

The July Meeting Tuesday, July 23, 2013, 3:00 p. m. The Thomas E. McMillan Museum on the JDCC Campus

The Program

Darryl Searcy will present a program on his recent expedition to Madagascar for pharmaceutical research. As an island, Madagascar has been a sanctuary for its unique collection of plants and animals in one of the last remaining rain forests.

Darryl Searcy: Pharmaceutical and "Find a Grave" Researcher

After completing research expeditions to the rain forests of the Amazon, Bolivia, India, Indonesia, and Madagascar, Darryl has only one more expedition for pharmaceutical research left, to Cameroon and the Central African Republic.

Although he will be retiring from this kind of expedition and research, Darryl will continue to pursue his research and postings on line for the "Find a Grave" project.

Darryl has already photographed and listed many graves, including those



This Photograph of Darryl is from the article "Genesis of a Medicine Man" from Alabama Business Magazine.

Photo by Dennis Holt.

which expand the listings for the ECHS resources in Headstones and Heritage, among other books, and the listings for individual cemeteries in the vertical files of the Alabama Room.

He has become especially interested in finding and listing the graves of Afro-American cemeteries and Afro-American graves in all cemeteries in Escambia, and adjacent counties of Conecuh,

Covington, and now Monroe, and Baldwin.

He has had many adventures while

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Madagascar: Long-tailed Ground-Roller Pigeon

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The August ECHS Meeting Tuesday, August 27, 2013 Program TBA

Don't Forget

- ♦ Saturday, July 27, 2013, the 200th Anniversary of the Battle of Burnt Corn Creek, 9:00 –2:00, Brewton.
- ♦ Friday, August 30 –Sunday, September 1, 2013, 9:00-3:00, Commemoration of 200th Anniversary of Fort Mims Attack, Fort Mims, Baldwin County.

Darryl Searcy: Pharmaceutical and “Find a Grave” Researcher

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hunting for cemeteries, Imagine, in order to reach a cemetery, having to cross a pasture on privately owned lands where you’ve heard the warning “Beware of the Bull.”

In one of these cemeteries where the county or state once buried paupers in cardboard boxes, Darryl, while concentrating on photographing a headstone, stepped back and fell onto a grave which caved in. Fortunately, he did no harm to himself but says he wondered what someone who didn’t see him fall in but saw him climb out of the grave would have thought..

He recently photographed the graves at the Hillcrest Cemetery at Pollard where he found the grave of a child of F. B. Bonifay and his wife Elvira. Mr. Bonifay was a railroad agent at Pollard.

After doing research, Darryl found that Mr. Bonifay eventually moved to Pensacola and during a po-



Daryl on the boardwalk/nature trail at Jennings Park which he helped develop.

Photo by Dennis Holt from

<http://www.businessalabama.com/Business-Alabama/June-2012/Genesis-of-a-Medicine-Man/>.

litical campaign in Pensacola made a speech for a friend. When he had finished the speech, Mr. Bonifay dropped dead. He

is buried in St. Michaels’ Cemetery with his grave listing his name as Frank Bonifay.

These are just a few of the stories has researched and adventures that Darryl has had in his research project for “Find a Grave.” €

News and Announcements



Bucky McCoy

Bucky McCoy
ECHS lost member Bucky McCoy recently. A long time resident of Ashley, Illinois, Bucky has been honored for his work in preserving the history of Washington County, Illinois.

In 2009, he was honored by the state of Illinois as the recipient of the Studs Terkel Humanities Service Award for his work as a writer and historian.

Recently Bucky has lived in Nokomis with his son Larry and daughter-in-law Barbara (Librarian for ECHS), and has been a regular participant in ECHS meetings and activities.

Alma Hall

ECHS member Alma Hall passed away this June. A native of Range and resident of Brewton, Alma was an artist whose artwork appears in several galleries as well as an author.

ECHS has her book Rabbit Stew in its collection.



Alma enjoyed the meetings and presented interesting items in the “Show and Tell” programs. She is shown in the center with a framed display of world war II artifacts.

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News and Announcements

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Send the Alabamians

The University of Alabama Press will publish Send the Alabamians, a book about the 167th Infantry, a regiment of Alabama National Guard units whose heroic service in World War I helped break the bloody stalemate on the battlefields of eastern France and turn the tide of war.

