In writing a brief account of the American Wild Fowlers from its inception in 1927 to its close in 1931, it is probably true that the ideas which brought the organization into being are the most interesting portion of the story.

For a long time before 1927 Mr. Charles Sheldon of Washington, through his intimate contact with sportsmen, government officers and national conservation work generally, had foreseen an ultimate conflict between those who hoped to save pioneer hunting for each and every game license holder and those who realized the impossibility of any such dream, regardless of its merit.

Among duck shooters, those who had no land and who saw rapidly diminishing opportunities used the shooting clubs as a target to vent their discontent upon. Demands became more insistent for radical reduction in bag limits and restrictions so drastic as to actually threaten the sport of wild-fowling and the maintenance of huge areas of winter feeding grounds held in private ownership.

The Biological Survey was hampered by lack of funds with which to investigate actual conditions in the field. The Game Refuge bill was on the rocks owing to the fight
over the public shooting ground clause. The federal government was being asked to rush into the details of game management which Mr. Sheldon always and rightly held was the duty of the individual states. Sheldon foresaw that the bag limit could never have any effect in restoring wild fowl abundance, and would in the end tend to alienate and discourage substantial sportsmen all over the country. This in turn would react badly on the Biological Survey and upon law enforcement generally.

There seemed to be an immediate need of some organization which could unite sportsmen who were willing and able to help themselves, as well as to help the wild fowl. There was need of educating sportsmen to look at wild-fowl problems in a broader and more national way. There was need of a control unit to combat some of the more violent and fanatic propaganda that was flooding the country and misrepresenting the Department of Agriculture, the Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey and all decent sportsmen. The radical elements were organized and noisy, the duck shooters were scattered and without leadership.

The plans called for funds enough to carry along work for three years, during which time it was thought the Board of Directors could decide whether further effort was desirable or necessary.

In the meantime, Dr. Lewis S. Morris with Sheldon's help began working along these lines in the winter of 1926-27.
To him belongs the credit of actually starting a movement which grew into the organization of the American Wild Fowlers.

At this time Dr. Morris began writing to some of his friends and early in January (1927), together with Dr. George Bird Grinnell, gave a dinner at which the following gentlemen were present: R. W. Kelley, C. L. Riker, R. M. Littlejohn, R. E. Gerry, Morgan Davis, W. S. Corey, L. H. Beers, Bayard Dominick, A. V. Stout, W. L. DeBost, J. V. Jerome, J. C. O’Conner, Charles Sheldon and S. W. Childs.

At this dinner a committee of organization was appointed, consisting of Dr. G. B. Grinnell, Mr. L. H. Beers and Dr. Morris. The sum of $3,650 was underwritten for a period of three years in case an organization which was then to be called the "Wild Fowlers League" was actually formed.

Following this dinner a letter was sent out to a considerable number of men interested in duck shooting in late January, 1927, and the replies are still on file. Additional funds were subscribed but the amount was not sufficient to warrant founding a league. About six thousand dollars were, however, in sight at this time.

Later in the winter Charles Sheldon followed this matter up with some of his friends in New York, particularly with Dr. John A. Hartwell, who became greatly interested in Sheldon's ideas and impressed with the need for action.

There followed a dinner of sportsmen given by Mr. George T. Slade at his home in New York on May 25. Very diverse
views were expressed at this time as to what the League would mean and how it should be conducted. It was agreed, however, that a field secretary of the very best attainments was the first essential.

At this meeting a partial list of directors was decided upon, consisting of the following: Edwin C. Baetjer of Baltimore, Chester K. Brooks of Cleveland, Thomas Cochran of New York, D. Mark Cummings of Chicago, John Dymond, Jr. of New Orleans, John A. Hartwell of New York, John C. Phillips of Wenham, Mass., Charles Sheldon of Washington, George T. Slade of New York, William A. Wheelock of New York, Dr. George Bird Grinnell of New York, Mr. Lewis C. Clark of New York.

An Executive Committee was also appointed at this time consisting of Dr. Hartwell, Mr. Sheldon, Dr. Phillips, Mr. Baetjer, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Wheelock and Mr. Cummings. They were instructed to meet and draw up a plan of organization and policies for a later meeting of the directors.

Additional funds were also subscribed at this dinner, which, including those previously gathered, amounted to about twenty thousand dollars per year for a three-year period.

The Executive Committee held three meetings after the Slade dinner and a program was drawn up and sent to the directors to be finally acted upon in November.

On June 9, 1927, Mr. Joseph Knapp gave a dinner at the
Links Club, New York, at which time the objects and policies
drawn up by the Executive Committee were accepted.
The work of organization would not have been possible
without the vigorous guiding hand of Dr. Hartwell and full
credit should be given to him for his work during this
period and later.

Afterward, the Executive Committee was greatly
strengthened by the addition of Dr. E. W. Nelson, formerly
Chief of the Biological Survey. Mr. Wheelock and Mr.
Cummings asked to be relieved of the committee work. Mr.
Sheldon was to act as chairman, Dr. John C. Phillips was
elected president and Mr. Louis C. Clark agreed to serve as
treasurer.

The most important work of all now faced the new
organization, and this was a search for a field secretary.
On June 22 Mr. Nash Buckingham and Dr. Phillips had a
conference in Boston, much correspondence followed, and a
tentative understanding was reached. No actual work was
contemplated during the summer of 1927, as Mr. Buckingham
was not free to come with us until 1928.

The next meeting of the Board of Directors was held in
New York on November 3, 1927, and at that meeting further
organization matters were settled and the pending Game
Refuge bill was discussed at length.

The Executive Committee met on December 5 and Mr.
Buckingham was called in to meet the members of the committee.
He was engaged at this time and arrangements were made to begin work on March 1, 1928, at which time it was decided to open an office in Washington, D. C. Money being now available from contributions collected by Mr. Clark, it was voted to aid the duck census work of the Biological Survey by subscribing fifteen hundred dollars per year for the services of one assistant who would be employed to tabulate the reports of wild fowl observers. This work was kept up for three years. This money, and later on other subscriptions, were turned over direct to the Department of Agriculture and accounting rendered afterwards to the Wild Fowlers.

There were present at this meeting Dr. Hartwell, Dr. Grinnell, Charles Sheldon, Dr. Phillips, George Slade and Mr. Louis C. Clark; by invitation, Dr. Fisher of the Biological Survey and Mr. Buckingham.

It might be mentioned that the original name "Wild Fowlers League" was discussed and changed several times. The names "Wild Fowlers of North America" and "Wild Fowler's League of America" were suggested. The name "American Wild Fowlers" was adopted at one of the spring meetings in 1927.

On November 7, 1927 the prospectus was in final order and this was sent out with a letter from the president to all subscribers, asking them to send their first year's contribution to treasurer Clark.

The winter of 1927-28 was not active owing to the delay in securing the services of Mr. Buckingham. However, Messrs.
Sheldon, Phillips and Hartwell were active in keeping up the interest in the new organization.

On March 1, 1928, Mr. Buckingham arrived in Washington and with Dr. Phillips immediately opened an office in the Lenox Building in L Street. Satisfactory letter paper was prepared from a design made by the artist, A. L. Ripley of Boston. The prospectus, containing the list of directors, the Executive Committee and the objects and policies of the Wild Fowlers was sent out to many persons.

