOCIETY, INC.



Southern Smilax

SPRING 1986

NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INCORPORATED

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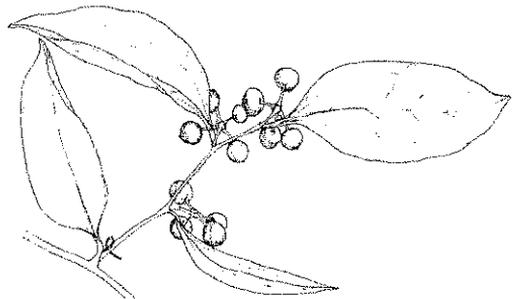
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Smilax smallii

The cover drawing of *Smilax smallii* around doorway is by Jo Moseley Brown, artist and gardener from Wilson.

We are pleased to dedicate this issue of the
Newsletter to

Tom Shinn

and in loving memory of his wife

Bruce

Our appreciation for them and our gratitude for
their contribution to the work of the North
Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society is
immeasurable.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The NCWFPS Board of Directors, at its February 9, 1986, meeting, decided to hold the spring membership meeting in Asheville May 2-4, 1986, and to include a program honoring Tom Shinn for his years of service to the Society. The Spring Newsletter will also be dedicated to him and his wife, Bruce, for their botanical work in western North Carolina, and their contribution to wildflower gardening.

In preparing for the Asheville meeting, I looked over a number of back issues of the Newsletter. The following items are of interest:

1. 1986 marks the 35th anniversary of the founding of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society. It was founded April 29, 1951, at Smithwin Farm, near Liberty, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Smith (Mr. Smith died recently). Mrs. Herbert Smith was chosen the first president. At this meeting it was decided to hold two picnic meetings a year, each preceded by a board meeting, one in the spring and one in the fall.
2. Mr. Thomas Shinn from Leicester was the 11th president of the Society (1972-74). He and Bruce had established a wildflower garden and were experimenting with propagation procedures. In his President's message in the fall of 1973, Mr. Shinn challenged the membership to pool their knowledge of plant propagation techniques and to prepare a handbook summarizing the results.
3. In the spring of 1977 the North Carolina Native Plant Propagation Handbook was printed, stemming directly from the encouragement of Tom and Bruce Shinn. The following remarks are from the handbook dedication. "The purpose of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society is conservation of native plants through protection and propagation. This hand-

book is dedicated to this ideal. The Society is indebted to the inspiration and work of past president Tom Shinn, who several years ago began encouraging members to assemble their various wildflower propagation notes so that they could, as a group, promote the preservation and cultivation of our native species through such a publication."

The Society has been fortunate in having many dedicated persons interested in wild flowers and native plants. The great upsurge of interest in recent years in the use of native plants in home gardens, landscaping plans, etc., and the emergence of nurseries capable of providing these plants without raiding natural populations shows the wisdom of Tom Shinn's work in this field. The scholarsip program of the Society will bring new knowledge in the general areas of conservation and propagation of native plants.

G. Ray Noggle
President, NCWFPS

*Oh, 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.*

*William Shakespeare (1564-1616)
The Two Gentlemen of Verona*

SMILAX - The Greenbriers

Robert McCartney

The name Smilax (an ancient Greek plant name) means different things to different people. To the florist it means a species of Asparagus (**A. Asparagoides**) native to South Africa and grown for decoration and floral arrangements. True Smilax, also in the diverse Lily family (**Liliaceae**), is a large genus of plants native to many tropical and temperate regions. A tropical species which grows in Jamaica is the source of the tonic Sarsaparilla and root beer. About a dozen species are native to the Carolinas. These range from seldom-noticed rather unobtrusive woodland shrublets such as **Smilax echirrata**, to high climbing evergreen vines such as **S. laurifolia** of our Coastal Plain acid swamps and bogs. Most species are thorny, some exceedingly so, and several including **S. Laurifolia**, **S. Rotundifolia**, **S. Bona-nox** and **S. glauca** are the well-known "catbriers" despised by outdoorsmen who often find their clothes and flesh torn by them. All Smilax are dioecious. The female plants bear berries that are usually black or blue, but red in a few species. Most are true vines, climbing by tendrils. The majority are woody vines but a few species are herbaceous and die to the ground each winter.