The book will be published in 2014 to coincide with the centennial anniversary of World War I (1914-1918).

Commemoration of Battle of Burnt Corn Creek 200th Anniversary July 27, 2013



**9:00 am to 2:00 pm
Burnt Corn Creek/
Jennings Park,
Brewton, AL**

Activities include: living history demonstrations, battle re-enactors, black powder weapons use and

bullet molding, campfire cooking, Native American life, guest lecturers including Poarch Indian Historic Robert Thrower, flint knappers, pottery demonstrations, and much more. For more information, contact City Hall at 251-809-1777.

ECBS has been asked to support this event through donations which will be used for expenses. Any donations can be sent to ECBS at P. O. Box 76, Brewton, AL 36427.

**Picture of
Burnt Corn
Creek, above, by
Connie Baggett.
Picture of
Jennings Park at
the right by Paul
Merritt.**



Commemoration of 200th Anniversary of Fort Mims Attack Aug. 30 - Sept. 1, 2013 9:00 AM - 3:00 PM Fort Mims, Baldwin County

- ◆ Dedication and Memorial Service beginning at 10am on Friday, August 30th.
- ◆ Dramatic Battle Reenactment on the actual anniversary date and exact time that the attack began, noon on August 30th.
- ◆ Daily Reenactments of the Battle of Fort Mims.
- ◆ Battle of Burnt Corn Creek (Sat & Sun).
- ◆ Living History Demonstrations and lectures including: native plants, period weapons and clothing, Creek Indian cultural presentations, pioneer church service, blacksmithing, period music and arrowheads.
- ◆ Crafts of the early 1800s: wool spinning, quilting, pottery, watercolors, skinning, flint napping, basketry, and more.
- ◆ Display of artifacts recovered from the Fort will be available in a temporary museum on site for the weekend. Many have never been displayed publicly before.

Many people plan to make a pilgrimage to the site for the bicentennial weekend including state and local dignitaries, the Alabama 1812 Commission, and state preservation and historic organizations (DAR, Daughters of 1812, Colonial Dames). Of great importance will be the return of the Descendants of Fort Mims as they travel from across the nation to walk the ground where their ancestors struggled so many years ago.

For more information, call the North Baldwin Chamber at 251-937-5665 or the Fort Mims Restoration Association at 251-533-9024, or visit <fortmims.org> for a map, schedule of events, and information on lodging, camping, vending and displays.

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News and Announcements

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Call for Papers and Posters 67th Annual Meeting Scottsboro, Alabama April 10-12, 2014

The Program Committee for the 2014 Annual Meeting has issued its Call for Papers and a separate Call for Posters (based on the success of last year's poster session), available in PDF format from the AHA website.

Call for Papers: <http://www.alabamahistory.net/aha/call_for_papers_2014.pdf>.

Call for Posters: http://www.alabamahistory.net/aha/call_for_posters.pdf

Deadline for submissions is October 11, 2014, with electronic submissions preferred. For more information, please see the flyers at the website. Pass them to your friends and Local Historical Association.



1907 Census of Confederate Soldiers in Escambia County, AL Available in the Alabama Room and Online

Lygia Dawkins Cutts has given this file to ECHS. It was copied from a book at the Escambia County Courthouse by Lydia Grimes in 1996 and typed and contributed to ECHS by Lygia.

It can be viewed at
<<http://files.usgwarchives.net/al/escambia/military/civilwar/csa1907census.txt>>.

From Ancestry.com we have the following information:

About Alabama, Census of Confederate Soldiers, 1907, 1921

This is a collection of two censuses of Confederate Soldiers residing in Alabama in the early 1900s.

Both were carried out more for pension purposes than for numbering purposes, but the census counted any Confederate veterans residing in Alabama, not just those who served for a regiment or company from Alabama.

1907 Census

This established a record of Confederate soldiers who resided in Alabama, whether they had served for Alabama or some other state. It didn't matter if they had served in the Army, Navy or any other organizations from other states.

The census was arranged by county because it was taken by the individual county's tax assessors and then alphabetically by name. Two copies were made at the same time. One was sent to the Department of Archives and History, the other was kept by the county.

