LONG ISLAND BOTANICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

January - February 1994 Vol. 4, No. 1

In This Issue

Eric Lamont has written a historical account of the Long Island Botanical Society.

Betty Lotowycz and Barbara Conolly have submitted a note about *Rosa nitida* which is the first report of this species in New York State.

The second and final installment of an article about the early vegetation of Long Island by **H. K. Svenson.** This article was first published in 1936. You will notice that some things have remained the same and others have changed drastically in the past 50 years.

New Address

Long Island Botanical Society
c/o Muttontown Preserve
Muttontown Lane
East Norwich, NY 11732

PROGRAMS

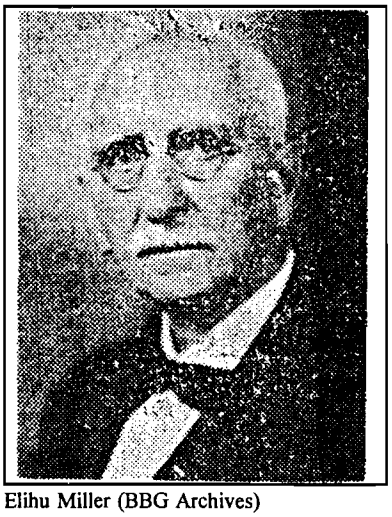
11 Jan. 1994 - 7:30 pm*, Dr. Marilyn Jordan, "The Historic role of fire in creating pine barrens and grassland communities on Long Island." Uplands Farm Nature Center, Cold Spring Harbor.

8 Feb. 1994 - 7:30 pm*, Members Night. Uplands Farm Nature Center, Cold Spring Harbor. Come and share a few of your favorite slides. The theme for the evening is "International Plants." Call Steven Clemants (718-941-4044) if you plan to show slides.

* Refreshments are available starting at 7:30 pm; the meeting begins at 8 pm. For directions to Uplands Farm call 516-367-3225.

The Long Island Botanical Society in historical perspective

Field botany on Long Island had its first heyday during the late 1800's and early 1900's. In 1874, Elihu Miller from Wading River and Henri Young from Northville (north of Riverhead) published a *Flora of Suffolk County*, largely based upon their own extensive collections. On the western end of the Island, active field botanists from the post Civil War era to the late 1890's included Julius Bisky, George Brainerd, Stephen Calverley, R. Eccles, George Hulst, William Leggett, Fanny Mulford, J. Zabriskie, and others. In 1899, Smith Ely Jelliffe published the only *Flora of Long Island*, based largely upon the collections of others as well as his own. Jelliffe reported 1342 species of vascular plants, 136 species of bryophytes (mosses and liverworts), and 719 species of thallophytes (lichen, fungi, and algae).



Elihu Miller (BBG Archives)

Two botanists of the early 1900's extensively collected Long Island plants: Roy Latham from Orient and William Ferguson from Hempstead. These two stand out as giants among L.I. botanists. Together they provided future botanists with a nearly complete picture of Long Island's flora. In 1909, Latham began sending plant specimens to Stewart Burnham (Cornell

University) for determinations. This collaboration resulted in the 1914 publication of the *Flora of Southold Township and Gardiner's Island.* Burnham and Latham reported on 1197 species of vascular plants, 143 species of bryophytes, and 1177 species of thallophytes. Several other field botanists also made notable collections during the early 1900's; active collectors included Eugene Bicknell, Alexander Gershoy, N. Grier, J. McCallum, and Norman Taylor. During this era, members of the Torrey Botanical Club were active in the field. The Club began publishing the botanical journal TORREYA, which specialized in articles and notes on the local flora of the metropolitan area including all of Long Island.

Field botany on Long Island began to decline in the mid-1920's, and from 1930 to 1970 only sporadic collections were made. Roy Latham continued to collect plants of "special interest," but his major collecting years were past. George Peters amassed a plant collection during the 1940's, and W.C. Muenscher surveyed the aquatic vegetation of Long Island waters; but for a period of about 50 years (1925 to 1975), few plants were collected throughout the island. During this time, publication of TORREYA as a separate publication, was discontinued by the Torrey Botanical Club.

During the mid-1970's, several botanists began to independently relocate historical plant populations and once again document the flora of Long Island. For the most part there was little communication among this new generation of botanists. By the mid-1980's, a number of botanists migrated to Long Island and a renewed interest in field botany was revitalized. Recognizing the need to meet and share interests and concerns, a group of about 24 botanists and naturalists informally established the Long Island Botanical Society in 1986. The Society was officially incorporated in 1989.

