

## THE WILSON ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY IN THE LAST THIRD OF ITS FIRST CENTURY: 1956–1988

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The transition from the mid-years of the Wilson Ornithological Club to the present Wilson Ornithological Society has involved much more than a name change in 1955. And after all, President Myron Swenk had appointed a committee in 1919 (Ganier 1920) to look into the possibility of changing our name to Wilson Ornithological Society! It was time. On the other hand, the name change perhaps symbolizes many of the other “sophistications” that the “Society” fell heir to. The world was changing rapidly in 1956 and WOS was swept along with it.

I have chosen to interject a more personal style to this portion of our history, relating many events as my colleagues in the Wilson Society have related them to me or as I saw them. No doubt I will slight the contributions of some individuals or the significance of some events. To the individuals I apologize. I have tried to be reasonably brief and yet to impart the “flavor” of the Wilson Ornithological Society in these years. This section has been tempered by the judgment of accuracy and propriety of the current Council and Centennial Committee members of the WOS who have reviewed the manuscript. To them I am most grateful. I hope the characterizations I include here will shed some light on the “real” people who made the Wilson Society go and grow in the last third of its first century.

Rather than a purely chronological approach, I have chosen to divide the account into four sections: *People and Events*, *The Wilson Bulletin*, *Grants and Prizes*, and *The Josselyn Van Tyne Memorial Library*. My purpose in making such a division is to single out the three tangible products/assets of the Society with the idea that perhaps such emphasis will result in more members availing themselves of the opportunities they provide.

### PEOPLE AND EVENTS

Sites of annual meetings spanned eastern North America during this last third of our first hundred years. Indeed, new ground was broken when the Society held its first Canadian meetings at Huntsville, Ontario (1961) and Sackville, New Brunswick (1981), and “Deep South” meetings at Dauphin Island, Alabama (1971) and Mississippi State University near

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Starkville, Mississippi (1977). A push westward was also accomplished by establishment of a “tradition” to hold joint meetings with the Cooper Ornithological Society at five-year intervals.

A few individuals stand out for their lasting and exceptional contributions to the Wilson Society during this period. Foremost among these are George Miksch Sutton, Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr., and Phillips B. Street. Each has served the Society as President. In addition, each continued involvement and very dedicated support of the Society, providing guidance and raising funds for our general support and special endeavors during nearly the entire period. Their contributions deserve special recognition, but so too do the efforts of many others. I will comment on some—mostly those with whom I am most acquainted—but hasten to add that space does not permit acknowledgment of the efforts of numerous others. We are a strong organization because of the generous commitment of many members.

George Miksch Sutton (President 1942–43, 1946–47) was in many ways the “Patriarch” of the WOS, and although he rarely attended annual meetings, he was always ready to help the Society. One of his dreams was to have a color plate in each issue of *The Wilson Bulletin*, a dream which he ultimately made possible by his establishment of the Sutton Color Plate Fund. The stature of Sutton the man has been made clear by George Hall’s account of Sutton during the middle period of the Society’s history. It was brought home to me during my first year as editor of *The Wilson Bulletin*. One of the first manuscripts submitted to me was a short note on Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) behavior written by “Doc.” Both reviewers felt that it should not be published, and, although I can’t remember why, I agreed with them. How was I to tell the man who had just established the fund to assure a color plate in each issue that his manuscript was not worthy of being published in *The Wilson Bulletin*? As a neophyte editor, and one who stood in awe of Doc Sutton, I agonized over the manuscript and the decision I knew I had to make. In the end I rejected it, but feared the response I might get. By return mail I got the most wonderful letter from Doc, thanking me for keeping him from making a fool of himself!

Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr. (President 1948–50) has always had a gift for bridging the gap between the professional and amateur, and has been one of the driving forces that has helped WOS keep the blend of amateurs and professionals that characterize the Society.

One of the key figures in this period of our history—an individual who remains intimately active with the Society today—is Phillips B. Street (President 1962–64). Although Phil studied ornithology as an undergraduate at Cornell University, he is professionally an investment broker. In

recent years Phil has very successfully managed the Society's investments. He is one of the many "amateur" members who have given the WOS its unique character.

Phil attended his first Wilson meeting at Jackson's Mill, West Virginia, in 1950, and his talents were quickly put to use by the Wilson Council. In 1951 he was elected Secretary of the Club, serving in that capacity until 1956, when he was elected Second Vice-President. In 1962 he became President.

Others have also passed on the ideals of the Wilson Society through their tenure as WOS officers. John Emlen (President 1956–58), a professional ornithologist and educator, as most Presidents have been in recent years, recognized the contributions of amateurs and fostered the development of their ornithological skills. His banquet address at the 1958 annual meeting, on "The Art of Making Field Notes," described the changes in ornithological note-taking from the 19th century to the mid-20th century, and provided clear guidance as to the need and approach to making detailed and accurate field notes. Fortunately for those not present and for students in years to come, his address was published in *The Jack-Pine Warbler* (Emlen 1958). Kenneth C. Parkes (President 1973–75) has been a regular attendee at Wilson Council meetings in recent years, and has constantly strived to maintain the amateur/professional balance in the Society and to bring recognition to the amateurs who have contributed significantly to ornithology.