The records contain: Name, Place of residence, Birth date, Birthplace, Enlistment rank, Enlistment date, Enlistment place, Company/regiment, Re-enlistment information, Termination of service, Brief mention of conscript, staff or ordinance officer, home guard, escort or reserve company (from <<http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1998>>).



West Florida Genealogy Society

Cynthia Dean, President of WFGS has sent us information on two programs

The First Program:

Meeting Date: Saturday, August 3, 2013

Place: West Florida Genealogy Library. 5740 N. 9th Ave, Pensacola, FL. 850-494-7373

Time: 10:00 AM **Speaker:** Doug Bell

Topic: Will or No Will: Genealogy, Probate and Death Records

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News and Announcements

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This program introduces probate records and various sources of death records, where to find them and how to use them to extend family lines. Some of the legal process of probate will be dealt with and the many different legal records created by the probate process both with and without a will.

Doug Bell has been a genealogist for over 30 years, specializing in Southern genealogy and land records. His numerous speaking engagement topics have included land, probate, census and military records of the Colonial South.

Contact Cynthia Dean at 850-432-7072

or cgdean@bellsouth.net



The Second Program WFGS Fall Seminar -

Speaker: Megan Smolenyak

Date: November 9, 2013

Place: Washington High
School Auditorium,
6000 College Parkway,
Pensacola, FL

Time: Registration 8:00-9:00
AM

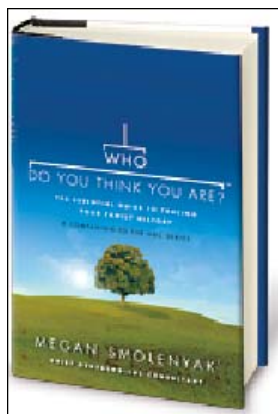
Seminar - 9:00 AM-4:00 PM

From the Website Honoring Our Ancestors, this information about the speaker:

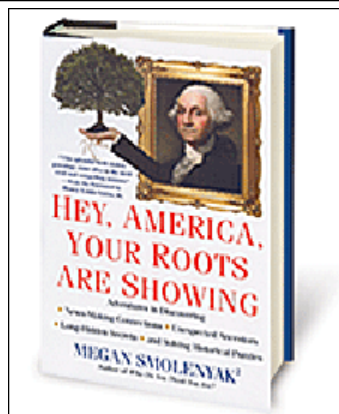
Megan Smolenyak Smolenyak (yes, that's her real name) is a genealogical adventurer who loves solving mysteries, making unexpected discoveries and pushing the boundaries of conventional genealogy.

A popular writer, speaker and TV guest, she does all she can to get the g-word ("genealogy") out there and inspire others in their quest for roots.

Megan has appeared on *Good Morning America*, the *Today Show*, the *Early Show*,



Above: Megan Smolenyak
Below: Her book Who Do You Think You Are?



Book by Megan Smolenyak

cestry.com

(<http://www.honoringourancestors.com/aboutus.html>).

CNN, NPR and BBC. In addition o consulting on shows ranging from *Who Do You Think You Are?* to *Top Chef*, she is the author of six books, a *Huffington Post* contributor, a cold case researcher for the Army, NCIS and the FBI, and former Chief Family Historian and spokesperson for An-

ECHS Member Ted Searcy

ECHS has sent a card with condolences to ECHS member Ted Searcy and his family. A brother of Darryl Searcy, Ted lost his wife Lois recently and then a short time later a son.

Darryl Searcy Represents ECHS

The ECHS Board has approved Darryl Searcy's request that he be designated as a researcher for ECHS in his work to find and document graves and post the information on "Find a Grave."

This designation will help him gain access to grave sites on private property

Museum Coordinator Jerry Simmons

Jerry is recovering from knee replacement surgery at home with wife Dianne who has recently had surgery for carpal tunnel syndrome in her elbow. €

Alabama Law Granting Right of Access to Cemeteries on Private Land

From the **2009 Alabama Code**

(a) Owners and lessees of private land on which a cemetery, graves, or burial sites are located shall have a duty to allow ingress and egress to the cemetery, graves, or burial sites by (1) family members, friends, or descendants of deceased persons buried there; (2) any cemetery plot owner; and (3) any person engaged in genealogical, historical, or cultural research, who has given reasonable notice to the owner of record or to the lessees, or both.

