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THE STATUS OF ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE WESTERN UNITED STATES

By DONALD D. BRAND

INTRODUCTION

This paper is an attempt at an analysis of the present nature of academic Anthropology in the seventeen western states of the United States. This group of states was selected because they contain the great majority of Indians now living in the United States, and because they possess the best worked and most spectacular Indian remains and pre-historic sites north of Mexico (with the possible exception of the "Mound Builder" area to the east). It was assumed that in an area so rich in the materials for all branches of anthropologic study there would be a marked development of academic departments. This region, incidentally, includes something more than one-half the area of the United States. Information utilized in this study was obtained by examining the 1937-1938 Announcements of Courses for 196 institutions of higher learning, which included all the universities and colleges in this region recognized or approved by the Association of American Universities, the North-Central Association, the Northwest Association, and the American Association of Teachers Colleges. In addition, the catalogs of several junior colleges and unapproved institutions were perused; and some correspondence was carried on in order to clarify uncertain points.

Attention was directed primarily to academic institutions in the area. Unattached individuals, non-academic museums and societies, and the operations of outside institutions (such as the Smithsonian Institution, Indian Office, National Park Service, American Museum of Natural History, Field Museum, Harvard University, University of Chicago, Columbia University, and Yale University) were largely disregarded. Courses were considered to be anthropologic (no matter in what department) if they were in the fields of Archaeology, Physical Anthropology, Ethnology and Ethnography, Social Anthropology, and Linguis-

tics. However, courses in Ancient History, History of Civilization, Classical Archaeology, Art and Archaeology, Museum Work, Human Anatomy, Human Heredity, Folklore, Human Geography, and Linguistics were not considered unless they were offered in departments of Anthropology or Sociology. Of the Sociology courses not patently anthropologic (according to the normal departmental division) those pertaining to Social Origins, Culture History, and Race Problems were included. No attempt was made to survey summer school or extension courses.

DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION

According to the catalog survey there are twenty-eight institutions in which there is a School, Department, Division, or Instructor in whose title the word "Anthropology" appears. Of these only nine (Washington, Oregon, California, Southern California, Denver, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) possess autonomous departments in which a student may major in Anthropology while working for a bachelor's degree. All nine of these departments also offer work toward the master's degree, but only California and Southern California provide studies leading to the Ph.D. degree. In addition to the above mentioned departments, the Department of Sociology at the University of Nebraska offers the equivalent of work leading to the B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees in Anthropology; and the Department of History and Anthropology at Texas Technological College has granted both A.B. and M.A. degrees in Anthropology. Besides the eleven institutions previously listed, only the University of California at Los Angeles, San Diego State College, the University of Utah, and the Montana State University list twenty or more semester hours in Anthropology, but no major in Anthropology alone is possible. The following table lists the institutions with departments or instructors of Anthropology. In addition, there are 54 other institutions where some anthropologic courses are offered. These courses are normally in departments of Sociology, but they also appear in departments of Economics, History, Political Science, Geography, Geology, and Biology.

INSTITUTION	TITLE OF DEPARTMENT	DEGREES GRANTED	MEMBERS TEACHING STAFF
MORE THAN 60 HOURS OF ANTHROPOLOGY OFFERED			
U. California	Anthropology	A.B., M.A., Ph.D.	5 (4)*
U. New Mexico	Anthropology	A.B., M.A.	7 (5)*
U. South. Calif.	Anth. & Arch.	A.B., M.A., Ph.D.	6 (1)*
U. Arizona	Anthropology	A.B., M.A.	5
30 TO 60			
U. Texas	Anthropology	A.B., M.A.	4
U. Washington	Anthropology	A.B., M.A.	3
U. Denver	Anthropology	A.B., M.A.	3
U. Nebraska	Sociology	A.B., M.A., Ph. D.	2 (1)*
U. Oregon	Anthropology	A.B., M.A.	2 (1)*
18 TO 30			
U. Oklahoma	Anthropology	A.B., M.A.	2 (1)*
U. C. L. A.	Psychology	No Major	1
Texas Tech.	Hist. & Anth.	A.B., M.A.	1
San Diego S. C.	Anthropology	No Major	1
Montana S. U.	Econ. & Soc.	No Major	1
U. Utah	Soc. & Anth.	No Major	1
8 TO 18			
Sacramento J. C.	Anthropology	No Major	2 (0)*
U. Colorado	Econ., P. S., Anth., Soc.	No Major	1
Gunnison S. C.	Biological Sci.	No Major	2 (0)*
Canyon S. T. C.	Arch. & Paleo.	No Major	1 (0)*
Stanford U.	Economics	No Major	2 (0)*
Fresno S. C.	Social Sci.	No Major	1 (0)*
U. Kansas	Sociology	No Major	3 (1)**
Flagstaff S. T. C.	Social Studies	No Major	1 (0)*
LESS THAN 8 HOURS			
Colorado Col.	Anth. & Arch.	No Major	4 (1)**
U. North Dakota	Soc. & Anth.	No Major	1 (0)*
Williamette U.	Soc. & Anth.	No Major	1
Reed Col.	Soc. & Anth.	No Major	1 (0)*
Sul Ross S. T. C.	Social Sci.	No Major	? **