The long flexible stems of Smilax are reportedly used for basket weaving on some islands in the Carribean. Possibly some of our southern species have been similarly utilized. Our native greenbriers are of limited economic importance but **Smilax smallii** (also known as **S. lanceolata**) has been commercially exploited. The great southern botanist Roland Harper writing in 1928 about Evergreen, Alabama, said: "This might be called the vine that made Evergreen famous. It was first shipped from there to northern markets by G. W. Caldwell about 1888, and large quantities have been shipped from there and other places in southern Alabama since, so that the natural supply must be considerably depleted by this time. But as it grows readily on various trees that spring up in fence-corners, it is not likely to be exterminated very

soon. In addition to its decorative value it might be useful in a small way for stock feed, for Mr. Caldwell found that cows were very fond of the scraps left over when the vines were prepared for shipment." Perhaps the cows knew what they were doing for in the Low Country of South Carolina and possibly elsewhere, tender young shoots of this and perhaps other "chainey-briers" are gathered and cooked like asparagus. **Smilax smallii** grows from large potato-like tubers and produces beautiful sprays of glossy foliage on high-climbing, almost thornless stems. It is a favorite vine for porches, arbors, etc., and as mentioned above, a favorite cut "greens" for decorating. Curiously, the foliage on young plants is quite different and not so attractive.

Other species of ornamental value might include **Smilax laurifolia**, **S. echirrata**, **S. walteri**, **S. pumila**, and **S. auriculata**. The latter species forms dense, tangled mounds on our coastal sands in full sun. It has evergreen, arrowhead-shaped leaves and very fragrant flowers. This in contrast to some species such as **S. herbacea** which have vile-smelling flowers and are known as Carrion Flowers.

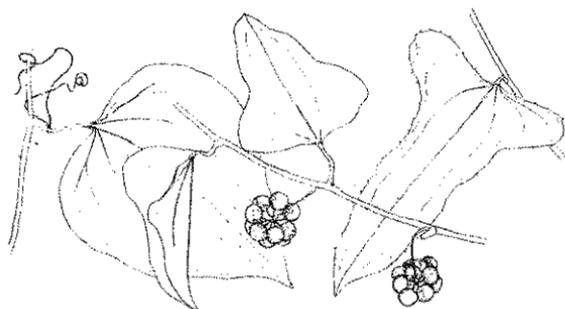
Smilax walteri and **S. pumila** have red berries. These are especially attractive in the deciduous **S. walteri** which is usually seen overhanging dark swamp waters in the coastal plain. **S. pumila** is a very attractive ground cover species from the coastal plain of South Carolina and southward. It scarcely climbs, is thornless, and has very attractive foliage of a soft green somewhat mottled character. It has red football-shaped fruits but these are usually somewhat hidden by the foliage.

Smilax can make an attractive garden plant if care is taken to select the right species for the site and for the desired effect. Remember that some may be stoloniferous and therefore invasive and that those grown for their berries need both sexes. The more desirable species are available as nursery-grown

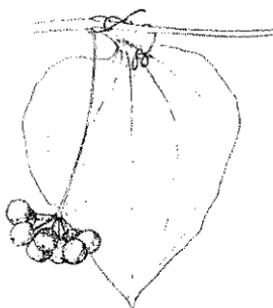
plants from a very few nurseries specializing in native plants.

Robert B. McCartney is one of the owners of Woodlanders, Inc., 1128 Colleton Ave., Aiken, SC 29801

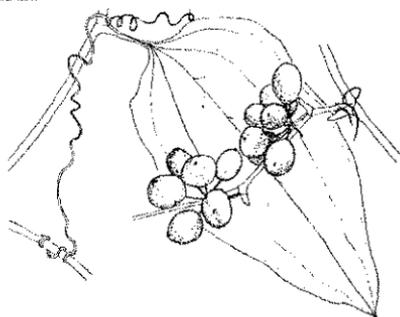
Woodlanders, Inc., is located on about two acres and have well over a thousand different kinds of plants, primarily southeastern native species of the Piedmont and Coastal Plain, and new introductions from warm, temperate parts of the world which are being tested in garden conditions and/or propagated for sale. These include many ornamental species which have been ignored until recently and were virtually unavailable until now in the nursery trade. An example of this is the beautiful *Clematis armandii*, an evergreen vine from China.



Smilax bona-nox



Smilax hispida



Smilax walteri

Illustrations from Manual of the Vasculara Flora of the Carolinas. Radford, Ahles and Bell.

PURSuing THE SMALL-ANTHERED BITTERCRESS

Steven W. Leonard

"The initial discovery of what appeared to be a new species of *Cardamine* from North Carolina was made by Dr. D. S. Correll and Mr. G. W. McDowell in May of 1939." So begins the introduction to the published description [Castanea 5(5):87-88 (1940)] of the small-anthered bittercress, *Cardamine micranthera*, named by eminent scholar and botanist of Harvard University, Dr. Reed C. Rollins.