(b)(1) The right of ingress and egress granted by this section shall be reasonable and limited to the purposes of visiting graves or burial sites, maintaining the gravesite or burial site or cemetery, or conducting genealogical, historical, or cultural research, or, in the case of a plot owner, burying a deceased person in the plot.

(2) The owner or lessee of the land has the right to designate the frequency, hours, and duration of

the access and the access route, if no traditional access route is obviously visible from a view of the property, provided that the designation is reasonable for the purposes set out above.

(c)(1) Any person entering onto private land pursuant to this section shall be responsible for conducting himself or herself in a manner that does not damage the private land, cemetery, gravesite, or burial site, and shall be liable to the owner or lessee of the property for any damage caused as the result of his or her access.

(2) The landowner and lessee, in the absence of gross negligence or willful misconduct, shall be immune from liability in any civil suit, action, or cause of action arising out of the access granted pursuant to this section.

(Act 2007-408, p. 836, §1.) €

The Battle of Burnt Corn Creek

To mark the 200th Anniversary of this event, this article from the Encyclopedia of Alabama by James P. Kaetz of Auburn University reminds us again of its significance.

The Battle of Burnt Corn Creek, often cited as the first real battle of the Creek War of 1813-14, took place on July 27, 1813, at a bend in Burnt Corn Creek.

The exact location has not been discovered but likely was in present-day Escambia County (then part of Conecuh County) near the line that divides it from Conecuh County. The skirmish occurred during a period of increasing conflict among white settlers and various factions within the Creek Nation that would culminate in the forced removal of



most Native Americans from the Southeast. Its more immediate consequence was the massacre of settlers and U.S.-allied Indians at Fort Mims.

In the years before the battle, many Creeks had become increasingly concerned about their territory as rising numbers of white settlers and traders traveled the recently completed Federal Road into the Mississippi Territory,

which included all of present-day Alabama. In response, members of the traditionalist Red Stick faction of Creeks, led by Peter McQueen, traveled to Pensacola, Florida, then under Spanish control, to seek arms from the Spanish governor. On the way, the Creek band burned the

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The Battle of Burnt Corn Creek

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plantations of Sam Moniac and James Cornells, both also of Creek ancestry, and kidnapped Cornells's wife; she was later ransomed in Pensacola. After much negotiation with the Spanish governor, McQueen received about 300 pounds of both gunpowder and lead shot.

After learning of the attack on the plantations, Mississippi Territory militia leader Col. James Caller, of [Washington County](#), raised a force that eventually numbered about 180 men and set out to intercept the Creeks on the way back from Florida. The militia group included a company raised and commanded by frontiersman [Samuel Dale](#).

The force proceeded eastward from Washington County, traveling part of the distance on the Federal Road, crossed the Alabama [River](#) on July 26, and reached Burnt Corn Creek on the morning of July 27. Scouts ranging ahead of the force reported that the Red Stick band was enjoying a noon-day meal at a bend in the creek and was unaware of the approaching militia.

Caller gave the order to attack, and his men surprised the Red Sticks and drove them from their camp into nearby brush. Most accounts of the battle say that Caller's men, believing the Creeks routed, began to loot the camp and lead the pack horses off. The Red Sticks, however, quickly regrouped and mounted a fierce counterattack on the militia.

Caller's surprised men turned the order to fall back to a nearby hill into a full-fledged flight. A small band of militia members, led by Samuel Dale, Dixon Bailey, and Benjamin Smoot, stood its ground and thus prevented the disordered retreat from becoming a complete rout. Having left their [horses](#) unattended, the militia members fled on foot or mounted the nearest horses, including the pack animals. The Red Sticks pursued the men for a



Andrew Jackson's Route in the Creek War/ War of 1812.

short way but were unable to overtake them.

Caller and one of his officers became lost in the swampy woods and were rescued about two weeks later, malnourished and delirious. Total casualties among the militia have been reported as two dead and 10 to 15 wounded; casualties on the Red Stick side were reported as perhaps 10 men.

Caller's militia

succeeded in taking much of the shot and powder from the Creeks.