The Society was privileged to have Reuben M. Strong, one of its Founders, present at our 75th anniversary meeting in 1963 in Charleston, South Carolina. This last of the Society's Founders died 11 August 1964.

At the 1965 meeting, the Council voted to discontinue affiliation with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an affiliation that had begun in the early years of the Wilson Ornithological Club and which had for many years been marked by the annual meeting of the Club being held in conjunction with the A.A.S. meeting.

A special symposium on Regional Bird Books dominated the 1968 annual meeting. It is interesting to note that several of the symposium speakers have since published or revised regional bird books (e.g., J. Bull, B. Monroe, G. Hall, T. Imhof, D. James, A. Phillips, N. Whitney).

In 1968 the Society also officially acquired a permanent address—% The Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104—the home of our library.

One of the important roles of the Wilson Ornithological Society has been as an official voice for our members on conservation matters. Conservation committees have almost always been appointed by Council and have produced numerous reviews and reports which have been published

in *The Wilson Bulletin*. Conservation-related resolutions passed by the Society have been timely and often strongly worded. To some extent it might be said that we have been jumping on the “environmental bandwagon.” Often we have led the way. Collectively, the wishes of our members and those of other organizations have undoubtedly influenced the political process by which positive environmental changes have come about. For example, a resolution was passed at the 1963 annual meeting commending Rachel Carson for her leadership in awakening Americans to “what may be a disastrous misuse of pesticides.” Another was passed at the 1969 annual meeting strongly urging “the immediate banning of persistent, broad-spectrum, toxic pesticides.” One feature of the 1973 annual meeting was a symposium on “Progress in Rare and Endangered Species Programs.” Several conservation-oriented resolutions were passed at that meeting.

Perhaps it was largely by coincidence that our 1969 Federal Tax return was audited by the Internal Revenue Service. Although there were undoubtedly some tense moments for Treasurer William Klamm, our tax-exempt status was maintained.

The 1975 annual meeting was the 2nd joint meeting with the Cooper Ornithological Society. At that meeting several proposed changes in the Constitution and Bylaws of the Wilson Society were approved by Council. These were largely “housekeeping” changes, bringing them into agreement with established practice. One notable (?) change was deletion of the phrase “. . . of good moral character . . .” from the stipulations for membership. It was jokingly noted that some Council members might otherwise not qualify as members. All proposed changes were approved at the 1976 annual meeting.

In 1977, President Douglas James appointed a committee chaired by Kim Smith to study recruitment and to evaluate student membership. The committee reported that of the 2074 members, about 10% had been members for only one year, and only 72 had been members for 40 years or more. The average member had belonged to the Society for 14.4 years, although the data were obviously skewed.

My own association with the WOS as an officer came about in part because of an attempt by the Wilson Council to involve more members with the affairs of the Society. In 1969 they circulated a questionnaire to all members, asking, among other things, how members might be interested in serving the WOS. As an ambitious graduate student, I checked many of the blanks (perhaps all of them!)—I wanted to be involved and no task seemed too great.

The year 1972 was one of great transition in that George Hall stepped down after having been editor of *The Wilson Bulletin* for ten years. The

length of his tenure was reminiscent of earlier decades, but not even approached in recent years—no doubt a result of the tremendous increase in volume of manuscripts, but I feel also a result of lesser commitments by individuals to single organizations today, less support from editors' institutions, and increasing complexity of subject matter. *The Wilson Bulletin* had become a major scientific journal, and the pressures of finding reviewers, critically evaluating manuscripts, and maintaining the high quality of the journal leave a modern editor little time for anything else.

My first encounter with George Hall was when I was a graduate student. George was editor of *The Wilson Bulletin* and it was to him that I submitted my first manuscript—one that I would judge today to be of little significance, perhaps worthy of a note in a state journal. But reviewers were kind and I learned later that George was always one to encourage students. This was a philosophy that I benefited from and later adopted during my own tenure as editor. Aside from my elation over George's judgement that my manuscript should be published (pending heavy revision and shortening!), what I remember most—and what anyone who knew George Hall as editor of *The Wilson Bulletin* fondly remembers—is the appearance of George's typed correspondence. George is by profession a chemistry professor, not an ornithologist. His editorial work was done in his "spare" time. His letters were obviously done on an old manual typewriter that was in need of some adjustment—the individual letters seemed to be trying to escape the page, no two resting on the same plane!

In 1972, Treasurer Bill Klamm also stepped down and the Council was in urgent need of a new Treasurer—a time-consuming job and a difficult position to fill. With no candidates in mind, the Council's questionnaires were pulled into play—and there I was. Naively I accepted the position. At that time, the Treasurer got Allen Press to mail out dues notices, then carefully logged the dues in, kept checking and savings accounts, mailed reminder notices, managed membership and subscription lists, paid the Society's bills, and assisted with management of the Society's investments. Quite honestly, I was out of my element! I persevered for a year, with luck, careful guidance from Bill Klamm, and a great deal of assistance from my businessman father-in-law.

