

A Brief History of
the Institute of Andean Research, Inc.

J. Alden Mason

1937-1967

INTRODUCTION

My first contact with the Institute of Andean Research was as Assistant General Counsel of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs when that agency financed the Institute's first major research program over twenty-five years ago. After I moved to New York the officers of the Institute consulted me from time to time on sundry legal questions. Having become a member only recently, I believe I can still look back and appraise the organization more objectively as a comparative outsider.

In my thirty-six years' experience at the Bar, the Institute is unique among non-profit corporations. The dedicated services of the members without compensation, their scrupulous handling of substantial research grants entrusted to them, their ability to coordinate and administer the most complex sort of research programs on an international scale, and, especially, their individual and joint contributions to knowledge all combine to give the Institute its unique character. For many years it operated smoothly and efficiently with no formal rules or By-Laws, showing that such legalisms are really superfluous where men of integrity and good will are concerned. Among those men Gordon F. Ekholm deserves special mention, for it is on him that the entire administrative burden has fallen far too often during his twenty-five years of continuous service as Secretary-Treasurer.

The record speaks for itself, and on the occasion of the Institute's thirtieth anniversary J. Alden Mason has condensed that record into this brief history. To him go the warm thanks of the entire membership.

Dudley T. Easby, Jr. *President*

Bearsville, N.Y.
28th June 1967

The Institute of Andean Research, Inc.

by J. ALDEN MASON

The Institute of Andean Research, Inc. is a non-profit scientific and educational corporation organized in 1937 under the Membership Corporation Law of the State of New York. Its current membership consists of twenty-nine persons dedicated to the increase and spread of knowledge in the various branches of anthropology as they concern Latin America. All members serve voluntarily and without compensation, and to date the Institute has never had a salaried officer or employee.

Originally interested primarily in the Andean region of South America, its Charter was amended in 1948 to extend its sphere of activities to all of South America, Central America, Mexico and the United States of America. Its charter purposes are to stimulate, guide, direct, and conduct research work in anthropology generally, to furnish scholarships to distinguished and worthy students to carry on anthropological research, to publish the results of such research, to receive funds from donors wishing to contribute to such purposes, and to do all things - incidental or necessary to achieve such purposes. The Charter and By-Laws appear later as Appendix I.

Included among the specialties within "anthropology generally" to which the Institute and its members have made significant contributions are archaeology, architecture, art history, conservation and treatment of ancient artifacts, ethnology, ethnobotany, folklore, geography, history, linguistics, sociology, and ancient and primitive technology. The members are professionals each connected with some institution, generally a museum or a university, but they rank and act as individuals and not as the representatives of their respective institutions. It is the hope of the Institute that in so far as practicable every institution in the United States having an active research department or program in one or more of the disciplines mentioned will ultimately have at least one qualified member of its staff as a member of the Institute. There are no stipulated qualifications for membership but the present policy is to limit candidates to persons between the ages of twenty-five and seventy who are citizens of the United States and who have already demonstrated their competence and future promise by extensive practical experience and past and current productivity. Three fourths of the members voting, whether in person or by proxy, at an annual or special meeting are necessary to elect a candidate, who must first be recommended by the Membership Committee.

The official headquarters of the Institute is located at 15 West 77th Street, New York, N.Y. 10024 in space made available rent-free by the American Museum of Natural History.

Its tax-exempt status is established in letters from the Bureau of Internal Revenue (now Internal Revenue Service) of the United States Treasury Department dated October 31, 1947 and April 27, 1948. The Office of the District Director of Internal Revenue for Manhattan recently made a thorough review of the affairs and records of the Institute

since its incorporation in 1937 (in connection with an audit of its information return for 1962) and re-affirmed its status as a tax-exempt organization. Moreover, it seems clear that the Institute falls within the category of "publicly supported" organizations under the 1964 amendment to the Internal Revenue Code, and that contributions made to it by individuals are therefore deductible up to 30% of adjusted gross income and also eligible for the five-year carry-over.

The Institute has no endowment. However, because of its tax-exempt status and the proven professional ability of its members to evaluate and administer research projects, it has received grants and one notable bequest. Funds have come from one foundation and numerous individuals in amounts ranging from fifty dollars to some forty-four thousand dollars from the Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller and his wife for the work at Palenque in the State of Chiapas, Mexico, but some of the Institute's most ambitious and outstanding projects have been carried out with Federal funds aggregating several hundred thousand dollars, first from the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and more recently from the National Science Foundation.

The Institute is presently prepared to receive and administer contributions or grants for any of its charter purposes, as well as to endorse and sponsor worthy scholars not in need of financial assistance by appointing them Honorary Fellows for the duration of their research project.

