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NEWSLETTER

Vol. VIII No. 4 MAY 1968

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The planning meeting for the Spring Meeting of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society was held at Wilson on March 17, and was well attended. Mrs. W.T. Lamm, Jr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hubbard, co-hostesses, really fed and entertained us royally. It was decided that the spring meeting this year would be held at Asheville. Due to the distance from most of us, and to the many interesting possibilitys of the region, as outlined by Mr. Shinn, it seemed highly desirable to make this a two day meeting, May 18 and 19, with the privilege of even adding another day, May 20, for those who can spare the time for it. Mr. and Mrs. Shinn were appointed chairmen of the local committee on arrangements. They went right to work; and the plans thay have outlined insure a really outstanding meeting. I do wish that I could greet each member of the Society there.

Quite a few new members have joined since our fall meeting. There is yet time to add many more before May 18. Besides our own pleasure, this is a wonderful opportunity to further the reason for our Society--the interest in and the preservation of our North Carolina wild flowers--as visioned and organized sixteen years ago by our first President, Mrs. Herbert P. Smith.

H.R. Totten

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PAST PRESIDENTS OF N.C.W.F.P.S.

1951 - 1952	Mrs. Herbert P. Smith
1952 - 1954	Mr. J.A. Warren
1954 - 1956	Mrs. Paul Spencer
1956 - 1958	Mr. Lionel Melvin
1958 - 1960	Mrs. Carl Pegg
1960 - 1962	Mr. Walter Braxton
1962 - 1966	Mr. W. Gordon Butler

Schedule for the Spring Meeting
of the
North Carolina Wildflower Preservation Society
in
Asheville, N. C., May 18 and 19, 1968

Please wear a name-plate at all times, which includes your town.

Saturday, 2:00 P.M.: Meet at Garden Gates for a 50-mile round-trip through Barnardsville to Cane River Gap in Pisgah National Forest, to be conducted by Mr. William Nothstein of the U. S. Forest Service. This area is perhaps unsurpassed in its tremendous variety of mountain wildflowers, visible from the road. Many plants should still be in bloom here which have already bloomed at the Asheville elevation.

Saturday, 3:30 P.M.: Those who do not take the above trip, meet at Garden Gates for a tour of the garden (native and cultivated) of Doan Ogden, 175 Lakewood Drive. Mr. Ogden is well-known to wildflower lovers of the state as landscape architect for the Boone, Cherokee, and Asheville-Biltmore gardens.

Should you be entering Asheville from the East anywhere near this time, turn left off Tunnel Road to Kenilworth Road (traffic light and Mountaineer Motel), which follows to Lakewood Drive, turn left and follow to Ogden mail box and home on right.

Saturday, 8:15 P.M.: Business meeting at Lecture Hall, Humanities Building, Asheville-Biltmore College--the first building, on the right, as you enter the College area. Business will be followed by brief introductions and words--then punch and cookies to be served by ladies of the Asheville-Biltmore Botanical Garden Association for an informal get-together.

The Society, and especially Dr. Totten, may well be proud of securing the republication of Dr. Well's very valuable Natural Gardens of North Carolina. Naturally excitement runs high, too, over the book by Dr. Justice and Dr. Bell, which should be off the press in April. It is hoped that Mrs. Stewart will have some of both books on hand. All are anticipating the presence of Dr. Wells and Dr. Justice; and, if he can be persuaded to come back to his home town, of Dr. Ritchie Bell. A study of these books, along with Coker and Totten's Trees of the Southeastern States, (which Mrs. McCracken, horticultural chairman of ABBG, uses full time in her planting of trees), would vastly increase your knowledge and make this meeting a real joy.

Sunday, 10:00 A.M.: Meet at Garden Gates for a tour of Asheville-Biltmore Botanical Gardens. Here is a very fine example of what PEOPLE are doing, without state or federal funds--an example which might well be duplicated, to a lesser or greater degree, in every town or community throughout our state.

(con't)

Sunday, 12:30 P.M.: Luncheon at Asheville-Biltmore College Cafeteria in the New Student Union Building--$1.75 per person. Please make reservations through the Tom Shinns, Rt. #1, Box 321-A, Leicester, N. C., zip 28748 (Tel. 704-683-3405) by Wednesday, May 15.

Mrs. Shields of the cafeteria has graciously offered to prepare this luncheon especially for the Society and must have the count on Thursday, May 16. Since all reservations must be paid for, you may or may not send your check to the Shinns in advance.

Sunday, 1:30 P.M. or after luncheon: A trip to the Shinn natural gardens at the foot of Spivey Mountain. For those who are in a hurry to return home, this may be accomplished by going just to the gardens, and then back to Asheville in 1 1/2 to 2 hours. Others may like to cover the place, as well as to see the results of Mr. Shinn's seed planting.

Since construction of the large bog at the ABBG has not yet begun, your interest here may lean toward the bog planting. In his chapter on "The Evergreen Shrub Bog," first published in 1932, Dr. Wells describes as worthy of trial in gardens in the eastern half of the state such shrubs as Zenobia or honey-cup, angle-stem fetter bush, bog dog-laurel, gall berry, leather-wood, pepper bush, swamp gallberry, wax myrtle, and others. These plants are growing successfully here in the mountains, as well as many of the plants which he mentions in his chapter on "The Grass-Sedge Bog or Savannah Lands." We can only hope the time will be right for the bed of showy ladies' slippers to be in full bloom.

Some interest has been manifested in a digging trip on Monday, May 20, to a Shortia area (about 65 miles to vicinity of Jocassee, S.C.--return to the Piedmont or East may be by way of Greenville, S.C.) which will be flooded by Duke Power Co. A tremendous variety of plants, in addition to Shortia, can be had for the digging. We expect to have Mr. Charlie Moore of Duke Power Co., Brevard--and a very knowledgeable person he is--on hand to tell us about this area. When you make luncheon reservations with the Shinns, please indicate if you are interested on this trip. Plans may be completed with them at their home on Sunday afternoon.

Note: Since the ABBG is having a plant sale on May 11th of surplus plants from private gardens and this Shortia area, it is just possible that Mrs. McCracken may be able to reserve some plants for you if you wish to place an order in advance with the Shinns.

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ACCOMMODATIONS

Many of you are perhaps familiar with the array of motels with restaurants, on Tunnel Road as you enter Asheville from the East, as well as the good food at Buck's Restaurant. The following accommodations are mentioned because of their convenience to the Gardens, with rates listed in this order (1) Single, (2) 1 bed--2 people, (3) 2 beds--2 people, and when quoted, (4) 2 beds--3 people, and (5) 2 beds--4 people (zip codes 28801, Tel. area code, 704).

(con't)

Montford Exit (Expressway)

Battery Park Hotel with Dining Room--$7/$12/$14--Tel. 252-8211
Downtowner Motor Inn with Restaurant, 120 Patton Ave.--$8.50/$12 $14/$16/$18--254-9661
Cavalier Motel, 37 Hiawassee St., 2 blocks to Battery Park D.R. $8/$10/$12/$14/$16--254--0945
From above, take Flint to Chestnut--right to Broadway--left to Weaver Blvd. and Gardens.

