NORTH CAROLINA WILD FLOWER
PRESERVATION SOCIETY, INCORPORATED

NEWSLETTER

VOL. IX No. 4 April 1970

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

At this time when there is so much discussion about our environment and its quality let us not forget to keep a balanced point of view. Sometimes an advocate for a particular proposition can be just as unreasonable and illogical as his opponent regardless of the merits of the case. Remember, too, that among other things we also have a pollution of ugliness. There is a paperback which, in my opinion, has the most balanced view on our environment. It is entitled "Our Precarious Habitat" by Melvin A. Benarde and is published by W. W. Norton and Co. The price is $2.95. Let us meet on the banks of the Eno, Sunday, April 19.

Herbert Hechenbleikner

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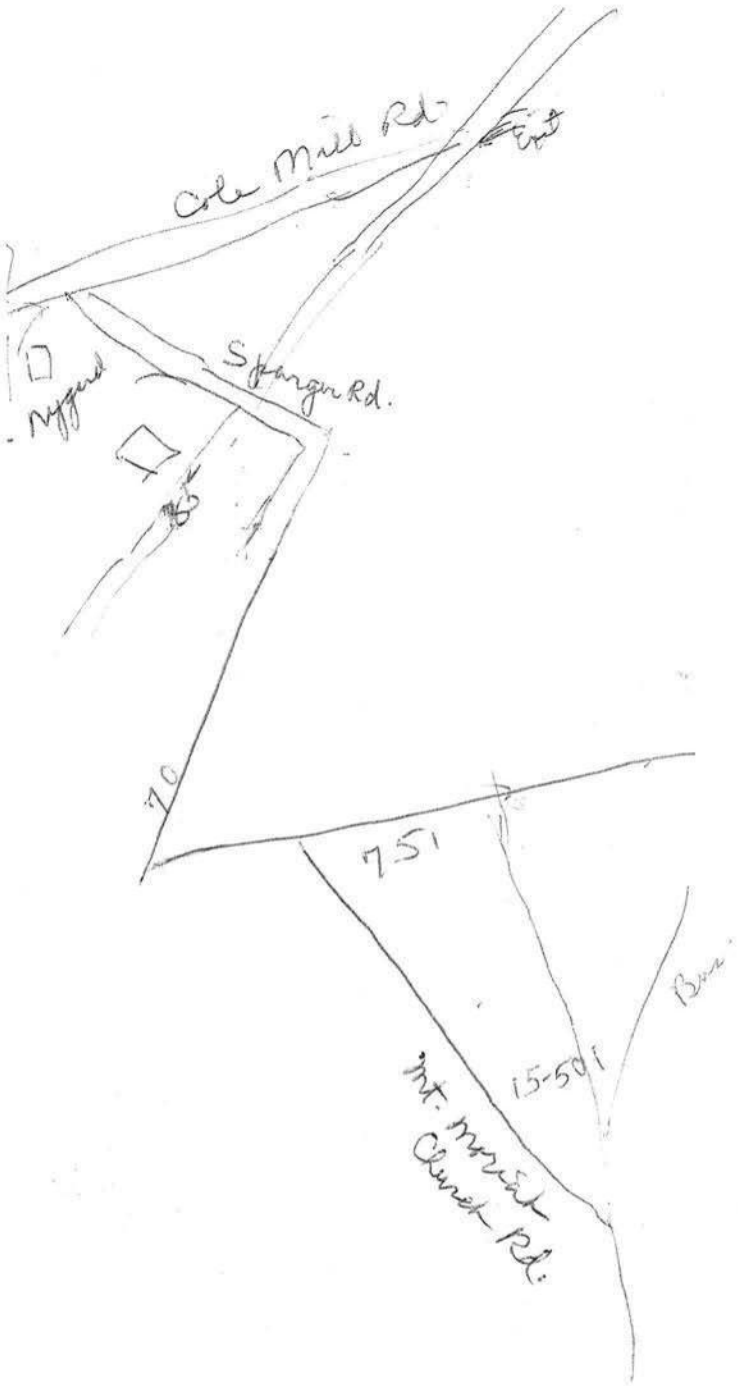
PAST PRESIDENTS OF N.C.W.F.P.S.

