



St. Paul Audubon Society

30 East 10th Street • St. Paul, Minn. 55101

A CHAPTER OF THE
NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY



HISTORY OF THE ST. PAUL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Formerly the St. Paul Bird Club

October 1945 through May 1979

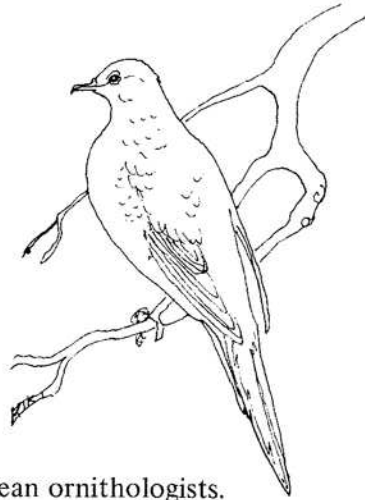
“It will never succeed in St. Paul because St. Paul people are not interested in natural history”. This is what the skeptics were saying about the newly organized St. Paul Bird Club, according to a 1946 feature story published in the St. Paul Dispatch. The St. Paul Bird Club had been organized on October 18, 1945, by a small group of St. Paul people who had formerly attended the Minneapolis Bird Club. At the end of the first year the St. Paul Bird Club had 98 members. In March of 1948 when the St. Paul Bird Club changed its name to the St. Paul Audubon Society the membership had grown to 160. By May, 1979, the St. Paul Audubon Society had a membership of approximately 1700, had distributed a total over \$70,000 to nature centers and public parks, and could boast of 34 years of unbroken activity promoting the study and preservation of our natural resources. The skeptics who said the St. Paul Bird Club would never succeed in St. Paul were very wrong.

St. Paul residents had become interested in the preservation of wild life, particularly wild birds, at an early date. A newspaper account in the St. Paul Globe dated June 3, 1897, reported that Mrs. C. P. Noyes had invited more than 100 ladies on St. Anthony Hill to meet at her house to listen to a lecture by Rev. William R. Lord on “Birds”. Forty of the ladies signed a paper signifying their intention to form an Audubon Society and pledged not to wear birds or plumage on their hats except the feathers of the ostrich and those of domestic fowls. It appears they did not believe the ostrich needed protection or maybe the ladies were not ready to give up the fashionable ostrich plumes on their hats. By the time the St. Paul Bird Club was organized there was no Audubon Society in existence in St. Paul.

From the beginning the St. Paul Bird Club was affiliated with both the National Audubon Society and the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union. Membership rules of the Bird Club provided the option of membership in the St. Paul Bird Club only, or additional membership in either the National Audubon or the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union, or membership in all three.

The first meeting after organizing the St. Paul Bird Club was held on November 29, 1945, at the St. Paul Public Library. A month later, on Sunday, December 30, 1945, the club took part for the first time in the annual bird count conducted by the National Audubon Society. Brother Hubert Lewis of Cretin High School and William Longley led two separate groups, one covering the Mississippi River Area and the other covering the Vadnais and Sucker Lake area. The second annual bird count was organized by Adolph C. Rosenwinkel and a decrease in the bird population was reported to the St. Paul Dispatch. Field trips, principally for "birding" also were a regular activity of the Bird Club.

In 1947 and 1948 the St. Paul Bird Club and the Women's City Club sponsored National Audubon Society Screen Tours (now Called Wildlife Films). The Screen Tours were shown at the Women's City Club. Other activities of the St. Paul Bird Club included support of a bill to ban shooting of mourning doves which was passed by the 1947 session of the Minnesota Legislature. Also in 1947, the Bird Club published an appeal for clothes to be sent to needy European ornithologists.

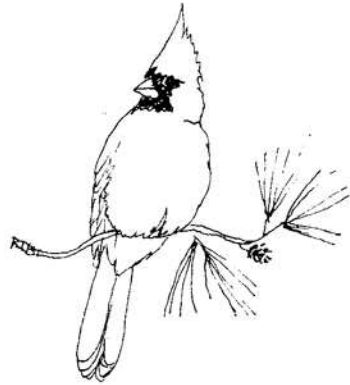


The St. Paul Bird Club changed its name in March 1948 to the St. Paul Audubon Society because members felt the Audubon name had more prestige and would be more likely to attract new members. After the name change the activities continued as before with new projects added from time to time. Regular monthly business meetings continued to be held at the St. Paul Public Library. These meetings featured speakers on subjects related to birds, and slides or movies on birds. A bird identification course open to the public, with Dr. Warner as instructor, was conducted at the library on six evenings during February and March of 1951. The Screen Tours were continued at the Women's City Club. Mr. Leonard Lustig was in charge of this program for seven years. Junior Audubon Screen Tours were presented at some of the schools.