Merrimon Exit (next after Charlotte St.)

American Court Motel, 85 Merrimon--none/none/$12.50/$14.50/$16.50--253-4427
Asheville Court, 130 Merrimon (used by A.B.College--showers only) 254-5341
These two about 3 blocks to Weaver Blvd., which follow to Gardens.
Toddle House Restaurant, 156 Merrimon Ave.
Ever Green Motel, 612 Merrimon (showers only)--$7.50/$9.50/$10.50 $12.50/$14.50--254-4681
(Mrs. Schroeder is one of our new members)
Tour-o-Tel Motor Ct., 640 Merrimon--$9/$10/$12/$15/$16--254-8143
Athens Restaurant, food reasonable and adequate (any kind), across the street from last two motels, which are on either side of Edgewood Road which leads directly to the College and to Gardens (take left when first building, Humanities, is in sight to Weaver Blvd., then right to Gardens).

When you make reservations, be sure to state that you are with the NCWFPS and check rates, as some of these rates are special for our members. In making luncheon reservations with the Shinns, it would be nice to have you indicate where you will be staying.

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Introduction to
"Story of the Gardens"
by
Mrs. Thomas S. Shinn

The new members of the Society from Asheville, with 15 from the board of directors of ABBG, is evidence that we're glad you are coming and of the great interest here in the preservation of wildflowers. In the National Parks, the Blue Ridge Parkway, and the U.S. Forest Service, we have great areas in Western N.C. where wildflowers are preserved in their natural habitat. However, what has been accomplished here at Asheville-Biltmore Botanical Gardens is living proof of how just PEOPLE can work together toward the preservation of wildflowers with the great aims of education and sheer enjoyment. It has been said that a person must know what he is to conserve--and it is our feeling that the use and enjoyment of natural areas may well be commensurate with knowledge.

(con't)

Through the years, thousands of native plants have been saved from PROGRESS and planted in private gardens by wildflower lovers in and around Asheville. Many a bulldozer has been preceded by these enthusiastic flower lovers; and so, it was just too much when it was first announced in The Asheville Citizen, in January 1960, that bulldozing would begin for the construction of the College. An appeal was made to a very receptive board of trustees and to an enthusiastic president and biology teacher that they include plans for a botanical garden of native plants on their campus. Here was a college which, through the years, had sometimes struggled even for survival; but now it had great plans for the future, with an awakened city and community behind it. Money was not available for such gardens; but the ten-acre plot was set aside for the purpose, and encouragement was given by the College for the formation of a Botanical Garden Association, which was organized at the college auditorium in the old Seely Castle on November 13, 1960. A member of the board of trustees of the College, Miss Gertrude Ramsey, was the first president, followed by William Peyton and Dr. Demmon. The constitution provides that the president and the chairman of the board of trustees of the College shall always serve as members of the board of the ABBG Association, thus insuring leadership from and cooperation with the College. We were indeed fortunate in those early days to have as a great champion of the Gardens the senior editor of The Asheville Citizen-Times, the late Mr. Charles K. Robinson. The support of such a beloved and respected newspaperman was of immeasurable value.

The struggle has been arduous, persevering, back-breaking, sometimes heart-breaking, but always exhilarating. Dr. Demmon gives a story of the accomplishments:

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STORY OF THE GARDENS
by
E. L. Demmon
Pres., A-B Botenical Gardens

Since 1961, when it became incorporated, members of the Asheville-Biltmore Botanical Gardens have been working to develop this 10-acre tract located on the campus of the Asheville-Biltmore College, into a garden of native wildflowers, shrubs and trees, for the education and enjoyment of Asheville citizens and for the many visitors from near and far.

This area of hill and meadowland along Reed Creek and bordered by Broadway and W. T. Weaver Blvd., is supported by the dues of its 400 individual, garden and civic members, as well as by donations of money, plants, labor and materials. Also, memorial funds have been given to develop special areas throughout the Gardens.

Development work to date has included the construction of a service road, gravel paths, a water drainage and irrigation system, some native stone walls, and seats, a footbridge, a 100-year old log-cabin and spring house, a split rail fence, and a small green-house.

(con't)
Also, there is a parking lot inside two large iron gates on Weaver Blvd., and visitors are encouraged to park their cars there and walk through the Gardens. A Visitor's Center building near the entrance is planned for the future.

Several thousand native plants already have been set out, mostly by members of local garden clubs, and these are being labeled to indicate the common and scientific names so that visitors and students can learn to readily identify them. Some development labor has been contributed by the local Neighbornood Youth Corps.

During the spring and summer months several of our members serve as guides to accompany tours through the Gardens, particularly on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Special lectures have been sponsored throughout the year, and at Christmas time, a turkey dinner has been arranged for the benefit of the Gardens, where all the food is donated by local firms and individuals, is cooked by the members and served by them at the College cafeteria. At the recent Benefit Dinner last Dec. 8th, about 500 members and friends were served, and later attended a lecture by Wilma Dykemen, local author.

One of the major attractions at the Gardens is the old log-cabin, originally built by pioneers in Madison County, dedicated to the memory of Hubert Hayes, founder of the Mountain Jamboree. This cabin is furnished with antiques donated by local people and is well worth a visit.

Another feature of the Gardens will be a small Garden for the Blind, where these people can come and enjoy the touch and smell of flowers, with their labels in Braille.

In March, the native wildflowers begin to put in an appearance and from then on the Gardens attract many visitors daily. As different plants come into bloom at various times throughout the year, the Gardens are always changing. Several thousand people came through the Gardens last year and we anticipate that many more will come and enjoy this beauty spot in the months ahead. There is no charge for admission and everyone is welcome.

We invite everyone's interest and support as these Gardens belong to us all, and tie in closely with the current program to make and Keep Asheville Beautiful.

