

The First 50 Years

A Brief History of Carolina Bird Club

ELOISE F. POTTER

Nearly every issue of *The Chat* published since 1950 has carried the following statement: "Carolina Bird Club, Inc., is a non-profit educational and scientific association founded in March 1937 and open to anyone interested in the study and conservation of wildlife, particularly birds." As the 50th anniversary of the founding of the club approaches, it seems appropriate to summarize the history of the bird club and recognize some of the leaders in the fields of ornithology, wildlife education, and conservation in the Carolinas during the past five decades.

In 1972 **Charlotte Hilton Green**, a charter member of CBC, wrote a four-part article "Carolina Bird Club—Past and Present," which appeared in *Wildlife in North Carolina* (Green 1972a-d). She credits the Rev. **John H. Grey Jr.**, then pastor of the new West Raleigh Presbyterian Church, with voicing the first proposal for organizing a state bird club. Members of the Raleigh Natural History Club were meeting at the North Carolina State Museum of Natural History—actually in the Board Room of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture—when the young minister inquired, "Aren't there enough of us here interested in birds to be the nucleus of a bird club? . . . Surely North Carolina needs one." A member of the 7-year-old Virginia Society of Ornithologists, Grey wanted to share his enthusiasm for bird study with the people of North Carolina. Those interested in forming such a club were invited to remain after the meeting.

Seven stayed. In addition to John Grey, they were **H.H. Brimley**, director of the State Museum, and his brother **C.S. Brimley**, state entomologist, two of the authors of *Birds of North Carolina* (Pearson et al. 1919); **Harry T. Davis**, of the museum staff (later director); **Dr. Carey Bostian**, a professor of zoology at N.C. State College; Mrs. Green, an active member of the Raleigh Woman's Club and nature columnist for *The News and Observer*; and a seventh person whose name is now unknown. Dr. Bostian later served as chancellor of N.C. State University, formerly N.C. State College, where a biology building is named in his honor. Still a Carolina Bird Club member, he now lives at Chapel Hill, N.C. Mrs. Green continued writing her "Out-of-Doors in Carolina" column for 42 years. Now probably CBC's oldest living member at age 97, she resides in a retirement home at Tarboro, N.C., and occasionally visits friends in Raleigh.

As the seven discussed plans for forming a local bird club, Mrs. Green suggested that Grey become its first president. "No," he responded, tossing the job back to her, "I want to edit a bird bulletin." As a result of this meeting, a call went out, through newspapers and other media, for interested persons to join Raleigh Bird Club. The fledgling club immediately started sending publicity statewide to invite people interested in forming a North Carolina Bird Club to meet at the Raleigh Woman's Club on 6 March 1937.

Seventy-five people attended the organizational meeting of the North Carolina Bird Club (*Chat* 1:2-3). They came from all parts of the state: Asheville, Statesville, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Southern Pines, Pine Bluff, Sanford, Oxford, Cary, Raleigh, Rocky Mount, Wilson, Tarboro, Greenville, and Washington. Others came from Virginia and New York. The Rev. **J.J. Murray, D.D.**, of Lexington, Virginia, was the featured speaker.

He told about the work of VSO and the publication of its bulletin. Dr. Murray, who served as editor of *The Raven* from its inception in 1930 through 1969—a remarkable 40-year tenure—said that any state could maintain such a club if 12 people were vitally interested in the work and 50 more were increasing their interest. The group voted to organize a state club. With Mrs. Green presiding, a proposed constitution was presented, amended, and adopted. Mrs. Green appointed a nominating committee consisting of H.T. Davis and C.H. Bostian of Raleigh, Miss Nancy Eliason of Statesville, A.D. Shaftesbury of Greensboro, and J.J. Sigwald of Wilson.

Following a luncheon served in the Woman's Club, Dr. Murray again spoke to the group. Using the topic "Wild Wings," later to become the title of his 1947 book, he spoke of ornithology as an art, a science, and a sport.

Presiding over the afternoon session was Dr. Z.P. Metcalf, head of the Department of Zoology and Entomology at N.C. State College, teacher of ornithology, and founder of the wildlife curriculum there in 1937. The rate of annual dues was set at \$1, and the report of the nominating committee was adopted. The first officers of the North Carolina Bird Club were:

President:	Clement S. Brimley N.C. Department of Agriculture, Raleigh
Vice-presidents:	Francis H. Craighill, D.D. Church of the Good Shepherd, Rocky Mount Nellie F. Sanborn President, Southern Pines Bird Club, Southern Pines Ethel F. Finster Asheville Teachers' College, Asheville
Secretary, Treasurer, and Editor:	John H. Grey Jr. West Raleigh Presbyterian Church, Raleigh

The membership voted to elect as a charter member T. Gilbert Pearson of New York, president of the International Committee for Bird Protection, principal author of *Birds of North Carolina*, and former president of the National Association of Audubon Societies. A congratulatory telegram from Pearson arrived too late to be read to the group. It said: "Greetings and best wishes to North Carolina ornithologists meeting in Raleigh today. I shall eagerly follow your every movement and rejoice with you at every success." Success came quickly. By 6 May 1937, the deadline for accepting charter members, 101 people had paid annual dues of \$1 to become charter members of the North Carolina Bird Club.

The first issue of *The Chat*, run off on the mimeograph machine in John Grey's church office, appeared in March 1937 and was mailed to 200 individuals and libraries throughout the United States. In a foreword the editor committed the bulletin to publishing popular as well as scientific articles, and the material in the 13 mimeographed pages includes some of each. For example, at the top of page 9, C.S. Brimley, in an abstract of one of the several scientific papers presented during the March 1937 meeting, updated his list of the Raleigh birds, which had been published in the *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society* in November 1930. At the bottom of the same page, Nellie F.



Clement S. Brimley (insect net in hand), Roxie Collie (Laybourne), and John H. Grey Jr. relax beside Yates Millpond during a field trip to the Swift Creek area of Wake County, N.C., on 22 September 1942. Brimley, an entomologist, was the first president of the North Carolina Bird Club, now Carolina Bird Club. Grey, a Presbyterian minister, was the first editor of *The Chat*. Yates Millpond is now owned by N.C. State University and operated as a field station. (Photo by William Craven)

Sanborn provided the bulletin's first "backyard birding" story—an account of seeing a yellow-crowned Ruby-crowned Kinglet at her kitchen window. The Field Notes section had paragraphs of distributional data from six localities.

One of the contributors to the first issue of *The Chat* was **Roxie Collie (Simpson) Laybourne**, then Miss Collie, a recent graduate of Meredith College and an employee of the N.C. State Museum. Today Mrs. Laybourne is internationally known as "the feather lady" for her research on the structure of down feathers (Lipske 1982). Several years ago she told me how *The Chat* received its name. John Grey, Charlotte Hilton Green, and C.S. Brimley were talking about what to call the proposed bulletin. Finally C.S. said, "We're just sitting here chatting. Why don't we call it *The Chat*?" That is the name adopted in the constitution on 6 March 1937, and the Yellow-breasted Chat that appeared on the first issue, and many successive issues, was drawn by **Patricia Pittman**, then a secretary at the N.C. State Museum.

Without detracting in the least from the dedicated efforts of the first officers, I must point out that the founders chose a propitious time to organize a bird club. The garden club movement had already gained momentum in the South, and its members were carrying the message of conservation into the public schools. The first such club in Raleigh was founded in 1925, and Mrs. Green's column in the *Raleigh News and Observer* was, in her words, "sort of a by-product of the local garden club" (Green 1972a). In neighboring states bird clubs had been founded in Tennessee (1915), Kentucky (1923), Virginia (1930), and Georgia (1936). Throughout the country, the 1930s was a time of growing awareness of the need to protect birds, especially the migratory hawks that have a low rate

of reproduction and were often shot in huge numbers for sport or for bounty. In response to this situation, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary was founded in 1934 (Brown 1947). The first edition of **Roger Tory Peterson's** *Field Guide to the Birds* came out the same year, greatly simplifying the problems of bird identification. And in 1936 Doubleday reissued *Birds of America*, the 1917 work edited by T. Gilbert Pearson and illustrated with 106 plates in full color by **Louis Agassiz Fuertes**. As part of **Franklin D. Roosevelt's** New Deal, the National Wildlife Refuge System was expanded rapidly, with Lake Mattamuskeet and Pea Island being added in the mid-1930s. Construction of the Blue Ridge Parkway began at Cumberland Knob in Surry County on 11 September 1935. North Carolina promptly joined the federal government's conservation efforts by establishing additional new parks and refuges. Having visitor facilities in formerly inaccessible places such as Pea Island and the Great Smoky Mountains opened new opportunities for bird study by professionals and amateurs alike. It was high time for North Carolina to have a bird club.

The bird club's first scheduled field trip was on Thursday, 17 August 1939 to see the migratory waterfowl at the newly established Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge (Quay and Quay 1939, Green 1972a). "We rode," Mrs. Green recalled, "standing, in an open truck—the same one that **Eleanor Roosevelt** had toured the place in!" **Sam Walker**, the refuge manager, drove the truck. Thirty members participated.

At the Second Annual Meeting (Chat 2:1,27-28), which was held at the O'Henry Hotel in Greensboro, 23 April 1938, C.S. Brimley turned the presidency of the young bird club over to Dr. Francis H. Craighill, who is best remembered in ornithological circles for having reported the Kirtland's Warbler three times from the Rocky Mount area. The luncheon was 75¢ per plate, and the program featured moving pictures in color of "The Bird Life of Lake Mattamuskeet," apparently the first colored movies to be shown of North Carolina wildlife. The constitution was amended to divide the work of secretary-treasurer from that of the editor. **Lacy L. McAllister** of Greensboro was elected secretary-treasurer, and John Grey remained editor. A proposal to make the next annual meeting a 2-day event (beginning on Friday afternoon with a papers session, followed by a banquet and a Friday evening session, and ending with a field trip on Saturday morning) was referred to the Executive Committee.

By the fall of 1938 the Brimley brothers and Dr. Pearson, assisted by Roxie Collie Simpson and encouraged by John Grey, were busy working on a revised edition of *Birds of North Carolina*, using reports from *The Chat*. This book, finally published in 1942 following delays caused by a printers' strike, features 17 original text illustrations by the young Roger Tory Peterson. Pearson commissioned the work, but Peterson, according to correspondence in the files of the N.C. State Museum, refused to accept payment. Houghton Mifflin permitted use of plates from Peterson's *A Field Guide to the Birds*. The color plates by **Robert Bruce Horsfall** and the unsigned illustrations by **Rex Brasher** were taken from the 1919 edition. The North Carolina Bird Club contributed funds to make possible the use of additional color plates, and **Grace Anderson** spearheaded the campaign for prepublication subscriptions. A fifth of the 5,000 copies were sold by the time the book was released, and it was out of print by 1952.