The militia's embarrassing defeat at Burnt Corn Creek later was satirized in [Lewis Sewall's](#) poem "The Last Campaign of Sir John Falstaff the II"; or, "The Hero of the Burnt-Corn Battle" (1815), written in response to a dispute that Sewall had with Caller, a former friend. In the poem, Caller is compared with Shakespeare's cowardly and incompetent character Sir John Falstaff and with Cervantes's delusional Don Quixote. Reportedly, all of the men who took part in the battle immediately mustered out of the militia, and those who were identified as participants were subjected to public ridicule for many years afterward.

The more immediate and serious consequence of the attack was the Red Sticks' retaliatory raid on Fort Mims on August 30, 1813, in which some 700 Red Stick warriors massacred 250 people and took at least 100 captives. Ironically, the settlers and U.S. allied Indians killed or captured at Fort Mims had sought refuge there specifically for protection because of the heightened fear of a Red Stick attack after the battle at Burnt Corn Creek. The Fort Mims attack triggered the outbreak of the Creek War and led to the eventual defeat of the Red Sticks at the [Battle of Horseshoe Bend](#) and their removal from Alabama. €

Snapshots ECHS Meeting for June 2013



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The ECHS *Journal* Section

Madagascar: Rainforest Night Walks

By Michael Brown

The following article is another in the series which the graduate students on the research trip to Madagascar with Darryl Searcy wrote about their experiences.

I am Michael Brown, Doctoral Candidate, University of Texas (Austin). - I have been asked to prepare an essay on a suggestion I made the first day we were let loose in the Madagascar woods. Something intrigued me and it stayed in my head all day, so I mentioned my thoughts to Professor (Darryl). His face screwed up and he laughed saying, "It's the most preposterous, dangerous, and disgusting idea I've heard in a long time, but I want you to work out the details and give me your thoughts on how we can put it together beginning this evening." Maybe I should have asked for more.

Already I feel so much to say, and I wonder how and where I can say it. We will be in this area for another 24 hours and I see it imperative that I put everything that is humanly possible into some little pocket of my head. Forget about fatigue - you can always take a few more steps.

There is another world waiting that requires only a walking stick and a headlamp. Let's see what's going on out there after the fading forest daylight. There has to be mystery and intrigue after the sun fades, so I mentioned it to Professor and he agreed that night walks were a good idea. So, here we are, our bodies refreshed after a visit to the chill-



Sean Richards, Michael Brown and Nick Hoekstra, members of the research team on the night walk.



Green Milliped



Rhinoceros Chameleon

ing waters of Piscine Falls, our aching feet no longer hurting, and our bellies full of roasted something (?).

After the evening meal we sat around the campfire critiquing the day, identifying and packaging our harvest, and enjoying a wonderful mix of Kentucky blend with lemon-lime. Now, let's do it again. Today is 23 March 2013. Current East Africa Standard time is 9:17 PM. The temperature is 82°. The stars are out; the crickets, frogs, and other night critters are singing like crazy. We got our walk.

Madagascar's forests come to life after dark. Many of the lemurs who tend to hog the limelight during day hours bed down after dark, so once the sun sets, there is a change of guard and they surrender center stage to a caste of animals that are less obvious but equally interesting. Professor asked for a show of hands from those interested in night walks. With a small exception it was "Yes, let's do it!"

On the first walk we found that Andasibe was perfect for it, even if the walking was along the tar road between the main public highway and the villages. One can see an amazing amount if you

know where to look. We were taken aback to find leaf-tailed geckoes lurking on the verge of roads because of the stored heat in the asphalt that attracts a mass of insects taking refuge from the cooler night air of the forest floor.

Holy Mother of Jesus !!, the first walk and we al-

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Madagascar: Rainforest Night Walks

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most stepped on a gigantic tree boa that was crossing the road. And of course all the great spiders throw a web after sun-down.

One of the service people turned out to be an excellent guide as he lives in a nearby village. A part-time student, Kanto Rajaonana-hary (we shortened his name to Harry) whose main focus in the area was on conservation of the pristine forest and the reforestation of degraded areas. He hoped that some day he would be able to work in the forest service. Harry expressed an interest to walk with us throughout the expedition.

As Harry led us into the forest his enthusiasm and concerned attitude was contagious - perhaps because most guides work for touring outfits rather than being genuine conservationist. His soft voice and keen night vision brought an element of ecological evangelism that added a distinct flavor and perspective.

