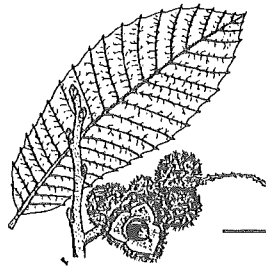


Chinquapin

The Newsletter of the
Southern Appalachian Botanical Society



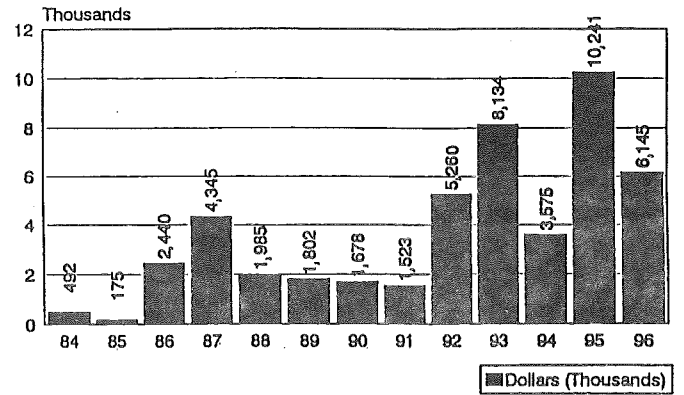
Vol. 5, No. 2

Summer 1997

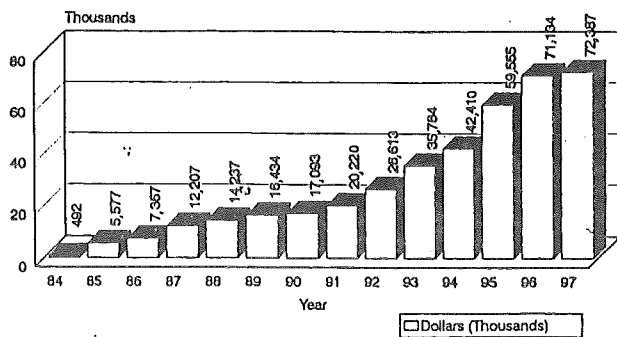
NEW ENDOWMENT CHALLENGE FOR 1997

John Fairey of Clemson University and Don Windler of Towson University have challenged the membership individually in 1993, 1995 and 1996. Each of the challenges added numerous donors to the Roster of Donors and many dollars to the Endowment. This year John and Don have joined forces to issue a challenge that seeks to encourage past donors to raise their level of contribution and to encourage members who have never given to do so.

Castanea Endowment Fund Contributions (1984-1996)



Castanea Endowment Fund Holdings by Year (Incl. Earnings)* (1984-3/1/97)



*12/31 Report of each year 1984 through 1996 and 3/97 Report of year 1997.
** Includes \$5,000 from SABS Treasury in 1985

FAIREY-WINDLER CHALLENGE

If during 1997, 25 or more individuals who are not on the 1997 Roster of Donors contribute \$100 or more, five or more move up to the SILVER LEVEL and three or more move up to the GOLD, PLATINUM (or higher) LEVELS, we will contribute an additional \$1,800 to the CASTANEA ENDOWMENT.

If the challenge is met, John will contribute an additional \$1,000 to move him to the Chinquapin (\$3,000 or more) level, and Don will contribute an additional \$800 to make him the first CASTANEA (\$4,000 or more) level.

SABS Officers And Newsletter Editor

Don Windler, President
Department of Biological Sciences
Towson State University
8000 York Road
Towson, MD 21204
(410)830-3042; fax (410)830-2405
email: e7b2win@toe.towson.edu

Larry Mellichamp, Past President
Department of Biology
Univ. of North Carolina at Charlotte
Charlotte, NC 28723
(704)547-4055; fax (704)547-3128
email: fbi00tlm@email.uncc.edu

Charles N. Horn, Secretary-Treasurer
Newberry College, Biology Department
2100 College Street
Newberry, SC 29108
Phone (803) 321-5257 or fax (803) 321-5232
email: chorn@scsn.net

David R. Hill, Recording Secretary
Department of Biology
Belmont University
1900 Belmont Boulevard
Nashville, TN 37212-3757
Phone (615) 460-6431
fax (615) 386-4458

J. Dan Pittillo, Newsletter Editor
Department of Biology
Western Carolina University
Cullowhee, NC 28723-4073
Phone (704) 227-7244; fax (704) 227-7647
email: pittillo@wpoff.wcu.edu

1996 ENDOWMENT UPDATE

The Castanea Endowment Committee was pleased to report that the Endowment effort continues to make progress. The John E. Fairey, III Challenge added over a score of new donor names to the roster and yielded a total of \$6,145 additional dollars to the cause. When these new contributions were added to the earnings on the principle, the Endowment posted an increase of \$11,579 during the year. On March 1st 1997, the value of the Endowment accounts stood at \$72,387, or

Continued on page 15

Welcome To Our New Members:

Welcome aboard the fastest growing regional organization in botany!