HISTORY

The first proposals for the establishment of an Institute of Andean Research were made at an informal meeting at the American Museum of Natural History in New York on the 13th of October, 1936, on the occasion of a visit of the distinguished Peruvian archaeologist, Dr. Julio C. Tello. Later a formal organization meeting was held in Washington on the 28th of December, 1936. The nine founder members present were:

Alfred L. Kroeber, University of California, Chairman
Wendell C. Bennett, American Museum of Natural History
Fay-Cooper Cole, University of Chicago
Alfred V. Kidder, Carnegie Institution of Washington
Samuel K. Lothrop, Peabody Museum, Harvard University
Philip A. Means
Leslie Spier, Yale University
Alfred M. Tozzer, Harvard University
George C. Vaillant, American Museum of Natural History

Unhappily, all of them are now deceased.

On February 26, 1937 the Certificate of Incorporation of the Institute of Andean Research, Inc. as a non-profit corporation under the Membership Corporation Law of the State of New York was executed by Alfred Marston Tozzer,

Samuel Kirkland Lothrop, and George Clapp Vaillant; and on March 5, 1937 the certificate was filed with the Secretary of State in Albany.

Gifts from the Hon. Robert Woods Bliss and Mrs. Truxton Beale to establish fellowships made it possible for the Institute to sponsor and direct important field research in Peru almost immediately. Isabel Guernsey of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, was appointed the Beale Fellow in April, 1937, and made a study of Paracas and other textiles in the National Museum and the Museum of the University of San Marcos in Lima. At the same time Donald Collier of the University of Chicago received the Dumbarton Oaks fellowship, which enabled him to accompany Dr. Tello on an archaeological reconnaissance of northern Peru. Nelson A. Rockefeller, J. Deering Danielson, and Edward McC. Blair also made financial contributions to Dr. Tello's survey, during which important discoveries were made in the Casma Valley and the Callejon de Huaylas. In 1937 two Honorary Fellows were appointed, Alfred Kidder II for a survey of sites in Peru and Bolivia, and Willard Z. Park, who pursued ethnographic studies among the Kagaba Indians of Colombia.

In 1938 additional funds were received from Mrs. Beale and Ambassador Bliss, and Institute grants were made to Dr. Tello for photography and to Augusto Sorriano Infante of the Huaraz Museum for archaeological field work. Honorary Fellowships were given to Julian H. Steward of the Smithsonian Institution for ethnographic studies in Ecuador, Peru and Chile in 1938 and 1939, to Wendell C. Bennett for a survey of north highland archaeology in Peru in 1938, again to Alfred Kidder II for excavations at Pucara in 1939, and to Alfred Metraux for ethnological research in the Gran Chaco in 1939 and 1940. A grant was made to J. Franco Inojoso of the Cuzco Museum for a survey of the archaeology of the Puno region in Peru. And in 1940 Harry Tschopik and his wife, Marion Hutchinson Tschopik, received Honorary Fellowships, as well as small grants-in-aid, for ethnological and archaeological investigations in the southern highlands of Peru and Bolivia.

THE INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAM

One of the most ambitious and successful programs of the Institute, its first systematic and collaborative one, was planned in 1940 and proposed to the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington. It was approved and the sum of \$114,000 was appropriated to activate and carry it out. It was a many-faceted two-year program with 1941 to be devoted to field work and 1942 to the preparation of the results for publication. Parenthetically, it might be noted that important publications arising out of this program continued to appear until 1959.

Before inauguration of the work Dr. Vaillant visited many of the countries involved to make proper arrangements with the local authorities, and Dr. Strong made a special trip to Peru.

The program called for ten expeditions, each to be headed by a member of the Institute as Director. He began the work during the summer, and then, returning to his regular university or museum position, left the field work in charge of a younger Supervisor. In most cases the field work was done in close collaboration with local institutions and archaeologists.

The areas investigated and the personnel of the field parties were:

Project 1. *Eastern Mexico*. George C. Vaillant, Director; Gordon F. Ekholm, Supervisor; Mrs. Ekholm; and Wilfredo du Solier.

Project 2. *Western Mexico*. Alfred L. Kroeber, Director; Isabel T. Kelly, Supervisor; and James Gavan.

Project 3. *Central Coast of Peru*. William Duncan Strong, Director; Gordon R. Willey, Supervisor; Mrs. Willey; John M. Corbett; and Mrs. Corbett.

Project 4. *Northern Coast of Chile*. William Duncan Strong, Director; Junius B. Bird, Supervisor; Mrs. Bird; Grete Mostny; and Hugo Yavar.