Initially, the small group was held together by a common interest in field botany. Local field trips and monthly programs were usually presented by members of the Society. It soon became apparent that the group desired to be more than friends sharing a common interest; an urgent need to contribute to the botany of Long Island was expressed. The Society established a Local Flora Committee dedicated to the production of a new *Flora of Long Island.* The committee first prepared a checklist of Long Island vascular plants, past and present; the list consisted of approximately 1800 species. Monthly flora meetings began in 1990 and the current status of each plant species was discussed and recorded on data sheets and distribution maps.

The Society continued to be a field oriented group. In the spring of 1991 a dozen members went on a five day trip to the Great Smoky Mountains of Tennessee, and in January of 1993 a field trip to Costa Rica was taken. About 10 to 12 local field trips are sponsored by the Society each year. Plant identification workshops are presented yearly; the indoor study of plants is reinforced with a field trip. Monthly meetings are commonly centered around current research projects on Long Island botany. The education committee promotes the Society's activities to the general public.

The Society's NEWSLETTER has attracted many new members during the past few years; it attempts to reach a wide audience of readers. Some articles are technical, but also included are interesting notes on the local flora, conservation, announcements of new publications, Society news, and upcoming events.

What has Long Island's botanical community learned during the past 7 years? For one thing, Long Island still supports a rich diversity of plants: the greatest concentration of rare plants in New York occurs on the Island; Federally endangered plants have been recently discovered in Kings, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties; large areas of quality habitat still exist and support many diverse plant communities. On the other hand, Long Island has irretrievably lost some of its botanical heritage. The goal of the Long Island Botanical Society it to help preserve our botanical heritage through the promotion of a greater understanding of the plants that grow wild on Long Island.--**Eric Lamont**

An Occurrence of *Rosa nitida* on Long Island.

Betty Lotowycz and Barbara Conolly located *Rosa nitida* in 1992. This is the first report of this species from New York State. Betty writes:

"On July 7, 1992, Betty (Conolly) and I stopped for lunch on Hot Water street. After lunch we went along the road, it was *not* busy. We found a *Geranium molle* growing on the verge of the road.

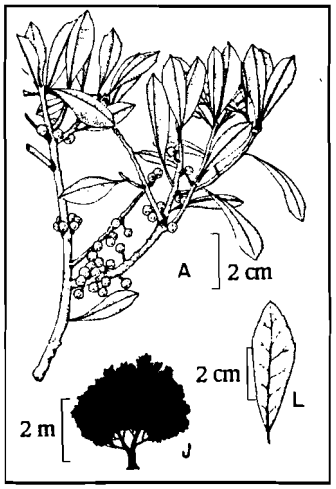
Barbara stopped to photograph it. I left the road and walked in by a boggy swamp, with maybe a pool in the center. The rose was growing well out at the *edge* of the swamp. I noticed it because it was short like a pasture rose, about 30-36" tall. However, the leaflets were very small and on close inspection many reddish prickles were found but no flowers.

We took it back to the Planting Fields Arboretum Herbarium and pressed it. I wrote info about it on the newspaper it was pressed in. The newspaper was lost so precise information on the locality is lacking."--**Betty Lotowycz and Barbara Conolly**

The Early Vegetation of Long Island

[Editor's Note. The following is a continuation of excerpt from an article published by **H. K. Svenson** in the Brooklyn Botanic Garden Record 25: 207-227. 1936. The first portion was published in LIBS Newsletter 3(4): 27-29).