*Where individuals without rank in Anthropology give anthropologic courses they are included in the first number. The figure in parenthesis denotes the actual number with title in Anthropology and rank above lecturer, fellow, associate, or assistant.

**Information is incomplete for Colorado College, Kansas, and Sul Ross, where reorganizations have taken place since the issue of the Announcements for 1937-1938.

FIELDS COVERED

The course most frequently offered (35 institutions) is a one or two semester equivalent of the General Anthropology year course at the University of California. In addition, in departments of Sociology, this commonly takes the form of a course entitled Cultural Anthropology (17) or Social Anthropology (9), which normally disregards the "origin, antiquity, and races of man," but stresses the "origin and growth of civilization." Furthermore, there are twelve departments with specific courses on Social Origins, and thirteen departments offering a course approximating Culture Growth. Race Relations or Race Problems (26) is almost exclusively a subject of Sociology departments.

An intensive course on Physical Anthropology is practically lacking, although Arizona, Brigham Young, Canyon, Denver, New Mexico, North Dakota, Puget Sound, Southern California, Stanford, Texas, and Texas Tech make some pretence by offering from one to six semester hours. It is quite apparent that no more than a bare introduction to this field can be gained at any western institution.

Very little work is offered in Linguistics outside of the universities of California, New Mexico, and Washington. Only at the University of California are the faculty, library, and field facilities in Linguistics all of high caliber.

Anthropo-geography* (practically synonymous with Human or Cultural Geography) is offered in a department of Anthropology only at the University of New Mexico.

*Courses in Human Geography are commonly taught in departments of Geography or Social Sciences in teachers colleges. Of the 196 institutions surveyed 41 offered from one to four courses with titles or contents approximating Human Geography (Ada, Bellingham, Brigham Young, Canyon, Claremont, Denton, Denver, Durant, Edmond, Ft. Hays, Greeley, Lewiston, Nebraska Wesleyan, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pittsburg S. T. C., Sacramento, San Francisco S. T. C., Silver City, Southern California, Sul Ross, Talequah, Texas A. & I., Weatherford), Environmental Geography (Denver, Dillon, San Diego, San Jose, U. C. L. A., Washington, Weber), Man and Climate (Ada, Chadron, Durant Edmond, Greeley, Kearney, Talequah, Weatherford), Anthropogeography (Nebraska, New Mexico, Southern Methodist, Tempe, U. C. L. A., Valley City), Cultural Geography (California, Humboldt, Kearney, Santa Rosa, Southern California), or Social Geography (Minot). Twenty-four of these institutions are teachers colleges. Courses in Historical Geography were not considered.

However, there is very close co-operation between anthropologists and geographers at California, Nebraska, and Southern California.

Courses in the history, theory, and methodology of Anthropology are given at Arizona, California, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, U. C. L. A., and Washington.

