IN MEMORIAM

DONALD DILWORTH BRAND

Donald Dilworth Brand, Professor Emeritus in the Department of Geography, died from bronchial complications at his home in Austin on 21 July 1984. He was 79 years old and is survived by his wife, Joy M. (Erickson); two children, Donald D. Brand, Jr., of San Pedro, California, and Joy Beverly Doughty of San Antonio, Texas; a sister, Bernice Esmeralda Brand of Colorado Springs, Colorado; and three grandchildren.

Don's father, Willis C. Brand, came to California from Wisconsin; his mother, Martha Susan (Dilworth), was from Arkansas. While residing in California they were educated at Clearmont where they met, fell in love, and married. Willis Brand was ordained a minister, and in 1903 the newly wed couple was assigned to a mission station in Chiclayo, Lambayeque, Peru, under the sponsorship of the Holiness Church (later changed to the Methodist Independent Mission Board).

Life for the young missionary couple at this remote mission outpost must have been difficult. Martha Brand studied natural childbirth, and both Don and his sister, who was born a year after Don, were delivered by
this method. Don was born on March 6, 1905, while his father was out looking for a midwife.

The Brand family lived in a simple adobe house just outside of town. The house had no window screens, and insects, especially mosquitoes, were a constant problem. Don's father contracted a severe case of malaria which bothered him the rest of his stay in Peru, and was indeed the principal reason the family eventually decided to return to California. Surprisingly, Don was not affected by the disease.

Economic life for a missionary family was hard in turn-of-the-century Peru. To help make ends meet, Don's father opened a camera shop in Chiclayo and operated it until the family returned to the United States. Don's life-long interest in photography was probably influenced by his father's early economic pursuits.

For entertainment the Brand family often went on picnics and extended family outings. Many of these were to prehistoric ruins in the Chiclayo vicinity. Young Don Brand spent a great deal of his time collecting the potsherds and other cultural artifacts of the region during these trips, and through his contact with the local people he developed a love for the people and culture of Latin America and learned to speak Spanish fluently. It undoubtedly was from these early experiences that Don developed his
interests in anthropology, cultural geography and archaeology, interests which were to become a major part of his scholarly work.

The Brand family returned to the United States in 1912, a year when Halley's Comet was easily visible. Don had wanted to live long enough to see the comet on its return, but unfortunately his wish was not to be. The Brands settled on a 400 acre ranch just outside San Diego, California. The family had little money, and lived a spartan life in a small house with few conveniences, in Valley Center, California. When their house burned to the ground, the Brand family was forced to live in a crudely improvised dwelling. Don had to haul water from a nearby stream, clear land, and help break up rocky soil for cultivation. He had to ride a horse or walk many miles to the one-room school house where he developed his love of reading. Living and working close to the land, Don became a careful observer of the natural landscape, a skill that would serve him well in his later scholarly life. The country around San Diego was still remote and wild in those days. Don loved to talk about that period of his life, and often spoke of one experience that occurred while walking home from school: he was stalked by a mountain lion that held to the higher ground, followed him for several miles, but thankfully never attacked.

These childhood experiences on the land developed in Don a curiosity about the environment that later led him to take long and extended trips
alone, by foot, horse, and mule, into the remote mountainous regions of the southwestern United States and Mexico. He never feared the local people or wildlife, and always traveled unarmed so as not to frighten the local people or cause someone to attack him.

Growing up in an isolated rural environment, Don became an avid reader and active participant in school activities. He played football, ran cross-country, and took part in many functions with others his age. These activities often forced Don to walk home in the dark, a great difficulty due to his deep, nearly uncontrollable fear of the dark. This fear probably originated in his early boyhood in Peru where local children regaled him with tales of spirits, ghosts and other dread creatures of the night. In 1923, Don graduated from Escondido High School. He was president of the senior class and valedictorian.

