C[harles] Lynn Hayward

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Dr. C. Lynn Hayward, professor emeritus of zoology and entomology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, died 30 August 1998. He was born 10 July 1903 in Paris, Idaho, where he spent his early years, graduating from Fielding High School in 1923. Later that same year Lynn entered Brigham Young University, receiving a B.S. degree in 1927. Following his university experience he returned to his hometown in Idaho and taught biology and English at the high school for 3 years. In May 1930 he returned to BYU on an assistantship in the Zoology and Entomology Department. On 6 August 1930 he married Elizabeth (Libbie) Cook. To them were born 2 children, Margaret and Gerald.

In 1931 he completed his master’s degree in entomology at BYU and became a zoology instructor there. Lynn Hayward entered BYU as the Department of Zoology was being established, and though it was first designated as the Zoology and Entomology Department, his role was to establish and teach basic zoological classes pertaining to vertebrates. From 1931 to 1942 he taught in the department and, during the beginning years, began research in preparation for a doctoral degree. In 1935 he did graduate work at the University of California at Berkeley and in 1941 completed his dissertation in ecology at the University of Illinois under Professor Victor Shelford, one of the pioneer ecologists. His Ph.D. graduate studies emphasized systematics and ecology of birds and mammals.

During his early teaching years at Fielding High School, Lynn made a collection of 94 bird skins and several sets of eggs. These eventually became the nucleus of BYU’s ornithological collection, which now numbers 9551 bird skin specimens and 9000 sets of eggs. Because of his collecting background, Lynn assumed the position of curator of the bird and mammal collections at BYU. In the early 1930s, with the Depression in full force, equipment funds were limited. Having been raised in a rural community, he knew how to work with his hands and so obtained plans and built several for the growing collections. Today the mammal collection contains 15,621 skins and whole mount specimens.

Lynn had a good grasp of the English language. Thus, his lectures and research writings were clear and meaningful. He engaged his students in biological field studies that required careful observations and ecological evaluations of the environment. Many of his field classes involved preparing bird and mammal skins; as the students became proficient in mounting, their best specimens became part of the university’s collections.

1Monte L. Bean Life Science Museum, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.
He was always willing to work with his students and his door was open for them to come to him for advice. He chaired 15 students' graduate committees and was a member for many more. His graduate students were well trained and have become recognized in their fields. His research is best seen in two publications, "Biotic communities of the Wasatch chaparral" and "Alpine biotic communities of the Uinta Mountains, Utah." His "Bibliography of the mammals of Utah" and "Birds of Utah" have been used and will continue to be used as resource materials by many who are conducting research in vertebrate zoology of western North America.

In addition to his teaching and research, Lynn had, over the years, a number of administrative responsibilities at BYU. For 7 years he served on the admission and credits committee, a year on the curriculum committee, and many years as chair of the premedical and predental committee. He chaired the Zoology Department from 1958 to 1962 and was, for 5 years, curator of the Life Science Museum, which was the forerunner of the Monte L. Bean Museum. On 30 August 1974 he was presented the BYU Alumni Distinguished Service Award for teaching and research. During his professional years he wrote and collaborated on 147 articles. The following 42 papers, covering a 53-year period, are considered to be his most important contributions.

2. 1931 A preliminary list of the birds of the subalpine and alpine zones of the Uinta Mountains. Utah Academy of Science 8:131-132.
4. 1933 Notes on the taxonomy and description of the wasp genus Polistes in the Intermountain West, with description of two new varieties. Utah Academy of Science 10:139-147.
5. 1933 Distribution of Polistes in Canada, with notes on the genus (Hymenoptera). Canadian Entomologist 65:126-128.
8. 1935 The breeding status and migration of the Caspian Tern in Utah. Condor 37:140-144.
11. 1936 Some observations on shore birds at Utah Lake during the summer of 1936. Utah Academy of Science 13:191-193.
12. 1936 A bibliography of Utah mammalogy including references to names and type localities applied to Utah mammals. Utah Academy of Science 13:121-146.
13. 1937 A record of Vespa crabro Linneaus from North Dakota. Entomological News 45:120.
28. 1951 Nature sanctuaries in the United States and Canada. Living Wilderness 36:46 (with several other authors).