At the very eastern extremity of the Island, a little more than a hundred miles from the early Dutch settlements, an isolated promontory juts into the Atlantic, known from the earliest times as Montauk. To quote from the extensive descriptions by Norman Taylor: "Casual visitors to Montauk are charmed by the wildness of the place, the desolate moor-like Downs, the depths of the kettleholes, some destitute of woody vegetation, others dark and even mysterious in their wooded interior. The feeling that the vegetation has always been so, and that from the earliest times the Indians, whose relics are common enough on the Point, must have roamed through a region such as our modern pedestrian sees, is natural enough. While this may be wholly true, it appears from a study of the records of the earliest settlers that there has always been, within historic times at least, a distinct separation of grassland and woodland. Woody vegetation on these windswept hills appears next to impossible, and yet there are evidences that some form of woody vegetation is making an attempt to cover at least part of what is now grassland. There are today hundreds of tiny patches of 'bush' scattered over the Downs, some only a foot or two in diameter, others covering, especially in the lee, square rods in extent . . . little islands of thicket in an ocean of grassland. Almost without exception, the major portion of these islands is made up of the Bayberry (*Myrica carolinensis* [=M. pensylvanica]), very often associated with which will be *Rosa carolina*, and perhaps the whole mass bound together with *Rubus procumbens* (which often scrambles out into the grassland), or *Smilax glauca*. It is not without interest that both these binders make prickly forage, and that in nearly every one of hundreds of such patches of 'bush' that were examined, one or both of these vines was to be found. Both the Rose and the Bayberry, under normal circumstances, would be several feet tall, here they are rarely more than a foot. There are scores of places where the wind keeps these flattened down so that while the patch of bushes may be many feet across, the shrubs will be only six inches high. . . . From this stage in the development of a patch, which may start with a single sprig of Bayberry, and end with a forlorn and stunted tree in the center of it, no one knows how long a time may have elapsed."

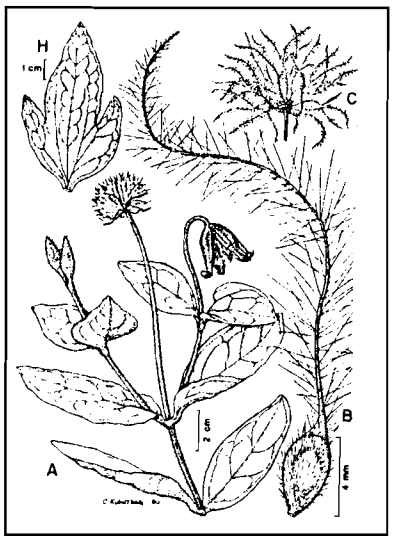


Myrica pensylvanica
(Mitchell, 1988, NYS Mus. Bull. 464.)

In the preceding attempts to give an idea of the vegetation which confronted the early colonists, and, to some extent, a picture of the plants covering Long Island at the present time, it is fortunately comparatively easy to determine which plants were native to Long Island, and which were introduced consciously or unconsciously by the early settlers, although the actual time of introduction is for the most part lost in obscurity. It is not hard to designate those waifs which have come to Long Island as stowaways in boat ballast or as derelict seeds destined to spring up in the crop plantings. Such an enumeration always bring surprise to those who are not botanists, since it includes common European wayside plants not native to America, such as dandelions, daisies, clovers, and butter-cups, burdocks, wild carrot, chicory, and most of the field grasses. The plantain was long known to Indians as the "white man's foot-step." The recently introduced Japanese honeysuckle, however, gives promise of becoming our worst pest, and its behavior on Long Island is much as described by Professor Fernald, "The ubiquitous and unrestrained Japanese Honeysuckle, *Lonicera japonica*, is doing its utmost to strangle everything which originally grew in the borders of wooded swamps and thickets. Even the strongly armored species of *Smilax* become hopelessly entangled by it and more delicate shrubs and herbs are soon obliterated. If the 'C.C.C.' survives, nothing more beneficial to future generations in our southeast could be devised than a vigorous warfare against the Japanese Honeysuckle."

Those plants which, like the passenger pigeon, have entirely disappeared from Long Island do not as yet make a formidable list. As far as known, only two species of interest have been lost, although with the constant draining of swamps and marshes and continued cutting of woodlands, many more are doomed to follow. Of these two plants the most interesting is a species of Clematis (*C. ochroleuca*) at one time cited by Torrey as growing "in a small copse about half a mile from the South Ferry, Brooklyn; the only known locality of the plant in the state." It is described by Spingarn as "a herbaceous perennial species, one to two feet high, growing from Staten Island, New York, to Georgia, with entire, ovate leaves and solitary, cream-colored or yellowish-whitish flowers (with or without a purple

tinge) in spring; found usually in shale or serpentine; an interesting plant for the rock garden or wild garden." The few existing plants on Staten Island, growing in a locality discovered since Torrey's report, are seriously threatened by building, and in a few years this interesting and beautiful plant will cease to be a representative of the New York vegetation. The second of interest is the twin-flower (*Linnaea borealis* var. *americana*), a northern plant found in a swamp at Babylon in 1871, but otherwise unknown from Long Island.