During the early years the society was supported mainly by dues of members and by selling bird feeders, bird seed, and publications such as the book "Where to Find Birds in Minnesota" by Ken Morrison, as well as other fund raisers. Occasionally a bazaar was held to raise funds for a specific purpose. It would be impossible to name all the members who contributed many hours of volunteer work to make the society a success during this early period. Mr. and Mrs. Reisinger packaged and sold bird seed for two years. This project then was taken over by John Neihart in 1955, assisted by his wife, Erika, and kept up until 1968 when it was discontinued. John also sold birdhouses and often delivered them to the purchasers. Adolph C. Rosenwinkel was in charge of field trips, starting with the Bird Club field trips in 1945, and was still actively involved in 1957. Brother Pius often assisted with field trips. Mrs. Arthur Savage helped the Society with contributions during this period when funds often were perilously low. She was especially interested in the Junior Audubon Screen Tours. There were many others who served as board members and officers, faithfully attending the meetings and giving their services in various ways.



In 1952 the St. Paul Audubon Society bought a ditto machine to print a newsletter for its members. After a vote on suggested names, the "Cardinal" was chosen and the first issue was made up on January 11, 1952 by Mrs. Gates and Mrs. Hart. Mrs. Gladys Reisinger became editor in 1955 and with the exception of two short periods, filled that position very capably until 1967. Her extensive knowledge of birds and her original art work added greatly to the interest of the newsletter.



During the 1950's the Society started a number of interesting projects. One of these was the blue bird trail. Members got together and made 12 bluebird houses. These were set up on Gray Rocks Farm near the St. Croix River which was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Hummel. Members would volunteer to clean out the houses every year. On one such occasion Bert Brant and John Neihart cleaned the houses. It was reported at the next board meeting that all the houses were used and one was used by a pair of field mice. John knew because one ran up his sleeve.



Mr. and Mrs. Hummel made their lovely yard available to the Society for the annual picnic for many years until Mrs. Hummel's failing health made it impossible to continue. Audubon members would bring their own picnic lunches and the Hummels would furnish coffee, baked beans, and other extras. The Hummels' flower garden with its many different kinds of beautiful and unusual hybrids was a special delight. There was good "birding" on their property and during the years when the bluebird houses were

maintained these were an added attraction.

During this early period the Society installed bird feeders at one of the public schools, in the Como Park Bird Sanctuary, and at Lake Vadnais. The feed for the Como Park feeders was furnished by the Farmers' Union. Vandalism of the Como Park feeders was a recurring problem. After a few years the Society turned the Como Park feeders over to the Junior Audubon Society. At one time boy scouts in the area helped to clean up the Como Park Sanctuary. Mr. Rosenwinkel kept the feeders at Lake Vadnais filled for a time. Later, Mr. John Hall kept these feeders supplied at his own expense.

In 1951 Miss Winifred Lawrence attended the committee meeting of the State Legislature on selection of the State bird. Also in 1951 the Society was invited by WCCO radio to do one of its Quiz of the Twin Cities programs. Mrs. Eve O'Leary was appointed to take charge of this project. Gladys Reisinger was one of the participants in the quiz program. Bird identification courses available to members and the general public were offered in 1952 and 1956. In these various ways, members of the Society contributed to an increased awareness of wild life in our community and the State of Minnesota.



The Society was concerned with a variety of conservation matters during the early years. One of the first of these was protection of the mourning dove in Illinois and other states. This was the special interest of Mr. Guy Atherton. At various times from 1950 through 1958 the Society furnished him with funds to print literature urging the removal of the mourning dove from the list of game birds in states where hunting of this bird was allowed. Later, the Society's board decided it was more desirable to concentrate its expenditures of funds for conservation efforts in our own State and particularly in our local area.

Other conservation matters on which the Society had input in the 1950's were protesting the destruction of the bald eagle in Alaska; opposing the creation of the State Park at Old Frontenac (the Society wanted the area to remain as it was); contributing to the Wetlands Fund of the Minnesota Conservation Department; publicity to the St. Paul Dispatch to encourage people to build martin houses as a mosquito control measure more desirable than the use of pesticides; publicity on not burning leaves and fields in the fall; opposition to a bill introduced in the Minnesota Senate to allow game hunting of mourning doves; and contributing to the University of Minnesota Arboretum.