Project 5. *Cuba and Venezuela*. Cornelius Osgood, Director; Irving Rouse, Assistant Director; George D. Howard, Supervisor; Mrs. Rouse; Mrs. Howard; and Carlos Garcia Robiou.

Project 6. *Colombia*. Wendell C. Bennett, Director; James A. Ford, Supervisor; Mrs. Ford; Gregorio Hernandez de Alba; Luis Duque Gomez; and Luis Alfonso Sanchez.

Project 7. *Southern Highlands of Peru*. Alfred Kidder II, Director; John Howland Rowe, Supervisor; Marion Hutchinson Tschopik, Assistant Supervisor; Jose M. Franco Inojoso; and Gabriel Escobar.

Project 8. *Paracas, and Physical Anthropology of the Central Coast of Peru*. Samuel K. Lothrop and Julio C. Tello, Codirectors; and Marshall T. Newman, Supervisor.

Project 9. A. *Northern Highlands of Peru*. Alfred L. Kroeber, Director; and Theodore D. McCown, Supervisor.
B. *Southern Highlands of Ecuador*. Fay-Cooper Cole, Director; Donald Collier, Assistant Director; John V. Murra, Supervisor; and Anibal Buitrón Chávez.

Project 10. *El Salvador*. Alfred Vincent Kidder, Director; John M. Longyear III, Supervisor; and Stanley H. Boggs.

By the end of 1942 all the field work had been completed, and the following year William Duncan Strong was able to publish "Cross Sections of New World Prehistory: A Brief Report of the Work of the Institute of Andean Research, 1941-1942," *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, vol. 104, no. 2, (Washington, 1943). Rather than initiate a new series of publications on the important and far-reaching results of the individual projects, it was decided that these should be published in existing journals or reports of institutions to which the investigators belonged. In nearly every case the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs contributed to the cost of publication. The entire list of twenty-five by project number appears later as Appendix II; together they form a significant addition to the sum of our knowledge of the regions involved.

During the Second World War attendance at annual meetings of the Institute was of necessity small, and very little new research could be attempted. In 1943 Mrs. Truxton Beale made a contribution of funds which were granted to Dr. Tello for work at the Museum of Anthropology in Magdalena Vieja, Lima, Peru. Aníbal Buitrón Chávez and his wife, Barbara Salisbury de Buitrón, were appointed Honorary Fellows for 1944-1945 to assist them in making studies of Indian communities in Ecuador. In 1945 Harry Tschopik was again appointed an Honorary Fellow for the term of his research in Peru, and in the same year William C. Root of the Department of Chemistry at Bowdoin College was encouraged to investigate pre-Hispanic metallurgy and metalwork.

THE VIRU VALLEY PROGRAM

The Virú Valley Program was the second major coordinated undertaking of the Institute. It began in 1945 when a group of archaeologists from various institutions envisioned the joint investigation of a small northern coastal valley in Peru from all aspects, especially the early periods of settlement, the pre ceramic and the preagricultural periods. The prime movers were William Duncan Strong of Columbia University, Julian H. Steward and F. Webster McBryde of the Institute of Social Anthropology at the Smithsonian, Wendell C. Bennett of Yale University, and Gordon C. Willey of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution. Since all but one were members of the Institute of Andean Research it was natural that they should look to it for help as sponsor and coordinator. The group was soon enlarged by the addition of Junius B. Bird of the American Museum of Natural History, Donald Collier of the Chicago Natural History Museum, James A. Ford, then a Guggenheim Fellow, Jorge C. Muelle of the Peruvian Institute of Ethnology, and Clifford Evans, then a graduate student at Columbia University. Allan R. Holmberg of the Institute of Social Anthropology at the Smithsonian took the place of Dr. Steward. Unlike the earlier Inter-American Affairs Program, it was understood that each field director would make the necessary financial arrangements with his respective institution, and that each field party would be independent as regards finances, collections, and publications. However, it was recognized that certain expenses common to the group were better handled on a coordinated basis; prominent among these were vehicles for rapid transportation, aerial maps of the valley, and a central field laboratory. The Viking Fund made an initial grant to the Institute to cover these items, including three used "Jeeps." This was followed by a further grant in 1946, making a total of \$8,500.