The third president of the N.C. Bird Club was **Claudia Watkins Hunter** of Henderson, a strong supporter of local bird clubs and the Municipal Bird Sanctuary movement. She and **Mrs. A.J. Davis** organized the Henderson Bird Club on 10 May



A female Anhinga is one of the 17 original text illustrations Roger Tory Peterson contributed for use in the 1942 edition of *Birds of North Carolina*. Peterson and the principal author, T. Gilbert Pearson, were long-time associates in National Audubon Society.

1937. The first president was **James P.B. Connell**, who trapped and banded hundreds of Chimney Swifts. In September 1937 Henderson became the first town in North Carolina to be officially declared a Municipal Bird Sanctuary. On 5 November National Audubon Society Director **Alexander Sprunt Jr.**, who had been born in the local Presbyterian Church manse, gave an address in Henderson that was broadcast nationally by the Associated Press. As a result, requests for information on the Municipal Bird Sanctuary project came from as far away as California (Henderson Bird Club archives).

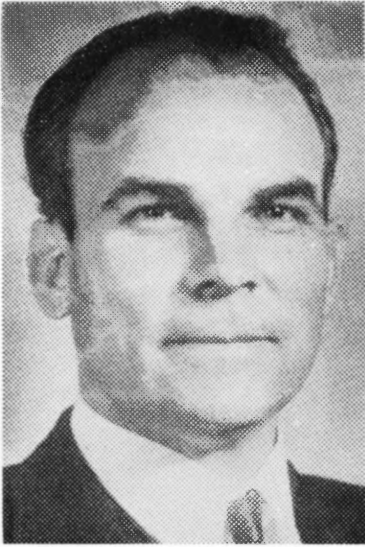
Miss Hunter took office in 1939 during the Third Annual Meeting (Chat 3:30-32), which was held at Raleigh. Dr. Bostian was elected secretary-treasurer; John Grey remained editor. A papers session was held at the Woman's Club on Friday afternoon. When heavy rains and a college test kept some of the speakers away, John Grey showed two reels of "Our Wildlife Resources," produced by the Biological Survey, and **Churchill**

Bragaw showed a color film taken at Orton Plantation. At the 6 p.m. banquet, the Rev. Dr. Craighill gave a Presidential Address on "The Friendly Birds," which was published in *The News and Observer*. The evening session was attended by about 150 people, who were treated to a three-part program. T. Gilbert Pearson used colored lantern slides to illustrate "The Odyssey of a Bird Lover," a report on his activities on behalf of bird protection. Miss Nancy Eliason showed movies of the Ruby-throated Hummingbird. And Grey showed another movie, "The Breeding Birds of Cobb's Island, Virginia." The Saturday morning field trip was a huge success, with 89 species reported—at that time the most ever observed in Raleigh in one day. About 25 people went by car to Lake Raleigh and Swift Creek, returning about noon for lunch together at West Raleigh Presbyterian Church as guests of the Raleigh Bird Club. Earlier plans to have lunch outside at "The Willows," the new home of Prof. and Mrs. W.R. Green, were abandoned because of threatening rain.

The Fourth Annual Meeting (Chat 4:40-42) was held at Henderson, 26 and 27 April 1940. The Friday afternoon papers session ran so long that two speakers had to relinquish their places on the program. At the banquet, attended by more than 100 members and guests, the nominating committee recommended the re-election of the present officers with the addition of **Mrs. E.G. Flannagan** of Henderson as secretary; Dr. Bostian remained treasurer. In her Presidential Address, Miss Hunter outlined a 5-year program for the development of the N.C. Bird Club. Goals included reaching a membership of 1,000, establishing an Endowment Fund, employing an executive secretary, and enlarging *The Chat*. The public program was held at Henderson High School. **Thomas L. Quay** introduced the guest speaker, **Harold S. Peters** of Charleston, S.C., Atlantic Flyway Biologist for the U.S. Biological Survey. Peters, who had worked with Quay on Mourning Dove research, was one of the first biologists to use an airplane to track migrating waterfowl. About 30 people participated in the Saturday morning field trip, afterwards gathering for a late breakfast at the home of Miss **Maribel Gary** and her sister **Mrs. S.R. Harris Jr.**

From the beginning, bird club members realized there were big gaps in their knowledge of North Carolina birds, particularly the breeding species. To help fill some of the gaps, **Elmer Brown** of Davidson College distributed nest record cards for the 1940 breeding season (Chat 4:64). Brown also prepared the monthly Check List that was distributed to members with the January 1941 *Chat* in an attempt to gather data on a regular basis, not just from special field trips (Chat 5:16). The first report of the Committee on Records was presented by C.S. Brimley at the spring meeting in 1941 (Chat 5:36).

In 1941 the field trip was to Lake Mattamuskeet, and the Fifth Annual Meeting (Chat 5:33-38) was at Statesville, on 2 and 3 May. **Archie D. Shaftesbury** was elected president. The N.C. Bird Club then had 531 members spread over 57 counties. Of the 26 local units, the Statesville Audubon Club, with 71 enrolled, was the largest. Dr. **Ben F. Royal** of Morehead City, the newly elected third vice-president, presented a paper on the old-time campaigns against the gulls and terns that nearly extirpated the Least Tern. Following this, he made a plea for the protection of the heron and egret colony on an island between Morehead City and Beaufort, stating that some local people down there like egret squabs for food. The high point of the meeting was the evening session held in the ballroom of the Vance Hotel. Approximately 300 people came to hear **Arthur**



Archie D. Shaftesbury, Ph.D., taught biology at UNC-Greensboro. He was a charter member of the bird club, its fourth president, and the second editor of *The Chat* (1944-1951).

Stupka, park naturalist, give a slide-illustrated talk on the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Miss Grace Anderson, of Statesville, was elected president at the Sixth Annual Meeting (*Chat* 6:33-36), held 8 and 9 May 1942 at Greensboro. Concluding the activities at the Friday evening banquet was an "Information, Please" program on bird knowledge. **Henry Magie** of Winston-Salem, vice-president for the western division, took the part of Clifton Fadiman, and Miss **Etta Schiffman**, of Greensboro, was the judge. Charlotte Hilton Green won the prize, a box of salt. The Friday evening lecture was presented by T. Gilbert Pearson, who described his experiences "Birding Below the Line" during a recent 10-month tour of nine South American countries.

The long-awaited new edition of *Birds of North Carolina* became available for sale in the summer of 1942.

A major project of the bird club during these early years was to distribute, in cooperation with the Conservation Department of the N.C. Federation of Women's Clubs, two copies of Audubon Circular 25 to every schoolroom in the state. One side of the sheet showed how hawks look overhead, and the other side showed what hawks eat. Thus each teacher needed two copies so both sides could be posted on the bulletin board. Along with the circulars went thousands of copies of "Protect Our Hawks and Owls," written by Harold Peters and provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. According to Mrs. Green (1972a), Oxford rated "tops" with the publications displayed in every classroom in town. Other educational materials were distributed, and the N.C. Bird Club strongly supported the Audubon Junior Clubs.

Following Miss Anderson's resignation, H.H. Brimley was elected president at the first fall meeting of the N.C. Bird Club, held at the N.C. State Museum on 30 October 1942. He served until May 1944, there being no annual meeting in 1943 because of wartime gasoline shortages. By March 1942 the club was sponsoring the selection of a





Clara Hearne, seventh president of the bird club, served during the difficult wartime years (1944-1946). Miss Hearne was supervisor for the elementary schools of Roanoke Rapids, N.C.

state bird (Chat 6:21-22). School children and members of nature clubs were urged to vote for the species of their choice. The one receiving the most votes would be recommended to the General Assembly for official adoption. Although the legislature had already selected the chickadee, members quickly bowed to popular opinion and voted in favor of the cardinal. The act was passed 4 March 1943.

T. Gilbert Pearson died 3 September 1943 at age 70.

Early in 1944 John Grey accepted the pastorate of a church at Charlottesville, Virginia. Although Dr. Grey never lived in North Carolina again, he kept in touch with friends here until his death in 1971, occasionally participated in coastal bird-banding projects, and never lost interest in the bulletin he founded. During Dr. Grey's 7 years as editor, *The Chat* grew from a mimeographed bulletin (issued six times a year) to a substantial printed journal (issued five times a year) with a bright yellow cover featuring the same drawing of the Yellow-breasted Chat that appeared on the first page of the first issue.

Archie D. Shaftesbury, a biology professor at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and founder of the Carolina Marine Laboratory at Beaufort, N.C. (Potter 1967), succeeded Grey as editor and continued the same format for several years, finally substituting cover photographs for the chat drawing on a regular basis in 1948. Dr. Shaftesbury and **Clara Hearne**, elementary supervisor for the Roanoke

Roxie Collie (Laybourne), left, and Harry T. Davis, director of the N.C. State Museum from 1937 to 1966, examine the fetus removed from a female True's Beaked Whale that washed ashore in 1944. Davis served as president of Carolina Bird Club (1962-1964) and edited the CBC Newsletter. (Photo by Bill Baker, N.C. Dept. Conservation)



H.H. Brimley, first director of the N.C. State Museum, spent his retirement years helping T. Gilbert Pearson revise *Birds of North Carolina*, serving as president of the bird club (1942-1944), and preparing zoological specimens for display. Here he is working on the model of an adult female True's Beaked Whale that still hangs, along with her articulated skeleton and a model of her fetus, in the museum's Marine Mammal Hall.