The St. Paul Audubon Society opened its first State Fair booth in 1959. This provided an avenue of educating the public on conservation as well as a means of attracting members to the Society.

During the 1960's a great increase in public concern for the environment had an effect on the St. Paul Audubon Society, and its conservation and environmental advocacy was emphasized. Memberships were sent to other environmental groups such as the Izaak Walton League, Friends of the Earth, and MECCA.

Some of the public issues on which the St. Paul Audubon Society took a stand for conservation during the 1960's were, supporting the purchase by the City of St. Paul of Crosby Farm to be made into a park and kept in its natural state; preservation of Fort Snelling, Pike Island, and Slaters Lake as a State Park; legislation to ban the shooting of bald and golden eagles; creation of a State-wide conservation commission; preservation of the Minnesota Hardwoods Forest; mandatory clean-up of ice fishing houses; opposition to use of dangerous pesticides; spraying for Dutch elm disease; concern about the Boundary Waters Canoe Area; water pollution by steel and paper mills; spraying for weeds; the bounty law; the Ham Lake site for an airport, filling in the shoreline of Goose Lake, and establishing Voyageur's National Park.

Membership increased more rapidly during the 60's. The Society continued the State Fair booth and public awareness of the St. Paul Audubon Society was helped by frequent mention in the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press in such features as the Nature's

Almanac column written by Gordon Richmond and later by Beverly Mindrum. The Audubon Wildlife Films were still being shown. Even though they often were operated at a deficit, it was felt that the films were an important means of conveying the conservation message, so the admission price was kept at a modest amount.

The education of youth in conservation matters had a high priority. The St. Paul Audubon Society gave yearly contributions to the Junior Audubon Society which was under the leadership of Winifred Lawrence. Subscriptions to the Audubon Magazine were donated to public schools, and a collection of Nature slides was maintained for showing in schools and to youth groups, as well as to adult groups, and scholarships to attend nature camps were given to boys and girls who were selected on the basis of their interest in the field of conservation. It was felt that giving these scholarships to young people who might go into the teaching profession or make their life work in professions related to the environment was a worthwhile investment in the future.

During this period a memorial sanctuary fund was started. This was originally established with a gift given in memory of Caroline Larson. The money was set aside for the purpose of buying suitable property which was to be St. Paul Audubon's own nature center. A committee, of which Isabel Goldberg was the chairman, was set up and various possibilities were investigated. One property under consideration was 40 acres of wooded land near Marine on St. Croix. However, this property was not purchased.

From time to time, there was a shortage of funds for regular operations of the Society. The sale of conservation related merchandise at the monthly business meetings was one way of raising a little money. Mrs. Wallace Larson was the "storekeeper" from 1965 to 1974 when she resigned because of her husband's illness. Ethel and Virginia Warner took over until 1977. Mrs. Larson and the Warners put a great deal of time and effort into this activity which was not only a fund raiser but was also a source of educational items such as books on bird identification and other nature subjects.

Even though the emphasis of the St. Paul Audubon Society had broadened to include all conservation matters as well as the study

of birds, the activities which were originally begun by the St. Paul Bird Club were still an important part of the society's program. Field trips for "birders" were conducted regularly and the annual bird count was carried out by volunteers. At times special projects were undertaken, such as John Neihart's constructing eight bluebird houses and installing them on a bluebird trail on the Wilder property.

In 1969 two important actions were taken related to the Society's legal structure. Up to this time the Society had carried on its activities as an unincorporated association. On the advice of Maurice Goldberg, it was decided that for its protection the Society should be incorporated under the provisions of the non-profit corporation act of the Minnesota State Statutes. After this had been accomplished, an application was filed with the Internal Revenue Service for recognition of tax exempt status and a determination letter was received by the Society granting such status. This not only gave the Society exemption from the payment of Federal income tax, but also meant that the Society's name was included in the Internal Revenue Service's Cumulative List of Exempt Organizations to which contributions are deductible. Obtaining recognition of Federal tax exemption also made it possible to obtain exemption from the payment of State sales tax and a reduced rate mailing permit from the Post Office.