The next year the Council had the difficult task of finding a new editor, when John Hubbard retired after only one year. Once again my name came up as a volunteer! The editor's job was a position that I really wanted and one for which I had experience as an editorial assistant for *The Auk* under Robert Mengel, and as Assistant Editor for the *Kansas Ornithological Society Bulletin* under Richard Johnston. The position could be mine, but only if we could find a new Treasurer. I had the perfect answer. Ernest E. Hoover, an amateur from Grand Rapids, Michigan,

was also employed at a bank. Ernie and I had corresponded over the years because of a mutual interest in woodpeckers and had even published a note together. What more likely candidate for Treasurer than a banker! Ernie accepted the nomination and we were both elected to our respective posts. I don't know whether I was more delighted to be ex-Treasurer or new Editor!

When George Hall was elected President in 1979, the biggest problem he faced was a financial crisis. The Society's assets had dwindled and costs of publication were skyrocketing. Treasurer Ernie Hoover resigned and Bob Burns was elected to pick up the pieces. What Bob and the Council discovered helped explain the financial crisis. While the annual check of Ernie's books by the Auditing Committee always revealed the books to balance, the check did not reveal that Ernie had in later years been paying himself a substantial monthly salary! Over a few years the amount had added up to several thousand dollars. Having been Ernie's predecessor as Treasurer, I knew the work could consume as much time as a full-time job. To Ernie it had become a thankless task. While the editor received an honorarium for his services, the treasurer received naught for his equally time-consuming efforts. When confronted with the possibility of legal action by the Society, Ernie repaid the money.

Under Bob Burns' prudent management of incoming funds and expenditures, with exceptional management of invested funds by the investment committee headed by Phil Street, and with a dues increase, the Society regained a sound financial status. When Bob became Treasurer, the Council had been discussing the possibility of joining with the American Ornithologists' Union and the Cooper Ornithological Society in a business arrangement that would facilitate receipt of dues and management of membership lists and subscriptions. Such a venture finally came about in 1979 with the incorporation of "OSNA"—the Ornithological Societies of North America—under the direction of Sandra L. Gaunt. One result of the effort has been publication of joint membership lists called "The Flock" in 1979, 1985, and 1988.

Management of OSNA was transferred to the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology in mid-1982, but was returned to Sandra Gaunt at The Ohio State University in early 1984, where it has remained to the present. In 1988 the Association of Field Ornithologists (formerly the Northeastern Bird Banding Association) also became affiliated with OSNA.

In conjunction with the consolidation of membership lists, the OSNA member societies began publishing the quarterly *Ornithological Newsletter* in 1980 under the editorship of Richard Banks. A newsletter had been published by the AOU in 1976 and was inspiration for the development of joint membership lists, dues notices, and OSNA. Publication of the

newsletter greatly reduced the need for using the more expensive journal space for news items and has also stimulated a greater exchange of news, notices of grants and positions available, and other announcements.

The fourth joint Wilson/Cooper meeting was held at the University of Colorado, Boulder, in 1985. It was well-attended and included outstanding programs and field trips. But, the meeting may be remembered for an unusual streak of bad luck. An unprecedented heat wave plagued attendees; Wilson 2nd Vice-President Mary Clench fell and broke her arm; a bus enroute to the banquet had two flat tires; and the caterer came up short on food for the banquet!

#### THE WILSON BULLETIN

*The Wilson Bulletin* continued to grow in size and stature during the past few decades, culminating in 1987 in the largest volume ever published: Volume 99 was completed with 783 pages! Certainly our Founders could not have imagined that their journal, which in 1896 cost only \$77 to publish, could evolve into the major international journal that it is today—or that inflation could result in publication costs in excess of \$62,000 per volume!

Two of the most cited papers published in *The Wilson Bulletin* in this period are an article by Harold Mayfield (1961) on calculating nesting success in birds, and Frances James' paper on habitat ordination (James 1971). This was apparently the first ornithological paper to apply these now standard statistical techniques to bird ecology.

The 1968 volume of *The Wilson Bulletin* was dedicated to George M. Sutton in honor of his seventieth birthday and for his devotion to the WOS. The volume included many papers on Arctic ornithology by his colleagues and students and a biographical tribute by Andrew J. Berger (1968) which summarizes many of Doc's contributions to the Wilson Society.

Bird art has always been of interest to ornithologists, and the role of bird art in the affairs of the WOS has always been prominent. Undoubtedly such prominence has been in part due to the Wilson Society leadership roles of ornithologist-artists such as George Sutton and Walter Breckenridge (President 1952–1954). Art shows featuring the work of regional artists have become an expected—and much enjoyed—feature at annual meetings. Artwork has also been a prominent feature in *The Wilson Bulletin*. Publication of color plates was at first only occasional and funded by contributions from individuals or groups such as the Oklahoma Ornithological Society or Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, but in 1973 George Sutton generously established a Color Plate Fund endowment to ensure that a color plate could be published in each issue of the journal.