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
1966 - 1968	Dr. H. R. Totten

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The North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc., Spring meeting date is Sunday, April 19, 1970 with Mrs. Holger Nygard of Cole Mill Road, Route 2, Durham, N.C. We will meet at 10:30, with a picnic at noon. Bring your picnic basket and drinks. The following is for your convenience in reaching the home of Mrs. Nygard.

Do not Scale


Cole Mill Rd.
Nygard
Stanger Rd.
85'
10'
75'
15-50'
Mt. Moriah Church Rd.

Minutes of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society Meeting... Fall 1969- October 18 and 19, 1969

The Fall Meeting of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society was held in Tryon, North Carolina on Saturday October 18th and Sunday October 19th, 1969.

The members assembled at Harmon Field in Tryon for a picnic lunch -- at 12:30. At 1:30 the caravan of cars headed for Pearson's Falls Glen. Here the group spent an interesting three hours. Among the plants which were seen along the path to the falls were Walking Fern (Camptosorus rhizophyllus) and Stiff Gentian or Ague-weed (Gentiana quinquefolia). The latter was seen the next day in great profusion on White Oak Mountain.

The business meeting was held in the Club room of the Oak Hall Hotel at 8 p.m. Dr. Herbert Hechenbleikner, the president, presided. The reading of the secretary's minutes was dispensed with. The Treasurer reported a balance on hand October 18,1969 of $249.86. The members were reminded that beginning May 1, 1970 the dues will be $2.00 a year instead of $1.00. They were also asked to check their names and addresses carefully on the membership list and report any changes, mistakes and zip codes to Miss Bessie Pope, the Teasurer.

Dr. Hechenbleikner appointed the following to the nominating committee:

Dr. J. P. Tyndall
Mr. Thomas Shinn
Mr. Gordon Butler
Mrs. O. G. Allen

The committee will present a slate of officers at the May meeting to be voted on at that time.

Dr. Hechenbleikner reported that he had sent out 100 postcards to urge people to support the idea of the State's acquisition of Bald Head Island by writing letters to public officials. Mrs. Robert Conner spoke of a meeting with Governor Robert Scott at which Governor Scott said that while he was governor he would not give permission for the use of the State-owned tidelands by any commercial developer.

Mrs. Robert Conner urged our members to attend the meeting of the Conservation Council of North Carolina to be held on December 6 and 7th at the Betsey-Jeff Penn 4-H Center in Reidsville. The purpose of the Council is to coordinate local, s state and regional programs of conservation and conservation education. The Council will "get the word around" to its members when emergencies arise.

After the regular business meeting was adjourned, Mr. Thomas Shinn gave a very interesting and informative talk on the study of botanical names.

On Sunday morning the members met again at Harmon Field and went to White Oak Mountain. The cars were left at a look out point and members hiked to the Fire Tower on Tryon Peak.

(Minutes, con't.)

(Mount Tryon Fire Tower). Along the way were seen: witch hazel, ironweed, goldenrod, asters, thistles, gentians, starry campion, crownbeards, and Indian tobacco. Upon their return to the parking area those who did not have to leave for home shared a picnic lunch and then drove down the other side of the mountain. This route was a rewarding one. A magnificent waterfall, rock crevices with Alumroot (Heuchera parviflora) and unidentified ferns, and nodding ladies' tresses (Spiranthes cernua) made the detour very worthwhile.

Mrs. Jean B. Stewart
Recording Secretary

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Minutes of Executive Board of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society March 1, 1970

The Executive Board of the North Carolina Wild Flower Preservation Society met at the Pittsboro " vacation " home of Mrs. Charles Hubbard at noon on Sunday, March 1, 1970. The attractive and delicious lunch emphasized fresh herbs--watercress, parsley, nasturtium leaves, etc.

The business meeting was called to order at 1:30 by the president Dr. Herbert Hechenbleikner. The minutes of the August 17, 1969 executive board meeting were read and approved. A report sent by the Treasurer Miss Bessie Pope showed a balance on hand February 23, 1970 of $271.18. Dr. Hechenbleikner reminded the Board that beginning May 1, 1970 the yearly dues will be $2.00 instead of $1.00.

Dr. Hechenbleikner read a letter from Mrs. O. G. Allen, chairman of the Nominating Committee. In the Committee's report was a recommendation that the By-Laws be amended to make the Trustees a revolving membership to allow for a change in its makeup to get more people actively involved. After discussion, a motion made by Dr. Marjorie Newell that any decision about the Trustee change be considered at the next Board meeting, was carried.