Rapids schools and the N.C. Bird Club's seventh president, provided leadership during a very difficult period. Nearly all of the energetic young men of the club were by now in military service, and some—such as Churchill Bragaw, charter member of N.C.B.C. and manager of Orton Plantation from 1937 to 1942 (Anon. 1944)—did not survive the war. Lists of members in service (Chat 9:17-19,34) included **Joseph D. Biggs**, charter member and former director of the "Bughouse Laboratory" at Washington, N.C.; **Ralph W. Brimley**, charter member and former treasurer of the club; Lt.(jg) **Coit M. Coker**, a charter member from Chapel Hill, who was wounded in the Normandy invasion; **William M. Craven**, charter member from Raleigh, then doing his bird watching in New Caledonia; **Joe Jones**, charter member from Chapel Hill; **Helen Myers** of Lenior, then with the Red Cross in New Guinea; **H.T. (Thomas) Odum** (brother to E.P. Odum; an ecologist, later of the Osborn Zoological Laboratory at Yale University) of Chapel Hill; Lt.(jg) T.L. Quay, who was in New Guinea; Capt. **Henry A. Rankin Jr.**, a charter member from Fayetteville, then stationed in Washington, D.C.; John J. Sigwald, charter member and former vice-president from Wilson; **James L. Stephens Jr.** from Lumberton, then in the South Pacific; and Maj. **Robert H. Witherington**, charter member from Winston-Salem, then with 8th Infantry Headquarters. The annual meeting was suspended again in 1945 to conserve gasoline. Instead, the Executive Board met in the homes of members to carry on the business of the club. Hostess for the first such meeting was **Zora P. Jensen**, of Chapel Hill, an outstanding bird bander and club president from 1946 to 1948. Mrs. Green and **Elizabeth and Edwin Clarkson** of Charlotte opened their homes for similar meetings.

In 1944 Mrs. Clarkson published *Birds of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, North Carolina*, which she updated in 1965 and 1970, the last publication being for the benefit of Mecklenburg Audubon Society.

The first *Chat* edited by Dr. Shaftesbury contains a paper by **John Trott Jr.**, of New London, N.C. John won the N.C. Academy of Science Essay Contest with "Bird Behavior at the Nest" (Trott 1944). The \$20 first prize was offered by Mrs. Clarkson. After attending Pfeiffer College and graduating from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, John moved to Virginia, where he became known as an outstanding teacher and nature photographer whose work has appeared in many books and magazines, not to mention on quite a few *Chat* covers. During the 1970s John also operated the Burgundy Nature Camp in the mountains of West Virginia. He is now associated with the Madeira School at Greenway, Virginia. When the call went out for photographs to illustrate *Birds of the Carolinas*, John responded promptly and generously. His male cardinal graces the dust jacket. In the fall of 1982, Pfeiffer College honored Trott with a one-man show of his nature photographs. Among the Carolina Bird Club members present for the occasion were Edwin and Elizabeth Clarkson. Two other CBC members who strongly influenced John's life were **Edna Lanier Appleberry**, who gave him her back issues of *The Auk*, and **Roxie Laybourne**, who took him, **Oscar Williams**, and **Norman B. McCulloch Jr.** on a fabulous bird-study trip to Baldhead, Battery Island, and Orton Plantation in June 1945 (McCulloch 1945). Norm and Oscar were schoolmates of mine at Broughton High, as were most of the other boys who went afield with Roxie during her years in Raleigh. If I had not been so busy hunting wild flowers in those days, I could have been one of "Roxie's boys," too. I can recall seeing H.H. Brimley during my many visits to the State Museum, but I never had the nerve to speak to him—one of my most regrettable lost opportunities. The Brimley brothers died in 1946, a decade before I discovered the pleasure of bird watching.

The Eighth Spring Meeting of the N.C. Bird Club (*Chat* 10:46-49) was held 11 and 12 May 1946 at Boone. Mrs. O.F. (Zora P.) Jenson of Chapel Hill was elected president. **Bob Holmes III** of Mount Olive (now Dr. Robert P. Holmes III of New Bern) won first prize in the N.C. Academy of Science Ornithology Essay Contest. The Fall Meeting (*Chat* 10:78-79) was held at Greensboro with Vice-President **Robert Wolff** of Goldsboro, an executive with the Boy Scouts of America, presiding.

At the time of its 10th anniversary, the bird club had a statewide membership of nearly 800, and there were 22 local bird clubs (Green 1972c). Many cities were in the process of becoming bird sanctuaries, and outstanding bird and conservation films and lectures were being presented in many parts of the state. The May 1947 meeting (*Chat* 11:53-55) at Atlantic Beach and Morehead City was especially exciting. Mrs. Jenson was re-elected president. The featured speaker at the banquet was **Carl W. Buchheister**, vice-president of National Audubon Society. Later president of the Society, Buchheister retired to Chapel Hill where he and Dr. Bostian became neighbors. Mr. Buchheister presented another program for CBC at Raleigh in 1981.

Also on hand that memorable 1947 weekend were Alexander Sprunt Jr., southern representative of Audubon, and **E. Burnham Chamberlain**, curator of zoology at The Charleston Museum. Even the famous author-naturalist **Edwin Way Teale** and his wife **Nellie** were there. While criss-crossing their way "north with the spring," they had stopped to visit friends at Chapel Hill and decided to accept an invitation from Dr. **Richard L.**

Weaver, of the N.C. Resource-Use Education Commission, to attend the coastal meeting. According to Mrs. Green (1972c), the Teales were thrilled with the bird club, its outstanding program, and the state as a whole.

Following the convention, the indefatigable Edna Appleberry served as the Teales' guide to the natural history of Wilmington and the Cape Fear region. Much of this is told in *North with the Spring*, the first of Teale's four seasonal books and now a classic in the natural history literature.

In spite of the distinguished guests, "Roxie's boys" stole the show at the May 1947 meeting. The youths had grown up with the N.C. Bird Club and had become quite proficient in bird study. John Trott, then a junior at UNC-CH, won the competitive Audubon scholarship and spent the entire summer at the Audubon Nature Camp at Medomak, Maine, serving as a student assistant.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Green, the bird club established a \$100 scholarship for teachers who wanted to attend the Maine Audubon Camp. Mrs. **Margaret Y. Wall**, a school principal from Greensboro, was the first recipient. She made such an excellent impression on R. T. Peterson, **Allan D. Cruickshank**, Alex Sprunt, and other Audubon leaders that she was invited to join the staff the next summer (1948) and held that summer position for 14 years. For many years Margaret led Greensboro students in the Outdoors School Classes at Umstead State Park. This project was featured in *Nature Magazine*, August-September 1958 (Green 1972c). A Life Member of CBC, Ms. Wall served as treasurer, president, and chairman of the Scholarship Committee. She died in 1985 in St. Petersburg, Florida.



MARGARET Y. WALL



B. RHETT CHAMBERLAIN



ALEXANDER SPRUNT JR.



E. BURNHAM CHAMBERLAIN

Many outstanding teachers of natural history benefited from attending the Maine Audubon Camp. Some of the other CBC scholarship winners were **Sarah Nooe** of Queens College at Charlotte, **Margaret Watson** of the N.C. School for the Blind (now the Governor Morehead School), Nancy Eliason, **Kitty Sandifer**, and **Gladys Baker** of Zebulon. Following her summer in Maine, Miss Baker passed on her enthusiasm for bird study to a young homemaker, the author of this article. Although Miss Baker retired from the classroom more than a decade ago, I can still spot many of her former students after just a brief conversation. She has left her mark on them, as well as on me.

Mecklenburg Audubon Club entertained the N.C. Bird Club at the Fall Meeting held at the Fresh Air Camp on the Catawba River in York County, S.C., 18 and 19 October 1947 (Chat 11:85-88). Everyone received a copy of Myrtle Warbler's "Field Guide to the People of North Carolina," and John H. Grey Jr., first editor of *The Chat* and then president of VSO, presented films and slides on shorebirds and the Pea Island area.

The membership list dated 1 November 1947 boasted three Life Members: Mrs. E.O. Clarkson, **Mrs. Moses Cone**, and Joe Jones. Mrs. Clarkson and Mr. Jones are both still active members, though he is now living in Virginia. Mrs. Cone died in 1947 (Chat 21:94).

In March 1948 the N.C. Bird Club met at Chapel Hill (Shaftesbury 1948). Dr. **Arthur A. Allen** of Cornell University presented a lecture, "North with the Birds to Hudson Bay," with splendid colored moving pictures of birds and other animals of the Canadian timberline and tundra. More than 125 members registered for the meeting, which also featured an extensive display of bird prints and etchings, including the Menaboni collection on loan from the National Audubon Society.

The most important item of business was the reading of a letter from Alexander Sprunt Jr., replying to an official inquiry from the N.C. Bird Club regarding the possibility of a coalition of the South Carolina nature groups with the North Carolina club. Sprunt's letter stated that the Charleston group had voted unanimously in favor of the merger, and



FALL MEETING, N. C. B. C., CHARLOTTE, OCTOBER 18-19, 1947

Front row, in the usual order: Norman Chamberlain, Charlotte; Miss Marietta Lindsey, Greensboro; B. R. Chamberlain, Charlotte; Dr. John H. Grey, Jr., Charlottesville, Va.; Mrs. Archie D. Shaftesbury, Greensboro; Dr. A. D. Shaftesbury, Greensboro; Mrs. Geo. Potter, Charlotte; Miss Elizabeth M. Osborne, Greensboro; Miss Evelyn Brown, Belmont; Miss Terry Nesslinger, Greensboro; Richard Jones, Goldsboro; Wm. M. Craven, Raleigh; Oscar H. Paris, Jr., Greensboro; John Trott, Jr., New London.

Back row: Jim Layton, Charlotte; Harry G. Bryant, Greensboro; Harry Davis, Raleigh; John Carr, Greensboro; Mrs. Charlotte Hilton Green, Raleigh; Sarah Nooe, Charlotte; Esther Bennett, Greensboro; Mrs. R. D. Douglas, Greensboro; Sandy McCullough, Raleigh; Sally Sandifer, Charlotte; E. B. Chamberlain, Charleston, S. C.; Bob Wolff, Goldsboro; Mrs. H. H. Brimley, Raleigh; J. Weston Clinard, Hickory; Mrs. B. R. Chamberlain, Charlotte; Miss Mary J. Huff, Belmont; Walter S. Adams, Asheville; Mrs. Margaret Y. Wall, Greensboro; Miss Camilla Louise Wills, Wilson; R. H. Rembert, Asheville; Miss Bennie Brafford, Charlotte; Miss Bea Potter, Charlotte.

Middle row: Miss Virginia Pickelle, Raleigh; Miss Anne Locke, Charlotte; Mrs. E. B. Chamberlain, Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. W. B. Simons, Charlotte; Miss Kitty Constable, Charlotte; Dr. Charlotte Dawley, Greensboro.

Not shown in the photo are: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Holmes, Tryon; Miss Sara Avant, Miss Kitty Sandifer, Chuck Erexson, Tom Killian, Brem Mayer, and Duke Sanches, who took the picture.