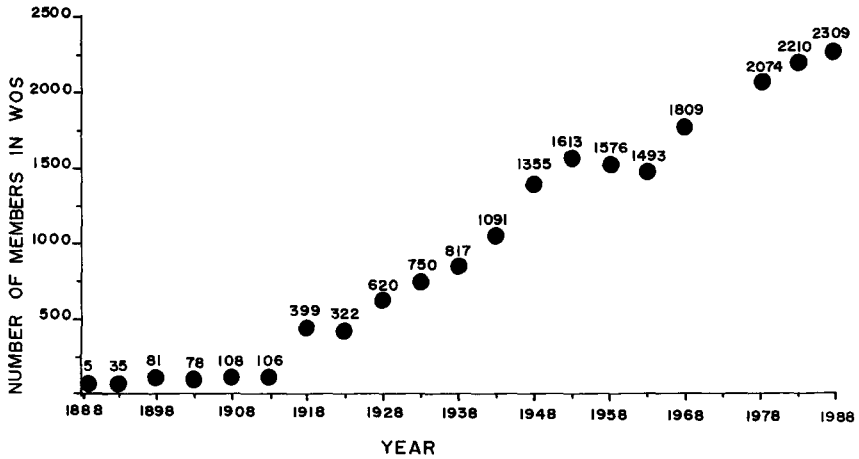


FIG. 1. Five-year averages of total membership in the Wilson Ornithological Society. Data were unavailable for many years, so numbers may represent anywhere from one to five years.

At the Wilson meeting in Omaha and then later in *The Wilson Bulletin*, President Douglas James (1978) proposed changing the name of *The Wilson Bulletin* to one that would more readily identify the journal's contents to non-ornithologists. However the proposal was not met with much enthusiasm.

#### GRANTS AND PRIZES

By 1972 the WOS had the full complement of awards that it now gives: The Louis Agassiz Fuertes Award, Margaret Morse Nice Award, Ernest P. Edwards Prize, Alexander Wilson Prize, Paul A. Stewart Awards, George M. Sutton Prize for Ornithological Art, and Student Membership Awards. These awards are largely a product of this last third century of the Society's history. Another award, the S. Morris Pell Award, was established with a contribution of \$75 made during the late 1940s to provide grants to young bird artists. The \$75 first shows in the Treasurer's report for 1949, although little mention was subsequently made of the fund. At the 1956 annual meeting, a Pell award of \$25 was given to Donald R. Altemus; at the 1957 meeting, awards of \$25 each were given to Colleen Nelson and Albert Earl Gilbert, "thus exhausting the S. Morris Pell Fund."

A brief history of existing awards and prizes follows:

*Louis Agassiz Fuertes Award.*—The Louis Agassiz Fuertes Award was established in 1947 to honor the memory of the eminent bird artist. The



force behind establishment of the award was undoubtedly Fuertes' student, and then President of the Wilson Ornithological Club, George Miksch Sutton. The intent of the award has always been to encourage ornithological research, and the Society has always held this award as the most prestigious of those given. Efforts have often been made to assure that it is also the most monetarily rewarding, with the value of the award ranging to \$400 in recent years. Although there are no restrictions as to eligibility for the Fuertes Award, applications from non-professionals and students have been preferred.

Contributions to the Fuertes Research Fund were exhausted in 1957, and Council agreed that in the future funds should be made available from the general fund of the Society to assure continuation of the Fuertes Grants. Nevertheless, as a result of misunderstanding and the belief that no funds were available, no Fuertes grant was made in 1958. Contributions have frequently been solicited for the fund—and received. But the “giving” urge of the grants committee, officers, and Council has always been high and general operating funds have often been used to support student research grants.

In 1982 a fund-raising effort carried out under the direction of C. John Ralph netted more than \$7000 for the Fuertes and Nice award funds. Many past winners of the awards assisted with the effort, and several commented that what really counted was not the prize money, but the recognition by peers that their efforts were worthwhile.

*Margaret Morse Nice Award.*—This award, established by an anonymous contribution of \$500 in 1970, is restricted to applicants not associated with a college or university. The award is intended to encourage the independent researcher without access to funds and facilities usually available at academic institutions. High school students are eligible. In recent years these awards have ranged to \$200.

*Ernest P. Edwards Prizes.*—These awards, in amounts up to \$350, have been funded each year since 1971 by Ernest P. Edwards and are given for the best and, at times, also the second best papers published in the previous year's volume of *The Wilson Bulletin*. The judging for these awards is done by a committee appointed by the President. The committee always includes the Editor as one member.