Martha Brewster, Raleigh, NC; Charlotte Christy, Augusta, GA; Felix Coe, Cookeville, TN; Patricia Cornman, Baltimore, MD; Maxilla Evans, Waynesville, NC; Sam Faulkner, Cleveland, MS; Andrew Franch, Arden, NC; Ruth Hanahan, Knoxville, TN; Jonathan Harrod, Chapel Hill, NC; Stephanie Horton, Raleigh, NC; Crystal Houser, Dallas, NC; Hugh Irwin, Asheville, NC 28802; Linda Jacobs, Bellfontaine, OH; Patrick Kangas, College Park, MD; Frances Kennedy, Mableton, GA; Shanda King, Morgantown, WV; Jeff Lebkuecher, Clarksville, TN; J. Christopher Ludwig, Richmond, VA; John Mack, Columbus, OH; Nellie Maceina, Auburn, AL; Paul Marcum, Lucasville, OH; Eric Menges, Lake Placid, FL; New River Gorge National River, Glen Jean, WV; David Niedosik, Hackensack, NJ; Steven Seagle, Frostburg, MD; Gene Silberhorn, Gloucester Point, VA; Allan Smith, Mars Hill, NC; Alice Stanford, Chapel Hill, NC; Matthew Unwin, Oxford, OH; Gail Wagner, Columbia, SC; Lisa Wagner, Clemson, SC; Jason Waldrup, Cullowhee, NC; D. Wasshausen, Washington, DC; Thomas Wentworth, Raleigh, NC; John Wilder, Fredricksburg, VA; Brian Wilm, Champaign, IL; and Larry Wimmers, Towson, MD.

Castanea Back Issues

The special issue of the Barrens (1994) and the Invasive Plants (1996; 6 remaining) symposia are available for \$10.00 each. The last three year's issues are 1996 volume \$25 (individuals @ \$6.50), 1995 volume \$20 (individuals @ \$6) and 1994 volume \$16 (including the symposium issue; other individuals @ \$2). This price reflects the current production, handling and shipping costs. For the years 1990-1994 they are \$2 per issue and \$6 per volume. Members can still get back issues before 1990 for a bargain \$1 per volume plus shipping and handling. This bargain price applies to availability (there are some missing numbers in many volumes). Contact Secretary-Treasurer Charlie Horn whose address is listed on the front.

Dues Increased Slightly

The Council has followed up on the recommendations of the members in the 1996 meeting to bring the dues structure more into line with the costs of operations. But members should be pleased that the dues are the least expensive, including subscriptions, of all the comparable botanical organizations (American Midland Naturalist, Bull. Torrey Botanical Society, Rhodora, Sida). Thus we provide the journal and newsletter, fund the secretary-treasurer office, Castanea editor and newsletter offices, and other activities such as a keynote speakers at the Wildflower Pilgrimage, all for the low membership price of \$25.00 (regular rate) per year! The dues structure is: \$40 (libraries), \$25 (regular), \$15 (student), \$60 (sustaining), \$40 (family), \$20 (emeritus), and \$500 (life). Note that we help our students with a 40% and emeritus members with a 20% discount. There is no other national botanical organization whose members get so much for so small a membership or subscription fee.

LAUREL HILL PRESS DONATES VIDEO-TAPES TO SOCIETY

C. Ritchie Bell and his wife Anne Lindsey, owners of Laurel Hill Press, donated ten copies each of five different videotapes produced by the press to the SABS for the enhancement of the Castanea Endowment. The tapes entitled "Spring Wildflowers," "Summer Wildflowers," "Fall Wildflowers," "Woodland Harvest," and "Fall Color Trees" are all beautifully taped, carefully structured and professionally produced. The tapes which usually sell for \$25 through the Press, were sold at a meeting price of \$20.

Dr. Bell is Professor Emeritus at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Founding Director of the North Carolina Botanical Garden. He is widely known throughout the East for his contributions to the botanical community. The Southern Appalachian Botanical Society greatly appreciates Ritchie and Anne's donation and thanks them for it. If Society members would like to write them to thank them personally for their donation, the address is LAUREL HILL PRESS, P.O. BOX 16516, CHAPEL HILL, NC 27516. — Don Windler

— Ed. Note: I found the "Woodland Harvest" tape to be useful for systematics class, both as an introduction to fruit types and family quiz.