The type locality is described as "seepage from rocks of stream bank, Peter's Creek, near Campbell, Stokes County" and from "wet soil on edge of wooded stream (locality as above)." A second station was found during the spring of 1955 by Dr. A. E. Radford in extreme northeastern Forsythe County, near the village of Belews Creek. This latter locality was pointed out to me by Radford in May 1968, and the two of us were dismayed to see cows grazing contentedly over a bottomland pasture in what had been swamp forest thirteen years previously.

Sensing that the small-anthered bittercress was at the verge of extinction--if not already extirpated--I began a search for it in the northern Piedmont, and that search has been as frustrating as any botanical sleuthing could possibly be. As the years slipped by, my trips to Stokes and Forsyth Counties took on the character of a loon's spring migration. Note the dates, taken from my collection accession books: May 6, 1969; March 31, 1970; April 23, 1970; April 10, 1971; April 7, 1972; May 24, 1974.

In 1975, I moved to Tallahassee, Florida, and was unable to continue the annual trek to the northern Piedmont. However, upon returning to North Carolina in 1980, the search resumed on April 17 of that year. My visit in 1981 was on April 11. Then, in the spring of 1982, while wading in Peter's Creek, I saw a promising seepage beneath overhanging rhododendrons, and upon closer scrutiny, the shiny green leaves and

young inflorescences of **Cardamine** were found at last. On July 5, 1982, accompanied by Julie Moore, I returned to the site, and ventured upstream into the adjoining Patrick County, Virginia, where we found **Cardamine**—**C. pennsylvanica** and **C. rotundifolia**. What an embarrassment, especially in light of the success that the Botanical Garden staff had in growing a common species!

Vexed and discouraged, I returned to Peter's Creek in the spring of 1983 and again in 1984 in what proved to be unsuccessful searches. In the meantime, Dr. Correll had died, and my letter of inquiry to McDowell, as I later learned, had failed to reach him. Thus the situation stood in the summer of 1984 when I telephoned McDowell in Asheville, and asked him to describe the place he had visited in 1939! He mentioned that "the creek enters a little gorge," and upon inspection of the USGS topographic map, it appeared that not Peter's Creek but Little Peter's Creek was the stream that fit McDowell's description.

On March 15, 1985—a cold and blustery day—I waded for perhaps a quarter of a mile downstream from NC 704, looking for seepages on rocks and for basal rosettes of **Cardamine**. The rocky stream soon washed against a rhododendron-covered cliff and dropped in a series of small cascades before making a gradual turn toward the south. Near the end of what I presumed to be McDowell's "little gorge," I found the seepages, and once more, **Cardamine**. I returned to this locality on May 4, 1985, and found many flowering and fruiting specimens, but misidentification from three years before still haunted me. Vouchers were obtained and sent to Dr. Rollins at Harvard. A prompt reply from the collections manager at the Gray Herbarium informed me that Dr. Rollins was away and would not return until fall.

A few months later, a torrential downpour in Stokes County resulted in catastrophic flooding, potentially destroying the plants that I had seen in May. By Thanksgiving, no word had been received from

Harvard, and all of these efforts seemed to be in vain. Then came Friday, December 13...

Returning home from the office, I opened the mailbox, and there it was--the letter from Dr. Rollins. Fumbling with the envelope, I managed to tear it open, took a deep breath, and began to read:

Dear Mr. Leonard:

Having been away most of the summer and fall, it took a little while for me to catch up with your sending of **Cardamine** after my return here late last month. You have certainly found **Cardamine micranthera**... I was beginning to wonder if it had disappeared at the type locality. The anthers are less than a third the size of those of **C. rotundifolia** and the narrow siliques with long styles are a close fit for **C. micranthera**, and even the leaves fit although there is some variation.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Reed C. Rollins

In disbelief, I re-read the letter. The search was finally over. But old habits are hard to break, and what, you may wonder, shall I do next spring?

Well, I'm thinking that around the first week of May, when flame azaleas are dazzling and yellowroot plumes dangle over rocky streams, when the "little pigs" of wild ginger are peeking out from beneath the leaves, I'll go wading in the cool waters of a certain creek. Not just any creek, mind you, but a secret place that harbors a remarkably elusive little white-flowered mustard that seems to delight in taunting folks.

THE WHITE PINES NATURAL AREA . . .

Saving a Piece of the Ice Age

Julie Moore

The unique character of the White Pines Natural Area was first recognized in 1884 by J. A. Holmes, North Carolina's first state forester, when he published a brief note on the unexpected occurrence of white pine in Chatham and Lee Counties. White pine, a valuable timber tree, is common 75 miles to the west in the western Piedmont and Mountains. However, the trees at the confluence of the Deep and Rocky Rivers, only 10 miles from the Coastal Plain, are out of place. Or to use a more technical term, they are disjunct, meaning separated or isolated, from the main range of the species.