After high school Don was involved in a number of endeavors. From 1923 to 1925 he worked as a fireman for the Southern Pacific Railroad. During the summers from 1923 to 1926 he did lumbering work. In 1925 he began his post-secondary education at San Diego State College. There he took courses in Anthropology from Edgar Lee Hewitt that broadened and systematized his early interests in ancient human impacts on the landscape.

Don frequently had to drop out of school for short periods of time to earn enough money to continue his college education. He was employed as a
"dam construction rigger" on jobs that took him to many locales in southern California and Arizona where numerous, large-scale dam building projects were being undertaken to improve water supply and control. One such job, building the dam for the San Carlos Reservoir, brought him in contact with numerous prehistoric sites similar to those he saw as a boy in Peru. It was here that he had his first encounters with Apache Indians. These experiences probably laid the foundation of his later scholarly work that brought together his interests in both archaeological and cultural geographical data.

In 1928, in what would have been Don's senior year at San Diego State College, he transferred to the University of California at Berkeley, primarily to work with such early giants in the disciplines of Geography and Anthropology as Carl O. Sauer and A. L. Kroeber. He completed his A.B. degree in 1929 at Berkeley, graduating cum laude, which was the highest honor possible at that time. His major was geography, but he had well-developed minors in anthropology and history. While at Berkeley from 1928-1929 he supported himself by working as a meteorological observer for the university, and as a result of that training he never lost his interests in climatology and meteorology. He also developed courses in these subjects that he taught occasionally until late in his academic career.
During the summer of 1929 and spring of 1930 Don was the principal field assistant for Sauer and Kroeber, who were doing extensive field work in Arizona and Northwest Mexico. During this period Sauer convinced Don to enter the graduate program at Berkeley, bypass the M.A. degree, and go directly into the Ph.D. program. With Kroeber's encouragement, Don applied for and received the Sigmund Martin Heller Travelling Grant, which at the time was the highest paying stipend for graduate work given by the university. Don continued to do field work with Carl Sauer, and he published his first three scholarly papers jointly with his mentor. These were the first of a long series of articles that would deal with prehistoric man in arid North America and that would firmly launch Don on a distinguished academic career.

In 1932, his last year in graduate school, Don married a girl from near his boyhood home in southern California, Joy Morenci Erickson, whom he had met while she was still in high school. In these depression plagued days of the 1930s life was not easy for the newly wed couple who often had to save returnable bottles and use the money earned from the deposits to have enough funds to add some meat to their diet. The early experiences gained in those difficult times forged a marriage partnership that lasted almost fifty-two years until Don's death.
In 1933 Don received his Ph.D. in Geography from the University of California at Berkeley, but as Don was quick to point out, with the equivalence of undergraduate and graduate majors in Anthropology and History. In late 1933 and early 1934 he worked as a Research Associate in History for the National Park Service. Here he wrote *The History of Scotts Bluff, Nebraska*, a work so highly regarded that it helped secure his reputation as a first-rate scholar, and was instrumental in his securing several job offers. In 1934, Don turned down a permanent position with the Park Service in order to return to the University of California, where he served as an instructor and lecturer in Geography.

In September of 1934, Don left his beloved California to take a position as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico. Although he always retained his strong feelings and family ties to California, he never again returned to that state for any extended period of time. The position at New Mexico was the result of Brand's developing reputation for his work with Sauer and Kroeber, his interest in the American Southwest and Mexico, and because Edgar Lee Hewitt, his early mentor at San Diego State College, had moved to New Mexico as a university administrator.

Brand made a quick and strong impression at New Mexico. In 1935 he was promoted to Associate Professor after just one year in residence at the
University. Just four years later, in 1939 he was promoted to Professor of Anthropo-Geography. He was appointed head of the Coronado Cuarto Centennial Celebration and was the head of the Department of Anthropology's archaeological field school at Chaco Canyon, a site later to become a National Monument. Numerous, and some later prominent, graduate students received their training under Don's direction at that field school. His research at the now famous site gained him a national and even international reputation. Indeed, his name remains prominent in one of the National Park Service's guides of sites in Chaco Canyon.