FALL MEETING, CAROLINA BIRD CLUB, TRYON, N. C., OCTOBER 2-3, 1948

2. J. W. Clinard, Hickory, N. C.; 3. Robert Overing, Raleigh, N. C.; 4. Archie Shaftesbury, Greensboro, N. C.; 5. Gabriel Cannon, Spartanburg, S. C.; 6. Thomas Parks, Lenoir, N. C.; 7. Mrs. B. R. Chamberlain, Matthews, N. C.; 8. J. W. Warlick, Hickory, N. C.; 9. Burns Nesbitt, Spartanburg, S. C.; 10. LeGrand Rouse, Spartanburg, S. C.; 11. Norman Chamberlain, Matthews, N. C.; 12. Scott Bryson, Spartanburg, S. C.; 13. B. R. Chamberlain, Matthews, N. C.; 14. R. H. Rembert, Asheville, N. C.; 15. Mrs. M. F. Meredith, Asheville, N. C.; 16. Mrs. G. C. Potter, Charlotte, N. C.; 17. Miss Ruth Gilreath, Travelers Rest, S. C.; 18. Mrs. Clyde Sisson, Columbia, S. C.; 19. Miss Genevieve Moore, High Point, N. C.; 20. Miss May W. Puett, Greenville, S. C.; 21. Miss Helen Myers, Lenoir, N. C.; 22. Mrs. Archie D. Shaftesbury, Greensboro, N. C.; 23. Fred May, Lenoir, N. C.; 24. Mrs. Fred May, Lenoir, N. C.; 25. Mrs. Robert Overing, Raleigh, N. C.; 27. Mrs. William Faver, Columbia, S. C.; 28. Miss Minnie Gwaltney, Hickory, N. C.; 29. Mrs. Charlotte Hilton Green, Raleigh, N. C.; 31. Mrs. Edith M. Sherrad, High Point, N. C.; 32. Mrs. C. B. Matlocks, High Point, N. C.; 33. Miss Rosa Lee Hart, Travelers Rest, S. C.; 35. Mrs. Cecil Appleberry, Wilmington, N. C.; 36. Mrs. J. W. Clinard, Hickory, N. C.; 37. Mrs. J. H. Sanders, Gaffney, S. C.; 38. P. M. Jenness, Greenville, S. C.; 40. Mrs. Vallette J. Harriss, High Point, N. C.; 41. Miss Gladys Hart, Travelers Rest, S. C.; 42. Mrs. E. B. Chamberlain, Charleston, S. C.; 43. E. B. Chamberlain, Charleston, S. C.; 44. Mrs. R. T. Greer, Lenoir, N. C.; 45. Mrs. J. W. Warlick, Hickory, N. C.; 46. Miss Ethel McNairy, Greensboro, N. C.; 47. Mrs. Margaret Y. Wall, Greensboro, N. C.; 1. John H. Dick, Charleston, S. C.; 34. Mrs. Wade Montgomery, Charlotte, N. C.; 39. Mrs. Mary M. Guy, Raleigh, N. C.

(Photograph by R. Tom Greer, Lenoir, N. C.)

the Columbia group had also signified an intent to participate. The N.C.B.C. approved the measure, and a committee was appointed to work out the details. Members were **B. Rhett Chamberlain** (chairman) of Charlotte, Dr. Richard L. Weaver of Chapel Hill, Dr. Archie D. Shaftesbury, and Harry T. Davis. Mr. Chamberlain was also elected president. A native of Charleston, S.C., and twin brother of E. Burnham Chamberlain of The Charleston Museum, Rhett was especially well qualified to guide the club during the first year of joint operation. The two-state organization was renamed Carolina Bird Club during an Executive Committee meeting held 15 May 1948 at Morrow Mountain State Park, Stanly County, N.C. (Chat 12:37-38).

The first Fall Meeting of Carolina Bird Club (Chat 12:73-75) was held at Tryon, N.C., on Saturday and Sunday, 2 and 3 October 1948. In January 1949 there was a field trip to Lake Mattamuskeet, and the eleventh annual meeting (first annual meeting since the merger with South Carolina) was held at Lumberton, N.C., Saturday and Sunday, 21 and 22 May 1949. The CBC charter of incorporation was adopted, bearing the signatures of B.R. Chamberlain, Mrs. Edwin O. Clarkson, **Robert H. Coleman**, Harry T. Davis, Mrs. Charlotte Hilton Green, **G. Hamilton Holmes**, **Robert Overing**, Archie D. Shaftesbury, Alexander Sprunt Jr., Mrs. Margaret Y. Wall, and Robert L. Wolff (Chat 13:55). The intrepid bird watchers reached the heron breeding colony at Lennon's Marsh in spite of the low water level that made it necessary to push and pull the boats a good part of the 3 miles to and from the site. A summer field trip to Bulls Island, S.C., was discussed. The club then had only two formal meetings a year, but extra field trips were scheduled from time to time, according to the interests of the members. Thus there sometimes was a spring field trip in addition to the spring business meeting as well as a fall or winter field trip in addition to the fall dinner meeting. Almost from the beginning, certainly as early as 1949, the field trips evolved into full-scale meetings with a program and at least a brief business session. However, the regular scheduling of three meetings per year was not formally adopted until the by-laws were revised in 1966 (Chat 30:59-63).

The May 1949 *Chat* (13:44-46) carried a warning about use of the new insecticides such as DDT, DDD, TEPP, and chlorinated camphene.

In 1949 a CBC member, Miss **Lunette Barber**, accepted a position with the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission. Her duties included speaking on conservation topics in the schools and at meetings of civic organizations. Over the years various employees of this agency, especially the staff of *Wildlife in North Carolina*, were helpful to CBC. These include **Jack Dermid**, later of the faculty at UNC-Wilmington, whose photographs transformed *Chat* and added greatly to the beauty of *Birds of the Carolinas*; **William L. Hamnett**, who served as CBC treasurer from 1955 through 1965 and later became the third director of the N.C. State Museum of Natural History; and **Duane Raver**, now retired as editor of *Wildlife* and busier than ever painting fish and waterfowl.

Also in 1949, the University of South Carolina Press released *South Carolina Bird Life* by Alexander Sprunt Jr. and E. Burnham Chamberlain. This book is distinguished by the beautiful original paintings of **Francis Lee Jaques**, Roger Tory Peterson, **Edward von S. Dingle** (see Chat 33:7-10), and **John Henry Dick**. Mr. Dick returned from service in World War II to find the house at his mother's Dixie Plantation, near Meggett, S.C., destroyed by fire. Captivated by the beauty of the place, he built a modern home and studio on the site, overlooking the salt marsh. He also constructed ponds and enclosures for exotic birds. He is particularly proud of his breeding Demoiselle Cranes and has



William L. Hamnett was the third director of the N.C. State Museum of Natural History (1966-1974). He also served as CBC treasurer from 1955 through 1966.

invited CBC members to view his aviary on several occasions. Perhaps best known as the illustrator of *The Warblers of America* (Griscom and Sprunt 1957), he wrote and illustrated *Other Edens* (1979). Although Mr. Dick provided only one photograph for *Birds of the Carolinas*, it is sensational—a singing male Bachman's Warbler, the first publication of a color photograph of a living bird of this species.

Phillips Russell of Chapel Hill won the Mayflower Award for the best book by a North Carolinian published in 1949 with *The Woman Who Rang the Bell*, his biography of Cornelia P. Spencer (Chat 14:47).

Margaret Y. Wall of Greensboro was elected president of CBC at the Twelfth Annual Meeting (Chat 14:33-36) held at Charleston, S.C., 28 to 30 April 1950. The fall meeting was at Greenville, S.C., 14 and 15 October 1950. The following year the Executive Committee appointed Thomas L. Quay, of the Department of Zoology at N.C. State College, as the new editor of *The Chat*, and the publication office was moved from Greensboro to the N.C. State Museum. Dr. Quay, who had served as associate editor with John Grey from 1940 to 1942, completely revised the format of the journal and established the General Field Notes department under the editorship of B. Rhett Chamberlain, who remained in that position for the rest of his life. Chamberlain had previously served as an associate editor under Shaftesbury. Holding true to Grey's vision of a journal both scientific and popular, Quay also initiated the Backyard Birding department, edited for nearly 17 years by **Annie Rivers Faver**—Toncie to her family and friends.

In March 1952 the bird club met in Raleigh, the site of its founding 15 years earlier. **Governor and Mrs. W. Kerr Scott** gave a tea for the members at the Mansion. Perhaps Gov. Scott had a special interest in CBC because as Commissioner of Agriculture he had

worked closely with the Brimleys and Harry T. Davis. Other activities included a papers session, a banquet, and an Audubon Screen Tour. Not many people showed up for the Sunday morning field trip because of the icy roads and cold temperatures. However, a few hardy souls managed the bird hike and returned in time to attend services at the First Presbyterian Church, where Dr. **James Sprunt**, brother of Alexander Sprunt Jr. and a knowledgeable ornithologist, preached on the topic "Behold, the Birds of the Air."

In 1952 CBC had 20 affiliated clubs: Chapel Hill Bird Club, Mecklenburg Audubon Club, Charleston Natural History Society, Columbia Bird Club, Piedmont Bird Club (Greensboro), Greenville (S.C.) Bird Club, Henderson Bird Club, Blue Ridge Bird Club (Hendersonville), Hickory Bird Club, Catesby Bird Club (High Point), Lenoir Audubon Club, Lumberton Bird Club, Raleigh Bird Club, Roanoke Rapids Bird Club, Southern Pines Bird Club, Tar Heel Bird Club (Hickory), Tryon Bird Club, Wilmington Natural Science Club, Wilson Woman's Club (Garden Department), and Winston-Salem Bird Club.

Kay Curtis Sisson of Columbia, S.C., became editor of *The Chat* in 1953 and served for 5 years. With slight modifications she followed the format devised by Quay, but she instituted, in Volume 22, one important step forward—the annual index.

A popular form of bird study during the early 1950s was using powerful binoculars and telescopes to view flocks of fall-migrant birds moving between the observer and the moon. A newspaper story on this activity written by **Bugs Barringer** (*Raleigh News and Observer*, 7 September 1952) featured **J.W.E. (Bill) Joyner**, **Conrad Purvis**, and **Dr. Bob Walker** of Rocky Mount. At that time nocturnal observations were being made at more than 200 points in the United States and Canada.

The 1950s saw the first major flights of Evening Grosbeaks into the Carolinas (Chamberlain 1960), a sharp increase in reports of wintering Northern (Baltimore) Orioles in the piedmont and coastal plain (*Chat* 14:51-52), and the arrival of the Cattle Egret in the two states. Before the end of the decade, Cattle Egrets were well established as breeding birds. Initial fears of harm to the native herons and egrets were eased when studies showed the new arrivals to be late breeders whose nestlings are sometimes fed to the offspring of the Black-crowned Night-Heron (Beckett 1965).