The distribution of courses, by contents and institutions, for the remaining fields of Anthropology is presented in the following lists. In the allocation of courses both title and description have been considered.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Old World, Classical, or Prehistoric: Ariz., Col., Denver, Flagstaff, N. Mex., South. Calif., Tex.
 American: Ariz., Canyon, Col., Gunnison, Mont. Mines, South. Calif., Tex.
 North American: Montana, Nebraska, N. Mex.
 South American: New Mexico, Southern California.
 Mexico, Central America, West Indies, and Peru: Ariz., Calif., Neb., N. Mex., Okla., South. Calif., Tex. Tech., U. C. L. A.
 Peru: California.
 Southwestern: Ariz., Canyon, Col., Flagstaff, Gunnison, N. Mex., Southwestern, Sul Ross, Tex. Tech., Utah.
 Field and Museum Methods: Calif., Col., Gunnison, Mont., Neb., N. Mex., Sacramento, South. Calif., Tex. Tech., U. C. L. A.
 Dendrochronology: Arizona, New Mexico.
 Indian Ceramics: Denver, New Mexico.
 Pictographs: Denver.

ETHNOLOGY AND ETHNOGRAPHY

World: Calif., Denver, Texas, U. C. L. A.
 Europe: Denver, Neb., N. Mex., Texas.
 Asia: Southern California, Washington.
 Africa: Calif., Mont., Neb., South. Calif., Wash.
 Oceania: Calif., Mont., Nebr., South. Calif., Tex., Wash.
 American Indian: Ariz., Billings, Calif., Col. Col., Col., Edmond, Flagstaff, Fresno, Mont., N. Mex., Okla., Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco S. C., T. C. U., Tex. Tech., U. C. L. A., Utah, Wash.
 Southwestern Ethnology: Arizona, California, New Mexico.
 Indians of California: Calif., Chico, Sacramento.
 Pacific Northwest: Stanford, Washington.

Indians of Oklahoma: Oklahoma.

Folklore: Oklahoma.

Primitive Religions: Col., N. Mex., San Diego, Wash.

Primitive Mentality: Texas.

Primitive Society: Ariz., Baylor, Calif., Col., Denton, Mills, N. Mex., Okla., Ore., San Diego, Texas, U. C. L. A., Wash.

Primitive Arts and Crafts: Ariz., Calif., Denver, New Mex.

Primitive Literature: Washington.

TRENDS AND SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES

It is quite evident that there is no well balanced or all-around department of Anthropology in the West, although California comes close despite its lack of Physical Anthropology. Of course, it is doubtful if a well balanced department exists anywhere. Each institution tends to emphasize courses and research along lines dictated by the personal interests and education of the faculty, by library, laboratory, and field resources, and by financial considerations. In the Southwest and along the Great Plains special opportunities in Prehistory and Archaeology have led to the development of departments with a strong archaeologic bias as at New Mexico, Southern California, Arizona, Texas, Denver, Nebraska, and Texas Tech. New discoveries and the influence of the Committee on State Archaeological Surveys will undoubtedly lead to the initiation of further courses, departments, museums, and societies of Archaeology, as is already noteworthy in the zone from Montana to Texas. Ethnography and Ethnology have been slighted throughout the West excepting at California, Washington, Oregon, Oklahoma and U. C. L. A. where the Columbia-California influence has been strongest. Despite the abundance of living and skeletal somatological material there has been no advance in Physical Anthropology; in fact, there has been a diminution of courses offered. Courses in American Indian Linguistics are given only at California and Washington. In these two fields seemingly the Laboratory of Anthropology and the universities of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma are best located for work among untouched or poorly studied peoples and tribes. The most attention to Museum

Technique is given at California, although Nebraska, New Mexico, Southern California, and Texas Tech afford some work in connection with local museums. In addition to the four institutions (California, Nebraska, New Mexico, Southern California) where there is a recognized bond between Anthropology and Geography, there are special opportunities for the development of Anthro-geography at Canyon, Colorado, Denver, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, San Diego, Sul Ross, U. C. L. A., and Washington. To date, Washington has the only department to offer a course in Indian Administration.

MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, AND PUBLICATIONS

The largest anthropological museum west of the Mississippi, and one of the six largest in North America, is that at the University of California. It is especially rich in collections from California, the Northwest, the Southwest, Oceania, the Mediterranean area, Mexico, Peru, and Central America. The Arizona State Museum at the University of Arizona has a representative collection from the Southwest, with a stress on Arizona Archaeology and Ethnology. In addition to the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology at Denver University (which is good for Archaeology of the western Great Plains), there is an excellent North American Indian collection at the Denver Art Museum, and prehistoric material at the Colorado Museum of Natural History. The Museum of the Western Colorado State College, Gunnison, is devoted chiefly to local Archaeology. The Dyche Museum of Natural History at the University of Kansas has a good archaeologic and ethnologic collection from Kansas, and also material from Belgian Congo. At the University of Nebraska Museum there is a good collection of Nebraskan and Illinois Mound Builder material, and war implements from the Orient. The Museum of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico specializes in Southwestern and Mexican Archaeology. The Anthropology Museum at Oklahoma University has a collection representative of Plains Indian

Ethnology and western Mound Builder culture. The Oregon State Museum of Anthropology has collections strongest in Archaeology of the Northwest, and basketry from the Northwest and Southwest. Sacramento Junior College has a local archaeologic museum. At the Sul Ross Teachers College is the Museum of the West Texas Historical and Scientific Society, representative of the Big Bend area. Texas Technological College, in its West Texas Museum, emphasizes a general collection from the local area. The Museum at the University of Washington has good collections from the Northwest, Arctic, Oceania, and China. Northern Arizona Teachers College, Flagstaff, makes use of the Museum of Northern Arizona, which specializes in local Archaeology. At Colorado Springs the Colorado College has access to the Taylor Museum of Southwestern Studies. San Diego State College makes use of the San Diego Museum, which has a very good Hall of Man (Physical Anthropology), and representative collections from the far Southwest. Southern California and U. C. L. A. make use of the Southwest Museum and the Los Angeles County Museum. The Department of Anthropology at Texas possesses an excellent archaeologic collection from Texas, and also items from Europe, Northeastern United States, Mexico, the Southwest, etc. There are also departmental and institutional museums at Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Willamette.

The best library of anthropologic material in the West is at the University of California. This is one of the four best in the United States. There is no other comparable collection west of the Mississippi. Far behind California, and approximately on a par in anthropologic material, are the libraries at Nebraska, Stanford, Texas, and Washington. In third rank are Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Southern California, and U. C. L. A. In fourth rank would fall Arizona, Colorado College, Denver, Montana, North Dakota, and Utah. The institutions in fifth place (Reed, San Diego, Texas Tech) have barely enough

anthropologic literature to warrant a listing. [Note: The above ranking has been based on the comparative estimates of several individuals. No exact check was made in terms of a critical examination of all library card catalogs. It is to be hoped that in the near future the American Anthropological Association, the National Research Council, or some similar organization will set up a committee to formulate a graduated series of anthropologic book and periodical lists which will designate minimum holdings advisable in institutions granting the A.B., M.A., or Ph.D. in Anthropology.]

The longest and oldest academic series of anthropologic publications in the West is the University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology (1:1-, 1903-; now in 37th vol.). Published jointly by the departments of Anthropology, Geography, and History is Ibero-Americana (1-, 1932-; 11 numbers issued). Next in age is the University of Washington Publications in Anthropology (1:1-, 1920-; in 7th vol.). The University of New Mexico issues, in its Bulletin, an Anthropological Series (1: 1-, 1930-; in 3rd vol.); a Survey Series (1:1-, 1931-; only one number); and a Monograph Series (1:1-, 1934-; three numbers issued). Commencing in 1931, the University of Denver Department of Anthropology has issued nine Reports of the Archaeological Survey of the High Western Plains, and several isolated papers. Also, the Denver Art Museum issues a valuable leaflet series. In 1933 the departments of Anthropology at Arizona, Oregon, and Texas began series (Arizona—several numbers in the Social Science Bulletin), (University of Oregon Studies in Anthropology—one number in U. O. Publications, and two numbers in U. O. Monographs), (University of Texas Anthropological Papers—five numbers in vol. 1). Sacramento Junior College Department of Anthropology issued Bulletin 1 in 1936. Also in 1936 first appeared from the University of Nebraska a series entitled Chapters in Nebraska Archaeology. The Nebraska State Museum has publications of value in prehistory. The Southwestern Colorado Archaeological Society has been