He was Acting Head of the Department of Anthropology from 1935-1936, Head of the Department from 1936-1943, and again in 1946-1947. As Head, he built the department into one of the top three anthropology programs in the country, topped only by those of Harvard and Berkeley.

Don considered himself an anthropo-geographer and wanted to teach more geography courses. At the time, most of the geography he was teaching was confined to the meteorology courses he taught at nearby Kirkland Army Air Field. The president of the university was about to grant Don's wish for expanded offerings in Geography when World War II broke out.

His work during the war years is clouded with mystery. Officially, he served as Cultural Geographer in Mexico for the Smithsonian Institution between 1944 and 1946. He also held the position of visiting professor in
the Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia in Mexico City. There are, however, some clear indications that Don was sent to Mexico secretly by the United States government, perhaps by the Office of Strategic Services, the precursor of the modern Central Intelligence Agency, to monitor both fascist and communist activities in and around the states of Michoacan and Jalisco. Don never talked much about these activities, but he was attached to the United States embassy in Mexico City, and he and the members of his family held State Department passports.

During this period in Mexico Don lived in Quiroga, a town about which he later wrote a monograph. From here he took many long, lonely trips into the mountains. While he never spoke of the reasons for these trips he often liked to reminisce about what the trips were like. He moved slowly over the landscape on horseback, by mule or on foot. He had time to see the land and meet the people living on it. He camped out frequently and sometimes stayed in small villages where he slept and ate with the local people. Don prided himself on being an intrepid outdoorsman.

After the war Don returned to New Mexico only to find a new president who did not honor his predecessor's promise of expanding geography course offerings. Both dissatisfaction and a strong desire to return to the discipline of geography led Don to leave New Mexico in the spring of 1947 for a position in the geography department at the University of Michigan in
Ann Arbor. Apparently, contacts he had made in Mexico with geographers from Michigan at a conference during the war were instrumental in his appointment.

The Michigan appointment was a mistake for Don. He loved the high academic standards at Michigan and was appreciated by his colleagues. But Don hated the cold climate, suffered from sciatica, and was too far away from his field area. He could get back to the Southwest and Mexico for only brief periods during the summer and then at great cost to his family and personal life.

Don would never talk much about the Michigan period in his academic life except to say he was uncomfortable there. It must have been unpleasant for him. It certainly was an unproductive period in his scholarly life, for there are only four or five citations in his vita dated to this period — mostly work he had started before he left New Mexico.

Don could not resist the pull of the Southwest, and in the spring semester of 1949 he accepted a position as Junior Distinguished Professor, initially in the Department of Geology, at The University of Texas. He was at that time the highest paid member on the faculty, with the earth-shaking salary of $4,200 for nine months. In the fall semester of 1949 he started the Department of Geography with the appointment of two additional colleagues. Don was chairman of the department from 1949 to 1960, when he
stepped down to devote full-time to teaching and research. He carried out these latter academic responsibilities until his retirement in 1975.

After retirement he traveled with his wife, especially visiting southern California and sites that he had worked at in his early research career. He had thought about moving back to the family ranch just outside San Diego. But one summer there convinced him that southern California had changed too much since he left over 54 years earlier, and he returned to Austin to spend his final days. He remained active, working on research and a departmental history until his death.

One of the authors of this report (Holz) was a colleague of Don's in the department from 1962 until his retirement. As a young Ph.D. just out of graduate school, I came to Texas after having been told many stories about Don. He was given many Brahmin-like characteristics by people who thought they knew him quite well. For example, I was warned by the Department Chairman not to talk with Don before noon. He was once described as "getting up in the morning with his guts tied in knots and they do not unwind until lunch-time." To some people Don appeared cold, irascible, stern, often abrupt and preoccupied. I never found him that way except in a surficial manner. He was always busy, had too many things to do, and was interested in too much. As a result, demands on his time were great, and he treasured time alone to work on projects of his own interest. Yet as a
young and struggling assistant professor I always felt I could go to him for advice or assistance with my teaching and research. In 1965 when I was getting ready for a trip to Egypt on a Fulbright Grant I had a long valuable conversation with Brand. I found that he had done over three years of research on the Nile Delta, and had collected two footlockers of archival material on that region, even though he had never visited or published anything on Egypt. Don's curiosity and quest for knowledge had no limits. To the time of his death he had a strong interest in China which perhaps could be traced back to early days in Peru when he discovered artifacts that had a suggested origin in China. He also spent much time compiling long and detailed lists of things that interested him. For example, he kept detailed lists on college and professional athletic teams. He could report on which school was leading the league in football, basketball, baseball, and most minor sports. His love for California schools never abated, and he would go to elaborate lengths to prove through won/lost records, common opponents, and the rigor of their schedules that the west coast schools were the best athletically in the country.