A beginning was made in the preparation of a list of Duck Clubs throughout the United States, with lists of membership when obtainable. A start was made years before this by the Biological Survey, but the list had been allowed to lapse and in 1928 was very much out of date.

The question of membership was one which had come up many times during organization meetings and in letters. Many duck clubs indicated their desire to join as clubs but it was felt that it was much wiser to obtain individual subscriptions from individual members. In several clubs in Cleveland and one in Louisiana all the members made small donations to the secretary of the club who forwarded these when collected to the treasurer of the Wild Fowlers.

It was finally decided not to attempt a large membership owing to the danger of duplicating the work of other organizations and also to the likelihood of building up at some time an unwieldy organization that could not be
controlled by a strong central body. On the Directorate, however, were sportsmen from all over the country, including the Northeastern States, Maryland, Louisiana, Tennessee, Colorado, Minnesota and Utah. Other names were added to the original directorate, owing to resignations, and the number was kept at fifteen.

The first meeting of the directors after the office was opened in Washington was held at the Links Club, April 25, 1928. The attendance was small. About forty-five gentlemen, mostly contributors, were invited but only fourteen accepted and were present. The following year, 1929, and in 1930 other meetings were held with good attendance and Executive Committee meetings were also held.

At this first meeting, which was preceded by a meeting of the Executive Committee, the following directors were added: E. T. Lippett, Sugar Building, Denver; J. M. Bell, Minneapolis; R. M. Carrier, 624 South Willett Street, Memphis; A. P. Bigelow, Ogden, Utah. The resignation of Mr. William H. Wheelock from both Executive Committee and Board of Directors was accepted.

Expeditions, one to Alberta to study the crow situation, one to the Mississippi Valley to study the possibility of federal refuges, were outlined and authorized.

The status of the movement to restore the Albemarle Currituck Canal Locks was fully discussed.

Mr. Sheldon, acting as chairman of the Executive
Committee, spoke at great length on the objectionable feature which had just been inserted into the Game Refuge bill and it was voted that the Wild Fowlers would have to oppose the bill as then drawn. For this reason it was not thought wise to expend Mr. Thomas Cochran's generous contribution to the campaign for the bill. His gift was later returned to him.

From this period it will be more convenient to briefly summarize the work of the Wild Fowlers for the following three years under various subject headings. The original aims of the organization, as they appeared in the leaflet printed November 3, 1927, were as follows:

1. To interest all persons, or groups of persons in the intelligent preservation and increase of Migratory Wild Fowl in order that legitimate sport, recreation and a game food supply may be insured for the present and future generations.

2. To cooperate with the United States Bureau of Biological Survey and to resist legislative efforts designed to take away from that bureau or department to which it may be assigned, the authority necessary to administer the migratory bird life of the nation.

3. To assist the Biological Survey in the defense of all of its policies approved by the Executive Committee of the American Wild Fowlers, where its officials in public office may be barred or handicapped from participation.

4. To cooperate with the Bureau of Biological Survey in
making a census of our wild fowl.

5. To cooperate with all state game agencies in legislation consistent with the policies of the association.

6. To show to the public that the active interest of sportsmen is the principal element in wild fowl conservation.

7. To assist in studying the life histories of wild fowl for the purpose of more intelligently administering and preserving them, and to help to remedy all conditions adversely affecting them.

8. To cooperate with the constituted authorities to suppress the illegal traffic in game.

9. To adopt such policies and institute such procedures as either the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee may from time to time authorize to further the conservation and increase of wild fowl through properly regulated shooting.

These were adhered to as much as possible. Cooperation with the Biological Survey afterwards received severe criticism from certain sources, notably from the Hornaday and McGuire groups, but this was to be expected and was foreseen.

A good deal of ill success attended our efforts in attempting to interest shooting clubs, many of whom remained suspicious or inattentive of our activities and refused to answer letters and questionnaires. The Biological Survey welcomed our cooperation from the start and their officers
were always helpful in spite of the difficult position they were placed in due to the pressure of public sentiment for short-cut methods of conservation through drastic restrictions to sport.

The state agencies were very cooperative and we also established the friendliest relations with representatives of the arms and ammunition industries (notably through Major Waller of Dupont Company and his entire field force of the DuPont Division of Game Research).

With the American Game Association and with the magazines American Field, Field and Stream and The Sportsman, we also worked on the most helpful terms.

Through the National Committee, of which John C. Phillips was for a time treasurer, we were able to forward work on the Norbeck-Andresen Bill and other important matters, particularly an investigation into the destructiveness of automatic and pump guns.

In September, 1928 Charles Sheldon, our most active member and actually the founder of our organization, died at his camp in Nova Scotia. Not only was he a tremendous loss to the American Wild Fowlers, but also to all the agencies concerned with wild life and forest conservation. Perhaps few besides the members of the Executive Committee were able to realize the loss we sustained in the death of Charles Sheldon.
**Duck Shooting Clubs**

One of our first efforts was to prepare as accurate a list as possible of the shooting clubs of the country. For this purpose we took over the original, but out of date, list prepared by the Biological Survey. Our first attempts were not very successful as the list included many gun clubs and small temporary organizations without land, such as town fish and game clubs and trap shooting clubs. Later on, in 1929 and 1930, we did more work on this list and weeded out the deadwood. We also tried to find out the acreage of the preserves, and the membership of the clubs.

Beginning in 1928 we sent out printed questionnaires calling for a voluntary return of migratory game kill, tabulated as to species taken and total kill. Also we got information which showed the number of "gun days," the average kill per gun per day, etc.

A short summary of the returns from these questionnaires was published in *American Game* magazine by John C. Phillips, and the subject was also mentioned in the book on American waterfowl published by Phillips and Lincoln in 1930. These returns also formed the basis of a paper on the sportsman's bag read at the Isaak Walton League conference in Chicago in 1929.

The percentage of returns to these inquiries was not at all satisfactory and there was a falling off in 1930. Few of the commercialized clubs responded.
With this experience we several times proposed a registration of all clubs by state authority, since this matter appeared outside the jurisdiction of the Biological Survey. As a result the subject has been given serious consideration by the National Committee and the Advisory Board. Some states have already made club registration obligatory.

In the main, the information which we obtained in this way showed that the average annual kill of club members was not excessive and that average daily bag limits were reasonable. The importance of marsh land controlled by clubs was emphasized and we were able to show that without these clubs our whole system of wild fowl preservation would break down.

Cooperation with the Biological Survey

Beginning in the autumn of 1927 we contributed fifteen hundred dollars per year for three years towards the duck census work. We were also able to furnish the names of many reliable observers, chiefly from New England and from the Mississippi Valley.

Later on, in 1929, when it seemed that the census work had more or less outstripped itself through a too great increase of observers, Mr. Buckingham was appointed a member of a committee to investigate and report on the status of the duck census. This committee instructed Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, in charge of the census, to prepare for the 1929
Advisory Board hearing, maps and comparative figures showing increase or decrease of wild fowl over the three year period.

Part of the American Wild Fowler work contemplated was a furthering of scientific investigation of actual conditions in the field. As far as funds were available we used them.

In early spring, 1928, an expedition under Mr. Archie Hull of Salt Lake City was sent into central Alberta to study the crow problem in its relation to breeding ducks. Mr. T. E. Bandallo of Boyle, Alberta, joined Mr. Hull in the field. A condensed report of their results was read by Dr. Phillips at the 1928 game conference in New York and afterwards it was published in the proceedings of that conference.

