Earl Leroy Packard died January 21, 1983, in Stanford University Hospital, Stanford, California. He was almost 98 years old.

Packard was born at East Charlemont, Massachusetts, on April 10, 1885. When he was 15, he and his parents moved to Tacoma, Washington, where he received secondary education at the Academy of the College of Puget Sound.

He received his B.A. and M.A. degrees in geology at the University of Washington, Seattle, in 1911 and 1912, and a Ph.D. degree in paleontology at the University of California (Berkeley) in 1915. His doctoral dissertation dealt with the geology and paleontology of Cretaceous deposits in the Santa Ana Mountains of southern California.

After serving as an instructor at the University of Washington during the academic year 1915–1916, he became an assistant professor at the University of Oregon at Eugene. At his interview in Seattle with the president of the University of Oregon, an annual salary of $1,200 as an instructor was agreed upon. Because the position was temporary, Packard suggested that the title of assistant professor would help him relocate, and the president agreed. His first salary check in the fall was for a bit more than $100, as the business office assured him that no assistant professor could be paid less than $1,400 annually. As Mrs. Packard now recalls, "We felt rich." How salary scales have changed!

In 1917 Dr. Packard transferred to Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College as head of the department of geology. He returned to the University of Oregon in 1918 as professor of geology, where he remained for 14 years.

In 1932, when the Oregon State System of Higher Education was organized and institutional curriculum priorities were established, most science was assigned to Oregon State College (later University). Dr. Packard was made dean of a new school of science, professor and head of the department of geology, and director of the General Research Council. He resigned as dean in 1938 but continued to head research until 1946. He retired with emeritus status in 1950 and moved to Palo Alto, California.

In California he was granted office and laboratory space and named research associate of Stanford University in 1951, where he served as lecturer and continued his studies of Oregon and California fossil faunas. He also collaborated with paleontologists of the U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park, California.

While at the University of Oregon, he instituted a series of summer geological field camps under relatively primitive conditions in central Oregon. These camps are still continued by Oregon State University, fortunately under less stringent circumstances. In the early days these camps brought to wide geologic attention a small patch of Mississippian to Permian marine sediments, a thick Jurassic section, and remnants of a sheet of marine Cretaceous deposits. Since Packard's pioneering study, these Paleozoic
and Mesozoic rocks through the years have been the basis of extended research, student theses, and professional publications by many people.

At Oregon State University he was successful both as a promoter of research and as a teacher. In addition to a course in invertebrate paleontology for majors in geology and zoology, he taught a course on the geologic history of life, with emphasis on the vertebrate fauna. This course gave him an opportunity to use his special interest and knowledge of vertebrate development. It was well received by a wide spectrum of students. His interest in terrestrial and marine mammal faunas was a natural consequence of his early training under Dr. John C. Merriam. It persisted through his whole life.

Earl was a gentle and kindly man, eager to assist students and associates in their pursuit of geology and paleontology. Many of them acknowledge his stimulus toward fruitful careers.

Dr. Packard was a Fellow of the Geological Society of America, Fellow of the Paleontological Society, member of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Seismological Society.

As shown by his publications, his research dealt mainly with Paleozoic and Mesozoic geology and faunas of central Oregon (including peculiar rudistids and certain ammonites), marine Cretaceous of California, the *Trigoniae* of the Pacific Coast, Cenozoic marine mammals, and the Pleistocene fauna of Oregon.

He married LeFay Davies of Pomona at Whittier, California, on August 10, 1915. He is survived by his wife, two children (Mildred Nichols and Martin Everett Packard), four grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

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