In Don's tenure at the University he had some notable battles with other powerful faculty members, in geography, the administration, and in other departments. These conflicts often resulted from his strongly held political, moral and academic views. He could be uncompromising and
vitriolic when challenged, and these traits helped develop his reputation as a stern, somewhat pugnacious and taciturn individual. On a personal level I always found him cooperative, informed, helpful, and filled with valuable information that he would willingly, even eagerly, share if you took time to meet with him on his own terms. I found him a valued colleague and shall always carry in my mind a vision of him as a stocky, balding little man with puffy sideburns and mustache, struggling off the elevator or to a class with an enormous load of old books that he had lovingly, joyously discovered in the library. His greatest pleasure seemed to be in finding, organizing and cataloging information. He knew the main library and the Latin American collections better than most librarians, and I often felt he would have been most happy as a bibliographer or librarian.

Don believed strongly that all faculty should place much emphasis on teaching. Toward this end he voluntarily carried a four course teaching load until his retirement. As a teacher Don operated on two separate planes. With undergraduates he was stern, rigorous, demanding and a hard grader. One legendary final examination he gave for his course on Mexico had over seven hundred multiple choice questions. He believed strongly that undergraduate students should be given much factual information in their courses to better prepare them for job opportunities or later
graduate work. Despite this rigorous view, his undergraduate courses always made and were well-attended.

At the graduate level Don was more empathic with the students. I always had the feeling he believed graduate students had proved themselves by obtaining an undergraduate degree and being accepted for graduate work. Graduate students generally loved him and, though he was demanding, they found him a fountainhead of facts and ideas that helped them with their advanced training. Comments most often made by graduate students, even many years after graduating, were that they remembered Don fondly as a gentleman and a scholar. Perhaps Don's reputation among graduate students is best expressed by an article in the January, 1971, issue of the Alcalde by Richard Van Steenkiste, one of his former students. The article is titled "Mr. Chips is Alive and Teaching in Texas." One quote from the article:

I have never seen another professor who had as much time for students as Dr. Brand. It wasn't just time to consult with students about their course-work during his office hours, but time to talk with them about anything they wanted to talk about at almost any time. He
had time to talk with us before class, after class, at coffee breaks in seminars, in the stacks of the library, in the halls of buildings and at lunch.

There were many sides to this complex man that a casual observer could not possibly experience. I was fortunate to have the opportunity to be his colleague for even a short time.

One of the authors of this memorial statement (Jordan) was a student of Don's during the early 1960s. He provides the following view of Don from the perspective of both being a student and a notable scholar in his own right who can judge Don through the historical lens of time:

Donald Brand was a scholar in the venerated Teutonic sense. To the beginning graduate student in cultural geography, his knowledge on a wide variety of subjects seemed vast, an impression that did not change as the years passed. Professor Brand could speak with authority not only concerning his special field of expertise -- the cultural/historical geography of Mexico and the American Southwest -- but also on diverse areas and periods.