Botanists from local colleges and universities and state foresters began visiting the area soon after its discovery. They studied the site trying to understand why this distinctive five-needled pine grows here. The most plausible theory is that white pines have grown at the confluence of these two rivers for at least 10,000 years. They were then part of a continuous population of white pines that stretched from the Mountains across the Piedmont into the Coastal Plain growing in response to the cooler, moister climate of the last glacial period. As the climate warmed, plants more tolerant of warmer and drier conditions thrived and the montane species such as white pine, hemlock and rhododendron survived only in the coolest microclimates in the Piedmont. In this instance, white pine survived on steep north facing slopes or in sheltered ravines above the Rocky and Deep Rivers. The white pines grow and reproduce here as glacial relicts, extinct elsewhere in the eastern Piedmont.

Drs. Coker and Totten, botanists at the University of North Carolina, made the following comments in 1934 in their book Trees of the Southeastern States:

"We visited this locality first in 1921 and found several large trees there. People living near said that 35,000 feet of white pine lumber were sawed from this hill and the hill across the river in Lee County about 1911. On a visit to the Lee County side in 1933 we found white pines scattered along the bluffs and hills for over a mile. The largest tree measured 3 feet in diameter three feet from the ground. Over a hundred trees would be over 10 inches in diameter and saplings and seedlings were abundant."

Today the largest white pines that tower above the mountain laurel and rhododendron thicket on the steep slope above the Rocky River are about 20 inches in diameter and are estimated to be at least 180 years old. They and other mature trees produce ample seeds that are dispersed throughout the natural area and grow into new white pine trees. Seedlings, saplings and mature white pines are common in several habitats in the 136 acre preserve which encompasses floodplain forests along both rivers, numerous moist hardwood ravines, and old-growth oak and hickory forest on a dry ridge top, and a steep, a north slope with 200 year old beechs and a carpet of spring wildflowers.

A story related to this unusual natural area appeared in our Fall 1977 Newsletter. Entitled "A Variant Dutchman's Breeches," the article by Mercer Hubbard described her discovery of a pink form of the typically white breeches. She located the plants some 15 years earlier and had been watching them closely to see if they produced pink blooms year after year. And they were distinctly pink year after year. Working with Dr. Albert Radford, botanist at UNC, she found out that this particular form with the smaller and "less baggy" breeches or corolla had been identified by Kingsley Stern in an article published in the journal Brittania. Though several varieties were described none were named. "Mercer's Pink Breeches" as they have been christened may not be a named variety, however their preservation will now be assured.

Scientists continue to use this outdoor classroom for botany and forestry field trips. With each visit more is learned about the site. In 1984 a zoologist, while scrambling up the steep slope, found a rare white flowered montane shrub, witch alder, previously not known to grow in Chatham County. The significance of this wooded tract bounded by two rivers, simply as open space, increases daily as the pressures of urban sprawl impact other important Piedmont natural areas, such as Hemlock Bluffs in Wake County.

Recent surveys by a fishery biologist documented the confluence of the Rocky and Deep Rivers to be the best breeding habitat for the Cape Fear shiner. This diminutive fish has one of the most restricted ranges of any fish in eastern North America. It is found only within 25 miles of the natural area. Though North Carolina has several endemic fish, according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, no species is more critically endangered here than the Cape Fear shiner. This rare fish is currently under review for federal listing. Perhaps the microclimate conducive to rare plants also is optimal for the Cape Fear shiner.

As time goes on, and if the quality of the natural area is preserved, undoubtedly the importance of the site for unique plants and animals will increase.

In January 1985, 40 acres of the proposed preserve were advertised for sale. Fearing the beginning of residential intrusion into the undeveloped and intact heart of the natural area, the Triangle Land Conservancy took a close look at the immediate and long term threats to the site.

The White Pines Preserve lies in Oakland Township which experienced a 30% increase in population between 1970 and 1980. During that period, the population of Baldwin Township immediately to the north and closer to Chapel Hill increased 72%. Employment opportunities in the Research Triangle area and the attractive natural landscape make Chatham County an appealing place for a home. Today 61% of the residents of

eastern Chatham work outside the county. The accessibility and beauty of the preserve make it especially desirable and vulnerable.

Though the remaining acreage of the preserve had been platted for subdivision it was not on the market initially. Sympathetic owners made the tracts available to the Land Conservancy before making their holdings available to the general public.

"This remarkable outpost" of white pines, as it was called by Coker and Totten in 1934, has maintained its integrity for over 100 years since it was first recognized as a botanical fluke or glacial relict. The Triangle Land Conservancy realizes that the time has come to assure protection of the "orphan" white pines on the Deep and Rocky Rivers. The support of the North Carolina Wildflower Preservation Society membership is necessary to assure for the preservation and long-term management of this piece of the ice age in the North Carolina Piedmont.