Following Mrs. Wall, the other CBC presidents during the 1950s were Robert Overing of Raleigh, N.C., 1952-1954; **May W. Puett** of Greenville, S.C., 1954-1956; **Fred H. May** of Lenoir, N.C., 1956-1957; Charlotte Hilton Green of Raleigh, N.C., 1957-1958; Edna Lanier Appleberry of Wilmington, N.C., 1958-1959; and **Gilbert J. Bristow** of Columbia, S.C., 1959-1962. Fred May edited the CBC Newsletter while Miss Puett was president, and **Dr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Simpson** of Winston-Salem did so during May's term as president. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Overing of Chapin, S.C., formerly of Raleigh, were the NL editors for Mrs. Green, and Mrs. Appleberry appointed Harry Davis to the post.

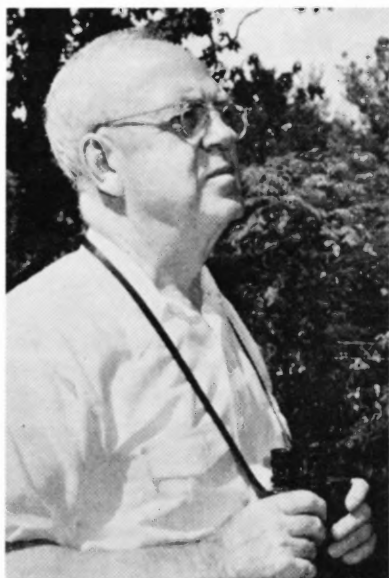
At the annual meeting in High Point, N.C., on 20 March 1954, Carolina Bird Club elected its first Honorary Member for Life, **Waldo Lee McAtee** (Quay 1962a). Following long and distinguished service as principal biologist of the U.S. Bureau of Biological Survey and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, he retired in 1950 and lived in Chapel Hill until his death in 1962. During this time he wrote 11 papers for *The Chat*, including a three-part list of the common names used for Carolina birds. **B. Rhett Chamberlain** became the club's second Honorary Member for Life in 1962 (Quay 1962b).



MAY W. PUETT



FRED H. MAY



WALDO LEE McATEE



CHARLOTTE H. GREEN

The Endowment Fund was established in 1954, during Miss Puett's term of office, and Lenoir Audubon Club made the first contribution. **Ellison A. Williams** of Charleston, S.C., was the first chairman. During his year as CBC president, Fred May stressed the need for adequate financial support of the club and a greater service in the field of conservation. He saw the Endowment Fund as a means of accomplishing both goals, and one of the early major contributions to the fund was in memory of Fred and Mary May's son Bill. A timber appraiser and newspaperman by trade, Fred May was a naturalist and historian by avocation. At the time of Fred's death on 22 April 1977 (Chat 41:77), the Endowment Fund had grown substantially. Today the total is nearly \$30,000.

The year 1959 saw another change in the editorship of *The Chat*. **Charles H. Blake**, recently retired from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, became editor at that time. A prolific writer and experienced editor (*Bird-Banding*), Dr. Blake spent his retirement years banding birds at the farmstead he and his wife Helen restored outside Hillsborough, N.C. Both were deeply involved in local history and historic preservation. Born in 1901, Dr. Blake died in 1981 (Austin 1985), shortly after attending the 1980 Winter Meeting at Atlantic Beach, N.C., where many young ornithologists had an opportunity to talk with him during an informal question-and-answer program.

In 1959 a revised edition of *Birds of North Carolina* came off the press. The revisions, based mostly on articles that had appeared in *The Chat* since 1942, were compiled by **David L. Wray**, an entomologist with the N.C. Department of Agriculture, with the assistance of Harry T. Davis. Dr. Wray later compiled a new state checklist, following the nomenclature of the 1957 edition of the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Now retired, Dr. Wray still maintains an office in the department.

On 23 July 1961 the citizens of Gaston County dedicated a modern museum building to house the collections of **Mr. and Mrs. R.M. Schiele** (Schiele 1963). The museum, now enlarged and renamed in their honor, is a credit to their foresight and generosity.

David W. Johnston of Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, N.C., became editor of *The Chat* in 1961. Harry T. Davis, then director of the N.C. State Museum, was elected CBC president in 1962 during a 25th anniversary meeting held in Raleigh. Mr. Davis had been a guiding hand in the affairs of CBC from the beginning and for many years maintained the club's mailing list. From 1958 to 1965 he also edited the newsletter, which at that time was a mimeographed sheet announcing the next meeting. Thanks to his devoted service, club dues remained \$1 until the fall of 1965, when the increased cost of printing and mailing publications finally required a raise to \$2 per year for a regular membership. In 1966, the year he retired as director of the N.C. State Museum, Mr. Davis was named an Honorary Member for Life. He died at Sea Level, N.C., in 1978.

Birds of the AEC Savannah River Plant Area by **Robert A. Norris** was published in 1963 as Contributions from The Charleston Museum XIV. *Notes on the Birds of Great Smoky Mountains National Park* by Arthur Stupka also came out in 1963, an event that stimulated interest in the bird life of the southern Appalachians. The March 1964 *Chat* announced the release of *Carolina Low Country Impressions* by the author-artist team of Alexander Sprunt Jr. and John Henry Dick.

Following Dr. Johnston's resignation in the summer of 1963, Mr. Davis had to find a new editor for *The Chat*. Much to the consternation of some club members, he selected a Zebulon housewife, a mother of four children who had been a bird watcher for only 5

years. Before the Executive Committee could meet and appoint someone better qualified, **Eloise Potter** had managed to turn out a couple of respectable issues. The club has been putting up with her ever since. In self-defense she has performed a valuable service for ornithology by compiling two cumulative indexes to *The Chat*, Volumes 1-25 in 1964 and Volumes 26-40 in 1978. Adequate indexing encourages ornithologists outside the Carolinas to search *Chat* and cite its authors in books and other journals. Significant articles in *The Chat* are listed regularly in *Biological Abstracts* and in the Recent Literature supplement that is mailed with *The Auk* (journal of the American Ornithologists' Union) and *The Ibis* (journal of the British Ornithologists' Union).

Rachel Carson died of cancer on 14 April 1964 (Chat 28:37). The same issue that announced the passing of the gifted and courageous author of *Silent Spring* carried a report of Roger Tory Peterson's testimony in Washington, D.C., that Bald Eagles, Ospreys, and other fish-eating birds are threatened by insecticide poisoning. Later CBC member **Theodore A. (Ted) Beckett III** (1966) documented the decline of the breeding gulls, terns, and Brown Pelicans he banded on Deveaux Bank, a large sand bar in the mouth of the North Edisto River off Seabrook Island, S.C. If the indiscriminate use of pesticides continues, he concluded, "Deveaux may well stand as a silent monument to the effects of chlorinated hydrocarbons upon our environment." Beckett fought successfully against aerial spraying for mosquito control in the Charleston area and alerted the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to the rapid decline of the Brown Pelican, which at that time was, like the Osprey, unprotected by law. The recent range expansion of nesting Brown Pelicans in the Carolinas is a welcome result of Beckett's timely warning and forceful campaign for prompt corrective action. Deveaux Bank is now an Audubon Sanctuary dedicated to the memory of Alex Sprunt, who died 3 January 1973 (Buchheister 1976).

Mrs. M.D. Gardner of Camp Lejeune, N.C., suggested that CBC adopt an emblem for a shoulder patch. She proposed a design featuring a Yellow-breasted Chat against a green outline map of the Carolinas (Chat 28:2). Adopted in 1964, the design is still used for the club's shoulder patches and decals.

Norme D Frost of Tryon, N.C., was president from 1964 to 1966, and CBC reached a peak of 1272 paid members in 1965. In making this announcement, Frost envisioned a membership of 1500 within a year, a goal never reached. Nonetheless, CBC members were busy on many different projects during Col. Frost's years in office. The by-laws were completely revised, and new committees were appointed. There was a major effort to increase the Endowment Fund. Members became actively involved in conservation issues such as the unsuccessful attempt to prevent private development of Smith Island, popularly called Baldhead, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. However, public concern did result in careful protection of nearby Battery Island, with its famous heronry, and the state-owned portions of Smith Island, notably the salt marshes.

In 1964 Frost appointed the first Records Committee since the days of C.S. Brimley. Although the revised by-laws of 1951 (Chat 15:18-22) did not provide for a Records Committee, the Editorial Board of *The Chat* more or less functioned in that capacity from 1951 to 1964. A major responsibility of the CBC Records Committee is to advise the editors of *The Chat* on the acceptability of questionable bird sightings, but the long-term goal is to maintain and publish state bird lists. The North Carolina Records Committee also functioned as the nucleus of the bird committee at the Symposium on Endangered and Threatened Biota held at Raleigh, N.C., 7 and 8 November 1975. An outgrowth of

this meeting was the *Checklist of North Carolina Birds* (Parnell et al. 1978), which was published in cooperation with the N.C. State Museum of Natural History. This booklet is dedicated in memory of Edna Lanier Appleberry (1894-1978), who at a meeting shortly before her death counseled the members not to let the fun go out of bird study.

At the Midwinter Meeting in 1965, CBC members previewed *Wildlife Babies*, a 16-mm motion picture prepared for the N.C. Wildlife Commission by Jack Dermid. Some viewers declared it to be every bit as good as Walt Disney's nature films.

The Laboratory of Ornithology at Cornell University initiated its Nest Record Card Program in 1965, and **James F. Parnell**, a young professor of biology at Wilmington College (now UNC-Wilmington) acted as the Regional Center for the Carolinas. The need for studying the status of breeding birds was underscored by the explosive range expansions of swallows in the Southeast. Previously established as local nesters in the mountains and along the coast of the Carolinas, breeding Barn Swallows invaded the central counties during the late 1950s and early 1960s (Wintyen 1959, Parnell et al. 1963). In the spring of 1965, **Adair M. Tedards** (1965) discovered Cliff Swallow nests at Hartwell Dam on the South Carolina-Georgia line, and nests of the species were soon found at major reservoirs in central North Carolina (Stanly County, Chat 31:72) and on the North Carolina-Virginia line (Grant and Quay 1977). Cliff Swallows now nest at least sparingly from the mountains (McConnell 1981) to the coast (Shuler 1978). During this same period, Northern Rough-winged Swallows, long established in the mountains and piedmont, spread into the coastal plain (Platania and Clark 1981). Breeding Tree Swallows invaded the North Carolina mountains as early as 1979 (LeGrand and Potter 1980, Duyck 1981) and now nest as far south as northeastern Georgia (Lake Chatuge). Nesting in South Carolina and other parts of North Carolina seems sure to follow.