He was a master of archival work, and from him the neophyte graduate student, if very diligent, could learn the honored craft of scholarship. A researcher trained by Don would never overlook relevant sources, regardless how obscure, would never produce shoddy work or reach unsupported
conclusions. His enthusiasm for the acquisition of knowledge was conveyed to the student, and we always felt that he enjoyed research more than the presentation of his findings. Don was not an effective lecturer, being a very shy man, but he excelled in the graduate seminar setting, where an informal give-and-take with a handful of students could be richly rewarding. Those students not mentally equipped to become scholars dismissed him as pedantic, but the rest of us owe much of our prowess as researchers to the formative influence of this quiet teacher.

Don was equally skilled as a field researcher. He possessed the mental and physical toughness to thrive for extended periods of field observation in remote parts of Mexico. Those students fortunate enough to accompany him in the field learned that he applied the same demanding standards to data acquisition there that he insisted upon in the library and archive. He was no cloistered scholar, no armchair geographer. Don should be remembered as the master scholar who offered a splendid role model for aspiring professional geographers.

The third author of this statement (Doolittle) has followed in Don's academic footsteps, conducting virtually all of his scholarly work in the American Southwest and northern Mexico. He is most familiar with Don's research and furnishes the following insight.
Professor Brand's research was as diverse as it was thorough. He wrote on a multitude of topics, but most of his research involved the prehistory and landscape of northwest Mexico, the people and lifeways of central Mexico, the status of scholarly research in different places at various times, and subsistence. As has already been pointed out, Don began conducting research in arid North America under the tutelage of Carl Sauer in the late 1920s. The first of their endeavors focused on prehistoric sites in southeastern Arizona, the second with ancient settlements in Sonora, and the third with sites in the west Mexican state of Sinaloa. These three projects were intended to determine the nature of prehistoric peoples who lived between the highly advanced cultures of the American Southwest and the even more developed civilizations of Mesoamerica.

In the field with Sauer, Don functioned mainly as an interpreter and general assistant. His command of the Spanish language was much better than Sauer's at the time, and his experiences since his youth with finding archaeological sites made him an astute field worker. He also was an excellent mechanic. He once told me that the car he and Sauer used broke down frequently. During times of needed repairs Sauer would put Don to work repairing the car while the professor climbed the nearest hill in search of sites and vantage points to view the landscape. Many of the
sites recorded in their trips of May-June 1929 and spring of 1930 were found during such break-downs.

In spite of numerous mechanical problems, the two made great time in recording sites and covering territory. I once asked Don how long the two had actually spent working in the Valley of Sonora, a 50 kilometer-long valley in which they recorded numerous sites, with which I took six months to become familiar. He paused for a moment, commented that his memory had faded over the past half century, and then responded by saying "the better part of three days." I have never felt so humbled that so much could be accomplished in so little time, and under such primitive and harsh conditions.

The early work of Don with Carl Sauer shows a steady geographical progression southward. They began working in Arizona where, on a previous trip, Sauer had detected evidence of Pueblo peoples that needed to be investigated further. Don was chosen to participate, in large part because of his experiences as a boy and also because he was familiar with the Apache Indians who lived in the area. After working in Arizona, they moved down the west coast of Mexico, following more tantalizing evidence of ancient cultural connections. Their joint work was west of the Continental Divide, in the Sierra Madre Occidental.
In September of 1930, Don, with the aid of the Sigmund Martin Heller Travelling Grant, began a year of field work east of the mountains in the northwestern part of Chihuahua state. The research he conducted there was similar in nature to that which he did earlier with Sauer. The purpose of the project was to determine the extent of Southwestern-Mesoamerican contacts in the central plateau. In effect, it was the eastern counterpart of the previous Sonoran study, both evolving out of the initial southeast Arizona research.

Don's individually authored publications over the next decade focused mainly on northwest Mexico. His dissertation, completed in 1933, was published in two parts, "The Natural Landscape of Northwestern Chihuahua," University of New Mexico Bulletin, Geological Series 5:2 (1937), and "The Chihuahua Culture Area," New Mexico Anthropologist, 6/7:115-215 (1943). He also published articles on ancient shell trade, pottery distributions, and even ventured further south in the Sierras reporting on archaeological sites in the state of Durango. Today the area in which he worked is both physically rugged and culturally "wilder" than it was more so a half century ago. That Don worked in such a hostile environment is not surprising given his upbringing; neither is the fact that very little research has been done in the region since. Don's research in northwest Mexico is still cited regularly in works dealing with the archaeology of Mexico and the
Southwest. One of the reasons is that few scholars have ventured into the area, another is that Don's work is still considered with high regard. Single-handedly Brand has contributed over 50 percent of what is known of northwest Mexico archaeology. This body of work remains his greatest academic accomplishment.