To help support the purchase and stewardship of 136 acres containing unique "orphan" WHITE PINE stands on the Rocky and Deep Rivers in Chatham County, I/we pledge \$ _____

Payable: _____ 1986
 Check enclosed for: _____ 1987
\$ _____ 1988

Signature _____ Date _____
Name _____ Phone _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Contributions are tax deductible.
Please make checks payable to Triangle Land Conservancy.



**TRIANGLE LAND
CONSERVANCY**

P.O. Box 13031
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North Carolina 27709
Telephone: 919-833-4859

MYRMECOCHORY
Virginia White

Seed dispersal by wind and water is commonly known to us all. We're familiar with seed dispersal by insects and animals, as we see squirrels and birds carry seed from plants, and we often find seeds on our pets' coats, or our own.

But--did you realize that ants also carry seed away from the parent plant for planting? For this tiny animal's seed dispersal, there's a long word--Myrmecochory--. The discovery of this process came early in the 20th century, and since that time research has shown that ants are a very effective means for dispersal among many plants that are found in deep forests.

The plants we're referring to are all spring bloomers, naturally, since there aren't many plants that bloom in the forest after the trees have leafed out--there's just not enough light. There are other similar characteristics among these plants. First, they're usually short in stature. That figures, since ants don't fly around from plant to plant like birds and bees. The flower stalks are low to the ground and convenient for the ants to reach. And ant-dispersed plants have seed capsules which open at intervals over a long period of time so the ants can make frequent trips to the same plants. The most important mutual characteristic of these plants is that near or on their seeds are soft appendages called eliasomes, or arils. These food bodies are highly nutritious and provide nourishment for the ants. The eliasomes are so desirable to the ants that they clip off the food bodies and drag them to their nests. In the process, they scatter the seeds along the way. Some of these plants also time the production of nectar to occur with the seeds' ripening, thus attracting the ants at the time they're needed for dispersal.

The distance that ants may move the seed may not be great, but many ants, over a period of time, can move a lot of seeds around. Just how many seeds are moved is not known, but according to one European study, the workers in a nest of common red wood ants transported nearly 40,000 seeds in one summer.

Since ants are known to have a hierarchy of management and workers similar to the bees, that's a highly organized system of ant workers! Among our native woodland plants which have at least some of their seeds dispersed by ants are violets, trilliums, bloodroot and bleeding heart. This is a real symbiotic relationship--the ants receiving nourishment while dispersing the plants' seed.

The above article written by Virginia White, a volunteer at the N. C. Botanical Garden of Chapel Hill, was given by Dot Wilbur on one of her weekly talks from WUNC Radio 91.5 Chapel Hill. Both are members of the NCFWPS.

Illustration by Dot Wilbur.



FERN BOOKS, NEW AND OLD

Jane Welshmer

"A Field Guide of the FERNS & FERN ALLIES of the United States and Canada" by David B. Lellinger with photographs by A. Murray Evans, published by the Smithsonian Press, is a delight to fern lovers, scientists and amateurs alike. It is the only fern book I know in which all species are illustrated with color photographs. I never dreamed photographs could be so useful, but then these were made by a man who really knows ferns. This is not true of all fern illustrators. In fact some have obviously copied the drawings of previous illustrators who did a bit of guessing to supplement their knowledge. Dr. Evans is Professor of Botany at the University of Tennessee and actually is the author of the fern section in "The Manual of Vascular Flora of the Carolinas" by Ahles, Radford, and Bell.

The text of this book, however, is by Dr. Lellinger who is curator of ferns in the herbarium of the Smithsonian Institution. His descriptions are accurate to the tiniest detail and lucid to the average reader who can translate centimeters to inches and is willing to look up an occasional term in the glossary. The drawings which illustrate the differences in fern parts are the clearest I have seen. One thing that appeals to me as a gardener is that he describes natural habitats in detail and gives special directions for cultivation.

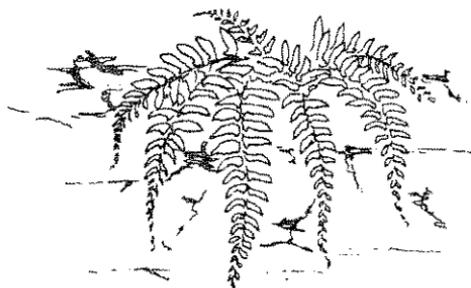
This book is equally handsome in hard cover at \$45 or soft cover at \$29.95. It is 7 by 10 inches (not centimeters) and 389 pages. It would be an extremely useful supplement to any fern library.