The Virú Valley was selected because it apparently contained traces of all the major cultural periods and had once been densely populated, yet it was small enough to be rather thoroughly examined in a short time. Work was begun in the spring of 1946 and practically finished by the end of that year. The field work was divided into the following projects:

1. *Geography of the Modern Valley*. F. Webster McBryde.
2. *Ethnology and Sociology of the Modern Valley*. Allan R. Holmberg and Jorge C. Muelle.
3. *Stratigraphy of the Late Prehistoric Periods*. Donald Collier.
4. *Stratigraphy of the Early Prehistoric Periods*. William Duncan Strong and Clifford Evans.
5. *The Preceramic Periods' of the North Coast*. Junius B. Bird.
6. *Intensive Study of the Gallinazo Period*. Wendell C. Bennett.
7. *Cultural Dating of Prehistoric Sites by Surface Survey*. James A. Ford.
8. *Study of Prehistoric Settlement Patterns*. Gordon R. Willey.

The late Rafael Larco Hoyle, a distinguished Peruvian archaeologist, observed that the coordinated Virú field parties were "the largest and best organized archaeological expedition ever to come to Peru."¹ With little question the scientific results were the most important to come from any Peruvian expedition, and contributed fundamentally to the understanding of early cultural sequences in Peru. Bird's excavations at the Huaca Prieta in the Chicama Valley to the north revealed the oldest agricultural and pre ceramic population then known, ca. 2500 B.C., with much detail on the sedentary life in that period. Two following cultures in the Virú Valley, Guañape and Gallinazo, are the standards for their periods. Strong and Evans excavated another horticultural and preceramic mound at Cerro Prieto. Bennett explored a large group of mounds of the Gallinazo period, and Collier specialized on the later post-Moche periods.

Through the courtesy of the Larco family, the members of the several field parties held a conference at the Hacienda Chiclín near Trujillo on August 7th and 8th, 1946.

Publications which have resulted from the Virú Valley Program are listed in the bibliography in Appendix III.

In July of 1947 the Viking Fund underwrote the cost of a two-day conference held at its headquarters in New York under the joint auspices of the Fund and the Institute of Andean Research. Many important papers on Peruvian archaeology by participants in the program were given at the conference. With the aid of a grant from the Viking Fund these were published as a joint publication of the Institute and the Society for American Archaeology: Bennett, Wendell C., Editor. 1948. *A Reappraisal of Peruvian Archaeology, Memoirs of the Society for American Archaeology*, No.4, Menasha.

¹ Larco Hoyle, Rafael. 1966. *Peru*, Archaeologia Mundi (World Publishing Co., Cleveland) p. 33.

Richard Schaedel of Yale University was appointed an Honorary Fellow from July 1, 1947 through January 31, 1948 while he made a study of central Andean stone carving. In 1949 Emil W. Haury was appointed an Honorary Fellow for the duration of his projected field work in the Chibcha region of Colombia, and in 1950 Robert L. Rands received a similar appointment in connection with ceramic studies to be carried out at Palenque in association with Alberto Ruz.

Generous individual contributions, often repeated in subsequent years by the same donor, were received in the period commencing in 1949 and continuing through 1961, from the Hon. Robert Woods Bliss, Samuel K. Lothrop, Adolph W. Schmidt, Lawrence Roys, Copley Amory, Jr., Harold Kaye, Ralph Roys, Mrs. Virginia Pollock, and Mrs. Gardner Cornett. These were used by the Institute to assist the following scholars: William C. Root, for extra publication costs on an article on Peruvian metalwork; Allan R. Holmberg, for a publication on Cornell University's project at Vicos in Peru; Manuel Chávez Ballón, for archaeological work at Cuzco in Peru; Dorothy Menzel, for ceramic studies of the Huari-Tiahuanaco style in Peru; Marshall T. Newman, for food-supplement studies at Vicos; and Robert L. Rands, for further ceramic studies at Palenque.

On April 5, 1948 the charter of the Institute was formally amended to add all of South America, Central America, and Mexico to its sphere of interest, thus legitimizing past, present, and contemplated activities in those areas. At the same time, on April 27, 1948, the Bureau of Internal Revenue (now Internal Revenue Service) of the United States Treasury Department ruled that this amendment to the charter did not affect the Institute's status as a tax-exempt organization.

In 1950 A. V. Kidder and Gordon F. Ekholm, the then President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Institute, accompanied Charles Bird on a privately-sponsored exploratory voyage along the coasts of British Honduras, Honduras, and the Bay Islands. And in 1953 the Wenner-Gren Foundation (formerly the Viking Fund) made a grant of \$1,000., which was used to assist the archaeological field work of Paul Tolstoy in Mexico.

Between 1949 and 1957 a series of grants aggregating some \$44,000. were made by the Hon. and Mrs. Nelson A. Rockefeller, and applied by the Institute for the archaeological investigations at Palenque. In view of the substantial sums involved, Gordon F. Ekholm was sent to Palenque to investigate the work in 1955. Upon his return he filed a detailed report expressing his satisfaction with the progress to date.