Mr. Buckingham was actively engaged in observing field conditions at first hand and covered almost the whole Mississippi Valley and parts of the Gulf Coast.

We also sent Mr. Lincoln of the Biological Survey twice to the coast of Louisiana in an attempt to band Blue Geese. Although both these trips were unsuccessful, a good deal was learned about the habits of this species and a fair number of ducks were banded. Mr. Buckingham wrote several articles on the Blue Geese. One appearing in American Game was widely reprinted. The National Association of Audubon Societies, through Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, cooperated with us in giving Mr. Lincoln help and accommodations at its Marsh Isle Sanctuary.

Mr. Lincoln also built traps on the Potomac River at
our expense, and made several attempts to catch and band Canvas-back Ducks in order that we might get a better idea of the actual breeding grounds of the Canvas-backs that winter on the Chesapeake, besides gaining some idea of their winter movements. The material to continue this work is in the hands of the Biological Survey.

Through Mr. George Slade, a director and generous contributor of the American Wild Fowlers, Mr. Lincoln went to Dawson, North Dakota, in September, 1929 and started intensive banding operations there. These results, when tabulated, added greatly to our knowledge of migration, as well as supplying facts showing the percentage of kill to the percentage banded.

Another investigation in collaboration with the Biological Survey was put through in 1928. This was a trip to the lower Mississippi Valley by Mr. Buckingham, accompanied by Colonel H. P. Sheldon, Chief United States Conservation Officer, with the idea of mapping a possible chain of wild-fowl sanctuaries on the lower river. A full report of this trip was rendered to the directors and also to the chief of the Biological Survey.

Mr. Buckingham made first hand observations and a report on the Chesapeake-Albemarle Canal matter and on Currituck Sound. Later on (in January, 1930), we appeared before the Land and Harbor Committee at their hearing concerning the proposed lock restoration.
Other important work with the Biological Survey was connected with law violation, chiefly game bootlegging. In the autumn of 1929 we supplied the funds for a special secret investigation of the notorious condition along a certain river in Illinois. Our agent worked under the auspices of the Survey and copies of all his reports were sent to the American Wild Fowlers. These reports, some of which were later tendered to the Senate Wild Life Committee, provided first hand evidence as to the great necessity for more federal game protectors. It also showed that game bootlegging was organized in a large way and reached up into important offices. This information will ultimately lead to a clean-up of these disgraceful conditions.

The situation as far as law enforcement is concerned in the Potomac and Chesapeake waters was long known to be bad. In the fall of 1929 the American Wild Fowlers sent a special warden, Mr. Harry Cooke, from Massachusetts to Washington. He received federal authority and worked with other federal officers trying to uncover the game bootleg ring in Washington. His salary and expenses were paid by the American Wild Fowlers.

Mr. Cooke's work was highly commended by the chief of the Bureau and the information which he gathered later on led to the capture of one or two notorious poachers.

On at least two occasions we contributed to a defense fund in a case where federal wardens were in great danger of being convicted of manslaughter in an unfortunate episode of self-defense killing in Virginia.
Federal Legislation, Bag Limit Controversies and Related Matters, Formation of the National Committee, Advisory Board (J. C. Phillips Elected to it), the Successful Passage of the Norbeck-Andresen Bill and the Defeat of the Haugen Bag Limit Bill

The American Wild Fowlers have always stood out against drastic federal bag limit reductions for various reasons which need not be discussed in detail here. It was felt that such reduction could have no effect on the total kill and would eventually discourage private initiative in preserving and restoring wild fowl habitats. Drastic cuts in bag limits could only affect visiting sportsmen and those owning or leasing properties and could not be enforced on local shooters in the large majority of cases.

Popular demand, especially from the West, however, became insistent, and in the end the reduction was recommended by the Advisory Board. It was accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture and became law at the end of December, 1929. This board had already, in 1928, made similar recommendations. During the summer of 1929 (August), a paper vote of the Advisory Board was called for by the Secretary of Agriculture, but there was so much opposition that the secretary refused to make any reduction effective for the 1929 season.

Our continued resistance to popular panaceas did not prevent federal action (to our way of thinking, unwise action)
but it did certainly show sportsmen and conservationists that there are two sides to the question. Discussions at the last Advisory Board meeting (1930) show very plainly that many members have become convinced that further tinkering with federal regulations can never be expected to solve the big problems.

On many occasions the American Wild Fowlers have protested unwise restriction on the ground that federal law enforcement was not yet well enough organized. We constantly recommended before committees and in magazine articles that more federal wardens must be authorized and financed. We sought out some of the worst slaughter holes and called federal attention to them.

All these activities of the American Wild Fowlers made them a target of attack by the Permanent Wild Life group, by Outdoor Life magazine and radical individuals who appeared in the field in the winter of 1929-30. These agencies had already attempted to poison the public mind towards the Biological Survey and undoubtedly have done much permanent injury in the cause of rational wild life control and future recreation with the gun. As already hinted, the so-called Game Refuge bill fell upon dark days in the spring of 1928 and hastily inserted amendments made its passage inadvisable.

Through the groundwork prepared by Mr. Buckingham in the summer of 1928 and with the aid of several influential conservationists, among them Dr. Pearson, Mr. Carlos Avery,
Mr. Ray Holland and Mr. Seth Gordon, the National Committee on Wild Life Legislation, consisting of representatives of nearly all organizations of national scope, was authorized at a meeting of the National Association of Game Commissioners in Seattle in September, 1928. This committee was formally organized at Washington on October 12, 1928 and Dr. Phillips was elected treasurer. Through the work of this representative group disputed clauses in the bill were ironed out, so that the bill was universally acceptable. Sufficient money was collected for a short, active campaign. The successful result in the passage of the Norbeck-Andresen bill now forms a very cheerful chapter in conservation history. The Wild Fowlers took an active share in the work.

For some time the Hornaday group had insisted that bag limit and other federal regulations should be made into rigid law by act of Congress, thereby taking an important part of the administration of migratory wild life entirely out of the hands of the Department of Agriculture. The great danger was that, if this happened, such regulations might become popular political footballs. We felt at any rate that this proposed change was absolutely inconsistent with the terms of our treaty with Canada. The so-called Haugen bill came before the House Agricultural Committee in January, 1930. It was strongly supported by the same radical groups that for so long a time had attacked the Biological Survey in the most violent and destructive manner.
Agents of these groups had lobbied in the Capitol and created a feeling of distrust towards all organized conservation groups, as well as towards Chief Bedington of the Biological Survey.

The Wild Fowlers sent out telegraphic letters to all state game departments, and to others, carrying a vigorous protest against this bill. The response to our telegrams was prompt and satisfactory and in the end the pernicious Haugen bill was killed in committee. The similar McNary bill in the Senate never came up for consideration.

During this hearing and afterwards, the officers of the American Wild Fowlers were subjected to bitter and unwarranted attacks and received publicity through Mr. McGuire of *Outdoor Life* magazine, which was certainly little less than slanderous. On the whole, however, the result was satisfactory, for it showed many senators and representatives the type of irresponsible individual that derives enjoyment as well as commercial publicity from abusing those in authority and trying to mislead our federal lawmakers.