issuing "Southwestern Lore" (1:1-, 1935-) as part of the Western State College, Gunnison, Bulletin. Also, since 1935, the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society has published "The Kiva" from the State Museum at the University of Arizona. For a number of years the University of New Mexico has co-operated with the School of American Research and the Museum of New Mexico in publishing "El Palacio" for the New Mexico Archaeological Society. Also, the School of American Research co-operates in publishing the University of New Mexico Monograph Series, and issues independent publications. Occasional contributions from the anthropologist at the University of Colorado appear in the University of Colorado Studies. In similar fashion material from the Department of History and Anthropology appears sporadically in the Texas Technological Bulletin. Some anthropologic material contributed by members of the University of Texas faculty is issued in the publications of the Texas Folklore Society, Austin. The publications of the West Texas Historical and Scientific Society appear in the Bulletin of the Sul Ross State Teachers College, Alpine. Although not sponsored by the Department of Anthropology, the Civilization of the American Indian series issued by the University of Oklahoma contains much anthropologic material. Members of the Arizona State Teachers College faculty contribute to the "Bulletin," "Museum Note" and "Tree Ring Bulletin" issued by the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff. More divorced from academic connections are the publications of the California Academy of Sciences, Los Angeles County Museum, Southwest Museum, Southern California Academy of Science, San Diego Museum, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado Museum of Natural History, Gila Pueblo, Southwestern Monuments, City of Phoenix, Laboratory of Anthropology, North Dakota State Historical Society, South Dakota State Historical Society, Nebraska State Historical Society, Kansas Academy of Science, Kansas State Historical Society, Panhandle-Plains Historical Society (connected with the

Western Texas S. T. C.), Texas Archaeological and Paleontological Society, Central Texas Archaeological Society, Southwestern Texas Archaeological Society, and several smaller institutions with anthropologic interests.

FACULTIES

As a side light on the quality and nature of instruction given in Anthropology, there has been compiled the following list of all individuals engaged in actual academic instruction and possessed of a rank or title that embodies the words "Anthropology" or "Archaeology." Where readily available, the highest degree earned, together with institution attended and year of degree, is noted. As it has been impossible to obtain, in most cases, the exact department in which the higher degree was earned, such information is not listed.

U. ARIZONA

- E. Haury, Assoc. Prof. Anth., Ph.D., 1934, Harvard.
- *J. Provinse, Assist. Prof. Anth., Ph.D., 1934, Chicago.
- C. Tanner, Assist. Prof. Anth., M.A., 1928, Arizona.
- N. Gabel, Inst. Anth., M.A., 1931, Arizona.
- H. Getty, Inst. Anth., M.A., 1932, Arizona.

U. CALIFORNIA

- A. Kroeber, Prof. Anth., Ph.D., 1901, Columbia.
- R. Lowie, Prof. Anth., Ph.D., 1908, Columbia.
- R. Olson, Assoc. Prof. Anth., Ph.D., 1929, California.
- T. McCown, Inst. Anth., A.B., 1929, California.
- E. Gifford, Lect. Anth.

U. C. L. A.

- R. Beals, Inst. Anth., Ph.D., 1931, California.

CANYON S. T. C.

- C. Johnston, Assist. Prof. Paleo. & Arch., M.S., North Carolina.

U. COLORADO

- L. Leh, Assist. Prof. Anth., M.A., 1929, Chicago.

COLORADO COLLEGE

- J. Breasted, ?
- M. Wilder, Inst. Anth.
- W. Postlethwaite, Lect. Anth., M.A., 1928, Colorado College.
- F. Brown, Lect., Anth.

U. DENVER

- E. Renaud, Prof. Anth., Ph.D., 1920, Denver.

*On leave 1937-1938.

- F. Douglas, Assist. Prof. Anth., A.B., 1920, Colorado.
R. Zingg, Inst. Anth., Ph.D., 1934, Chicago.

U. KANSAS

- L. Eiseley, Assist. Prof. Anth., Ph.D., 1937, Pennsylvania.

MONTANA S. U.