CBC members also documented the range expansion of the House Finch, which was introduced on Long Island, N.Y., in 1940. The first Carolina specimen was collected in Wake County, N.C., on 26 February 1963 (Potter 1964), and the species reached South Carolina in the winter of 1966-1967. One bird was seen at a feeding station in Greenville in December 1966 (Grimm and Shuler 1967), and another was banded at Hartsville in March 1967 (Morrison 1967). By the mid-1970s the House Finch was nesting widely in the Carolinas and showing signs of becoming as numerous and widespread as the House Sparrow in urban habitats.

Gladys Buckner of North Augusta, S.C., originated the Conservation department in the June 1965 *Chat*. **Marie Mellinger**, who was then living at Hardeeville, S.C., where her husband was manager of the nearby Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, took over the column in 1967, and she continued editing it until June 1974, well after she and Mel had retired to Tiger, Georgia. Marie also served as president of the Georgia Ornithological Society (1967-1969) and arranged one of the several joint meetings CBC and GOS have enjoyed.

The year 1966 brought many changes to CBC. Effective 1 January 1966, CBC acquired the Shuford Memorial Sanctuary near Tryon, N.C. **Helen Brown**, widow of **James Lee Shuford Jr.** and donor of the sanctuary, was named an Honorary Member for Life. CBC Headquarters moved to Tryon in 1966, and **Betty Paterson** became Headquarters Secretary shortly thereafter. Upon her resignation in 1981, she was named an Honorary Member for Life. Now Mrs. Julius Wilson, she still makes her home in Tryon.

Jay Shuler, then of Greenville, S.C., was elected president in 1966. One of his projects was publicizing the need for protecting habitat for carnivorous plants. Shuler's book *South Carolina Birds of the Foothills* came out in 1966, summarizing the recent field records of **Gaston Gage**, **Ruth Gilreath**, **William C. Grimm**, **Connor Tedards**, **Adair Tedards**, **E.S. Tillinghast**, **George Townes**, and **John Watkins** in addition to his own. Over the years Shuler has produced numerous slide sets and filmstrips for use by classroom teachers. Now a full-time employee of the National Park Service, Jay is stationed in the Badlands at Interior, S.D. His book on the friendship between John James Audubon and the Rev. John Bachman is scheduled for publication in the near future.

In cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the first Breeding Bird Survey routes were established in the Carolinas in 1966. Sometime in the month of June each participant is expected to follow a prescribed 25-mile route, stopping every half-mile to record all birds seen and heard in 3 minutes. Jim Parnell enlisted the first cooperators for North Carolina and Ted Beckett did so in South Carolina. These routes soon had bird students visiting parts of the Carolinas where no data had been recorded previously. Quite a few species were found to be breeding well outside the previously described ranges. The BBS sampling encouraged return visits and, at a few places, intensive studies.

Rhett Chamberlain died in May 1966, and he was succeeded, temporarily, as General Field Notes editor by Dr. Parnell, then regional editor for *Audubon Field Notes*. Dr. Quay, who was chairman of Parnell's graduate committee at N.C. State University, edited the field notes in 1967. Parnell resumed editorship of the field notes in 1968 and remained in that position through the Winter 1980 issue. During his tenure the volume of manuscripts became so large that the work load had to be shared. **Robert P. Teulings**, who succeeded Parnell as regional editor for AFN in 1970, took over the Briefs for the Files section of *The Chat* at the same time. In June 1972 **Julian R. Harrison III** of Charleston began editing the South Carolina contributions to the General Field Notes. Dr. Harrison, who teaches in the Department of Biology at The College of Charleston, has also served as a vice-president of CBC.

The March 1967 *Chat* is memorable because the cover illustration is a Dovekie drawn by **H. Douglas Pratt** of Charlotte, N.C. This was the very first pen-and-ink drawing he ever made as well as his first published drawing. If you want to see how much he has improved, study his plates in the National Geographic Society *Field Guide to the Birds of North America* (1983). Doug's current project is *A Field Guide to the Birds of Hawaii and the Tropical Pacific*, soon to be released by Princeton University Press.

In the September 1968 *Chat*, Pratt and his Davidson College friend **Marcus B. Simpson Jr.**, of Statesville, N.C., originated the Bird Watchers' Roundtable column, which ran for about 4 years before graduate school took the editors to other states. Mark, who also contributed many articles on the bird life of the southern Appalachian Mountains, recently returned to North Carolina and is now on the faculty of the School of Medicine at Duke University. Because Dr. Simpson no longer has time for field studies, he concentrates on the history of the natural sciences. Several of his papers, one jointly with Mrs. Simpson, have been published in the *North Carolina Historical Review*.

After Annie Rivers Faver retired from editing Backyard Birding in 1968, **Willie M. Morrison** of Hartsville, S.C., reorganized the column as Carolina Birds and Birders. This feature ran from September 1968 through March 1972, which was also the last issue for Bird Watchers' Roundtable. Seeing an urgent need for a popular column in *The Chat*,



Presiding at the registration desk for the CBC meeting at Blowing Rock, N.C., 27-29 September 1968 were, above left, Misses Anne Wilcox, Helen S. Myers, and George Wilcox, all of Lenoir. Above right, CBC President Bob Teulings (left) greets guest speaker Tom Smith. Below left: three CBC members from South Carolina, Mrs. Robert H. Coleman, Mrs. Donald Lacoss, and Mrs. Louis Miles. Below right: E.M. Manchester of Lenoir and Garvin Hughes of Hickory. (Photos by Willie M. Morrison)



Toncie Faver came out of retirement to edit CBC Roundtable. After just two issues, she died in May 1973. **Louis C. Fink**, formerly an active member of GOS and then recently retired to Rocky Mount, N.C., took over CBC Roundtable in the summer of 1973. He remains its editor today.

Robert P. Teulings was president of CBC from 1968 to 1970. He represented the club at organizational meetings of the North Carolina Conservation Council in 1968 and 1969. The idea of a council to unify the various clubs with an interest in natural history and conservation for effective political action had been suggested by Charles H. Blake as early as 1959 (Chat 23:70). Now the idea became a reality. **Arthur Cooper** of N.C. State University was the first president of NCCC. Among those serving on the first Executive Committee were James F. Parnell and **Robert F. Soots**.

A new edition of *South Carolina Bird Life* was issued in 1970 with a supplement by **E. Milby Burton**, director of The Charleston Museum; and Stackpole Books released *Home Guide to Trees, Shrubs, and Wild Flowers*, written and illustrated by William C. Grimm of Greenville, S.C. Grimm's book describes some 650 plants, grouping look-alikes in habitat situations.

In 1971 **John K. Terres**, former editor of *Audubon Magazine*, received the John Burroughs Medal for a book based on his field trips while he was a resident of Chapel Hill. The title is *From Laurel Hill to Siler's Bog: The Walking Adventures of a Naturalist* (Knopf, 1969).

Doris C. Hauser of Fayetteville, noted for her paper on sunbathing in birds (Hauser 1957), died on 30 March 1972 (Currie 1972). Her unfinished manuscript on anting was edited and published posthumously (Hauser 1973). Mrs. Hauser's observations, when combined with those of Eloise F. Potter (1970) indicated a strong correlation between anting and sunning activities and the onset of the postnuptial and postjuvenile molts (Potter and Hauser 1974). There was no apparent correlation of these grooming behaviors with peaks of ectoparasite infestations.

In 1973 Lippincott released *The World of the Wood Duck* by **F. Eugene Hester** and Jack Dermid. Two years later Dover republished Charlotte Hilton Green's *Birds of the South*, which was originally issued in 1933.

The First South Carolina Endangered Species Symposium was held at Charleston 11 and 12 November 1976. **Dennis M. Forsythe** and **Wm. Bruce Ezell Jr.** (1979) edited the Proceedings, which included ornithological papers by **John E. Cely**, **Michael R. Lennartz**, **Robert G. Hooper**, **Richard F. Harlow**, **Gene W. Wood**, **Paul B. Hamel**, **David F. Urbston**, **Donald N. Mudge**, and **Leroy E. Lewis**.

South Carolinians dominated the presidency of CBC during the early 1970s. **Evelyn Dabbs** of Sumter was elected in 1970, **F.M. (Pat) Probst** of Pawleys Island in 1971, **Ida Lee Winkler** of Raleigh, N.C., in 1973 and 1974, Col. Probst again in 1975, Mrs. Dabbs again in 1976, **Barbara Lee** of Raleigh in 1977 and 1978, and **W.H. (Bill) Wagner** of Chapel Hill in 1979. Mrs. Winkler and her husband, **Edwin W. Winkler**, have served CBC in numerous ways over the years. Ed was treasurer from 1953 to 1955 and the first chairman of the Sanctuary Committee appointed to oversee the property at Tryon. He also made and donated to the club the gavel that is passed from one president to the next.

Col. Probst did such an excellent job of editing the *CBC Newsletter* during his first term as president that he was asked to continue in this position and did so for 6 years. **Clyde Smith** of Raleigh became NL editor in 1978 and continues to serve the club in this capacity. By profession Smith is the Deputy Secretary of State for North Carolina.

During the early 1970s **Paul DuMont, Richard Rowlett, and Robert Ake** made some of the first regular trips off the North Carolina coast solely for the purpose of studying seabirds. Subsequent work by **David S. Lee, E. Wayne Irvin,** and others greatly increased our knowledge of offshore bird populations.

By the mid-1970s bird students were beginning to see signs of recovery from the excessive use of certain pesticides. A report based on BBS data from 1966 through 1974 indicated a population increase among small birds of deciduous forests, such as the Red-eyed Vireo and the Ovenbird. An article in *Science* (186:841-842) by David Johnston, former editor of *The Chat*, reported a significant decrease in DDT derivatives in body fat of dead migratory songbirds picked up at TV towers in Florida from 1964 through 1973.

In the late 1970s, construction of Beaverdam Reservoir, Falls Lake, and Jordan Lake in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area stimulated interest in the inland occurrence of shorebirds and other "coastal" species.

The 1977 Spring Meeting was at Winston-Salem, and the highlight of the weekend was a talk by **Chandler S. Robbins** on the Breeding Bird Survey sponsored by the Office of Migratory Bird Management, USF&WS. During the evening Robbins recognized CBC members who had been long-time participants and signed up some new volunteers. Many people asked Dr. Robbins, a Life Member of CBC, to autograph their copies of his book, *Birds of North America*, a Golden Field Guide.