Clematis ochroleuca
(from Mitchell, 1982, NYS Mus. Bull. 446)

There are two additional plants on Long Island which deserve mention. A single specimen of the Cloudberry or Bake-Appleberry (*Rubus Chamaemorus*), a well-known little plant in northern Europe and Canada, with fruit like a golden-yellow raspberry, was collected at Montauk by Dr. William Braislin, of Brooklyn, in 1908. Taylor makes the following comment: "Diligent search has since followed to disclose this plant, that at Montauk is hundreds of miles south of its true home. Migratory birds, known to make overnight flights from Labrador to Montauk, are supposed to be responsible for its introduction." Associated with, or at least not far from the cloudberry, a small patch of the Arctic Crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) persisted on the downs of Montauk up to a few years ago, and perhaps still remain there.

In discussing plants of value to the early settlers, the trees are of first importance. Reference has been made to Denton's early account of timber on Long Island. Then, as now, the most abundant tree was probably the pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*), occupying vast barrens from Hempstead Plains to the eastern shore of Long Island. As a timber tree it was almost worthless, but had great value as a source of charcoal, turpentine and pitch. The pine barrens have been badly cut and fire-swept, and most of the early forests are now represented only by a few blackened spars protruding from the thickets. White pine (*Pinus Strobus*), a tree so valuable for timber in New England that it was utilized even for ship masts, was of rare and restricted occurrence on Long Island, but is believed to have been native in the vicinity of Sag Harbor. The oaks, white and red and black, all of which are still abundant on the Island, probably furnished the great supply of building timber, and the acorns of the white oak, containing much less tannin than those of the black oak, were probably of value as food for turkeys and hogs, as well as for the Indians. From the Earl of Strafford's letters and dispatches, "There are fayre Turkeys far greater than heere, 500 in flocks with infinite stores of Berries, Chestnuts, Beechnuts and Mast wch they feed on." Remains of the curious fences made by cutting and bending oak trees are still to be found on Long Island, as described by Flint: "In eastern Suffolk a unique form of hedgerow is common, at once picturesque and distinctive. It is formed by cutting down oaks or chestnuts leaving the stumps and prone bodies of the trees to form a line of rude fence. The sprouts are then allowed to grow up, and their contorted branches interlaced with blackberry and greenbrier form an impenetrable barrier. They, in their turn, are cut and recut, until the hedge becomes several feet in thickness."

The white or swamp cedar now almost extinct on Long Island, seems at one time to have had a fairly wide range, for we read in Thompson: "An extensive marsh of peat, which is probably deep and of fine quality, lies near the road from Williamsburgh to Jamaica, and is called the Cedar Swamp." The white cedar, chiefly of coastal-plain distribution, forms huge swamps in New Jersey and extended inland to the New Jersey highlands and even to central New Hampshire. It is not to be confused with the more common red cedar, the wood of which is in great demand for lead pencils and cedar chests. The well-known spire-like red cedar trees, abundant on Long Island, are quite different in appearance from the typical red cedars of the southern states, and constitute the recently recognized var. *cebra* Fernald and Griscom, differing not only in their spire-like outline but also in the shallow pitting of the seeds. Another timber tree of interest was the tulip tree (*Liriodendron*), a specimen near Success Pond mentioned by Miss Flint as being 26 feet in circumference. The sour gum or pepperidge (*Nyssa sylvatica*), usually a tree of swamps, was also of some importance.

There were a number of plants which furnished useful substances. Perhaps the best known of these is the bayberry or candleberry (*Myrica carolinensis* [=*Myrica pensylvanica*]), which produced wax-covered berries used for making candles. This wax, constituting about ten percent of the weight of the berry, was separated by boiling in water. "Throughout the Island the bayberry or candleberry was of recognized value. The town of Brookhaven, in 1687, forbade the gathering of the berries before September 15th, under

penalty of a fine of fifteen shillings." (Flint) Sassafras was one of the most sought-for substances in the early days, but the abundance of the product and its little value as medicine quickly reduced the demand. Jacob Bigelow, in his *Medical Botany*, 1819 comments as follows: "it seems to have been one of the earliest trees of the North American continent to attract the attention of Europeans. Its character as an article of medicine was at one time so high, that it commanded an extravagant price, and treatises were written to celebrate its virtues. The flavor of the root is most powerful, that of the branches more pleasant. The flavor and odour reside in a volatile oil which is readily obtained from the bark by distillation." A third product of similar interest was the oil of checkerberry or wintergreen, derived from a dwarf plant (*Gaultheria procumbens*) abundant throughout the pine barrens of Long Island, and still extensively used for flavoring and in medicine.