Other books I use, in this order of frequency, are: "How to Know the Ferns and Fern Allies" by John Mickel; "Ferns to Know and Grow" by Gordon Foster; "Peterson Field Guide to the Ferns" by Boughton Cobb; "Ferns"

by Blanche E. Dean; "Southern Fern Guide" by Edgar Wherry; and "Ferns of Tennessee" by Jesse M. Shaver.

The best bargain I ever found is a perfectly wonderful little book published by the Missouri Conservation Department, "Field Guide to Missouri Ferns" by James S. Key. The overlapping with species in our range is almost total and the line drawings are superb. The book can be ordered from the Director of the Conservation Department, P. O. Box 180, Jefferson City, MO 65102 for \$3, including postage.

Jane Welshmer, 15 Lanier Drive, Chapel Hill, has more than 60 species of ferns growing along the trails of her garden along with a fine collection of native plants. See "Growing Ferns From Spores" in Fall 1985 Newsletter.



One of our members, Josephine de N. Henry of the Henry Foundation for Botanical Research in Gladwyne, Pennsylvania, will give a lecture on September 16, 1986, to the Royal Horticulture Society at Vincent Square in London. The title of her lecture is "Facts, Hunches and Whims Beckon Me to Collect Plants." Many of our older members will remember her mother, Mary Henry, who collected rare species in North Carolina. (The Editor)

HERBERT P. SMITH
1896 - 1985

The death of Herbert Smith is a loss felt by all members of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society. So many times, the Society has gathered at Smithwin and enjoyed the Smiths' hospitality. Smithwin was a place of great beauty and interest beginning with a simple farm which the Smiths purchased in the early years of their marriage. I shall miss the delicious Sunday meals which Lucy and I had in the Smith's home and the conversation on propagating wild flowers.

I grow and cherish many plants which Herbert rooted and grafted for me. He did the same for many other North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society members. To Herbert we say, "Be with God and happy in that other paradise."

Lionel Melvin

IN REMEMBRANCE

Looking back on the passing year, we remember two special people who had a great influence upon many of our lives. Herbert and Corner Smith will always be remembered for their love of our natural heritage especially the wildflowers. The death of Herbert P. Smith last autumn left us with a feeling of great loss. Even after Corner Smith's death in 1983, Herbert kept alive the Smith's legacy of conservation and preservation of wildflowers. In his last year with us at the age of 89, we found him planting the seed of an oak tree, "...not for my benefit," I remember him saying, "but for you and your children's." Their dedication and hard work will always be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to know them. We love you always and keep alive the hope and optimism for a better future for us all which you kindled so well.

Craig Moretz

I FORGOT HOW BEAUTIFUL IT WAS

*I forgot how beautiful it was, the spring, I mean,
With daffodils stream like careless gold nuggets
Across the ravine and purple streams of iris flowing
Suddenly overnight, a trout leaping for a May fly
At the edge of a sunlit riffle to celebrate an escape
From winter and the lonely depths of a dark reservoir
Not unlike mine.*

*I forgot how beautiful it was, the spring, I mean,
Amid a friend's death in December and ever new fears
Manufactured and classified jealously from everywhere
By newsmakers and baritone rumor mongers of a sad world.
Tonight, when they groaned of gas shortages and
suicides,
Decomposed bodies in Chicago and a dog bite in Dallas,
I lost myself in soft rain.*

*I forgot how beautiful it was, the spring, I mean,
And I didn't care what Texaco stole or who died in Iran,
What the dollar brought in Tokyo or land in California.
I was only grateful for green hills and a belching
bullfrog,
Two deer trembling on a gravel road and a salamander
Slithering home for dinner, and wondered why I forgot
How beautiful it was.*

*James Kavanaugh
from Walk Easy on the Earth
1979, E.P. Dutton*

(With appreciation to Bob Tuggle of Collinsville,
Virginia, for the above.)

MINUTES

The North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society's Board meeting convened February 9, 1986, at the N. C. Botanical Garden with President Ray Noggle presiding.

Reports

1985 Fall Membership Meeting

Ray Noggle began the meeting with praise for the planning and preparation by Jeanie Wilson Kraus of the fall membership meeting. In appreciation for her efforts, the Board voted to send Jeanie a copy of Growing and Propagating Wildflowers.

Treasurer's Report

Gretchen Cozart reported a balance on hand of \$2,198.29. The Scholarship Fund contained a balance of \$7,104.62.

1986 Spring Membership Meeting

Ray announced that the spring membership meeting would be held in Asheville, N.C., May 2-4, in conjunction with the Spring Wildflower and Bird Pilgrimage sponsored by the University of North Carolina at Asheville, Blue Ridge Parkway, and University Botanical Gardens at Asheville.