*Alexander Wilson Prize.*—At the 1968 meeting, the Council approved an award of \$100 for the best paper presented by a student or non-professional at each annual meeting. Papers by invited participants in symposia, and papers coauthored by a holder of a doctorate are ineligible. The amount of this award has ranged up to \$200 in recent years.

*Paul A. Stewart Awards.*—Paul A. Stewart initiated these awards with

a generous endowment to the Wilson Society in 1978. The awards are intended to support research in ornithology, especially studies of bird movements based on banding and analysis of recoveries and returns, and investigations pertaining to economic ornithology. Several Stewart Awards in the amount of \$200 each are available each year. In recent years the awards have ranged up to \$275.

*George M. Sutton Prize for Ornithological Art.*—At the 1983 annual meeting, the Council voted to establish an annual competition in ornithological art in memory of George M. Sutton. The competition was to consist of paintings and drawings to be shown at the Society's annual meetings. The winner of the competition was to receive a cash prize of \$500. One feature of the fourth joint meeting of the Wilson and Cooper societies was the first Sutton Art Show, which was won by Karen Allaben-Confer.

Later it became obvious that a Sutton Art Show would not be possible each year because of the specific facility requirements for safe-guarding and displaying art work, and the annual nature of the competition was modified to "occasional." The second George M. Sutton Prize competition was scheduled for our Centennial meeting in Philadelphia.

*Student Membership Awards.*—At the 1966 annual meeting, Council empowered a committee, to be appointed by the President, to establish 25 complimentary, one-year Wilson Ornithological Society memberships for undergraduate students showing an interest and promise in ornithology. In 1973, Mrs. Aaron M. Bagg, wife of the late President (1966–68), provided a generous gift, funding the student membership awards for several years. During this interval they were known as the Aaron M. Bagg Student Membership Awards. In practice, awards were given to both undergraduate and graduate students and the number of awards varied from year to year depending on the number and quality of applicants.

#### THE JOSSELYN VAN TYNE MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The Wilson Club Research Library that was established at the University of Michigan in 1930 grew slowly, but served members well. Ground rules laid down at its initiation, and in effect today, provide for members to borrow publications with their only expense being the postage to return them. The library has certainly also been a special asset to the students and professionals at the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, and no doubt greatly facilitated Josselyn Van Tyne's efforts as Editor of *The Wilson Bulletin*.

Following his death in 1957, Josselyn Van Tyne's personal library was donated to the Wilson Society by his widow, Helen Bates Van Tyne. At

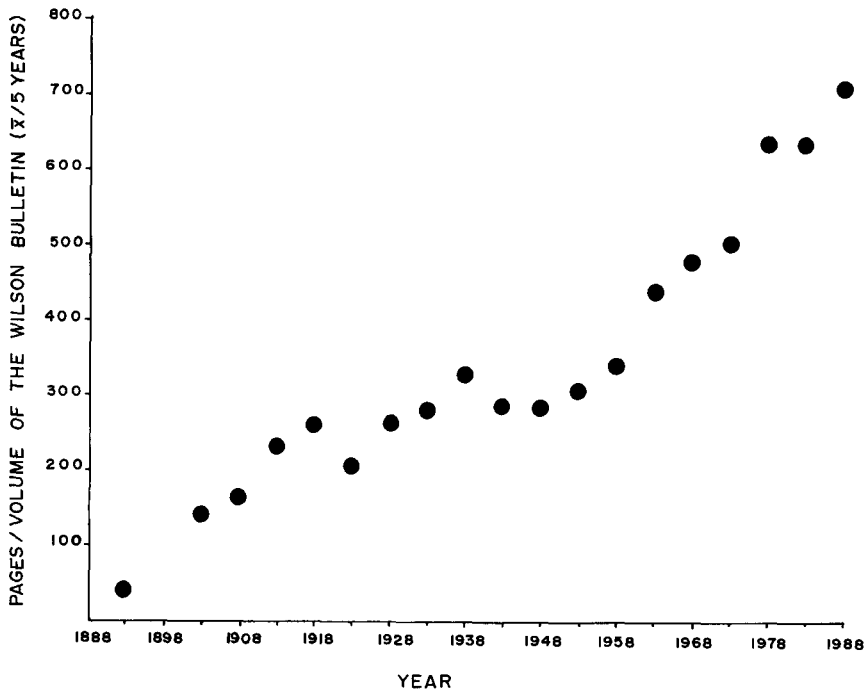


FIG. 2. The number of pages published per volume of *The Wilson Bulletin* (five-year averages shown).

the 1957 annual meeting, Council voted to name the Society library "The Josselyn Van Tyne Memorial Library," as a tribute to the past-President and long-time Editor of *The Wilson Bulletin*.

Our library has continued to prosper, thanks to the efforts of members such as past-President Andrew J. Berger, who have made substantial contributions to library holdings, and to the Society librarians such as current librarian Janet Hinshaw. Janet quickly responds to all loan requests and also actively seeks contributions of materials for the library. In this day and age when interlibrary loan requests can take weeks to process and can be very expensive, access to the Josselyn Van Tyne Memorial Library is a privilege well worth membership in the Wilson Ornithological Society.