The plants of Long Island provided but little for the manufacture of clothing, the species of most value in this respect being perhaps the milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) of which Bigelow says: "Its chief uses were for beds, cloth, hats and paper. It was found that from eight to nine pounds of the silk occupied a space of from five to six cubic feet, and were sufficient for a bed, coverlet, and two pillows.--The shortness of the fibre prevented it from being spun and woven alone. . . . A plantation containing thirty thousand plants yielded from six hundred to eight hundred pounds of silk."

But the food plants of a region are, after all, of the greatest interest, and of the native fruits the colonists seem to have been most impressed by the strawberries and whortleberries. According to early reports the wild strawberry was both larger and more abundant than at the present time, and brought forth the following comment from Roger Williams [Bailey, *Sketch of the Evolution of Our Native Fruits*, p. 426]: "This berry is the wonder of all the fruits growing naturally in those parts; it is of itself excellent, so that one of the chiefest doctors of England was wont to say that God could have made, but never did, a better berry. . . . In some parts, where the natives have planted, I have many times seen as many as would fill a good ship within a few miles' compasse. The Indians bruise them in a mottar and mixe them with meale and make Strawberry bread."

There was great abundance and variety of whortleberries and bilberries, better known to us as "huckleberries" and "blueberries," which contrasted with small sour species of Europe, such as the Bog Bilberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*), found in New York on the summits of the Adirondack Mountains.

These names persisted until fairly late; thus Mather and Brockett write in 1847, "The earliest in the markets is the dwarf blue Whortleberry (*V. pennsylvanicum*), growing in sandy woods, and on hill sides and summits of the mountains. The Bilberry (*V. corymbosum*) is frequent in swamps and wet shady woods. The agreeable acid Cranberry, an almost indispensable article of food, is the fruit of two species of Vaccinium (*V. Oxycoccus* and *V. macrocarpon*). The former abounds in the northern and western parts of the state, and the latter, which is the common American cranberry seen in the market, is most frequent in the south."

The term "huckleberry," a corruption of "whortleberry," is now rigorously applied in parts of New England to *Gaylussacia baccata*, a resinous-fruited species of dry barrens, having ten large stony seeds, whereas the "blueberries" (*Vaccinium* species) have many small seeds. In states to the westward no distinction is ordinarily made, all species being called "huckleberries."

Of the species native to Long Island, by far the most important is the High-bush Blueberry (*V. corymbosum*), forming bushes four to eight feet high, a species now extensively cultivated in southern New Jersey. Undoubtedly next in importance on Long Island is the Late Low Blueberry (*V. vaccilans* [=V. pallida]), a low shrub with yellowish-green branches and exceedingly sweet berries covered with a light bluish bloom. A third species, more common northward, is the Low Blueberry (*V. pennsylvanicum* [=V. angustifolium]), which constitutes most of the commercial blueberry crop of Maine and Nova Scotia. The huckleberry (*Gaylussacia baccata*), is very abundant throughout the barrens, and the Dangleberry (*G. frondosa*), with sour, light-blue berries on long stalks, ripening late, is fairly common in thickets on Long Island, and, according to Emerson, "where it is procured in sufficient quantities . . . it is used for puddings." A third species of huckleberry (*G. dumosa*), with slightly prickly fruit, occasional in open bogs on Long Island, has sweet juicy berries which are very palatable. Closely related to the blueberries and probably of greater importance are the cranberries. "The berries are gathered in great quantities, and used for making tarts and sauce, for which purpose they are superior to any other article, especially as they have the advantage of being kept without difficulty throughout the winter." The large cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*) is abundant in sandy bogs on Long Island and has given rise to the cultivated strains of berries; the small cranberry (*V. Oxycoccus*), a more northern species known also in Europe and producing very small fruit, appears to be restricted to two localities on Long Island.