SUGGESTED TRAILS--BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY AND VICINITY

Milepost		Driving time from Asheville via BRP
305.2	Beacon Heights Trail-Easy walk through woodland (some red spruce and balsam fir) to excellent view of Grandfather Mountain	2 1/2 - 3 hours
308.3	Flat Rock Trail-Self-guiding nature trail in woodland to scenic view.	2 1/2 - 3 hours
316.3	Linville Falls Area-Trails to overlooks of falls and gorge of Linville River. Picnic area.	2 1/2 - 3 hours
339.5	Crabtree Falls-2 to 3 hour walk to falls on woodland trail. Picnic area and campground.	1 1/2 - 2 hours
355.4	N. C. 128 to Mt. Mitchell State Park-Trails in spruce-fir forest. Picnic area, restaurant.	1 - 1 1/2 hours
363.4	Craggy Gardens Area-Self-guiding nature trail and other short trails. Visitor center and picnic area.	3/4 - 1 hour
408.6	Mt. Pisgah Area-Several trails including trail to Mt. Pisgah in Pisgah National Forest. Campground and picnic area.	3/4 - 1 hour
419.0	Graveyard Fields Area-Trail along stream in second-growth northern hardwood forest.	1 1/2 - 2 hours
431.0	Richland Balsam-Self-guiding nature trail in spruce-fir forest.	2 - 2 1/2 hour

A STUDY OF TRILLIUM

by

Cornelia Ann Serota

Many of you may be particularly interested in an area of the Shinn garden which has been confiscated by Mrs. Ann Serota for a natural planting of her trillium which she has used during her six years of research and which provides her with a working area and plants for further study. Mrs. Serota, one of the founders of the Asheville-Biltmore Botanical Gardens, at that time assistant professor of biology at Asheville-Biltmore College, applied for a National Science Foundation research grant through the college in order to promote the Gardens. This grant has been renewed twice, recently through Mars Hill College where she is presently associate professor of biology. She has never had a greenhouse or other planting facilities so requested this area of the Shinns that she might preserve her plants in a single area for continued study.

In this planting are these taxa: T. grandiflorum (Michx.) Salish; T. gleasoni Fern. (highly variable, in W.N.C.T.cernuum by some authors); T. catesbaei Ell.; T. undulatum Willd.; T. erectum L. var. erectum; T. erectum var. sulcatum Barksdale; T. erectum var. vaseyi (Gleason) Ahles; T. erectum var. album (Michx.) Pursh; T. simile Gleason; T. rugelii (Rendle); T. cuneatum Raf.; T. sessile L.; T. gleasoni Fern. (Robertson and Davidson Cos., Tenn.); T. discolor Wray.

Mrs. Serota's grant is issued under the general title "Morphological and Karyotypic Analysis of Trillium Taxa." She is recording and applying minor ecological factors to an analysis of the taxa: e.g. T. rugelii appears to be a variety of T. erectum L. var. erectum (our common red one) and not a species as Rendle assumed from Rugel's discription. Only Rugel, Barksdale and Mrs. Serota have reported this plant in the living state. A like analysis has been made of seven populations of T. cuneatum. The only real variables are absence or presence of the anthocyanins and specific scent. Dr. Ben W. Smith, professor of cyrogenetics at N. C. State University, and Mrs. Serota have also concluded that T. gleasoni is the correct name, and not T. cernuum, for that western North Carolina species. But Mrs. Serota urges caution in the mention of this, insisting that she is not a taxonomist--that she can only record data and discuss, with the hope that such data may help to classify these plants correctly.

Mrs. Serota will be on hand at the Shinns to show these plants and to discuss them with those who are more qualified than the Shinns.

In the meantime, some of the learned may like to refer to "The cyto-ecology of four species of Trillium from western North Carolina" by Cornelia Ann Serota and Ben W. Smith in the Febuary, 1967 issue of the American Journal of Botany; and "Amorphological

(con't)
and Karyotypic Analysis of an Isolated Population of Trillium Gleasoni" in the Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, Vol. 83, No. 2, 1967, by Cornelia Ann Serota and Helen Bobo Gryder. Now in the hands of the Canadian Journal of Botany is an article entitled "Trillium Rugelii from Henderson County, N. C." and another "A Statistical and Kareotypic Analysis of Seven Populations of Trillium Cuneatum Raf." with the American Journal of Botany, both by Mrs. Serota.

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Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting

The Executive Board Meeting of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc. was held on Sunday February 18, 1968 at the home of Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Lamm in Wilson, North Carolina. Before the business meeting, a superb luncheon was served. Mrs. Charles Hubbard of Wilson was co-hostess for this. Several people from the Wilson area were invited to the luncheon as well as wives and husbands of the Executive Board. The Business meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. Totten at 2:10 p.m.

The recording secretary, Mrs. Pearson Stewart read the minutes of the Fall meeting. These were approved as read. Miss Bessie Pope, the treasurer reported a balence on hand of $140.85. Eighteen new members have joined since the Fall Meeting.

Dr. Totten reported that he had received 100 orders for the new edition of Dr. Wells' book, The Natural Gardens of North Carolina. Our Society has authorized the purchase of 10 books as memorials. By saving on postage by hand delivery and no tax on out-of-state orders, Dr. Totten was able to buy an extra copy making the total of memorial books eleven.

The question of whether dues should be increased was discussed but no motion was made and Dr. Totten recommended that the matter be taken up at the regular Spring meeting. Mrs. Herbert Smith felt that since the dues of the club at the founding had been suggested as twenty-five cents, and since they were now one dollar, that this was sufficient. Others felt that the dues should remain the same if the income was enough to pay for the newsletters. Mrs. Stewart expressed the hope that by raising the dues that the Society would have funds with which it could give financial support to worthwhile preservation projects. As examples of what could be done she spoke of sanctuaries which the New England Wild Flower Preservation Society has been able to acquire: the largest and northernmost stand of the Great Laurel or Rosebay (Rhododendron maximum) in the country, at Springvale, Maine; a bog filled with choice native orchids; and five other important ecological areas.

(Minutes, Con't)

Mrs. Lamm then introduced Dr. J. B. Tyndall, a faculty member at Atlantic Christian College. Dr. Tyndall told of a piece of property of 25 to 30 acres in the corner of Wilson, Nash and Johnston Counties called "Flower Hill". Here is a magnificent stand of rhododendron. The Boy Scouts of the area had considered buying the property for a campsite but had been unable to do so. Dr. Tyndall had wanted the college to buy it, but a pulpwood company has bought the land and has already cut much of the timber. The rhododendron area is still intact. Dr. Tyndall will investigate further to see whether the pulpwood company would be willing to preserve it. He will keep Mrs. Lamm informed.

Mrs. O. G. Allen reported that the fund-raising drive of the Pilot Mountain Preservation and Park Committee had almost reached its goal.

Mrs. O. G. Allen made a motion that the Spring Meeting be held in Asheville. The motion was carried. Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Shinn will make the arrangements with Asheville-Biltmore College regarding the possibility of using the cafeteria at the school. A Saturday and Sunday meeting was suggested. Details of the program were left up to the Shinns.

Mr. Walter Braxton reported an incomplete slate of officers. Those accepting nominations were: Dr. Marjorie P. Newell as nominee for Vice-President, and Mrs. Charles Hubbard as Corresponding Secretary. Mr. Thomas Shinn regretfully refused the nomination for President since he had not been able to retire as he had expected by this time and consequently would not have the time for the office.

Dr. B. W. Wells autographed copies of his book. Copies from the local Wilson bookshop were on sale.

Mr. & Mrs. Lamm and Mr. & Mrs. Wilson were extended a vote of thanks for a wonderful meeting-place, and for the hospitality.

The business meeting adjourned at 3:30.