In 1958, having satisfied the District of Columbia probate court of its status as a non-profit scientific and educational corporation, the Institute received a cash bequest of \$10,000. from the Estate of Marie (Mrs. Truxton) Beale, a long-time friend and staunch supporter. This sum has been kept invested, and continues to return a reasonable income that is available for projects not involving any major outlay of funds. The officers of the Institute, having discovered that the organization had been operating for nearly twenty-one years with no formal By-Laws, requested Dudley T. Easby, Jr., Secretary of The Metropolitan Museum of Art and a member of the Bar of the States of New York and

Pennsylvania, to draft a set of By-Laws. The By-Laws were provisionally adopted in 1958, formally approved in 1959, and amended once in 1965 (Appendix 1).

INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF NEW WORLD CULTURES

At the XXXIII International Congress of Americanists held in Costa Rica in 1958 some rather close resemblances in ceramics between coastal Guatemala and Ecuador attracted considerable attention.² The question of intercontinental diffusion, always intriguing but hitherto not systematically and comprehensively investigated, was recognized as one suitable for another coordinated research program on the scale of those carried out by the Institute in 1941-1942 and 1946-1947. An *ad hoc* study committee was named by the Congress which included three members of the Institute, Gordon F. Ekholm, Clifford Evans, and Gordon R. Willey. Then at the 1958 annual meeting of the Institute a committee composed of Ekholm, Chairman, Evans, Secretary, Bird, Lothrop, and Willey was appointed to formulate an integrated program and present it to the National Science Foundation. After intensive planning and consultation with the individuals and institutions involved a detailed proposal, consisting of 53 single-spaced pages, was submitted early in 1959. The National Science Foundation reduced the original request of \$75,000. for three years to a grant of \$40,700. for two years. Ekholm was named as the Principal Investigator, and the several projects with the designations used in the submission to N.S.F. and their top field personnel were:

1960 Season

- A. *Central Pacific Coast of Mexico* H. B. Nicholson
- B. *South Pacific Coast of Mexico* G. F. Ekholm and Matthew Wallrath
- Coastal Guerrero, Mexico* C. F. and E. S. Brush
- F. *Coastal Costa Rica* M. D. Coe
- H. *North Coast, Colombia* Carlos Angulo Valdéz
- I. *Pacific Coast of Colombia* G. and A. Reichel-Dolmatoff

1961 Season

- A. *Central Pacific Coast of Mexico* C. W. Meighan and H. B. Nicholson
- B. *South Pacific Coast of Mexico* G. F. Ekholm and Matthew Wallrath
- G. *Pacific Coast of Panama* C. R. McGimsey III and Olga Linares
- H. *North Coast, Colombia* Carlos Angulo Valdéz
- I. *Pacific Coast of Colombia* J. *Coastal Ecuador* G. and A. Reichel-Dolmatoff
- J. *Coastal Ecuador* Evans and B. J. Meggers

The preliminary results achieved in the first year were so promising that the National Science Foundation approved a new application for a third year of fieldwork, and granted an additional \$32,300. for that purpose. Too much cannot be said for the indefatigable labor of Clifford Evans in presenting the Institute's case in both applications and in the preparation of consolidated progress reports.

² See: Coe, Michael D. 1960. "Archaeological linkages with North and South America at La Victoria, Guatemala." *American Anthropologist*, vol. LXII, no. 3, pp. 363-393 (Menasha).

1962 Season

- A. *Central Pacific Coast of Mexico* C. W. Meighan and H. B. Nicholson
- B. *South Pacific Coast of Mexico* G. F. Ekholm and Matthew Wallrath
- C. *Coastal Guatemala* M. D. Coe and K. V. Flannery
- E. *Coastal Nicaragua* G. F. Ekholm and A. H. Norweb
- G. *Pacific Coast of Panama* C. R. McGimsey III and Olga Linares
- H. *North Coast, Colombia* Carlos Angulo Valdés
- I. *Pacific Coast of Colombia* G. and A. Reichel-Dolmatoff
- L. *Radiocarbon Dating* (University of Michigan Low Radiation Laboratory)

A bibliography of publications resulting from or related to the Interrelationships Program is set forth in Appendix IV, but significant additions to it can be expected as the laborious task of analyzing and interpreting the mass of field data goes forward. New sites were found by every field party, important chronological sequences were established, massive sherd collections that will take years to analyze were made, additional evidence of relationships between Mesoamerica and Colombia and Ecuador was found, and some three or four modern tribes were studied. To date several Ph. D. theses resulted directly from the program. One very important aspect was the opportunity and privilege of working with scientists and young professional archaeologists from Latin American countries. This not only facilitated the job and produced excellent results for a relatively small outlay of funds, but also laid the foundations for scientific cooperation that will have fruitful results far beyond the three-year program in question.