Not long after this, indeed in the spring of 1930, President Hoover suggested a Senate Committee on Wild Life Resources. The American Wild Fowlers gave a dinner for this committee at the Mayflower Hotel in May, and it so happened this was really the first time the President's committee actually met. Our advice was sought and later on
freely given to Chairman Walcott and Secretary of the Committee Morris Legrande.

Publications

Compilation of regional wild fowl conditions were made and distributed in 1928 and 1929. Mr. Buckingham published various short articles in sporting and trade journals. Dr. Phillips supplied editorial material to prominent journals and wrote short articles on the bag limit controversy, wild fowl conditions and farmer, sportsmen, naturalist and nature lover relationships.

Mr. Frederick C. Lincoln of the Bureau of Biological Survey gave much of his spare time in 1929 and 1930 to the preparation of a book on American waterfowl. This was published under the joint authorship of Phillips and Lincoln in December, 1930 (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts). It embodied many of the ideas which the Wild Fowlers had formulated and preached. It was well received, both among naturalists and sportsmen, and many complimentary reviews were published, some of the best in scientific journals such as The Condor, The Auk, etc.

About two hundred and eighty copies of this book were distributed free to a carefully prepared list of interested persons all over the United States and Canada. These were paid for by the American Wild Fowlers.

In addition the authors distributed about one hundred copies on their own account. The sales of this book would
no doubt have been much greater had it not been for the extremely bad business conditions, but we hope it at least serves the purpose of a brief textbook of present conditions.

Through an arrangement with the magazine American Game, articles were therein printed and afterwards distributed to all Wild Fowler subscribers, as reprints.

**Attendance at Conference, etc.**

Most of the important game conferences held in the United States between 1928 and 1931 were attended by the executive secretary or the president, in many cases by both. Mr. Buckingham spoke at numerous sportsmen's association meetings, especially in the Middle West. He also made radio talks and cooperated actively with state game commissioners and with the Game Survey being made by Mr. Aldo Leopold under the funds supplied by the sporting arms and ammunition manufacturers.

**Miscellaneous**

In 1929 Dr. Phillips and several others were made members of a subcommittee of the National Committee on Wild Life Legislation in order to study the effects of magazine guns on the game supply of the country.

Mr. Buckingham traveled extensively in the interest of this committee in 1929 and 1930, not only getting the reactions of sportsmen and gun dealers on the use of automatics, but observing the effect of the careless use of these dangerous weapons in the field. The conclusions
reached were reported to the national committee at various times.

Many conferences were also held with the Remington Arms Company. One result of these was the production in the summer of 1930 of the three-shot twenty-gauge Remington "Sportsman" gun.

As a result, a resolution was passed at the 1930 Game Conference recommending the limitation of automatics to three shots after a reasonable period. This resolution was passed along to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Advisory Board.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Wild Fowlers and most of the directors felt that the present-day automatics in the hands of inexperienced and careless shooters were resulting in a wholesale loss of wild fowl through needless crippling, as well as in a distinct lowering of shooting ethics.

Through published articles Mr. Buckingham greatly assisted the Biological Survey in revealing the bad shooting conditions in the Arkansas White River region. We helped to have the antiduck baiting law passed in that state, also the federal regulations against dove baiting, a necessary regulation owing to the great decrease of the Mourning Dove.

Through Mr. Buckingham's suggestion we were able to have published, by the Dupont Company, a very attractive booklet on the legal status of game in America and on trespass
and game. The material for this work was prepared in Boston by Dean Brown of Boston University Law School under the direction of Dr. Phillips.

The publication of this little book has done much to clear the air on the vexed question of game ownership and prepare the way for more sensible and flexible laws covering the production and disposal of hand-reared game.

Dr. Phillips was placed on the Game Policy Committee of the American Game Association in 1929. This committee worked for some time to prepare a basis for a more forward-looking and constructive game policy, thereby hoping to attract attention towards more profitable channels of effort than the old-fashioned game law tinkering.

The first draft was presented tentatively to the 1929 Game Conference. A much better report went before the 1930 conference where it was given almost universal endorsement. It was printed and widely distributed and will, we hope, form the basis for all enlightened thought on wild life restoration.

In collaboration with the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association, we kept Dr. George W. Field, an expert on pollution and water restoration, in Washington for two winters. Through Dr. Field's efforts, federal oil pollution bills have been introduced and considered in committees and much attention given to the proper salvage and control of the Mississippi flood waters. Much work yet remains to be
done in this field. The construction of flood control reservoirs at the heads of watersheds, in the upper Mississippi system will eventually do more to help our waterfowl than combined state and federal sanctuaries. Dr. Field has published scores of newspaper and magazine articles on this subject and has this summer (1931) been sent abroad to continue his studies in Europe. The funds for his European trip were partly contributed by the Biological Survey and partly by the Audubon Society.

During the winter and spring of 1930-31 Mr. Buckingham did a large amount of work in the Memphis region in running down and breaking up the notorious Bogle-May quail bootlegging ring. For this work he was highly complimented by Mr. Seth Gordon, president of the American Game Association, and by many others.

For the past two years Mr. Henry Bartholemew of Washington has served as treasurer in the place of Mr. Clark. He deserves great credit for his unflagging interest.

Termination of the American Wild Fowlers

The Wild Fowler directors had discussed at length during the 1930 spring meeting the future of the organization. Dr. Hartwell at that meeting outlined the plans for the launching of the much larger "More Game Birds in America Foundation." Many Wild Fowler subscribers, seeing the necessity for a larger organization, had already promised contributions to the new Foundation. It was decided at this
meeting to carry on until the spring of 1931, at which time the future of the American Wild Fowlers would again be considered.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held at the Harvard Club in New York on May 13, 1931, it was voted to recommend that the Wild Fowlers should be discontinued and their files and other material turned over to the new organization, "More Game Birds in America Foundation, Inc."

This recommendation was afterwards approved by the board of directors of the American Wild Fowlers.

No. 2 Range conditions in the wood buffalo park of western Canada with notes on the history of the wood bison.
By Hugh M. Bump. (Edition exhausted)

No. 3 African game protection: an outline of the existing game reserves and national parks of Africa with notes on certain species of big game nearing extinction, or needing additional protection. Prepared by Elizabeth Hone. 1930 (Edition exhausted)

No. 4 Migratory Bird Protection in North America; the history of control by the United States Federal Government and a sketch of the treaty with Great Britain. By John C. Phillips. 1934 (Edition exhausted)

No. 5 The Present Status of the Musk ox, with notes on distribution, extirpation, attempts at domestication, protection, habits and life history. Prepared by Elizabeth Hone. 1934
APPENDIX F

The following are the publications of the American Committee. Information concerning their availability can be obtained from the Committee's office in the New York Zoological Park, New York 60, N. Y.