In April 1978 CBC met with Tennessee Ornithological Society and Georgia Ornithological Society at Fontana Village. The banquet speaker was Dr. **Charles Smith**, of the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, N.Y.

In 1979 **Harry E. LeGrand Jr.**, then a graduate student at Clemson University, succeeded Bob Teulings as regional editor for *American Birds* (formerly *Audubon Field Notes*) and also assumed responsibility for the Briefs for the Files in *The Chat*. LeGrand had been editor of the bird counts for the journal since 1974, a duty he turned over to **John O. Fussell III** of Morehead City, N.C.

The history of bird counts in the Carolinas predates December 1937, when the first Christmas Bird Count was held by members of the N.C. Bird Club (*Chat* 2[1]:7-9). The Christmas counts originated at the turn of the century when **Frank M. Chapman**, for 34 years curator of birds at the American Museum of Natural History, suggested censusing winter birds as a substitute for the traditional holiday hunts that encouraged "killing everything wild in fur and feathers" (Green 1972b). Dr. Chapman, who died in 1945, was also the author of America's first field book, *The Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America*, and the father of the Municipal Bird Sanctuary system (Green 1972b). In 1937 six North Carolina communities held Christmas Bird Counts: Niagra, Pine Bluff, and Southern Pines, all in Moore County; Washington, Beaufort County; Raleigh, Wake County; and Chapel Hill, Orange County. The enthusiastic participation by Moore County members can be attributed in part to the publication of *A Guide to the Winter Birds of the North Carolina Sandhills* (Skinner and Achorn 1928). There were 21 observers altogether. These included **Mary Keller Wintyen**, who 25 years later encouraged young **Jay Carter** to study birds (Wintyen 1963); J.H. Grey, F.H. Craighill, D.L. Wray, R. Collie, and C.S. Brimley at Raleigh; and at Chapel Hill, Coit M. Coker and **Eugene P. Odom**. The Chapel Hill group had 68 species for the day, topping Raleigh by 8. A charter member of N.C.B.C., Odom later collected the writings of H.H. Brimley

(Odum 1949) and became a pioneer ecologist. Now retired, he taught zoology at the University of Georgia at Athens and served as director of the Institute of Ecology.

Spring bird counts started in other parts of the country as informal May bird walks. In 1940 the N.C. Bird Club organized these outings like Christmas counts. Seven localities sent in reports (Chat 4:52-57). Until LeGrand offered his assistance, both bird counts were compiled by the editor or the General Field Notes editor of *Chat*. By the time Fussell took over this responsibility in 1979, the cost of publishing both counts in full had become prohibitively expensive, especially for the Christmas reports, which largely duplicated those in *American Birds*. Although the counts no longer appear in *Chat*, they remain popular because of the fellowship enjoyed in the field and at the report meetings. The highlights are published in Briefs for the Files, providing a permanent, indexed record of the outstanding sightings.

One of the country's most faithful participants in bird counts and breeding bird censuses was Wendell P. Smith, who retired to North Wilkesboro, N.C., in 1954, following 25 years of service as the State Ornithologist of Vermont (Hughes 1972). Smith immediately began making remarkable discoveries about the bird life of Wilkes County and became an active member of CBC, serving as treasurer from 1966 to 1968. He provided data for *Birds of the Carolinas* and continued reporting field observations until shortly before his death on 11 April 1980 at the age of 87.

In 1980 Gail T. Whitehurst of Raleigh revived Backyard Birding, which she continues to edit from her new home in Asheville, N.C. In that same year Jim Parnell resigned as editor of the North Carolina field notes. David S. Lee of the N.C. State Museum of Natural History filled this position through 1984. E. Wayne Irvin took over with the first issue of Volume 49. Harrison passed responsibility for the South Carolina field notes to William Post, of The Charleston Museum, in the fall of 1983.

Ramona Snavely of Winston-Salem became CBC president in 1980, which was a great year for CBC authors and for nature books in general. Knopf published the *Audubon Encyclopedia of Birds* by John K. Terres. Harvard University Press released *The Age of Birds* by Alan J. Feduccia of UNC-CH, and Houghton Mifflin issued a revised edition of Peterson's Eastern bird guide. John Sill, of Franklin, N.C., illustrated *Welcome the Birds to Your Home*. The N.C. State Museum and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issued the *Atlas of North American Freshwater Fishes*, for which Dave Lee was the principal author. CBC's Purple Martin expert, Joshua A. Lee, wrote *With Their Ears Pricked Forward: Tales of Mules I've Known*, which was published by John F. Blair of Winston-Salem. And in October *Birds of the Carolinas* was released by the University of North Carolina Press.

The idea of writing *Birds of the Carolinas* originated in 1969 when a representative of UNC Press approached CBC President Bob Teulings about doing a companion book to the very popular *Wild Flowers of North Carolina* by William S. Justice (brother-in-law to E. Milby Burton) and C. Ritchie Bell. Bob, Jim Parnell, and I, who had already been talking about doing a North Carolina bird book, agreed to write the two-state book. A manuscript was ready for review in the fall of 1974. Members and friends of CBC sent in hundreds of color slides. The reviewer liked the manuscript. Publication seemed imminent. But frustrating delays resulted from changes in administration at UNC Press and a prior commitment to publish *Amphibians and Reptiles of the Carolinas and Virginia* by Bernard S. Martof, William M. Palmer, Joseph R. Bailey, and Julian R. Harrison III. Jack Dermid was the photographer for this book, which was released in the spring of

1980. By the time *Birds of the Carolinas* finally came out in the fall of 1980, many important new records had been added to the 1974 manuscript. Everyone agreed that the book benefited from the delay.

During Mrs. Snavelly's second year as president, following Betty Paterson's resignation as HQ secretary, the Executive Committee decided to accept an invitation to return the club's headquarters to the N.C. State Museum of Natural History. **Fran Irvin** of Raleigh served as HQ secretary from the fall of 1981 until February 1985 when **Shari Buckley**, administrative assistant to the museum's director, accepted the position.

Keith L. Bildstein, of Winthrop College, was program chairman for a Conference-Workshop on Southeastern Coastal and Estuarine Birds held at Belle W. Baruch Field Laboratory near Georgetown, S.C., 11 to 13 September 1981.

A Symposium on the Seaside Sparrow was held at the N.C. State Museum 1 and 2 October 1981. It was sponsored jointly by the N.C. Biological Survey and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, with the cooperation of the museum and Carolina Bird Club. Many of the preliminary arrangements were made by Thomas L. Quay, who had recently retired from the Zoology Department at NCSU. Among his many former students in attendance was the keynote speaker, F. Eugene Hester, now assistant director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. Dr. Hester is also an alumnus of Miss Baker's seventh grade at Wendell, N.C. Other symposium speakers included **John B. Funderburg Jr.**, director of the N.C. State Museum of Natural History, who did his doctoral research under Quay; **Oliver L. Austin**, former editor of *The Auk* and now editor of the *Bulletin of the Florida State Museum*; **Arthur W. Cooper** of NCSU, a past president of the N.C. Academy of Science and of the Ecological Society of America; **Herbert W. Kale II**, vice-president for ornithological research for the Florida Audubon Society; **James A. Kushlan**, now editor of *Florida Field Naturalist*; and **Chandler S. Robbins** of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. **John Henry Dick** contributed a painting of the nine races of the Seaside Sparrow, which was published as the frontispiece of the proceedings (Quay et al. 1983). The book also has a recording of Seaside Sparrow vocalizations prepared by **J.W. Hardy** of the Florida State Museum.

An aspect of bird study and conservation that has aroused much interest among CBC members during the past decade is restoration of raptor populations. Two outgrowths of this interest are the Carolina Raptor Center at Charlotte, N.C., founded under the leadership of **Richard D. Brown**, and the various hacking programs for Ospreys, Bald Eagles, and Peregrine Falcons, some of which have been conducted at Shining Rock Wilderness Area, Grandfather Mountain, and Lake Mattamuskeet.

Dr. Brown became CBC president in 1982, **George W. Morgan** of Winston-Salem in 1984, and **John Watson** of Southern Pines in 1985 and 1986. Morgan was elected at a joint meeting of the Wilson Ornithological Society and Carolina Bird Club held on the UNC-Wilmington campus. At that time the name of the new editor of *The Wilson Bulletin* was announced—**Keith L. Bildstein** of Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S.C., a member of the CBC Executive Committee. Among those reading papers at the WOS-CBC meeting were **Bill Hilton Jr.**, of Northern High School at Rock Hill, and one of his students, **James H. Mathis**. Like "Roxie's boys" of many years ago, young Mathis and the other Northern High students attracted a great deal of attention and well-deserved praise.

Using study skins and color slides to illustrate the fine points of shorebird identification, **Claudia Wilds**, a CBC member from Washington, D.C., spoke on

"Dowitchers, Yellowlegs and Peep" at the Winter Meeting at Nags Head 21-23 January 1983. She also provided directions to the Lesser Black-backed Gull at Wanchese, thus enabling many club members to see the species for the first time. Ms. Wilds is the author of *Finding Birds in the National Capital Area*, a Smithsonian Nature Guide released in 1983. The book includes a brief section on the Outer Banks.

On 14 May 1983 seven CBC members tallied 186 bird species from the mountains to the Gulf Stream to earn more than \$1,800 in pledges for a summer scholarship program sponsored jointly by the bird club and the N.C. State Museum of Natural History. Winners were **Katharine Lundy** of N.C. State University, who studied geographical and ecological distribution of *Empidonax* flycatchers in North Carolina; **Elizabeth Hawfield**, a graduate student at Winthrop College, who studied fault bars in raptor feathers (Chat 50:15-18); and **Danny Smith** and **Paul Kumhyr**, who surveyed the breeding birds of Granville County, N.C. Kathy was assisted in the field by CBC member **Maxilla Evans**, of Waynesville.

In 1983, the 100th anniversary of its founding, the American Ornithologists' Union published the sixth edition of its *Check-list of North American Birds*. CBC members are still trying to get used to saying "Northern Cardinal" and "Northern Mockingbird."