Notes From Your Editor

This is a beautiful rainy day. To me, in a special way, a rainy day is just as beautiful as a balmy day of sunshine. It is one of God's ways of taking care of his earth and its inhabitants. Without water, man, animals and plants would not be long for this world. Isn't it wonderful just to be alive? Every day I try to say "Thank you, Lord for another day!"

The board meeting of our organization held in February in Wilson with Mrs. W. T. Lamm, Jr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hubbard, co-hostesses, was a delightful occassion. We appreciate their wonderful hospitality, the good food, lovely antiques, beautiful paintings and flowers, along with the delightfully landscaped garden. Snow-drops were in bloom everywhere. It was an occassion that will be long remembered by all who attended.

Your editor is grateful for all the contributions made to this YOUR NEWSLETTER. Mr. Steve Leonard sent an article on Ginseng that is most interesting and informative. Mr. Robert G. Troxler contributes his program to the Greensboro Wildflower Club given July 6, 1967. Miss Mary Creech gave permission for us to use the material on Bathabara for our publication. Many thanks to Mrs. Cornelia Ann Serota for her study of Trillium, Mrs, J. Robert Chrisman for her article on Seed, and to Mr. George Stephens for the list of Suggested Trails--Blue Ridge Parkway and Vicinity. And last but not least, the marvelous job that Mr. & Mrs. Thomas S. Shinn have done in setting up our Spring meeting. They have everything planned for our convenience, comfort and pleasure. Just reading the plans they have made for us makes it sound as if our best meeitng is just ahead. Follow their instructions as to reservations etc. and let's all meet in Asheville, May 18 and 19, 1968. This co-operation from our membership is what gives your editor the courage to continue with these Newsletters.

Send your membership dues to Miss Bessie Pope, $1.00 per year. Miss Pope's address is on the front page of the Newsletter along with your other officers. Please mail your checks to her so that she can enjoy our meeting and not have to spend her time collecting dues.

Remember--the addresses of our membership are constantly changing--if you know of a change please send it to Miss Bessie Pope or to Mrs. Walter Braxton.

(con't, Editor's notes)

To Dr. H. R. Totten we extend our gratitude for his untiring effort in the reproduction of Natural Gardens of North Carolina by Wr. B. W. Wells. Dr. Totten's perseverance has made it possible for a goodly number of our membership to own Natural Gardens of North Carolina by Dr. B. W. Wells.

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Ginseng
Panax quinquefolia Linnaeus
by
Steve Leonard

A member of the family, Araliaceas, this plant has been variously classified as Aralia quinquefolia de Candolle, Gray; Aralia canadensis Tournefort; Aureliona canadensis Lafitte; Ginseng chinensileus Jartoux; Ginseng quinquefolia Wood; Panax americana Rafinesque. The list of common names includes ginseng, tartar root, five finger. red berry, man's health, jinshard, grantogen, ninsin, and sang.

In the United States Department of Agriculture's Miscellaneous Publication #77 (July 1930), ginseng is described as "an erect plant growing from 8 - 15 inches high and bearing 3 leaves at the summit, each leaf consisting of five thin, stalked leaflets. The 3 upper leaflets are larger than the 2 lower ones. From 6 - 20 greenish-yellow flowers are produced in a small cluster during July and August, followed later in the season by bright crimson berries. Ginseng has a thick fleshy, spindly-shaped root 2 - 3 inches or more in length and about 1/2 to 1 inch in thickness, often branched. After the second year the root becomes branched or forked, and it is the branched root, especially if it resembles the human form, which finds particular favor with the Chinese, who are the principle consumers of the root. Thus the part used is the root, which is dug in autumn. If collected at any other season of the year, the root shrinks more on drying, which injures its appearance and lowers its market value."

Ginseng is found sparingly in the rich, moist soil in hardwood forests of southern Canada, and from Maine to Minnesota southward to the mountains of northern Georgia and Alabama. However, it has been cultivated in the Northern and Central States and on the North Pacific Coast.

An interesting article appeared in Economic Botany (Vol. XI, no. 4 Oct. - Dec., 1957) entitled "Ginseng" by Louis O. Williams on the history of Panax quinquefolia. A summary of this history is given below:

(Ginseng, con't)

Ginseng was first collected from wild plants and exported to China in 1716. Demand for the plant was so great that by 1773, a ship with 55 tons of ginseng sailed from Boston for China. During the period 1859 - 1896, the U. S. exproted 6,869 tons of this plant to China. The price of the root usually hovered about $3.00 per pound.

Cultivation started in the 1870's in Virginia and the use of ginseng in the U. S. became increasingly popular. Numerous bulletins on the culture of ginseng and its uses were published by the United States Department of Agriculture and by experiment stations in New York, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky. Newspapers and magazines carried ginseng advertisements and stock companies were formed to grow the plant on a large scale. But the blight, alternaria, in 1904, severely damaged the crop and discouraged many growers. Collection and cultivation continued through the World Wars, but there has been a decline in production since World War II. At the present, the U. S. exports about 50 tons annually; the price for wild root is $24 per pound and the price for cultivated root is about 40 per cent less.

Hong Kong is the principal market for the root, being redistributed to Southeast Asia from there. Supplies come from Japan, Canada, Korea, and the United States. It is reported that ginseng sold for $130 per pound wholesale lots in Hong Kong in 1951.

The grading of ginseng, according to the Dr. H. W. Youngken, is based on color, weight, taste, condition, age, appearance, source, and shape. The best grade of hundreds of meaningless grades is the root that is shaped like a man.

Modern chemical analysis shows that ginseng has little more than a glucosidal substance. panaquillon, which, as a drug, is ineffective. The root may be more beneficial as an emergency food or the leaves, when dried and boildd , as a tea. But Francis P. Porcher, in aaspecially prepared bulletin of 1863 by the U. S. Government stated:

In China, they drink an infusion of the root instead of tea, and it is well known that they have recourse to it as a last resort in all diseases: Dr. James says, more especially in all cachectic and consumptive cases, and from those arising from debility of any kind. Dr. Healde also alludes to their great confidence in it as a restorative after great fatigue, as an antispasmodic in nervous affections, in coma. and as a aphrodisiac; 120 grains of the sliced root are boiled in a quart of water, and 2 ounces of the decoction, or 20 grains of the root in substance is employed.

(Ginseng, con't)

Jartoux states that, after being fatigued by travelling for three days, he employed the decoction of the leaves internally, and as an application to the feet, and was satisfied of its utility, being completely revived by it. Dr. Wood says it is very little more than a demulcent; but Lindley thinks that there no reasonable doubt of the ginseng having an invigorating and stimulant power, when fresh.

Ginseng has been used similarly in North Carolina but because of the foreign demand, the local demand, and the fact that it takes 5 - 7 years to grow a crop from seeds, the plant has almost been exterminated. It has been reported from only 9 counties in North Carolina according to the Atlas of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas.