Letters to the Editor:

I inquired of the American Chestnut Foundation about a couple of observations I had made concerning Castanea dentata, instigated by a recent article in the Blue Ridge Country (Vol. 10 [3], May-June, 1997, "The Death of King Chestnut and the Sprouts of Recovery" by Gwen S. Clarke, p. 32-35 and 57). In the article a government publication photograph showing large chestnut trees which looked similar to the 'twin poplars' of Poplar Cove in Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest just south of the Smokies had me wondering about the similarity. A second observation I have is that if Chinese chestnuts (C. mollissima) are left on the ground or in a bowl in our area, they are quickly filled with larvae of one of the weevils. I wondered if there had been this abundance of weevils in the days when chestnuts were common and if, perhaps, the Indians found that burning off litter, or as I suggested, "roasting chestnuts by the big open fire," might have effectively roasted the nuts and reduced the weevil damage at the same time.

John Harrington replies:

I just spoke to Fred Paillet, who works for the Department of Interior and has done a lot of research on the chestnut, here and in Europe. He says the photo in question comes from the 1906 report to Teddy Roosevelt from the newly established Forest Service on the status of southeastern forests. He says the photo is definitely chestnut and not poplar.

As to the question of the use of fire by Native Americans, he's sure it was used because of the benefits to the forest following fire. He doubts if fire was used specifically to control weevil, although it may have been a known side benefit.

Shirts, Mugs and Totes

Our supply of these items have dwindled to just a few small t-shirts (at the Compleat Naturalist) and mugs (with Charlie Horn). Is there enough interest among members to reorder these? Please contact Charlie Horn (address on front), any Council member or The Compleat Naturalist, 2 Biltmore Plaza, Asheville, NC 28803, phone (704) 274-5430, FAX (704) 274-5408, who has been helping us with this project.

POISON HEMLOCK

By George Ellison

BOTANICAL EXCURSIONS

"Then lie down — this is all you have to do."

Those of you who lead plant identification field trips know that certain questions inevitably pop up during every outing. The most common — "Where are the bathrooms?" — is perhaps non-botanical, but crucial.

The next most common question here in the Southern Blue Ridge Province is "When do the rhododendrons bloom?" My answer is, "Well, that's a hard one, things vary from year to year, but — on an average think of visiting Craggy Gardens or Roan Mountain or the Smokies around or about June 15th."

The third most common question in my experience has to do with whether or not eastern hemlock trees are poisonous. When leading trips I like to name and discuss the conifers as we encounter them since they are few in number and relatively easy to learn. This gives participants a base to work from when they tackle the more varied and confusing species of deciduous trees.

After encountering our first eastern hemlock, I'm now disappointed if someone in the group doesn't ask "Isn't hemlock poisonous?" Or they may put it in a more declarative mode: "Hemlock trees are deadly poisonous, you know."

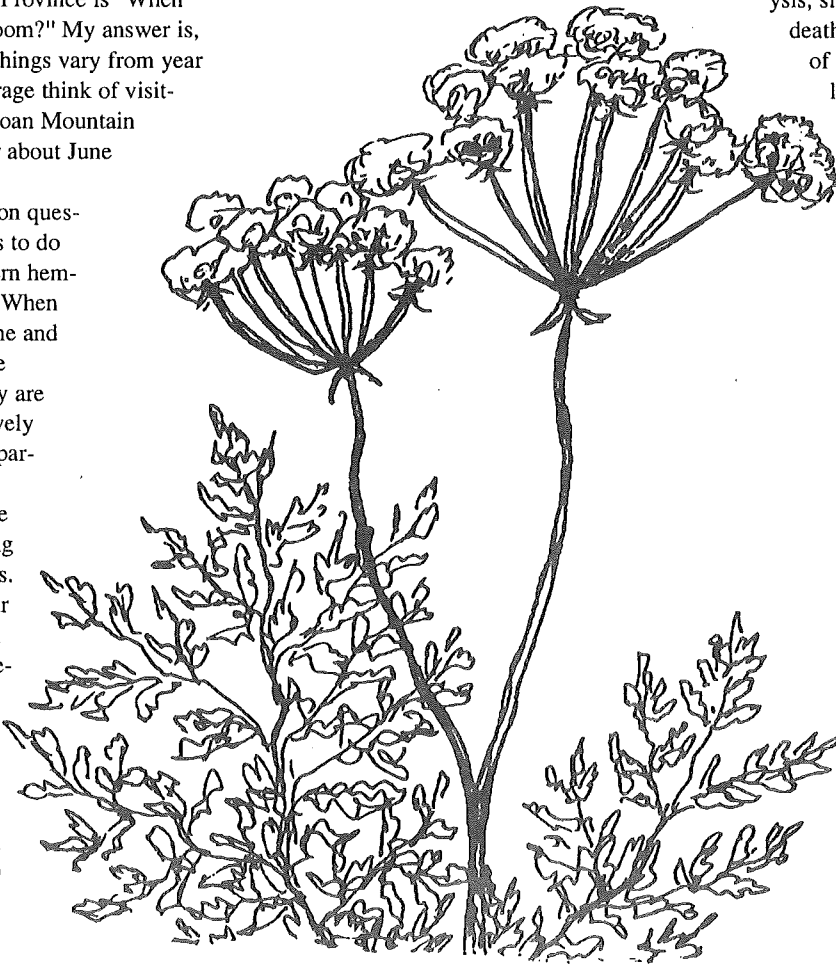
I sometimes want to respond, but never do: "Well yes, and hummingbirds migrate to North America in the armpits of geese — and swallows hibernate in the mud all winter long."