Probably, as in other places, there was overwhelming interest in wine-making, and the native species of grapes on Long Island (chiefly *Vitis labrusca*, *V. aestivalis*, and *V. cordifolia* [=V. vulpina]) were

undoubtedly utilized for this purpose without crowning success, and, if we may judge from the tastes of the Massachusetts colonists "the appetite for such wine does not seem perilous." Out of these native grapes, however, came eventually such valuable fruit as the Concord, Catawba, and Isabella. "This American grape is much unlike the European fruit. It is essentially a table fruit, whereas the other is a wine fruit. European writings treat of the vine, but American writings speak of grapes."

The only plum on Long Island of value for food is the beach plum (*Prunus maritima*), characteristic of the coastal sands, and bearing yellowish to dull purple fruit about a half inch in diameter. "The Plummes of the Countrey be better for Plumbs than the Cherries be for Cherries; they be blacke and yellow, about the bignesse of a Damson, of a reasonable good taste." [Wm. Wood, in *New England Prospect*, 1634.] Thus the cherries were nothing to boast about, and the reader will probably recognize immediately the well-known choke-cherry (*Prunus virginiana*) in Wood's description, "The Cherry trees yeeld great store of Cherries which grow on clusters like grapes; they be smaller than our English Cherrie, nothing neare so good if they be not fully ripe, they so furre the mouth that the tongue will cleave to the roofe." The wild black cherry or rum cherry (*Prunus serotina*) served a variety of purposes, infusions of the bark being used for medicinal purposes, and the fruit in making cherry brandy, or flavoring rum. The wood was of exceptional value in furniture construction. *Amelanchier stolonifera*, known locally on Cape Cod as "swamp cherry" might be classified here, though more commonly known as shad-bush of June-berry. Since the fruits are sometimes used for making pies on Cape Cod, there is some probability that they had a similar use on eastern Long Island.

For final consideration, there is the group of nut-bearing trees, which gave the settlers opportunity for rumination during the winter months. Probably of greatest importance was the black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), a tree often of gigantic proportions, a specimen at Roslyn, Long Island, mentioned by Miss Flint, being "one hundred and fifty feet in height with a circumference of thirty feet." In addition to wood of outstanding value in furniture making, it produced a hard nut nearly resembling the English walnut in shape, but with a more oily kernel. The butternut (*Juglans cinerea*), is less frequent on Long Island than to the northward, but it supplied, in addition to the nuts, a strong and durable yellow dye much used in the early days, and furthermore produced a sap from which sugar could be made. Of the three hickories present on Long Island, the shag-bark or shell-bark (*Carya ovata*) was by far the most valuable, both for its strong wood and delicious nuts; the mocker nut (*Carya alba* [=C. tomentosa]) and the pig nut (*Carya glabra*) being much inferior in both respects. Mention should also be made of the groves of beech trees, with great stores of beech nuts, and of the abundance of the American chestnut, a species now existing on Long Island only in the form of dwarf stump-shoots, owing to the ravages of the chestnut blight, a fungus disease that became epidemic on Long Island about thirty years ago. The breeding experiments of Dr. Arthur H. Graves, of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, with hybrids of the American and Japanese chestnuts, may, it is hoped, bring to Long Island a re-establishment of this valuable tree. There also is hope that the better and most representative woodlands now existing on Long Island may be preserved by legislative actions, giving to future generations some idea, however much diluted, of the appearance of Long Island in early colonial days.

The New York Natural History Conference III

On April 13-16, 1994 the New York State Museum will sponsor the third New York Natural History Conference. This conference will feature natural history workshops; scientific papers and posters; and an Illustrators' Gallery

Workshops

A special feature of this conference will be full day workshops for educators, students, researchers, and others. Among the topics are: pollen and mold identification, orchid identification and liverwort identification.

Papers & Posters

Contributed Paper sessions will include sessions on rare species, exotic species, plant systematics, history of biology, cryptogamic botany and mycology.

Illustrators' Gallery

An exhibit of natural history illustrations will showcase the best works of more than 40 illustrators from the Northeast.

For more information contact: The New York Natural History Conference, Rm. 3132 C.E.C., Biological Survey, New York State Museum, Albany, NY 12230 or call (518) 474-5812.

SOCIETY NEWS

November Meeting--Nov. 9

Paul Martin Brown spoke about the native fringed orchids of the northeast. He discussed and showed slides of six tripartite lipped species, including two hybrids, and eight simple-lipped species, including three hybrids. Of the latter, *Platanthera pallida*, newly-named and described by the author, and endemic to Long Island only, was emphasized.