Since the close of fieldwork in 1962 the Institute has not engaged in any program involving more than one member. In that year it sponsored a three-year research project, *A Study of Provincial Inca Life*, with John V. Murra in charge. This was approved by the National Science Foundation, which made a grant of \$89,300. to carry out the work. In addition to his American assistants, Murra was able to enlist the aid of Peruvian scholars and to provide field training for Peruvian students. The results have been very rewarding, but to date the only publications have been preliminary articles by Murra and his American assistants, Robert Bird and Donald Thompson, in Volume 1 of *Cuadernos de Investigación (Antropología)*, Universidad Nacional Hermilio Valdizán, Huánuco, 1966; and essays in a 1967 publication of the University to which we shall refer later.

In 1962 Stanley Boggs was appointed an Honorary Fellow again to assist him while in El Salvador writing up the results of his excavations there. In 1962 and 1963 grants of \$500. each were made to aid in the preparation and publication of an important Colonial document in Seville, "Visita hecha a la Provincia de Chucuito por Garci Diez de San Miguel en el año 1567," edited by Waldemar Espinoza Soriano and published by the Peruvian Casa de Cultura in 1964.

In 1963 the Institute made a publication grant of \$750. to permit a larger edition of "Aboriginal Cultural Development in Latin America: An Interpretative Review," edited by Betty J. Meggers and Clifford Evans and published as Volume 146, Number 1 of the

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections in the same year; that action was taken so that the additional 500 copies might be distributed gratis to Latin American archaeologists. The reception in Latin America was heartwarming. It is significant that a copy of this publication, which included articles by many of the participants in the Interrelationships Program, was included in the Time Capsule at the 1965 New York World's Fair.

Another archaeological field project sponsored by the Institute and still in progress is The Background of Urban Civilization in the Basin of Mexico, a three-year study of the pre-Classic horizon of Central Mexico with Paul Tolstoy in charge. A grant of \$21,500. was made to the Institute for this project by the National Science Foundation on April 5, 1965; and Tolstoy was appointed an Honorary Fellow by the Institute for the term of the project.

A grant of \$1,000. was made by the Institute in] 965 to the Universidad Nacional Hermilio Valdizán in Huánuco, Peru to assist in the publication of a paleographic version of another important Colonial document, "Visita de la Provincia de Leon de Huánuco en 1562, Iñigo Ortiz de Zúñiga, visitador." The finished publication, prepared and published under the direction of John V. Murra with essays by Robert Bird and Donald Thompson, came off the press in Peru early in 1967.

As the Institute enters its fourth decade the principal activity is Tolstoy's fieldwork in Mexico. There is, however, a major item of "unfinished business" for those who took part in the Interrelationships of New World Cultures Program, namely, a conference of several days duration at which type samples and tentative conclusions are to be presented and discussed with a view to a series of comprehensive and integrated publications. The participants, all of whom have continuing responsibilities to their respective institutions and prefer to move with caution, have indicated that the optimum time for such a conference would not be earlier than 1969. Meanwhile the Smithsonian has offered to provide facilities, but funds must be raised to underwrite the costs of the conference.

Members of the Institute of Andean Research, Inc.

FOUNDERS

Wendell C. Bennett* 1937
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Philip A. Means* 1937
Leslie Spier* 1937
Alfred M. Tozzer* 1937
George C. Vaillant* 1937

Julio C. Tello* 1937
William D. Strong* 1937
Alfred Kidder II 1940
Gordon F. Ekholm 1942
Junius B. Bird 1944
Donald Collier 1944
John H. Rowe 1944
Julian H. Steward 1944
Gordon R. Willey 1944
Allan R. Holmberg* 1946
John P. Gillin 1946
Harry Tschopik* 1946
Theodore D. McCown 1946
Lila O'Neale* 1947
J. Alden Mason 1948
Doris Z. Stone 1951
James A. Ford 1951
George Kubler 1954
Gifford Evans 1955
Irving Rouse 1957
Robert Wauchope 1958
Dudley T. Easby, Jr. 1959
Henry B. Nicholson 1959
John V. Murra 1962
Howard F. Cline 1965
Charles E. Dibble 1965
Charles C. Di Peso 1965
Robert F. Heiser 1965
Richard S. McNeish 1965
Tatiana Proskouriakoff 1965
Linton Satterthwaite 1965

Evon Z. Vogt 1965
Charles W. Wagley 1965
Eric R. Wolf 1965
*Deceased

Officers for 1967

Dudley T. Easby, Jr. – *President*
Clifford Evans - *Vice-President*
Gordon F. Ekholm - *Secretary-Treasure*

APPENDIX I
CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
OF
INSTITUTE OF ANDEAN RESEARCH, INC.
Pursuant to the Membership Corporations Law.