What I do, of course, is ask if the questioner has in mind the fact that Socrates is said to have committed suicide by ingesting a drink made from poison hemlock. They always do.

"No," I then answer, "as far as I know hemlock trees aren't toxic in the least. The poison hemlock you have in mind is a herbaceous species in the carrot family that bears

the scientific name *Conium maculatum*. It's the very same plant Socrates used, having been naturalized in this country since Colonial times."

When asked to show them the "real" poison hemlock, I explain that while it's fairly common in the piedmont region, it has only been reported from several locations in Virginia and North Carolina in the



The "Real" Poison Hemlock — Elizabeth Ellison illustration

Southern Blue Ridge Province. But if it's summertime, I can usually locate poison hemlock's close relative, water hemlock (*Cicuta maculata*), which is common along low-elevation stream banks here in the Smokies region. It's almost as toxic as the stuff Socrates used. Recently, I decided to find out a little more about the "real" poison hemlock in anticipation of future queries.

In Common Poisonous Plants and Mushrooms of North America (Timber Press, 1991 by Nancy J. Turner and Adam F. Szczawinski), I found that "poison hemlock contains a group of closely related poisonous alkaloids" that "are structurally related to nicotine, and act similarly, producing initial stimulation followed by severe depression of the central nervous system, resulting in paralysis, slowing of the heart, convulsions and death from respiratory paralysis. All parts of the plant are toxic, especially the leaves before flowering, and the flowers and fruits.... The plant is known to be toxic to both

humans and animals, and has often produced fatalities....

Sometimes people mistake the finely dissected leaves of the young plants for parsley, or the seeds for anise, with fatal results."

In Charles F. Millspaugh's Medicinal Plants (James C. Yorston & Co., 1982), I found that "the history of this fetid, poisonous plant dates back to about the fifth century before Christ. From the careful observations of many pharmacographers and historians, there seems little doubt that the Grecian State potion used at Athens as a mode of execution of those condemned to death by the tribunal of Areopagus, was principally, if not wholly, composed of the fresh juice of the leaves and green seeds of this plant."

Millspaugh then excerpts from Plato's *Phaedo* the description of Socrates' death: "And Crito, hearing this, gave the sign to the boy who stood near; and the boy departing, after some time returned, bringing with him the man who was

to administer the poison, who brought it readily bruised in a cup. And Socrates, beholding the man, said: 'Good friend, come hither; you are experienced in these affairs — what is to be done?' 'Nothing,' replied the man, only when you have drunk the poison you are to walk about until a heaviness takes place in your legs; then lie down — this is all you have to do.'"

The SABS Membership Committee

Listed below are the State Representatives for the Membership Committee. Some changes have occurred since the last report [cf. Chinquapin 3 (4)]. I am continuing to appoint two state representatives for each state in our region. The enlistment of state representatives will be ongoing indefinitely. We are proud to have these fine folks help us with this important phase of our organization's growth! — John Herr, Chair.

Robert S. Boyd; Larry Davenport —

Alabama

Donald E. Culwell; Edward E. Dale —

Arkansas

Stanwyn Shetler — **District of Columbia**

Keith Clancy; Richard W. Lighty —

Delaware

Diane Te Strake; Ross Hinkle — **Florida**

John Averett; M. Eloise Brown Carter —

Georgia

Roger C. Anderson; W. E. McClain —

Illinois

Michael Homoya; Richard H. Maxwell

Indiana

Ross Clark; Zack E. Murrell — **Kentucky**

Philip Hyatt; Garrie Landry — **Louisiana**

Joe Sullivan; R. Wayne Tyndall —

Maryland

David Boufford — **Massachusetts**

Joanne Sharpe; Ann Swanson — **Maine**

Elwood B. Ehrle; Warren H. Wagner, Jr.