#### THE WILSON ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY—WHERE WE ARE

The past few decades have brought many changes to the Wilson Ornithological Society—most reflected in changes in *The Wilson Bulletin*. Compilation of data on membership and publication of *The Wilson Bul-*

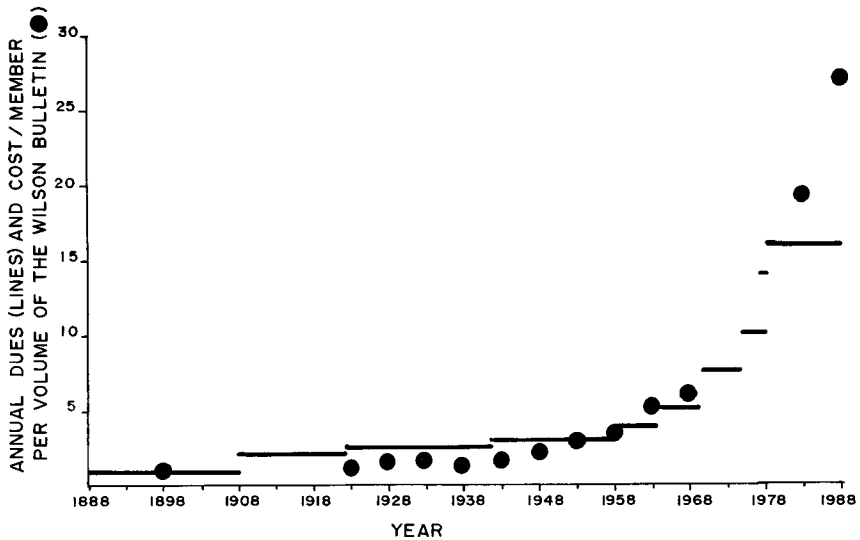


FIG. 3. Annual dues and cost per member for publishing *The Wilson Bulletin*. Note that in recent years publication costs per member have been highly subsidized by the Society's endowment and by voluntary page charges by many authors, thus keeping dues lower than would otherwise have been necessary.

*letin* reveal a continuous healthy growth (Figs. 1 and 2). Data on dues and costs of publication unfortunately also demonstrate continuous—and nearly exponential—growth (Fig. 3)!

We take great pride in our professional/amateur mix of membership—which runs the gamut from backyard birder to museum systematist and from high school student to college professor. Our journal has always been a common ground, but perhaps the biggest challenge for the future is to maintain a journal that is readable and informative to such a diverse membership. The range of subject matter in *The Wilson Bulletin* still focuses on field ornithology, and wild birds pique curiosity and stir excitement no matter how sophisticated our approach to studying them. Two threads unite our diverse membership: the thread of uncertainty at how wild birds will respond to their environment, and the marvel at the mechanisms by which they do so.

Thomas L. Hankinson (1922), in his President's address delivered at the joint WOC/AOU meeting in Chicago in 1922, noted the special role of the Wilson Club relative to other organizations: "The Wilson Club has especially encouraged outdoor ornithology." He also noted the role of field ornithology in documenting the influences of habitat destruction on bird populations. Significantly he pointed out that: "It is outdoor orni-

thology that attracts the amateur; and professionals come from amateurs. It is important, then, to aid the amateur, and this has been a function of the Wilson Ornithological Club." Such sentiments have been echoed by Wilson officers to the present, but in recent years we have also recognized how terribly important—how professional—the contributions of amateurs have been to our science. The only distinction that truly separates amateur and professional ornithologists is the source of their paychecks.

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## APPENDIX A

### PRESIDENTS OF THE WILSON ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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J. B. Richards, 1888-1889	Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr., 1948-1950
Lynds Jones, 1890-1893	Maurice Brooks, 1950-1952
Willard N. Clute, 1894	Walter J. Breckenridge, 1952-1954
Reuben M. Strong, 1894-1901	Burt L. Monroe, Sr., 1954-1956
Lynds Jones, 1902-1908	John T. Emlen, Jr., 1956-1958
Frank L. Burns, 1909-1911	Lawrence H. Walkinshaw, 1958-1960
W. E. Saunders, 1912-1913	Harold F. Mayfield, 1960-1962
T. C. Stephens, 1914-1916	Phillips B. Street, 1962-1964
W. F. Henninger, 1917	Roger Tory Peterson, 1964-1966
Myron H. Swenk, 1918-1919	Aaron M. Bagg, 1966-1968
Reuben M. Strong, 1920-1921	H. Lewis Batts, Jr., 1968-1969
Thos. L. Hankinson, 1922-1923	William W. H. Gunn, 1969-1971
Albert F. Ganier, 1924-1926	Pershing B. Hofslund, 1971-1973
Lynds Jones, 1927-1929	Kenneth C. Parkes, 1973-1975
J. W. Stack, 1930-1931	Andrew J. Berger, 1975-1977
J. M. Shaver, 1932-1934	Douglas A. James, 1977-1979
Josselyn Van Tyne, 1935-1937	George A. Hall, 1979-1981
Margaret Morse Nice, 1938-1939	Abbot S. Gaunt, 1981-1983
Lawrence E. Hicks, 1940-1941	Jerome A. Jackson, 1983-1985
George Miksch Sutton, 1942-1943	Clait E. Braun, 1985-1987
S. Charles Kendeigh, 1943-1945	Mary H. Clench, 1987-
George Miksch Sutton, 1946-1947	

