

THOMAS LEROY HANKINSON

BY NORMAN A. WOOD

Witmer Stone says, "Ornithologists are born, not made", and in the passing, on December 3, 1935, of Mr. Hankinson, we lost one of the most successful and enthusiastic teachers of ornithology.

Born April 12, 1876, at Valparaiso, Indiana, he lost his parents at an early age, and was given a home by an uncle at Hillsdale, Michigan, where he developed the intense love of natural history which shaped his life work. An important association of his early life was that with Prof. Walter B. Barrows, under whom he studied at the Michigan Agricultural College, until his graduation, with the degree of B.S., in 1898. He then studied at Cornell University, receiving another B.S. degree in 1900. From 1902 to 1919 he held the position of Professor of Zoology and Physiology at the Eastern Illinois State Normal College, at Charleston. From 1919 to 1921 he was Ichthyologist at the Roosevelt Wild Life Forest Experiment Station of the New York State College of Forestry. From 1921 until his death he was Professor of Zoology at the Michigan State Normal College, at Ypsilanti. In 1923 he was given the honorary title of Visiting Investigator in the Fish Division of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.

Professor Hankinson was elected an Associate Member of the American Ornithologists Union in 1897. He joined the Wilson Ornithological Club in 1911, served as Secretary in 1915, and as President from 1922 to 1924. He was Treasurer of the Illinois Academy of Science from 1917 to 1919; Treasurer of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists in 1930-31; Vice-President of the Ecological Society of America in 1919; Treasurer of the American Microscopical Society from 1910 to 1915, and Vice-President in 1916; a member of the Executive Board of the Michigan Audubon Society from 1922 to 1927, and First Vice-President from 1925 to 1927.

He took part in natural history surveys in New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and North Dakota, and as a result of these studies published a number of papers on the classification, habits, and distribution of the birds, and also, more especially, of the fishes of these states. His ornithological papers were published mainly in the *Bulletin of the Michigan Ornithological Club*, *Bird-Lore*, and the *Auk*. Unfortunately, he left a large amount of unpublished data, mostly in the field of ichthyology. However, his greatest contribution to science was doubtless his long and unusually successful career as a teacher of zoology. Few in his field have been as effective in giving students an enduring interest in the study of the fascinating world of wild life all



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about them. His personal interest in his students was greatly appreciated, and he was universally well liked by them.

The writer became acquainted with Mr. Hankinson while he was a student at the Michigan Agricultural College in 1897. We were both elected Associate Editors of the *Bulletin of the Michigan Ornithological Club*, where in Volume 1, Number 1, pages 1-4, was published his paper on "Progress of Ornithology in Michigan", a very complete outline of the work that had been accomplished up to 1897, giving the names, dates, and lists published by the early ornithologists of the state. While other interests occupied most of his time, he has always been greatly interested in birds, and he has furnished the Museum of Zoology with valuable data and some study specimens, all of which are here gratefully acknowledged. We deeply regret the loss of a valued friend and co-worker of many years standing.

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FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF SUMMER BIRDS IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN

BY JEAN M. LINSDALE

Twice I have given detailed accounts of a procedure for determining and describing the frequency of occurrence of birds on restricted areas. (See *Condor*, Vol. 30, 1928, pp. 180-184, and Vol. 34, 1932, pp. 221-226). The method has been worked out for studies of plants, but its application to birds is so simple, and the records needed for its use are so nearly the same as those ordinarily kept by bird watchers, that it deserves more attention from bird students than it has received.

The materials used here are the result of fifty days' work in the field in the vicinity of Douglas Lake, Cheboygan County, Michigan, in the summer of 1924. The first work was done on June 9 and the last on August 17. During the first three weeks only a part of each day was spent in the field, but in the latter part of the season whole days are represented in the records. Special attention was given to the nesting birds and their local distribution. During the summer 106 kinds of birds were found; a few of these were early migrants. Because many accounts of the environment in this vicinity have been given by other workers and because a detailed analysis of the birds of the region has been prepared by Professor F. N. Blanchard (MS.),



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