Michigan

Charles T. Bryson — **Mississippi**

Michael E. Held; William Olson — **New**

Jersey

Andrew N. Ash; Gary L. Walker —

North Carolina

Daniel Flisser; Richard Stalter — **New**

York

Guy L. Denny; Michael Vincent — **Ohio**

Kathleen Hornberger; Jeanette Mullins —

Pennsylvania

John Fairey; Gurdon L. Tarbox — **South**

Carolina

Wayne Chester; Patricia D. Parr; Eugene

Wofford — **Tennessee**

Ann E. Rushing — **Texas**

Carrol C. Briggs; William D. Countryman

— Vermont

Gwynn W. Ramsey; Donna M. E. Ware

— Virginia

Donna I. Ford-Werntz; Steve L.

Stephenson — **West Virginia**

Frank Bowers; Robert Freckmann —

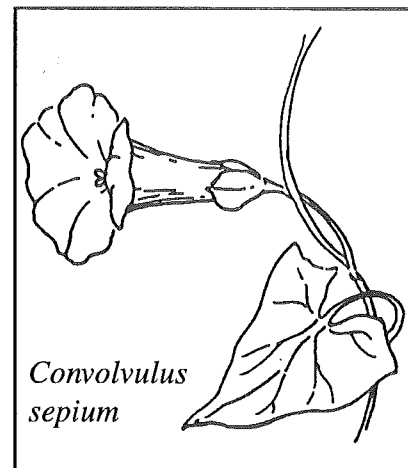
Wisconsin

Look Again

(Reprinted from: *Shortia* 12(2): Summer, 1990, Newsletter of the Western Carolina Botanical Club.)

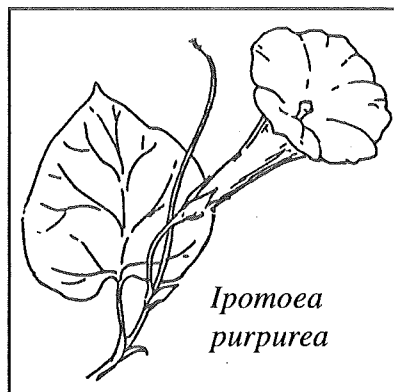
Most of us have had a long acquaintance with Morning Glories and feel we know them as well as any other flower. It comes as a surprise, then, to learn that we may have been applying the name to some vines to which it does not properly belong.

All of the true Morning Glories are in the genus *Ipomoea*, and an outstanding representative is the Common Morning Glory (*I. purpurea*). This has heart-shaped leaves and large, handsome funnel-shaped flowers which, despite the specific name, may range from white through many shades of pink and red to blue and purple. Another Morning Glory has even bigger blossoms — white with bright purple rays radiating from the throat. This one is *I. pandurata*, and among its common names are Wild Potato Vine and Man-of-the-Earth, the latter because of its enormous root.



*Convolvulus
sepium*

Plants in the genus *Convolvulus* are known as Bindweeds. Hedge Bindweed (*C. sepium*), which comes in pink or white, bears a striking resemblance to the large Morning Glories. Differences may be seen in the pair of large outer bracts which cover the calyx (these are absent in *Ipomoea*), the two stigmas (*Ipomoea* has one) and the basal lobes of the leaves, which are pointed rather than rounded.



*Ipomoea
purpurea*

Two other large-flowered species, much less common in our region, are *C. sericatus*, which is downy and *C. spithameus*, an erect, non-twining plant.

Note: Some authors have placed the Bindweeds (except the small-flowered Field Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*) in the genus *Calystegia*. — Dick Smith

Molecular Botanists Using USC Herbarium

We have a report that the A. C. Moore Herbarium, (USCH, curator John Nelson) has started receiving voucher specimens of transgenic plants from Molecular Botanists in the Department of Biological Sciences at the University of South Carolina. One, the *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype "Columbia", has received much attention in the genome sequencing work and a second, grown in vitro in high cytokinin medium, is included in the collection. *Nicotiana tabacum* cv. 'Petit Havana', SR1, clone S25CH2, transgene: pTR25 (unpublished) generated by *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation of leaf discs has also been deposited.

"Indications for the future...cyclic and periodic patterns are expected to become better defined for trends[;] natural processes are expected to continue as prime factors governing southeastern climate[;] astro-geo-physical mechanisms shall be deciphered." -Gather L. Plummer. 1993. Georgia's Temperatures. University of Georgia, Athens. 141 pp. (p. 135).

Wild Ideas

Ideas are born by inquisitive minds. Perhaps some of us have had some speculative thoughts that have turned out to be basically correct when the facts were properly evaluated. Researchers often are driven by hunches and due to discipline must work for years to come to publishable conclusions. Many of us do not feel that these wild ideas should be left unexplored but will not have an opportunity to probe them further. This is the basis of this column. The wild idea needs to have some factual basis, though it does not necessarily need to be fully supported as in a reviewed publication.