Don might well have conducted more research in northern Mexico had World War II not broken out. When it did he shifted his focus further south and began dealing with more contemporary problems. Even before he left New Mexico for Michoacan, he had published two articles dealing with recent research activities, and primitive and modern economies in the Río Balsas Valley. Perhaps he had some advanced word that the government would send him there. Over the next two decades, he published a string of articles and monographs that dealt with various aspects of the area. He wrote on place names, Spanish colonial ports, the Tarascan people, and vegetation. His greatest and most substantive works, however, were "Quiroga: A Mexican Municipio," Publications of the Institute of Social Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution No. 11 (1951), Coastal Study of Southwest Mexico, Technical Report for the Office of Naval Research, parts 1 and 2, (1957, 1958), and "Ethnohistorical Synthesis of Western Mexico," Handbook of Middle American Indians, Vol. 11, pp. 632-656 (1971).
As in the case of his work in northwest Mexico, the research Don conducted in Michoacan is still cited regularly. Of special interest are his assessments of the bio-physical environment and how people have adapted their lifeways to the region. This body of work continues to be relied upon by both botanists and archaeologists. Historians have also found his Michoacan work of value, but for reasons other than its compilation of data.

It is with this line of research that Don demonstrated his thoroughness. All of Don's works are heavily footnoted, but the works on central Mexico are especially well-documented. It appears that the reliance on ethnohistoric sources, particularly early Spanish accounts, led Don to qualify virtually every interpretation, no matter how minor. He even went to great lengths justifying why certain obscure sources were used and other more widely accepted ones were not. In some cases his central Mexican publications look more like legal publications than scholarly works -- the footnotes often take up more print space than the body of the text. It took Don longer to publish items on Central Mexico than on the northwest. Rather than getting out at least one article or monograph each year, he published only 10 over two decades. These were, however, of considerable depth.
Throughout his entire academic life, Don was concerned with the nature and status of scholarly work everywhere. Perhaps not surprisingly, in the 1930s he wrote on the status of anthropology in the western United States, in the 1940s on the geographical publications in Mexico, anthropological and geographical problems in Latin America, and the history of anthropology in Brazil, and in the mid-1950s, on the status of geography in the United States. What is undoubtedly more surprising, however, is that in the late 1930s he wrote on anthropology as a vocation for women, and in 1943 took the time and great academic risk of writing on the peoples of Japan.

Clearly, these topics show a person who was concerned with academic pursuits other than those of importance to his own substantive research efforts. Don was unquestionably a scholar who recognized that his research was only as good as the larger body of literature to which it contributed. He was very much concerned with what others were doing elsewhere and how it related to what he was doing.

Don was also interested in the history of scholarly pursuits. To this end, he read a great deal about Alexander von Humboldt, the father of modern geography who spent much of 1803 in central Mexico. Don had conducted sufficient research on the topic to write an invited article on von Humboldt's political essay on New Spain (colonial Mexico).
The most recent article Don contributed to the nature, status and history of research activities dealt with ethnozoology. While his other review articles dealt mainly with formal academic disciplines in various regions, this last one focused on an interdisciplinary body of research that Don long held dear -- subsistence. Quite early in his academic career, while at New Mexico, Don organized a symposium involving some of the most noted Southwestern archaeologists of the time. The topic was prehistoric agriculture, and the papers were published in 1936. This was the first in what would be a long list of publications dealing with food production, the most tenacious link between humans and the environment. Later publications dealt with the origins of cultivated plants, and a diverse array of crops including sesame and tapioca. At the time of his death Don was working on the historical geography of the sweet potato.