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## APPENDIX B

## VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE WILSON ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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C. C. Maxfield, 1893	Walter J. Breckenridge, 1950–1951
R. M. Strong, 1894	Burt L. Monroe, 1952–1954
Ned Hollister, 1895–1903	Harold F. Mayfield, 1954–1955
W. L. Dawson, 1904–1905	John T. Emlen, Jr., 1955–1956
R. L. Baird, 1906–1908	Lawrence H. Walkinshaw, 1956–1958
W. E. Saunders, 1909–1911	Harold F. Mayfield, 1958–1960
Bradshaw H. Swales, 1912–1913	Phillips B. Street, 1961–1962
George L. Fordyce, 1914–1919	Roger Tory Peterson, 1962–1964
H. C. Oberholser, 1920–1921	Aaron M. Bagg, 1964–1966
Dayton Stoner, 1922–1923	H. Lewis Batts, Jr., 1966–1968
William I. Lyon, 1924	William W. H. Gunn, 1968–1969
Thomas H. Whitney, 1925–1928	Pershing B. Hofslund, 1969–1971
George Miksch Sutton, 1929–1931	Kenneth C. Parkes, 1971–1973
Edwin L. Mosely, 1932–1933	Andrew J. Berger, 1973–1975
Josselyn Van Tyne, 1933–1934	Douglas A. James, 1975–1977
Alfred M. Bailey, 1935–1936	George A. Hall, 1977–1979
Margaret Morse Nice, 1937	Abbot S. Gaunt, 1979–1981
Lawrence E. Hicks, 1938–1939	Jerome A. Jackson, 1981–1983
George Miksch Sutton, 1940–1941	Clait E. Braun, 1983–1985
S. Charles Kendeigh, 1942–1943	Mary H. Clench, 1985–1987
Olin S. Pettingill, Jr., 1944–1947	Jon C. Barlow, 1987–
Maurice Brooks, 1948–1949	

## SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE WILSON ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Josselyn Van Tyne, 1932–1933	Aaron M. Bagg, 1962–1964
Alfred M. Bailey, 1933–1934	H. Lewis Batts, Jr., 1964–1966
Margaret Morse Nice, 1935–1936	William W. H. Gunn, 1966–1968
Lawrence E. Hicks, 1937	Pershing B. Hofslund, 1968–1969
George Miksch Sutton, 1938–1939	Kenneth C. Parkes, 1969–1971
S. Charles Kendeigh, 1940–1941	Andrew J. Berger, 1971–1973
Olin S. Pettingill, Jr., 1942–1943	Douglas A. James, 1973–1975
Harrison F. Lewis, 1944–1946	George A. Hall, 1975–1977
Maurice Brooks, 1947	Abbot S. Gaunt, 1977–1979
Walter J. Breckenridge, 1948–1949	Jerome A. Jackson, 1979–1981
Burt L. Monroe, 1950–1951	Clait E. Braun, 1981–1983
Harold F. Mayfield, 1952–1954	Mary H. Clench, 1983–1985
Lawrence H. Walkinshaw, 1954–1956	Jon C. Barlow, 1985–1987
Phillips B. Street, 1956–1960	Richard C. Banks, 1987–
Roger Tory Peterson, 1961–1962	

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## APPENDIX C

## SECRETARIES OF THE WILSON ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Lynds Jones, 1888–1889	Howard K. Gloyd, 1926–1928
J. Warren Jacobs, 1890–1891, 1893	Jesse M. Shaver, 1929–1931
Willard N. Clute, 1892	Lawrence E. Hicks, 1932–1936
William B. Caulk, 1894	Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr., 1937–1941
J. E. Dickinson, 1895–1897	Maurice Brooks, 1942–1946
W. L. Dawson, 1898–1901	James B. Young, 1947–1948
John W. Daniel, Jr., 1902–1905	Harold F. Mayfield, 1948–1951
Frank L. Burns, 1906	Phillips B. Street, 1952–1955
Benjamin T. Gault, 1907–1911	Fred T. Hall, 1956–1957
C. W. G. Eifrig, 1912–1913	Aaron M. Bagg, 1958–1961
Orpheus M. Schantz, 1914	Pershing B. Hofslung, 1962–1966
Thomas L. Hankinson, 1915–1916	Jeff Swinebroad, 1967–1971
G. A. Abbott, 1917	James Tate, Jr., 1971–1978
Albert F. Ganier, 1918–1922	Curtis S. Adkisson, 1978–1984
Gordon Wilson, 1923–1925	John L. Zimmerman, 1984–