Musings About the basophile Plant Origins of the Southern Blue Ridge

by J. Dan Pittillo

For centuries humans have observed the location of certain plant species with regard to soil acidity or basicity. Thus we have "sweet soil" for those sites that are more basic and "sour soil" for those sites that are acidic. I can imagine that these terms were determined by taste, with the sourness a product of the high hydrogen ion concentration. But I have observed what I would call basophiles growing where I would think they would not and acidophiles in the opposite situations.

Consider bogs, for instance, with their usual deposit of peat often covered with sphagnum moss, a species that normally forms acidic reactions when its water is tested. But sphagnum does occur over sites that have a basic reaction in the subsoil, such as fens. These sites may have sundews, perhaps picture plants and other species typically associated with acid soils growing beside basophiles such as *Parnassia grandifolia*. An example of this situation occurs on Bluff Mountain, north of Boone, NC and it is presumed that the acidophiles are growing with roots only in the top peat mass while the *Parnassia* basophile is rooted in the more basic subsoil. How this process develops might be fertile ground for further speculation and, better yet, scientific testing.

I would suggest we might find some of this complex situation grounded in incremental processes. I could imagine the site at Bluff Mt., recently released from the grip of the cold glacial climates around 10,000 to 12,000 years ago, occupied with only few species, perhaps acid-producing sphagnum in patches, *Huperzia appalachiana* (or was it *H. selago* then) and consider-

able open ground that may have been covered by snowfields most of the time in the previous millennia. *Parnassia* may have seeded into the open areas where



Close-up of Bluff Mt. fen vegetation. Large compound leaves are American burnet (*Sanguisorba canadensis*) growing over Mountain clubmoss (*Huperzia appalachiana*). Fist-sized boulders in background are hornblende gneiss.

the more suitable soils were exposed while the mats of sphagnum and the peat-forming layers developed in the less well-drained areas. These acidic patches expanded to cover much of the lower sites with some extension of the *Parnassia*, *Sanguisorba americana* and other deep rooted species taking advantage of the basic soils and filling in the areas between. Perhaps the peaty acidic masses even extended around the deeper-rooted species to give a relatively continuous cover of an acid layer that is observed today.



Bluff Mt. fen close up illustrating general acidophilic cover of sphagnum moss with sundews (*Drosera rotundifolia* in foreground) and young basophilic *Parnassia grandifolia* (3 spatulate leaves at center).

soils, hence the preponderance of heaths covering the steep slopes, ridges and mountain tops in the Southern Appalachians. Mycorrhizae would be

favored in these sites, while basophiles would need to germinate and grow where they could obtain a good supply of calcium - or magnesium- rich soil or substrate. These basophilic substrates are sometimes brought to the surface by erosion or other disturbance processes, such as slides or debris avalanches. Thus in the Southern Appalachians we discover basophiles growing at the base of boulderfields or on cliffs, such as the Nantahala marble bluffs. In these areas, we frequently observe *Rhododendron maximum*, *Tsuga canadensis* and other acidophiles, growing beside if not above the substrates with high base soils. So the process of filling in between or above by acidic soils and acidophiles seems reasonable.

Now for the ultimate question of how did the basophiles get to the sites within the acid-rock region. There seems to be at least two main ways: they were already here or they moved in by long-range (many miles) dispersal. I favor the former though both may be operative. If there were some more basic substrates on this Blue Ridge chunk of rock formed during its origins down toward the equator, these could have provided the basophiles with suitable sites. They did not need to be continuous, though this is usually the way we find sedimentary layers after uplift. We know there has been considerable buckling as the African plate, subcontinent and North America were crunched together. Somehow around 135,000 years ago as the angiosperms became established, these patches of basic rocks would have been present for colonization to have taken place. We can imagine lens of basic rocks intermixed with more acidic ones (just as it is today in parts of this region) that were scattered in three dimensions, providing short-distance dispersal between these lens as they come to the surface. And this seems to fit the extant pattern of basophile dispersal today for some areas, especially along the central corridor of the southern Blue Ridge Province.

To add to the complexity of the situation, we discover that many species, especially heaths, are mycorrhizal. I may be wrong, but I believe most of the fungi are favored in acidic

Society Creates Symposium Committee

Over the last few years, the Society has sponsored and subsequently published several successful symposia. This sponsorship is clearly an important service that the Southern Appalachian Botanical Society can perform for the botanical community, and one that brings positive publicity to the organization. With this in mind, the Society's Council established a "Symposium Committee" to screen, select, plan and develop future symposia. The Chair of the new committee is Zack Murrell. If anyone would like to be a part of that committee or has opinions or suggestions related to future symposia, please feel free to contact Zack at zack.murrell@wku.edu, or (502) 745-6008, or Department of Biology TCNW 201, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, KY 42101.

