

## **Fruit, Scuppernong Grape** <sup>[1]</sup>

### **State Fruit of North Carolina: Scuppernong Grape**

by Steven Case, Amy Kemp and Kelly Agan  
[NC Government & Heritage Library](#) <sup>[2]</sup>, 2017, 2018.

See also: [Scuppernong Grape](#) <sup>[3]</sup> (Encyclopedia of North Carolina); [Fox Grape](#) <sup>[4]</sup>

The General Assembly of 2001 named the Scuppernong grape as the official State Fruit [Session laws, 2001, c. 488](#) <sup>[5]</sup>. The same session law declared the strawberry and blueberry to be the state berries.



Illustration of scuppernong grape specimen from Roanoke Island, N.C., by Amanda Almira Newton, 1905. U.S. Department of Agriculture Pomological Watercolor Collection. Rare and Special Collections, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, M.D. <sup>[6]</sup>

### **Selection as the State Fruit**

The selection of the North Carolina state fruit and berries was an extremely long and contentious process. It began in February of 2001, when a class of fourth graders from Tommy's Road Elementary School in Wayne county petitioned for the strawberry to become the official state fruit. Their proposal was sponsored by Rep. Carolyn Russell, and won the backing of the North Carolina House of Representatives. In September, however, fourth and fifth graders from Manteo Elementary School in Dare County presented a proposal to make the scuppernong grape the state fruit, backed by Sen. Fountain Odom of Mecklenburg. In October, the senate proposed compromise legislation making the Scuppernong grape the state fruit and the blueberry and strawberry the state berries. The compromise was brought back to the students of Wayne county, who rejected it. Eventually, after much debate between the House and the Senate, the grape/strawberry/blueberry compromise prevailed and went to Governor Mike Easley for his signature. The Wayne County strawberry supporters submitted a last effort for their cause, writing to the Governor and asking him to use his veto power

to reject the bill. Nevertheless, on December 16<sup>th</sup>, the bill was signed into law.

The fruit debate occurred during the longest and most expensive legislative session in North Carolina history. Several congressmen at the time complained about how bills like the symbol proposals caused them to 'fritter away' time debating non-essential issues. Other legislators disagreed, citing the debate as an investment in activating young citizen involvement in the legislative process.

## About the Scuppernong Grape

The Scuppernong (*vitis rotundifolia*) is a variety of muscadine grape, and has the distinction of being the first grape ever actively cultivated in the United States. It was named for the Scuppernong River, which runs from [Washington County](#) [7] to the Albemarle Sound. Giovanni de Verrazano noticed this variety as far back as 1524, and explorers for Sir [Walter Raleigh](#) [8] (or Raleigh, as it's sometimes spelled) in the 1580's sent back reports from the Outer Banks of grape vines that "... covered every shrub and climbed the tops of high cedars. In all the world, a similar abundance was not to be found." The Roanoke colonists are credited with discovering the Scuppernong "Mother Vineyard," a vine that is now over 400 years old and covers half an acre.

Because of the Scuppernong, North Carolina was first in the country in wine production through the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Today, the scuppernong is used in jams, jellies, and wine. In 2016, North Carolina was ranked 11<sup>th</sup> in total state grape production.

## North Carolina Session Law

### PART I. NORTH CAROLINA'S HERITAGE OF FARMING

Whereas, North Carolina's economy originated and developed as an agrarian economy with a cornucopia of fruits and vegetables; and

Whereas, the State takes great pride in its rich heritage of farming; and

Whereas, there are still many families who base their livelihood in farming and who are continuing the North Carolina tradition of producing goods from our land; and

Whereas, one of the main sources of agricultural production in the State is the production of fruits and berries of several varieties; and

### PART II. THE SCUPPERNONG GRAPE.

Whereas, North Carolina is the home of our nation's first cultivated grape, the Scuppernong; and

Whereas, the Scuppernong grape was named after the Scuppernong River in North Carolina; and

Whereas, British explorers in 1584 and 1585 reported to Queen Elizabeth and Sir Walter Raleigh that the barrier islands of what is now, in part, Roanoke Island were full of grapes and that the soil of the land was "so abounding with sweet trees that bring rich and most pleasant gummies, grapes of such greatness, yet wild, as France, Spain, nor Italy hath not greater..."; and

Whereas, Sir Walter Raleigh's colony discovered the famous Scuppernong "Mother Vineyard" on Roanoke Island, a vine that is now over 400 years old and has a trunk over two feet thick; and

Whereas, the State toast, penned in 1904, references North Carolina as the land "[w]here the scuppernong perfumes the breeze at night,"; and...



The Strawberry, Blueberry, and Scuppernong Grape.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. Chapter 145 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 145-18. State fruit and State berries.

- (a) The official fruit of the State of North Carolina is the Scuppernong grape (*Vitis* genus).
- (b) The official red berry of the State is the strawberry (*Fragaria* genus).
- (c) The official blue berry of the State is the blueberry (*Vaccinium* genus)."

SECTION 2. This act is effective when it becomes law.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 5th day of December, 2001.

s/ Beverly E. Perdue

President of the Senate

s/ James B. Black

Speaker of the House of Representatives

s/ Michael F. Easley

Governor

Approved 6:58 p.m. this 16th day of December, 2001

**References and additional resources:**

[NCwine.org](http://NCwine.org) <sup>[9]</sup> (NC Department of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs.)

Poling, Barclay and Connie Fisk. "Muscadine Grapes in the Home Garden." North Carolina State University, Horticulture Information Leaflets. <https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/muscadine-grapes-in-the-home-garden> <sup>[10]</sup>

Damico, Dana. "MAKING SCUPPERNONG GRAPE THE STATE FRUIT STIRRED JUICY LEGISLATIVE ARGUMENT - A RIPE DEBATE," *Winston-Salem Journal* (NC), December 08, 2001: 1.

"Legislative fruit fracas keeps getting juicier," *Fayetteville Observer, The* (NC), November 23, 2001.

"Students jam up fruit deal," *Herald-Sun, The* (Durham, NC), December 07, 2001: C1.

#### **Image credit:**

Newton, Amanda Alimira. [Illustration.] 1905. U.S. Department of Agriculture Pomological Watercolor Collection. Rare and Special Collections, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, M.D. <https://usdawatercolors.nal.usda.gov/pom/catalog.xhtml?id=POM00006084> [6] (accessed June 14, 2017).

Mandie (Flickr user captivated), 2003. "Scuppernongs getting ripe." <https://www.flickr.com/photos/captivated/4878046178/> [11]

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