December Meeting--Dec. 14

Steve Clemants reported that **Tom Delendick** is in the hospital. He sustaned some injuries as a result of a blackout. For more information or to write to him please contact Steve at 718-941-4044.

Louise Harrison spoke on the status of Robbins Island. The county has been seeking to amend its contract to purchase the island for preservation to allow the owners of the island to sell it to the Robis Corp. for partial development. LIBS voted to request that the county honor its original contract. For more information contact **John Turner** at 751-3094.

Steven Young of the New York Natural Heritage Program talked about the rarest plants in New York. He presented slides of many species which are known from only one or two locations in the state.

Elections

LIBS Officers were elected at the November meeting. The following officers will serve for a two year term.

President	Eric Lamont
Vice President	Steven Clemants
Treasurer	Carol Johnston
Recording Secretary	Barbara Conolly
Corresponding Secretary	Jane Blanchard

New Address

Due to problems in picking up the Society's mail at the Levittown Post Office the society has voted to change the address. Al Lindberg volunteered the use of the Muttontown Preserve address. The new address is:

Long Island Botanical Society
c/o Muttontown Preserve
Muttontown Lane
East Norwich, NY 11732

Executive Board Meeting--Nov. 23

Carol Johnston presented information on the financial status of the society.

The membership list is being reviewed and consolidated to remove questionable complimentary mailings, etc. At this time, the Society has about 175 paid members.

The following Committee Chairs have been appointed:

Local Flora	Skip Blanchard
Field Trips	Glenn Richard
Membership	Lois Lindberg
Conservation	John Turner & Louise Harrison
Education	Mary Laura Lamont & Margaret Conover
Hospitality	Nancy Smith & Betty Lotowycz
Programs	Eric Lamont
Newsletter	Steven Clemants

Joe Beitel Memorial

19 March 1994 (Saturday)-Big Reed Pond, Montauk. The membership is invited to join board members and a representative from the Suffolk County Parks Department to locate an appropriate boulder for the memorial plaque to the late Joseph Beitel. Car pooling will be available. For more specifics please call Skip Blanchard (516-421-5619) or Eric Lamont (516-722-5542). A dedication is being planned for the summer of 1994.

Treasurers Report

1993

Opening Balance (Jan. 1, 1993)	2,807.29
Income total	1,841.00
Expenses total	827.05
Net Gain	1,013.95
Liabilities (outstanding bills)	- 0 -
Ending Balance (Dec. 1, 1993)	$3,821.24

New Members

Ed Davis-Bay Shore, Doris Edwards-Tenefly, Donald House-Brentwood, Terryanne Maenza-NYC, Mary Maran-Water Mill, Mildred Penzer-Rockaway Park, Robert Maricie-Little Ferry, NJ, Zu Proly-Glen Cove, William Redshaw-Islip, Elizabeth Peterson-Babylon, Tom Sasso-Newburgh, NJ, Mary Vincent-Aquebogue, Marcia Harte-Quogue, William Jacovina-Oakdale, Brian Leary-Seacliff, Sheldon Reaven-SUNY-Stony Brook, Gordon Tucker-NYS Museum.

LONG ISLAND BOTANICAL SOCIETY
Founded: 1986; Incorporated: 1989.

The Long Island Botanical Society is dedicated to the promotion of field botany and a greater understanding of the plants that grow wild on Long Island, New York.

President	Eric Lamont . . . . .
Vice President	Steven Clemants . . .
Treasurer	Carol Johnston . . . .
Recrd Sec'y	Barbara Conolly . . .
Cor'sp Sec'y	Jane Blanchard . . . .
Local Flora	Skip Blanchard . . . .
Field Trip	Glenn Richard . . .
Membership	Lois Lindberg . . .
Conservation	Louise Harrison . .
	John Turner . . . . .
Education	Margaret Conover
	Mary Laura Lamont
Hospitality	Mary Smith . . . . .
	Betty Lotowycz . . .
Program	Eric Lamont . . . . .
Editor	Steven Clemants . .

Membership

Membership is open to all, and we welcome new members. Annual dues are $10. For membership, make your check payable to LONG ISLAND BOTANICAL SOCIETY and mail to: Lois Lindberg, Membership Chairperson, 45 Sandy Hill Rd., Oyster Bay, NY 11771-3111

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