In the Criminal Code of the General Statutes of North Carolina, Section 14, there are 3 laws pertaining to ginseng. They are:

Paragraph 79--Larceny of ginseng: If any person shall take and carry away, or shall aid in taking or carrying away, any ginseng growing upon the lands of another person, with intent to steal the same, he shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not less than two years nor more than five years, in the discretion of the court: Provided that such ginseng, at the time the same is taken, shall be in beds and the lands upon which such beds are located shall be surrounded by a lawful fence.

Paragraph 392--Digging ginseng on another's land during certain months: All persons shall be allowed to dig ginseng at any time of the year for the purpose of replanting the same. If any person dig ginseng except on his own premises, or for the purpose of replanting the same, between the first day of April and the first day of September, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of $10 for each day's or part of a day's digging, and shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Paragraph 393--Purchase of ginseng; register to be kept; details; Every person, firm, or corporation buying ginseng in any quantity shall keep a register, and shall keep therein a true and accurate record of each purchase, showing the amount of the ginseng, the name and the residence of the person from whom purchased, the source from which obtained, and amount paid for the same and the date of purchase. A failure to comply with the above requirements, or the making of a false entry in regard to the purchasing of such ginseng, shall be a misdemeanor, punishable in the discretion of the court.

(Ginseng, con't)

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"WILDFLOWERS"
by
Robert G. Troxler

After years of seeing just how much fun Flossie was having in her garden club, and the numerous activities connected with it, and oftimes being right in the midst of things. when the Greensboro Wildflower Club was being organized, I insisted that Flossie and I must be Charter Members of such an organization. Flossie has now rounded out 37 years of perfect attendanc at the Crape Myrtle Garden Club. We have not done quite as well by the Greensboro Wildflower Club these past fifteen years but when we were not at a meeting we usually had a mighty good excuse. We have both been interested in wildflowers as well as cultivated flowers for many years. Our rural background has kept us close and apprecative of nature and her many facets. Over fifty years ago with all the beautiful flowers blooming Flossie and I chose the Dogwood for our main decoration of the church when we were married.

It has been interesting to see how the Dogwood has really come into its own over the years. As early as 1941, the North Carolina General Assembly officially adopted the Dogwood (Cornus florida) as the State Flower. The Greensboro Council of Garden Clubs annually pictures the Dogwood on its Year Book. Greensboro is working hard to be known as the Dogwood City of North Carolina. The Dogwood grows the lenghh and breadth of the state, in the Eastern and Piedmont North Carolina, as a rule, it blooms in April, in the Mountains of our state it is at its best in May. Redbuds, too bloom at the same time of the year. Both are on the North Carolina Conservation list. There is an expression credited to the American Indians that should be adopted by each of us. "Take a little, leave a lot." This is sound advice regardless of its origin in dealing with any of Nature's bounties.

from: A GUIDE FOR TEACHING WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

<u>Plant and Wildflower Appreciation and Protection</u> :

There are times when we like to take trips and picnics into the fields and woodlands of our state. While there, we are tempted to pick flowers and cut shrubs or pull up plants to take home. A word of CAUTION must be made because in most instances such an act would be violation of a law.

Such an act is considered vandalism and does not accomplish a thing. Plant life brought home for transplanting is generally placed in different surroundings than it naturally is accustomed to, and subsequently dies unless especial care is given. The differences in soil, the acidity or lack of it, less moisture, too much or too little shade, etc., are points to be considered.

(Wildflowers, con't)

The intent of the law for wildflower protection is directed toward tourists, but it behooves us to know that such protection is state wide. The natural gardens of North Carolina are one of our great assets and we should ever be alert that they receive every protection they deserve.

Protection of Wildflowers, Shrubbery, Etc.:

The following laws may be noted: The following is quoted from the General Statutes of North Carolina: G. S. 14-128.

(a) Any person,not being on his own lands, or without the consent of the owner thereof, who shall, within one hundred yards of any State highways of North Carolina or within a like distance of any other public road of highway willfully commit any damage, injury or spoilation to or upon any tree, wood, underwood, timber, garden, crops, vegetables, plants, lands, springs, or any other matter or thing growing or being thereon, or who cuts, breaks, injures, or removes any tree, plant, or flower within such limits, or shall deposit any trash, debris, garbage, or litter within such limits, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction fined not exceeding fifty dollars ($50) or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days: Provided, however, that this act shall not apply to the officers, agents, and employees of the State Highway Commission or the county road authorities while in the discharge of their duties. (Chapter 14-128, General Statutes of N. C.)

Taking, Etc. of Certain Wild Plants From Land of Another:

14-129. No person, firm or corporation shall dig up, pull up, or take from the land of another or from any public domain, the whole or any part of any trailing arbutus, American holly, white pine, red cedar, hemlock or other coniferous trees, or any rhododendron, or any ground pine, or any Christmas greens, or any Judas tree, or any leucothea, or any azalea, without having in his possession a permit to dig up, pull up or take such plants, signed by the owner of such land or by his duly authorized agent. Any person convicted of violating the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than ten dollars($10) nor more than fifty ($50) for each offense. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the counties of Avery, Cabarrus, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Duplin, Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Hertford, McDowell, Pamlico, Pender, Person, Richmond. Rockingham, Rowan, Swain, Warren,and Mitchell.

(Wildflowers, con't)

Another plant that has always fascinated me is the Cross-Vine, the common name for a native vine also known as trumpet-flower. A genus formerly comprising several species, but now reduced to only one (Bignomia capreolota). It is called cross-vine in allusion to the image of a Greek cross seen in the cross section of its stem. This evergreen climber will grow 50 feet or more. It is found growing from Virginia south and west, as a trailing plant it will grow farther north. The rather stiff leaves are ovate and opposite usually with tendrils which cling by means of small disks. The corolla is arched and trumpet-shaped with somewhat irregular, spreading lobes, red-orange without, yellow within. This plant in bloom has very showy 2 to 9 flowers in terminal clusters of yellowish-red tubular blossoms in early summer about 2 1/2 inches long. Cross-Vine makes a good wall plant, would show to advantage among boulders, in a well drained place. As a trained plant on a wall it should be pruned severely after flowering. It is propogated by cuttings of half-ripened wood, and by layering.

From early May until the middle of October the Ruby-throated humming bird comes from the tropics to spend the flowery months of the Mississippi as nature caters to them in orderly succession. The humming bird is forever seeking tiny insects and nectar. Many flowers need the aid of pollination that the humming bird gives. But found the mere offering of nectar was not enough to insure his fidelity, they must offer some especially strong attraction to make his regular visits sure. How did flowers learn that red is irresistably fascinating to a humming-bird and orange only a little less so? Today we find such flowers as need him sorely, decked in his favorite colors. He demands that his refreshments be served for him in a tube so deep or inaccessible that, when he calls, he will find all he desires. The first flowers to have the honor of catering to this exacting little sprite from spring to autumn are the long-spurred red and yellow columbine and the painted cup, then the coral honey-suckle, jewel-weed, trumpet-creeper, Oswego tea and Cardinal flower. As we have brought plants from all over the world to our gardens the humming bird has stayed until frost to partake of gladioli, cannas, nasturiums and salvia. Where a trumpet-vine climbs with the help of its aerial roots like an ivy's, and sends forth clusters of brilliant tubes at the tips of long, wiry branches watch, and sooner or later you will see the Ruby-throated humming bird.