The names of Mrs. H. R. Totten, Walter Braxton, Mrs. J. A. Warren and Mrs. H. P. Smith, Mrs. Paul Spencer and Dr. H. R. Totten were recommended for election to the Board of Trustees. (Under the Nominating Committee's recommendation, in 1970 the first three people named would serve for a one year term, the last three for a two-year term. The president would serve as an ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees.)

The officers nominated were : For president: Dr. Marjorie Newell; for Vice-President: Mr. Thomas Shinn; for Recording Secretary: Mrs. Richard Donnan. The other officers would remain the same.

(Executive Minutes, con't.)

Mrs. Charles Hubbard and Mrs. W. T. Lamm of Wilson reported on the progress made in efforts to acquire a sand ridge habitat in Pender County. A motion was made by Mrs. Pearson Stewart and unanimously carried that any lands the Society was instrumental in acquiring should be turned over to the North Carolina Botanical Garden Foundation.

Dr. Hechenbleikner reported that an invitation had been extended by Mrs. Holger Nygard of Cole Mill Road, Durham, one of our members, to our club to hold our Spring Meeting at her home on the Eno River. Since April is a better time than May for this area, it was voted that Sunday April 19, 1970 be set as the time for the meeting.

In further discussion about future meeting sites, Mr. Gordon Butler recommended that we hold our meeting on the Outer Banks sometime. De. Hechenbleikner again suggested the possibility of a spring meeting in the Columbia, South Carolina area--with the first weekend in April rather than a later weekend.

Dr. Hechenbleikner made a report about the Conservation Council of North Carolina. Robert Conner, one of our members. is president. Dues are $3.00 for individuals. These dues can be sent to the Treasurer of the Conservation Council, Dr. Charlotte Dawley, Treas., Conservation Council of North Carolina, Box 5065, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403. The next meeting of the Council will be held at Umstead Park, Raleigh on May 23rd and 24th.

Mrs. Charles Hubbard gave information about the Country Doctor Museum in Bailey, North Carolina. A garden of medicinal herbs is planned and our Society was asked for advice and donation of plants. Mrs. Hubbard made a motion that this Society be interested in the Museum and sponsor the herb garden--not financially, but " authoritatively". Mrs. Hubbard and Miss Elizabeth Lawrence were appointed to a committee to work with the Museum staff. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lindley of Chapel Hill will be asked to be on the committee also.

the meeting adjourned at 2:30.

Mrs. Pearson H. Stewart
Recording Secretary

Present:

Dr. Herbert Hechenbleikner
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Braxton
Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Smith
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Shinn
Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Butler
Miss Elizabeth Lawrence
Mrs. J. A. Warren
Mrs. Richard Donnan
Dr. & Mrs. H. R. Totten
Dr. Marjorie Newell
Mrs. W. T. Lamm
Mrs. Charles Hubbard
Mary Gilliam Clark
Mr. & Mrs. Pearson Stewart

Ed. Note:

The New York Times, Sunday, March 22, 1970, carried this timely and interesting article on Ferns. Mrs. W. T. Lamm, Jr. of Wilson, N. C. was kind enough to mail it to me. By giving the Times and Mr. F. Gordon Foster all credit we are passing it on to you.

TRED LIGHTLY AROUND FERNS THIS SPRING

by

F. Gordon Foster

When working around ferns at this time of year, be careful as they are not readily seen.

Fortunately, last year's green leaves of the marginal shield-fern and Christmas fern contrast with the brown mulch covering and are easily seen. Erect fertile stipes of sensitive fern and ostrich fern are telltale evidence of their location. However, other deciduous species are hard to locate and raking or hoeing could scratch out their near-surface rhizomes of injure their fiddleheads.

Last autumn's blanket of tree leaves should be shredded with the hands to mulch the fern area for the coming season. Leaf mulch, up to two inches deep, will retard the early uncurling of the ferns but will be beneficial during the hot, dry days of summer. Dense, damp mats of slower decomposing oak leaves should be gathered and composted for a year or two before they are returned to the fern bed.

Old leaves of evergreen ferns may be left attached to slowly decompose, but I prefer to remove them each spring. Do not pull them from the plant but cut them with grass shears and snip them into pieces for additional mulch.

