

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

699.10

Adopted name Merriam
 Thing named and location Peak, Fresno Co., California; near
Lat. 37° 18½' N, Long. 118° 46' W. in Sierra Nat'l Forest,
about 2 miles southwest of Pine Creek Pass over Sierra Nevada.

APPROVED

Jan. 8, 1930

Names
Merriam

Authorities

Peak shown but not named on U.S.G.S. Mt. Goddard
quad 1912, 1928. Altitude 13,067 feet.

Named by Calif. State Geographic Board, Dec. 30, 1929,
for Dr. C. (Linton) Hart Merriam, Naturalist, born, N.Y. Dec. 5, 1855
Columbia Coll. Phys. & Surg. M.D. 1879 - Chief (first) U.S. Biol. Surv.
1885-1910, - resigned to carry on biol. & ethiol. investig. under Harri-
man spec. trust fund - Naturalist, Hayden's Surv. 1872 - Fur Seal
Comm. to Alaska, 1891 - Made many biol. explor. in far west - Chrm.
U.S. Geographic Board, 1914 to 1925, - Fellow, Amer. Ornith. Union
(pres. 1900-02) - Mem. Nat'l Acad. of Sci. - Amer. Philosoph. Soc. (over)

Local usage

Submitted by Calif. State Geographic Board

Recommendation of Executive Committee

Merriam, Mt.

Date December 30, 1929

F. W. C. A. S. W. B.
R. S. P.

This card prepared by Frank Bond

Amer. Soc. of Naturalists - W^a Acad. of Sciences - Biol. Soc. of W^a; - Anthropol. Soc. of W^a (pres.) - Amer. Soc. of Mammalogists (pres. 1919-21) etc.

Author - Birds of Connecticut, 1877 - Mammals of the Adirondacks, 1882-4. - Results of Biol. Surv., San Francisco Mts. etc. 1890 - Biol. Reconnaissance of Idaho, 1891; Geographic Distribⁿ of Life in N.A. 1892 - Trees, Shrubs, Cactuses and Yuccas of the Death Valley Expedition, 1893 - Laws of Temperature Control of Geographic Distribⁿ of Terres! Animals and Plants, 1894 - Monographic Revision of Pocket Gophers, 1895 - Revision of American Shrews, 1895 - Biol. Surv. of Mt. Shasta, Calif., 1899 - Indian Population of Calif., 1905 - Totemism in Calif., 1908. - Dawn of the World, 1910 - Review of the Grizzly Bears of America, 1917. - Also several hundred additional papers on zool! bot! and ethnolog! subjects. Dr. Merriam is still living and producing in the cause of science.