In 1968 the National Audubon Society received a bequest from Dr. Margaret Schwyzer, a St. Paul physician and member of the St. Paul Audubon Society. This was to be of special significance to the St. Paul Society. Under the provisions of Dr. Schwyzer's will, 500 acres on Grindstone Lake near Sandstone, Minnesota, were given to the National Audubon Society to be used as a nature center and to be supervised or managed by the three nearest Audubon societies, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, with help from the Albert Lea society. For the next several years, St. Paul Audubon assumed the responsibility for the



rehabilitation and development of the Schwyzer property.

At the May 22, 1969, annual banquet meeting held at the Y.W.C.A., President Maury Goldberg reported the accomplishments of the past year. Some of these were that the membership had grown to 355, of whom 148 were also members of National Audubon; the Society had secured a telephone number; the Y.W.C.A. had been established as the regular meeting place; the Society had received several memorials and a sum from the estate of Mrs. Arthur Savage; and the Society was involved with the management of the Northwoods Audubon Center.

Many hours of volunteer labor by 75 St. Paul Audubon members under the leadership of Maury and Isabel Goldberg went into the development of Northwoods Audubon Nature Center, the name which was chosen for the Schwyzer property. With the permission of the Board, Maury and Isabel kept their trailer parked on the property for the better part of three years so that whenever they could spare any time they could stay at Northwoods and work on the project. Maury was the first president of the Northwoods Board and Isabel was chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee.

During this period Maury Goldberg solicited and obtained three grants from the Ober Foundation totalling \$45,000 which were earmarked for Northwoods. Mrs. W.F. Davidson gave \$500 as a memorial to her mother, Mrs. Kate Farnham, to be used toward establishing a library for Northwoods. From 1970 to 1973, Maury, as treasurer of the St. Paul Audubon Society, was primarily responsible, together with the St. Paul Audubon Board, for the disbursement of the earmarked funds, as needed, to turn the Schwyzer farm into a workable nature center. Until the funds set aside for Northwoods were fully disbursed, plans for the development of the Northwoods Center were a major part of the agenda at St. Paul Audubon board meetings. Two St. Paul Audubon members were appointed to serve on the Northwoods Board, which tie with Northwoods is still in effect. St. Paul Audubon has always had representation on the Northwoods Board, and has contributed financially every year to the Northwoods Center.

In 1971 the St. Paul Audubon membership rules were changed so that no more local memberships were to be accepted. Payments

of dues to the National Audubon Society automatically conferred membership in the St. Paul Audubon Society and the National Society turned back a portion of the dues to the St. Paul Society. The 1970's brought a greater increase in membership. From 457 in 1970, the membership grew to 1840 in 1976. This was the period of most rapid growth which was due in part to the change in the membership rules, but also was due to vigorous promotion by the St. Paul Society. An advertisement in the St. Paul newspapers brought in a few members. One hundred copies of the Audubon magazine with a pasted-in advertisement were distributed to doctors to be placed in their waiting rooms. A wildlife exhibit was placed in the First National Bank and 15,000 brochures with membership applications were printed by the bank. There was a reception held in the bank and a feature story published in the St. Paul Dispatch. Audubon members Linda Ash, Martha Gary, and Erika and John Neihart were interviewed.

The telephone listing was another means of bringing in members. The first listed telephone number was the Goldbergs' home telephone. In 1973 an arrangement was made with the St. Paul Science Museum to allow the St. Paul Audubon Society to use its telephone number for its directory listing. Calls were to be referred to various resource persons in the Society.

Since the Society had no office the Science Museum agreed to receive the Society's mail. A display of St. Paul Audubon brochures was set up in the museum and the Wildlife Films and the board meetings were held in the museum building.

The regular monthly business meetings of the membership were changed to dinner meetings and attendance increased. The meetings were held at the YWCA from 1969 to 1974 when the location was changed to the College Club. The programs featured speakers on conservation topics and nature slide presentations of outstanding photography.

In addition to the many other services that Maury Goldberg performed for the Society, he was editor of the Cardinal from 1967 to 1975 when his health made it necessary to curtail his activities. During the period when Maury was editor, he and Isabel also did the mailing which became a time consuming task as the membership grew to nearly 2000. In 1975 Dorothy Gibson

assumed the editorship and Mr. and Mrs. Art Martin, and later Mr. and Mrs. Harold Delay, took over the mailing. Virginia Sorenson was put in charge of the membership records and has continued to keep and update the records, assisted by the other members of her committee.