- H. Turney-High, Prof. Anth. & Soc., Ph.D., 1928, Wisconsin.

MONTANA SCH. MINES

- M. Sayre, Archaeologist State Survey, M.A., 1931, Ohio State.

U. NEBRASKA

- E. Bell, Assist. Prof. Anth., Ph.D., 1930, Wisconsin.

U. NEW MEXICO

- D. Brand, Assoc. Prof. Anth.-Geog., Ph.D., 1933, California.
R. Fisher, Assist. Prof. Arch., Ph.D., 1935, Southern Calif.
*F. Hawley, Assist. Prof. Arch. & Anth., Ph.D., 1934, Chicago.
W. Hill, Assist. Prof. Anth., Ph.D., 1934, Yale.
M. Miller, Assist. Pro. Arch. & Anth., Ph.D., 1933, Southern Calif.
*F. Hibben, Assist. in Anth., M.S., 1935, New Mexico.

U. OKLAHOMA

- F. Clements, Assoc. Prof. Anth., Ph.D., 1928, Calif.

U. OREGON

- L. Cressman, Prof. Anth., Ph.D., 1925, Columbia.

SACRAMENTO J. C.

- R. Reeve, Anth. & Eng., Ph.D., 1932, California.
A. Zallio, Anth., French, Italian, Fencing, M.A., California.

SAN DIEGO S. C.

- S. Rogers, Assist. Prof. Anth., Ph.D., 1937, Southern California.

U. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

- A. Bowden, Prof. Anth. & Arch., Ph.D., 1928, Columbia.
I. Lopatin, Research Fel. Anth. & Arch., Ph.D., 1935, Southern California.

U. TEXAS

- J. Pearce, Prof. Anth., M.A., 1895, Texas.
G. Engerrand, Prof. Anth., B.S., 1895, Bordeaux, Ph.D. 1935, Texas.
J. McAllister, Assist. Prof. Anth., Ph.D., 1935, Chicago.
M. Mayhall, Inst. Anth., M.A., 1926, Texas.

TEXAS TECH. COL.

- W. Holden, Prof. Hist. & Anth., Ph.D., Texas.

U. Utah

- E. Smith, Inst. Soc. & Anth., M.S., 1932, Utah.

U. WASHINGTON

- E. Gunther, Assoc. Prof. Anth., Ph.D., 1928, Columbia.

*On leave 1937-1938.

M. Jacobs, Assist. Prof. Anth., Ph.D., 1931, Columbia.

V. Ray, Inst. Anth., M.A., 1933, Washington.

V. Garfield, Assoc. in Anth., M.A., Washington.

WILLAMETTE U.

S. Laughlin, Prof. Soc. & Anth., Ph.D., 1921, Iowa State U.

* * *

It will be much appreciated if all errors of commission and omission are brought to the attention of the compiler of the above survey. These corrections will be printed in a later issue of the NEW MEXICO ANTHROPOLOGIST. Also, it is planned to print lists of all M.A. and Ph.D. dissertations that have appeared to date in western institutions. So far, lists for New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas have appeared in earlier numbers.

D. D. B.



EXCAVATIONS AT SAN DIEGO MISSION, NEW MEXICO

By JOSEPH H. TOULOUSE, JR.

Since 1935, the Museum of New Mexico at Santa Fe, in co-operation with the Civilian Conservation Corps, has conducted a project for the repair of the former San Diego Mission and Monastery and the accompanying Pueblo ruin of Guisewa located at Jemez Springs, New Mexico, some seventy-two miles northwest of Albuquerque. Earlier work had been done at this site some fifteen years ago by the Museum under the supervision of Professor L. B. Bloom, now of the Department of History of the University of New Mexico and the Historical Society of New Mexico.

This past summer's work has been under the supervision of Ele M. Baker, from June to August, 1937, and under the writer during the months of June and September, 1937; also, for the past two years, Wesley Bliss, Charles Hutchinson, Gordon Vivian, and Francis Elmore have served as supervisors. The major aim of the work was the preservation and repair of the Mission and Monastery. Work has been planned for further excavation of some of the rooms of the pueblo ruin, in preparation of the site as a State Monument.