Not all hardy ferns appear at the same time in the spring. Some evergreen grape-ferns do not come up until late July or August. One of the first ferns to be seen in this area is the fragile bladder-fern. Its brilliant green croziers (fiddle-heads) and tiny leaves are often covered by a late spring snow-fall. Golf ball-sized groups of white wooly croziers of the bold cinnamon fern and interrupted fern follow shortly after.

The maidenhair, at top of the list of many fern growers, appears later. For a long time the delicate young leaves are not seen with casual inspection.

Ferns can be transplanted any time, but early spring and late fall are less disrupting. Study the normal rhizome positions before moving a plant to a new location. Planting too deeply will either kill or greatly retard the growth of a dormant plant. Prior to transplanting, prepare the new location by removing any claylike soil. Prepare a hole about the size of a bushel basket and refill it with fresh growing-medium to give the plant a good start. Add a few potato-sized stones. These will help to simulate a woodland soil.

Allow plenty of space between plantings to avoid a crowded appearance. My rule is to allow a minimum of one foot of space

(Tred Lightly, con't.)

between plants for every foot of height. What seems sparse in early spring may be a jungle by midsummer. Large stones or rotted logs beside each fern planting provide a natural setting and protection during the winter months.

Small ferns, both bladder ferns and the blunt-lobed woodsia, adapt themselves to new locations if given reasonable care. Cliffbrakes and spleenworts (not the so-called silvery spleenwort and narrow-leaved spleenwort) are difficult to start. Small, tender house-ferns like the Venus maidenhair and the Davallias may be placed between the rocks where night temperature does not go below 50 degrees.

Avoid using high concentration fertilizers around ferns. Most of them thrive on a continuing supply of compost soil or leafmold. Quick release, high nitrogen formulas lead to leaf weakness. If a fertilizer is required, limit the feeding to a cupful of bonemeal mixed in a bushel of screened topsoil spread lightly around the ferns.

Some shade-loving plants can be added for color. Tulips and daffodils bloom long before shade of trees and ferns takes over. Bleeding heart is long lasting and attractive when grown in a setting of naidenhair. Impatiens plants, with some of the new intriguing shades, last until frost.

Gardeners who are not able to obtain plants from natural areas or friends can order them from wild-plant nurseries.

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Ed. Note:

Tuesday March 24. 1970, Mr. Leslie C. Arends, M.C. Republican Whip, Washington, D. C. took time to write a letter to the Editor of The Greensboro Record entitled For All. As Conservationist and good citizens we hope this letter will give courage to help bring about a quality environment.

For All

Editor, The Record:

In a Special Message to Congress last month, President Nixon recommended one of the most comprehensive programs for imporving the quality of our environment ever presented. It is a 37-point program, embracing 23 major legislative proposals, as well as administrative action, in five major categories.

The program is designed to preserve our natural resources and to rescue our environment from pollution - to improve the air we breathe, the water we drink and the food we eat. The program is too big to be handled by government alone. Nor is it so formulated. Rather, it is a program in which the States and local communities, industry and individual citizens, must actively participate for its success.

(For All, con't.)

While recommended by a Republican President, it is not a Republican program as such. In the fullest sense, it is an American program and should receive the active support of every citizen. Because of your newspaper's interest, I am bringing these facts to your attention.

Some of the bills, as a first step toward this common goal of quality environment, have been introduced. We hope the individual citizen will demand of the Congress prompt action on our environmental problem resulting from too many years of neglect.

Leslie C. Arends, M. C.
Republican Whip
Washington, D. C.

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Editor's Notes

Nature's Miracle, Spring! is gladdening our hearts with it everchanging picture of growing things. The fragrance of spring is exhilarating and intoxicating. To plant gives us a sense of satisfaction and gratification.

The Christmas cards received from many of the NCWFPS, Inc. members were greatly appreciated, but back in 1941 when our postal service asked people to curtail the sending of Christmas cards to lighten the load of the letter-carriers, that was the time we completely stopped mailing Christmas cards.

Our Spring meeting this year is to be Sunday April 19, 1970 with Mrs. Holger Nygard of Cole Mill Road, Durham, N. C., one of our members, at her home on the Eno River. This is a month earlier than usual but it was thought that more flowers would be in bloom in the Eno River section in April.

Miss Bessie Pope our Treasurer reminds us that our dues are now $2.00 per year. Please send her your check before our spring meeting. Miss Pope puts hours of her time to this job without any pay so let's make things as easy for her as possible.