Numbered Series

No. 1 Report on the available evidence showing the relation of game to the spread of tsetse fly borne diseases in Africa. By Richard P. Strong, Joseph C. Bequaert and L. R. Cleveland. 1931

No. 2 Range conditions in the wood buffalo park of western Canada with notes on the history of the wood bison. By Hugh M. Raup. (Edition exhausted)

No. 3 African game protection: an outline of the existing game reserves and national parks of Africa with notes on certain species of big game nearing extinction, or needing additional protection. Prepared by Elisabeth Hone. 1933 (Edition exhausted)

No. 4 Migratory Bird Protection in North America; the history of control by the United States Federal Government and a sketch of the treaty with Great Britain. By John C. Phillips. 1934 (edition exhausted)

No. 5 The Present Status of the Muskox, with notes on distribution, extirpation, attempts at domestication, protection, habits and life history. Prepared by Elisabeth Hone. 1934
No. 6 The London Convention for the Protection of African Fauna and Flora (1933), with map and notes on existing African parks and reserves. 1935 (Edition exhausted)

No. 7 Notes on South African Nature Reserves; a report prepared for the American Committee for International Wild Life Protection by Thomas Barbour and Margaret D. Porter. 1935

No. 8 Nature Protection in the Netherlands Indies; a translation from Supplement to Contribution No. 10 of the Nederlandsche Commissie voor Internationale Natuurbescherming. 1936

No. 9 The Organization of Nature Protection in the Various Countries. By G. A. Brouwer. 1938


No. 11 Extinct and Vanishing Mammals of the Western Hemisphere with the marine species of all the oceans. By Glover M. Allen. ill., 620 pp. 1942

PACIFIC WORLD SERIES

Under the Auspices of the American Committee for International Wild Life Protection

Publication Committee
Fairfield Osborn, Chairman  Robert Cushman Murphy
William Beebe  Childs Frick (ex officio)

THE PACIFIC WORLD edited by
Fairfield Osborn (W. W. Norton and Co., Inc.)  1918
MAMMALS OF THE PACIFIC WORLD
by T. D. Carter, J. E. Hill and G. H. H. Tate (Macmillan)  1918-1927
INSECTS OF THE PACIFIC WORLD
by C. H. Curran  1937-1945
NATIVE PEOPLES OF THE PACIFIC WORLD
by Felix M. Keesing  1945-1953
REPTILES OF THE PACIFIC WORLD
by Arthur Loveridge  1940-1943
PLANT LIFE OF THE PACIFIC WORLD
by E. D. Merrill  1948-1949
FISHES AND SHELLS OF THE PACIFIC WORLD
by John T. Nichols and Paul Bartsch  1951-
APPENDIX G

BOONE AND CROCKETT CLUB
(Founded, December, 1887)

OFFICERS, BY-LAWS AND LIST OF MEMBERS - 1955

Officers from its Foundation

President

Theodore Roosevelt .................. 1888-1894
Benjamin H. Bristow .............. 1895-1896
Wm. Austin Wadsworth .......... 1897-1918
George Bird Grinnell .......... 1918-1927
Madison Grant ..................... 1928-1937
Kermit Roosevelt ................. 1937-1940
Frederic C. Walcott .............. 1940-1947
Archibald B. Roosevelt ....... 1948-1952
Karl T. Frederick ............... 1953-

Honorary President for Life

Kermit Roosevelt ................ 1940-1943
Frederic C. Walcott .............. 1948-1949

Executive Vice-President

Richard Borden .................... 1951-

Vice-President

Theodore Roosevelt .............. 1911-1913
Charles Deering .................. 1897-1904, 1925-1926
Walter B. Devereux .............. 1897-1922
Howard Melville Hanna .......... 1897-1904
William D. Pickett .............. 1897-1912
Frank Thompson ........................... 1897-1900
Owen Wister ................................ 1897-1902
Archibald Rogers .......................... 1903-1922
Winthrop Chanler ........................... 1908-1911
Arnold Hague ................................ 1907-1917
Madison Grant ............................... 1913-1923
George Bird Grinnell ...................... 1913-1918
Charles Sheldon ............................. 1918-1923, 1926-1928
Charles Stewart Davison .................... 1920-1922, 1924-1926
Barton W. Evermann ........................ 1923-1924
John C. Merriam ............................. 1923-1924
W. B. Mershon ............................... 1923-1925
F. A. Boutelle ............................... 1923-1925
Charles J. Crane ............................ 1923-1925
William Lord Smith ......................... 1923-1926
George L. Harrison, Jr. .................... 1923-1924, 1932-1934
Hugh Cabot .................................. 1924-1926, 1936-1938
Roger D. Williams .......................... 1924-1926
W. E. Colby .................................. 1925-1926
J. Coleman Drayton ........................ 1925-1928, 1930-1932
D. M. Barringer .............................. 1925-1926
Spencer Penrose .............................. 1925-1928
Henry S. Graves ............................. 1925-1928
Henry Bannor ............................... 1925-1928
A. Phimister Proctor ....................... 1927-1929
Edwin J. Baetjer ............................ 1927-1928
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<td>W. Douglas Burden</td>
<td>1929-1941</td>
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<td>E. Hubert Litchfield</td>
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<td>Frederick R. Burnham</td>
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<td>Alexander Lambert</td>
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Lincoln Ellsworth .................. 1943-1945
William B. Bristow ................ 1943-1945
Archibald B. Roosevelt ... 1944-1946, 1953-
Alexander Wetmore ................ 1944-1946, 1954-
Stanley Field ........ 1945-1947, 1950-1952, 1954-
Charles P. Curtis ................. 1945-1947
Newton B. Drury .................... 1948-1950
William Fitzhugh Whitehouse ...... 1948-1950
Dean Sage ......................... 1949-1951
Richard K. Mellon .................. 1949-1951
Dean Witter ....................... 1951-1953
Ira N. Gabrielson .................. 1951-1953
Robert S. Waters ................... 1952-1954
Joseph C. Grew ..................... 1952-1954
Oliver Wolcott ...................... 1953-
Williams B. Cadwalader ............ 1953-
H. B. Clark ......................... 1953-
William N. Beach ................... 1955-1955
Charles G. Mixter ................... 1955-

Secretary and Treasurer
Archibald Rogers ................... 1888-1893
George Bird Grinnell .............. 1894-1895
C. Grant La Farge .................. 1896-1901

Secretary
Alden Sampson ...................... 1902-1903
Madison Grant ....................... 1903-1913
Henry G. Gray . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1913-1917
Kermit Roosevelt . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1917-1918, 1920-1937
Charles Stewart Davison . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1918-1920
Dean Sage, Jr. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1937-1948
Allan W. Ames . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1949-1953
Milford Baker . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1954-

Treasurer
C. Grant LaFarge . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1902-1912
William Bedmond Cross . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1913-1940
Alfred Ely . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1940-1951
William A. Read . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1951-1954
Fairman R. Dick . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1955-

Members of Editorial Committee
Theodore Roosevelt . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1888-1919
George Bird Grinnell . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1888-1938
Charles Sheldon . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1919-1928
Kermit Roosevelt . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1929-1943
John C. Phillips . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1930-1938
Leonard C. Sanford . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1930-1946
Prentiss N. Gray . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1933-1935
John P. Holman . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1942-1946