During the 1970's the Audubon conservation activities continued and concern was expressed on environmental issues. Among these were the destruction caused by off-the-road recreation vehicles, killing of dolphins by tuna fishermen, the proposed putting for the unfinished portion of Interstate 94, cruelty inflicted on animals by trapping methods, "ban the can" legislation, opposition to the Garrison Diversion Project in North Dakota, protection of the whale, banning of 245T, non-returnable plastic milk containers, and opposition to placing the mourning dove on the list of game birds which was once again proposed in the legislature.

New activities were added, one of which was the printing and distribution of educational brochures to local and outstate libraries. Some of the topics of the brochures were: Attracting and Maintaining a Purple Martin Colony, Animal Welfare and the Steel Leg-hold Trap, the Bluebird, Snowmobiles and ATV, Noise and Pollution, Solid Waste and the Consumer and Nature in the City. Many members contributed research, art work, and writing skills to the production of these brochures.

Among the new field trips which were planned and carried out, two of the most popular were the bus trip to Rochester in December and the weekend at Frontenac in May. There was one year when the Rochester trip was cancelled due to severe weather, but on several occasions the trip took place in spite of bitter cold. The Rochester trip featured a stop at Read's Landing on the Mississippi to observe the bald eagles, and then the bus would go on to Silver Lake in Rochester where four members could feed the Canada geese with the corn which was brought



along on the bus. It was a thrill to see flock after flock numbering hundreds of geese flying back to the lake at dusk from the fields where they had been feeding during the day.

The trip to Frontenac began in the early years as a joint effort with the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union in the annual census of the warbler migration. In later years, arrangements were made for lodging and meals at the Villa Maria Center. The weekend would begin on Friday evening and end on Sunday noon with the bird count being tallied. There are many excellent birding areas in the vicinity, including the beautiful Villa Maria property itself.

During the years when Maury Goldberg was banding birds he would set up his nets in the woods near the Villa and occasionally bring an especially attractive bird, such as a rose breasted grosbeak, or a colorful warbler, up to the Villa so it could be observed close up. This was a special thrill for the beginning birders. Someone once asked Maury whether a bird was very upset by being caught and banded. Maury replied that it did not seem to be a very traumatic thing for the birds, as just a few seconds after being released the bird would be flitting about in the trees eating insects as if nothing had happened.

The Society had grown and prospered to the point where it could give occasional grants to other organizations. The Sanctuary Committee had continued to investigate possible sites for St. Paul Audubon's own nature center, but by 1976 the board decided this was no longer feasible and the sanctuary funds were to be used as grants to other sanctuaries. The Society had begun to make such grants earlier. During the years from 1972 to 1976 the following grants were awarded: \$500 to the Hawk Ridge Nature Preserve in Duluth, \$100 to Dr. Pat Redig, Mark Fuller, and Gary Duke at the University of Minnesota for raptor research, \$100 to the Izaak Walton League to help refurbish their barn, \$50 to the Wood Lake Center, \$5,000 to the Agassiz Chapter of the Izaak Walton League for construction of a shelter at the C.F. Scheune-



man Marsh, \$300 to the Lee and Rose Warner Nature Center, up to \$500 for five benches which were placed in the Crosby Nature Center, \$325 to the National Audubon Society for the Garrison Diversion litigation, \$300 to the Minnesota Falconer's Association for the construction of Swedish goshawk traps, \$1000 to the National Audubon's Bicentennial Sanctuary Fund, \$300 to the Pike Island Nature Center, and \$250 to Friends of the Boundary Waters Wilderness. In addition to these larger contributions, the St. Paul Society regularly awarded scholarships and made expenditures to support numerous conservation causes, besides the annual support furnished to Northwoods, originally set at \$65 per month and later increased as funds were available.

A contested election took place in 1977 which caused a temporary disruption within the Society. The nominating committee had presented its slate of officers at the April general meeting. An opposing slate was nominated from the floor. On election night, which was the May general meeting, the vote for president was a tie between Joseph McDonald and Jon Belisle, but there was a question as to the validity of the very large number of unidentifiable absentee ballots. The meeting was forced to adjourn before the issue could be resolved. A special meeting was called in June because of the incomplete election. Vice President Hazel Strommer presided since the term of office of the prior president had expired and the election of the new president was in doubt. One of the election judges presented a chart showing the breakdown of the votes by members present at the meeting, the absentee ballots identifiable by name and/or address on the envelope, and the unidentifiable absentee ballots. A motion was made and seconded that all unidentifiable absentee ballots be declared invalid. After a lengthy discussion which at several points became heated, a vote was taken by all present as to whether unidentifiable ballots should be counted. As a result, the slate of candidates which had been chosen by the nominating committee was elected and Mr. Joseph E. McDonald became president. Because of a threat by the opposition to sue the Society, legal counsel was secured to give an opinion on the validity of the election. The attorney submitted a written statement to the Society upholding the election. Shortly afterward, a suit was filed by Jon Belisle, and the other defeated candidates, as the plaintiffs, with the St. Paul Audubon Society, Hazel Strommer, Joseph McDonald, and the other elected candidates as the defendants. The St. Paul Audubon membership

responded by entering a counter suit. By the February 9, 1978, general meeting, Mr. McDonald was able to report that the lawsuit against the Society had been withdrawn.