Chinquapin Committee Named

President Don Windler has named the Chinquapin Committee for the year: Dan Pittillo, chair; Bill Logan in Charlotte (704) 342-8000 and Zack Murrell at Bowling Green, KY (502) 745-6008. Communicate your ideas and suggestions about the newsletter with any of these.

"Whenever people think 'the sky is falling,' ecologists and managers should weigh the potentially harmful longterm consequences of control before taking drastic measures.... Introduced species that spread aggressively are a threat, but the solution is not widespread use of broad-spectrum pesticides." —Eric Kiviat. 1994. Reed, Sometimes a Weed. *Hudsonia* 10 (3): 5.

Departure of a Botanist

A longstanding member of the Southern Appalachian Botanical Society, John Daniel Freeman, died on Sunday, March 30, 1997, in Auburn, Alabama. He died peacefully at home after enduring a metastasized thyroid cancer for several years. He was 55 years old. Dr. Freeman earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Biology at Austin Peay State University, and his doctorate in botany at Vanderbilt. His dissertation research was on systematics of the sessile flowered *Trillium* species in North America, and *Trillium* systematics continued to be his specialty throughout his career. His other major interests were in conservation and ecology of rare plants and in floristics of the Southeast, particularly Alabama.

Dr. Freeman joined the faculty of the Botany Department at Auburn University in 1968. He was curator of the herbarium and taught several courses, including systematic botany, which he continued to teach after his retirement in 1994. He directed graduate students in floristic and systematic studies. The last research project he directed was an undergraduate independent study of spring herbaceous perennials in an Alabama county. Freeman's habit of editing gave rise to his "Campaign to Contain the Catachresis

Concerning 'Comprise'" and in his 1994 publication, "Text Annotations and Identification Notes for Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas." Other recent publications include an annotated checklist of trees and shrubs of Alabama (Younghance and Freeman 1996), a description of a new species of *Trillium* in Japan (Fukuda, Freeman and Itou 1996) and a handbook of poisonous plants of the Southeastern U. S. (Everest, Powe and Freeman 1997).

John Freeman's greatest contribution to science and conservation, however, was through his encouragement of students. These included students from his classes, those whose committees he served on, and many who merely stopped by the herbarium with an interest in the identity of plants they had collected. His delight in the living things he saw was the kind of engaging fascination that motivated students to invest the hard work necessary not only to identify the plants they found, but then to explore further and expand our knowledge of biodiversity and phylogeography. Along with his love of knowledge was a respect for the limits of what we know in relation to the unexplainable. This respect for the mysterious aspects of nature — the expansive, the marvelous and the stochastic — showed in the way he could sit back on his porch and enjoy a sudden spring hailstorm or accept with

47th Annual Wildflower Pilgrimage

We had a very good year at the 47th Annual Wildflower Pilgrimage. The plants were in flower and the weather held for us. This year there were 1171 people taking the 92 walks. The walks were led by 78 volunteer leaders. — Ken McFarland

"Success is not the key to happiness. Happiness is the key to success. If you love what you are doing, you will be successful."—Herman Cain

equanimity the "inconveniences life" (as he termed them), such as having his house burn down or dying of cancer. His last year included five visits to the Southern Appalachians and he spent plenty of time in the woods seeing what was in bloom. We who were privileged to work under him are deeply grateful for John Freeman's example, instruction and friendship. — a student.

References cited:

- Everest, J. W., T. A. Powe, Jr. and J. D. Freeman. 1997. Poisonous Plants of the Southeastern United States. Alabama, # cooperative extension circular ANR-975. 51 pp.
- Freeman, J. D. 1994. Text annotations and identification notes for Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas. *Sida*, Botanical Misc. No. 11. 54 pp.
- Fukuda, I., J. D. Freeman and M. Itou. 1996. *Trillium channellii*, sp. nov. (Trilliaceae) in Japan, and T. camschatcense Ker Gawler, correct name for the Asiatic diploid *Trillium*. *Novon* 6(2): 164-171.
- Younghance, S. L. and J. D. Freeman. 1996. Annotated checklist of trees and shrubs of Alabama. *Sida* 17(2): 367-384.

From The Editor's Desk.....

In this Southern Appalachian region — or was it from the Lake states southward — the spring season got off to an early start of 10-14 days ahead of schedule this year. And then it bogged down during April and has been chilling everything down quite a bit. This certainly had the advantage of prolonging the blooming of some of the mid-spring types though a few were frost bitten. I noticed that what the Highlands folk call buckberry (*Gaylussacia ursina*) in the edge of north Georgia on Glade Mountain were nipped back quite a bit. Do you see many native heaths getting frost bitten in your area? I am quite familiar with frost-damaged

oriental azaleas, magnolias, etc., but unless I have forgotten, this is more damage than normal. And, too, we seem to have a pattern of earlier spring and cooler, drier late April and May over the past few years.