ALSO, any change of address or any mistake in the spelling of names. If we do not know, we will not be able to do anything about them. Mrs. Pearson Stewart was most kind to send many corrections that she knew of for our records. Please, if you know of corrections put them on paper and mail them to Miss Pope or your Editor. Hope to see you in April!

Mrs. Walter B. Braxton

Editor's note:

Mrs. E. Gregory Lewis, our Publicity Chairman, writes Nature Trail each Sunday in the Greensboro Daily News. We find each article most interesting. Loving cats as we do, the January 18, 1970 edition is coming to you with the special permission of Nell Lewis.

Nature Trail

Balance Of Nature:
Death In a Garden
by
Nell Lewis

No one knows the age of the cat next door. Even a veterinarian who examined him recently would not venture a guess as to how many years he has gone about his quiet way, but he did say the cat is ancient, so ancient that he has lost most of his teeth.

But the old yellow cat still occasionally acts as playful as a kitten, especially on cold mornings when he makes several quick, nimble trips up and down the bare catalpa tree. And he can hunt, stalk, move in for a kill with the ease of a young animal.

For several days he played a waiting game with a fat gray squirrel that came to a bird feeder. Crouched out of sight under a boxwood, the predator was oblivious to the numerous birds darting about; his amber eyes never left his prey.

The squirrel escaped gracefully the first day; the second day he scampered away, screaming indignation when the cat grabbed its bushy tail. Unfortunately, the squirrel became wary when he returned the third day.

After having dined leisurely on sunflower seeds, he inched his way slowly, head-first, down the post holding the feeder. In a split second the cat lunged, grasping its victim's throat, rendering it helpless. Like a true hunter of the wilds, he waited patiently for resistance to cease and then carried his catch away.

The spectator feels immediate remorse; he might have prevented the creature's death. And then he remembers the mockingbird's nest of eggs - the cardinal's just-hatched babies - that had been dinner for a squirrel last summer, and accepts nature's balance.

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Edible Wild Plants, Herbs and Nuts

By Mrs Dean Wagoner, Jr.

Webster gives the definition of Herb as a seedplant which does not develop woody, persistent tissue as a shrub or tree, but is more or less soft or succulent. The most accepted pronunciation in the U. S. is Erb -- in England it is Herb except for the cockney.

This leaves shrubs and trees as our other wild plants which means uncultivated vegetable organisms.

(Edible Wild Plants, con't.)

A nut is a dry fruit or seed having a seperable rind or shell and interior kernel or meat.

In North Carolina woods we find the following: Butternut or white walnut, hickory nut, black walnut, hazel nut or filberts, beachnuts, chinquapin, acrons -- many varieties, and chestnuts which can be found on young shoots from the old stumps but the shoots are dying even as they bear fruit.

The pecan which is a hickory is a native to the Gulf Coast and northward to Indiana but not native in North Carolina. The buckeye is very much debated as to edibility. Raw it is considered very poisonous; however, the Indians used them cooked. Mountain people say "one side" is good to eat and that squirrels and some people know " which " side! It is valued more as a "Good Luck Charm" and as the trees get rarer the nuts are passed down as heirlooms!

We have a great many edible herbs-- some most of us know-- some we haven't thought of as food:

Jerusalem Artichoke -- roots are used raw in salads, pickled roasted or boiled as potatoes, scal- and chiffon pie.

Asparagus ---------- shoots are used as cultivated.

Great Burdock or Wild- Gabo ---------- roots are used -- peeled and boiled - (only first year plants) June and July; leaves used in early spring as greens; flower stalk - when head starts to form, cooked as asparagus.

Dandelion ---------- leaves are used as greens; roots are boiled or used as coffe substitute; crowns are boiled or used raw; blossoms are used for wine.

Ground Cherries ---------- fruit used for pies or preserves.

Ground nut or Indian Potatoe ---------- tubers boiled or fried as potatoes.

May Apple ---------- root is cathartic - used improperly may end in death; Fruit used - raw; juice and marmalade.

Milkweed ---------- young shoots used as asparagus; newly opened leaves as greens; unopened flower as broccoli; young pods as okra, Be sure to put all in boiling water and boil about ten minutes - season and serve.

Wild Mustard ---------- belongs to same family as turnip, cabbage, brussel sprouts, etc. Lower leaves used as greens (stems are very bitter); seeds ground for dry mustard.

Wild Onion ---------- used as cultivated.