Two of North Carolina's most famous beauty spots are natural gardens of purple rhododendron, Craggy Gardens on the Blue Ridge Parkway, and Roan Mountain, which modern highways have made accessible to the public. Another is the Pink Beds in Pisgah National Forest, so named because of the profusion of mountain laurel in the area.

(Wildflowers, con't)

North Carolina has many well known and beautiful gardens, some of the better known are: Sarah B. Duke Memorial Gardens, Duke University, Durham; Reynolda Gardens, Winston-Salem; Arboretum, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Raleigh Rose Gardens, Pogue Street, Raleigh: Elizabethan Garden, Roanoke Island near Manteo; the Boone Botanical Garden, Boone; Biltmore Gardens, Biltmore Estate, Asheville; Pearson's Falls off Highway 176 between Tryon and Saluda;Clarendor Gardens, Pinehurst; Orton Plantation, 17 miles south of Wilmington on N. C. 130; Airlie Gardens, Wilmington, and our own Greensboro Anniversary Garden.

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Historic Bathabra

Editor's note: Miss Mary Creech, official Hostess, very graciously gave me permission to use this interesting information about BATHABRA in our newsletter.

History:

On November 17, 1753, a group of fifteen men arrived in piedmont North Carolina at a vacant log cabin built by Hans Wagner, a hunter. This cabin was to be the home for the twelve who stayed to form the nucleus of the settlement. This pioneering venture by hardy German Moravians from Pennsylvania was planned as a town from which missionaries could be sent to the Cherokee Indians. These select men were chosen because of particular talents which equipped them for successfully meeting the challenge of the North Carolina frontier. The town they began they called Bethabara, meaning "House of Passage", for they knew they were to choose a permanent town site at a later time.

Within a year of their arrival, a surveying party came and drew a map of their tract and the improvements that had been made during the first year in the Wachau, the name they gave their one hundred thousand acre tract of land. By 1756, the town had become a center to which a large number of people turned in time of need. The Cherokee Indians began raiding the homes in the region around Bethabara during the French and Indian War and over two hundred refugees came to seek shelter behind the walls of the palisade fort built around Bethabara. The Indians were frequent visitors in the town receiving free meals from the "Dutchi" on their trips through the Wachau. They never attacked the little town, probably because of the hospitality, but according to Attacullaculla, chief of the Cherokee, due to the fact that a bell was rung often and horns were blown, making them afraid to attack. During the war with the "Wild Men" a surveyor, Gottleib Reuter, arrived and drew a map of the town and the palisaded fort surrounding it. By 1763, the crisis was over and the palisades were taken down. In addition to providing protection. Bethabara also served as the "pantry" for the entire area.

(Bethabara, con't)

So that others may also enjoy this park, please do not pick any flowers or leaves, and please do not walk or climb on the foundations. Loosening the foundation stones could lead to injury.

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Historiacl Sketch
of the
Bethabara Moravian Church

Bethabara Moravian Church was built in 1788 by the oldest congregation of the Moravian Church South, which dates back to November 17, 1753.

At that time the first settlers, a group of fifteen young men, arrived from Pennsylvania almost at night-fall in a lovely little valley on the north side of the 100,000 acre tract which had been purchased by the Moravians.

This plot, originally called Wachau (after the estate of Count Zinzendorf, one of the early leaders of the Renewed Moravian Church) is now known in its anglicized form, "Wachovia."

The settlers found an unchinked log cabin, used as an overnight shelter by a hunter. During the first few months this meager hut was home to the Brethren. They felled the trees, cleared land, and planted winter wheat, waiting until the following March to build themselves a better shelter.

Within the next few years, additional settlers arrived and the little valley was transformed into a thriving village, protected from Indian attack by a log stockade.

To this village the first pastor, Bernard Adam Grube (one of the original fifteen) gave the scriptural name "Bethabara," a Hebrew word meaning "House of Passage" or "House of Tarrying."

This church is built of stone and handmade brick. The rooms adjacent to the sanctuary constituted the parsonage. Items of particular interest are:

Stone walls approximately two feet thick.
Hand-hewn timbers, held together by pegs.
Wide pine boards in the floors, one to two inches thick.
Woodwork made by Johan Krause, master cabinet-maker, who later moved to Salem.
A walnut corner-cupboard in the south-east room made by Johan Krause.
Walnut pulpit, hand-crafted in the Queen Anne style.

(Bethabara, con't)

In 1766, the Moravian Brethren began their new town of Salem, a few miles from their "House of Passage", and from this time until the final move was made in 1772, the major efforts of the men were directed toward the new town. In 1766, Reuter made a map of Bathabara, showing the location and function of each building in the Oeconomie, the term they used for their cooperative type of community organization, When the new buildings in Salem were ready, the the industries were moved from Bethabara, and the population of the little community dropped from 130 to 54. From that time to the present, Bethabara has remained a small community.

Archaeology

After the buildings in Bethabara were removed to Salem, allowed to rot down, were torn down or moved to other sites, the cellars beneath them were left standing open. In the early years of the 19th century,, the owner of the land filled in the cellars and turned the site into a family farm. For one hundred and fifty years the ruins of Bethabara lay buried beneath the clay of Wachovia until revealed by archaeology.

The maps made by Reuter were used by the archaeologists as an aid in location and identifying the ruins. By removing the topsoil from a building site shown on the map, the cellar outline could be seen. Further excavation revealed the foundation walls, cellars, and wells. Many of these cellars were filled with objects of great interest, particularly pottery which had been made in Bethabara by the potters Gottfried Aust, Rudolph Chirst, and Gottlob Krause. Most of the ruins shown on the 18th century maps of Bethabara, have been located and excavated. Of particular interest was the discovery of the original ditch used to hold the palisade posts of the fort. The row of postmolds, the corner bastions of the fort, and the opening for the gates were located, allowing the exact position of the fort to be determined.

Administration

The excavation of the ruins of Bethabara was made possible through the generosity of Charles H. Babcock. Sr. The Southern Province of the Moravian Church through its Treasurer, Dr. Edwin L. Stockton, administers the project with an advisory committee composed of representatives of the Bethabara Historical Society and Old Salem, Incorporated.

The Site

Interpretive markers have been placed at each site of excavated ruins with a brief description of the particular site. Beginning at the Church, follow the arrows and walks, and this will lead to a complete tour of Historic Bethabara. The Nature Trail is marked, as are some of the outstanding specimens, and is a separate walk from the excavations.

(Historical Sketch, Bethabara Moravian Church,con't)

Pine kitchen cupboard and other antique cupboards
Large fireplaces for heating and cooking.