When people congratulate me on the quality of *The Chat*, I remind them that one cannot edit a paper that has not been written. The journal reflects the ability and interests of the membership. I was fortunate to assume the editorship early in the 1960s, the decade when an extraordinary group of bird students reached high school and college age. Most had grown up in CBC and thus came under the influence of three outstanding young field ornithologists, James F. Parnell, Robert F. Soots, and **Paul W. Sykes Jr.**, all of whom did their graduate work at NCSU under Dr. Quay, who was the first graduate student of Z. P. Metcalf to receive a Ph.D. from N.C. State. Parnell did research on the habitat preferences of wood warblers during spring migration, received his Ph.D. in 1964, and accepted a position in the Biology Department of Wilmington College. Dr. Soots taught at Campbell University, Buies Creek, N.C., and cooperated with Parnell in studies of colonial waterbirds prior to becoming the principal wetlands ecologist of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Sykes entered graduate school at NCSU in 1964 and studied the fall land-bird migration in the Bodie-Pea Island region of coastal North Carolina. Since 1967 Sykes has been a wildlife biologist in the Endangered Species Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Presently stationed at Athens, Georgia, as a member of a team studying Kirtland's Warbler migration, Sykes still looks forward to returning to the Bodie-Pea Island area each year to lead the Christmas Bird Count.

The very first *Chat* I edited—September 1963—carried a paper on Red-cockaded Woodpeckers by **Lee Jones** of Charlotte. In the acknowledgments he mentioned the assistance of CBC member **Joe Norwood** (Jones 1963). In the fall of 1963 Lee entered NCSU as a freshman and became one of the "Quay's boys." Jones did his graduate work in California, stayed there, served as editor for *Western Tanager*, and formed an environmental consulting firm. Others in this extraordinary group who are still active members of CBC and residents of the Carolinas include Mark Simpson, Will Post, Harry E. LeGrand Jr. (now with the N.C. Natural Heritage Program), John O. Fussell III (author of *Finding Birds in Carteret County*), J.H. (Jay) Carter III (who continues his Red-cockaded Woodpecker research while working on a Ph.D. at NCSU), **J. Merrill Lynch** (now employed by The Nature Conservancy), **Chris Marsh** (a CBC vice-president who teaches



biology at Coastal Carolina College, Conway, S.C.), **Micou Metcalf (Mike) Browne** (grandson of Z.P. Metcalf), and **Gilbert S. Grant**, who was one of "Roxie's boys" when he worked summers at the U.S. National Museum. Dr. Grant is now teaching at Coastal Plains Community College at Jacksonville, N.C.

Some members of the group are widely scattered. Doug Pratt did research in Hawaii and Micronesia, received a Ph.D. from Louisiana State University, and now makes his home in Baton Rouge. **James H. Hunt** did research in Central America, received his Ph.D., and now teaches in the Biology Department of the University of Missouri at St. Louis. **John Erickson** has strayed into the field of faculty development, and **Edmund LeGrand** is a veterinarian. **Dale Lewis** is one of 10 Fellows of the New York Zoological

Society and the Bronx Zoo. At present he is doing research on elephants and rhinoceroses in the Bush Country of Zambia. His wife is a wildlife artist for the Los Angeles Zoo.

Also attending NCSU during the "golden age" were **Fred L. Johns**, now of North Adams State College in Massachusetts; **Donald A. McCrimmon Jr.**, formerly of the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology and now at the Point Reyes Bird Observatory in California; **John Wright**, who taught in Virginia prior to accepting a position at Greenville, N.C., in 1985; and **Stephen Fretwell**, whose *Populations in a Seasonal Environment* was published by Princeton University Press in 1972.

Young people have made outstanding contributions to bird study in the Carolinas both before and after the 1960s, but the enthusiasm and productivity of the bird students who "came of age" during that decade are truly remarkable. CBC may never again enjoy such a concentration of talent.

During the 1970s UNC-Wilmington, UNC-Chapel Hill, Duke University, the N.C. State Museum of Natural History, the University of South Carolina (through the Baruch Institute), and Clemson University joined NCSU in emphasizing ornithology. Although Clemson faculty members such as **Douglas E. Wade** and **Gaston Gage** were long associated with CBC, there had not been a large number of active bird students at the university before **Sidney A. Gauthreaux Jr.** arrived. Dr. Gauthreaux, **Michael J. Lennartz**, **Paul B. Hamel**, and **Harry E. LeGrand Jr.** have published a number of works on bird migration and habitat relationships. The four worked together on *Bird-Habitat Relationships on Southeastern Forest Land* (Hamel et al. 1982). Clemson faculty and students also have been responsible for long-term studies of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker. At Wilmington, **Parnell and Soots** (1974, 1979) produced the *Proceedings of a Conference on Management of Dredge Islands in North Carolina Estuaries* and the *Atlas of Colonial Waterbirds of North Carolina Estuaries*. They also helped the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers develop schedules for dumping dredged materials to prevent major disturbances at active nesting sites for colonial waterbirds.

David S. Lee came to the N.C. State Museum in 1975 and immediately set about conducting field studies of birds and mammals. He and his associates have published the results of research on seabirds, the vertebrate fauna of pocosins and Carolina bays, and bird-habitat relationships on Grandfather Mountain. In cooperation with CBC, a distributional survey of the breeding birds of North Carolina is in preparation. At UNC-CH **Helmut Mueller** and **Haven Wiley** have guided many excellent students to advanced degrees through research on bird behavior. These include **Lynn Moseley**, who now teaches biology at T. Gilbert Pearson's alma mater, Guilford College. Duke tends to stress physiological research, though **Peter Klopfer** is well known for behavioral studies. Since **Quay's** retirement, **Phil Doerr** and **Jeff Walters** have provided leadership for ornithological research at N.C. State University, where projects emphasize raptors, waterfowl, woodcock, and quail as well as ecological and behavioral studies of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker.

Many active researchers are not directly associated with any educational or governmental institution. **Paul A. Stewart**, whose doctoral research was on the Wood Duck, came to North Carolina to work at the Agricultural Research Station at Oxford and has remained here since his retirement. Dr. Stewart is well known for studies of blackbirds and vultures. His major paper on the American Black Vulture (Stewart 1983) appeared in *Vulture News*, a journal published in South Africa. Who would have thought, when Black

Vultures walked the streets of Charleston, that anyone would ever spend years studying "South Carolina Buzzards"?

The world of bird study and wildlife conservation has changed drastically in the half century since CBC was founded in 1937. Thanks to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and public opinion shaped by T. Gilbert Pearson, Audubon societies, state bird clubs, women's clubs, garden clubs, and countless school teachers, protection of birds and their nests is almost taken for granted in North America today. Most of our avian species have made a good recovery from the excessive use of persistent pesticides, though pesticide use remains a problem in the underdeveloped countries. Now our immediate concerns are industrial pollutants (e.g. heavy metals), acid rain, the greenhouse effect, and the loss of habitat diversity.

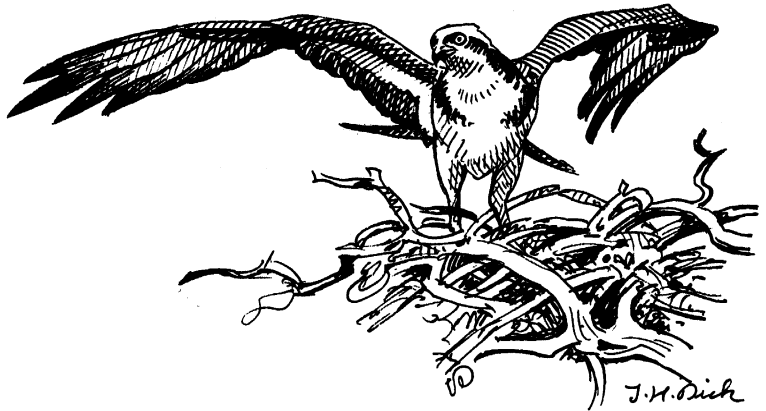
In the Carolinas we are fortunate that many developers and big businesses are sensitive to environmental concerns. In South Carolina developers of Hilton Head Island established the Sea Pines Forest Preserve and arranged protection for the heronries (Chat 36:5). Pinckney Island gained protection through The Natural Land Trust Inc. and the Federal Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife. National Audubon Society manages Four Holes Swamp. Union Camp Corporation donated Turtle Island (1,700 acres) to the State of South Carolina as part of its Heritage Trust program (Chamberlain 1978).

Union Camp has also made generous donations of land to the State of North Carolina, including the Green Swamp Natural Area in Brunswick County, the Camassia Slopes Tract on the Roanoke River (Chat 46:41), and 3,800 acres along Chowan Swamp for use as an environmental studies center (Chat 46:42). Prulean Farms donated the Alligator River National Wildlife Preserve in Dare County, and The Nature Conservancy now manages the Nags Head Woods Ecological Preserve at Kitty Hawk.

Although Carolina Bird Club is not staffed or funded in a way that permits active lobbying on environmental issues or direct management of large wildlife preserves, the club does have an informed membership that can work at the local, state, and national levels to support worthwhile causes and oppose potentially harmful developments. CBC members can back up their environmental concerns with 49 indexed volumes of *The Chat*, representing the field work of thousands of observers, amateurs and professionals alike. This is an impressive body of ornithological literature that has been cited many times in scientific books and papers, environmental impact statements, and government reports and technical bulletins. Carolina Bird Club is, more than anything else, a means of communication between amateur and professional ornithologists, between bird students and specialists in other disciplines, and between field workers of the past, present, and future.

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The 102 Charter Members of the North Carolina Bird Club

Compiled by ELOISE F. POTTER

Seventy-five people met in Raleigh, N.C., on 6 March 1937, to form the North Carolina Bird Club, an undertaking sponsored by the newly organized Raleigh Bird Club. By the May deadline, NCBC had 101 paid charter members and one honorary charter member, T. Gilbert Pearson. These 102 people are listed below along with their 1937 addresses and brief biographical sketches if such information is available. Names in bold type are persons known to be living in December 1985. The editor of *The Chat* will welcome further details on the lives of the founding members and early bird club leaders.

Allen, Catherine, Professor, Meredith College, Raleigh

Miss Ida Catherine Allen was a native of Ohio. She taught German at Meredith College and headed the Modern Language Department prior to her retirement in 1940. She died 7 April 1953 in Asheville.

**Allen, Murray, Esq., 609 Security National Bank Building, Raleigh
Lawyer.**

Allison, J.C., 117 Hillcrest Road, Raleigh

Anderson, Miss Grace C., 528 Walnut Street, Statesville

President of NCBC in 1942; taught English and expression at Mitchell College; died 6 October 1950 (*Chat* 14:71).

Benbow, C.D., Box 128, Tarboro

Biggs, Joseph D., 220 Chamberlain Street, Raleigh

Student at N.C. State College (now NCSU); later director, Washington Field Museum, Bug House Laboratory, Washington, N.C.

Bostian, Dr. Carey H., 2208 Hope Street, Raleigh

Geneticist; professor and chancellor at N.C. State College; NCBC secretary-treasurer and treasurer; retired and living at Chapel Hill.