We, the undersigned, for the purpose of forming a membership corporation pursuant to the Membership Corporations Law of the State of New York, hereby certify:

1. The name of the proposed corporation shall be INSTITUTE OF ANDEAN RESEARCH, INC.
2. The purposes for which it is to be formed are:
 - (a) To stimulate, guide, direct and conduct research work in archaeology, ethnology, linguistics, physical anthropology and anthropology generally, in Peru, Venezuela, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and other countries in the Andean region.
 - (b) To furnish scholarships to distinguished and worthy students of anthropology for the purpose of carrying on anthropological research in the Andean countries.
 - (c) To publish results of anthropological research conducted in the Andean countries.
 - (d) To receive funds from donors wishing to contribute to the development of learning in the field of anthropology so far as it pertains to the Andean countries.
 - (e) To do all things incidental or necessary to achieve the foregoing purposes.
3. The territory in which its operations are to be conducted are South America and the United States of America.
4. All materials and products resulting from the anthropological research in the Andean countries are to be donated to various universities and museums in the United States of America and in the Andean countries.
5. Its office is to be located in the County of New York, City of New York.
6. The number of its directors shall be not less than three nor more than twelve.
7. The names and residences of the directors until the first annual meeting are:

Name	Address
Wendell Clark Bennett	15 Charles Street New York City, N. Y.
George Clapp Vaillant	220 East 61st Street New York City, N. Y.

Samuel Kirkland Lothrop

430 East 57th Street New York City, N. Y.

8. All subscribers to this certificate are of full age; at least two-thirds of them are citizens of the United States of America; at least one of them is a resident of the State of New York. Of the persons named as directors at least one is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New York.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have made, subscribed and acknowledged this Certificate.

(signed) Alfred Marston Tozzer

(signed) Samuel Kirkland Lothrop

(signed) George Clapp Vaillant

(Executed and notarized February 26, 1937; and filed with the Secretary of State of the State of New York, March 5, 1937.)

**CERTIFICATE OF CHANGE OF TERRITORY
FOR CONDUCT OF OPERATIONS
OF
INSTITUTE OF ANDEAN RESEARCH, INC.
Pursuant to Section 30 of the Membership Corporations Law.**

We, the undersigned, ALFRED V. KIDDER and GORDON F. EKHOLM, being the President and the Secretary, respectively, of Institute of Andean Research, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "the Corporation"), do hereby certify:

1. The name of the Corporation is INSTITUTE OF ANDEAN RESEARCH, INC.
2. The certificate of incorporation of the Corporation was filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York on March 5, 1937.
3. The territory wherein the operations of the Corporation are presently authorized to be conducted is South America and the United States of America.
4. The territory wherein the operations of the Corporation are hereafter principally to be conducted is South America, Central America, Mexico and the United States of America.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, etc.

(signed) Alfred V. Kidder, *President*

(signed) Gordon F. Ekholm, *Secretary*

(Filed with the Secretary of State of the State of New York on April 5, 1948.)

**BY-LAWS OF
INSTITUTE OF ANDEAN RESEARCH, INC.**

ARTICLE I. MEMBERSHIP

Sec. I. The members of the Institute shall be the Board of Directors, and those persons who are now or hereafter may be elected members at any Annual or Special Meeting of the Institute.

Sec. 2. The qualifications, obligations and privileges of membership shall be fixed from time to time by the members of the Institute.

Sec. 3. Any member may resign from membership in the Institute by a writing addressed to the Secretary, and the members may, by vote of a majority of the total membership, prescribe the grounds and the procedures for suspension or termination of membership.

ARTICLE II. FELLOWS

Sec. I. The Board of Directors or the Executive Committee may from time to time appoint individuals as Fellows of the Institute, and, within the limit of funds available for the purpose, make grants in aid for specific research projects to such Fellows.

ARTICLE III. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sec. I. The Board of Directors, which shall manage, preserve and protect the property of the Institute and shall have full and exclusive power to manage and conduct its affairs, shall consist of not less than three nor more than twelve Directors elected at the Annual Meeting of the members of the Institute.

Sec. 2. The Directors may be divided into three classes, each class to hold office for a term of three years, and provision may be made for staggered terms with the election of one class of Directors every year, in the discretion of the members of the Institute.