Lambs Quarter--
Pigweed ---------- young leaves used as greens; seeds ground for meal.

Pokeweed ---------- sprouts boiled or peeled and fried or pickled; young leaves as greens; recommend par boiling. Seeds and roots very poisonous.

(Edible Wild Plants, con't.)

Spring Beauty---------- tubers - boiled or fried as potatoes. These are not recommended because of conservation.

Wild Strawberries ------ same as the cultivated one.

Sunflower ------------- seeds roasted as nuts or made into meal.

Winter Cress ---------- leaves used in salads or as greens, blossoms boiled.

Wild Ginger ----------- roots dried and grated as ginger; candied as confection.

Herbs used to make tea:

Clover Blossoms
Catnip
New Jersey Tea
Sweet Golden Road
Wintergreen, teaberry, checkerberry
Bergamot- not only as tea but use fresh shredded flowers in green salad or young leaves chopped on poultry, veal or pork, in ham omelette, cottage cheese, on green beans, stewed tomatoes and spinach. In other words, as you would use basil or other herbs.

A few aquatic plants to add to the menu are:

Arrowhead ------------- tubers boiled or fried.

Calamus --------------- underground stem; unborn leaves and stalks.

Cattail ---------------- green bloom spikes as vegetables; yellow pollen as flour; roots as pickles or boiled as potatoes.

Wild Rice ------------- grain as cultivated.

A few naturalized plants we may use for food are chickory - root as coffee substitute or adulterant; also young leaves as greens.

Japanese Knotweed------used as we would rubarb.

Day Lilies ------------ Blossom may be bought dried in any oriental food shop. They are good eating; buds and blossoms boiled or fried and stuffed as stuffed peppers; tubers (this does not harm the plant) you simply pull off the tubers and replant the plant - raw or boiled; shoots raw in salad or boiled as greens.

Water Cress is a naturalizing acquatic plant - leaves used as salad, sandwiches, garnish, greens and in soup.

In the wild shrubs we have the many berries -- blackberry, raspberry, gooseberry, huckleberry, or blueberry, elderberries, scarlet sumac.

(Edible Wild Plants, con't.)

In the trees with good edible fruit are serviceberry or juneberry, hackberry, cherries in variety, crabapples, mulberries, hawthorn or thorn apples, plums, persimmons, sassafras - used for tea. Birch and maple give us teas and syrup.

There are also those wonderful things called mushrooms, but you should be an expert to gather these as there are so many really poisnous ones -- and don't forget the grapes -- their fruit and their leaves.

Just for fun a Wild Menu:

French Onion Soup
Crayfush Cocktail

Dandelion Crown Salad	Pokeweed Pickles
Wild Mustard Greens	Acorn Muffins
Fried Frog Legs	Jerusalem Artichokes -Mashed

Hickory Nut Pie
Bergamot Tea or Chickory

All recipes are in "Stalking the Wild Asparagus" by Euell Gibbons which if you have not read, you have missed a real treat. Other facts and information from "Nut Growing" by Robert T. Morris and "Natvie Gardens of North Carolina" by B.W. Wells.

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

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. 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 or places in the State, or in any other State, as may be designated 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 1. Members. The membership of this Society shall be composed of all persons who make a gift or 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 the purposes thereof.

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 1. 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 unanimous vote of the then members of the Board of Trustees, and in such case the additional Trustees may be chosed to hold office until their 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. Meeting Place. The Board of Trustees may hold their meetings, have an office, and keep the books of the Society at any place designated by the Board of Trustees.

Section 5. 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 by 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 shall be binding.

Section 6. Quorum. A majority of the Board of Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 7. 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 1. 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 its discretion may elect additional Vice-Chairmen, 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 are generally performed by the president of a corporation and such 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 other duties and have such other powers an 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.

Section 6. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys of the Society, pay bills, and make disbursements as directed by the Board of Trustees and make an annual report of finances and reports 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 may be designated by the Board of Trustees. 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 gains 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 1. 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 qualification for membership in this Society, as set forth in Article II, Section 1, 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 1. 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.

Section 2. Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall 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 under the chairmanship of the Treasurer of the Society; a Publicity Committee, Plant Exchange Committee, Hospitality Committee, which committees 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 rescission shall be approved unless each member of the Board of Trustees shall have been given notice of the proposed amendment, alteration, or rescission at least ten (10) days preceding 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