Did you notice a difference in the last issue? It was in 9-point type instead of the former 10-point. I had some reservations about going to the smaller type for fear it might be too hard to read (it is about the same size as Newsweek magazine), but if it was, no one sent any comment. We may change font type in the future (Newsweek print is bolder than ours) if you would like it a bit darker. Let me hear from you.

Is your life moving at an ever increasing pace or is this just a function of aging? I cannot seem to keep all the little pieces organized. I keep thinking of the "Shoe" cartoon by Jeff McNelly with the "professor" always having stacks of paper on his desk. I had to catch a box full before the end of this semester as it was tumbling to the floor. I just cannot keep up with all the "stuff" that appears in the regular mail and to top that off, my e-mail boxes ran over the magic 1000 items and gave my computer acid indigestion (or was it constipation!). Can you imagine how I felt as the term came to a close?

1996 ENDOWMENT UPDATE

Continued from page 9

about 36% of the way to our goal of \$200,000. [put the two graphs in this section]

The committee is still looking for ways

to obtain contributions from the 600+ members who have not yet contributed at the \$100 level. Each of you should receive a copy of the full Endowment Report in the near future. Help make 1997 a banner year!

"[The ecological]...way of thinking...is synonymous with thinking fully and inclusively, and only when we are thinking in this manner do we make advances in the pursuit of truth and genuine understanding." -B.W. Wells. 1967. The Natural Gardens of North Carolina. The UNC Press, Chapel Hill. 458 pp. (p. xv).

SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN BOTANICAL SOCIETY Application for Membership

Name: _____ Date: _____
(name and address should be four lines as given)

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Optional: phone () _____ fax () _____ e-mail _____

AFFILIATION (Check one): College or university _____ Other educational or research institution _____ Non-institutional _____

NOTE: Memberships are only for the calendar year, January-December. Individuals joining in mid-year will be sent all back issues of Castanea and Chinquapin unless advising otherwise. Year you wish to start: _____ .

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY:

Regular membership	() \$25.00	Sustaining membership	() \$60.00
Family membership	() \$40.00	Emeritus	() \$20.00
Student	() \$15.00	Life membership	() \$500.00

Send To: Charles N. Horn, Secretary-Treasurer
Newberry College, 2100 College Street
Newberry, SC 29108

Thanks for Your Help

Seldom do these volunteers get reasonable recognition and all deserve praise. Don Windler, as leader of the Endowment Committee, has been especially successful with the endowment drive and now takes on the presidency with all the organizing that job requires. This past year Larry Mellichamp chalked up countless hours on the phone and e-mail responding to questions, taking care of materials, etc. Charlie Horn really represents the hub of the organization as he deals daily with mailings, phone calls, bills, e-mail and banking. David Hill meticulously keeps records of the meetings, spending hours recording and transcribing the Board's actions. The Editorial Board, chaired by Loren Anderson with committee editors John Nelson and Claudia Jolls, and Ron Jones, book review editor, kept the manuscripts moving along for Castanea. Managing Editor, Audrey Mellichamp, does not receive compensation for phone calls at all hours but gets a quality journal to the printer on time. Pat Cox does an admirable job coordinating the annual Great Smokies Annual Wildflower Pilgrimage, all 1000+ participants and volunteer leaders. Dan Pittillo somehow manages to get the newsletter together which takes several days each quarter. Committee chairs Andy Ash of Bartholomew Committee, Jim Hardin of the Finance/Auditing Committee, Jim Wallace of the Outreach Committee, Wayne Tyndall of the Windler Award Committee all give their personal time to see that necessary chores are carried out in timely fashion. For all these efforts, the membership is grateful.

“One of the most fallacious of prevalent ideas is that we do not know an animal or plant until we have learned its name. ...The name, if he finds it out later, is merely a convenient handle by which he may present his knowledge and appreciation to others. The name may come last or even not at all; the knowledge of and aesthetic joy in the plant itself is the all important matter.” —B.W. Wells. 1967. The Natural Gardens of North Carolina. The UNC Press, Chapel Hill. 458 pp. (p. 202).

Complimentary addressed issues: Please share with your interested friends who might wish to become members of SABS. Thank you--Ed.

Charles N. Horn
Newberry College
2100 College Street
Newberry, SC 29108

Address Correction Requested
Return postage Guaranteed

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Cullowhee, NC
Permit No. 31

**Southern
Appalachian
Botanical
Society**