Members of Executive Committee
Wm. Austin Wadsworth . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1893-1896
George Bird Grinnell . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1893-1894
Winthrop Chanler 1893-99, 1904-07, 1913-16, 1924-1926
Owen Wister . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1893-1896, 1903-1906
Charles Deering .................. 1893-1896
Archibald Rogers ......... 1894-1903,1924-1926
Lewis R. Morris ... 1897-08,1911-14,1923-26,1932-1934
Henry L. Stimson ............ 1897-1900
Madison Grant .................. 1897-1903
Gifford Pinchot .......... 1900-1903
Caspar Whitney ............. 1900-1903
John Rogers, Jr. ............. 1902-1905
Alden Sampson ................. 1903-1906
Arnold Hague ................. 1904-1907
James Hathaway Kidder ....... 1905-1908
John Hill Prentice ........... 1905-1908
A. Phimister Proctor ........ 1906-1909
Charles Sheldon .............. 1907-1910,1912-1915
Lewis S. Thompson ............ 1907-1910
Wm. Fitzhugh Whitehouse .... 1908-1911,1919-1922
Alex. Lambert .......... 1908-11,1914-17,1928-30,1934-1936
William Astor Chanler ...... 1909-1912
Amos R. E. Pinchot .......... 1909-1912
W. Redmond Cross ............. 1910-1913
Charles Stewart Davison ...... 1910-1913,1928-1930
E. Hubert Litchfield ......... 1911-1914,1923-1926
William K. Draper ........... 1912-1915,1918-1924
George L. Harrison, Jr. 1913-16,1919-22,1927-29,1938-39
Morgan Davis ................. 1914-1917,1942-1945
Elton Clark ................. 1915-1918,1919-1922
J. Coleman Drayton .................................................. 1915-1918
Willard H. Brownson .............................................. 1916-1919
John C. Phillips ..................................................... 1916-1919,1920-1923
C. Grant LaFarge ..................................................... 1918-1920
George D. Pratt ....................................................... 1918-1921,1922-1925
Frederic C. Walcott 1918-21,1922-24,1927-29,1936-38
Kermit Roosevelt .......................................................... 1919-1920
Childs Frick 1920-23,1927-29,1931-33,1935-37,1940-41
D. M. Barringer .......................................................... 1921-1922
Heyward Cutting .......................................................... 1921-1923
Norman O. Whitehouse .................................................. 1922-1924
Frank Lyman .............................................................. 1922-1925
Robert C. Hill ........................................................... 1922-1925
Percy C. Madeira ......................................................... 1924-1926,1936-1938
Bayard Dominick .......................................................... 1925-1927,1930-1932
R. S. Pierrepont .......................................................... 1925-1927
W. D. Burden .............................................................. 1925-1927
Henry G. Gray ............................................................ 1926-1928,1930-1932,1934-1936
Col. Francis T. Colby .................................................... 1929-1931,1946-1948
DeForest Grant ............................................................ 1929-1931,1933-1935
Leonard C. Sanford ...................................................... 1929-1931
Harold J. Coolidge, Jr. .................................................. 1930-1932,1935-1937
Oliver D. Filley ........................................................... 1931-1933
C. V. Whitney ............................................................. 1931-1933,1938-1939
Prentiss N. Gray ........................................................... 1932-1934
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Archibald B. Roosevelt ...................................... 1947-1947
Richard Borden .................................................. 1948-1949
William K. Carpenter ........................................... 1949-1951
Allan W. Ames .................................................... 1948-1949
dues: Henry E. Coe ............................................... 1948-1950
William S. Ladd .................................................. 1948-1949
Alfred O. Hoyt .................................................... 1949-1950, 1953-
A. Milford Baker .................................................. 1951-1953
William A. Read .................................................. 1951-1951, 1955-
Scott Turner ....................................................... 1951-1953

By-Laws
(As amended to December 31, 1952)

Article I - Membership

The club shall consist of not more than one hundred
Regular Members and of such Associate and Honorary Members
as may be elected by the Board of Directors, which shall be
known as the Executive Committee, and so referred to
hereafter in these By-Laws. Regular Members shall be elected
in the manner hereinafter provided for. Associate Members
shall be chosen from those who, by their furtherance of the
objects of the Club, or general qualifications, shall
recommend themselves to the Executive Committee; but, except
for special reasons satisfactory to the Executive Committee,
no one eligible to Regular Membership shall be elected to
Associate Membership. Associate Members shall be exempt from
dues and initiation fees, and shall not be entitled to vote.
Honorary Members shall be chosen by the Executive Committee from the Regular or Associate Members for distinguished services. They shall have all of the privileges and duties of Regular Members, but shall be exempt from the payment of dues.

Article II

Qualifications for Membership

A. No one shall be eligible for Regular Membership who shall not have killed with the rifle, in fair chase, at least one adult male individual of each of three of the various species of American large game; provided, however, that, if the Executive Committee deems any candidate otherwise exceptionally qualified for Regular Membership, it may substitute in place of two of the three requisite species of American large game the adult male individual of two species of the big game of other lands.

B. Under the head of American large game are included the following animals: Alaska brown bear, black bear, grizzly bear, polar bear, cougar, buffalo (bison), musk-ox, mountain sheep, prong-horn antelope, white goat, elk (wapiti), white-tail deer, mule-deer, Columbia black-tail deer, moose and caribou.

C. The term fair chase shall not be held to include killing bear or cougar in traps, or crustling moose, elk or deer in deep snow, jacking, or killing them from a boat while swimming, or any other method of hunting that is unsportsmanlike.
D. The use of traps, except in collecting for scientific purposes, the making of large bags, the killing of game while swimming in water, or helpless in deep snow, and the unnecessary killing of the females or young of any species of ruminant, shall be deemed offenses. Any member who shall commit such offenses may be suspended or expelled from the Club by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee.

Article III - Officers

A. The officers of the Club shall be a President, an Executive Vice-President, three First Vice-Presidents, six Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, all of whom, except the Vice-Presidents, shall be elected annually at the Annual Meeting of the Club, and except the Vice-Presidents, shall be chosen from the Regular or Honorary members.

B. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Club and the Executive Vice-President shall preside at all meetings of the Executive Committee. The Executive Vice-President shall preside at meetings of the Club in the absence of the President.

C. The six Vice-Presidents other than the Executive Vice-President shall be divided into three classes of two members each; each class holding office for three years and until their successors are elected. One class shall be elected at each Annual Meeting of the Club to replace the outgoing class. They may be either Regular or Associate members, and shall be chosen to reflect so far as possible
the national character of the Club. No member of the outgoing class shall be eligible for re-election until after the expiration of one year.

D. The Secretary shall give notice of all meetings of the Club and of the Executive Committee, and shall keep minutes of such meetings. He shall conduct the correspondence and keep the records of the Club. He shall furnish the Treasurer the names and addresses of all members elected to membership, and shall advise him of all transfers or changes affecting the said membership.

E. The Treasurer shall collect and disburse all moneys of the Club, keep the accounts of the Club and report thereon at each Annual Meeting of the Club. He shall also be the Custodian of all cash and securities of the Club. The Executive Committee may, however, authorize any other officer of the Club to sign checks on any of the bank accounts of the Club.

Article IV - Executive Committee

A. The Board of Directors shall be known as the Executive Committee and shall consist of nine members divided into three classes of three Regular members each, each class holding office for three years and until their successors are elected. One class shall be elected at each Annual Meeting to replace the outgoing class and no member of the outgoing class shall be eligible for re-election until after the expiration of one year. The President, the Executive
Article V - Election of Members

B. The Executive Committee shall have general charge of the affairs and property of the Club. It shall have full power and it shall be its duty to carry out the purposes of the Club as understood by it. Its understanding of such purposes and its interpretation of these By-Laws shall be deemed conclusive, except as against a majority vote of the Regular members of the Club.

C. The Executive Committee shall meet from time to time at the call of the President, the Executive Vice-President or of a majority of its members.

D. The Executive Committee may fill any vacancy in its body by the election of a member to hold office until the next Annual Meeting.