Sec. 3. Any vacancy among the Directors, however arising, which may occur between Annual Meetings of the Institute, shall be filled by remaining Directors for the period until the next Annual Meeting, at which time the members shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired term, if any.

Sec. 4. The Board of Directors shall meet at least once a year on the call of the President, and may determine the manner and form of its proceedings.

Sec. 5. One-third of the Directors in office, but in no event less than three Directors, shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of the Board of Directors, and no proxies shall be recognized.

Sec. 6. Any action in which a majority of the Directors in office shall concur in writing shall be valid and have the same force and effect as though approved or adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors. Each such action shall be reported by the Secretary and set forth in the minutes of the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

Sec. 7. The Board of Directors may appoint from its number an Executive Committee and such other committees as it may deem advisable for the management and conduct of the affairs of the Institute. The Executive Committee shall have and exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors in the intervals between meetings of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS

Sec. 1. The officers of the Institute shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such subordinate officers as the President may from time to time appoint. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be held by the same individual.

Sec. 2. All officers shall be elected by the members at the Annual Meeting of the Institute, and such officers shall hold office for one year from the date of their election and until their successors are elected and assume office. No person not a member of the Institute shall be eligible for election as an officer.

Sec. 3. The President shall be the executive head of the Institute, shall exercise general supervision over all the affairs of the Institute, and shall enforce the provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation and these By-Laws, with discretionary power and authority in all cases not specifically provided for therein. He shall preside at all meetings of the Institute, of the Board of Directors, and of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 4. In case of a vacancy in the office of President, or during his absence or inability to act, the powers and duties of the President shall be exercised by the Vice-President, or if he too shall not be available by such member of the Board of Directors as the Board shall designate.

Sec. 5. The Secretary shall cause notices to be issued of all meetings of the Institute, of the Board of Directors and of all committees, and a record to be made of the proceedings of the same. He shall attend to all official correspondence of the Institute, shall have custody of the corporate seal and the archives, and shall affix the corporate seal under the direction of the President or the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee. At the Annual Meeting of the Institute he shall present a report of the transactions of the Institute for the last preceding year.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse the funds of the Institute under the direction of the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee, and shall deposit all funds and securities in the name of the Institute in such depository or depositories as the Board of Directors may designate and approve. He shall also have custody of and preserve all records and documents relating to the property of the Institute, and keep

proper books of account which shall be open at all times to inspection by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee. At the Annual Meeting of the Institute he shall present a report of all transactions of his office for the last preceding year, and a statement of the financial condition of the Institute.

Sec. 7. Subordinate officers of the Institute, if any, shall have such responsibilities and perform such duties as the Board of Directors may prescribe.

ARTICLE V. THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Sec. 1. At its Annual Meeting the Institute shall elect a Nominating Committee for the ensuing year, which committee shall consist of three members of the Institute to be chosen by the members, by secret written ballot, from a panel of six candidates submitted by the Executive Committee. Members of the Nominating Committee shall not be eligible to succeed themselves but shall be eligible to be elected to the committee again after the lapse of one year from the end of their last prior term on the committee.

Sec. 2. The Nominating Committee shall file with the Secretary at least thirty days before the Annual Meeting of the Institute a list of candidates for election as officers and a list of candidates for election as directors. The Secretary shall cause copies of such lists to be sent to the entire membership at least two weeks before the Annual Meeting of the Institute.

Sec. 3. All elections of officers and members of the Board of Directors shall be by secret written ballot of the members present in person or by proxy at the Annual Meeting of the Institute.

ARTICLE VI. FUNDS AND COMMITMENTS

Sec. 1. No funds of the Institute shall be disbursed nor shall any commitment be made in the name of the Institute without the prior approval of the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII. MEETINGS OF THE INSTITUTE

Sec. 1. The Annual Meeting of the Institute shall be held at such time and such place as shall be designated by the President in his call of the meeting. The Secretary shall mail notices of such Annual Meeting to each member of the Institute at least two weeks in advance of the date fixed for the meeting.

Sec. 2. Special meetings of the Institute may be called at any time by the President or upon the written request of not less than ten members of the Institute.

Sec. 3. All regular or special meetings of the members one-third of the members present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum, but" if one-third of the entire

membership shall be nine or more, then nine members present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII. AMENDMENTS

Sec. 1. These By-Laws may be amended in whole or in part only upon the written recommendation of the Executive Committee and the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present in person or by proxy and voting at any annual or special meeting of the Institute, provided that thirty days' advance notice of the proposed change shall have been mailed by the Secretary to each person who at the date of mailing shall appear on the records of the Institute to be a member thereof.

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