During the day, NCWFPS members would participate in the workshops and garden tours planned by the pilgrimage organizers. Tours of the Shinn's garden, scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, and an evening to honor Tom Shinn would be of special interest to our members.

Julie Moore requested that any member of the NCWFPS who had pictures of the Shinns in their garden or of the Shinns participating in a field trip may consider

loaning these to the Western Carolina Botanical Club to use in planning this special program. She also suggested that the Society dedicate their Spring Newsletter to the Shinns.

Scholarship Program

Two scholarship proposals were presented for the Board's consideration. They were: (1) Craig Moretz, botany student at North Carolina State University, requested five hundred dollars to pay travel expenses from Raleigh to Hendersonville. He will be investigating the effects of habitat modification on populations of Mountain Sweet Pitcher Plant, *Sarracenia jonesii*. The Board approved this grant. (2) Dr. Richard E. Bir, professor at N.C.S.U., requested six hundred dollars to purchase containers, fertilizers, hand tools, shade cloth, etc., to use in a study on the effects of shading and soil amendments on native rhododendron species. The results would be used to create a propagation system for nurserymen. The Board did not approve this grant since the primary intent of the fund is to assist students in their research.

A third proposal was submitted several weeks after the Board meeting. After review by the scholarship Committee and consultation with several Board members, it was decided to approve the application. Ms. Laura A. Buchanan, a senior majoring in botany at UNC-CH will study "In vitro Propagation of Two North Carolina Native Plants." The plants chosen for study are *Chryosogonum virginianum* (green and gold) and *Asarum canadense* (wild ginger). Research will be under the supervision of Dr. Denise E. Blume, Biology Department, UNC-CH, Chapel Hill.

1986 Fall Membership Meeting

The Board proposed the following as possible places to visit during our fall meeting: (1) Hanging Rock State Park or (2) Chatham County White Pines areas along with Raven Rock State Park. A decision will be made at our next meeting.

Other Business

Julie Moore requested more articles from members on their favorite gardens and places to visit in N.C. Jean Stewart moved that we join the Conservation Council of N.C., and that we send them a contribution of one hundred dollars. The Board approved the motion.

Gretchen Cozart moved that we send one hundred dollars to the N.C. Botanical Garden as a thank you for the use of their building for much of the Society's business. It was amended to make this an annual contribution. The amended motion was approved.

Dr. Noggle read a resolution written by friends of State Parks opposing the construction of "dry dam" 25 near W. B. Umstead State Park. He moved that a letter of concurrence be sent to the federal authorities. After some discussion, the Board voted to authorize Dr. Noggle to transmit a letter in support of the Friends of State Parks resolution.

The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,



Elvira Howard

. . .I will go root away
The noisome weeks, which without profit suck
The soil's fertility from wholesome flowers.

William Shakespeare
King Richard II

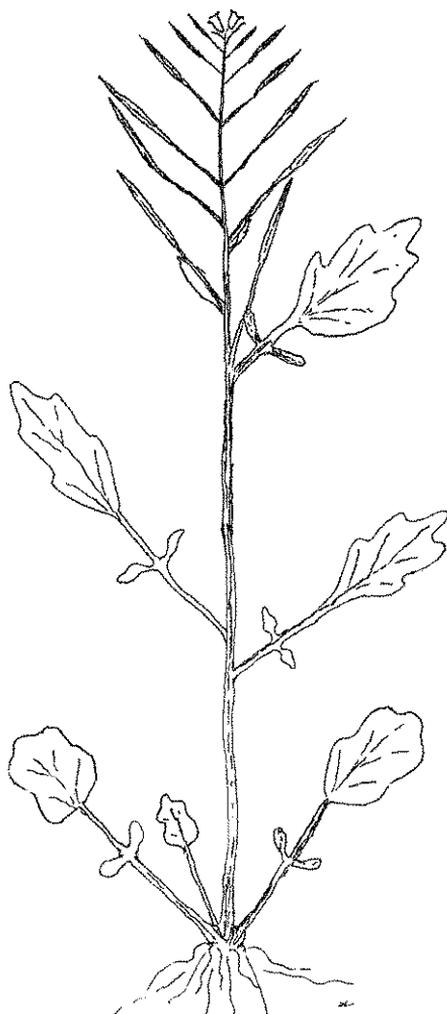
WE WELCOME THE FOLLOWING NEW MEMBERS
April 1986

Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry 2705 Lilac Road Greensboro, N. C. 27408	Hitch, Ms. Jan Route 5, Box 266 Maryville, TN 37801
Blume, Dr. Denise E. Route 1, Box 190-A Germanton, N. C. 27019	McDonnell, William F. 1212 Roosevelt Drive Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514
Broome, Ms. Deborah L. 7521 Granada Drive Knoxville, TN 27909	Minners, Mrs. Gretchen P. 4700 Locust Hill Court Bethesda, Md. 20814
Burnett, Mrs. Charles 10 Mount Bolus Road Chapel Hill, N. C. 27814	Perry, Jesse P. N. C. Museum of Natural History P. O. Box 27647 Raleigh, N. C. 27606
Burrell, Mr. C. Colston 812 G. Street S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003	Ramsey, Mr. G. W. Herbarium Lynchburg College Lynchburg, Va. 24501
DeLong, Ms. Carol W. Route 3, Lakeview Acres Wilkesboro, N. C. 28697	Riddle, Mr. Dean 616 N. Highland Ave. #4 Atlanta, Georgia 30306
Dixon, Mr. James W. 150 Burrage Road Concord, N. C. 28025	Shinn, Thomas S., Jr. 6537 Idlebrook Drive Charlotte, N. C. 28212
Farrar, Mrs. Miles Pinckney P. O. Box 263 Mount Holly, N. C. 28120	Schoonover, Mrs. Evelyn M. 211 Armstrong Lane Archdale, N. C. 27263
Grant, Mr. James N. 237 Clifton Road Rocky Mount, N. C. 27801	Schorger, Mrs. Ann 400 Ridgecrest Drive Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514
Helton, Ms. Betty H. 2189 Windy Oaks Road Fort Mill, S. C. 29715	

Sherrill, Mr. Frank C.
1822 Lake Monroe Drive
Monroe, N. C. 28110

Yarbrough, Mr. George
2757 Reynolds Park Rd.
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27107

Trevathan, Mrs. Ruth
Route 1, Box 101A
Greenville, N. C. 27834



Steve Leonard's Small-Anthered Bittercress

NEW BOOK FOR AMERICA

A parade of new garden books written by Englishmen for England's soils, climate and plant hardiness has been appearing in this country. Beautiful as these books are and nicely written, they don't parallel the specific needs of this land. Welcome, then, is the revision of an American garden classic: "Taylor's Encyclopedia of Gardening." Many a gardener "grew up" with this well known tome.

It was first published in 1936 and revised many times (the latest in 1961 by the late Norman Taylor). Although methodology of growing plants remains much the same, there are changes in plant nomenclature, new information on cultivars and products that make an update welcome. Besides full color portraits are now possible with better printing technology.

To revise this one-volume encyclopedia, which originally had 1,330 pages, the publisher-Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston-has launched an ambitious schedule for the fifth edition. Just as Mr. Taylor relied upon a bevy of experts to contribute various articles to his encyclopedia, the revision includes the efforts of a number of experts. Dr. Gordon P. DeWolf Jr. is serving as the overall editor.

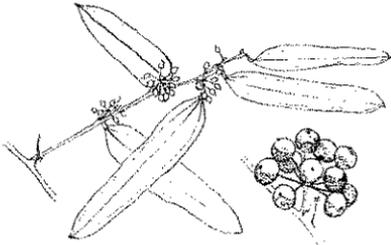
The publisher has planned a four year effort to complete the revision. Instead of issuing one large volume, 12 to 16 books on separate phases of gardening will appear. Each is about field guide size, 8½ x 4¼ inches, paperback and priced at \$14.95. The first four volumes are: "Annuals," "Perennials," "Roses" and "Bulbs".

The format of each volume is essentially the same. The introduction to each volume includes color plates which resemble the illustrations of an elegant nursery catalogue and serve educationally or as appetite wetters. In addition various articles by experts in their fields guide every aspect of the subject. The last half of each volume contains the encyclopedia section, originated by Norman Taylor, but greatly expanded and revised.

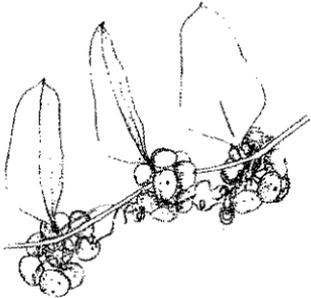
The publishing project looks attractive and is ambitious. It should be a great addition to the information needed by American gardeners. The only negative-

if it is that- is the number of volumes that will be needed to tell the whole tale. No longer will it be possible to sit down with one cozy book on your lap. As is often the case with an encyclopedia, one subject often leads to another. This revision will make specialists of us all.

The New York Times
April 20, 1986



Smilax laurifolia



Smilax auriculata



Smilax pumila

NOTES

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



900 WEST NASH STREET

WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA 27602

NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INC.

Mrs. S.M. Coxart, Treasurer
900 West Nash Street
Wilson, North Carolina 27602

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

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