His early works on subsistence dealt exclusively with plants. In contrast his later works focused, at least in part, on animals. One of these papers dealt with dates and dromedaries in North Africa, another dealt with the spread of Spanish colonial cattle ranching in northern Mexico. There is also a manuscript, completed since 1970, on the history of bee-keeping in the New World, among his papers. Exactly why this paper was never published remains unclear. Attempts are now being made to have it appear posthumously.
Don's research took many turns over his 40 plus year academic career. However, there are three threads of continuity that run through his research. The first is Mexico. Although the specific area of Mexico changed at least once, Don was truly the premier Mexicanist scholar of his time. He was interested in the whole of Latin America but remained faithful to the area he knew best. A tribute to his regional and scholarly integrity, I believe, is found in an offer he once turned down. During the war Don was asked, presumably by the government of the United States, to work on a rubber project in Brazil. Although he was familiar with the language and undoubtedly would have been most successful, he declined the opportunity because he felt inadequate with his command of Portuguese and thought others could do a better job.

The second thread of continuity running through Don's work is subsistence. He seems to have been one of the first geographers and anthropologists to recognize that any study of culture is deficient without a concern for how people obtained food. The vital link between people and the bio-physical environment is food production, and Don not only was one of the first to recognize this, but he never lost sight of it.

The third thread of continuity is the nature and status of scholarship. Don was always concerned with what other researchers elsewhere were doing. In the Geography Department at The University of Texas he
taught the History and Philosophy of Geography. Little recognized, however, is the fact that Don published no fewer than 17 articles on various related topics. Although Don was long thought of as the consummate field researcher who took copious notes and collected much data, he was also widely read in the philosophy of science. Brand was no myopic, self-centered scholar whose work was restricted by dogmatic blinders. Instead he was a scholar with wide ranging vision.

A fitting close for this testimonial to Dr. Donald Dilworth Brand, founder of formal, academic Geography at The University of Texas at Austin is a statement he recorded some years ago in a graduate seminar when asked to define the scope of Geography and his philosophy and methodology of the discipline. We let him speak for himself because his response is one that will carry down through the years, clear and unequivocal, a guide to future geographers:

I tend to define it widely enough to include much history and a great amount of anthropology. A Geographer must study mathematics and statistics, but under no circumstances should he or she reject regional geography. I believe that a Geographer is more a provider and synthesizer of data than a theorist. A Geographer must constantly improve his techniques, and I see nothing wrong with being an activist
in geography. I, myself, am particularly interested in the distribution of man over the landscape, what motivates migrations, and where people live and work. I like to discover what I can about the basic things, such as the geological and geomorphological aspects of a region, its soils and climate, and its biological aspects. Sometimes it is important to understand the archaeological aspects of an area. One uses this information as evidence when it is needed. One classifies and describes when possible. This is the way I conducted field schools in New Mexico [Brand conducted field schools for The University of Texas in Mexico during the summers of 1950, 1951, 1956, and 1957, accompanied by geologists, historians and other participants]. I use much archaeological data in my own work, in following a 'landscape' through time. One certainly can go back more than a human lifetime. To accomplish this work, a Geographer should be familiar with techniques utilized by historians, archaeologists and all others who study human life. This was essential in seminars conducted by Messrs. Kroeber and Sauer, and I believe that such is valuable and essential today. One also must conduct library research, and use, if necessary, such collections as those found in the Library of Congress, museums, libraries overseas, and depending upon the terminal date of the project under study, other historical sources.
Only in this way can we understand man's relations and actions. Now, those are my personal practices and views.

With great esteem for his scholarship, friendship, and tutelage the Committee respectfully submits this memorial to our departed colleague Donald Dilworth Brand.
William H. Cunningham, President of
The University of Texas at Austin

H. Paul Kelley, Secretary
The General Faculty

This Memorial Resolution was prepared by a special committee consisting of Professors Robert K. Holz (Chairman), Terry G. Jordan, and William E. Doolittle.