Harry spoke pidgin English, as well as flawless French, and was delighted when we told him that aside from plant collection we were particularly interested in photographing reptiles and amphibians. What followed was a roll call of chameleons, lizards, snakes and frogs of all shapes, sizes and colors!



Baby Shrew Tenrec



Scarlet Leaf Beetle



Scarlet Assassin Bug



**Crew Member Holding
Setting Sun**

Chameleons are day travelers, so spotting them after dark was an added reward. It's even better when you, or more realistically, your guide, knows where they snooze. We had already come to the combined opinion that all chameleons are enchanting, but it seemed that we all acquired a particular weakness for sleeping juveniles, clinging to precarious-looking leaves and twigs for stability.

With their pincer-like feet clamped to twigs, their eyes firmly shut and their tiny tails curled tightly inwards, they reminded us, or at least me, of sleeping children whose slumber is a privilege to watch. Until this walk, I had no idea that a lizard could make me feel that way.

To make the most of the experience, we made sure that when we walk again we will go equipped with lanterns and something warm to wear, as temperatures drop rapidly after dark. So, the first walk, but it definitely won't be the last. €

The ECHS *Journal* Section

Orchids of Madagascar

By Farley Bradshaw

Another in the series of essays which the doctoral candidates in Madagascar wrote about their experiences.

I am Farley Bradshaw, doctoral candidate, University of Arkansas (Little Rock). My field of study is epiphytic plants (those plants that thrive on the nutrients of other sources). While the job at hand is to collect plant specimens according to a defined program, our group leader (Darryl) has very generously allowed each of us to occasionally digress and go outside the normal routine to inspect and photograph whatever it is that holds the greatest interest of the individual.

For me it is the epiphytic orchids that intrigue and often dominate my leisure thoughts. Today I was asked to prepare an essay on my study and to lightly touch on the material on which my graduate dissertation is based. Presently we are in a rest period at the Eastern Rainforest, and I use my time to write this essay as requested.

We performed a field trip in the early morning, located our target and did the routine work of collecting. After lunch Professor ordered us to make use of the remainder of the day to exercise and "do our thing," whether laid back in a hammock, playing games, reading, swimming and fishing at a local tributary, or simply gazing



Bucket Orchid



Ground Orchid



Coconut Pie Orchid



Eburneum Orchid

at the cloudless sky. The time is now 11:00 PM, East Africa Standard time, and the temperature is a cool 64°F.

Epiphytic orchids are becoming more and more threatened in the wild by over-collection and changes in their habitats, it is essential that every possible opportunity be taken to conserve them. Orchids form the largest plant family in the world and Madagascar, with over 1,000 known species, is the centerpiece. Ninety percent are found nowhere else on Earth, and many are naturally very rare, known from just one or two locations.

Commercial collecting for the horticulture trade is a big threat to the most beautiful and rarest orchids - those most in demand are already on the verge of extinction. And all Madagascar orchids face loss of habitat through logging and clearance for agriculture.

We already know that Madagascar has one of the richest and most exciting orchid floras in the world - Central America has charm and beauty, but it comes in a paltry second when counting species. The orchids comprise almost 10% of the higher plants of Madagascar. A number of genera are unique to the island and endemism at the specific level is also remarkably high at about 85%.

A number of Madagascar's orchids have been featured in living orchid collections for over a

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Orchids of Madagascar

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century and are highly desirable for their beauty and strangeness. Many orchids that were collected nearly 100 years ago are thriving in places like Kew or Paris, but are absolutely extinct in the wild of Madagascar. We are sure that others merit horticultural interest and deserve introduction.

Epiphyte is one of the subdivisions of the Raunkiaer system. The term most commonly refers to higher plants, but epiphytic bacteria, fungi, algae, lichens, mosses, and ferns exist as well. The term epiphytic derives from the Greek *epi-* (upon) and *phyton* (plant). Epiphytic plants are sometimes called "air plants" because they do not root in soil. However, there are many aquatic species of algae, including seaweeds that are epiphytes on other aquatic plants.