In Bethabara in 1758, were held the first early morning Easter service and the first Moravian "Love Feast: in this area.

In recent years, much of the early village has been repurchased for the Southern Province of the Moravian Church. Open house is held at the church on Easter Saturday and Monday from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. It is sponsored by the Bethabara Historical Society, Inc., 550 South Church St., Winston-Salem, N. C., whose aim is rhe preservation and ultimate restoration of the historic church and village.

FREE WILL OFFERING RECEIVED

To reach Old Bethabara Church, travel about five miles west of Winston-Salem on Reynolda Road (N. C. 67) to Reynolda Manor Shopping Center. Turn right at the traffic light on to Old Town Road and go to the intersection of Bethabara Road. Then turn left on Bethabara Road. The old Church is the fourth building on the left.

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Seeds
by
Mrs. J. Robert Chrismon

Seed in itself is one of Nature's great achievements, and the study of seeds holds more than a passing interest for the casual gardener.

It's means of distribution is a miracle of transportation far greater than any we employ today. The seed that the plant works so hard to produce and protect must be sent into the world to perpetuate it's kind.

If the plant just dropped it's seed in a pile at the foot of it's own stem, there would be no room for proper growth and the urge to spread would be lost, so the plants have deivsed methods for scattering seed that are as ingenious as their methods of securing pollination.

Seed pods are cleverly constructed to explode like little bombs, to squirt like water pistols and to sprinkle like salt shakers.

(Seeds, con't)

They hitch-hike in the fur of animals and on the clothing of humans, they also get eaten by the birds--they fly like airplanes and float like boats.

The most familiar method of distribution is the wind. Who hasn't seen the fluffy "balls" of the dandelion made up of tiny parachutes each with seed attached that fly at each breath of wind.

The milk-weed pod will split open, revealing a bundle of folded wings which dry into fluffy down that fly away at a touch. Clematis, thistles and fire-weed travel by similar means. The flower bombs are intriguing little things. The wild Balsam of the swampy fields has a seed pod that just a touch will cause it to explode flinging seed in all directions. The wild geranium seems to have developed little springs which contract quickly, shooting the seeds out as effectively as a pop gun. Those plants and I played games all summer, they trying to conceal the seeds, while I was trying to coax them into a container. I won! Pansies, sorrel and violas are other members of the bomb squad. Fabre tells us of the fruit of an Euphorbia, the sand-box tree, whose shells burst with great violence to catapult it's seed great distances. One writer likened them to "zippered walnuts" as the seed pods resembled the English walnut. There are plants which shake their seed out of their containers much as salt is shaken from a salt shaker, poppies are good examples.

There are many seeds which are not airborne, but are blown along the ground strewing seeds as they go. Other seeds go "coasting". For example, seed pods of the Locust remain on the tree until cold weather, then they drop off, sometimes falling on the ice or crusty snow and away they go "coasting" down the hill to find a new home. Some seed, like those of the orchid, do not need transportation because they are so tiny and lightweight that they are blown about like dust.

The "squirting cucumber" is likely to surprise the nosey fellow. The small cucumber-like fruit contains a liquid in which the seeds are immersed. When mature the slightest touch will bring a spurt of seed and liquid. Only the fool-hardy would dare to smell a ripe "squirting cucumber".

Have you observed how certain perennial wild flowers will disappear from a locality and after a few years become plentiful again? This is usually traceable to a season of better growing conditions when the seed lying dormant in the soil retain their vitality and come up after a winter rest period. Dormancy after the time of ripening is a characteristic of the seed of some perennial plants.

(Seeds, con't)

If kept dry over winter and sowed in the spring, they may not germinate and we are likely to think that they have lost their vitality when actually their dormancy continues. They have missed the contact with cold, moist soil, either from planting out-of-doors, or proper stratification. It has been proven that seeds requiring drying after ripening , respond best to stratification lasting 50-75 days at temperature 35-40°,just too cold for germination. Once removed they should be planted immediately.

I find that Fall planting is usually as advantageous as stratification and much less trouble. I've had seed to lie dormant for as long as 18 months and then quite nonchalantly appear.

The dates for seed sowing fall into three groups:

The first includes few kinds which must be planted immediately upon ripening to aviod dormancy which delay germination for one season.

The second group of seeds may be designated for fall planting. Seed to be included here are Alliums, Anemone, Clematis, Penstemon, Thalictrum Liatris, etc.

The third group includes a large number of plants which germinate like annuals at all seasons. These are recommended for spring sowing after frost danger is past. The germination period averages about 10 or 20 days, sometimes less.

How do I know? By keeping a strict account in my yearly garden log.

Since the greater part of plants in our garden were raised from seed, we naturally observe the size, shape and coloring of the seed. Have you ever noticed the similarity of some seed to other objects?

For instance, nothing resembles a worn-out shaving brush as do the seed of "Bachelor Buttons". One pod of marigold seed reminds one of a bunch of shoe strings.

The Anemones produced cob-webby-hair-like wisps. We are all familiar with the size and shape of the Blackberry lily, and how their seed pods resemble the blackberry.

Watch your Lupine seed and see if they don't look exactly like stippled, peeled Brazil nuts.

"If there is any living thing that might explain to us the mystery beyond this life, it should be seed." Anon

By - Laws
of
The North Carolina
Wild Flower Preservation Society, Incorporated

Article I

Section I. Principal office, the principal office of this society in the state of North Carolina is to be located in the city of Greensboro, North Carolina.

Section 2. Other Offices. In addition to its principal office in the state of North Carolina, the Society may maintain branch offices at any other place of places in the state, or in any other state, as may be designated by its Board of Trustees.

Section 3. Corporate Seal. The Society shall have a seal upon which shall be imprinted its name and the words, "North Carolina."

Article II.
(Members and meetings of members)

Section I. Members. The membership of this Society shall be composed of all persons who make a gift of subscription to this Society of as much as one dollar (1.00), such membership to expire at such time as may be designated by the Board of Trustees. Only members who have made such donations are eligible to vote, hold office, or otherwise participate in the business and affairs of the society.

Section 2. Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of the members of the Society shall be held on the 1st day of May of each year, if not a legal holiday; and, if a legal holiday, then on the day following, at the principal office of the Society in Greensboro, North Carolina, or at such time and place as the Board of Trustees may from time to time designate, when and where they shall elect by plurality vote, by ballot, a Board of Trustees and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Section 3. Quorum. Ten per cent (10%) of the membership of this Society present at any meeting shall constitute a quorum for such meeting. A poll of the membership may be taken by authorization of the Board of Trustees with a written communication, and any action based upon such poll, however, shall be carried by a vote of the majority of the membership.

Section 4. Special Meetings. The Board of Trustees shall call a special meeting for the Fall of each year, and other special meetings shall be called for any purpose at any time by the chairman of the Board of Trustees, or Secretary, upon the written request of two Trustees, or of one-third of the members of the Society, or upon resolution of the Board of Trustees, which request or resolution shall state the purpose or purposes thereof.