E. The Executive Committee shall constitute the Committee on Admissions. The Committee on Admissions may recommend for Regular Membership, by unanimous vote of its members present at any meeting, any person who is qualified under the foregoing Articles of these By-Laws. Candidates thus recommended shall be voted on by the Club at large by means of ballots mailed to all Regular and Honorary members. Six blackballs shall exclude, and at least one-third of the members must vote in the affirmative to elect.
F. Five members shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee.

**Article V - Election of Members**

A. Candidates for Regular Membership must be proposed and seconded in writing by two members of the Club.

B. Letters concerning each candidate must be addressed to the Executive Committee by at least two members, other than the proposer and seconder.

**Article VI - Meetings of the Club**

The Annual Meeting of the Club shall be held on the third Thursday of December in each year at a time and place to be designated by the Executive Committee, or upon such other date as may be selected by the Executive Committee. Notices of the Annual Meeting shall be mailed by the Secretary to all Regular and Honorary members at least two weeks before said meeting. Any Regular or Honorary member unable to attend an Annual Meeting may vote by proxy on any matter brought up at said meeting, provided he give a proxy in writing to that effect to some Regular or Honorary Member in attendance at said meeting.

Special meetings of the Club may be called at any time by the President or the Executive Vice-President of the Club, by the Executive Committee (by a majority vote) or by petition addressed to the Secretary of the Club and signed by at least twenty Regular or Honorary members. Notice of a Special Meeting shall be mailed by the Secretary
to all Regular and Honorary members at least two weeks before such meeting and members unable to attend may vote by proxy. Forty members present, either in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum.

Article VII - Suspension and Expulsion

Any member may be suspended or expelled for any cause which may seem sufficient to them, by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Executive Committee. A copy of the charges shall be served upon such member, either personally or by mail to his last known address, at least three weeks before the meeting at which they shall be considered, together with a notice of the time and place of such meeting. The member shall be entitled to be heard at such meeting.

Any action under the preceding paragraph may be revoked or modified by subsequent vote of the Executive Committee.

Article VIII - Fees

A. The entrance fee for Regular Members shall be twenty-five dollars. The annual dues of Regular Members shall be ten dollars, and shall be payable on January 1st of each year.

B. Any member who shall fail to pay his dues on or before August 1st following, shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Club. The Executive Committee, however, in its discretion, shall have power to reinstate such member.
Article IX - Amendment of By-Laws

These By-Laws may be amended or added to by a two-thirds vote of the Directors and officers present at any Regular or Special Meeting of the Board or by a two-thirds vote of the Regular members present at any Annual or Special Meeting of the Club, provided that in the latter case notice of the proposed amendment shall have been mailed by the Secretary to each Regular and Honorary member of the Club, at least two weeks before said meeting.

Names and Addresses of Members of the Boone and Crockett Club

Honorary Life Member
1893 DeForest Grant, 101 Park Avenue, New York

Regular Members
1940 Allan W. Ames, 120 Broadway, New York
1923 Roy Chapman Andrews, Colebrook, Conn.
1929 Harold E. Anthony, American Museum of Natural History, New York
1949 Frederick K. Barbour, 575 Park Ave., New York
1945 John C. Blick, 1400 West Myrtle Ave., Visalia, Cal.
1938 Richard Borden, Great Meadows Road, Concord, Mass.
1953 Charles de B. Bouthillier, 404 LaGaugechtiere St. W., Montreal, Canada
1921 Gorham Brooks, 30 State St., Boston, Mass.
1943 George Browne, Seebe, Alberta, Canada
1920 W. Douglas Burden,  
American Museum of Natural History, New York
1939 George G. Carey, Jr.,  
Glyndon, Md.
1947 William K. Carpenter,  
Montchanin, Del.
1926 William C. Chanler,  
40 Wall Street, New York
1950 Campbell Church, Jr.  
3615 42nd Ave., N.E., Laurelhurst, Seattle, Wash.
1926 Emory W. Clark, 2172 National Bank Bldg, Detroit, Mich.
1941 H. B. Clark,  
40 Wall Street, New York
1930 James L. Clark,  
American Museum of Natural History, New York
1940 S. Sloan Colt,  
16 Wall Street, New York
1949 Philip Connors,  
Bolinvar, Middleburg, Va.
1928 Harold Jefferson Coolidge  
2424 California St., Washington, D. C.
1938 William Sheffield Cowles,  
Oldgate, Farmington, Conn.
1912 Morgan Davis,  
60 Beaver Street, New York
1924 F. Trubee Davison,  
Locust Valley, N. Y.
1938 Harry P. Davison,  
23 Wall Street, New York
1926 Dr. Richard Derby,  
Oyster Bay, N. Y.
1922 Fairman B. Dick,  
48 Wall Street, New York
1927 Gayer G. Dominick,  
14 Wall Street, New York
1918 William Astor Drayton  
Union Club, 701 Park Ave., New York
1955 John Easton,  
3040 Idaho Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.
1930 Duncan Steuart Ellsworth,  
1 Sutton Place So., New York
1930 Alfred Ely,  
68 William Street, New York
1949 Lt.-Gen. Frank F. Everest,  
Headquarters U. S. Air Force  
1948 Julian W. Feiss, 77 Tunstall Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
1937 Robert Munro Ferguson, 135 East 69th Street, New York
1927 Oliver D. Filley, Bernardsvllle, N. J.
1938 Karl T. Frederick, 61 Broadway, New York
1915 Childs Frick, Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y.
1914 Goelet Gallatin, Big Horn, Wyoming
1938 A. C. Gilbert, New Haven, Conn.
1911 Joseph C. Grew, 2840 Woodland Drive, Washington, D. C.
1948 C. E. Gutermuth 4801 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.
1955 Dr. John E. Hammett, 955 Park Ave., New York
1933 E. Roland Harriman, 59 Wall Street, New York
1937 Clarence L. Hay, American Museum of Natural History, New York
1948 Duncan M. Hodgson, 523 Argyle Avenue, Westmount 6, P.Q., Canada
1926 John P. Holman, Fairfield, Conn.
1952 Stephen Y. Hord, 135 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
1947 Alfred O. Hoyt, 52 Wall Street, New York
1942 Lawrence K. Jennings, 3460 Flamingo Ave., Sarasota, Fla.
1939 Goodhue Livingston, Jr., 720 Park Ave., New York
1951 George D. Lockhart, Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1935 Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
1927 Robert G. McKay, Garrison, N. Y.
1932 W. B. Mershon, Jr., Route 2, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1955 Robert Miller, Bozeman, Mont.
1917 Dr. Charles G. Mixter, 120 Cogman Road, Brookline, Mass.
1942 Dr. Charles G. Mixter, Jr., 319 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.
1951 Charles L. Morse, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York
1939 Lester W. Perrin, Far Hills, N. J.
1948 Ernest E. Quantrell, 15 Broad Street, New York
1952 Bayard W. Bead, Upper Dogwood Lane, Rye, N. Y.
1950 William A. Bead, 70 Broadway, New York
1949 Robert C. Reeve, Box 559, Anchorage, Alaska
1955 Stuart H. Richardson, 99 John Street, New York
1949 William C. Richardson, 99 John Street, New York
1922 Archibald B. Roosevelt, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.
1951 Archibald B. Roosevelt, Jr., 1407 33rd St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
1949 Donald P. Boss, Montchanin, Del.
1933 Dean Sage Triangle T Ranch, Sheridan, Wyo.
1938 DeWitt L. Sage Glyndon, Md.
1941 Daniel W. Streeter, 70 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1935 Ilia Tolstoy, Explorers' Club, 10 West 72nd Street, New York
1944 Scott Turner, 420 Lexington Ave., New York
1955 Ernest von Lengerke, 688 Mosswood Ave., Orange, N. J.
1943 Robert S. Waters, 218 Franklin Street, Johnstown, Pa.
1953 Harry H. Webb, Shelburne, Vt.
1935 J. Watson Webb, 99 John Street, New York
1950 Samuel B. Webb, 99 John Street, New York
1936 F. Carrington Weems, P.O. Box 512, Grand Central Station, New York
1920 Norman O. Whitehouse, Bank of Montreal, 64 Wall Street, New York
1921 C. V. Whitney, 230 Park Ave., New York
1955 Roy C. Wilcox, Meriden, Conn.
1949 Dean Witter, 45 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.
1953 Dean Witter, Jr., 14 Wall Street, New York
1920 Oliver Wolcott, 1 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
1948 Lawrence C. Woods, Jr., One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Associate Members
1922 Horace M. Albright, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York
1950 David A. Aylward, 20 Spruce Street, Boston, Mass.
1939 John H. Baker, 1130 Fifth Ave., New York
1950 William Beebe, N. Y. Zoological Park, Bronx Park, New York
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Frans Blom</td>
<td>San Cristobal Las Casas, Chiapas, Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>William B. Bristow</td>
<td>850 Park Ave., New York</td>
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<td>1955</td>
<td>Clarence Cottam</td>
<td>Director, Welder Wildlife Foundation, P.O. Box 1104, Sinton, Texas</td>
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<td>1950</td>
<td>Lee S. Crandall</td>
<td>N. Y. Zoological Park, Bronx Park, New York</td>
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<td>1927</td>
<td>C. Suydam Cutting</td>
<td>20 Pine Street, New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>J. N. Darling</td>
<td>Terrace Road, Des Moines, Iowa</td>
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<td>1937</td>
<td>Jean Dalacour</td>
<td>Los Angeles County Museum, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, Cal.</td>
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<td>1943</td>
<td>Newton B. Drury</td>
<td>822 Mendocino Ave., Berkeley, Cal.</td>
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<td>1929</td>
<td>Stanley Field</td>
<td>Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>1938</td>
<td>Ira N. Gabrielson</td>
<td>Wildlife Management Institute, Wire Bldg., Washington, D. C.</td>
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<td>1932</td>
<td>William K. Gregory</td>
<td>American Museum of Natural History, New York</td>
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<td>1925</td>
<td>Chauncey J. Hamlin</td>
<td>Apt. 9-A, 605 Park Ave., New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>William Wickham Hoffman</td>
<td>1040 Fifth Ave., New York</td>
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<td>1922</td>
<td>Barrington Moore</td>
<td>Stone Acre, Corfe, Taunton, Somerset, England</td>
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1952 Louis S. Mowbray, Government Aquarium and Museum, Flatts, Bermuda
1953 Olaus J. Murie, Moose, Wyo.
1939 Robert Cushman Murphy, Briarlea, Old Field, Setauket, L. I.
1943 Fairfield Osborn, 30 East 40th Street, New York
1926 T. S. Palmer, 1939 Biltmore St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
1953 Albert E. Parr, American Museum of Natural History, New York
1925 Daniel E. Pomeroy, 47 Beech Rd., Englewood, N. J.
1927 A. Hamilton Rice, 901 Fifth Ave., New York
1948 Sidney Dillon Ripley II, 860 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.
1951 Laurence S. Rockefeller, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York
1927 Carl Rungius, 27 West 67th Street, New York
1936 Sasha A. Siemel, R.D. 1, Green Lane, Pa.
1943 John Tee-Van, N.Y. Zoological Park, Bronx Park, New York
1947 A. H. Underhill, Pennington, N. J.
1925 Arthur S. Vernay, 124 East 55th Street, New York
1939 H. Frank Wallace, Little Wyrley Hall, Pelsall, Staffordshire, England
1939 Alexander Wetmore, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
1951 Alexander M. White, American Museum of Natural History, New York
1952 William Zuill, Hamilton, Bermuda
Deceased Members