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## APPENDIX D

## TREASURERS OF THE WILSON ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Reuben M. Strong, 1892–1893	Gustav Swanson, 1939–1942
Lynds Jones, 1894–1901	Milton B. Trautman, 1943–1945
Frank L. Burns, 1902–1905	Burt Leavelle Monroe, 1946–1950
Bradshaw H. Swales, 1906–1908	James Harold Olsen, 1950
Rev. W. F. Henninger, 1909–1913	Leonard C. Brecher, 1951–1954
P. B. Coffin, 1914–1916	Ralph M. Edeburn, 1955–1958
Frank M. Phelps, 1917–1919	Merrill Wood, 1959–1962
George L. Fordyce, 1920–1922	C. Chandler Ross, 1963–1967
William I. Lyon, 1923	William A. Klamm, 1968–1972
Ben J. Blincoe, 1924–1926	Jerome A. Jackson, 1973
J. W. Stack, 1927–1929	Ernest E. Hoover, 1974–1978
Walter M. Rosene, 1930–1935	Robert D. Burns, 1979–
S. E. Perkins III, 1936–1938	

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**APPENDIX E****EDITORS OF *THE WILSON BULLETIN***

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Lynds Jones, 1888–1900

Frank L. Burns, 1901

Lynds Jones, 1902–1924

T. C. Stephens, 1925–1938

Josselyn Van Tyne, 1939–1948

David E. Davis, 1949–1950

George M. Sutton, 1950–1951

Harrison B. Tordoff, 1952–1954

Keith L. Dixon, 1955–1958

H. Lewis Batts, 1959–1963

George A. Hall, 1964–1973

John P. Hubbard, 1974

Jerome A. Jackson, 1975–1978

Jon C. Barlow, 1979–1984

Keith L. Bildstein, 1985–1987

Charles R. Blem, 1988–

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APPENDIX F  
ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE WILSON ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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1st	1914, Chicago, Illinois	39th	1958, Wheeling, West Virginia
2nd	1914, Chicago, Illinois	40th	1959, Rockland, Maine
3rd	1915, Columbus, Ohio	41st	1960, Gatlinburg, Tennessee
4th	1916, Chicago, Illinois	42nd	1961, Huntsville, Ontario
5th	1917, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	43rd	1962, Lafayette, Indiana
6th	1919, St. Louis, Missouri	44th	1963, Charleston, South Carolina
7th	1920, Chicago, Illinois	45th	1964, Kalamazoo, Michigan
8th	1921, Chicago, Illinois	46th	1965, Sylvan Lake, South Dakota
9th	1922, Chicago, Illinois	47th	1966, University Park, Pennsylvania
10th	1923, Cincinnati, Ohio		
11th	1924, Nashville, Tennessee	48th	1967, Crawford Notch, New Hampshire
12th	1925, Kansas City, Missouri		
13th	1926, Chicago, Illinois	49th	1968, Carbondale, Illinois
14th	1927, Nashville, Tennessee	50th	1969, Williamsburg, Virginia
15th	1928, Ann Arbor, Michigan	51st	1970, Fort Collins, Colorado
16th	1929, Des Moines, Iowa	52nd	1971, Dauphin Island, Alabama
17th	1930, Cleveland, Ohio	53rd	1972, Cape May, New Jersey
18th	1931, New Orleans, Louisiana	54th	1973, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
19th	1932, Columbus, Ohio		1974, Cheboygan, Michigan
20th	1934, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	55th	1975, Bozeman, Montana
21st	1935, St. Louis, Missouri	56th	1976, Ithaca, New York
22nd	1936, Chicago, Illinois	57th	1977, Mississippi State, Mississippi
23rd	1937, Indianapolis, Indiana	58th	1978, Jackson's Mill, West Virginia
24th	1938, Ann Arbor, Michigan		1979, Omaha, Nebraska
25th	1939, Louisville, Kentucky	59th	1980, Corpus Christi, Texas
26th	1940, Minneapolis, Minnesota	60th	1981, Sackville, New Brunswick
27th	1941, Urbana, Illinois	61st	1982, Blacksburg, Virginia
28th	1946, Omaha, Nebraska	62nd	1983, Green Bay, Wisconsin
29th	1947, Columbus, Ohio	63rd	1984, Wilmington, North Carolina
30th	1949, Madison, Wisconsin	64th	1985, Boulder, Colorado
31st	1950, Jackson's Mill, West Virginia	65th	1986, Gatlinburg, Tennessee
32nd	1951, Davenport, Iowa	66th	1987, Utica, New York
33rd	1952, Gatlinburg, Tennessee	67th	1988, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
34th	1953, Cheboygan, Michigan	68th	
35th	1954, Cape May, New Jersey	69th	
36th	1955, Stillwater, Oklahoma		
37th	1956, Buffalo, New York		
38th	1957, Duluth, Minnesota		

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