An epiphyte is a plant that grows upon another plant (such as a tree) non-parasitically or sometimes upon some other object, derives its moisture and nutrients from the air and rain and sometimes from debris accumulating around it. Epiphytes are usually found in temperate zones (mosses, liverworts, lichens and algae) or in the tropics (ferns, cacti, orchids, and bromeliads)

The best-known epiphytic plants include mosses, orchids, and bromeliads such as Spanish moss, but epiphytic plants may be found in every major group of the plant kingdom. Eighty-nine percent of epiphyte species are flowering plants. The second largest group is the leptosporangiate ferns. In fact, about



Pink Olaf Orchid



**Mantadin Rainforest
Parallophia Orchid
(Parallophia Epiphytica)**



**Orchid (Maxillaria
Tenuifolia)**

one third of all ferns are epiphytes. The third largest group is club-mosses, followed by a handful of species in each of the spike mosses and other ferns.

Variation within a species is often difficult for researchers or collectors to grasp. One report indicates as many as one out of every eight plant species known to science are variable and not every leaf will always appear the same. Many people do not understand that a "species" does not have to refer to plants that always look exactly alike! Instead, a scientifically defined species indicates plants that have the particular characteristics, which in the case of orchids where the flower or leaf may be similar but its chemistry is entirely different.

Most people simply do not care or understand that change is natural in a rain forest and plants don't look the same year after year since they change and produce many forms. There is also the factor of natural variation with plant species which causes the same species to produce a variety of leaf blade shapes. We now grow more than one species that shows variation and will be able to allow some

specimens to grow together so they can be compared as they morph - this is natural variation.

From day one the goal has been to share what we learn with the aid of some of the world's best aroid botanists, aroid experts and collectors. My personal observations are sometimes included on various web pages and I try to explain the plants as they are un-

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Orchids of Madagascar

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derstood within science by using common language mixed with easily understood definitions of technical terminology. I am a botanist but I do not claim to be an expert in any plant genera, I am simply a student of botany with a constant list of questions for the real experts.

If any of you are in the NW Arkansas area, you are welcome to visit our greenhouses at Exotic Rainforest. If you are associated



Toliara Province
Aerides (Cat-tail Orchid)

with any educational institution, please feel free to use our rain forest as a teaching tool. The rain forests of the world cannot survive if we do not protect and learn about them! There is no other place in Arkansas where you can visit a living tropical rain forest with tree frogs, lizards, beetles, crickets and a macaw. €

The Most Threatened Orchids in Madagascar



Angraecum Longicalcar
Has already been considered as a candidate for the “endangered species” list. Found only in a few conservation collections.

Aeranthus Henrici
A beautiful epiphytic orchid, found in the rapidly disappearing humid forests in the north and northeast of the island.



Angraecum Magdalenae
A spectacular orchid pollinated by moths, but collected almost to extinction from certain areas.



The ECHS *Journal* Section

The Most Threatened Orchids in Madagascar



Bulbophyllum Hamelinii
A stunning epiphytic orchid from the humid rainforest of the eastern escarpment, a habitat suffering from rapid deforestation.



Grammangis Spectabilis
Now seldom seen in its natural habitat - the rapidly disappearing dry forest and woods of southwestern Madagascar.



Eulophiella Roempleriana -
One of Madagascar's largest orchids, it has been collected from all its accessible sites for its bright rose-purple flowers.

Pictures from Tulear Zombtse National Park: Madagascar



Andasibe Rainforest
Grey Bamboo Lemur
(*Haplemur Griseus*)



Cockrell's Moth
(*Batocnema Coquereli*)



Makira Rainforest
Giraffe Weevil
(*Trachelophorus Giraffa*)

ECHOES
THE NEWSLETTER FOR
THE ESCAMBIA COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

P.O. Box 276
Brewton, AL 36427
Phone: 251-809-1528

E-mail: escohis@escohis.org

We're on the web!

www.escohis.org

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<u>Escambia Historical Society Cookbook</u>	\$10.00	\$ 5.00
<u>Wildflowers of The Escambia CD</u>	\$12.50	\$10.00
<u>History of Brewton and E. Brewton (sc)</u>	\$51.00	\$45.00
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ECHOES, The newsletter for the Escambia County Historical Society, a 501 (c) (3) corporation, is published monthly except November. Comments are welcome. You may email the Society at escohis@escohis.org or call 251-809-1528.

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