Honorary

Judge John D. Caton
Dr. Daniel Giraud Elliot
Madison Grant
George Bird Grinnell
Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn
Francis Parkman
Col. William D. Pickett
Kermit Roosevelt
Theodore Roosevelt
Gen. Philip Sheridan
Gen. Wm. Tecumseh Sherman
Henry L. Stimson

Regular

Robert Bacon
Edwin G. Baetjer
Henry Bannon
Gen. Thomas H. Barber
Thomas Barbour
Daniel Moreau Barringer
Lyman M. Bass
William N. Beach
William Benjamin
Albert Bierstadt
George Bird
Robert P. Blake

George Bleistein
William J. Boardman
William B. Bogert
Marshall Bond
Benjamin H. Bristow
Arthur Erwin Brown
Hugh Cabot
John L. Cadwalader
H. A. Cary
Royal Phelps Carroll
R. R. M. Carpenter
Winthrop Chanler
Van Santvoord Merlesmith
Major J. C. Merrill
Dr. William H. Merrill
Dr. John K. Mitchell
Dr. Lewis R. Morris
Henry Norcross Mum
Lyman Nichols
James S. Norton
A. Perry Osborn
Thomas Paton
Boies Penrose
R.A.F. Penrose, Jr.
Robert Forbes Perkins
John C. Phillips
John M. Phillips
William Hallett Phillips
Henry Clay Pierce
John J. Pierrepont
R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont
Gifford Pinchot
Gustavus D. Pope
Wilson Potter
George D. Pratt
John H. Prentice
Percy Hivington Pyne
Benjamin W. Richards
Douglas Robinson
Colonel Archibald Rogers
E. P. Rogers
Dr. John Rogers
Nathaniel Pendleton Rogers
Elliott Roosevelt
Dr. J. West Roosevelt
Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.
Elihu Root
Laurence D. Rumsey
Dean Sage
Alden Sampson
Leonard C. Sanford
William Cary Sanger
Philip Schuyler
M. G. Seckendorff
Dr. John L. Seward
Charles Sheldon
Charles F. Sprague
Frederick M. Stephenson
E. Le Roy Stewart
Rutherford Stuyvesant
Lewis S. Thompson
Frank Thomson
W. K. Townsend
William Austin Wadsworth
Frederic C. Walcott
James Sibley Watson
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Thomas B. Reed, Charles H. Townsend
Beverley R. Robinson, General Harry C. Trexler
W. Woodville-Rockhill, T. S. Van Dyke
John E. Roosevelt, G. G. Vest
Carl Schurz, Chas. D. Walcott
Capt. Fred'k Courtney Selous, D.O.S., Samuel D. Warren
George Eaton Scott
Major-General Hugh Lenox Scott
George Shiras, 3rd, A. Bryan Williams
F. A. Silcox, Gen. Roger D. Williams
Dr. Arthur Donaldson Smith, Col. William Wood
William Lord Smith, Lieut.-Gen. S.B.M. Young
Martin T. Stephens
Dr. Witmer Stone
Major Robert Y. Stuart