Mr. McDonald worked to heal the breach in the Society. Naturally, a few of the disappointed members left but the great majority remained. With the will to carry out the purposes of the Audubon Society, the new president encouraged the formation of various committees and the work went ahead. A number of the younger members assumed responsible positions.

Interest in legislative matters increased with Ed McGuire heading the conservation committee. Because of a 1976 change in the Internal Revenue Code, the Society was able to file an election with the Internal Revenue Service to allow the expenditure of a specified percentage of funds for lobbying without jeopardizing the Society's tax exempt status. Field trips were scheduled for each month of the year with Eleanor Pederson in charge. Attendance at the monthly meetings was good, indicating that the Society under Joe McDonald's leadership had come through this difficult period of readjustment with a minimum of loss.

The Society continued its support of Northwoods and other conservation causes. The amount of \$450 was contributed to John Arent's work in raptor preservation. One of the larger grants made during this period was to the Maury Goldberg Memorial Fund in the sum of \$1500 which was given to the Dodge Nature Center for a memorial grove in recognition of Maury's services in promoting conservation. In 1978 the St. Paul Audubon Society gave \$6,450 to replace the trees in Mears Park which had been lost due to Dutch elm disease. Mr. Art Lindig was put in charge of investigating and planning the purchase of the trees and ground cover plants for this project.

A high point of Joe McDonald's term as president was the ground breaking ceremony at Mears Park. This was a gala occasion with Mayor Latimer and Winter Carnival royalty participating in the program. The Women's Clown Club members were there to entertain the children and amuse the adults, free coffee was served and balloons were given away. The Vulcans even made an appearance. The weather was warm and sunny, making it a perfectly delightful day to be out in the park.

The St. Paul Audubon Society can be proud of its impressive accomplishments during the 34 years since its modest beginning as the St. Paul Bird Club. Its future is in the hands of its present members and those who will follow.

PAST PRESIDENTS

of the St. Paul Bird Club and the St. Paul Audubon Society

Mr. Kenneth Morrison	1945 - 1948
Mr. Leonard Lustig	1948 - 1949
Mrs. Pearl Jewell	1949 - 1950
Mr. H. E. Engstrom	1950 - 1951
Mrs. Frances Hart	1951 - 1953
Mrs. J. H. Reisinger	1953 - 1954
Mr. John Neihart	1954 - 1955
Mrs. Nanale K. Wells	1955 - 1956
Miss Winifred Lawrence	1956 - 1958
Miss Berghild Berntsen	1958 - 1960
Miss Ella Mae Hodnett	1960 - 1962
Mr. John Neihart	1962 - 1964
Mrs. Isabel Goldberg	1964 - 1966
Mr. Allen Cuthbert	1966 - 1968
Mr. Maurice Goldberg	1968 - 1970
Mrs. Isabel Goldberg	1970 - 1971
Mr. William Dahlke	1971 - 1972
Mr. Gary Ash	1972 - 1973
Mr. Jon Belisle	1973 - 1974
Mrs. Isabel Goldberg	1974 - 1976
Mrs. Persis Fitzpatrick	1976 - 1977
Mr. Joseph E. McDonald	1977 - 1979
Mr. Edward D. McGuire	1979 -

Mr. Adolph Rosenwinkel
Mrs. Arthur Savage
Miss Winifred Lawrence
Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Hummel
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Goldberg
Mr. Joseph E. McDonald

CHARTER MEMBER STILL ACTIVE:

Mrs. Gladys Reisinger

This brief account of the first 34 years of the St. Paul Audubon Society was compiled from records of the Society stored at the Archives and Manuscripts Division of the Minnesota Historical Society and from the Minute Books of the St. Paul Audubon Society. My thanks to Gladys Reisinger, Erika and John Neihart, and Isabel Goldberg who reviewed the history and added some of their memories.

Dorothea W. Broecker
Historian