(By - Laws, con't)

Section 5. Notice of Meetings. No notice is required to be given of the annual meeting of members of the Society. For all special meetings written notice setting forth the time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be considered thereat shall be given by the chairman of the Board of Trustees, or the Secretary, to each member; but the members shall have the right to waive the same, and when such waiver has been signed by a majority of the membership of the Society, no notice of such meeting shall be required. Such written notice shall be given ten (10) days prior to the date of any such special meeting.

Article III.
(Trustees)

Section I. Duties. The business and the property of the Society shall be managed and controlled by the Board of Trustees. There shall be five Trustees, each of whom must be members of the Society. They shall be elected every two years by ballot at the annual meeting of the membership of the Society, and shall hold office for not more than two years and until their successors are elected and qualified. The Trustees shall act only as a Board, and individual Trustees shall have only that power as might from time to time be bestowed upon or delegated to such Trustee by the Board of Trustees.

Section 2. Increase of Trustees. The number of Trustees may be increased to any odd number, not more than seven (7) by the unanimonous vote of the then members of the Board of Trustees, and in such case the additional Trustees may be chosen to hold office until tneir successors are elected and qualified.

Section 3. Vacancies. If any vacancies on the Board of Trustees shall occur by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, the remaining members of the Board of Trustees may elect successors to hold office for the unexpired term of the Trustee, or Trustees, whose place shall be vacated.

Section 4. Meetings. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Society shall be held immediately after the annual meeting of the membership of the Society, on the date set forth in Article II, Section 2, hereof, special meetings of the Board may be called by the chairman or any two members of the Board, by giving ten (10) days written notice to each Trustee, but such notice may be waived by any Trustee at any meeting at which every Trustee shall be present, and all business conducted at a meeting of Trustees where all Trustees are present are binding.

Section 5. Quorum. A majority of the Board of Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(By-Laws, con't)

Section 6. Depositories. The Board of Trustees shall designate the bank, or banks, in which shall be deposited the moneys or securities of the Society.

Article IV.
(Officers)

Section I. Officers Generally. The officers of this Society shall consist of a Chairman of the Board of Trustees, or President; a Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees, or Vice President; Secretary; and Treasurer. The Chairman-President shall be chosen from among the Board of Trustees, and all officers of the Society shall be chosen from among the members of the Society at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, to hold office for two (2) years and until their respective successors are elected and qualified; provided, however, that all officers, agents, and Trustees of the Society shall be subject to the removal at any time by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees.

Section 1-A, The retiring officers and Chairman must turn over their records and reports in approved order in two weeks after their successors are installed.

Section 2. Additional officers and agents. The Board of Trustees at it's discretion may elect additional Vice-Chairman, Vice-Presidents, Assistant Secretaries, Assistant Treasurers, a General Manager, and such other officers or agents as it may deem advisable and prescribe the duties thereof.

Section 3. Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The Chairman of the Board shall be the Executive officer of the Society. He shall preside at all meetings of the members of the Society, and at the meetings of the Board of Trustees. He shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Society. He shall from time to time make such report of the affairs of the Society as the Board of Trustees may require. He shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board of Trustees from time to time.

Section 4. Vice-Chairman. Except as specifically limited by the vote of the Board of Trustees, the Vice-chairman shall perform the duties and have the powers of the chairman during the absence or disability of the Chairman. He shall perform such duties and have such other powers as the Board of Trustees may designate.

Section 5. Secretary. The Secretary shall record all proceedings of the meetings of the members of the Society and of the Board of Trustees in a book to be kept for that purpose and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board of Trustees or the Chairman. He shall have custody of the seal of the Society and shall affix the same to any instrument when duly authorized so to do and attest the same. He shall give or cause to be given all required notices of meetings of members of the Society and of the Trustees of the Society.

(By - Laws, con't)

Section 6. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall receive all monies of the Society, pay bills and make disbursements as directed by the Board of Trustees, and make an annual report of finances and report other than annually, as may be required by the Board of Trustees. He shall place the funds of the Society for safe-keeping in such depositories as amy be designated by the Board of Trustee He shall keep or cause to be kept a book or books, setting forth a true record of the receipts, donations, gifts. expenditures, assets, liabilities, losses, and gians of the Society, which books shall be open to members of the Board of Trustees when requested. The financial records of the Treasurer shall be audited annually by an auditing committee appointed by the Chairman.

Section 7. Vacancies. If any vacancy shall occur among the officers of the Society by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, or the Secretary, will call a special meeting of the Trustees, at which special meeting the Trustees will elect a successor to hold office for the unexpired term of the officer whose place has been vacated.

Article V.
(Finances)

Section I. This Society is a non-stock corporation, but the Chairman and Treasurer are authorized to issue receipts of the Society for donations received from various donors; such receipts shall entitle the possessors thereof to membership in the Society for such period of time as may appear from the face of said receipts.

Section 2. Dues. The dues and qualifications for membership in this Society , as set forth in Article II, Section I, hereof, shall be one dollar ($1.00) per year.

Section 3. Financial Commitments. No officer, committee, or member of this Society shall undertake any financial commitments except as authorized by the Board of Trustees.

Article VI.
(Committees)

Section I. Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the Chairman and Vice Chairman and Treasurer, who will pass upon and authorize all payments of the Society and prepare leaflets and other literature for distribution.

(By - Laws, con't)

Section 2. Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee sahll consist of five (5) members to be appointed by the Chairman at the Fall meeting, who shall present at the Spring meeting the names of Trustees and officers to be elected for the ensuing term. At least two members of this committee shall be from the Board of Trustees, and at least one member from the membership at large. These three shall choose a fourth and fifth member.

Section 3. Other Standing Committees. The Standing Committees, in addition to the Executive and Nominating Committees, shall consist of a Program Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chairman of the Society; a Finance Committee, Plant Exchange Committee, Hospitality Committee, which Committee shall be under the Chairmanship as appointed by the Chairman of the Society.

Article VII
(Amendments)

The Board of Trustees of this Society shall have power by a vote of a majority of said Trustees to make, alter, amend, and rescind the By - Laws of this Society; provided, however, that no amendment, alteration, or recission shall be approved unless each member of teh Board of Trustees shall have been given notice of the proposed amendment, alteration, or rescission at least ten (10) days predeeding any meeting, by mailing such notice to the last known address to such members of the Board of Trustees; but such notice may be waived by members of the Board of Trustees.

Know all men by these presents that we, the undersigned incorporators and original Trustees of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc., do hereby certify that the above and foregoing by-laws were duly adopted as the by-laws of this Society on the 24th day of March 1957, and that the same do constitute the by-laws of this Society.

Board of Trustees
Elected, October 14, 1962

Dr. H. R. Totten
Walter B. Braxton
Mrs. Carl Pegg
Mrs. H. P. Smith
Mrs. Paul Spencer
Mrs. H. R. Totten
Mrs. J. A. Warren