

The Pinehurst Outlook.

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OUR TREES AND SHRUBS.

Interesting Description of the Flora About Pinehurst.

Some Plants Familiar to Our Northern Friends, But Many Are New.

Home of the Health-Giving Long-Leaf Pine, and Luscious Persimmon.

To a person born and bred in the North, the flora of Pinehurst and the region about it has a peculiar interest. While there is a sufficient suggestion of a northern landscape to make such a person feel quite at home, there is also much that is quite new and strange, so that an interest is stimulated and sustained, even in one who is not a close student of nature, that will lead to many pleasant and profitable excursions. One's attention is first attracted by the difference in the evergreen, cone-bearing trees. The spruces, firs, white pine, and red pine of the North do not appear. The pitch pine, which in the North is usually small and stunted, is here a fine forest tree similar in appearance to the yellow pine, a tree of the South with which it grows. The loblolly, or old field pine, which is to be found here in the poor soil, as a small tree, has much the appearance of the scrub pine of New Jersey and the bank-sian pine, along the great lakes. The predominating evergreen of all this region, and the most important element of the winter landscape, is the long-leaf pine, a tree similar in habit to the northern red or Norway pine, but with a lighter green and more fleecy foliage. In a ramble about the fields, the young plants of the long-leaf pine will be among the first objects to attract attention, for they appear first as curious little tufts of green needles, which develop into straight, unbranched plumes, densely covered with very long, drooping, bright green foliage. The red cedar, a common tree of the North, where it usually has a stiff, pyramidal outline, is a more graceful and broad-spreading tree in this, as well as other parts of the South. The white cedar, which is to be found as far north near the coast as southern New Hampshire, is common in the wet "branches" near Pinehurst. In the make-up of this southern landscape the oaks play as important a part as the pines, but as they are deciduous, they are not likely to conspicuously attract the attention of the winter visitor. It is to be recognized, however, that the oak growth is of quite a different character from that which is ordinarily met with in the North. In the region about Pinehurst, there are to be found, usually in a stunted and dis-

torted form, the following species of oaks: white, red, black, black jack, forked black jack, and the shingle oak. Among the other trees of the South, the persimmon would be particularly interesting to a northerner, especially if it were heavily loaded with fruit, as it so often is until well into winter, and every visitor should take advantage of the first opportunity to taste this fruit (after it has been well frosted, *not before*). The sweet gum, or liquidambar, is another tree that is interesting on account of its symmetrical habit of growth, the corky

from gardens to fields and roadsides, that may be found near towns and elsewhere, such as the sweetbrier, mimosa, paulonia, and pride of China which will be new to the northern visitor.

Among the shrubs and climbers few of the familiar plants of the northern fields and woods will be recognized. The bayberry is here in wet valleys; so is the sweet-pepper bush and the winter-berry, the alder, the poison ivy, and the Labrador tea, or red root, and some of the others that drop their leaves in winter. Excepting the winter-berry, with its load-

where it has escaped from gardens. It often covers dry banks or weedy roadsides with a luxuriant mass of green that is loaded with fragrant flowers in summer. It is the evergreen plants that make the winter landscape interesting. If the visitor will extend his visit through spring into the early summer, he will enjoy a wealth of new and strange flowers so numerous that I cannot attempt to enumerate them in this brief description.

The climatic conditions that are responsible for the growth of so many native plants that have an interesting winter foliage, permit also the introduction of many exotic evergreen plants. Such southern trees as the magnolia grandiflora, the finest flowering evergreen tree of the South, the live oak, the willow oak, the water oak, the evergreen cherry or mock orange, may all be expected to succeed. Such exotic evergreen shrubs as the Portugal laurel, bay, banana shrub, evergreen euonymus, tree box, and abelia may be used, and for an evergreen ground covering the ivy, Japanese evergreen honeysuckle, and other plants similar in habit may be used in place of grass on many large surfaces. It is the freshness and greenness that can be secured during the winter by the liberal use of this class (of plants) that will make Pinehurst peculiarly attractive as a winter resort.

WARREN H. MANNING,

Planting Supt. for Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot.

MR. TOBEY GOING SOUTH.

Will Spend the Winter in North Carolina, for Benefit of His Health.

The Rev. Rufus B. Tobey, president of the Memorial Trust and the Ingleside Corporation, and the chairman of the board of managers of the Floating Hospital, goes South with his family Nov. 6 for an extended stay.

His trip abroad during the summer vacation was of great benefit to his health, which had suffered from too close attention to the duties of his various positions. The trip South is taken to render doubly sure the improvement already attained and to prepare him for the constantly increasing calls, both in magnitude and number, upon his strength. Mr. Tobey will spend the winter months at Pinehurst, N. C., a well known resort.

The various institutions under Mr. Tobey's management will continue to receive his close attention, the minor details being in the hands of trusted assistants.—*Boston Herald.*

Postmaster Powell of Aberdeen is entitled to the thanks of the community for his personal efforts in making the road between Pinehurst and Aberdeen passable. Until recently the five miles to that village was increased about a mile by the number of dead-falls a team was compelled to go around.

50 cents pays for the OUTLOOK 6 mos.



PATH IN THE PINE GROVE, PINEHURST.
(By Courtesy of S. A. L. Magundi.)

ridges of bark on the branches, and its peculiar fruit and brilliant autumnal colors. The flowering dogwood is the glory of the spring woods, when in flower, and of the autumn woods when its leaves take on their deep crimson stain before falling, but even more brilliant than this in fall, and equally pretty in spring, is the sourwood, which is a stranger to the North. The tulip tree and the sycamore both grow rapidly and make fine trees here; the rock elm, a tree similar to the northern white elm, is also to be found in many places. The scarlet maple is not infrequent in wet places. The black gum (the tupelo or pepperidge of the North) is frequently to be found here in both wet and dry places. The red birch, a rare tree in the North, is not uncommon here. The red mulberry, a rapid growing, small tree, with large leaves and agreeable fruit, is frequently met with in fields and woods, and hickories are to be found among the oaks. There are several plants that have escaped

of glowing fruit, and the bayberry, which in the South is almost evergreen, these shrubs do not play an important part in the winter landscape. Here the ink-berry, or, as it is called about Pinehurst, "gall-berry," is a shrub that is conspicuous in and near moist places on account of its dark, evergreen foliage and black berries. In similar places, the evergreen holly forms small trees that are often loaded with an abundance of bright red berries in winter; growing with these is the sweet bay, a small tree with leaves that are nearly evergreen. Cliftonia is another pretty, evergreen shrub with an abundance of threadlike flower stems scattered through the leaves in a pretty manner. There are several kinds of the green stemmed cat-briers, some of these are deciduous; others are clothed with evergreen leaves, and of the last named smilax *lourifolia* is particularly fine, as it scrambles in a dense mass over bushes. You will find the Japanese honeysuckle along roadsides and about old houses,